

ANNEX

GENERAL INDICATORS

Table 1: Total Population and by Sex

Name of the Country	1995	2003	2007	2010
Armenia	3223	3061	3066 (2005)	3092
Female	1695	1629	1635	1653
Male	1528	1432	1431	1439
Azerbaijan	7765	8377	8588 (2005)	9188
Female	3971	4279	4370	4644
Male	3793	4098	4218	4544
Georgia	5069	4570	4477 (2005)	4352
Female	2622	2411	2365	2302
Male	2407	2159	2112	2050
Hungary	10331	10135	10087 (2005)	9984
Female	5395	5320	5298	5244
Male	4936	4814	4789	4740
Poland	38392	38198	38165 (2005)	38277
Female	19736	19703	19703	19810
Male	18656	18495	18462	18467
Russian Federation	148699	144880	143843 (2005)	142958
Female	79067	77479	77108	76824
Male	69631	67401	66735	66135
Ukraine	51122	47643	46924 (2005)	45448
Female	27432	25621	25262	24535
Male	23689	22023	21661	20914

Source: Population (thousands), medium variant <http://esa.un.org/wpp/unpp/p2k0data.asp> Population by sex (thousands), medium variant. http://esa.un.org/wpp/unpp/panel_indicators.htm

Table 2: Life expectancy at birth male/female

Name of the Country	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010
	medium variant		
Armenia			
Female	73.1	75.6	76.7
Male	66.6	68.9	70.2
Azerbaijan			
Female	69.6	70.4	73.1
Male	62.5	65	67.1
Georgia			
Female	74.7	75.9	76.5
Male	67.3	68.8	69.4
Hungary			
Female	77.6	76.8	75.4
Male	66.5	68.4	69.5
Poland			
Female	77.1	78.7	79.9
Male	68.5	70.3	71.2
Russian Federation			
Female	72.2	71.9	74
Male	59.6	58.6	61.6
Ukraine			
Female	73	73.4	73.5
Male	61.9	62	61.8

Source: medium variant, UN DATA World Population Prospects 2010 Revision <http://data.un.org/Data.aspx?q=LIFE+EXPECTANCY+AT+BIRTH&d=PopDiv&f=variableID%3a66>

Table 3: Gross Domestic Product Per Capita

Name of Country	1995	2003	2010
Armenia	2420 (1992)	2650 (2001)	3873 (2008)
Azerbaijan	2550 (1992)	3090 (2001)	5315 (2008)
Georgia	2300 (1992)	2560 (2001)	2970 (2008)
Hungary	6580 (1992)	12,340 (2001)	15,408 (2008)
Poland	4830 (1992)	9450 (2001)	13,845 (2008)
Russian Federation	6140 (1992)	7100 (2001)	11,832 (2008)
Ukraine	5010 (1992)	4350 (2001)	3899 (2008)

Source: Human Development Reports for the years 1995, 2003, 2010

Table 4: Percentage of population below \$1.25

Name of Country	PPP\$1.25 a day (%)	National Poverty line (%)
Armenia	1.3	26.5
Azerbaijan	1.0	15.8
Georgia	14.7	23.6
Hungary	0.0	-
Poland	0.0	16.6
Russian Federation	0.0	11.1
Ukraine	0.1	7.9

Source: Human Development Reports for the years 2011 <http://hdr.undp.org/en/>

Table 5: Multi-dimensional Poverty Index

Name of Country	Population	2011
Armenia	MPI	0.004 (2005)
Azerbaijan	MPI	0.021 (2006)
Georgia	MPI	0.003 (2005)
Hungary	MPI	0.016 (2003)
Poland	MPI	N/A
Russian Federation	MPI	0.005 (2003)
Ukraine	MPI	0.008 (2007)

Source: Human Development Reports for the years 2011 <http://hdr.undp.org/en/>

Table 6: Human Development Index

Name of Country	Population	1995	2003	2011
Armenia	Value Rank	0.680 93	0.729 100	0.716 86
Azerbaijan	Value Rank	0.665 96	0.744 89	0.700 91
Georgia	Value Rank	0.645 101	0.746 88	0.733 75
Hungary	Value Rank	0.855 46	0.837 38	0.816 38
Poland	Value Rank	0.819 56	0.841 35	0.813 39
Russian Federation	Value Rank	0.804 57	0.779 63	0.755 66
Ukraine	Value Rank	0.719 80	0.766 75	0.729 76

Table 7: Gender Inequality Index (2010 / 2011)

Name of Country	Population	2010	2011
Armenia	Value Rank	0.57 (2008)	0.343 (60)
Azerbaijan	Value Rank	0.553 (2008)	0.314 (50)
Georgia	Value Rank	0.597 (2008)	0.418 (73)
Hungary	Value Rank	0.382 (2008)	0.237 (38)
Poland	Value Rank	0.325 (2008)	0.164 (25)
Russian Federation	Value Rank	0.442 (2008)	0.338 (59)
Ukraine	Value Rank	0.463 (2008)	0.335 (57)

Source: Human Development Reports for the year 2011

Table 8: International Human Rights Instruments and Conferences

Name of the Country	International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD 1994)*	Beijing Platform for Action (1995)**	Millennium Development Goals (2000)***	International Covenant on Economic, Cultural and Social Rights (1966)	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)	Convention on All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979)	Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)
Armenia	1994	1995	2000	1993	1993	1993	1993
Azerbaijan	1994	1995	2000	1992	1992	1995	1992
Georgia	1994	1995	2000	1994	1994	1994	1994
Hungary	1994	1995	2000	1974 (1969 signed, 1974 ratified)	1974	1980	1991
Poland	1994	1995	2000	1977	1977	1980	1991
Russian Federation	1994	1995	2000	1973	1973	1981	1990
Ukraine	1994	1995	2000	1973	1973	1981	1991

