

## **Migration.**

**Political aspects.** **Refugees** are largely political emigrants. According to the 1951 Geneva Convention, a refugee is a person who, due to “a well founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country.”

As a percent of the population, the number of refugees originating in the EE from 1992-2002 was comparable to Middle East and North Africa levels, notably fewer than levels in Sub-Saharan Africa, and much higher than all other regions of the world (*Table 23* and *Figure 31*). Over the transition, the number of EE refugees was highest in the mid-to-late 1990s.

The EE average of refugees masks considerable differences across the transition region. Far and away, the largest numbers of refugees have been in the Balkans, the Caucasus, and Tajikistan (*Table 23* and *Figure 32*). Among these countries, six transition countries stand out: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia-Montenegro, Croatia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, and Tajikistan. These six countries, in fact, are among the top 20 refugee-producing countries worldwide (population weighted) from 1992-2003 according to the UNHCR (*Table 24*). Bosnia-Herzegovina is second only to Liberia. It is followed by Afghanistan and 5 Sub-Saharan African countries. Croatia is next, ranking 9th worldwide. Bosnia-Herzegovina has produced far more refugees than any other transition country, almost three times more than second ranked Croatia on a per capita basis.

There is a large difference between the number of refugees in the transition region by country of origin, and the number of refugees by country of destination. Refugees by transition country of origin are roughly 30% greater than refugees by transition country of destination (*Table 23* and *Table 25*). This suggests that many refugees are migrating to countries outside the region.

The transition countries which have received the greatest number of refugees are generally the countries which have also produced the most refugees. The five countries with the greatest refugee-producing populations (in descending order: Armenia; Serbia and Montenegro; Croatia, Azerbaijan; and Bosnia-Herzegovina) were also the top five refugee-receiving countries.

There was a striking variation in the destination of refugees in 2002 among the top 10 refugee-producing countries (*Table 26*). Within the Balkans, 73% of the refugees from Serbia and Montenegro went to Western Europe, while 93% of refugees from Croatia stayed within EE, while refugees from Bosnia-Herzegovina spread out among EE countries (35%), Western Europe (35%) and the U.S. (25%). Diversity in destination was just as striking within the Caucasus: a large majority of refugees in Azerbaijan and Georgia stayed in EE (97% in the case of those from Azerbaijan, and at least 78% from Georgia). In the case of Armenia, however, the lion's share of refugees in 2002 went to the U.S. (at least 57%). Other countries with a high proportion of refugees which went to the U.S. in 2002 are Ukraine (90%); Uzbekistan (at least 80%), and Russia (38%).

Transition countries which have had the greatest refugees have generally also had the greatest **internally displaced persons (IDPs)**. Weighted by population, IDPs from 1992-2002 in the transition region have been greatest far and away in Bosnia-Herzegovina (22,167 per 100,000), followed by Azerbaijan (7,127), Georgia (4,637), Serbia-Montenegro (3,612), Croatia (3,355), Tajikistan (2,038), and Armenia (1,809) (*Table 27*).

*Figure 33* shows how the magnitude of IDPs in these key countries has changed during the transition. In the Balkans, IDPs have fallen significantly since the earlier years of the transition; this is particularly so in Bosnia-Herzegovina. In contrast, the number of IDPs in the Caucasus has been much more stable over the transition time periods.

From 1992-2002, the average number of IDPs per 100,000 in these ten transition countries (1,477) was comparable to the average found in Sub-Saharan Africa (1,580). These orders of magnitude are higher than anywhere else in the world; higher than in the Middle East (1,082), and far greater than in the Americas (358) and Asia (140). In fact, the EE region has the dubious distinction of having three countries among the list of the top ten IDP-producing countries per population from 1992-2002 (*Table 28*). Bosnia-Herzegovina had the highest number of IDPs per population in the world from 1992-2002; Azerbaijan was ranked 6<sup>th</sup>; and Georgia, 9<sup>th</sup>. Lebanon is ranked 5<sup>th</sup>, and the remaining six countries in the top ten are all Sub-Saharan African countries.

There have generally been more IDPs than refugees in the transition region. Of the countries where IDPs and refugees have been the most prevalent in the transition region, only Croatia and Armenia have had a greater number of refugees than IDPs (*Table 29* and *Figure 34*). In some cases, the number of IDPs far exceeds the number of refugees; Georgia is the salient case.

**Economic aspects. Remittances** play a critical economic role in a number of transition countries. However, estimates by different sources vary widely, and a more rigorous effort to measure remittances as well as their repercussions needs to be pursued. World Bank data on migration remittances attempts to measure workers' remittances (official cash or in-kind transfers from migrants to their households), compensation to employees (wages and salaries of seasonal or other short-term migrant workers), and migrants' transfers (capital transfers of financial assets made by migrants). According to the World Bank data, remittances are highest in three Southern Tier CEE countries: Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Serbia-Montenegro (12-13% of GDP) (*Table 30*). They are estimated by the World Bank to be far lower in the Caucasus countries of Armenia and Georgia (1 and 3% of GDP, respectively), and far lower still in the EMU (0.2%).

These World Bank estimates, at least for the Caucasus, are likely far from the mark. IMF estimates of remittances and private transfers for Armenia, for example, have ranged from 8-9% of GDP from 1998 to 2002, and a USAID-financed study estimates Armenian remittances to be 25% of GDP (*Figure 35*).

Particularly given these data concerns, comparing remittances across countries worldwide is a precarious exercise. Nevertheless, remittances may be consistently underestimated across countries given that we are drawing from one source in the World Bank (and hence one methodology). In this context, the World Bank estimates that remittances in some of the EE countries are among the highest worldwide (*Table 30* and *Figure 35*). Specifically, remittances in the some countries in the Southern Tier CEE (Albania: 16% of GDP; Bosnia-Herzegovina, 17%; Serbia & Montenegro, 13%) are comparable to the magnitude of remittances in Jordan (20% of GDP), Yemen (17%), El Salvador (12%), Cape Verde (16%), and Jamaica (11%).

Sixty-three percent of the population in EE lived in urban areas in 2002 (*Table 31*). This is less than the 78% in the EMU and the 76% in Latin America and the Caribbean, though well above the **share of the urban population** to the total population found in the poorest regions of the world and/or among the Asian developing countries; in South Asia, 28% of the population is urban; 33% in Sub-Saharan Africa; and 38% in East Asia. In general, the higher is the income of a country, the greater is the share of urban population (*Figure 36*).

Within the transition region, the proportion of the urban population is highest in some of the NFSU and Northern Tier CEE countries. In 2002, it was the highest in the Czech Republic (75%), Russia (73%), Estonia (70%), Belarus (70%), Lithuania (69%), and Ukraine (68%). The proportion of urban populations is lowest in the EE region in some of the Muslim-majority countries (Tajikistan, 28%; Kyrgyzstan, 34%; Uzbekistan, 37%; Albania, 44%) and Moldova (42%).

Most of the transition countries conformed to the global trend of **urbanization** (i.e., a growing share of the urban population to the total population) from 1990 to 2002 (*Table 31* and *Figure 37*).

However, ten transition countries experienced **ruralization** from 1990-2002: most salient are the poorer Eurasian countries of Tajikistan, Moldova, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Azerbaijan, but also included in this trend is Latvia. For Latvia, ruralization seems to be largely the result of ethnic Russians leaving the urban areas. For the other poorer countries, ruralization seems to coincide with a shift from industry to agriculture and, similarly, from people moving out to get access to household plots.

One proxy for **brain drain** (or the migration of human capital) might be the trend over time of the proportion of research and development personnel per population (*Table 32* and *Figure 38*). That figure will be influenced by persons who leave the country, though also clearly other factors as well, such as the ability of education systems to train persons.

Most transition countries saw a notable decrease in research and development (R&D) personnel from 1994-2001: 11 (out of 18) countries in the transition region saw a decrease in R&D personnel ranging from 9% to 43%. Losses were particularly high in Croatia (43%), Georgia (35%), Bulgaria (33%) and the Ukraine (30%). In contrast, five of the eight Northern Tier CEE countries saw a significant increase in these persons (by 26% in Hungary; 17% in the Czech Republic; 13% in Poland). On the basis of at least this dimension, the EE region has witnessed a growing human capital gap between the Northern Tier CEE and many of the rest of the transition countries.

Moreover, compared to the limited data elsewhere in the world, the declines in R&D persons in many of the transition countries are high by global standards. The overall EE average decrease in R&D personnel from 1994 to 2001 was 27%. Most countries in other parts of the world (for which data are available) had either a slight decrease or an increase in the proportion of R&D persons during this time. Latin America is the salient regional exception, where on the basis of a 10 country sample, R&D personnel per population decreased by 54% from 1994 to 2001.

The numbers of R&D persons in the transition region are generally much higher than those found the developing world, though well below the numbers found in the sample of four Western European countries: 3,488 vs. EE's 2,346 (*Table 32*).

**Human trafficking** is widely recognized as a very troubling trend in much of the transition region. However, there are few estimates of the magnitude of the problem, and they vary widely.

According to the U.S. State Department, in its *Trafficking in Person Report of 2004*, the annual supply from CEE and Eurasia countries to the sex industry of Western Europe has been between 120,000 and 175,000 since 1989. EE/USAID's Trafficking in Persons website cites a significantly higher range; it observes that the EE region has been the fastest growing source region in the world over the past decade and is second only to Southeast Asia with estimates of 175,000 to 500,000 persons trafficked annually. Trafficking in Persons in the EE, it notes, exploded with the end of the Cold War. The EE Bureau's Strategic framework contends that as many as 25% of trafficking victims worldwide come from the EE region.

