

The countries of Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia may be grouped on the basis of geography, common needs, cultural cohesion and the adequacy of their health support systems.

Some largely developed countries in the region (Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovenia and the Slovak Republic) are looking forward to joining the European Union as early as 2004. Another group of countries, including Albania, Armenia, Georgia, Romania, the Russian Federation, Turkey and Ukraine, continue to need selective assistance from the international community in such areas as HIV/AIDS prevention, affordable reproductive health commodities, advocacy of reproductive rights, the reproductive health needs of young people, reproductive health education and gender issues.

A third group, the countries of Central Asia, including Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan, face the most daunting population and development challenges in the region. This is due to myriad problems — including generally worsening economies, increasing numbers of people falling below the poverty line, the AIDS pandemic, and crumbling health infrastructures. These countries will require larger levels of assistance from the international community if they are to make real progress towards meeting the ICPD and Millennium Development Goals and targets by 2015.

Among the important population and reproductive health issues and trends in the region that need to be more forcefully addressed are:

- The rapid rise in rates of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections — the rate of increase during 2002 was among the fastest ever experienced anywhere — especially among young people, and in the eastern parts of the region;
- Inadequate access to quality services for counselling, diagnosis and treatment of STIs is increasingly recognized as a constraint on the whole region;
- The need to address the reproductive health needs of young people, ensuring access to information and services to help them adopt healthy behaviours;
- The continuing incidence of recourse to abortion;
- The large discrepancy between the life expectancy of males and females in numerous countries;
- Negative population growth rates in many countries;
- The ageing of the population throughout the region;
- The rise in trafficking of women and girls;
- High maternal mortality rates.

Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia

There have been some positive developments. A growing number of national and community NGOs are active in addressing HIV/AIDS and in reproductive health concerns including family planning, and there are a growing number of well-structured regional and subregional initiatives on AIDS, reproductive health and other population issues.

While abortion rates in the region have been coming down, due in large part to greater access to modern contraception, they are still far too high. In many countries, ensuring access to modern contraceptive supplies at affordable prices remains a critical challenge.

While some countries are making progress in reducing maternal mortality, it is increasing in the Caucasus subregion and in some countries in Central Asia.

There is growing awareness of the need for capacity building to enable analytical assessment of the social situation and to provide a basis for effective policies. The United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, continues to be active in assisting countries, at their request, to prepare Common Country Assessments (CCAs), United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs), Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and other instruments designed to focus and improve the impact of domestic and internationally assisted social and economic development efforts of each country. To this end, an international initiative led by the World Bank (with 24 countries and three other organizations also taking part) was launched in 2002 to promote poverty reduction, growth and debt sustainability in seven low-income Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries — Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

Among the many additional challenges requiring greater attention and the commitment of domestic and international human and financial resources in almost every country in the region are poverty reduction, environmental degradation, migration, institutional capacity building, gender mainstreaming, and fostering reproductive health commodity security.

Albania



Overview

Albania is the first country in the European and Central Asia region to complete a full Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. In June 2002 it received a \$20 million Poverty Reduction Support Credit from the World Bank, which includes funds to improve service delivery in education and health. The crisis of 1997, followed by the 1999 Kosovo crisis, caused a severe economic recession, resulting in high unemployment rates and a weakening of the health and education infrastructure. Nevertheless, efforts are being made to expand family planning and reproductive health services to rural populations, improve quality of care by training sexual and reproductive health workers, and provide a diverse range of family planning methods through public and private health centres.

The Government still faces many challenges, including the increasing prevalence of HIV/AIDS, especially among mobile populations and intravenous drug users. The maternal mortality and under-5 mortality rates are also increasing. With 30 per cent of the population under 15 years of age, the Government recognizes the urgency of focusing on young people's reproductive and sexual health.

Through the Reproductive Health Law, ratified in June 2002, the Government takes a rights-based approach to reproductive health. The results of Albania's first reproductive health survey of women, men and young people is expected to have a major impact on policy-making and planning.

A Contraceptive Security Commission has been established under the Chairpersonship of the Vice Minister of Health. The commission is charged with extending the Logistics Management Information system throughout each district of Albania. UNFPA is developing the central/district warehousing and distribution system. This endeavour is expected to increase the availability of reproductive health services and commodities at the primary health care level.

Laws passed in Albania's post-socialist period promote equality between men and women in employment. Nevertheless, sexual and domestic violence against women, and trafficking in women, continue to be serious problems. The National Committee for Women and Family, in cooperation with non-governmental organizations, is addressing some of these issues. Albania reported on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women for the first time in 2002.

Statistics

POPULATION

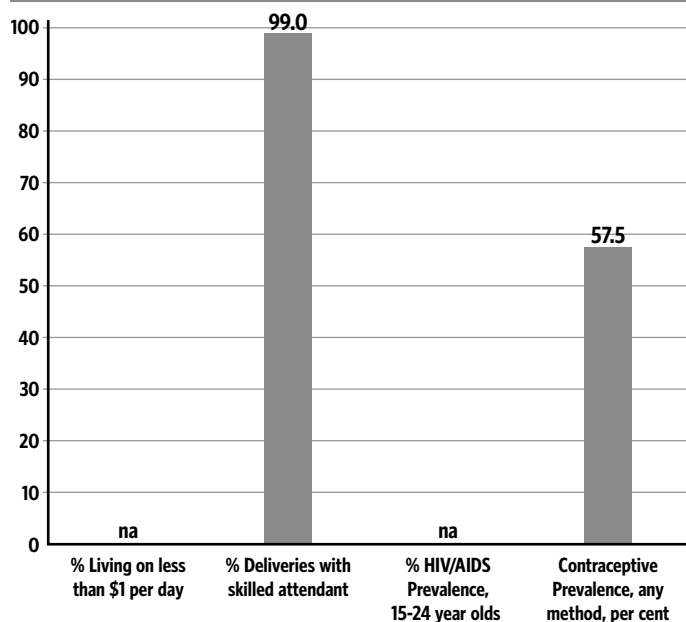
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	1,617.2
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	1,547.1
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	-0.3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	21.2
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	5.5
Urban Population, Per Cent	43.6
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.07
Women 15-49, Thousands	830.9
Women 15-49, Per Cent	53.7
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.59
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	15.3
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 57.5
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 31
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 9
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 95
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 28.3
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 34
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 31
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 37
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 72.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 75.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 69.9
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	10.1

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	na	na	na

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	3,506
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	7.8
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 99
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	8
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	23
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 109
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 110
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 75
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 77
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	15
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	13
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	32
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	17
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	11
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	4

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	17.5
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	15.7
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	75.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	86.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	64.6
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	5.2

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	77.0
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	9.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Armenia

Overview

In recent years, Armenia has enjoyed relative political and economic stability. Nevertheless, poverty is widespread, and reducing poverty is high on the Government's agenda. With support from the World Bank and the United Nations, the Government is formulating a full-fledged Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP), after having adopted an Interim PRSP in March 2001. The strategy emphasizes the need to expand budget allocations to the education and health sectors within the framework of ongoing reforms. These reforms aim to integrate and strengthen primary health care and to improve human capital, which has suffered the effects of poverty and migration. Responding to the increasing prevalence of tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS, the Government adopted the National HIV/AIDS prevention programme and increased funding for preventive programmes.

Estimates of the fertility rate, which is below replacement level, vary from 1.2 (the official figure) to 1.7 (the 2000 Demographic and Health Survey figure). The population growth rate has fallen to one eighth of prior levels in a decade. Responding to a 2001 inquiry from the United Nations, the Government indicated that it views population growth and fertility levels as too low. It also indicated that it provided support to increase access to modern contraceptive methods. Although the knowledge of modern methods of contraception among women is almost universal, and their use has notably increased over the last five years, the contraceptive prevalence is still quite low. Family planning has not yet displaced abortion, which has historically been permitted on a variety of grounds, to the extent it has in other transition states.

In 2002, the Government developed and approved a Reproductive Health Law, which awaits adoption by Parliament. The law is based on ICPD principles to ensure reproductive rights and access to reproductive health information and services, including those for young people. Various measures are being implemented to reduce maternal mortality and to expand sexual and reproductive health.

In October 2001 Armenia carried out its first census after its independence. In another positive development, non-governmental organizations have become far more active in working with young people, particularly on HIV/AIDS issues.

Statistics

POPULATION

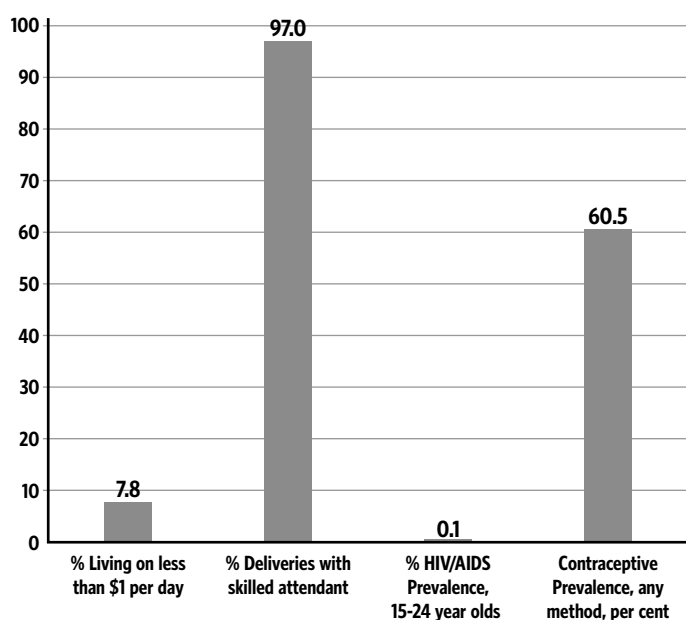
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	1,835.0
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	1,955.3
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	0.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	11.2
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7.3
Urban Population, Per Cent	67.4
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,102.5
Women 15-49, Per Cent	56.4
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.39
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	22.3
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 60.5
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 29
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 9
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 85
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 16.9
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 18
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 17
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 19
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 72.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 75.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 69.3
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	12.8

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	13.01	13.66	13.37

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	2,559
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	6.0
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 7.8
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 97
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	1
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	2
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	2
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	3
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	14
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	3
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	2
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	0

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	18.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	32.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.3

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	74.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	79.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	69.8
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	3.1

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-54.8
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-5.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 2.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 9.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 11.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 87.2

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	1.5	Urban, Per Cent	4.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	12.7
Rural	2.1	Rural, Per Cent	8.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	28.1
No Education/Primary	2.2	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	7.9	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	1.4	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	2.0	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	1.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.3	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	2.5	Provincial High, Per Cent	15.8	Urban, Per Cent	2.4
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	2.8
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	6.5
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	35.9	Urban, Per Cent	99.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.0
Rural	52.7	Rural, Per Cent	94.5	Provincial High, Per Cent	9.3
No Education/Primary	82.6	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	89.9	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	21.3	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	98.8	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	84.8	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	99.5	Urban, Per Cent	0.2
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	0.3
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	0.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	33.0	Urban, Per Cent	24.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.0
Rural	75.0	Rural, Per Cent	19.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	1.2
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	13.2	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

Azerbaijan

Overview

A National Reproductive Health strategy document was developed in late 2001. Resource mobilization efforts to support reproductive health services and operations — including ones targeted at refugees and internally displaced persons — continued to be a priority throughout 2001-2002.

In another encouraging development, in 2001 Family Life Education was made a part of the official secondary school curriculum. Additionally, a major demographic and reproductive health survey and the 1999 Population Census (conducted with UNFPA support) have improved the database for population and development planning.

Responding to a 2001 inquiry from the United Nations, the Government of Azerbaijan indicated that it viewed the population growth and fertility levels as satisfactory. It also reported that it saw the under-5 and maternal mortality levels as high, and the size of the working population was an area of major concern.