Source: From ICPD Programme of Action (POA)*; Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995**; MDG Monitor: Tracking the Millennium Development Goals. Available online at: <http://www.mdgmonitor.org> *** For ICESCR, ICCPR, CEDAW, CRC: http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR_20072008_EN_Complete.pdf

HEALTH FINANCING INDICATORS

Table 9: Consolidated National Health Accounts for 7 East European Countries

Name of Country	2005	2010
ARMENIA		
Total expenditure on health as % of Gross domestic product	4.9	4.4
General government expenditure on health as % of total expenditure*	30.4	40.6
Per capita total expenditure on health (PPP int.\$)**	199	239
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure	6.8	6.4
Private expenditure on health as % of total expenditure on health*	69.6	59.4
Out-of-Pocket expenditure as % of private expenditure on health	95.7	92.9
AZERBAIJAN		
Total expenditure on health as % of Gross domestic product	7.8	5.9
General government expenditure on health as % of total expenditure*	11.3	20.3
Per capita total expenditure on health (PPP int.\$)**	343	579
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure	5.2	4.2
Private expenditure on health as % of total expenditure on health*	88.7	79.7
Out-of-Pocket expenditure as % of private expenditure on health	93.6	87.2

GEORGIA		
Total expenditure on health as % of Gross domestic product	8.6	10.1
General government expenditure on health as % of total expenditure*	19.2	23.6
Per capita total expenditure on health (PPP int.\$)**	302	522
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure	6.2	6.9
Private expenditure on health as % of total expenditure on health*	80.8	76.4
Out-of-Pocket expenditure as % of private expenditure on health	95.0	89.5
HUNGARY		
Total expenditure on health as % of Gross domestic product	8.3	7.3
General government expenditure on health as % of total expenditure*	72.3	69.4
Per capita total expenditure on health (PPP int.\$)**	1411	1469
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure	12.0	10.3
Private expenditure on health as % of total expenditure on health*	27.7	30.6
Out-of-Pocket expenditure as % of private expenditure on health	85.9	78.3
POLAND		
Total expenditure on health as % of Gross domestic product	6.2	7.5
General government expenditure on health as % of total expenditure*	69.3	72.6
Per capita total expenditure on health (PPP int.\$)**	857	1476
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure	9.9	11.9
Private expenditure on health as % of total expenditure on health*	30.6	27.4
Out-of-Pocket expenditure as % of private expenditure on health	85.3	80.6
RUSSIAN FEDERATION		
Total expenditure on health as % of Gross domestic product	5.2	5.1
General government expenditure on health as % of total expenditure*	62.0	62.1
Per capita total expenditure on health (PPP int.\$)**	615	998
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure	11.7	8.0
Private expenditure on health as % of total expenditure on health*	38.0	37.9
Out-of-Pocket expenditure as % of private expenditure on health	82.4	82.8
UKRAINE		
Total expenditure on health as % of Gross domestic product	6.4	7.7
General government expenditure on health as % of total expenditure*	59.5	56.6
Per capita total expenditure on health (PPP int.\$)**	359	519
General government expenditure on health as % of total government expenditure	8.7	9.4
Private expenditure on health as % of total expenditure on health*	40.5	43.4
Out-of-Pocket expenditure as % of private expenditure on health	92.5	93.4

Source: Health expenditure series, World Health Organization, Geneva, February 2009 (latest updates are available on <http://www.who.int/nha/country/en/index.html>)

WOMEN'S STATUS IN THE COUNTRY

Table 10: Percentage of parliamentary seats occupied by women

Seats in Parliament Held by Women (% of total)	
Name of Country	2011
Armenia	9.2
Azerbaijan	16.0
Georgia	6.5
Hungary	9.1
Poland	17.9
Russian Federation	11.5
Ukraine	8.0

Source: Human Development Report 2011 http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR_2011_EN_Tables.pdf

Table 11: Labour Force Participation Rate – Female/Male (%)

Labour Force Participation Rate (%)		
Name of Country	Female	Male
Armenia	59.6	74.6
Azerbaijan	59.5	66.8
Georgia	55.1	73.8
Hungary	42.5	58.8
Poland	46.2	61.9
Russian Federation	57.5	69.2
Ukraine	52.0	65.4

Source: Human Development Report 2011 http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR_2011_EN_Tables.pdf

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SERVICES INDICATORS

Table 12: Total Fertility Rates

Total Fertility Rates			
Name of Country	Total Fertility Rate		
	1995	2003-2005	2008-2010
Armenia	1.7 (DHS 2000)	1.7 (2000 DHS)	1.7 (2010 DHS Prelim report)
Azerbaijan		2.1 (RHS 2001)	2 (2006 DHS)
Georgia	1.7 (RHS 1996)	1.6 (RHS 2005)	2.0 (GERHS 2010)
Hungary	1.7 (HDR 1990-1995)		1.4 (HDR 2005-2010)
Poland	1.9 (HDR 1990-1995)	1.3 (HDR 2000-2005)	1.3 (HDR 2005-2010)
Russia	1.5 (HDR 1990-1995)	1.3 (2005)	1.5 (2010)
Ukraine	1.6 (RHS 1999)		1.2 (DHS 2007)

Source: Demographic and Health Survey(s) for Armenia (2000, 2005); Azerbaijan (2006); Ukraine (2007) & Human Development Report 1995, 2003, 2010