UNECE also claims that there has been a dramatic increase in the women being trafficked from Europe and Eurasia to North America and Western Europe over the past decade. Russia, Ukraine, and Moldova in particular have become the main supplying countries from the transition region since the mid-1990s (*Table 33*). Estimates on Russia range from 500,000 to 1 million; for Ukraine, 400,000; for Moldova, 50,000-100,000 (*Table 33*). Recently they have been joined by Albania (over 8,000), Lithuania (several thousand per year), and Central Asia (5,000 from Kazakhstan; 4000 from Kyrgyzstan) and Romania (no data available).

The Balkans Counter-Trafficking Regional Clearing Point provides estimates of trafficking victims assisted within the South East Europe region. These data no doubt underestimate the true numbers by some large multiple. In that context, of the 5,203 trafficking victims assisted in South East Europe from January 2000 to June 2003, most came from Albania (43%); Moldova (22%);

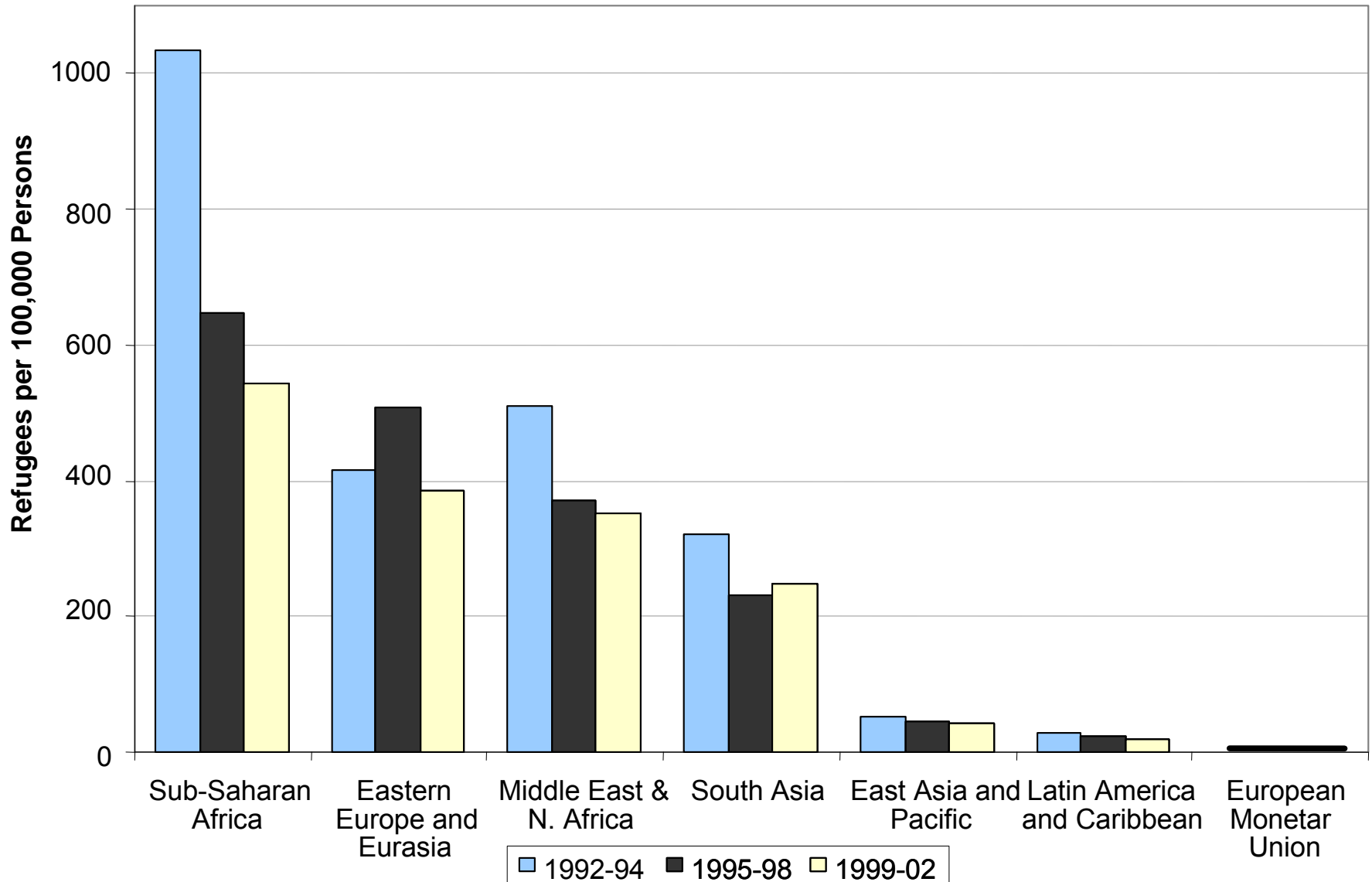
and Romania (15%). 88% of the assisted human trafficking cases which either transited through or stayed in the transition region used as a country of destination or transit either Macedonia (31%), Bosnia-Herzegovina (31%), Kosovo (16%) or Albania (10%).

Finally, one outcome of population change may be changes in **ethnic compositions**, either as a result of natural changes (majority population increases or decreases at a different rate than other populations) and/or migration (majority population migrates at a different rate than other populations). Ethnic majorities constituted 80% of their national populations on average in the transition region in 2002, a slight increase from 79% in 1992 (*Table 34*). Highest majority ethnic concentration is found in Albania (95%), and Armenia (93%); lowest in Bosnia (44%), Kyrgyzstan (52%), and Kazakhstan (53%). Ten transition countries have become more ethnically homogenous from 1992 to 2002 (as defined by an increase in the population share of the ethnic majority): Kazakhstan's ethnic homogeneity increased the most (from 40% in 1992 to 53% in 2002), followed by Uzbekistan and Latvia (*Table 34* and *Figure 39*). Only four countries have had a decrease in the population share of the largest ethnic group: Hungary, Slovenia, Bulgaria, and Serbia-Montenegro. There doesn't appear to be a link between the concentration of ethnic majorities and the increase in the concentration of ethnic majorities. More homogenous countries do not seem to further homogenize any faster than more heterogeneous countries.

| Table 23: Refugee Population by Origin (per 100,000 persons)                              |                |                |                |                |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|   | 1992-94<br>avg | 1995-98<br>avg | 1999-03<br>avg | 1992-03<br>avg |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina  | 15,751         | 19,883         | 11,681         | 15,333         |
| Croatia   | 2,766          | 6,856          | 6,825          | 5,758          |
| Armenia   | 5,790          | 6,163          | 1,473          | 4,175          |
| Azerbaijan  | 4,125          | 3,209          | 3,414          | 3,526          |
| Serbia and Montenegro   | 646            | 843            | 1,855          | 1,199          |
| Tajikistan  | 1,105          | 1,249          | 926            | 1,079          |
| Georgia   | 103            | 618            | 385            | 416            |
| Slovenia  | 1,090          | 288            | 90             | 344            |
| Macedonia   | 58             | 510            | 290            | 330            |
| Albania   | 144            | 177            | 258            | 201            |
| Uzbekistan  | 66             | 203            | 51             | 109            |
| Russia  | 159            | 126            | 35             | 97             |
| Kyrgyzstan  | 0              | 218            | 38             | 96             |
| Moldova   | 5              | 82             | 111            | 81             |
| Latvia  | 0              | 0              | 79             | 76             |
| Kazakhstan  | 0              | 160            | 31             | 66             |
| Romania   | 104            | 54             | 32             | 57             |
| Estonia   | 0              | 0              | 54             | 52             |
| Belarus   | 0              | 0              | 52             | 51             |
| Lithuania   | 0              | 0              | 39             | 38             |
| Ukraine   | 1              | 9              | 72             | 32             |
| Poland  | 55             | 27             | 12             | 28             |
| Hungary   | 44             | 23             | 13             | 24             |
| Czech Republic  | 42             | 14             | 22             | 24             |
| Bulgaria  | 0              | 0              | 20             | 20             |
| Turkmenistan  | 0              | 0              | 12             | 12             |
| Slovak Republic   | 0              | 0              | 8              | 8              |
| Europe and Eurasia  | 415            | 487            | 368            | 423            |
| NT CEE  | 70             | 27             | 20             | 37             |
| ST CEE  | 1,511          | 2,096          | 1,795          | 1,833          |
| Eurasia   | 291            | 297            | 183            | 251            |
| Muslim Group  | 833            | 776            | 708            | 748            |
| Balkans   | 3,183          | 4,425          | 3,768          | 3,844          |
| Caucasus  | 3,144          | 2,953          | 2,085          | 2,644          |
| E&E less Balkans&Caucasus   | 99             | 103            | 53             | 84             |
| Sub-Saharan Africa  | 1,034          | 647            | 543            | 744            |
| Middle East & N. Africa   | 510            | 371            | 352            | 402            |
| South Asia  | 321            | 232            | 248            | 261            |
| East Asia and Pacific   | 52             | 46             | 43             | 50             |
| Latin America and Caribbean   | 29             | 25             | 18             | 27             |
| European Monetary Union   | 0              | 0              | 1              | 1              |
| United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), <i>Global Refugee Trends</i> (2004). |                |                |                |                |
| Population from World Bank, <i>World Development Indicators</i> (2004).                   |                |                |                |                |