Statistics

POPULATION

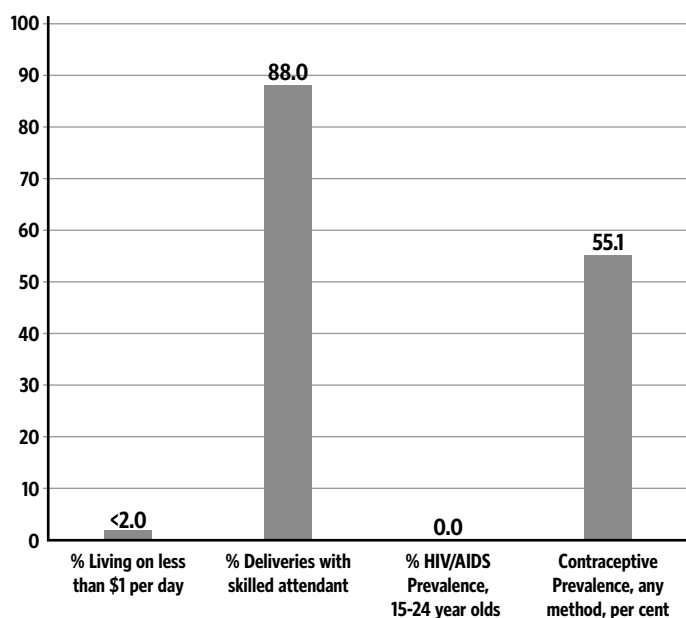
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	4,012.3
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	4,134.5
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	0.9
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	16.1
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.2
Urban Population, Per Cent	51.9
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.07
Women 15-49, Thousands	2,306.8
Women 15-49, Per Cent	55.8
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.94
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	15.8
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 55.1
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 37
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 12
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 110
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 32.5
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 40
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 38
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 41
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 71.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 74.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 67.2
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	10.2

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	28.35	29.90	37.46

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	2,936
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	11.1
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ <2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 88
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 99
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 97
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 80
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 80
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	15
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	18
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	20
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	7
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	8
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	2

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	18.7
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	26.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.1

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	68.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	78.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	58.3
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	10.5

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	209.2
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	9.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	13.5
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	19.7
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	14.9
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	18.5
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	23.2
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	10.4
Urban	63.0	Urban, Per Cent	94.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	11.4
Rural	92.0	Rural, Per Cent	81.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	22.4
No Education/Primary	92.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	83.3	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	42.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	100.0	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	80.6	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	93.8	Urban, Per Cent	3.9
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	4.6
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	6.4
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	2.3
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	19.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.3
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	11.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	8.0
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	10.3	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

Belarus



Overview

An overview with policy information was not available in time for this release. Updated material will be made available on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

Statistics

POPULATION

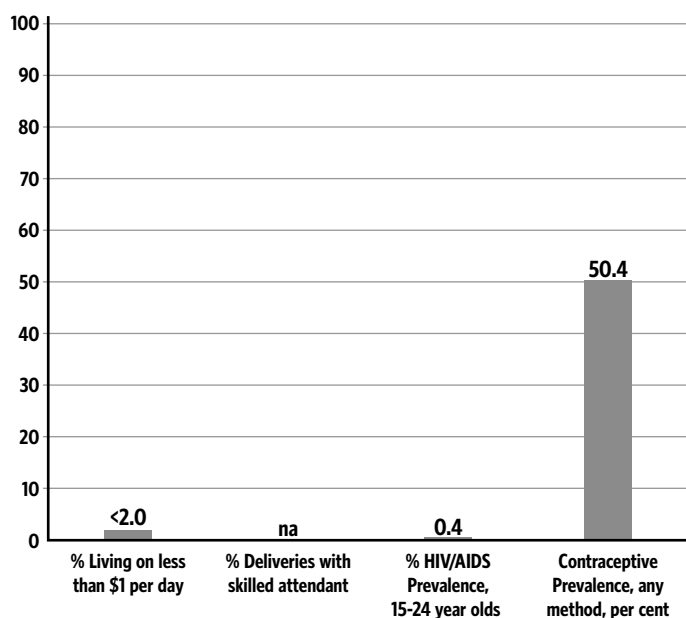
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	4,702.6
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	5,403.2
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	-0.3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	9.2
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	13.4
Urban Population, Per Cent	69.7
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.07
Women 15-49, Thousands	2,736.2
Women 15-49, Per Cent	50.6
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.27
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	42.1
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 50.4
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 33
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 22
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 44
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 12.5
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 16
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 13
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 18
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 68.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 74.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 62.8
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	18.1

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	33.09	32.85	31.10

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	7,544
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.8
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ <2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 100
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	0
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 109
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 112
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 96
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 93
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	15.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	29.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	24.5
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	21.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.8

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	77.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	81.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	72.7
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	18.4

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-291.3
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-10.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Overview

Seven years have passed since the end of the war, and Bosnia and Herzegovina — with the assistance of the international donor community led by the World Bank — has come a long way in normalizing and improving people's lives.

With most of the necessary reconstruction work completed, emphasis is shifting to fundamental structural reforms, including ones in the health sector.

In response to a 2001 United Nations inquiry, some members of the Government indicated that the Government views both population growth and fertility levels as too low. They also indicated that the Government supplied indirect support for the use of modern contraceptive methods and that abortion was legal and sanctioned in the country on various grounds.

Reproductive and sexual health is addressed within the public health sector. The Government is facing an increase in sexually transmitted infections. HIV/AIDS cases in particular are on the rise. Trafficking in women and girls is yet another challenge facing the Government.

The Government is rewriting its Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme with substantive assistance from the donor community.

Statistics

POPULATION

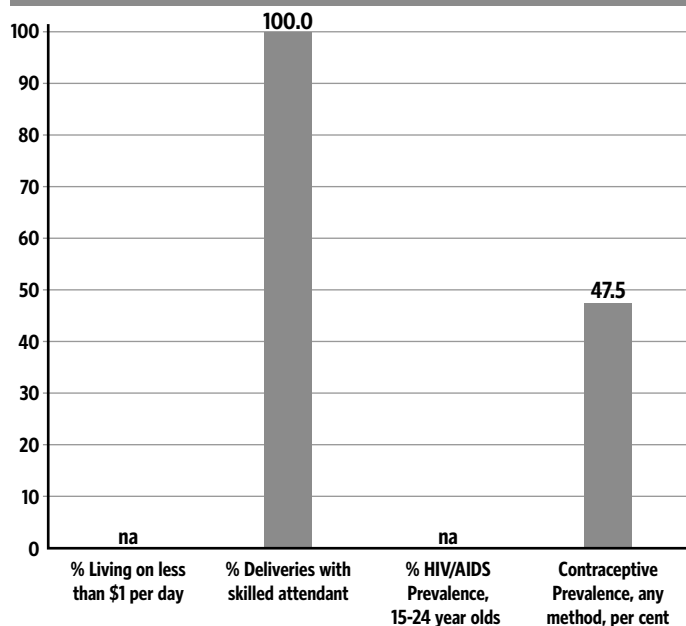
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	2,041.6
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	2,084.7
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	3.0
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	10.5
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7.4
Urban Population, Per Cent	43.9
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.07
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,120.7
Women 15-49, Per Cent	53.8
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.35
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	15.7
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 47.5
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 15
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 10
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 20
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 15.0
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 16
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 14
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 17
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 73.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 75.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 70.5
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	15.7

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	na	na	na

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.9
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 100
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	5
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	4
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	10
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	3
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	6
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	2

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	15.1
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	23.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	63.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	78.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	48.6
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-80.4
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-7.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	15.7
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	15.7
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	3.6
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	4.3
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	4.7
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	3.6
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	99.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.1
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	99.7	Provincial High, Per Cent	4.8
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	98.8	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	100.0	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	98.6	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	100.0	Urban, Per Cent	0.7
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	0.5
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	0.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	0.5
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	18.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.3
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	13.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	0.7
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	12.0	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

Bulgaria

Overview

Bulgaria, a country in transition to a free market economy, has achieved economic stability following the crisis of 1996-97. During that period, inflation rose to over 500 per cent, the public debt expanded, deficits mounted and the exchange rate depreciated rapidly. Despite the passing of that crisis, the country still faces chronic unemployment and a high level of poverty, and a large section of the society still struggles to make a living.

The country has experienced a drop in its population over the past decade. According to data presented at the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Bulgaria is among the most "aged" countries, with 22 per cent of its population over 60 years of age. Bulgaria also has one of the highest adolescent pregnancy rates among European and transition countries. While HIV prevalence is still generally low, the steady increases in syphilis and gonorrhoea incidence have reached epidemic thresholds in certain parts of the country.

To address these trends, the Government adopted a National Health Strategy and Action Plan and a National Strategy and Programme on HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs). Recently the National Reproductive Health Programme was drafted. According to national statistics, 2001 was the first year, after many, in which live births outnumbered abortions (though reporting from new private clinics needs to be assessed). Bulgaria aims to improve sexual and reproductive health by focusing on programmes for adolescents and women, improving the quality of service provision. The Ministry of Health is collaborating with the Ministry of Education and Science on sexual education programmes being carried out on a pilot basis both in schools and in out-of-school settings. The Government organized a Youth Sexual and Reproductive Health Day to increase awareness of the issue. Priority areas for intervention include promotion of the concept of reproductive health and enhanced information, education and communication efforts directed at promoting behaviour change.

The Government of Bulgaria continues to view its expectation of life as too low and levels of under-5 mortality as unacceptably high.

Statistics

POPULATION

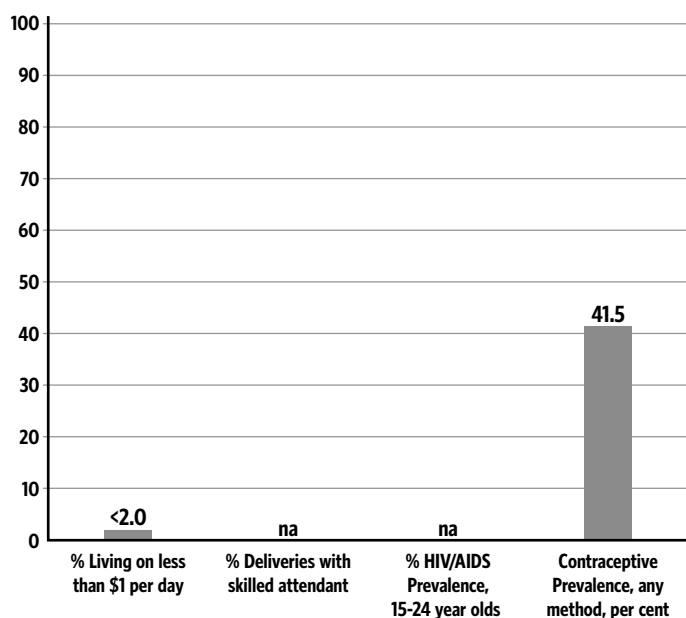
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	3,775.8
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	4,013.7
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	-1.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	8.0
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	14.3
Urban Population, Per Cent	67.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.1
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,930.3
Women 15-49, Per Cent	48.1
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.14
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	25.4
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 41.5
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 23
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 15
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 31
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 15.2
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 19
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 16
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 22
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 70.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 74.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 67.1
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	22.0

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	27.14	26.72	26.27

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	5,710
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.8
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ <2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 100
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	1
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	2
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 102
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 105
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 93
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 91
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	14.5
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	41.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	24.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	21.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	74.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	76.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	71.4
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	10.8

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-319.3
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-16.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Croatia

Overview

During the past two decades Croatia has experienced stagnant population growth that has led the Government to view its fertility rate as too low and to adopt policies to raise it. Croatia continues to suffer from the effects of regional wars, which led to a dramatic decline in industry and employment and to a sharp increase in poverty. The Government assists over 42,000 refugees and internally displaced persons (who have been repatriated from Serbia and Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina) with health-care provisions, basic household relief, and legal assistance.

The Government provides reproductive health services through state health care facilities and gives direct support to improving access to contraception. Croatia has the highest contraceptive prevalence rate of the republics of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. However, as use of modern contraceptive methods is still very limited relative to need, recourse to abortion remains a principal means of fertility limitation.

Curricula and programmes for sex education in schools have yet to be developed (though the National Institute for Maternity, Family, and Youth organizes two-day seminars for men, women and especially youth to provide information on the subject of sexual and reproductive health). To address HIV/AIDS, the Ministry of Health established an AIDS Committee in 1996 and informs the public about prevention and self-protection methods through media campaigns. In its response to a 2001 United Nations inquiry, the Government indicated that the size of the working population and the ageing of the population were two areas of major concern.

Statistics

POPULATION

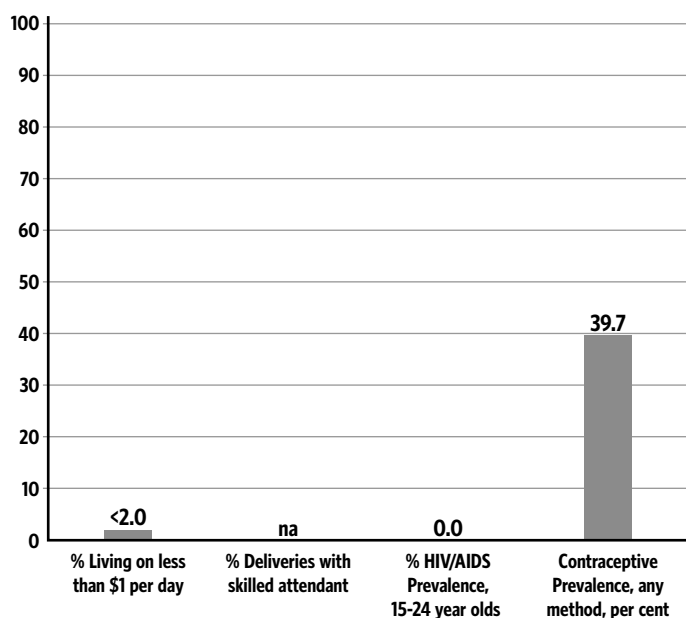
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	2,254.0
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	2,403.1
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	0.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	11.7
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	10.9
Urban Population, Per Cent	58.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.06
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,143.2
Women 15-49, Per Cent	47.6
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.70
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	25.6
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 39.7
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 18
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 12
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 24
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 10.1
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 9
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 8
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 10
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 73.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 77.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 69.3
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	21.3

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	na	na	na

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	8,091
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	3.7
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ <2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	1
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	3
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 89
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 91
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 83
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 86
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	1
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	1
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	13.7
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	19.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	24.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	23.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	55.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	59.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	51.4
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	229.1
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	16.2

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-117.2
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-10.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	6.0
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Cyprus

Overview

The Mediterranean country of Cyprus has experienced a significant drop in its annual growth rate, from nearly two per cent in 1995 to one per cent in the year 2000. In its response to a 2001 United Nations inquiry, the Government reported that it viewed the growth rate as too low. Another area of major concern to the Government is the increasing size of the elderly population, which is mainly attributable to improvements in health care and increased life expectancy. Adolescent fertility is also of major concern to the Government, as 13 per cent of all births occur to women under the age of 20. However, recent data suggest that more young couples are postponing the age of childbearing.

