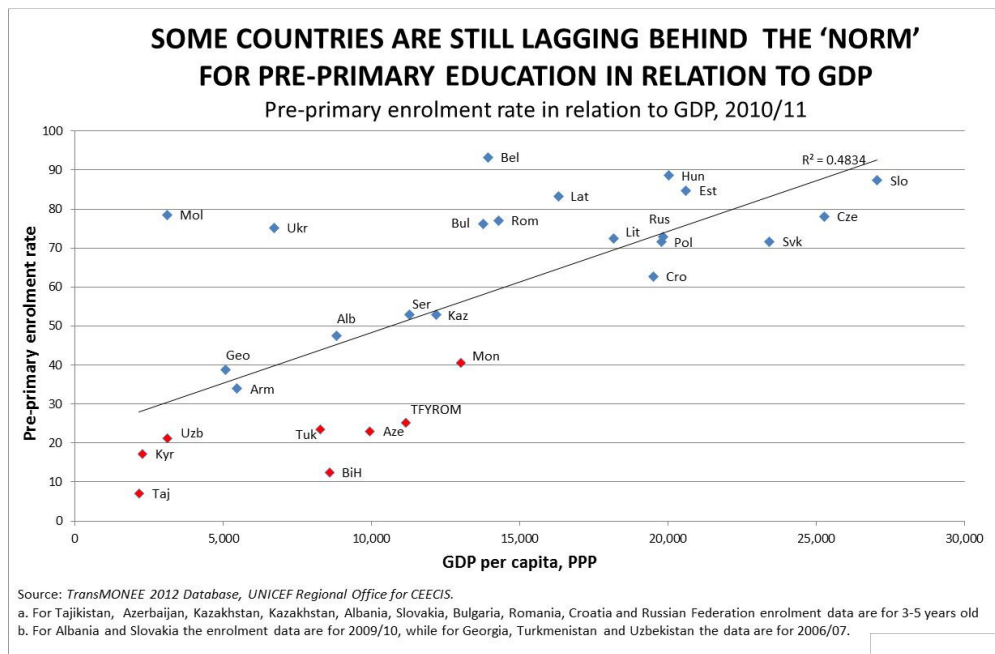


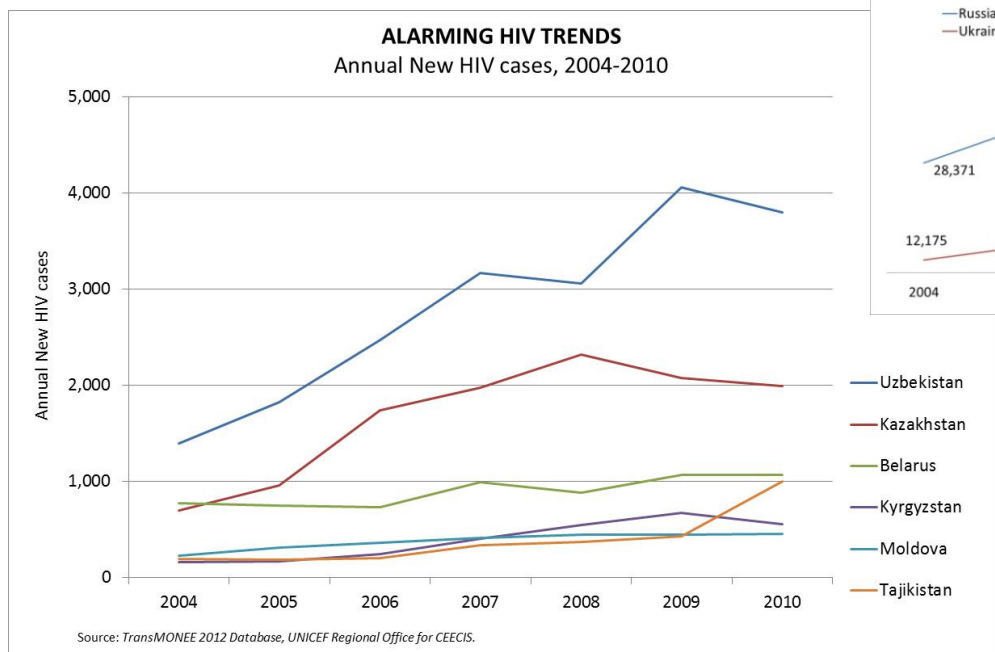
Children's right to support for reintegration into society

Long imprisonment sentences for juveniles can still be observed in some countries impeding their reintegration process.