**Figure 31**

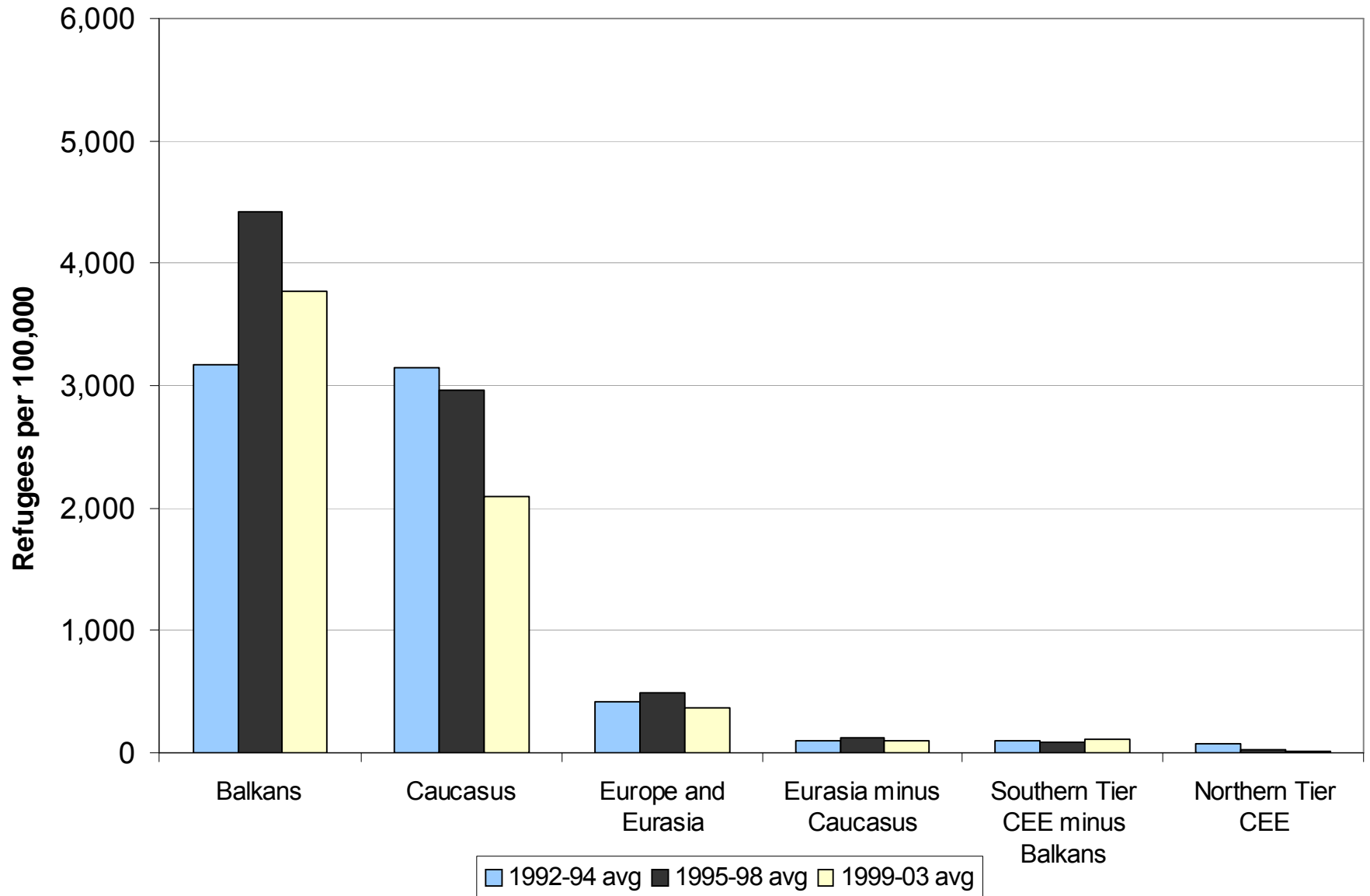
## Refugees in the World by Origin



United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), Global Refugee Trends (2004).

**Figure 32**

## Refugees in E&E by Origin



United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), Global Refugee Trends (2004).

Table 24: Refugees from Top 20 Refugee Producing Countries, 1992-03 avg

|                                | 1,000s     | per 100,000 persons |
|--------------------------------|------------|---------------------|
| Liberia                        | 499        | 17,234              |
| <b>Bosnia-Herzegovina</b>      | <b>586</b> | <b>15,333</b>       |
| Afghanistan                    | 3,078      | 12,964              |
| Eritrea                        | 365        | 9,627               |
| Burundi                        | 497        | 7,752               |
| Rwanda                         | 540        | 7,689               |
| Somalia                        | 575        | 7,060               |
| Sierra Leone                   | 323        | 6,839               |
| <b>Croatia</b>                 | <b>263</b> | <b>5,758</b>        |
| West Bank/Gaza                 | 141        | 5,354               |
| <b>Armenia</b>                 | <b>136</b> | <b>4,175</b>        |
| <b>Azerbaijan</b>              | <b>276</b> | <b>3,526</b>        |
| Iraq                           | 706        | 3,247               |
| Angola                         | 334        | 2,910               |
| Mozambique                     | 277        | 1,672               |
| Sudan                          | 429        | 1,456               |
| <b>Serbia &amp; Montenegro</b> | <b>124</b> | <b>1,199</b>        |
| <b>Tajikistan</b>              | <b>64</b>  | <b>1,079</b>        |
| Vietnam                        | 458        | 610                 |
| Morocco                        | 166        | 607                 |

United Nations High Commission for Refugees

(UNHCR), *Global Refugee Trends* (2004).



| Table 25: Refugee Population by Country of Destination (per 100,000 persons) |             |             |             |             |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|  | 1992-94 avg | 1995-98 avg | 1999-03 avg | 1992-03 avg |
| Armenia  | 9,097       | 7,505       | 8,512       | 8,530       |
| Serbia and Montenegro  | 4,598       | 5,680       | 4,266       | 4,839       |
| Croatia  | 6,094       | 2,536       | 448         | 2,859       |
| Azerbaijan   | 3,144       | 2,933       | 705         | 2,128       |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina   |             | 1,009       | 1,039       | 1,037       |
| Slovenia   | 2,490       | 517         | 148         | 921         |
| Macedonia  | 1,350       | 242         | 467         | 613         |
| Turkmenistan   | 385         | 391         | 337         | 358         |
| Kyrgyzstan   | 468         | 313         | 200         | 292         |
| Albania  | 92          | 252         | 38          | 132         |
| Kazakhstan   | 31          | 89          | 122         | 91          |
| Hungary  | 124         | 69          | 51          | 78          |
| Tajikistan   | 24          | 32          | 160         | 75          |
| Russia   |             | 140         | 24          | 73          |
| Belarus  | 18          | 148         | 4.8         | 70          |
| Uzbekistan   | 36          | 10          | 129         | 62          |
| Czech Republic   | 35          | 21          | 12          | 21          |
| Slovak Republic  | 16          | 23          | 8           | 16          |
| Bulgaria   | 7           | 10          | 26          | 15          |
| Ukraine  | 10          | 10          | 5.8         | 8.0         |
| Georgia  |             | 0.2         | 11.8        | 6.0         |
| Romania  | 4.2         | 2.3         | 7.3         | 4.7         |
| Lithuania  |             | 0.6         | 5.3         | 3.7         |
| Poland   | 3.4         | 1.9         | 3.2         | 2.8         |
| Moldova  |             |             | 2.4         | 2.4         |
| Estonia  |             |             | 0.6         | 0.6         |
| Latvia   |             | 0.1         | 0.3         | 0.3         |
| Europe and Eurasia   | 357         | 367         | 237         | 326         |
| NT CEE   | 92          | 29          | 15          | 41          |
| ST CEE   | 1,446       | 1,352       | 936         | 1,253       |
| Eurasia  | 213         | 265         | 160         | 221         |
| Muslim-majority  | 607         | 550         | 243         | 440         |
| Balkans  | 3,793       | 3,547       | 2,446       | 3,275       |
| Caucasus   | 3,356       | 2,885       | 2,004       | 2,689       |
| EE less Balkans & Caucasus   | 35          | 82          | 37          | 59          |

United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), *Global Refugee Trends* (2004).