Table13: Reasons for Discontinuation

Armenia 1995	2003 (2000 DHS)									
	Modern Method				Traditional/fold method discontinued					
Reasons for discontinuation	Pill	IUD	Condom	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Douche	Other methods	All methods	
Became pregnant while using	17,8	8,5	33,1	32	57,2	67,2	64,2	58,7	52,8	
Wanted to become pregnant	7	5,2	16	5,8	9,1	9,4	4,5	0	9,1	
Husband disapproved	0	1,5	7,6	0,7	3,4	4,2	0	0	3,7	
Side effects	7,4	11,3	3,2	0,4	0,5	0,8	0	3,4	1,9	
Health concerns	38,5	60,1	2,4	0,6	0,3	1,1	7,5	3,9	6,8	
Lack of access/availability	7,9	0,4	4,1	0	0	0,1	1,2	0	0,8	
Wanted a more effective method	2,7	2,8	3,6	28,3	11	5,1	7,8	12,1	7,8	
Inconvenient to use	3,9	1,1	7	5,6	3,2	1,1	1,5	10,2	2,6	
Infrequent sex/husband away	6,8	5,4	9,6	1,4	9,7	7,3	10,2	0	7	
Cost too much	6,4	0	5,8	0	0,4	0	0	0	0,9	
Fatalistic	0	0	0	0	0,2	0,4	0	0	0,3	
Difficult to get pregnant/menopausal	0	1,3	1,3	0,4	2,2	1	3	7,8	1,2	
Marital dissolution/separation	0	1,1	0,9	0,2	0,5	0,5	0	0	0,5	
Other	1,6	1,4	1,9	22,1	1,6	0,7	0	3,9	3,3	
Misinfo	0	0	0,1	2,4	0,8	1,1	0	0	1,3	
Don't know	0	0	3,4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Number of discontinuations	71	254	373	336	290	1786	91	29	3230	
Azerbaijan 1995										
Reasons for discontinuation										
Became pregnant while using										
Wanted to become pregnant										
Husband disapproved										
Side effects										
Health concern										
Lack of access/availability										
Wanted a more effective method										
Inconvenient to use										
Infrequent sex/husband away										
Cost too much										
Fatalistic										
Difficult to get pregnant/menopausal										
Marital dissolution/separation										
Other										
Missing										
Don't know										
Total										
Number of discontinuations										
Ukraine 1995										
Reasons for discontinuation										
Became pregnant while using										
Wanted to become pregnant										
Husband disapproved										
Side effects										
Health concerns										

2008 (2005 DHS)									
Modern methods					Traditional method				
Pill	IUD	condom		other	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Rhythm	all methods
24,8	4,1	28,5		30	60,8	51,2	54,3		42,5
12,9	15,1	20,3		5,1	10,3	13,2	8,4		13,8
1,8	0,7	9,1		3,3	2,7	3,4	0		3,8
6,9	17,7	0,2		0	0	0,1	0		1,9
16,2	49,3	1,1		0	0	1,2	0,3		5,7
0	0	0,4		3	0	0	0		0,2
3,4	0,6	8,5		20,9	3,8	4,5	9,9		5,5
8,1	1,2	4,5		7,5	1,3	0,8	4		2,2
16,9	2,6	13,5		12,8	13,6	18,5	11,9		15,3
3,6	0	5,4		0	0	0,2	0		1,2
0	0	0		0	3,3	0,1	0		0,3
1,8	1,1	1,9		0	2,6	2,2	0,8		1,9
1,1	2	1,3		0	0	0,8	0		0,9
0,4	5,8	2,3		10,7	1,5	1,5	3		2,3
2,1	0	3		6,7	0	2,2	7,5		2,5
0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0
100	100	100		100	100	100	100		100
90	172	350		55	157	1080	130		2034
2008 (2006 DHS)									
Pill	IUD	condom	LAM			Withdrawal		Rhythm	all methods
37,4	3,9	18,4	4,7			55,4		63,3	43,9
9,6	11,9	24,9	20,3			10		5,6	11,5
6,7	5,9	21,7	18,6			16,2		7,7	14,3
9	17,2	0	0			0,4		0	2,5
14,6	36	0,3	1,1			0,5		1,2	4,9
2,1	0	1,6	0			0		0	0,3
3,9	5,6	11,3	21			4,5		7,9	6,4
0	3,4	8,4	0,1			0,4		1,6	1,5
5,6	1,2	6	0,7			5,5		5,3	4,8
2,7	0	2	0			0		0	0,3
0	0	0	0			0,2		0	0,1
2,4	2,3	0,9	0			3,4		3,1	2,8
0,8	0,4	1,4	0			0,2		1,4	0,6
4,4	11,9	0,9	28,8			1,2		2,3	4,4
0,9	0,4	2,2	4			2,2		0,4	1,9
0	0	0	0,6			0		0	0
100	100	100	100			100		100	100
130	219	144	144			1406		169	2245
2008 (2007 DHS)									
Pill	IUD	Condom							
5,5	3,5	8,9							
11,5	5,3	16,5							
0,4	0	13							
23,3	9,6	0,2							
18,8	21,8	1,9							

Table 14: Contraceptive use

Name of Country				
Armenia				
Among women who started the last episode of modern contraceptive method within 5 years preceding the survey 2005				
	% who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	% who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	% who were informed by a health and family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Number of women
Pill	24,4	26,3	34,1	No Info
IUD	49,5	47,7	37,2	No Info
Other	-	-	-	
Azerbaijan				
Among women who started the last episode of modern contraceptive method within 5 years preceding the survey				
	% who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	% who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	% who were informed by a health and family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Number of women
Pill	19,4	21,2	44,9	49
IUD	73,1	70,7	41,9	307
Other	NA	NA	6,4	66
Total	66,3	64,5	36,6	433
Ukraine				
Among current users of modern methods age 15-49 who started the last episode of use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, the percentage who were informed what to do if they experience side effect, and the percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, by methods				
Among women who started the last episode of modern contraceptive method within 5 years preceding the survey				
	% who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	% who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	% who were informed by a health and family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Number of Women
Pill	66,5	67,6	58,7	202
IUD	82,1	84	67,6	441
Other	74,2	66,4	76	53