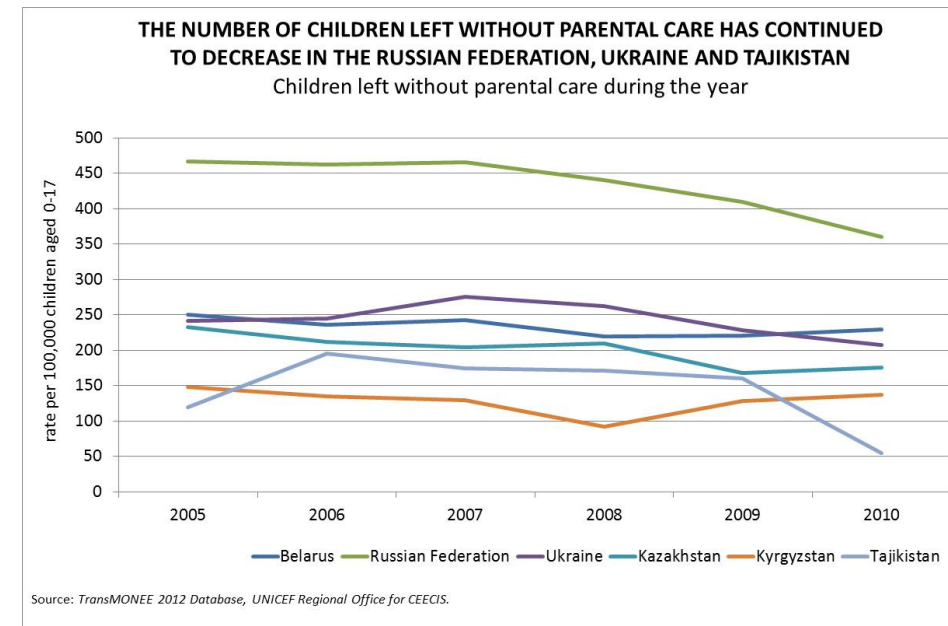


Children's right to early learning and school readiness

Countries denoted with red markers need to pay increased attention to pre-primary services with a focus on equity.