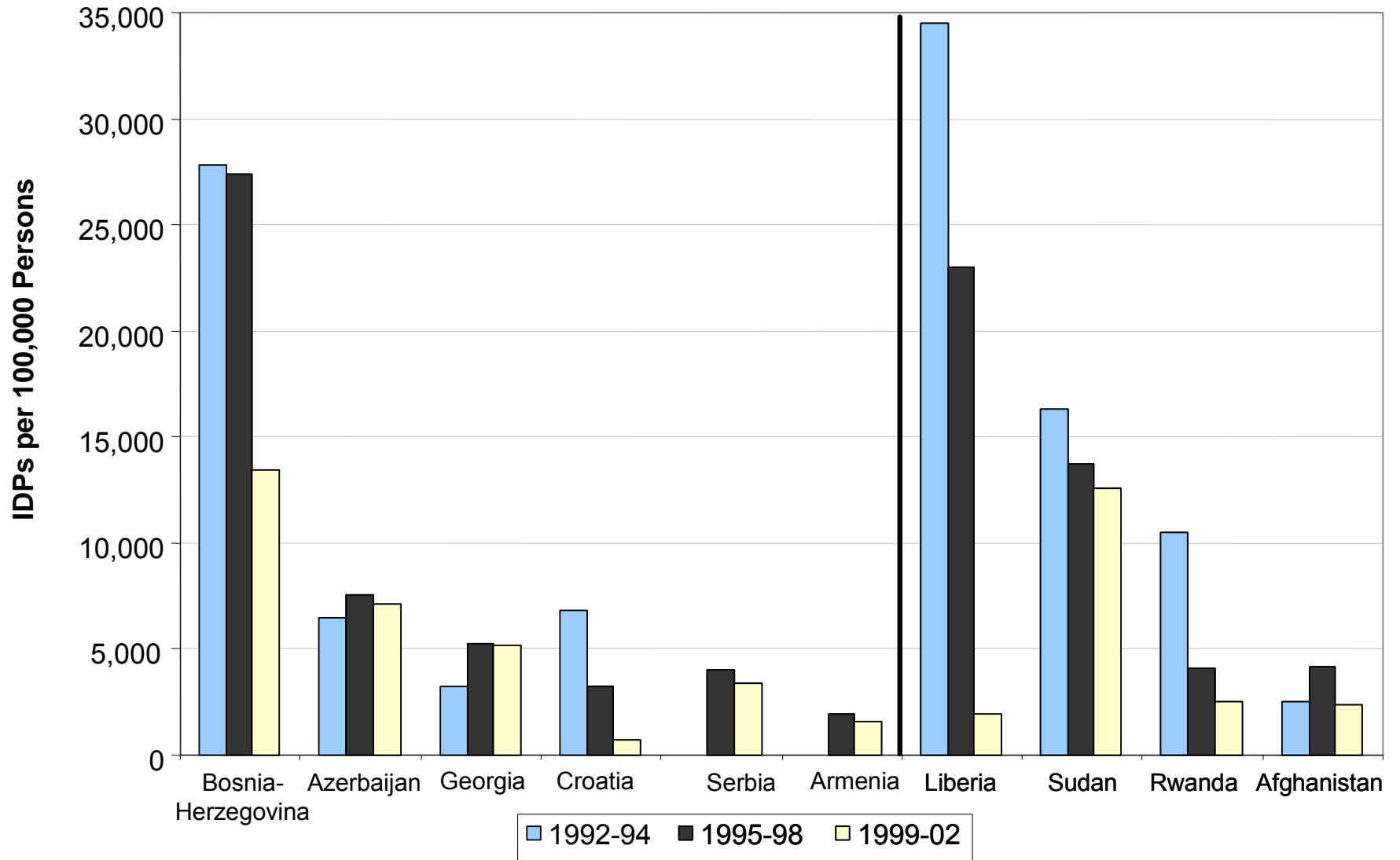
Table 26: Destination of Refugees in 2002 (thousands and %)

|                        | USA                   | Western Europe | EE    | Other | Unknown | Total |
|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
|                        | ----- thousands ----- |                |       |       |         |       |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 92.3                  | 130.1          | 129.1 | 0.0   | 4.2     | 371.6 |
| Croatia                | 6.3                   | 4.3            | 250.7 | 0.0   | 1.7     | 269.7 |
| Azerbaijan             | 2.4                   | 3.2            | 247.5 | 0.0   | 1.6     | 254.7 |
| Serbia and Montenegro  | 16.1                  | 118.0          | 12.0  | 0.0   | 2.9     | 161.3 |
| Tajikistan             | 0.0                   | 0.0            | 61.8  | 0.0   | 1.3     | 63.0  |
|                        | ----- percent -----   |                |       |       |         |       |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 25                    | 35             | 35    | 4     | 1       | 100   |
| Croatia                | 2                     | 2              | 93    | 3     | 1       | 100   |
| Azerbaijan             | 1                     | 1              | 97    | 0     | 1       | 100   |
| Serbia and Montenegro  | 10                    | 73             | 7     | 8     | 2       | 100   |
| Tajikistan             | 0                     | 0              | 98    | 0     | 2       | 100   |
| Russia                 | 38                    | 10             | 36    | 4     | 11      | 100   |
| Ukraine                | 90                    | 0              | 0     | 0     | 10      | 100   |
| Georgia                | 0                     | 0              | 78    | 0     | 22      | 100   |
| Armenia                | 57                    | 13             | 0     | 0     | 30      | 100   |
| Uzbekistan             | 80                    | 0              | 0     | 0     | 20      | 100   |

United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), *Global Refugee Trends* (2004).

| Table 27: Internally Displaced Persons (per 100,000 population)   |              |              |              |              |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|   | 1992-94      | 1995-98      | 1999-02      | 1992-02      |
| Bosnia & Herzegovina  | 27,807       | 27,379       | 13,450       | 22,167       |
| Azerbaijan  | 6,482        | 7,519        | 7,121        | 7,127        |
| Russia  | 303          | 229          | 421          | 321          |
| Serbia-Montenegro   | 0            | 4,046        | 3,376        | 3,612        |
| Georgia   | 3,229        | 5,232        | 5,145        | 4,637        |
| Croatia   | 6,835        | 3,247        | 697          | 3,355        |
| Tajikistan  | 3,836        | 448          | 0            | 2,038        |
| Armenia   | 0            | 1,961        | 1,611        | 1,809        |
| Moldova   | 460          | 0            | 0            | 464          |
| Macedonia   | 0            | 0            | 727          | 744          |
| <b>E&amp;E Subtotal (10 countries)</b>  | <b>1,419</b> | <b>1,464</b> | <b>1,261</b> | <b>1,477</b> |
| Liberia   | 34,476       | 23,027       | 1,951        | 18,486       |
| Angola  | 15,790       | 11,953       | 14,883       | 14,065       |
| Lebanon   | 14,668       | 10,642       | 7,185        | 10,483       |
| Somalia   | 13,819       | 3,243        | 3,946        | 6,383        |
| Mozambique  | 13,466       | 790          | 0            | 3,960        |
| <b>World Aggregates:</b>  |              |              |              |              |
| Africa  | 2,504        | 1,211        | 1,243        | 1,580        |
| W. & E. Europe & Eurasia  | 764          | 1,025        | 776          | 863          |
| South and Central Asia  | 121          | 158          | 132          | 140          |
| Americas & Caribbean  | 305          | 303          | 440          | 358          |
| Middle East   | 1,050        | 994          | 1,097        | 1,082        |
| East Asia and Pacific   | 38           | 51           | 97           | 66           |
| U.S. Committee for Refugees, in International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, <i>World Disasters Report</i> (1998 & 2003) |              |              |              |              |

# Figure 33 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

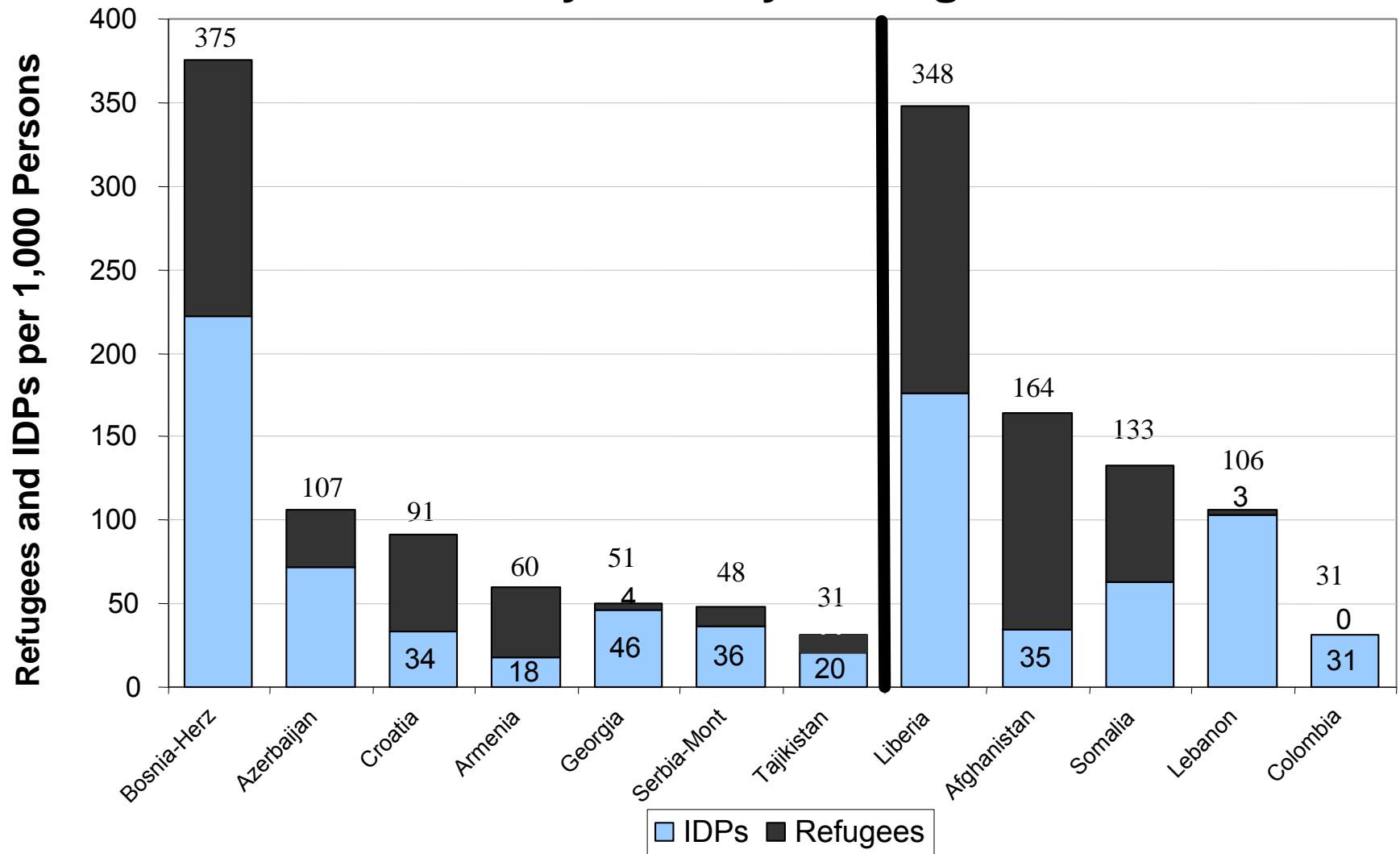


U.S. Committee for Refugees, in International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, World Disasters Report (1998 and 2003).