Source: Demographic Health Surveys for Armenia, Azerbaijan and Ukraine

Table 15: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

Name of Country	Any Method	Any Modern Method	Female Sterilization	Male Sterilization	Pill	Injectable	Implant	IUD	Male condom	Vaginal barrier	Other Modern Method	Any Traditional Method	Rhythm	Withdrawal	Other Traditional Method
Armenia (2010)	53.1 (2005)	19,1	0,6	0	0,8	0	0	9,4	8,1	0,2	0	34	3,8	27,7	2,5
Azerbaijan	51.1 (2006)	13,2	0,4	0	1,1	0	0	9,2	2,2	0,2	0	37,9	4	32,5	1,4
Georgia (2005)	47,3	26,6	2,2	0	3,2	0		11,6	8,7	0,9	0	20,7	9,5	11,2	0
Hungary (1992-1993)	80,6	71,3	5		39,4			18,2	8,1	0,6	0	9,3	2,6	6,5	0,2
Poland (1991)	72,7	28	0	0	3,4			8,4	13,4	2,8	0	44,7	28,4	16,3	0
Russia (2007)	79,5	65			14,1			20,4	30,3		5,2	14,6	14,5	13,6	2,9
Ukraine (2007)	66,7	47,5	0,6	0	4,8	0	0	17,7	23,8	0,5	0	19,1	7,2	10,3	1,6

Source: Country Demographic and Health Survey(s), Armenia 2010 Preliminary Report, Azerbaijan 2006, Ukraine

Table 16: Wanted Fertility Rates

Wanted Fertility Rate			
Name of Country	Wanted Fertility Rate		
	1995	2003-2005	2008-2010
Armenia		1.5 (DHS 2000)	1.6 (DHS 2005)
Azerbaijan		3.5 (RHS 2001)	1.8 (DHS 2006)
Georgia	3.5 (RHS 1999)		2.6 (RHS 2005)
Hungary			
Poland			
Russia			
Ukraine		0.8 (RHS 1999)	1.1 (DHS 2007)

Source: Demographic Health Survey(s) for Armenia, Azerbaijan and Ukraine (2007)

Table 17: Unmet Need for Contraception

Unmet Need for Contraception (Family Planning)			
Name of Country	Unmet Need for Contraception		
	1995	2003	2007
Armenia		11.8 (2000)	13.1 (2005)
Azerbaijan		11.5 (2001)	15.1 (2006)
Georgia		23.8 (2000)	16.3 (2005)
Hungary	7.0 (1993)		
Poland			
Russia			
Ukraine		17.5 (1999)	10.3

Note: Data pertain to women aged 15 to 44. Excluding women who are currently pregnant, currently seeking to become pregnant, subfecund, or who are not sexually active, including women practicing post-partum abstinence. Including fecund married women, currently sexually active, currently exposed to the risk of pregnancy, not wanting to become pregnant, and not using a method of contraception other than folk methods, douches, breastfeeding or lactational amenorrhea (LAM). RHS.

Source: Official UN MDG Indicators: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdg/Default.aspx>

Table 18: Unmet need for family planning

Unmet need for family planning, spacing, percentage						
Country	1999	2000	2001	2005	2006	2007
Armenia		2,62		3,62		
Azerbaijan			1,81		2,92	
Georgia		5,71		4,31		
Ukraine	3,41					3,92

Unmet need for family planning, spacing, percentage							
Country	1993	1999	2000	2001	2005	2006	2007
Armenia			9,3		9,7		
Azerbaijan				9,7		12,2	
Georgia			18,1		12,0		
Hungary	7,0						
Ukraine		14,1					6,4

1. Data pertains to women aged 15 to 44. Excluding women who are currently pregnant, currently seeking to become pregnant, subfecund, or who are not sexually active, including including women practicing post-partum abstinence. Including fecund married women, currently sexually active, currently exposed to the risk of pregnancy, not wanting to become pregnant, and not using a method of contraception other than folk methods, douches, breastfeeding or lactational amenorrhea (LAM). RHS.

2. DHS.

3. Data pertain to women aged 18 to 41. Data pertain to unmet need for limiting only. Including sexually active, fecund married men and women (excluding those in unions), not practicing contraception and not wanting additional children or with a current pregnancy that was not wanted at conception. FFS.

Source: UN MDG INDICATORS DATABASE <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>

Table 19: Male contraception as % of total contraception

Name of the Country	Male Sterilization	Male Condom
Armenia (2005)	0	8.1
Azerbaijan (2006)	0	2.2
Georgia (2005)	0	8.7
Hungary (1992-1993)	-	8.1
Poland (1991)	0	13.4
Russia (2007)		30.3
Ukraine (2007)	0	23.8

Source: World Contraception use 2011 and Country Demographic and Health Survey(s) <http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/contraceptive2011/contraceptive2011.htm>

Table 20: Informed Choice

Name of Country				
Armenia				
Methods	Among women who started the last episode of modern contraceptive method within 5 years preceding the survey 2005			
	% who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	% who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	% who were informed by a health and family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Number of Women
Pill	24,4	26,3	34,1	No Info
IUD	49,5	47,7	37,2	No Info
Other	-	-	-	
Azerbaijan				
Methods	Among women who started the last episode of modern contraceptive method within 5 years preceding the survey			
	% who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	% who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	% who were informed by a health and family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Number of Women
Pill	19,4	21,2	44,9	49
IUD	73,1	70,7	41,9	307
Other	NA	NA	6,4	66
Total	66,3	64,5	36,6	433
Ukraine				
	Among current users of modern methods age 15-49 who started the last episode of use within the five years preceding the survey, the percentage who were informed about possible side effects or problems of that method, the percentage who were informed what to do if they experience side effect, and the percentage who were informed about other methods they could use, by methods			
Methods	Among women who started the last episode of modern contraceptive method within 5 years preceding the survey			
	% who were informed about side effects or problems of method used	% who were informed about what to do if experienced side effects	% who were informed by a health and family planning worker of other methods that could be used	Number of Women
Pill	66,5	67,6	58,7	202
IUD	82,1	84	67,6	441
Other	74,2	66,4	76	53

