

Natural changes in the population. *Crude birth rates* vary widely in the transition region (Table 6). The NFSU countries have the lowest crude birth rates worldwide, while the Muslim-majority countries have birth rates comparable to most of the developing countries. In 1999-2002, the NFSU countries had an average annual crude birth rate of 8.8 births per 1,000 persons. Only the advanced industrial economies have birth rates almost as low: 11.9 births in 1999-2002 for the high income economies; 10.4 for the EMU, a subset of the high income economies. The Muslim-majority transition countries had a crude birth rate of 20 per 1,000 in 1999-2002, which is higher than such rates in the developing countries in East Asia and the Pacific (17 births), roughly comparable to birth rates in Latin America and the Caribbean (21.5 births), though well below birth rates in Sub-Saharan Africa (39.2 births).

Fertility is the prime determinate of the crude birth rate. Hence, trends in **fertility rates** mirror closely the trends in crude birth rates. The fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with prevailing age-specific fertility rates. For a man and woman to “replace” themselves, the couple must have two or more children; hence, the fertility replacement rate is 2.1 births per woman.

The fertility rates in the EE region are well below replacement rate overall and in fact are lowest worldwide (Table 7 and Figures 6-8). In 1999-2002, the average fertility rate in EE was 1.4 children per woman. As with crude birth rates, only the advanced industrial economies have fertility rates comparably low: 1.7 in the high income economies; 1.5 in the EMU. A notable distinction, however, is that these low fertility rates in the advanced industrial economies have been maintained since at least the 1980s, while the fertility rates in the EE region have dropped dramatically since the 1980s, and particularly with the onset of the collapse of communism (Figure 6).

While fertility rates have been falling across the transition countries, there remains wide variation in the rates between transition countries: they are lowest in CEE and in the NFSU (1.2 children per woman in each country group); and highest among the Muslim-majority countries (2.4 children per woman, which is comparable to fertility rates in parts of the developing world, though nowhere near the rates in Sub-Saharan Africa, 5.2). The Muslim-majority countries are the outliers or exceptions to the general EE trend, with fertility rates which are much higher than in the rest of the transition countries, even though the rates have been falling even more significantly than in the rest (Figure 7). In fact, the only transition countries which have fertility rates above replacement rates are the six Muslim-majority countries. Figure 8 shows the range of fertility rates in a select group of transition countries, ranging from relatively high rates in Tajikistan to among the lowest rates worldwide in Georgia, Russia, Armenia, Slovenia.

In virtually all the transition countries, the decline in fertility rates since 1990 has been very significant. These declines no doubt reflect a variety of causes, including at least in some cases (as will be examined later in this paper), very high numbers of emigrants of child-bearing age. This appears to be particularly so in the case of Armenia and Georgia. An examination of the proportion of populations by age groups and how these proportions have changed from 1990 to 2004 supports this conclusion (Figures 9 and 10). In both countries, the age groups which showed a decline from 1990 to 2004 were the youngest populations (children less than 10 years of age) and the child-bearing age group (20 to 39 years of age). Other age categories in Armenia and Georgia had a proportionate increase in their numbers.

Table 9 and Figures 11-14 provide trends in the **proportion of the young and elderly populations**. Consistent with the fertility trends, the Muslim-majority countries have the highest proportion of youth among the transition countries; 34% on average in 2002 vs. a transition region average of 20%. The proportion of youth in the Muslim-majority transition countries is roughly comparable to that found in Latin America and the Caribbean (31%), though well below the percentage of youth in Sub-Saharan Africa (44%). The proportion of youth in the CEE countries

(17% in the Northern Tier CEE and 19% in the Southern Tier CEE) is comparable to that found in the high-income economies (18%) and close to that found in the EMU (16%). The percentage of youth across all regions of the world has fallen from 1990 to 2002, though only slightly in Sub-Saharan Africa (*Table 9* and *Figure 11*). It is forecast that the transition region will continue to have proportionately fewer youth over the coming years (*Figure 12*).

The trends in the proportion of the elderly mirror the youth trends (*Table 9* and *Figures 13 & 14*). The Muslim-majority transition countries have the lowest percentage of elderly: 5% of the population was greater than 65 years of age in 2002, an increase from 4% in 1990. This is roughly comparable to the proportion of the elderly in much of the developing world (6% in East Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean; 5% in South Asia; 4% in the Middle East, and 3% in Sub-Saharan Africa). The proportion of the elderly in the CEE countries (15% in the Southern Tier CEE and 14% in the Northern Tier CEE) is comparable to that found in the high income economies (14%). However, the increase in aging has been greater in the CEE than in most of the high income economies since 1990.