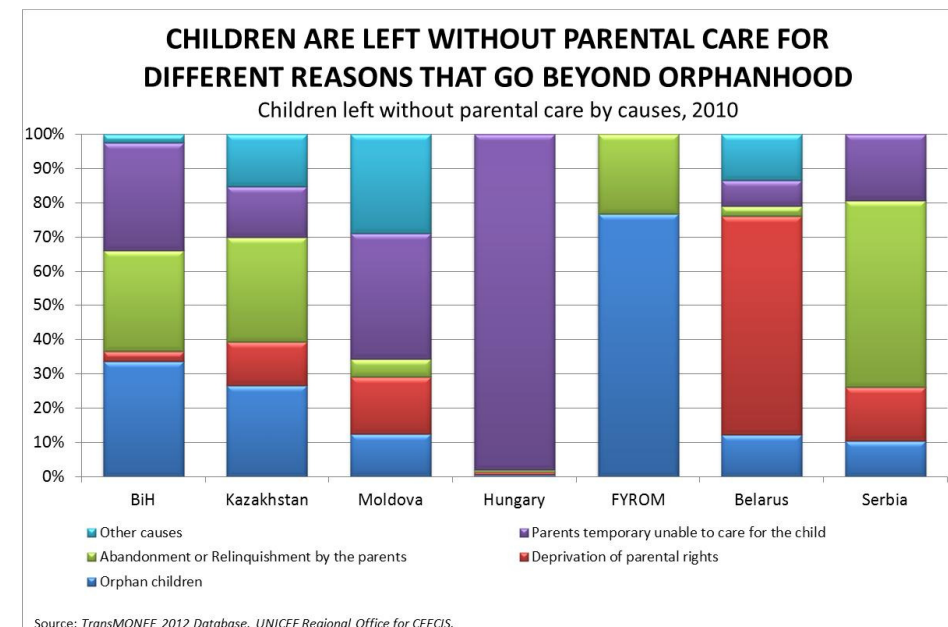


TransMonEE 2012 - key features



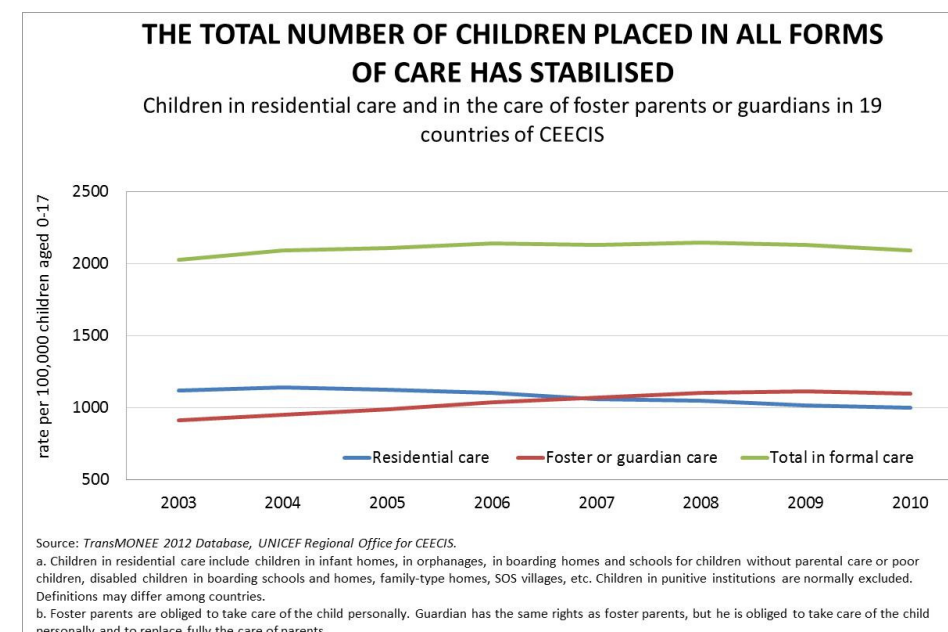
Children's right to a family environment

40,000 fewer children were left without parental care in the Russian Federation in 2010 when compared to five years ago. However, based on data for 17 countries, still 150,000 children were left without parental care in 2010 in CEE/CIS countries



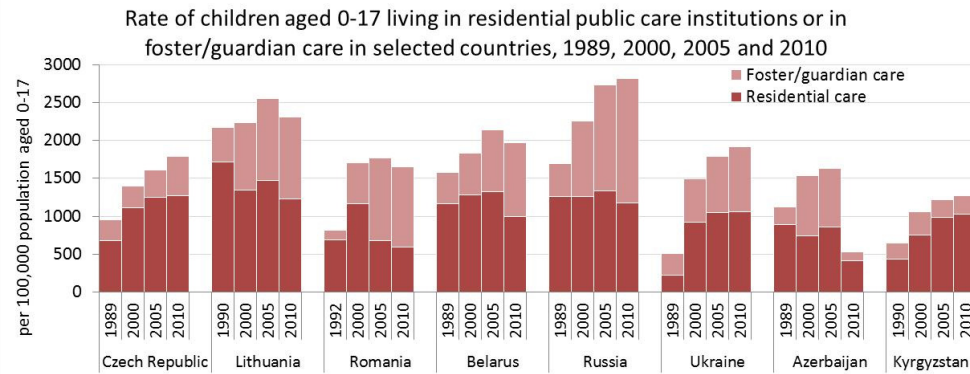
In some countries such as Tajikistan, this decrease was accompanied by an increase in the number of children in infant homes, suggesting that younger children have become particularly vulnerable.