Source: Demographic Health Surveys for Armenia, Azerbaijan and Ukraine

Table 21: Antenatal care coverage

Name of the Country	At least 1 visit			4 visits		
	1995	2003-2005	2008-2010	1995	2003-2005	2008-2010
Armenia	82% (1997)	93% (2005)	93% (2005)	64.7% (2000)	70.9% (2005)	N/A
Azerbaijan	98.3% (1997)	76.6(2006)	76.6(2006)	30.4% (2001)	N/A	45.2% (2006)
Georgia	74% (1997)	94.3	94.3	N/A	75% (2005)	N/A
Hungary	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Poland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Russia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ukraine	N/A	98.5% (2005)	98.8% (2007)	N/A	N/A	74.8% (2007)

Source: UN MDG Indicators Database <http://unstats.un.org/mdg/Default.aspx>

Table 22: Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100000 live births

Name of the Country	Estimated MMR			Lifetime Risk of Maternal Death, 1 in:
	1995	2005	2008	
Armenia	44	32	29	1900
Azerbaijan	79	44	38	1200
Georgia	58	52	48	1300
Hungary	23	10	13	5500
Poland	17	5	6	13300
Russia	74	39	39	1900
Ukraine	49	26	26	3000

Source: Trends in maternal mortality estimates developed by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and World Bank 2010, Data Source 2008 http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2010/9789241500265_eng.pdf

Table 23: Skilled Health Attendants at Birth

Name of Country	% skilled health worker (doctors, nurses, midwives and other cadres of health workers)			
	1995	2005	2007	ICPD/ICPD+15 targets for 2015 met?
Armenia	97.3 (1997)	97.8	99.9	yes
Azerbaijan	99.8 (1998)	99.7 (2004)	88.0 (2006)	yes
Georgia	90.8 (1993)	98.3		yes
Hungary	99.4	99.6	99.5 (2008)	yes
Poland	99.8 (2002)	99.9		yes
Russia	99.1	99.4	99.6 (2008)	yes
Ukraine	99.6 (1996)	99.8	99.7	yes

Source: MDG indicators official website

Table 24: Postnatal Care

Name of Country	Mother's age at birth	less than 4 hours	4-23 hours	Delivered in a health facility	Timing of first postnatal checkup for mothers who delivered outside a health facility						Number of births	total	number of women	source DHS 2000	
					1-2 days	within 2 days of birth	3-41 days	within 7 days of birth	within 42 days of birth	don't know/missing					did not receive postnatal care
Armenia 2000	<20			86,6		6,9		7,5	8,1	0,7	4,6	172			
	20-34			93,7		3,3		3,6	4,2	0,5	1,7	999			
	35+			88,9		4,4		5,1	5,1	0	5,9	77			
Armenia 2005	Mother's age at birth														
	<20	60,1	17,7			4,3	1,9			0	16		100	111	DHS 2005
	20-34	56	22,6			2	1,3			1,7	16,4		100	991	
	35+	73,4	16,4			0,6	0			1,1	8,5		100	74	
Azerbaijan 2006	Mother's age at birth														
	<20	42,8	4,1			9,4	2,1			1,2	40,5		100	126	DHS 2006
	20-34	46,3	7,7			13,1	4,5			2,1	26,4		100	1426	
	35+	47,9	9,6			11,1	1,9			0,6	28,9		100	133	
Ukraine 2007	Mother's age at birth														
	<20	37,3	10,7			36,7	10,6			2,8	1,9		100	106	DHS 2007
	20-34	30,5	25,3			31,9	7,3			2,7	2,2		100	900	
	35+	25,3	20,1			32,9	18,1			0	3,7		100	66	

Table 25: Timing of first postnatal checkup for mothers who delivered outside a health facility

	Mother's age at birth	less than 4 hours	4-23 hours	Delivered in a health facility	1-2 days	within 2 days of birth	3-41 days	within 7 days of birth	within 42 days of birth	don't know/missing	did not receive postnatal care	Number of births	total	number of women	source DHS 2000
Armenia 2000	<20			86,6		6,9		7,5	8,1	0,7	4,6	172			
	20-34			93,7		3,3		3,6	4,2	0,5	1,7	999			
	35+			88,9		4,4		5,1	5,1	0	5,9	77			
Armenia 2005	Mother's age at birth														
	<20	60,1	17,7			4,3	1,9			0	16		100	111	DHS 2005
	20-34	56	22,6			2	1,3			1,7	16,4		100	991	
	35+	73,4	16,4			0,6	0			1,1	8,5		100	74	
Azerbaijan 2006	Mother's age at birth														
	<20	42,8	4,1		9,4		2,1			1,2	40,5		100	126	DHS 2006
	20-34	46,3	7,7		13,1		4,5			2,1	26,4		100	1426	
	35+	47,9	9,6		11,1		1,9			0,6	28,9		100	133	
Ukraine 2007	Mother's age at birth														
	<20	37,3	10,7			36,7	10,6			2,8	1,9		100	106	DHS 2007
	20-34	30,5	25,3			31,9	7,3			2,7	2,2		100	900	
	35+	25,3	20,1			32,9	18,1			0	3,7		100	66	

Table 26: Adolescent Fertility Rate

Adolescent Pregnancies-Adolescent Birth Rates			
Name of the Country	Adolescent Birth Rates per 1000 women		
	1995	2003	2008
Armenia	66.6	29.2	27.2
Azerbaijan	39	27.4	41.5
Georgia	64.2	33.2	43.8
Hungary	31.4	20.8	19.9
Poland	22	14.7	16.4
Russia	43.9	28	30.1
Ukraine	54.3	29.6	29.9 (2007)

Source: UN MDG Indicators Database <http://unstats.un.org/mdg/Default.aspx>

Table 27: Regional estimates of annual number, rates, and ratios of unsafe abortion, 2008.