The proportion of the elderly and the young to the total population has significant economic implications. The higher is the proportion of the elderly and young, the greater is the burden for society at large for the working age population to support the elderly and the young. This concept is often captured in the dependency ratio: the ratio of the number of elderly and young to the number of persons of working age. A similar calculation of **dependency** is provided in *Table 10*, the percentage of the total population that is young and old. Several key observations emerge. Again, wide variation exists within the transition region. The “dependent” proportion of the population in the Northern Tier CEE countries was 30% in 2002. This is less than the proportion elsewhere in the world; closest to that is 32% in the high-income countries as well as in the East Asia developing countries. The Muslim-majority countries had a dependency proportion of 39% in 2002, which is comparable to most such proportions in the developing countries, including South Asia and the Middle East (both 39%) and Latin America and the Caribbean (37%). The dependency proportion is far higher in Sub-Saharan Africa (47% in 2002).

All but one transition country witnessed a decrease in the dependency proportion from 1990 to 2002, as did most regions of the world. In the transition region, this decline stemmed from a net effect; the decline in the proportion of youth was greater than an increase in the proportion of the elderly. The salient country exception to the trend of a declining dependency is Serbia & Montenegro. In 1990, 33% of Serbia & Montenegro’s population was either over the age of 65 years or under the age of 14 years. By 2002, this had increased to 44%, due to an increase in both the proportion of the elderly and youth.

The range in **crude death rates** across the transition countries is almost as high as global extremes: the Muslim-majority transition countries have among the lowest crude death rates worldwide (6.0 deaths per 1,000 in 1999-02), while the NFSU countries have among the highest crude death rates (15 in the same years), though not as high as Sub-Saharan Africa (17) on average (*Table 11* and *Figure 15*). Crude death rates held steady or decreased in the rest of world (outside the transition region) from 1990 to 2002, with the salient exception of Sub-Saharan Africa. Within the transition region, all eight of the Northern Tier CEE countries witnessed a decrease in crude death rates during this period, as did five of the six Muslim-majority countries (all except Albania). Crude death rates increased from 1990 to 2002 in all the Southern Tier CEE countries, and in four Eurasian countries (Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, and Kazakhstan).⁴

Trends in **adult mortality rates** shed significant light on trends in mortality in the transition region, and more broadly in natural changes in the population (*Table 12*). Male adult mortality rates are higher than female rates across the world. However, this **adult mortality rate gender**

⁴ As noted in written comments from the E&E Health team, it is difficult to reconcile the relatively low crude death rates found in Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan with the relatively low life expectancies in these same countries.

gap is the highest worldwide in the transition region. Within the transition region, it is among the highest in the NFSU countries. In 2002, the male adult mortality rate in the NFSU countries was 432 deaths per 1,000 adults; for females, it was 157 deaths. This means that roughly 43% of 15 year old males in the NFSU countries will die before reaching 60 years of age. Only in Sub-Saharan Africa is the male adult mortality rate higher: 519 deaths per 1,000 in the year 2000. The male adult mortality rate in the transition region is highest in Russia (464 deaths in 2002), followed by Kazakhstan (426 deaths).

The highest female adult mortality rates in the transition region are in Central Asia: Kazakhstan had the highest rate in 2002 (195 deaths), followed closely by Turkmenistan (193). Overall, female adult mortality rates in the Central Asian Republics (189 deaths on average) are higher than those rates in most other parts of the world, both in the developing and developed worlds. The salient exception is Sub-Saharan Africa, where female adult mortality rates are extremely high (461 deaths), almost as high as male adult mortality rates there.

The trends in adult mortality rates from 1990 to 2002 suggest a growing divergence between such rates in CEE and Eurasia. These rates fell in the Northern Tier CEE countries, generally held steady from 1990 to 2002 in the Southern Tier CEE, and fell in Eurasia during this time. In most parts of the rest of the world, adult mortality rates fell during this period, Sub-Saharan Africa, again, the salient exception to this favorable trend.

Maternal mortality rates are high in a number of transition countries, certainly by OECD standards. 2000 UNICEF estimates show maternal mortality rates to be highest in the transition region in Kazakhstan (210 deaths per 100,000 live births), Kyrgyzstan (110 deaths), Tajikistan (100), Azerbaijan (94), Russia (67), Estonia (63), and Armenia (55).⁵ Most maternal mortality rates in the advanced OECD economies are below 20 deaths per 100,000 live births. These rates are much higher among the poorest countries of the world; there may be 15 of the least developed countries where maternal mortality rates exceed 1,000.

Unsafe abortions may be a leading cause of maternal mortality. In fact, in several transition countries, the **abortion rate** may still actually exceed the number of live births. According to UNICEF, the abortion rate per 100 live births in Russia was 139 in 2002; it was 118 in Romania, 101 in Estonia, 96 in Belarus, 89 in Ukraine, 75 in Hungary, 76 in Bulgaria, and 73 in Latvia.