One hundred per cent of all births are reported as attended by skilled personnel. Consequently, infant mortality is very low, and the maternal mortality rate is negligible. The Family Planning Association of Cyprus offers reproductive health services and workshops on sexual education to high school and college students. Most methods of contraception are available in pharmacies or from the private or non-governmental sectors. Nonetheless, the non-governmental organization sector experiences procurement-related delays and shortages, resulting in reduced access to reliable contraceptive methods.

The island has experienced decades of communal strife, though promising negotiations have resumed. After Turkey invaded the island in 1974, a situation developed where over one third of the northern territory is occupied by Turkish Cypriots and by settlers who subsequently moved from Turkey. Many Greek Cypriots fled south, and the large number of displaced persons has presented a burden to the country's economic development and to its ability to implement a population policy. Cyprus also serves as a territory for asylum seekers from Iraq, Lebanon and Syria. Between the years 2000 and 2001, the number of asylum seekers in Cyprus nearly doubled.

The Government recognizes the importance of women's empowerment and gender equality, and has taken measures to increase the numbers of employed women. Encouragingly, the percentage of women in the workforce has increased in the last two decades, to approximately 56 per cent.

Statistics

POPULATION

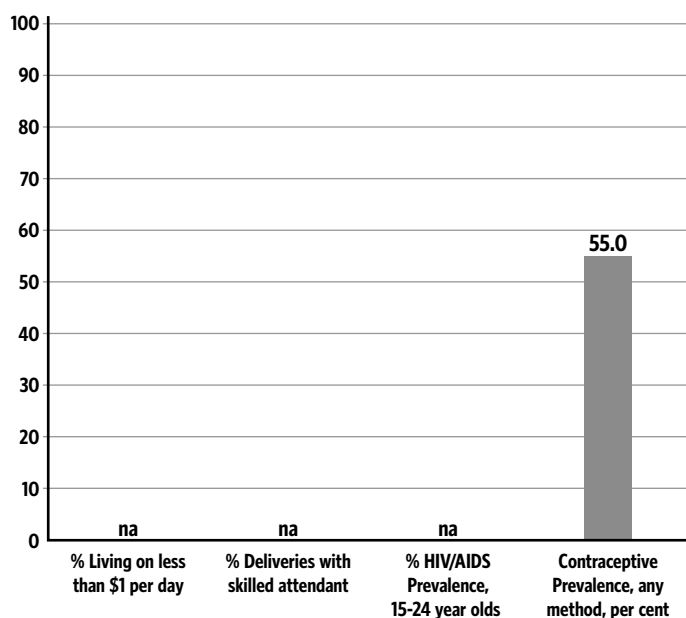
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	397.9
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	399.0
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	13.9
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7.4
Urban Population, Per Cent	70.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.07
Women 15-49, Thousands	196.1
Women 15-49, Per Cent	49.2
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.00
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	53.2
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 55.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 0
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 0
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 8.1
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 8
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 77.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 80.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 75.5
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	17.0

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	2.82	3.01	3.10

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	20,824
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	4.5
Income Group per World Bank Classification	High income non-OECD
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	0
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 100
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	1
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	5
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 83
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 82
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 81
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 85
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	15.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	10.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	27.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	23.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	71.5
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	87.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	55.7
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	28.8
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	7.1

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	7.4
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	3.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	na
Rural	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na

Czech Republic

Overview

The Czech Republic, a highly industrialized nation with an advanced transitional economy, ranks 33rd on the Human Development Index for 2002. The country is expected to join the European Union in 2004. Currently, the republic has a slight negative population growth rate, attributable to a steady decrease in the total fertility rate (TFR). Although the Government's stated policy desire is to increase the fertility rate, it supports couples' wishes to decide the number and spacing of their children.

The Czech Society for Family Planning and Sex Education offers a range of contraceptive and counselling services. It also offers information and education activities through the media on such population-related issues as sexually transmitted infections (including HIV/AIDS), child abuse and violence against women.

Although HIV/AIDS morbidity is low, the Government's response to a 2001 UN survey indicates that it considers HIV/AIDS transmission to be a major concern. To address that concern, the Government has developed a network of counselling and testing centres where testing is free and anonymous. Future goals of the Government include increased availability of contraceptives and family planning services; inclusion of sexual and reproductive health and family planning education in primary school curricula; free access to voluntary sterilization services to all citizens; and prevention of increasing violence against women, especially domestic violence, sexual harassment, and trafficking in women.

Due to improvements in health care, increasing life expectancy and the decreasing TFR, the nation's population is ageing. In response, the Government has developed the National Programme of Preparation for Ageing.

Statistics

POPULATION

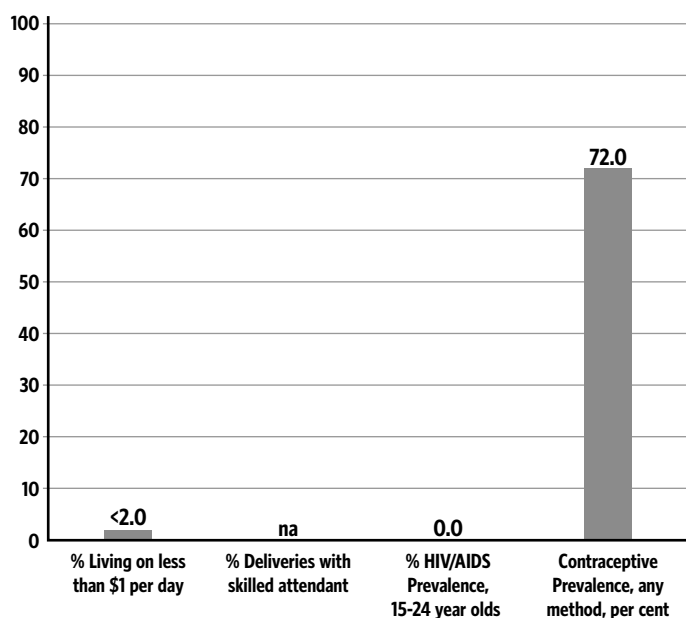
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	4,985.3
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	5,265.0
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	-0.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	8.8
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	10.9
Urban Population, Per Cent	74.6
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	2,562.3
Women 15-49, Per Cent	48.7
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.20
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	62.6
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 72.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 14
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 9
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 19
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 5.8
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 7
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 7
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 74.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 77.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 70.9
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	20.1

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	32.76	33.34	33.90

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	13,991
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	2.9
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ <2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 104
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 104
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 87
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 89
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	1
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	1
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	2
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	0
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	2
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	0

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	14.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	17.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.1

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	71.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	79.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	63.7
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	814.0
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	14.2

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-238.3
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-9.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	1.7	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	41.8
Rural	2.0	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	44.5
No Education/Primary	2.1	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	1.5	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	1.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	1.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	34.9	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Overview

Estonia's transition period has been characterized by political stability and successful economic reform. Despite ranking 42nd on the Human Development Index for 2002, the country faces a number of problems, including uneven income distribution and a low per capita gross domestic product.

Estonia's population growth rate is negative, in part because the total fertility rate is below replacement level. Moreover, the male mortality rate is relatively high, with the gap between female and male life expectancies exceeding 10 years. The negative population growth rate is of great concern to the Government, which is seeking to create conditions that would increase the fertility rate. The national family policy framework (currently awaiting cabinet approval) emphasizes the individual's right to decide the number and spacing of his or her children. The policy also seeks to improve the quality of life and to help parents combine work and family life.

The rapid increase of HIV/AIDS is of major concern to both the Government and civil society. A concentrated epidemic started among intravenous drug users, but a shift towards sexual transmission is taking place. A national HIV/AIDS programme adopted in early 2002 aims to stop the spread of HIV/AIDS and provide treatment and care for infected persons.

A national reproductive health programme was adopted in 2001, but was left without funding from the state budget. The Estonian Health Insurance Fund has financed some of the programme activities.

Noteworthy developments in the area of health care include the January 2002 enactment of a Law on Health Care Services and the passing, in June of the same year, of a Health Insurance Law. To make health care delivery more efficient, a Hospital Master Plan has been developed and a Health Care Project initiated for 2001-2015.

Female participation in the labour market is high, but there are few women in top management positions and in politics. A gender equality act currently being considered by Parliament prohibits discrimination in labour relations, obligates employers and government institutions to promote gender equality, and creates an institution for monitoring compliance.

Statistics

POPULATION

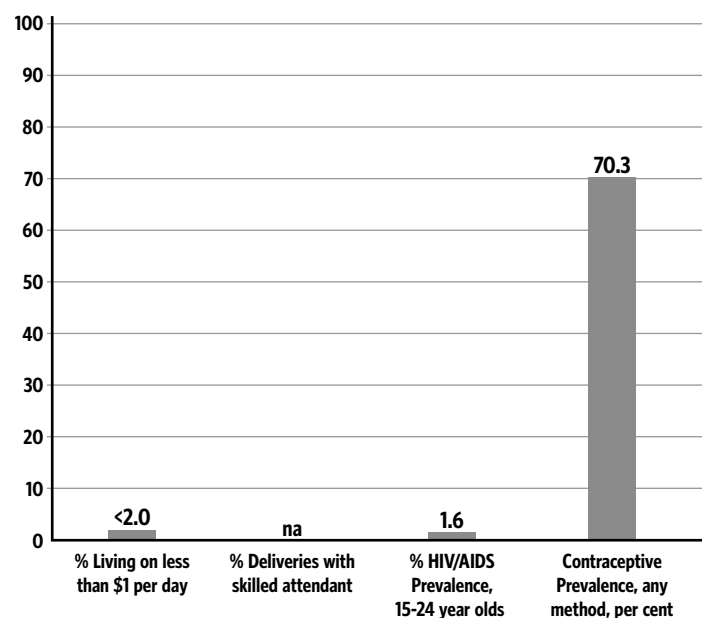
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	633.4
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	727.2
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	-1.3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	na
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	13.3
Urban Population, Per Cent	69.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.06
Women 15-49, Thousands	349.0
Women 15-49, Per Cent	48.0
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.24
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	56.4
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 70.3
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 80
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 50
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 100
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 11.1
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 12
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 10
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 14
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 70.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 75.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 64.3
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	20.6

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	na	na	na

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	10,066
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	6.4
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ <2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	0
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 101
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 105
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 105
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 108
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	15.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	271
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 3.2

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	72.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	78.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	66.4
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	138.2
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	17.8

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-66.5
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-18.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Georgia

Overview

Georgia continues to experience increasing poverty and economic, social and political difficulties as well as an ongoing reduction in its population. Georgia depends heavily on international assistance from UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, the World Bank, UNHCR, WFP and UNV to support activities in governance, capacity building, conflict resolution, and the health and education sectors. Currently Georgia does not have a population policy, but it does have a National Health Policy. Through it and the interim development of the Poverty Reduction and Economic Growth Programme (PREGP), Georgia seeks to address poverty alleviation and the health status of the population.

Some progress in the family planning area has been made. For example access to contraception has increased, and the contraception/abortion ratio declined from 1:4 (in 1993) to 1:1 (in 2001). Federal or municipal programmes in family planning and reproductive health services are not provided due to the state's financial limitations. Thus, reproductive health/family planning is the major area of UNFPA assistance to the country. Assistance was also provided for the General Census (January 2002) and the Reproductive Health Survey (1999).

In response to a 2001 inquiry from the United Nations, the Government indicated that it viewed its population and fertility rates as too low and viewed its expectation of life as well as its under-5 and maternal mortality levels as 'unacceptable'.

Georgia faces many challenges, and the Government has identified the following areas of concern for future strategies: decreasing regional, financial and gender imbalances regarding access to reproductive health services; upgrading skills and medical facilities to increase the quality of services; addressing the controversy related to free HIV/AIDS testing to high-risk population groups only; and strengthening youth-friendly reproductive health information and services.