		Rate and ratio calculations including only countries of each region with evidence of unsafe abortion	
Region	Unsafe abortion numbers	Unsafe abortion rate (per 1000 women aged 15-44 years)	Unsafe abortion ratio (per 100 live births)
Eastern Europe	360 000	6	13

Source: WHO, http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2011/9789241501118_eng.pdf

Note: Estimates are calculated for all countries and contrasted with calculations including only countries with evidence of unsafe abortion.

Table 28: Grounds on which abortion is permitted

Name of the Country	To save woman's life	To preserve physical health	To preserve mental health	Rape and incest	Foetal impairment	Economic or social reasons	On request
Armenia	x	x	x	x	x	X	x
Azerbaijan	x	x	x	x	x	X	x
Georgia	x	x	x	x	x	X	x
Hungary	x	x	x	x	x	X	x
Poland	x	x	x	x	x	No	no
Russia	x	x	x	x	x	X	x
Ukraine	x	x	x	x	x	X	x

Source: World Abortion Policies 2011 <http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/2011abortion/2011wallchart.pdf>

Table 29: Reproductive Cancers Estimated Incidence, Mortality and 5-year Prevalence in Women

Name of the Country	Type of Cancers	Incidence			Mortality			5-year prevalence		
		Number	(%)	ASR (W)	Number	(%)	ASR (W)	Number	(%)	ASR (W)
Armenia	Breast	1065	26	47,3	601	20	25	3520	39,1	261
	Cervix uteri	385	9,4	17,3	202	6,7	8,7	1027	11,4	76,2
	Corpus uteri	206	5	9,2	87	2,9	3,4	665	7,3	48,6
	Ovary	141	3,4	6,3	116	3,9	4,9	325	3,6	24,1
Azerbaijan	Breast	1155	16,7	24,6	581	11,2	12,5	3964	27	114,8
	Cervix uteri	463	6,7	10	234	4,5	5,1	1309	8,9	37,9
	Corpus uteri	109	1,6	2,6	42	0,8	1	343	2,3	9,9
	Ovary	181	2,6	3,9	125	2,4	2,7	459	3,1	13,3
Georgia	Breast	1299	30,9	38,5	729	27	19,7	4265	41,4	221
	Cervix uteri	317	7,5	9,4	169	6,3	4,7	837	8,1	43,4
	Corpus uteri	595	14,2	18,7	206	7,6	5,8	2182	21,2	113,1
	Ovary	129	3,1	4,1	102	3,8	2,9	306	3	15,9
Hungary	Breast	5218	22,2	56,8	2108	15	18,6	19207	33,5	424
	Cervix uteri	1086	4,6	16,6	472	3,3	5,6	3841	6,7	84,8
	Corpus uteri	1177	5	11,5	280	2	2,2	4312	7,5	95,2
	Ovary	1008	4,3	10,7	687	4,9	6,2	2244	3,9	49,5
Poland	Breast	15571	24	48,9	5362	13,2	14,7	61217	36,7	362,3
	Cervix uteri	3536	5,4	11,6	1951	4,8	5,8	10917	6,6	64,6
	Corpus uteri	4431	6,8	13,2	1091	2,7	2,7	16721	10	99
	Ovary	3919	6	12	2507	6,2	7	9080	5,5	53,7
Russia	Breast	52469	23,1	43,2	22946	17,4	17,1	197345	32,5	299,6
	Cervix uteri	13807	6,1	13,3	7161	5,4	5,9	46588	7,7	70,7
	Corpus uteri	18789	8,3	15,1	5250	4	3,6	71749	11,8	108,9
	Ovary	12761	5,6	11	7551	5,7	5,8	31661	5,2	48,1
Ukraine	Breast	16366	22,5	40	7964	20,4	17,7	61179	30,8	282,5
	Cervix uteri	5323	7,3	16,1	2258	5,8	5,9	18305	9,2	84,5
	Corpus uteri	6989	9,6	16,7	2017	5,2	4	26774	13,5	123,6
	Ovary	4067	5,6	10,5	2486	6,4	5,9	10051	5,1	46,4

Source: GLOBOCAN 2008 Cancer Incidence, Mortality and Prevalence Worldwide in 2008; <http://globocan.iarc.fr/>
ASR (W): Age Standardised Rate

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Table 30: Estimated People Living With HIV (adults + children)

Estimated People Living With HIV (adults + children)				
Name of the Country	Estimate Number of Adults and Children		Estimate Prevalence Percent of Adults and Children	
	2001	2009	2001	2009
Armenia	1400	1900	0,1	0,1
Azerbaijan	1300	3600	< 0.1	0,1
Georgia	1200	3500	< 0.1	0,1
Hungary	2800	3000		
Poland	21000	27000		
Russian Federation	430 000	980 000	0,5	1,0
Ukraine	290 000	350 000	0,9	1,1

Source: UNAIDS 2010 GLOBAL REPORT

Table 31: Estimated number of women living with HIV

Name of the Country	Estimate Number Women 15+	
	2001	2009
Armenia	<500	<1000
Azerbaijan	<1000	2100
Georgia	<500	1500
Hungary	<1000	<1000
Poland	6400	8200
Russian Federation	190000	480000
Ukraine	130000	170000

Source: UNAIDS 2010 GLOBAL REPORT

Table 32: HIV Prevalence in Young People

Estimated People living with HIV-2009 (http://www.unaids.org/documents/20101123_GlobalReport_Annexes1_em.pdf)							
	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Georgia	Hungary	Poland	Russia	Ukraine
Young women (15-24) prevalence (%)	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.3	0.3
Young men (15-24) prevalence (%)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	0.2

Table 33: Reported number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy by sex and by age, and estimated number of children receiving and needing antiretroviral therapy and coverage percentages, 2010