The reasons why children are left without parental care can vary greatly from one country to another...



The total number of children placed in all forms of care has stabilised, but unfortunately the gap between use of family type care and residential care has stalled at the same time.

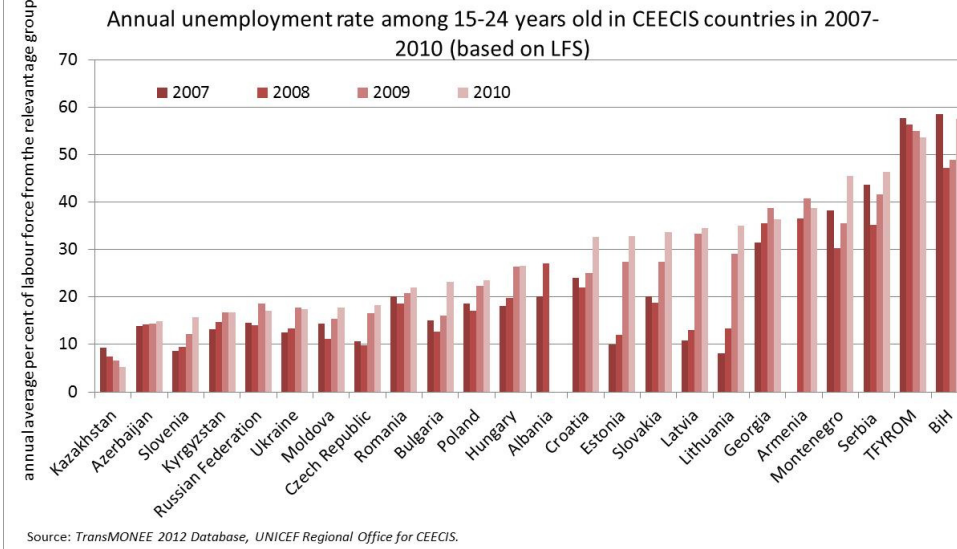
MORE CHILDREN IN FAMILY BASED CARE THAN BEFORE, BUT INSTITUTIONALISATION CONTINUES TO BE WIDESPREAD



Children's right to a family environment (ctd.)

In some countries, institutionalisation continues to be the main resort for placing children deprived of parental care.

IN MOST COUNTRIES MORE YOUNG PEOPLE ARE UNEMPLOYED SINCE THE START OF THE CRISIS

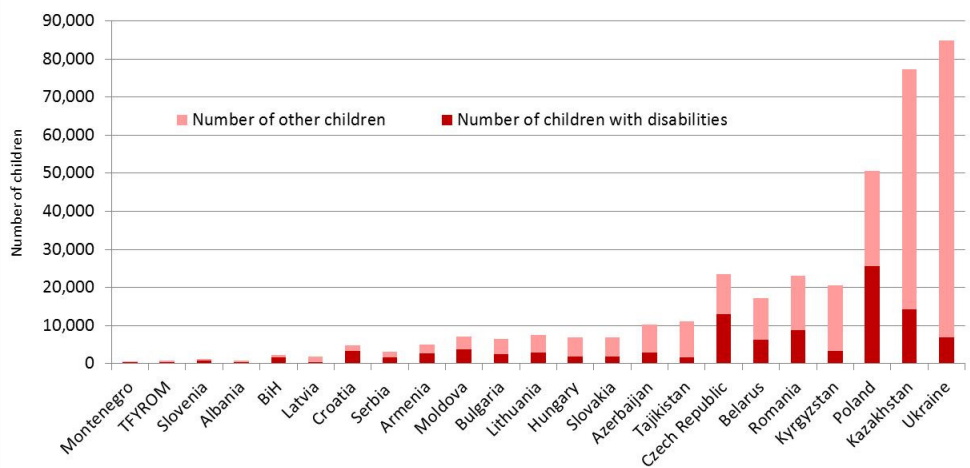


2nd decade, 2nd chance – Adolescence as a window of opportunity

In many countries, youth unemployment is twice as high as the total unemployment, and in 5 countries youth unemployment rate exceeded 30 percent over the last 2 years.

CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES ARE USUALLY THE LAST GROUP OF CHILDREN TO BE CONSIDERED FOR ALTERNATIVE CARE

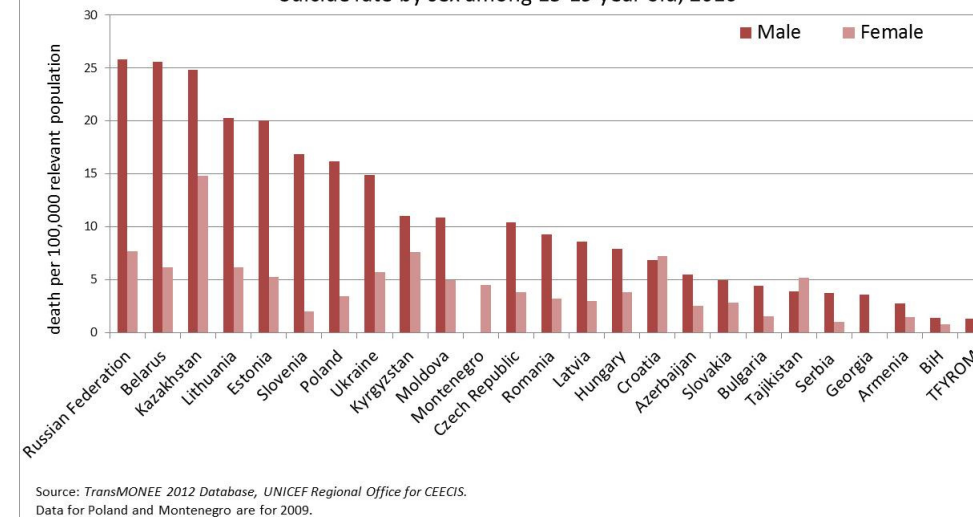
Children with and without disabilities in residential care, 2010



In some countries, children with disabilities represent a large proportion of all children in residential care. In the Russian Federation alone, there are 140,000 children with disabilities accounting for almost half of all children in residential care.

HIGH SUICIDE RATES AMONG 15-19 YEAR OLD ADOLESCENTS

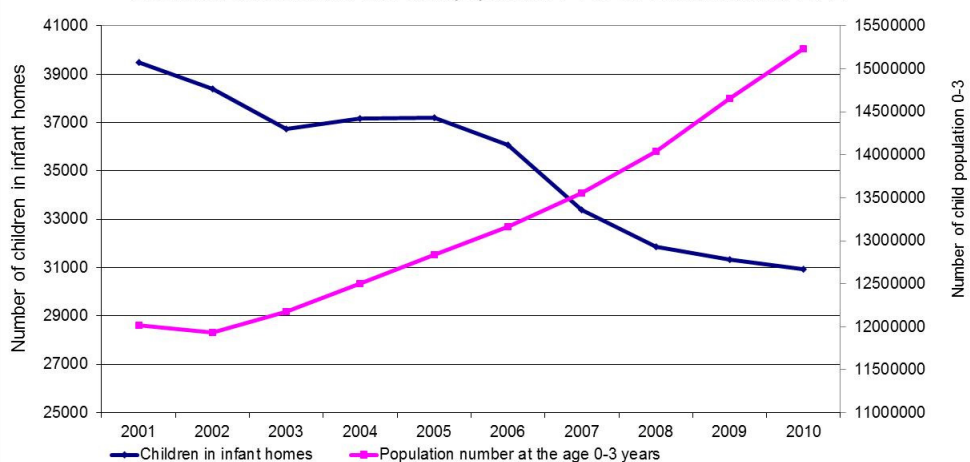
Suicide rate by sex among 15-19 year old, 2010



Suicide rates are particularly high in the Russian Federation, Belarus and Kazakhstan. The causes of high suicide rates are being explored in some of these countries.