Table 28: Top 10 IDP Producing Countries, 1992-2002 avg.

|   | 1,000s     | per 100,000 persons |
|---|------------|---------------------|
| <b>Bosnia &amp; Herzegovina</b>   | <b>857</b> | <b>22,167</b>       |
| Liberia   | 502        | 18,486              |
| Angola  | 1,618      | 14,065              |
| Sudan   | 4,091      | 14,017              |
| Lebanon   | 427        | 10,483              |
| <b>Azerbaijan</b>   | <b>554</b> | <b>7,519</b>        |
| Somalia   | 509        | 6,383               |
| Rwanda  | 456        | 6,028               |
| <b>Georgia</b>  | <b>247</b> | <b>4,658</b>        |
| Mozambique  | 591        | 3,960               |
| U.S. Committee for Refugees, in International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, <i>World Disasters Report</i> (1998 & 2003) |            |                     |

## Figure 34 Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) By Country of Origin



UNHCR, 2002 *Statistics on Asylum-Seekers, Refugees and Others of Concern to UNHCR* (2002).

Refugees are foreign persons granted humanitarian status or temporary protection as recognized by the 1951 UN Refugee Convention. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are citizens who have been displaced from their homes and are under the protection of the UNHCR.

Table 29: Refugees and IDPs (per 100,000), 1991-02 avg.

|                            | IDPs   | Refugees | IDPs to Refugees |
|----------------------------|--------|----------|------------------|
| Georgia                    | 4,637  | 416      | 11.1             |
| Moldova                    | 464    | 81       | 5.7              |
| Russia                     | 321    | 97       | 3.3              |
| Serbia-Montenegro          | 3,612  | 1,199    | 3.0              |
| Macedonia                  | 744    | 330      | 2.3              |
| Azerbaijan                 | 7,127  | 3,526    | 2.0              |
| Tajikistan                 | 2,038  | 1,079    | 1.9              |
| Bosnia & Herzegovina       | 22,167 | 15,333   | 1.4              |
| Croatia                    | 3,355  | 5,758    | 0.6              |
| Armenia                    | 1,809  | 4,175    | 0.4              |
| EE Subtotal (10 countries) | 1,477  | 846      | 1.7              |
| Balkans                    | 6,733  | 4794     | 1.4              |
| Russia-Georgia             | 472    | 108      | 4.4              |
| Armenia-Azerbaijan         | 5,552  | 3732     | 1.5              |
| Colombia                   | 2,995  | 17       | 175              |
| Lebanon                    | 10,483 | 293      | 36               |
| Liberia                    | 18,486 | 17,234   | 1.1              |
| Somalia                    | 6,383  | 7,060    | 0.9              |
| Afghanistan                | 3,081  | 12,964   | 0.2              |

United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), *Global Refugee Trends* (2004);

U.S. Committee for Refugees, in *World Disasters Report* by International Federation of Red

Cross and Red Crescent Societies (1998 and 2003).

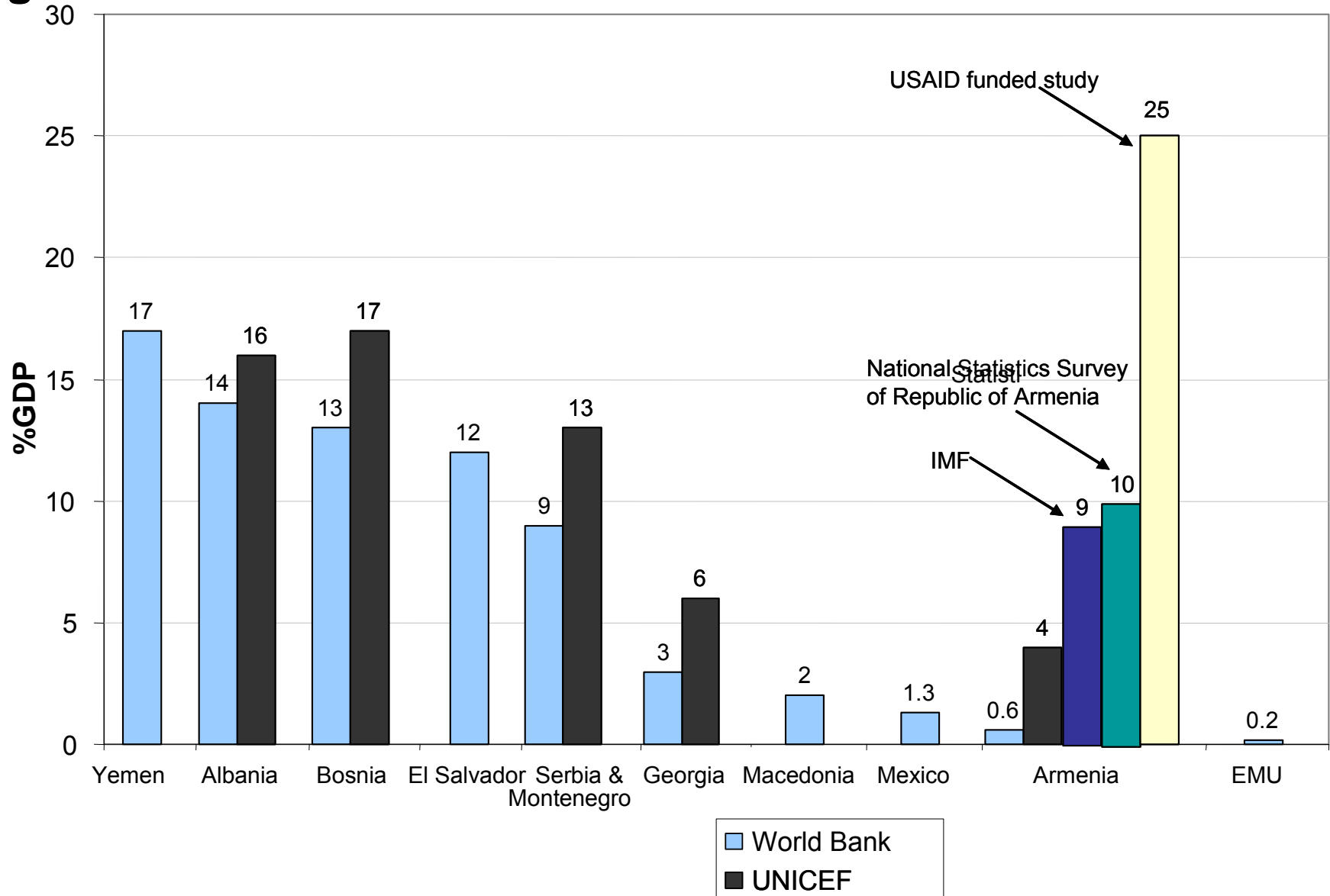
| Table 30: Migration Remittances as a % Percent of GDP |         |         |         |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
|   | 1995-98 | 1999-02 | 1995-02 |
| Albania   | 15.3    | 13.1    | 14.2    |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina                                | 16.6    | 11.7    | 12.7    |
| Serbia and Montenegro                                 | 5.4     | 12.7    | 9.0     |
| Georgia   | 3.3     | 3.1     | 3.2     |
| Croatia   | 2.7     | 2.8     | 2.7     |
| Macedonia   | 1.4     | 2.2     | 1.9     |
| Azerbaijan  |         | 1.7     | 1.7     |
| Tajikistan  | 0.0     | 2.5     | 1.2     |
| Kyrgyzstan  | 0.1     | 1.8     | 1.0     |
| Armenia   | 0.7     | 0.6     | 0.6     |
| Poland  | 0.6     | 0.5     | 0.5     |
| Kazakhstan  |         | 0.4     | 0.4     |
| Latvia  | 0.0     | 0.5     | 0.4     |
| Ukraine   |         | 0.3     | 0.3     |
| Belarus   | 0.2     | 0.1     | 0.2     |
| Slovenia  | 0.2     | 0.1     | 0.1     |
| Moldova   | 0.1     | 0.1     | 0.1     |
| Hungary   | 0.0     | 0.1     | 0.1     |
| Lithuania   | 0.0     | 0.1     | 0.0     |
| Estonia   | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.0     |
| Romania   | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.0     |
| Russia  | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.0     |
| Bulgaria  |         |         |         |
| Czech Republic  |         |         |         |
| Slovak Republic                                       |         |         |         |
| Turkmenistan  |         |         |         |
| Uzbekistan  |         |         |         |
| Europe and Eurasia                                    | 0.6     | 0.9     | 0.8     |
| EE minus Albania & Bosnia                             | 0.4     | 0.7     | 0.5     |
| NT CEE  | 0.3     | 0.3     | 0.3     |
| ST CEE  | 3.4     | 4.3     | 3.7     |
| Eurasia   | 0.1     | 0.3     | 0.2     |
| Muslim-majority                                       | 1.0     | 1.6     | 1.4     |
| Balkans   | 0.5     | 0.7     | 0.6     |
| Caucasus  | 2.3     | 2.2     | 2.2     |
| EE less Balkans & Caucasus                            | 0.2     | 0.3     | 0.3     |
| Jordan  | 20.8    | 19.8    | 20.3    |
| Yemen   | 20.2    | 14.1    | 17.2    |
| Cape Verde  | 17.2    | 14.4    | 15.8    |
| El Salvador   | 10.9    | 12.9    | 11.9    |
| Jamaica   | 9.9     | 11.7    | 10.8    |
| India   | 2.2     | 1.9     | 1.9     |
| Mexico  | 1.3     | 1.3     | 1.3     |
| European Monetary Union                               | 0.1     | 0.2     | 0.2     |
| Latin America and Caribbean                           | 0.7     | 1.1     | 0.9     |
| Southern Asia   | 2.4     | 2.3     | 2.3     |

World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (2004).