Countries	Reported number of all males and females receiving antiretroviral therapy				Reported number of adults and children receiving antiretroviral therapy			
	Month and year of report	Males	% of total	Females	% of total	Month and year of report	Adults (15+)	
Armenia	Dec. 10	161	64%	89	36%	Dec. 10	240	
Azerbaijan	Dec. 10	334	77%	101	23%	Dec. 10	426	
Georgia	Dec. 10	581	70%	249	30%	Dec. 10	796	
Hungary		...		...			...
Poland	Dec. 10	3 591	73%	1 306	27%	Dec. 10	4 767	
Russian Federation		...		...			...
Ukraine	Dec. 10	12 024	53%	10 673	47%	Dec. 10	20 651	

...Data not available or not applicable.

c The coverage estimates are based on the estimated unrounded numbers of children receiving antiretroviral therapy and the estimated unrounded need for antiretroviral therapy (based on UNAIDS/WHO methodology). The ranges in coverage estimates are based on plausibility bounds in the denominator: that is, low and high estimates of need.

g Although no report has been received from the Russian Federation, for the analysis throughout the report, based on previous reports, an estimated 4% of the people receiving antiretroviral therapy in the Russian Federation are assumed to be children.

Low- and middle-income countries ^a	Testing and counselling facilities, 2009			Testing and counselling facilities, 2010		
	Reported number		Estimated number per 100 000 adult population	Reported number		Estimated number per 100 000 adult population
Armenia	150		9,2	150		9,3
Azerbaijan	...		...	...		...
Georgia	...		...	334		15
Hungary	144		3	144		3
Poland	2 645		13,7	...		...
Russian Federation	...		...	...		...
Ukraine	2 002		8,5	1 880		8,1

				Estimated number of children needing antiretroviral therapy based on UNAIDS/WHO methods, 2010			Estimated antiretroviral therapy coverage among children, December 2010 ^c		
	% of total	Children (<15)	% of total	Estimate	Low estimate	High estimate	Estimate	Low estimate	High estimate
	96%	10	4%	...	<100	<100	...	40%	>95%
	98%	9	2%	...	<100	<100	...	50%	60%
	96%	34	4%	...	<100	<100	...	>95%	>95%
		...		...	<100	<100	...	>95%	>95%
	97%	130	3%	...	<100	<100	...	>95%	>95%
		... ^g		...	5 700	7 500	...	42%	56%
	91%	2 046	9%	...	2 800	4 200	...	48%	73%

Table 34: Reported number of facilities with HIV testing and counselling and number of people older than 15 years who received HIV testing and counselling

Number of people aged 15 years and older who received HIV testing and counselling, 2009 ^b				Number of people aged 15 years and over who received HIV testing and counselling, 2010 ^b			
Reported number ^c		Estimated number per 1000 adult population	Reporting period	Reported number ^c		Estimated number per 1000 adult population	Reporting period
70 955		43,7	Jan. 09–Dec. 09	71 316		44,4	Jan. 10–Dec. 10
...		...		361 574		66,6	Jan. 10–Dec. 10
...		...		70 615		31,8	Jan. 10–Dec. 10
99 538		20,6	Jan. 09–Dec. 09	...		...
25 452		1,3	Jan. 09–Dec. 09	...		...
...		
...		...		3 247 002		140,5	Jan. 10–Dec. 10

a See the country classification by income, level of the epidemic and geographical, UNAIDS, UNICEF and WHO regions.

b This number should include all people aged 15 years and older who received HIV testing and counselling through any method or setting, including voluntary counselling and testing and antenatal care settings. Not all countries are able to report c data from all settings.

c Some countries reported voluntary counselling and testing and antenatal care testing data separately; data is combined here.

Source: Publication: GLOBAL HIV/AIDS RESPONSE: Epidemic update and health sector progress towards Universal Access Progress report 2011 WHO, UNAIDS, UNICEF; 2. Reported number of facilities with HIV testing and counselling and number of people older than 15 years who received HIV testing and counselling,

Website: www.who.int/hiv/data/tuapr2011_annex2_web.xls

Table 35: Reported proportion of women attending antenatal care tested for syphilis at the first visit, women attending antenatal care seropositive for syphilis, syphilis-seropositive women attending antenatal care treated, sex workers seropositive for syphilis and men who have sex with men seropositive for syphilis, as reported by low- and middle-income countries in 2010

Countries	% of women attending antenatal care tested for syphilis at the first visit	Year	% of women attending antenatal care seropositive for syphilis	Year	% of sex workers seropositive for syphilis	Year	% of men who have sex with men seropositive for syphilis	Year
Number of countries reporting	63		75		40		31	
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,4%	NR
Ukraine	...	...	...	...	4,4%	2009	1,9%	2009

... Data not available or not applicable.

NR data not reported.

The data should be interpreted with caution, since the data may not be nationally representative and the methods varied among countries.

Source: Publication: GLOBAL HIV/AIDS RESPONSE: Epidemic update and health sector progress towards Universal Access Progress report 2011, WHO, UNAIDS, UNICEF

1. Reported proportion of women attending antenatal care tested for syphilis at the first visit, women attending antenatal care seropositive for syphilis, syphilis-seropositive women attending antenatal care treated, sex workers seropositive for syphilis and men who have sex with men seropositive for syphilis, as reported by low- and middle-income countries in 2010 (see footnote) www.who.int/hiv/data/tuapr2011_annex1_web.xls

xls

Table 36: Legal Age of Marriage

Name of Country	Women	Men	Comments
Armenia	17	18	exception for women 16, under exceptional circumstances
Azerbaijan	17	18	exception for women 16, men 17. under exceptional circumstances
Georgia	18	18	exception is 16 for both men and women. Requires parental consent.
Hungary	18	18	exception is 16 for both men and women. Requires parental consent.
Poland	18	18	exception for women. Requires authorization of the appropriate guardianship court.
Russian Federation	18	18	-
Ukraine	17	18	exception is 14 for both men and women. Requires authorization of civil court.