WHERE APPROPRIATE POLICIES ARE UNDERTAKEN, CHILDREN UNDER THREE CAN BE PREVENTED FROM GETTING INTO INFANT HOMES

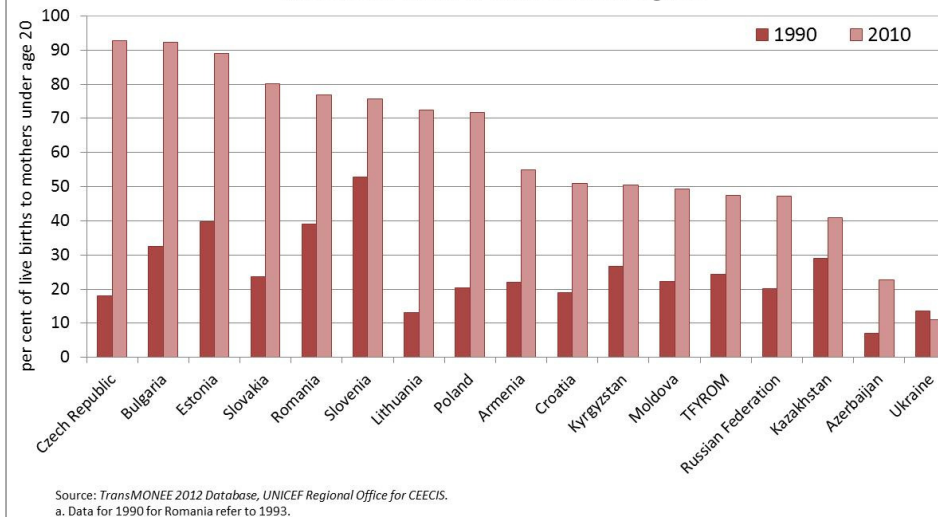
Children in infant homes and child population 0-3 in 16 countries, 2001-2010



There are fewer children in infant homes in the region than five years ago (based on the data for 16 countries). However, in Bosnia and Hersegovina, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Tajikistan, the number of children in infant homes is still on the rise.


























THE RISE OF NON-MARITAL BIRTHS AMONG ADOLESCENTS IS PARTICULARLY DRAMATIC

Non-marital births to mothers under age 20



Non-marital births among adolescents have doubled or tripled in some countries in the last two decades.

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Transformative Monitoring for Enhanced Equity



2012

What is TransMonEE? - A database that captures a vast range of data on *social and economic issues relevant to the situation and wellbeing of children, adolescents and women* in 28 countries of Central and Eastern Europe, Commonwealth of independent States and the European Union.

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

Data coverage - The 2012 version of the database contains 180 economic and social indicators divided into ten topics:

- Population
- Natality
- Child and maternal mortality
- Life expectancy and adult mortality
- Family formation
- Health
- Education
- Child protection
- Crime and Juvenile Justice
- Economy

Data generally cover the period 1989-2010/11; data on education are presented for the period from 2000/01 to 2010/11.

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

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

TransMonEE 2012 database contains data for the following countries

Albania	Latvia	Slovakia
Armenia	Lithuania	Slovenia
Azerbaijan	Montenegro	Tajikistan
Belarus	Kazakhstan	The former
Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH)	Kyrgyzstan	Yugoslav Republic
Bulgaria	Republic of Moldova	of Macedonia
Czech Republic	Poland	(FYROM)
Croatia	Romania	Turkmenistan
Estonia	Russian Federation	Ukraine
Hungary	Serbia	Uzbekistan
Georgia		

TransMonEE is used to:

- Support national reforms for the advancement of children rights
- Inform sector strategies
- Measure trends and provide benchmarking for countries and sub-regions
- Improve the quality of monitoring trends in the situation of children and women at the national level

Examples of publications based on TransMonEE data