**Figure 35**

# Remittances as % GDP, Avg. 1995-02



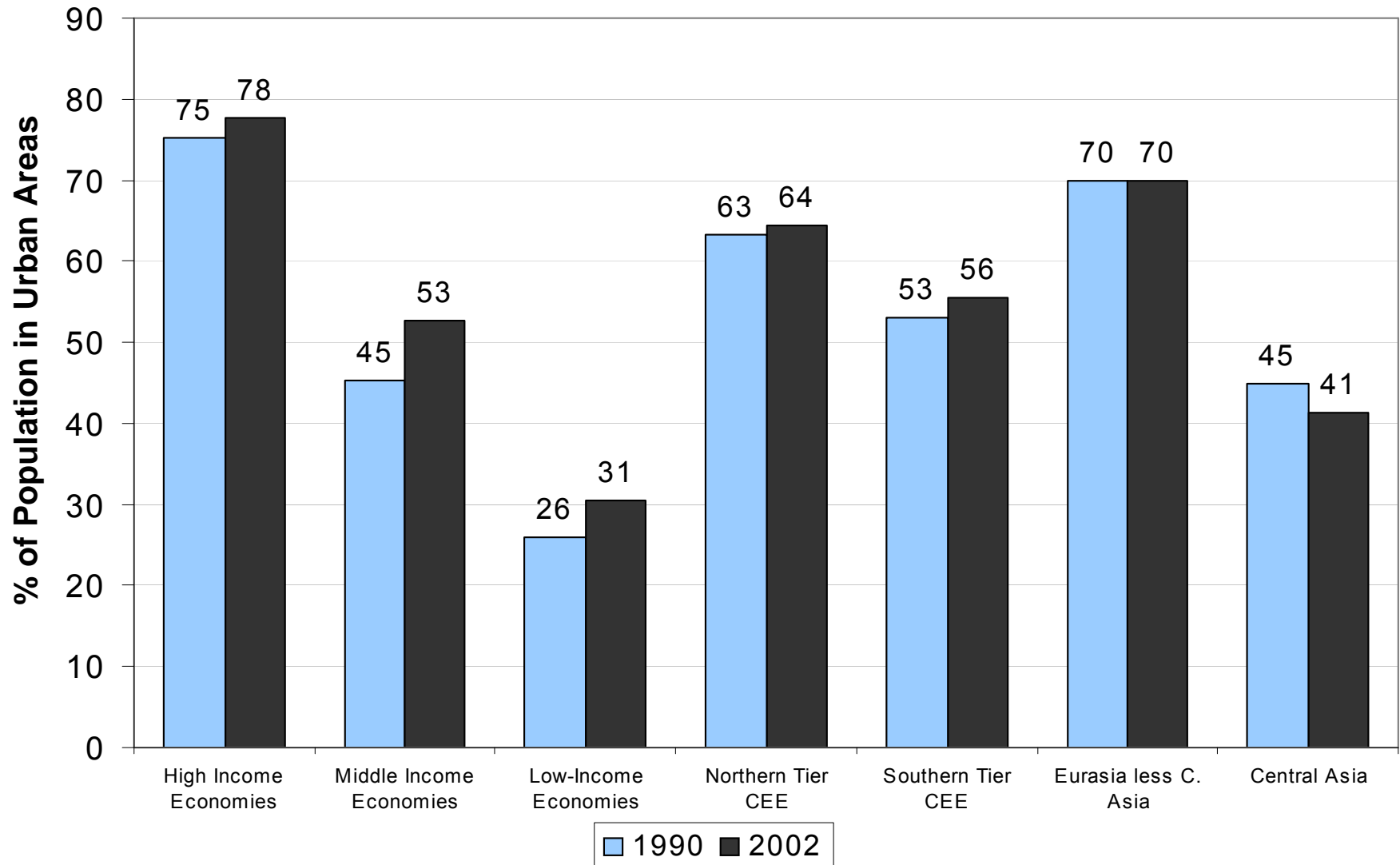
World Bank, *World Development Indicators (2004)*; UNICEF, *Social Monitor 2004 (October 2004)*; IMF .

| (% of Pop. In Urban Areas) | 1990 | 1994 | 1998 | 2002 | % Change 1990-02 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------------------|
| Albania                    | 36   | 39   | 41   | 44   | 21               |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina         | 39   | 41   | 42   | 44   | 12               |
| Croatia                    | 54   | 55   | 57   | 59   | 9                |
| Belarus                    | 66   | 68   | 69   | 70   | 5                |
| Hungary                    | 62   | 63   | 64   | 65   | 5                |
| Romania                    | 54   | 54   | 55   | 56   | 4                |
| Poland                     | 61   | 61   | 62   | 63   | 3                |
| Macedonia                  | 58   | 59   | 60   | 60   | 3                |
| Georgia                    | 55   | 56   | 56   | 57   | 3                |
| Slovakia                   | 57   | 57   | 57   | 58   | 2                |
| Serbia-Montenegro          | 51   | 51   | 52   | 52   | 2                |
| Ukraine                    | 67   | 67   | 68   | 68   | 2                |
| Bulgaria                   | 67   | 68   | 68   | 68   | 2                |
| Lithuania                  | 68   | 68   | 68   | 69   | 1                |
| Armenia                    | 67   | 67   | 67   | 67   | 0                |
| Turkmenistan               | 45   | 45   | 45   | 45   | 0                |
| Czech Republic             | 75   | 75   | 75   | 75   | 0                |
| Russia                     | 73   | 73   | 73   | 73   | -1               |
| Kazakhstan                 | 57   | 57   | 56   | 56   | -2               |
| Estonia                    | 71   | 70   | 70   | 70   | -2               |
| Slovenia                   | 50   | 50   | 50   | 49   | -2               |
| Azerbaijan                 | 54   | 53   | 52   | 52   | -4               |
| Uzbekistan                 | 40   | 39   | 37   | 37   | -8               |
| Kyrgyzstan                 | 38   | 36   | 35   | 34   | -9               |
| Moldova                    | 47   | 45   | 43   | 42   | -11              |
| Tajikistan                 | 32   | 28   | 28   | 28   | -13              |
| Latvia                     | 70   | 69   | 64   | 60   | -14              |
| Europe and Eurasia         | 63   | 63   | 63   | 63   | -0.4             |
| NT CEE                     | 63   | 64   | 64   | 64   | 1.8              |
| ST CEE                     | 53   | 54   | 55   | 56   | 5                |
| Eurasia                    | 65   | 65   | 64   | 64   | -2               |
| Muslim-majority            | 41   | 40   | 39   | 39   | -5               |
| Balkans                    | 50   | 51   | 52   | 53   | 6                |
| Caucasus                   | 57   | 57   | 56   | 56   | -2               |
| EE less Balkans & Caucasus | 64   | 64   | 64   | 64   | -0.7             |
| European Monetary Union    | 75   | 76   | 77   | 78   | 3                |
| East Asia and Pacific      | 28   | 31   | 35   | 38   | 35               |
| Latin America and Carib.   | 71   | 73   | 75   | 76   | 7                |
| Middle East and North Afr. | 53   | 55   | 57   | 58   | 9                |
| South Asia                 | 25   | 26   | 27   | 28   | 12               |
| Sub-Saharan Africa         | 26   | 28   | 31   | 33   | 28               |
| Low-Income Economies       | 26   | 27   | 29   | 31   | 18               |
| Middle-income Economies    | 45   | 48   | 50   | 53   | 16               |
| High-income Economies      | 75   | 76   | 77   | 78   | 3                |

World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (2004).