Statistics

POPULATION

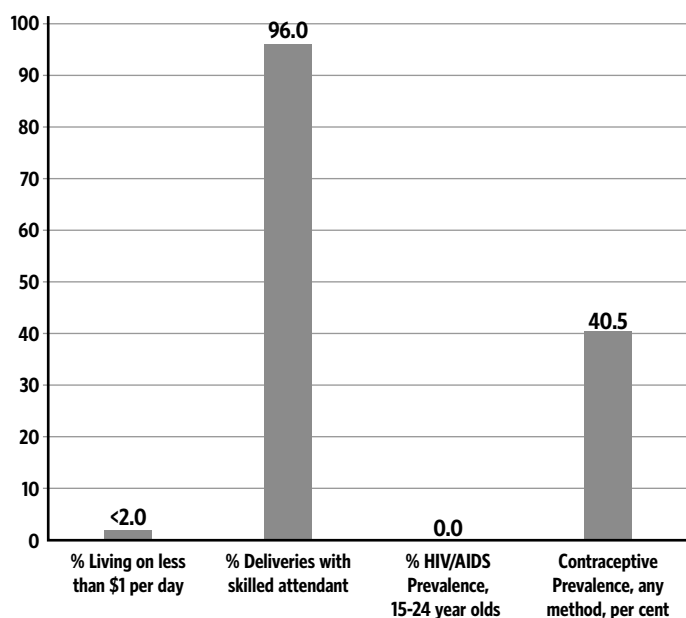
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	2,489.3
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	2,723.5
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	-0.3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	11.7
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	9.4
Urban Population, Per Cent	56.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.06
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,369.3
Women 15-49, Per Cent	50.3
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.58
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	19.8
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 40.5
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 22
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 7
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 65
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 19.4
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 22
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 18
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 25
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 72.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 76.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 68.5
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	18.6

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	17.84	18.11	18.05

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	2,664
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	1.9
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ <2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 96
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 98
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 99
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 77
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 78
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	4
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	2
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	12
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	4
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	2
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	15.7
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	33.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	70.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	78.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	62.5
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	7.2

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-202.2
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-14.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	28.4
Urban	1.5	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	2.0	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	1.6	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	1.7	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	1.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	1.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	40.7	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	40.8	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	48.5	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	31.2	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	49.0	Urban, Per Cent	25.2	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	84.0	Rural, Per Cent	15.7	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	8.4	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

Hungary

Overview

Although Hungary does not have an explicit population policy, incentives and compensations are given to married couples to promote childbearing. Programmes to protect women of childbearing age, to assist pregnant women, and to support them after childbearing have been implemented, in the context of a situation characterized by a negative population growth rate and a sub-replacement total fertility rate.

Family planning services are integrated into national health services and focus on prenatal and postnatal care and counselling, as well as on reducing the number of abortions. However, the knowledge, skills and level of involvement of midwives and nurses in the area of reproductive health service provision remain low. Although the Government does not subsidize contraceptives, a full range of modern contraceptives is widely available in pharmacies and clinics. Nevertheless, many individuals do not have easy access to high-quality sexual and reproductive health services.

In its response to a 2001 United Nations inquiry, the Government indicated that it views its maternal and infant mortality levels as unacceptably high. It also reported that it considers HIV/AIDS an area of major concern.

Although legal provisions in Hungary protect human rights, support for women's protection and empowerment and for exercise of reproductive rights need to be strengthened and enforced. Particular problems persist in the areas of domestic violence and the trafficking of women. In the area of education, information on sexuality and reproductive health has not been properly introduced into school curricula.

Statistics

POPULATION

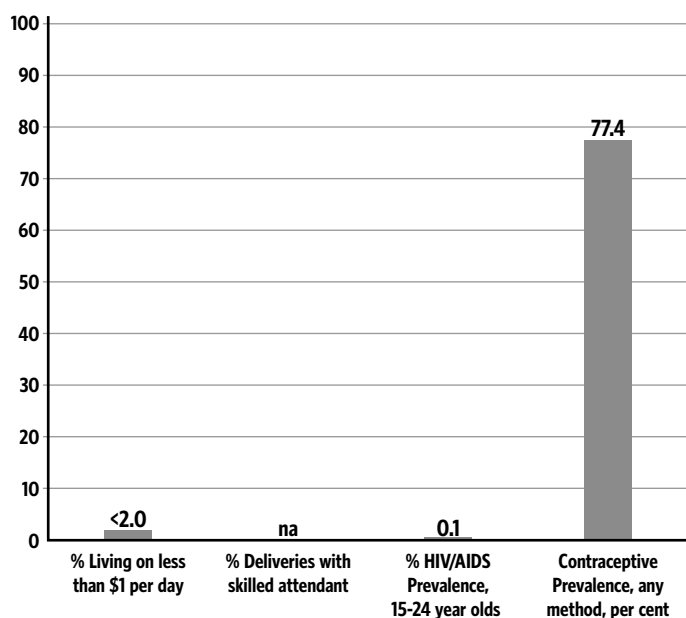
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	4,703.0
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	5,163.5
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	-0.5
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	9.8
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	14.0
Urban Population, Per Cent	65.1
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	2,454.4
Women 15-49, Per Cent	47.5
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.40
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	68.4
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 77.4
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 23
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 15
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 31
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 9.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 11
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 10
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 12
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 70.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 75.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 66.3
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	20.7

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	30.16	30.20	30.33

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	12,416
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.2
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ <2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 99
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	1
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	1
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 103
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 104
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 98
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 99
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	2
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	2
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	3
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	0
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	2
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	0

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	14.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	21.5
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.7
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.1

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	59.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	67.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	52.3
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	679.6
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	8.3

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-277.5
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-11.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	na
Rural	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na

Kazakhstan

Overview

While Kazakhstan does not yet have a formal population policy, two important policy documents were recently formulated: the National Programme of Demographic Development for the years 2001-2005 and the Strategy-2010.

The Strategy-2010 is the first development plan in which population dimensions are incorporated and well elaborated. A National Migration Policy has recently been developed. Because of out-migration, high infant and maternal mortality rates, high rates of abortion and the disinclination of many Kazakh women to have more than one child, the population of the country has decreased by some 1.5 million since 1999.

Since 2000 the situation regarding sexually transmitted infections has worsened considerably; HIV infection, for example, has increased fourfold. Responding to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, the Government of Kazakhstan and neighbouring countries participated in the first Central Asian Conference on HIV/AIDS, held in May 2001 in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

Statistics

POPULATION

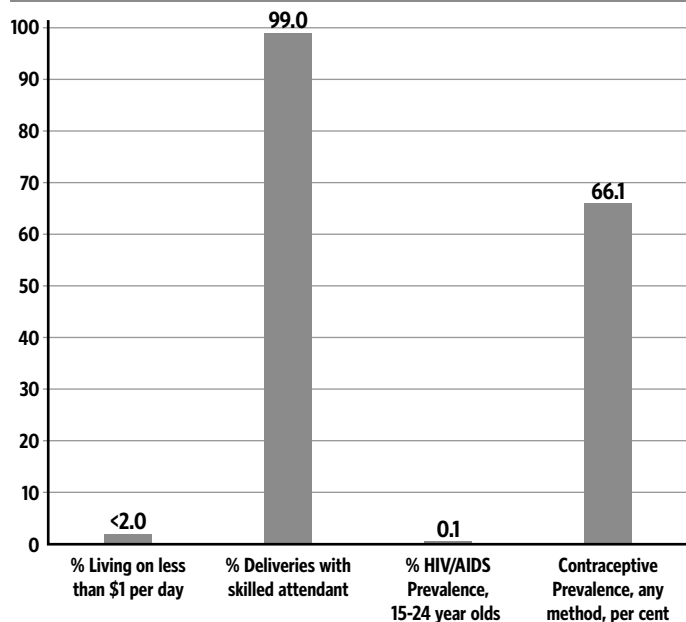
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	7,765.4
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	8,261.2
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	-0.5
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	16.9
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	10.0
Urban Population, Per Cent	55.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.06
Women 15-49, Thousands	4,445.0
Women 15-49, Per Cent	53.8
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.10
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	52.7
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 66.1
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 80
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 25
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 240
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 44.8
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 52
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 42
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 62
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 64.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 70.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 58.6
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	10.5

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	64.54	65.8	64.6

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	5,871
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	9.6
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ <2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 91
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 99
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	42.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	1
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 96
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 96
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 87
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 87
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	4
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	5
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	10
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	3
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	2
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	0

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	18.5
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	45.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	24.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.2

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	74.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	81.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	68.3
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	11.2

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-220.1
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-5.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 3.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 5.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 8.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 215.6

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	57.6
Urban	1.5	Urban, Per Cent	7.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	48.0
Rural	2.7	Rural, Per Cent	6.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	61.8
No Education/Primary	2.4	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	6.2	Poorest, Per Cent	44.2
Highest Level of Education	1.5	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	3.4	Richest, Per Cent	48.1
Provincial Low	1.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	4.3	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	2.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	8.8	Urban, Per Cent	4.8
Poorest	3.2	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	3.9
Richest	1.3	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	5.5
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	3.4
Urban	43.7	Urban, Per Cent	98.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.8
Rural	63.8	Rural, Per Cent	99.5	Provincial High, Per Cent	6.7
No Education/Primary	57.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	99.7	Poorest, Per Cent	11.3
Highest Level of Education	47.1	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	98.3	Richest, Per Cent	3.2
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	98.6	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	100.0	Urban, Per Cent	0.8
Poorest	35.1	Poorest, Per Cent	99.4	Rural, Per Cent	0.1
Richest	29.1	Richest, Per Cent	100.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	0.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	0.0
Urban	36.0	Urban, Per Cent	54.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.0
Rural	44.0	Rural, Per Cent	51.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	1.9
Poorest	101.0	Rural, Per Cent	51.1	Richest, Per Cent	0.8
Richest	26.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	50.8	Poorest, Per Cent	1.9

Kyrgyzstan

Overview

While Kyrgyzstan does not have a national population policy *per se*, it does have a number of population-related policies and initiatives. The 2000 Law on Reproductive Rights reflects the increased understanding and response to population and gender problems within Kyrgyz society. This law outlines how the State aims to protect the population's reproductive health, promote reproductive rights and establish a legal basis for family care services.

Other positive developments are the inclusion of reproductive health care at the community level in the ongoing reorientation of the health services system and the second phase of the "Manas" Health Care Reform (launched in 2001). Data from the First National Census (1999) has, since 2001, been supporting the planning process for a 10-year national development policy. The opening of the Kyrgyz borders has raised the real threat of an HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infection epidemic. The number of people infected by HIV is estimated to have increased 400 per cent in 2001. The pandemic is being addressed by the National AIDS Centre (assisted under a joint United Nations project).

A new programme for supporting the implementation of children's rights was elaborated (with assistance from UNICEF) and approved in August 2001. A high-level National Commission on Population (established with UNFPA assistance) is expected to be operational shortly.

In 2001, an international preparatory conference, "Women of the Kyrgyz Republic at the Edge of Centuries", was organized in Bishkek. The conference focused on "Ayalzat", the National Programme on the Improvement of Women's Status, which is based on the Beijing Platform of Action. A working group on the development of "Ayalzat-2" has been created, including UNFPA representation. The Programme was approved in September 2001 by presidential decree. A new Government institution, the National Council on Women, Family and Gender Development, will implement the plans.

