**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.

**Children’s right to be born HIV free**

Trends are particularly alarming in Ukraine and the Russian Federation.

**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 CEECIS 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.
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 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.

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.

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.

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

Pranvera Elezi  
Lilit Petrosyan  
Meri Amirova  
Elena Kuharevich  
Slavka Popovic  
Svilen Koteliev  
Dubravka Rogić Hadžalić  
Iva Ritschelova  
Tengo Tsekvava  
Judit Lakatos  
Kukanova Guynar Zhakayevna  
Nurbek Tulegabylov  
Violeta Krsteva  

Ala Negruţa  
Jelena Zvizojevic  
Witold Wozniak  
Silvia Pisica  
Svetlana Nikitina  
Dragana Djokovic Papic  
Ludmila Benkovičová  
Irena Krizman  
Bakhtiya Mukhammadieva  
Ludmila Amanniyazova  
Iryna Kalachova  
Jamshid Sharipov  

For further information:
Visit www.transmonee.org or
Contact Anne-Claire Luzot at acluzot@unicef.org or
Siraj Mahmudlu at smahmudlu@unicef.org.

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.

TransMonEE 2012 database contains data for the following countries

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

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

At home or in a home?

Formal care and adoption of children in Eastern Europe and Central Asia

TransMonEE 2007 features

Children in Care and Safe Stories

Innocenti Social Monitor 2009

Child Well-being in a Crisis: Evolving challenges in Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States