**Figure 36**

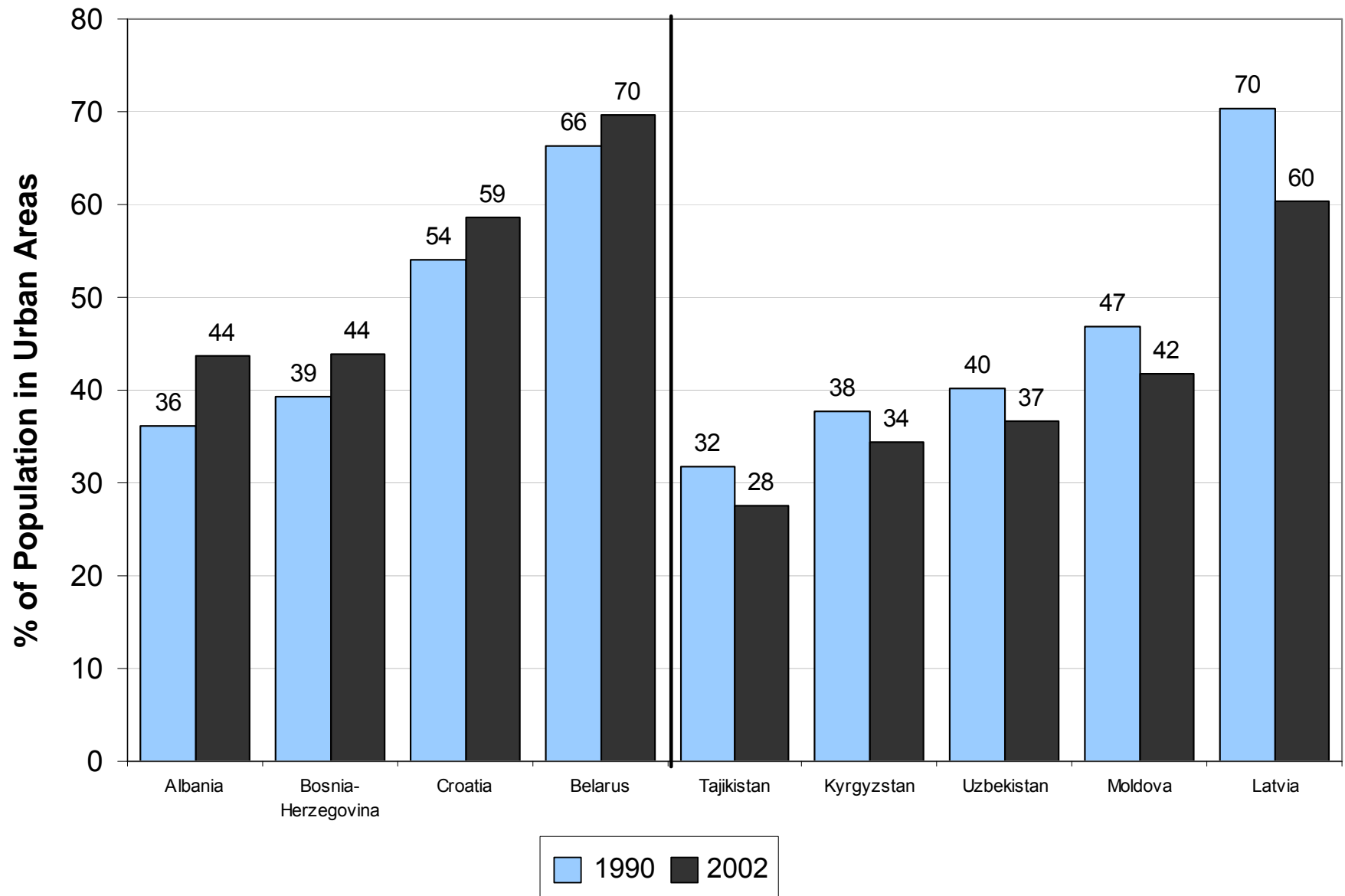
# Urbanization in the World



World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (2004).

**Figure 37**

## Urbanization & Ruralization in E&E



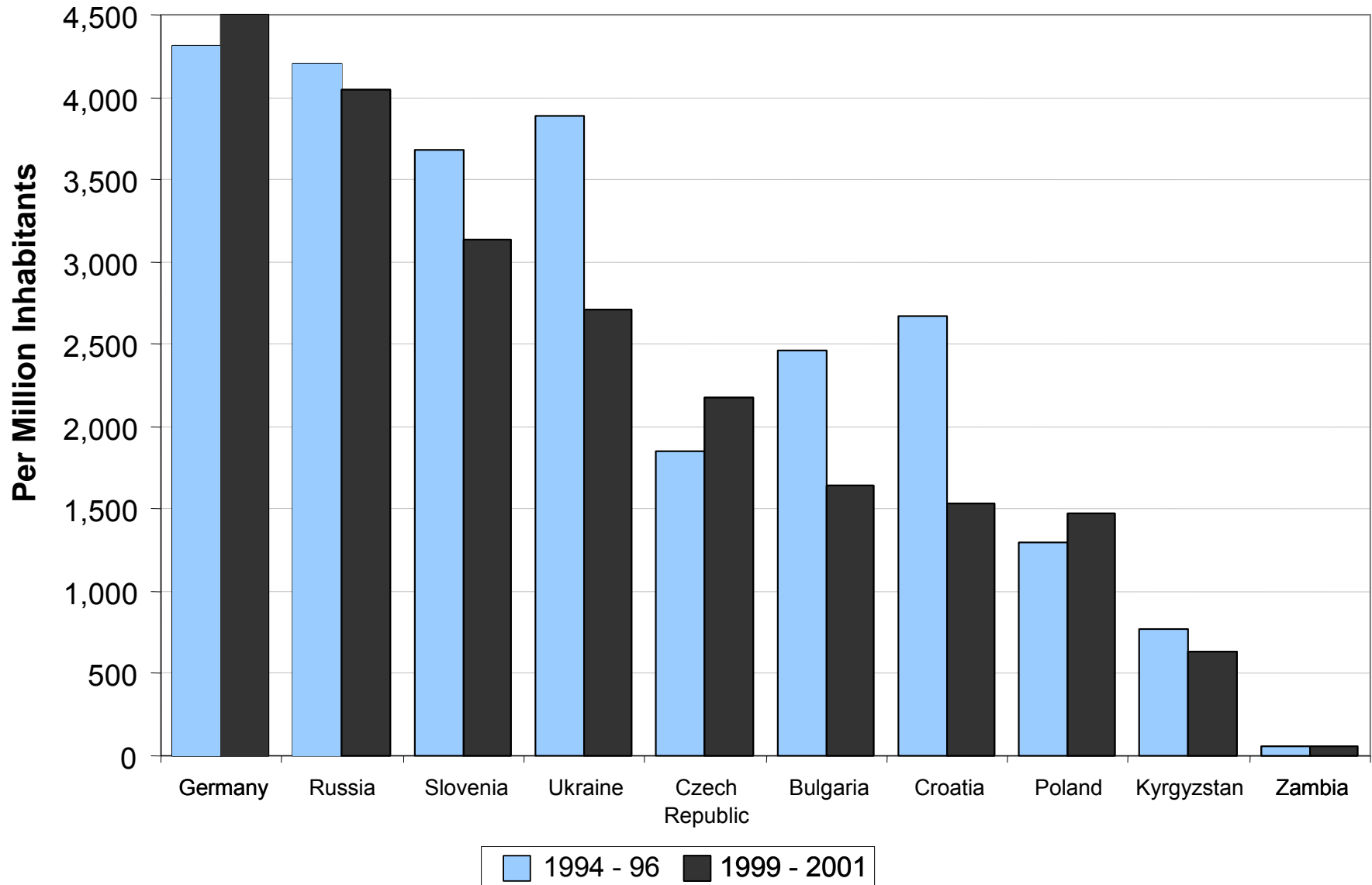
World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (2004).

| Table 32: R&D Personnel per Million Inhabitants  |         |         |          |
|--|---------|---------|----------|
|  | 1994-96 | 1999-01 | % Change |
| Croatia  | 2,674   | 1,534   | -43      |
| Georgia  | 3,857   | 2,514   | -35      |
| Bulgaria   | 2,460   | 1,639   | -33      |
| Ukraine  | 3,886   | 2,712   | -30      |
| Romania  | 1,961   | 1,458   | -26      |
| Belarus  | 2,647   | 2,153   | -19      |
| Kyrgyzstan   | 772     | 630     | -18      |
| Slovenia   | 3,678   | 3,135   | -15      |
| Latvia   | 1,579   | 1,376   | -13      |
| Armenia  | 1,731   | 1,536   | -11      |
| Moldova  | 1,763   | 1,597   | -9       |
| Estonia  | 2,488   | 2,334   | -6       |
| Russia   | 4,208   | 4,045   | -4       |
| Slovakia   | 2,586   | 2,633   | 2        |
| Lithuania  | 2,719   | 2,795   | 3        |
| Poland   | 1,299   | 1,473   | 13       |
| Czech Republic   | 1,854   | 2,178   | 17       |
| Hungary  | 1,545   | 1,950   | 26       |
| Albania  |         |         |          |
| Azerbaijan   |         |         |          |
| Bosnia & Herzegovina   |         |         |          |
| Kazakhstan   |         |         |          |
| Macedonia  |         |         |          |
| Serbia & Montenegro  |         |         |          |
| Tajikistan   |         |         |          |
| Turkmenistan   |         |         |          |
| Uzbekistan   |         |         |          |
| Europe and Eurasia   | 3,230   | 2,346   | -27      |
| NT CEE   | 1,670   | 1,842   | 10       |
| ST CEE   | 2,171   | 965     | -56      |
| Eurasia  | 3,905   | 2,746   | -30      |
| Muslim Majority  |         |         |          |
| Balkans  |         |         |          |
| Caucasus   | 3,042   | 1,096   | -64      |
| E&E less Balkans&Caucasus  | 3243    | 2515    | -22      |
| Congo  | 100     | 70      | -30      |
| Mongolia   | 708     | 647     | -9       |
| Panama   | 317     | 308     | -3       |
| Zambia   | 56      | 55      | -2       |
| Germany  | 4,155   | 4,457   | 7        |
| Mexico   | 366     | 408     | 11       |
| China  | 459     | 584     | 27       |
| Uganda   | 34      | 38      | 12       |
| El Salvador  | 15      | 47      | 213      |
| EU-15 (4 countries)  | 2,732   | 3,488   | 32       |
| Latin America & Caribbean (10 countries)   | 1,626   | 749     | -54      |
| East Asia & Oceania (5 countries)  | 870     | 1,506   | 73       |
| UNESCO Institute for Statistics (1997 and 2004).   |         |         |          |
| 1/ 1996 for Lithuania, Mexico, Tunisia, Uganda, Congo, Zambia, Mongolia, Germany and China;<br>1994 for Romania, Kyrgyzstan and Madagascar.                                  |         |         |          |
| 2/ 1997 for Kyrgyzstan; 1999 for Croatia, Latvia, Georgia, Zambia, Germany and Mexico;<br>2000 for Bulgaria, Estonia, Moldova, Ukraine, Armenia, Congo, Mongolia and Uganda. |         |         |          |