Statistics

POPULATION

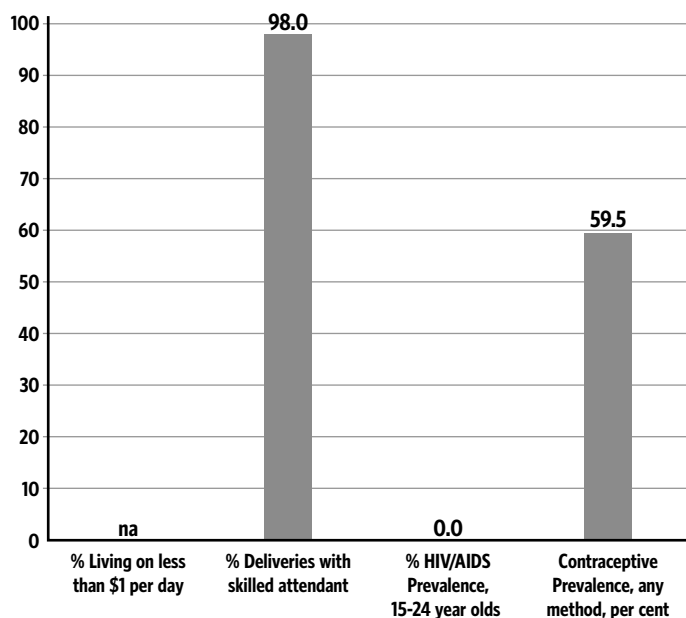
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	2,474.8
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	2,572.1
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.5
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	23.2
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7.6
Urban Population, Per Cent	34.4
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,348.1
Women 15-49, Per Cent	52.4
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.89
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	48.9
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 59.5
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 80
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 23
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 250
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 43.2
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 46
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 42
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 50
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 66.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 71.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 62.8
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	8.2

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	18.8	20.52	22.28

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	2,711
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.0
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 77
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 98
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	49.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 100
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 103
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 85
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 88
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	13
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	9
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	25
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	6
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	3
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	29.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	24.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	21.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	72.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	78.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	66.7
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	6.7

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	332.1
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	25.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 4.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 7.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 11.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 86.8

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	2.3	Urban, Per Cent	5.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	44.9
Rural	3.9	Rural, Per Cent	11.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	59.6
No Education/Primary	3.7	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	9.6	Poorest, Per Cent	44.4
Highest Level of Education	2.4	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	8.1	Richest, Per Cent	54.4
Provincial Low	1.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	6.9	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	4.3	Provincial High, Per Cent	12.2	Urban, Per Cent	5.9
Poorest	4.6	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	12.5
Richest	2.0	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	12.7
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	8.4
Urban	54.3	Urban, Per Cent	99.2	Provincial Low, Per Cent	4.3
Rural	70.4	Rural, Per Cent	97.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	14.0
No Education/Primary	81.7	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	97.7	Poorest, Per Cent	12.9
Highest Level of Education	47.5	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	99.0	Richest, Per Cent	8.2
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	97.2	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	99.6	Urban, Per Cent	1.0
Poorest	83.3	Poorest, Per Cent	96.0	Rural, Per Cent	1.9
Richest	45.8	Richest, Per Cent	100.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	2.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	1.3
Urban	55.0	Urban, Per Cent	55.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.0
Rural	84.0	Rural, Per Cent	46.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	3.7
Poorest	120.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	47.0	Richest, Per Cent	1.0
Richest	29.0			Poorest, Per Cent	3.0

Latvia

Overview

An overview with policy information was not available in time for this release. Updated material will be made available on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

Statistics

POPULATION

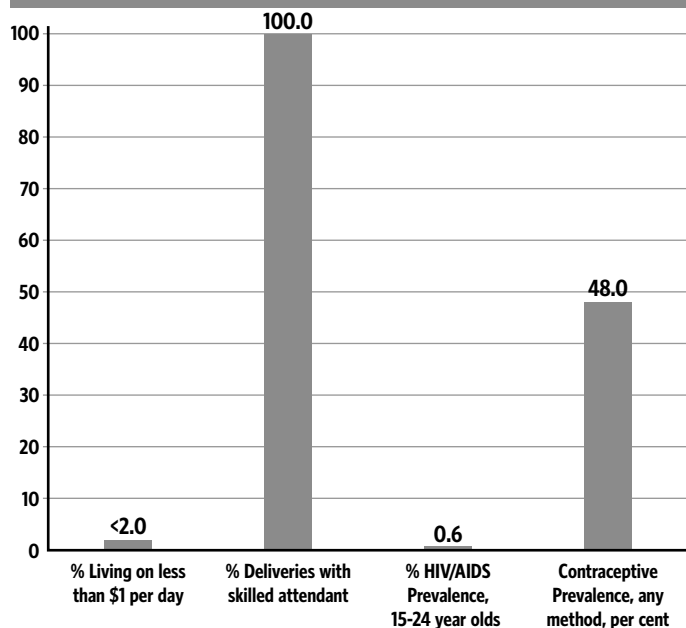
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	1,102.2
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	1,289.8
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	-0.8
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	7.7
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	13.4
Urban Population, Per Cent	60.4
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.06
Women 15-49, Thousands	609.7
Women 15-49, Per Cent	47.3
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.12
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	39.3
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 48.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 70
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 45
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 90
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 15.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 17
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 15
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 19
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 69.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 75.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 63.7
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	21.9

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	na	na	na

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	7,045
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	6.6
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ <2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 100
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	0
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 100
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 102
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 88
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 90
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	14.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	20.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	24.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.1

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	68.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	75.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	62.6
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	196.0
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	17.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-72.7
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-11.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	1.0	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	1.5	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	12.0	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	10.3	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	15.0	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	27.0	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Lithuania

Overview

An overview with policy information was not available in time for this release. Updated material will be made available on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

Statistics

POPULATION

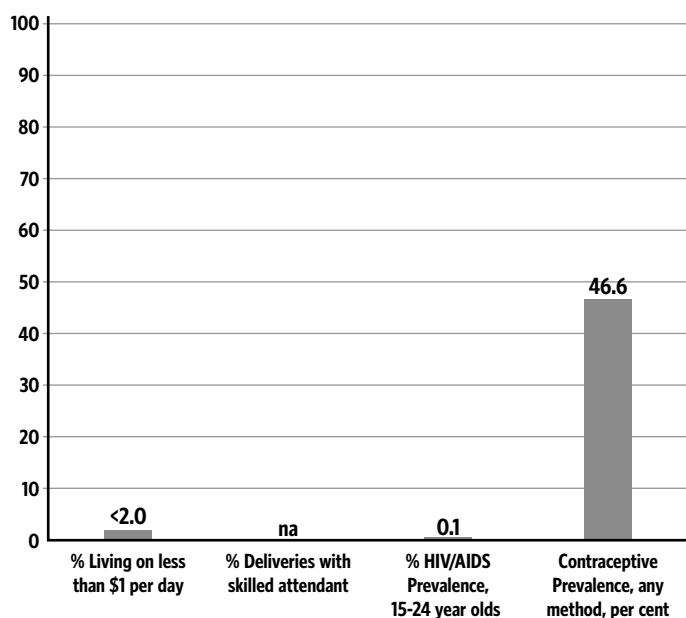
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	1,735.1
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	1,946.4
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	-0.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	10.2
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	11.2
Urban Population, Per Cent	68.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.06
Women 15-49, Thousands	953.9
Women 15-49, Per Cent	49.0
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.38
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	30.5
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 46.6
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 27
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 18
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 36
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 10.7
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 12
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 10
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 14
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 71.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 76.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 66.1
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	19.9

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	na	na	na

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	7,106
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	3.9
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ <2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	1
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 100
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 101
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 115
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 71
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	14.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	26.7
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	24.7
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.2

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	72.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	77.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	68.3
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	284.1
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	10.6

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-69.0
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-7.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	1.2	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	1.9	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Macedonia, former Yugoslav Republic of

Overview

An overview with policy information was not available in time for this release. Updated material will be made available on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

Statistics

POPULATION

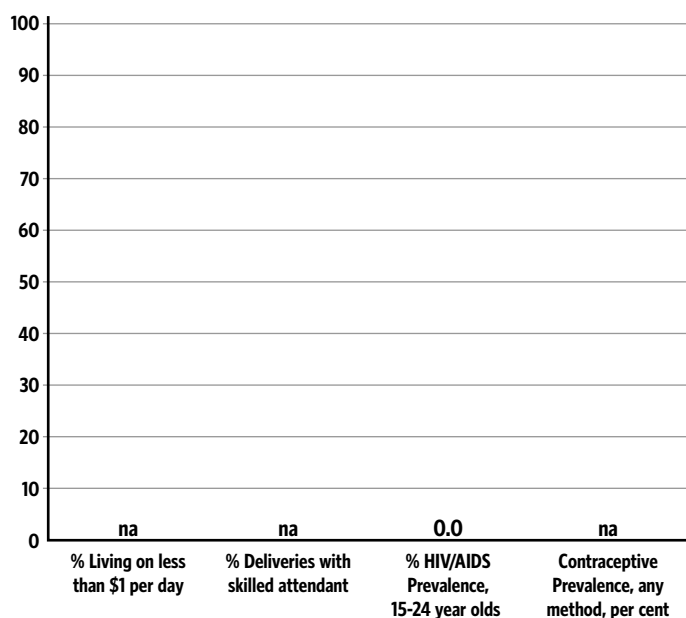
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	1,025.1
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	1,025.9
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	0.7
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	14.7
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	8.2
Urban Population, Per Cent	59.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.08
Women 15-49, Thousands	530.4
Women 15-49, Per Cent	51.7
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.92
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 17
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 11
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 23
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 18.2
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 18
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 18
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 19
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 72.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 74.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 70.6
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	15.4

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	na	na	na

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	5,086
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	4.3
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 100
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 101
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 85
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 82
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	7
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	2
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	4
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	16.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	26.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	59.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	72.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	46.5
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	6.7

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	4.5
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	0.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Moldova, Republic of

Overview

Low living standards and mass unemployment continued to spur mass emigration for labour purposes. More than 900,000 Moldovan citizens (almost one individual in every third household) are working abroad. Moldova has a negative population growth, due to the low birth rate (which decreased by 50 per cent since 1989) and a high general mortality rate. According to local estimates, the maternal mortality ratio increased from 25.8 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 1994 to 43.9 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2001. More than 50 per cent of the Moldovan population lives in rural areas and has limited access to quality medical services and information on reproductive health and family planning. The Government, with support from UN agencies, seeks to stop the adverse trends through the implementation of the National Programme on Family Planning/Reproductive Health, which was approved in 1999.

The National Programme for Family Planning and Reproductive Health is seeking to improve the reproductive health of women, men and adolescents by increasing access to quality reproductive health services, awareness of modern contraceptives, and knowledge of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV/AIDS. The National Action Plan on HIV/AIDS was developed to address this pandemic by implementing STI and HIV/AIDS prevention education in schools and widely disseminating information, education and communication materials.

The International Organization for Migration considers Moldova to be the main European source for trafficking in Western Europe, the Balkans and the Middle East (60 per cent of the girls and women trafficked come from Moldova). The Government views domestic violence and the trafficking of women and children as a major concern and has developed a National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking. Other strategies include efforts to further reduce under-5 and maternal mortality rates.

Statistics

POPULATION

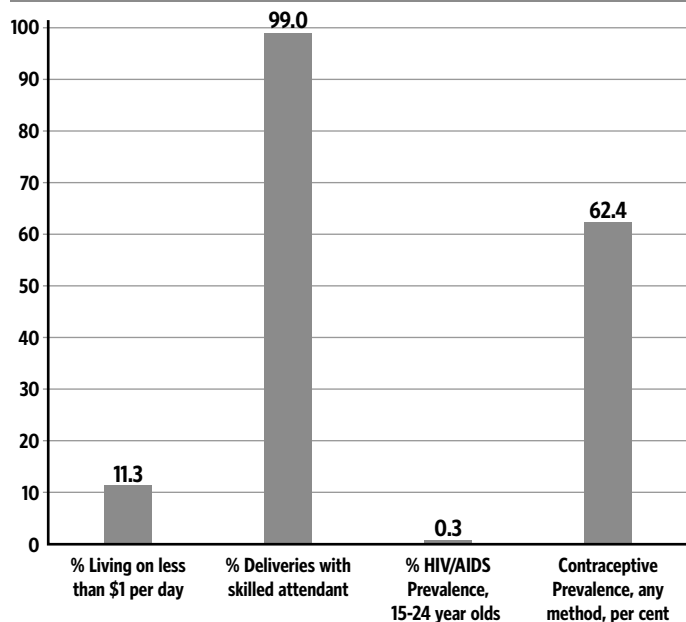
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	2,043.3
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	2,230.1
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	-0.2
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	12.3
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	11.8
Urban Population, Per Cent	41.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.06
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,189.8
Women 15-49, Per Cent	53.4
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.61
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	42.8
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 62.4
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 65
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 42
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 85
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 20.5
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 25
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 22
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 28
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 66.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 70.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 62.8
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	13.3

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	15.25	15.73	16.2

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	2,109
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	1.9
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 11.3
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 100
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 99
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	2
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	3
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	3
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	10
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	3
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	18.1
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	43.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	23.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	21.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.6

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	75.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	80.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	70.2
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	181.9
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	8.9

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-76.0
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-6.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	56.5
Urban	1.6	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	45.0
Rural	2.3	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	62.1
No Education/Primary	2.1	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	1.6	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	1.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	2.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	51.0	Urban, Per Cent	55.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	74.0	Rural, Per Cent	44.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	40.9	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

Poland

Overview

Poland is highly concerned about its decreasing birth rate. In its response to a 2001 United Nations inquiry, the Government indicated that it viewed its population growth and fertility levels as too low, and stated that it had formulated policies to raise them. It also expressed major concern over both the size of its working-age population and the ageing of its population. Moreover, it viewed its expectation of life and under-5 mortality levels as "unacceptable".

Although the Government also stated that it provided direct access to contraceptive methods, the climate for promotion of family planning and related activities in Poland remains unsupportive or ambivalent. Reproductive health services are available in hospitals, health centres and private clinics, but cultural and religious influences impede access to modern methods of family planning and to sex education. Use of modern methods of contraception remains relatively low.

The Government does support two programmes to improve the reproductive health of women: the National Health Programme and Promotion of the Health of Mother and Children with Special Focus on Family Planning.

To address the increase in HIV/AIDS prevalence and prevent further transmission of HIV, the Ministry of Health has introduced the National Programme for the Prevention of HIV Infection and the Care of Persons Living with or Suffering from HIV/AIDS. The ongoing HIV/AIDS programmes emphasize harm reduction: mostly safe injecting methods and needle exchanges, dissemination of information about safe sex, provision of social counselling and distribution of free condoms. Nonetheless, promotion of condom use and safe sex and dissemination of reliable information on high-risk behaviours receive little public support.

