

2 provides human development data for 1991 and 1997 for a group of OSCE states in transition. Although the HDI suffers from a number of problems, it serves as a good surrogate for the assessment of the effects of transition on the populations of these states.

**Table 2. Human Development Indicators and HDI Global Rankings 1991 and 1997 for the Newly Independent States**

Country	HDI 1991	HDI 1997	Global Ranking 1991	Global Ranking 1997
Armenia	.908	.651	31	103
Azerbaijan	.908	.636	31	106
Belarus	.908	.806	31	62
Bulgaria	.899	.78	33	69
Croatia	NA	NA	NA	NA
Czech Republic	.92	.88	27	39
Estonia	.908	.776	31	71
Georgia	.908	.637	31	105
Hungary	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kazakhstan	.908	.709	31	93
Kyrgyz Republic	.908	.635	31	107
Latvia	.908	.711	31	92
Lithuania	NA	NA	NA	NA
Macedonia	NA	NA	NA	NA
Moldova	.908	.612	31	110
Poland	.863	.834	41	58
Romania	.762	.748	58	79
Russia	.908	.792	31	67
Tajikistan	.908	.58	31	115
Turkmenistan	.908	.723	31	85
Ukraine	.908	.689	31	95
Uzbekistan	.908	.662	31	100
FRY	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source: UNDP, Human Development under Transition: Summaries of the 1997 National Human Development Reports for Europe and the CIS (New York: UNDP, March 1998).

The HDI and economic data parallel to some extent the political ones discussed earlier and to some extent reinforce the impression of a Europe divided into two parts, one moving forward and the other falling behind. The combination of incomplete democracy, frequently illegitimate government, persistent human rights violations, and economic decline combine to raise significant prospects of continuing instability in the eastern parts of the OSCE space.

*Spillovers: Migration, Terrorism, Transnational Crime*