# R&D Personnel in E&E

## 1994-96 vs. 1999-01

**Figure 38**



UNESCO Institute for Statistics (1997 and 2004).

| Table 33: Human Trafficking in selected sending countries (1989-2001) |   |
|---|---|
| Major sending countries   | Estimated number of trafficked women and receiving countries  |
| Albania   | Over 8,000<br>(of whom 30% are under 18) Italy, UK  |
| Kazakhstan  | 5,000<br>United Arab Emirates (IOM, 1999)   |
| Kyrgyzstan  | 4,000<br>(Northern part)<br>Middle East, Turkey, Europe (IOM 1999,)<br>5,000<br>(Southern part)<br>United Arab Emirates (IOM annually,)   |
| Lithuania   | Several thousands per year:<br>The Balkans, Germany, Austria, UK  |
| Moldova   | 500,000 – 1,000,000<br>The Balkans, Austria, Germany, Greece (IOM, 1990-1999)   |
| Russian Federation  | 50 countries throughout the world, including Germany, Italy, Greece, Switzerland, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro, Israel, Middle East, Turkey, USA (US Intelligence, 1990-2000)                       |
| Ukraine   | 400,000<br>Germany, Italy, Greece, Switzerland, Netherlands, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro, Bulgaria, Switzerland, Israel, Middle East, Turkey, Canada and USA<br>(Ukrainian Ministry of Interior, 1990-1998) |

UNECE, *Economic Roots of Trafficking in the UNECE Region (December 2004)*.

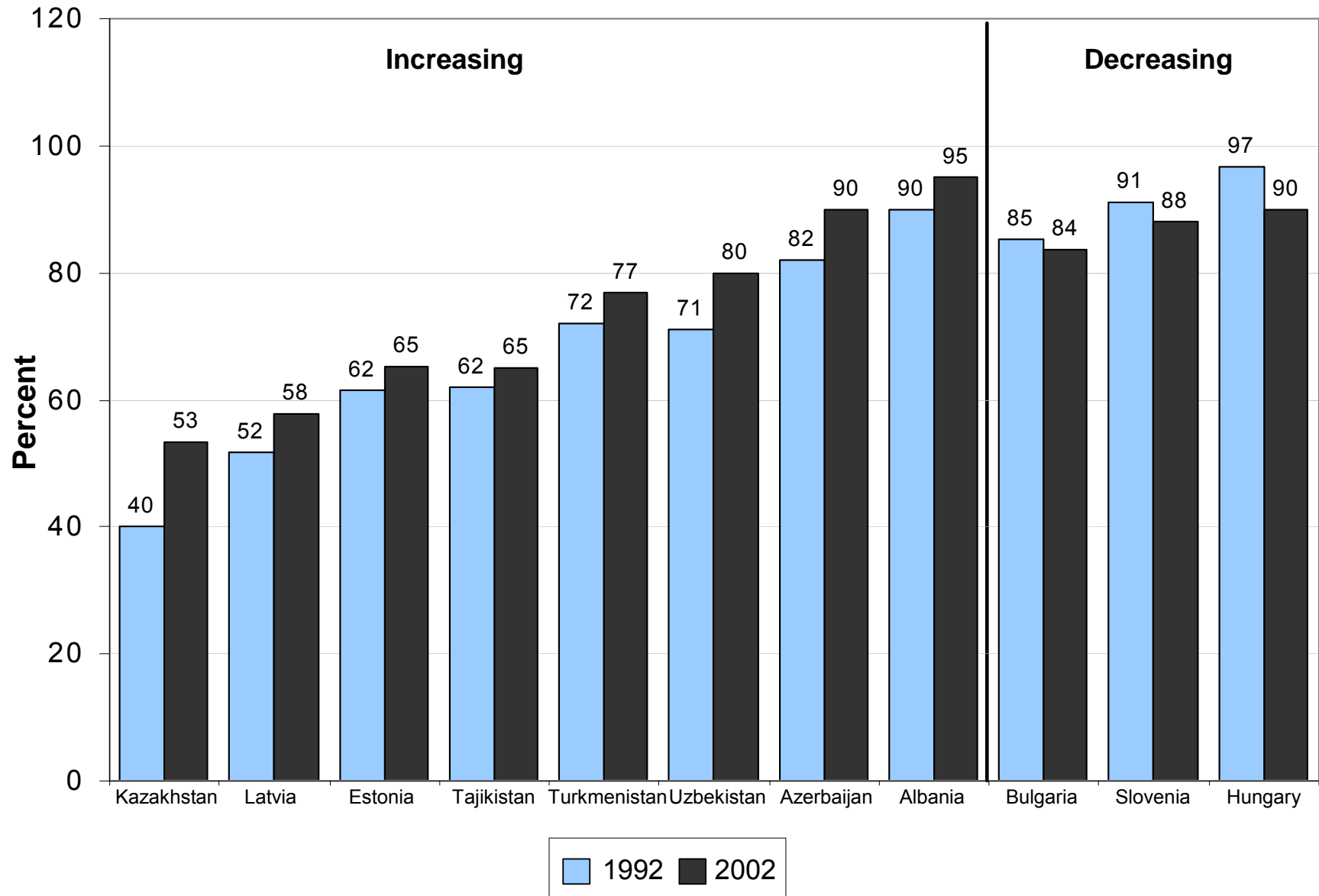
| Table 34: Change in Concentration of Ethnic Majority (percent) |      |      |      |      |                |
|--|------|------|------|------|----------------|
|  | 1992 | 1995 | 1999 | 2002 | Change 1992-02 |
| Kazakhstan   | 40   | 42   | 46   | 53   | 33.5           |
| Uzbekistan   | 71   | 71   | 80   | 80   | 12.7           |
| Latvia   | 52   | 52   | 57   | 58   | 11.4           |
| Azerbaijan   | 82   | 90   | 90   | 90   | 9.8            |
| Turkmenistan   | 72   | 73   | 77   | 77   | 6.9            |
| Estonia  | 62   | 62   | 65   | 65   | 6.2            |
| Albania  | 90   | 95   | 95   | 95   | 5.6            |
| Tajikistan   | 62   | 65   | 65   | 65   | 4.7            |
| Belarus  | 78   | 78   | 78   | 81   | 4.2            |
| Georgia  | 69   | 70   | 70   | 70   | 1.9            |
| Kyrgyzstan   | 52   | 52   | 52   | 52   | 0.8            |
| Lithuania  | 80   | 80   | 81   | 81   | 0.6            |
| Romania  | 89   | 89   | 89   | 90   | 0.4            |
| Croatia  | 78   | 78   | 78   | 78   | 0.1            |
| Slovakia   | 86   | 86   | 86   | 86   | 0.1            |
| Armenia  | 93   | 93   | 93   | 93   | 0.0            |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina   | 44   | 38   | 38   | 44   | 0.0            |
| Czech Republic   | 81   | 81   | 81   | 81   | 0.0            |
| Moldova  | 65   | 65   | 65   | 65   | 0.0            |
| Poland   | 98   | 98   | 98   | 98   | 0.0            |
| Russia   | 82   | 82   | 82   | 82   | 0.0            |
| Ukraine  | 73   | 73   | 73   | 73   | 0.0            |
| Macedonia  | 67   | 65   | 66   | 67   | -0.6           |
| Serbia-Montenegro  | 63   | 63   | 63   | 62   | -1.1           |
| Bulgaria   | 85   | 85   | 85   | 84   | -2.0           |
| Slovenia   | 91   | 91   | 91   | 88   | -3.3           |
| Hungary  | 97   | 90   | 90   | 90   | -6.9           |
| Europe and Eurasia   | 79   | 79   | 79   | 80   | 1.8            |
| NT CEE   | 91   | 90   | 90   | 90   | -0.5           |
| ST CEE   | 79   | 79   | 78   | 79   | 0.7            |
| Eurasia  | 75   | 76   | 77   | 77   | 2.7            |
| Muslim-majority  | 86   | 87   | 92   | 93   | 8.5            |
| Balkans  | 63   | 62   | 62   | 63   | -0.9           |
| Caucasus   | 80   | 84   | 84   | 84   | 5.4            |
| EE less Balkans & Caucasus                                     | 79   | 79   | 80   | 81   | 1.6            |

CIA, *World Factbook* (1992, 1995, 1999 and 2002).



**Figure 39**

# Ethnic Concentration



CIA, *World Fact book* (1992 and 2002). Ethnic concentration is the ethnic majority as percent of total population.