Statistics

POPULATION

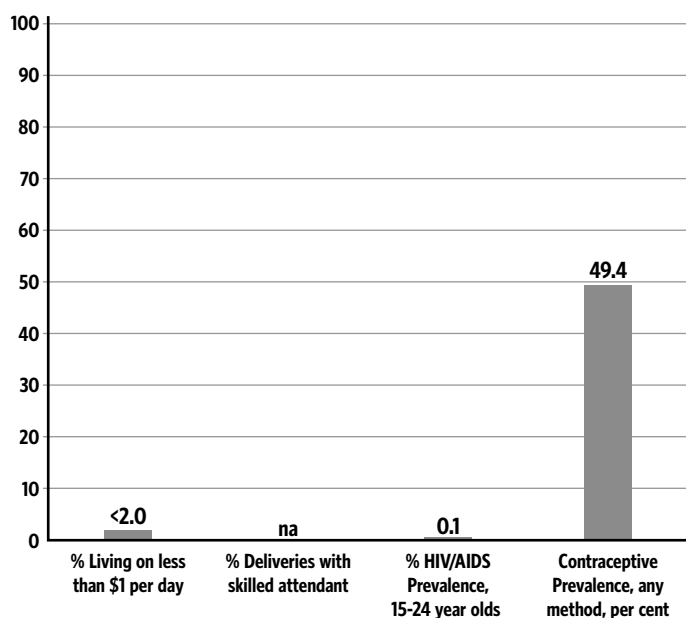
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	18,716.8
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	19,825.7
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	0.0
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	10.5
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	9.9
Urban Population, Per Cent	62.7
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.06
Women 15-49, Thousands	10,164.4
Women 15-49, Per Cent	51.3
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.46
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	19.0
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 49.4
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 12
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 8
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 16
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 10.0
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 11
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 10
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 11
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 72.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 77.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 68.6
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	16.81

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	126.05	127.71	130.34

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	9,051
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	4.0
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ <2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	0
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 99
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 102
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 99
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 98
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	17.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	15.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	26.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	23.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.1

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	65.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	72.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	59.8
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	2,353.0
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	12.7

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-998.2
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-9.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	1.4	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	2.0	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Romania

Overview

Although Romania experienced some economic recovery in 2001, the country continues to be in poor economic and social condition. Population growth is negative, as it has been for the last 10 years, and the proportion of elderly people continues to increase. Maternal mortality and abortion rates are decreasing as contraceptive prevalence increases, but they remain high compared to other countries in the region. (Some estimates suggest there are three abortions per live birth). Although the contraceptive prevalence rate for modern methods has doubled since 1993, it is still relatively low.

The incidence of sexually transmitted infections has dramatically increased over the last several years. At present, the main means of HIV transmission is heterosexual, but the increase of intravenous drug use among youth is an emerging risk factor. Romania has 90 per cent of Europe's total population of HIV/AIDS-infected children.

The ongoing health system reform continues to foster progress in improving the management and implementation of public health programmes. Government priorities include providing quality reproductive health and family planning services, especially at the primary health care level and to disadvantaged populations. National Strategies on Reproductive and Sexual Health and on the Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections were developed and need support for implementation.

A Reproductive and Sexual Health (RSH) Programme initiated in late 2000 aims to improve the reproductive and sexual health of women, men and young people. Through this project, progress has been made towards enhancing and improving coordination mechanisms in this area (with UNFPA assistance). There is, however, still a need for governmental institutions and the Ministry of Health and Family to improve their technical and managerial capacities. Education efforts are being promoted. In 2001, 2.8 million leaflets were distributed to enhance population awareness and knowledge of modern contraceptives, STI/HIV/AIDS and responsible sexual behaviour.

A recent initiative involves the Ministry of Health and Family's efforts to design a national strategy on gender-based violence. A crisis centre was established to provide medical, psychological and juridical assistance to victims of domestic violence, and subsequent initiatives are using a similar approach.

Statistics

POPULATION

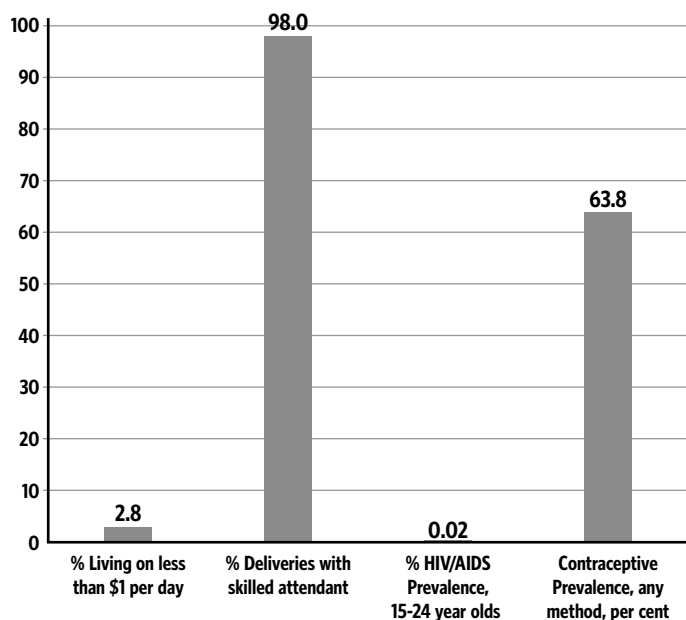
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	10,915.4
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	11,417.1
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	-0.2
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	10.3
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	12.0
Urban Population, Per Cent	55.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.06
Women 15-49, Thousands	5,818.9
Women 15-49, Per Cent	51.0
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.32
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	29.5
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 63.8
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 60
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 41
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 85
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 22.1
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 27
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 25
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 29
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 69.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 73.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 66.5
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	18.7

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	75.29	74.84	72.05

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	6,423
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	1.6
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 2.8
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 58
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 98
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	1
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	3
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 101
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 103
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 80
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 81
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	6
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	6
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	8
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	2
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	3
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	0

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	16.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	36.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	69.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	76.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	61.9
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	950.1
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	9.3

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-337.2
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-5.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	1.0	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	26.0
Rural	1.8	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	37.1
No Education/Primary	2.5	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	0.9	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	1.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	1.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	32.2	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	27.2	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	39.7	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	22.3	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	18.0	Urban, Per Cent	34.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	63.0	Rural, Per Cent	20.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	13.8	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

Russian Federation

Overview

With a low fertility rate, a high mortality rate and decreasing migration inflows, Russia's negative population growth rate is of major concern to the Government. National priorities include increasing life expectancy, improving reproductive health, promoting healthy lifestyles, and reinforcing the institution of the family.

Reproductive health policies are enshrined in the Constitution of the Russian Federation, in the Fundamental Legislation of the Russian Federation on the Protection of Human Health (approved in 1993), in other legislation directly or indirectly affecting reproductive health services, and in political decisions taken by the Government. Reproductive health policies focus on ensuring gender equity and equality in access to reproductive health services, including ones related to family planning and sexual health. Although a draft law on reproductive rights was discussed in the State Duma, it was rejected in 1997, due to political sensitivities based on religious grounds and pronatalist concerns.

Measures being taken to improve the health care system for pregnant women and children have been hampered by a deteriorating socio-economic situation.

Unemployment and poverty is widespread, affecting women in particular. The level of abnormal or complicated pregnancy is high and is accompanied by the risk of infant death or child disability. Infant and under-5 mortality rates remain unacceptably high. Abortions, though decreasing in incidence, continue to be a major reproductive policy issue.

In recent years, HIV/AIDS transmission has been on the rise, especially among intravenous drug users and youth. In its response to a 2001 United Nations inquiry, the Government indicated that it viewed AIDS as an area of major concern.

A number of national programmes in the field of reproductive health have been launched, aimed at improving the health of the entire population as well as that of specific subgroups such as pregnant women and disabled children.

Future strategies identified by the Government include decreasing infant and maternal mortality, abortions and sexually transmitted infections; providing sexual and reproductive health education to adolescents and youth; and preventing the trafficking of women and children. A population census was undertaken in 2002.

Statistics

POPULATION

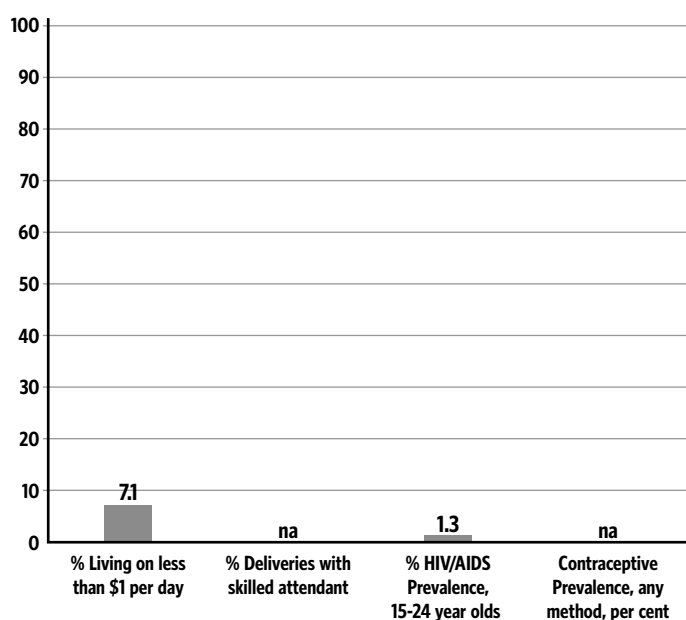
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	67,198.4
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	76,553.9
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	-0.4
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	8.8
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	14.3
Urban Population, Per Cent	72.9
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	39,016.3
Women 15-49, Per Cent	51.0
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.23
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 75
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 49
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 100
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 16.7
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 21
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 18
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 24
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 66.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 72.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 60.2
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	17.4

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	478.59	470.68	461.39

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	8,377
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	8.3
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 7.1
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 99
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	1
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 84
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 85
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 79
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 85
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	3
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	3
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	13
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	7
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	4
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	2

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	16.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	31.5
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	24.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	21.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 2.2

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	68.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	74.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	63.9
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	13,406.0
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	5.6

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-5,836.5
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-14.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	1.1	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	1.5	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	0.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	2.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	10.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	40.3	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Serbia and Montenegro (formerly Yugoslavia)

Overview

An overview with policy information was not available in time for this release. Updated material will be made available on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

Statistics

POPULATION

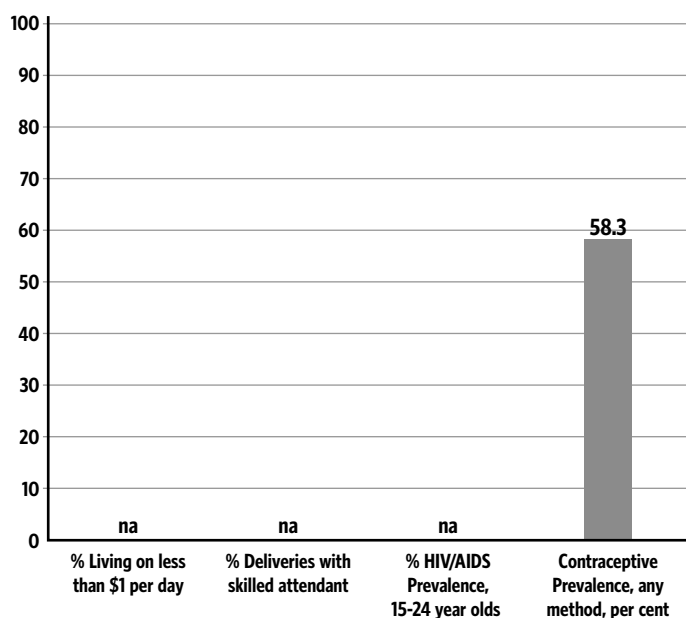
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	5,234.0
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	5,289.0
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	0.0
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	12.4
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	10.4
Urban Population, Per Cent	na
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.08
Women 15-49, Thousands	2,585.0
Women 15-49, Per Cent	0.5
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.80
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	32.8
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 58.3
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 15
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 10
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 20
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 14.8
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 15
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 14
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 17
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 72.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 74.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 69.9
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	18.5

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	na	na	na

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

 for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	na
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	●▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	2
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	2
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	5
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	2
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	4
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	15.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	25.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	●▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	●▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	●▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	●▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	66.5
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	76.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	56.5
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-151.5
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-5.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	45.8
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	30.7
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	33.0
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	3.6
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	3.9
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	2.6
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	3.7
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	4.6
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	0.7
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	0.6
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	0.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	0.5
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.3
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	26.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	0.7
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	26.9	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	21.5	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Slovakia

Overview

An overview with policy information was not available in time for this release. Updated material will be made available on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