Source: UN DATA <http://data.un.org/DocumentData.aspx?q=LEGAL+AGE+OF+MARRIAGE&id=286>

Table 37: Violence Against Women in General Laws

Name of Country	Violence Against Women in General Laws
Armenia	1. Armenia's implementation of the "Combating Gender-based Violence in the South Caucasus" project. (2008-2011)
	2. National Programme to Improve the Status of Women and to Enhance Their Role in Society in the Republic of Armenia. (2004-2010)
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan's implementation of the Regional Combating Gender-Based Violence in the South Caucasus Project. (2008)
Georgia	1. Action Plan of Measures to be Implemented to Combat Domestic Violence and Protect Domestic Violence Victims. (2009-2010)
	2. Action Plan on Prevention of Domestic Violence and Protection of Victims of Domestic Violence. (2009-2011)
	3. Action Plan on Combating Violence against Women. (2000-2002)
Hungary	1. Act XIX of 1998 on Criminal Proceedings as amended by Act LI of 2006. (2006)
	2. Act LXXX of 2003 on legal assistance. (2000)
	3. Budgetary appropriation in 2008. (2008)
	4. National Strategy of Social Crime Prevention (Government Resolution No. 1009/2004 (II. 26) Korm.). (2004)
Poland	—
Russia Federation	1. Code of Criminal Procedure of the Russian Federation. (2002)
	2. National Strategy on Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities for Men and Women in the Russian Federation. (2006)
Ukraine	1. Plan of Action under the "Stop Violence!" Platform of Action. (2008-2015)
	2. State family support programme. (2007-2010)
	3. State programme for the promotion of sexual equality in Ukrainian society up to 2010. (2006-2010)
	4. National plan of actions on the improvement of position of women and assistance to introduction of gender equality in society. (2001-2005)

Table 38: Domestic Violence Laws

Name of Country	Domestic Violence Laws
Armenia	Gender and Politics project component on the prevention of domestic violence. (2004-2008)
Azerbaijan	1. Law on Prevention of Domestic Violence. (2010)
	2. "XXI century without violence against women" project. (2008)
	3. National Plan of Action on Family and Women's Problems. (2008-2012)
	4. The "Complex Program of the Republic on combating domestic violence in democratic society". (2007)
	5. National Plan of Action on protection of human rights. (2006)
Georgia	1. Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence, Protection and Assistance of the Victims of Domestic Violence. (2006)
	2. Action Plan of Measures to be Implemented to Combat Domestic Violence and Protect Domestic Violence Victims. (2009-2010)
	3. Action Plan on Prevention of Domestic Violence and Protection of Victims of Domestic Violence. (2009-2011)
	4. Action Plan on Combating Violence against Women (2000-2002)
Hungary	1. 32/2007. (OT 26) HNP HQ Instruction of the High Commissioner of the Hungarian National Police on the carrying out of tasks connected to the management of domestic violence and to the protection of the minors. (2007)
	2. Protocol for Crisis Management Centers. (2007)
	3. Section 176/A of the Criminal Code. (2007)
	4. Resolution No. 45/2003 (IV. 23) OGY on the development of a national strategy to prevent and effectively manage domestic violence. (2003)
	5. Child Protection Act XXXI of 1997 on the protection of children and guardianship administration. (1997)
	6. Permanent fund for NGOs. (2000)
Poland	1. Ordinance of the Minister of Labour and Social Policy of 6 July 2006 concerning the standard of basic services provided for by specialized support centres for family violence victims as well as detailed directions of corrective educational influences. (2006)
	2. Act of 29 July 2005 on counteracting family violence (Dz.U. No 180, item 1493). (2005)
	3. Guidelines for creating corrective and educational programmes for perpetrators. (2000)
	4. Ministry of Justice recommendations for prosecutors. (2000)
	5. "Blue card" police procedure. (1998)
	6. Penal Code. (1997)
	7. National Action Plan against Trafficking in Human Beings. (2009-2010)
	8. National Program of Counteracting Domestic Violence (2006-2016). (2006)
Russia Federation	1. Order No. 564-st of the Federal Agency for Technical Regulation and Metrology on the approval of the national standard dated 27 December 2007.. (2007)
	2. Krasnodar Territory departmental programme on the prevention of domestic violence, entitled "No to Violence". (2005)
Ukraine	1. Domestic Violence (Prevention) Act 2001. (2001)
	2. Plan of Action under the "Stop Violence!" Platform of Action. (2008-2015)
	3. State programme for the promotion of sexual equality in Ukrainian society up to 2010. (2006-2010)
	4. National plan of actions on the improvement of position of women and assistance to introduction of gender equality in society. (2001-2005)

Table 39: Sexual Violence Laws

Name of Country	Anti- Rape Laws	Anti-Marital Rape Laws	Anti-Sexual Harassment Laws	Anti-Trafficking Laws
Armenia	Criminal Code 2003			
Azerbaijan	Criminal Code 2000		Laws on Gender Equality 2006	Law of Azerbaijan Republic on the Fight against Human Trafficking (#958-IIQ June 28, 2005)
Georgia				Laws on combating human trafficking 2006
Hungary		Act LXXIII of 1997 amending Act IV of the Criminal Code		
Poland	Penal Code 1997			
Russian Federation			Order No. 564-st of the Federal Agency for Technical Regulation and Metrology on the approval of the national standard dated 27 December 2007.	Order No. 564-st of the Federal Agency for Technical Regulation and Metrology on the approval of the national standard dated 27 December 2007.
Ukraine	Criminal Code of Ukraine 2001		Equal Opportunities for Women and Men Act 2006	Equal Opportunities for Women and Men Act 2006