Statistics

POPULATION

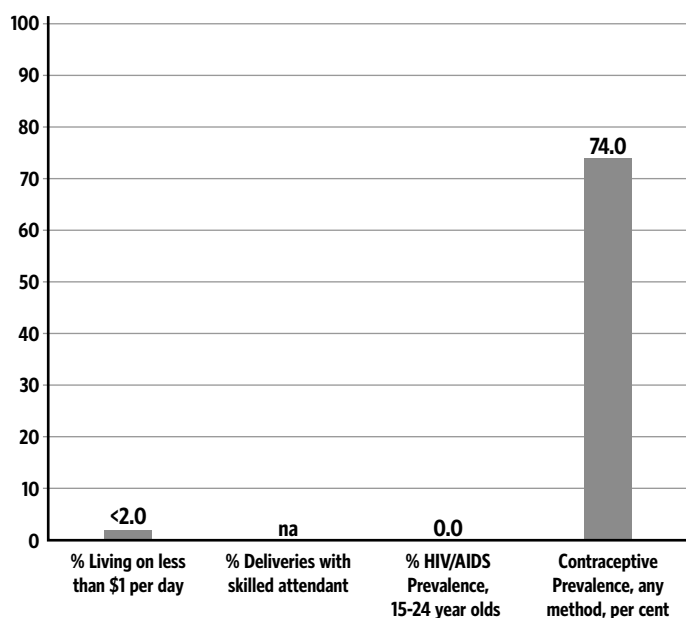
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	2,627.7
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	2,779.8
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	0.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	10.8
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	9.9
Urban Population, Per Cent	57.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,445.7
Women 15-49, Per Cent	52.0
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.40
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	41.0
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 74.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 14
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 9
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 19
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 8.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 10
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 10
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 10
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 72.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 76.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 68.8
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	16.1

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	18.09	18.58	19.09

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	11,243
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	2.2
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ <2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 100
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 102
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 103
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 86
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 87
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	16.9
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	24.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.5
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	69.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	76.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	62.6
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	401.5
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	14.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-93.8
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-6.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Slovenia

Overview

An overview with policy information was not available in time for this release. Updated material will be made available on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

Statistics

POPULATION

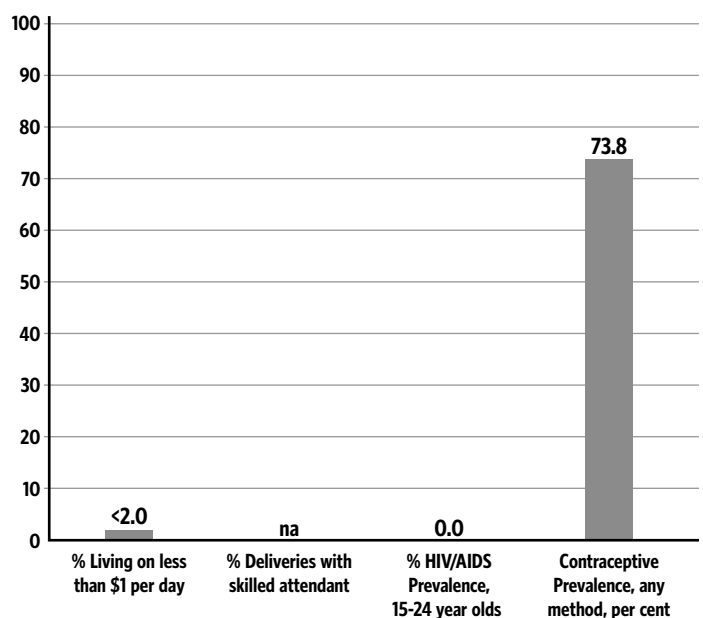
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	963.7
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	1,019.5
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	0.0
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	9.1
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	9.9
Urban Population, Per Cent	49.2
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	511.1
Women 15-49, Per Cent	50.1
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.20
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	32.3
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 73.8
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 17
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 11
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 23
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 6.1
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 7
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 7
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 75.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 78.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 71.1
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	20.7

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	na	na	na

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	17,367
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	4.6
Income Group per World Bank Classification	High income: non-OECD
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ <2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 100
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	0
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	14.5
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	8.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	28.5
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	24.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	68.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	72.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	63.3
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	130.0
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	12.2

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-77.9
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-15.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	na
Rural	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na

Tajikistan

Overview

Over the past decade, Tajikistan has experienced significant emigration that has caused a slowdown in its population growth. Although it is believed that the fertility rate may also have fallen as a result of increasing contraceptive use, these gains are threatened by the high cost of modern contraceptives and the inability of health institutions to provide affordable or free supplies. Increased poverty, exacerbated by the civil war, brought extreme vulnerability to the majority of the population, just when the Government's capacity for providing essential social services had been weakened. UN and international and bilateral aid agencies are still largely operating in an "emergency" mode, though the recent tranquility bodes well for the strengthening of government and civil society institutions and the development of sustainable, long-term development programmes.

Although the abortion ratio dropped during the 1990s, reflecting increasing access to family planning, abortion remains a significant cause of infertility, pelvic inflammatory disease and death. In its response to a recent UN inquiry, the Government indicated that it regards HIV/AIDS as a major concern. Data suggests that provider preference for the IUD undermines the range of contraceptive choices offered to clients.

Since the ICPD, Tajikistan has introduced laws to promote the health status of its population. The Declaration on Reproductive Health (1995) supports widespread access to family planning and the extension of reproductive health services to rural areas. A 1997 law emphasizes the advancement of women's health and reproductive choice and expanded access to modern methods of contraception. That same year, a National Commission on Population and Development was established under the leadership of the Deputy Prime Minister. In February 2002 the President of Tajikistan held a national meeting at which he expressed concern over current population dynamics and the lack of reliable statistics.

A concept paper on the national demographic policy for the years 2002-2015 and a National Programme of Action to implement the policy have been adopted by the Government. A Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights Law was adopted by Parliament in December 2002.

Statistics

POPULATION

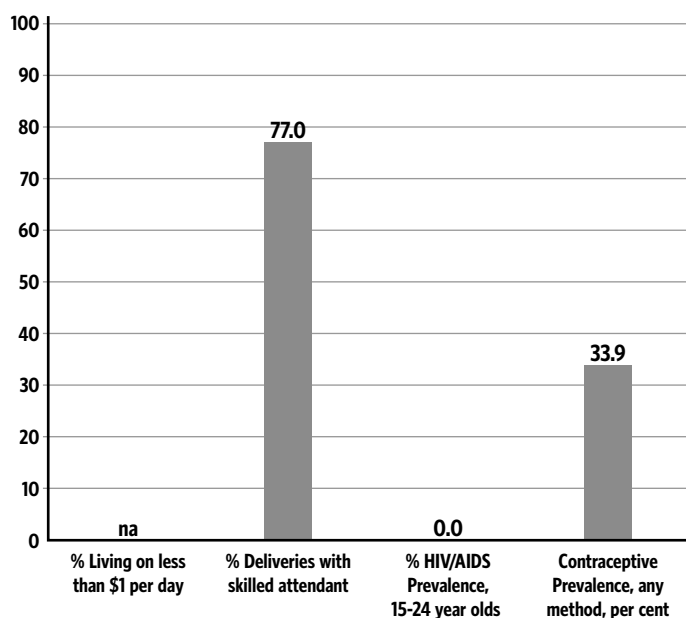
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	3,077.4
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	3,099.9
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.2
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	28.8
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.7
Urban Population, Per Cent	27.6
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,599.8
Women 15-49, Per Cent	51.6
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.72
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	27.3
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 33.9
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 120
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 35
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 380
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 56.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 76
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 70
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 82
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 67.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 70.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 64.2
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	6.4

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	23.03	27.42	30.15

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,152
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	8.3
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 77
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	54.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	1
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 101
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 109
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 82
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 70
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	24.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	23.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	20.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	68.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	77.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	59.5
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	12.4

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	498.8
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	32.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	21.9
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	55.1
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	70.0	Urban, Per Cent	93.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	94.0	Rural, Per Cent	59.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	274.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	34.4	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	28.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	90.8	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	36.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	21.1	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	102.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	98.8	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	33.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	25.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	15.6	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

Turkey

Overview

Although Turkey ranks among the world's 20 most industrialized nations, progress on several social indicators lags behind similarly advanced economies.

With the revision of the Family Code, progress has been made in human rights, including gender equality. A Parliamentary Group on Population and Development is promoting the harmonization of population trends with sustainable development.

Population movements continue to strain health, education and social service infrastructures, particularly in growing peri-urban areas and the sending rural zones. Nonetheless, there have been dramatic improvements in all levels of education, particularly among girls and among children living in rural areas.

There are wide regional and socio-economic disparities in demographic and reproductive health outcomes. Disparities exist between the eastern and western regions in such areas as fertility levels, the proportion of deliveries at home, and the proportion of deliveries with trained attendants.

A recent UN inquiry suggests that the Government views the adolescent fertility level as a major concern.

While the number of reported cases of sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS remains low, prevalence is thought to be increasing.

Traditional contraceptive methods (e.g., withdrawal) are most common, and abortion rates remain high. Providers tend to be biased against hormonal and permanent family planning methods. There is a critical need to train clinicians in client counselling. An initiative targeting young men during mandatory military service promotes male involvement in reproductive and sexual health decision-making.

Programmes envisioned to address these concerns include: implementing communication and outreach strategies for the most marginalized populations living in the southeastern provinces; improving access to modern contraceptive methods; development of adolescent reproductive health programmes; integration of HIV/AIDS prevention into reproductive health services; training of service providers in counselling, antenatal care, sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS, and cervical and breast cancer prevention; and capacity building for the collection and analysis of data.

The Turkish Academy of Sciences has established a committee to design a national database to monitor progress in health and development.

Statistics

POPULATION

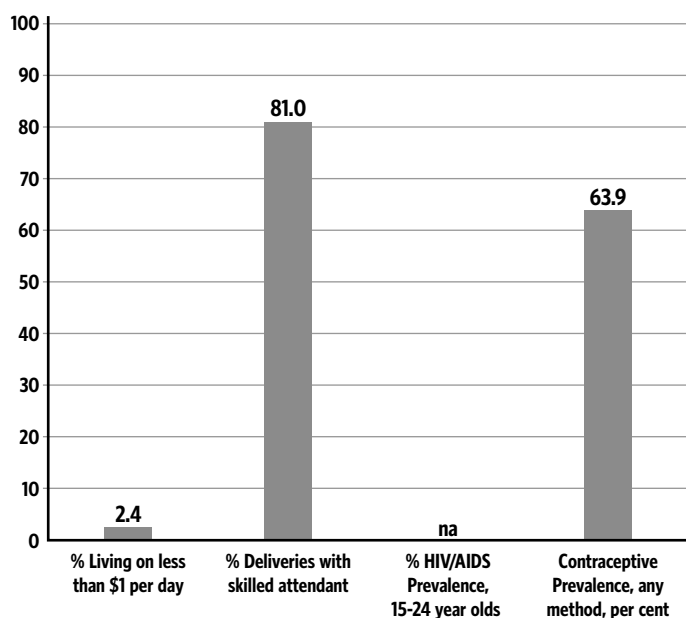
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	34,614.3
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	33,955.0
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.6
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	23.5
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.5
Urban Population, Per Cent	66.6
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	18,230.5
Women 15-49, Per Cent	53.7
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.70
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	37.7
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 63.9
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 55
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 18
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 160
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 45.7
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 49
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 42
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 56
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 69.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 71.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 66.5
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	8.9

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	195.65	210.89	223.53

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	6,974
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	7.2
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	C
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 2.4
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 83
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 81
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	59.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	7
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	24
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 96
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 106
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 67
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 48
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	8
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	8
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	16
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	6
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	2
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	0

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	50.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	56.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	77.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	34.4
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	531.0
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	4.2

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	3,447.4
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	19.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 3.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 6.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 10.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 1,238.2

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	52.7
Urban	2.4	Urban, Per Cent	9.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	26.7
Rural	3.1	Rural, Per Cent	11.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	42.8
No Education/Primary	3.9	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	22.0	Poorest, Per Cent	21.0
Highest Level of Education	1.6	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	2.0	Richest, Per Cent	45.5
Provincial Low	2.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	6.7	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	4.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	11.2	Urban, Per Cent	6.2
Poorest	3.7	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	11.9
Richest	1.5	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	17.2
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	2.4
Urban	35.2	Urban, Per Cent	87.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	3.8
Rural	55.0	Rural, Per Cent	68.7	Provincial High, Per Cent	17.1
No Education/Primary	60.5	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	53.8	Poorest, Per Cent	22.1
Highest Level of Education	36.1	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	98.6	Richest, Per Cent	3.0
Provincial Low	32.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	52.3	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	61.5	Provincial High, Per Cent	92.3	Urban, Per Cent	0.9
Poorest	99.9	Poorest, Per Cent	43.4	Rural, Per Cent	2.3
Richest	25.4	Richest, Per Cent	98.9	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	3.4
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	0.2
Urban	55.0	Urban, Per Cent	40.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.2
Rural	68.0	Rural, Per Cent	31.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	3.0
Poorest	56.0	Rural, Per Cent	31.4	Richest, Per Cent	0.0
Richest	32.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	27.9	Poorest, Per Cent	6.1

Turkmenistan

Overview

The State Health Programme aims to improve the health and reproductive health status of the population, to promote gender equity and equality and to improve understanding of population and development interrelationships.

Although Turkmenistan has experienced a steady decrease in the total fertility rate, the infant mortality rate and the maternal mortality ratio, the Government desires further improvements. To that end, it is developing a strategy to reduce anaemia among pregnant women and to strengthen training of health providers on prenatal care, anaemia, breastfeeding, HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted infections, water and sanitation.

The State Health Programme also introduces voluntary medical insurance, promotes the establishment of private clinics, hospitals and pharmacies, and focuses on developing human resources and improving health management. Support is being given through UNFPA's first Country Programme of Assistance (for 2000-2004).

Strategies to achieve population and reproductive health goals include: training in reproductive health management and in counselling about family planning and the use of modern contraceptives, adolescent reproductive health, and safe motherhood; introduction of gender-sensitive reproductive health curricula in schools, including topics on HIV/AIDS; increased distribution of a range of contraceptives to improve the method mix; and integrating reproductive health services into primary health care.

The national strategy "Healthy Family-Wealthy Generation" was introduced to improve adolescent reproductive health services by increasing awareness of issues related to reproductive health, gender, and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS.

As a result of efforts to promote gender equity, female literacy is now universal.

Statistics

POPULATION

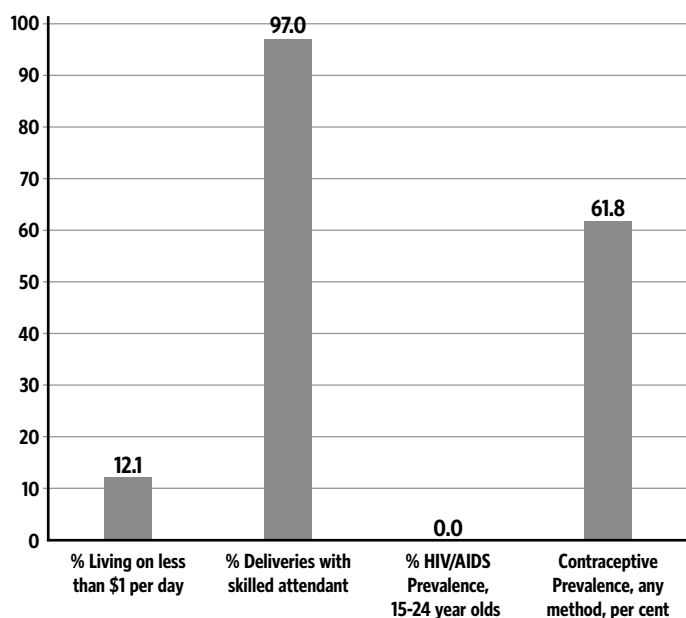
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	2,441.0
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	2,488.7
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.4
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	28.6
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7.2
Urban Population, Per Cent	45.2
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,294.9
Women 15-49, Per Cent	52.0
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.60
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	53.1
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 61.8
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 65
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 18
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 200
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 54.8
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 68
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 61
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 74
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 65.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 68.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 61.9
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	6.0

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	16.17	19.3	20.54

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	3,956
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	17.6
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 12.1
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 97
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	59.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	17.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	73.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	81.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	66.0
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	26.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	444.6
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	36.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 5.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 4.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 10.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 84.5

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	2.5	Urban, Per Cent	3.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	48.5
Rural	3.3	Rural, Per Cent	4.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	60.9
No Education/Primary	3.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	4.3	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	2.6	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	4.1	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	2.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.0	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	3.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	7.0	Urban, Per Cent	12.0
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	12.0
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	12.3
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	9.3
Urban	60.1	Urban, Per Cent	98.2	Provincial Low, Per Cent	7.6
Rural	79.9	Rural, Per Cent	96.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	16.0
No Education/Primary	76.5	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	96.4	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	61.2	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	98.6	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	47.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	92.7	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	98.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	99.8	Urban, Per Cent	2.1
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	1.5
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	1.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	1.2
Urban	36.0	Urban, Per Cent	52.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	1.0
Rural	26.0	Rural, Per Cent	53.5	Provincial High, Per Cent	2.7
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	52.6	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na



Overview

In Ukraine reproductive health is one of the priority areas of health care. The implementation of the National Family Planning Programme for 1995-2000 has led to encouraging changes in major reproductive health indicators: the maternal mortality rate and abortion-to-birth ratio both decreased markedly, and modern contraceptive prevalence (while still low) increased 50 per cent. With UNFPA support, reproductive health/family planning (RH/FP) services were made available through the establishment of RH/FP centres in each of the 28 regions of Ukraine. In early 2001 the National Reproductive Health Programme for 2001-2005 was finalized and adopted by the President. Additionally, various United Nations organizations are working on addressing the reproductive health needs of refugees in Ukraine.

Since 2001 good progress has been made in developing a peer education network (with over 40 youth NGOs participating) within the system of social services for youth. Additional related actions include the development, production and distribution of IEC materials for adolescents and youth.

HIV/AIDS is a matter of serious concern, as Ukraine has the highest infection expansion rate in Central and Eastern Europe. In partnership with UNAIDS, three projects focusing on HIV/AIDS prevention were developed and received funding in 2002. Preventative activities have been targeted at members of the Armed Forces since 2000; similar initiatives now target the Police Forces and Internal Forces.

Since 1991, the natural population growth rate in Ukraine has been negative, though the rate of decline slowed for the first time in 2001. Ukraine held a national census in December 2001. Results were published by the State Statistics Committee in December 2002.

Statistics

POPULATION

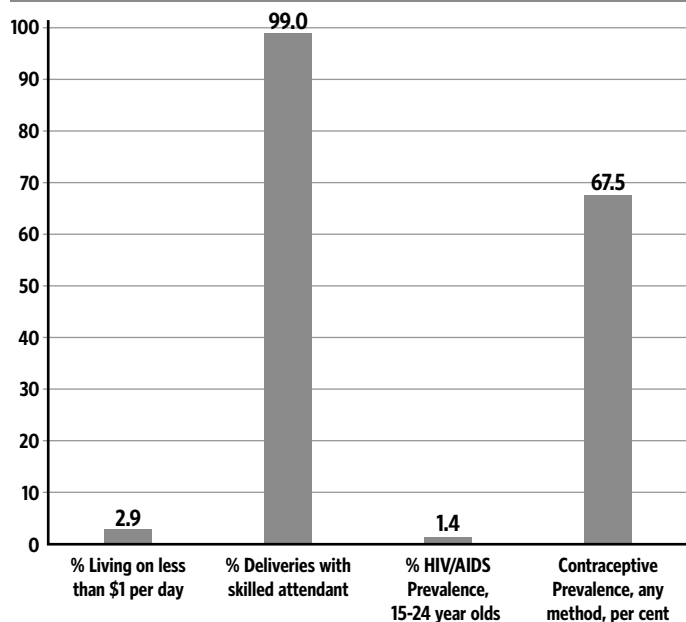
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	22,582.2
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	26,070.2
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	-0.8
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	8.9
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	14.7
Urban Population, Per Cent	68.1
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.06
Women 15-49, Thousands	12,688.3
Women 15-49, Per Cent	48.7
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.26
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	37.6
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 67.5
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 45
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 30
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 60
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 15.3
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 19
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 16
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 22
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 68.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 73.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 62.7
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	20.4

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	163.27	161.96	159.87

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	3,816
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.8
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 2.9
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 99
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	1
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 84
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 83
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 87
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 100
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	3
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	4
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	15
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	6
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	6
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	15.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	38.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	24.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	21.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 1.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 2.5

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	66.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	71.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	61.8
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	4,113.6
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	7.8

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-1,948.4
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-15.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	1.3	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	24.8
Rural	1.8	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	43.1
No Education/Primary	1.6	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	1.1	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	1.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	2.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	44.0	Urban, Per Cent	41.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	64.0	Rural, Per Cent	27.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	27.2	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	28.6	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Uzbekistan

Overview

The economy in Uzbekistan depends heavily on cotton production and natural gas exports, and the country faces economic problems similar to those of other countries within the Commonwealth of Independent States. Since 1991, the Government has supported the use of modern contraception as a way of increasing child-spacing and improving maternal and child health. Over the past decade levels of both infant and maternal mortality have declined, and the rate of abortion has been reduced by more than 50 per cent.

Major high-level initiatives such as "Healthy Generations" and "Healthy Mother-Healthy Child" seek to promote safe motherhood and family planning. Reproductive and sexual health issues have been incorporated into the secondary school curricula. An Uzbek Association on Reproductive Health (an International Planned Parenthood Federation affiliate) was formed in 2000. However, while contraceptive prevalence is relatively high, method choice is limited and over-reliance on the IUD is a major concern. Investment in a more sophisticated logistics management system will be essential as the range of available contraceptives expands. Education and outreach are needed to provide reproductive health information and to mobilize the support of community and religious leaders.

Although there are no current and reliable data, a report by the Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology suggests that there has been a steady increase in the incidence of sexually transmitted infections. In addition, despite the reportedly low prevalence of HIV in the population, it is likely that the number of cases has grown significantly in recent years, particularly among intravenous drug users. In 1999, the Government introduced a new law on HIV/AIDS that includes the provision of voluntary anonymous testing with pre- and post-test counselling, confidential testing in clinically suspected cases with informed consent, and a shift from mass screening towards sentinel surveillance.

With half of its population under age 19, Uzbekistan must pay special attention to the needs of adolescents. Makhallas (local government units), NGOs and schools will be important partners in promoting adolescent-specific information, education and communication activities.

Statistics

POPULATION

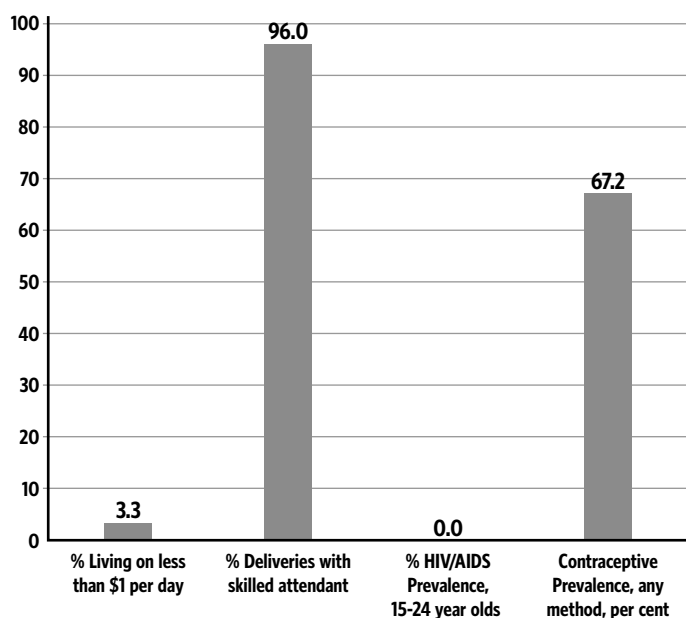
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	12,729.6
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	12,888.3
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.8
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	24.4
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.2
Urban Population, Per Cent	36.7
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	6,900.3
Women 15-49, Per Cent	53.5
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.85
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	62.5
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 67.2
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 60
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 17
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 190
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 41.0
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 52
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 48
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 56
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 68.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 71.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 65.3
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	6.8

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	90.26	103.18	108.01

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	2,441
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	4.0
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 3.3
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 85
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 96
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	55.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	1
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	21
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	17
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	31
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	14
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	12
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	3

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.4
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	50.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	72.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	78.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	66.3
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	7.2

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	2,081.2
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	31.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 6.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 7.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 13.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 656.4

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	62.7
Urban	2.7	Urban, Per Cent	9.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	50.6
Rural	3.7	Rural, Per Cent	9.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	71.3
No Education/Primary	3.5	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	9.3	Poorest, Per Cent	47.2
Highest Level of Education	2.8	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	15.9	Richest, Per Cent	53.5
Provincial Low	2.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	7.3	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	3.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	10.8	Urban, Per Cent	16.6
Poorest	4.4	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	19.7
Richest	2.1	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	24.7
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	5.2
Urban	42.9	Urban, Per Cent	96.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	4.2
Rural	43.8	Rural, Per Cent	95.5	Provincial High, Per Cent	24.5
No Education/Primary	45.4	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	66.7	Poorest, Per Cent	25.0
Highest Level of Education	51.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	95.8	Richest, Per Cent	11.7
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	93.6	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	97.4	Urban, Per Cent	5.7
Poorest	49.5	Poorest, Per Cent	91.9	Rural, Per Cent	4.7
Richest	46.8	Richest, Per Cent	100.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	6.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	0.8
Urban	60.0	Urban, Per Cent	58.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.5
Rural	62.0	Rural, Per Cent	64.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	8.0
Poorest	58.0	Rural, Per Cent	64.6	Richest, Per Cent	3.0
Richest	39.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	41.9	Poorest, Per Cent	9.5