Life expectancy estimates include trends in birth and death rates, and may be the most basic indicator of the natural changes in a population. Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality at the time of his or her birth were to stay the same throughout his or her life.

The average life expectancy in the transition region in 2002 was 68 years (*Table 13*). This is ten years lower than the average in the high income economies (and in the EMU). It is also less than the average of most developing country regions (including Latin America and the Caribbean, 71 years, East Asia and the Pacific, 70 years, and the Middle East and North Africa, 69 years). Only among the poorest developing country regions does the EE region compare favorably on this indicator. Life expectancy was 63 years in South Asia in 2002 and 46 years in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The transition country average masks some diversity. Life expectancy is highest in the Northern Tier CEE countries (74 years on average, highest in Slovenia at 76 years). It is lowest in Central Asia (65 years, and lowest within the Central Asian Republics in Kazakhstan, 62 years).

⁵ These numbers are drawn from the UNDP's *Human Development Report 2004*, and represent adjustments from officially reported figures. Most though not all of the adjusted figures are higher than the official numbers.

All but two regions in the world experienced an increase in life expectancy from 1990 to 2002. Only the EE region and Sub-Saharan Africa witnessed a decline; from 70 years to 68 years in EE, and from 50 years to 46 years in Sub-Saharan Africa. The drop in life expectancy in the EE region stemmed from pronounced declines in Eurasia; in fact, life expectancy in the CEE countries increased during this period.

The transition country average of life expectancy also masks considerable diversity by gender. In fact, the highest **life expectancy gender gaps** in the world are found in EE, among the NFSU countries where males on average live almost 12 years less than females (*Table 14* and *Figure 16*). In other parts of the world, the life expectancy gender gap increases with income: females live only 2 years more than males in the low-income developing countries; 4 years in the middle-income developing countries; and 6 years in the high-income economies.

The life expectancy gender gap has been generally stable from 1990 to 2002 in most of the world. It is roughly what it was in 1990 vs. 2002 for the low-income and high-income developing countries, and one year less in the case of the middle-income countries. In contrast, the gap has increased since 1990 by one year in the EE region, and by almost two years in the NFSU countries.

There are more women than men in the transition region (*Table 15*). The gender ratio, or the **percentage of the population that is female**, was 52.3% in 2002 in the transition region, virtually what it was in 1990 (52.2%). Within the transition region, the highest gender ratio is found in the NFSU countries (53.3%), while the lowest is predominantly found among the Muslim countries and Southern Tier CEE. Of all 27 transition countries, Albania has the lowest gender ratio (48.9%); Latvia has the highest (54.1%).

EE has the highest gender ratio in the world. The next highest country group is the EMU (51% in 2002), followed closely by Latin America and the Caribbean (50.8%). The lowest gender ratio worldwide is found in South Asia (48.5%).

Table 6: Average Crude Birth Rate (Births per 1000)				
	1991-94	1995-98	1999-02	1991-02
Uzbekistan	32.1	27.1	21.6	26.7
Turkmenistan	33.2	25.3	21.2	26.1
Tajikistan	33.1	24.4	20.2	25.6
Kyrgyzstan	27.1	23.6	20.3	23.6
Albania	22.9	20.3	17.2	19.9
Azerbaijan	24.5	18.1	15.5	19.1
Kazakhstan	19.4	16.0	14.6	16.5
Macedonia	17.6	16.0	13.8	15.6
Armenia	17.6	12.3	10.3	13.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	13.5	13.8	11.8	13.1
Serbia and Montenegro	13.7	12.8	12.1	12.8
Moldova	15.7	11.9	9.4	12.1
Slovak Republic	13.9	11.4	10.4	11.8
Poland	13.3	11.1	9.6	11.2
Lithuania	13.3	10.7	9.3	11.1
Georgia	13.6	10.6	8.4	10.9
Romania	11.4	10.6	10.4	10.8
Croatia	10.3	11.2	9.8	10.5
Hungary	11.7	10.5	9.5	10.5
Belarus	11.8	9.5	9.3	10.1
Czech Republic	11.6	9.2	8.9	9.8
Estonia	11.0	9.2	9.2	9.8
Russia	10.4	9.0	9.0	9.4
Slovenia	10.1	9.4	8.9	9.4
Ukraine	11.1	9.1	8.0	9.3
Bulgaria	10.2	8.5	8.9	9.1
Latvia	11.2	8.3	8.3	9.1
Europe and Eurasia	13.8	11.8	10.8	12.1
NT CEE	12.7	10.6	9.5	10.8
Baltics	12.2	9.6	9.0	10.2
ST CEE	12.6	11.7	11.1	11.8
Eurasia	14.4	12.1	11.0	12.4
N. FSU	10.8	9.1	8.8	9.5
Muslim Majority	30.0	24.4	20.0	24.6
European Monetary Union	10.9	10.4	10.4	10.6
East Asia and Pacific	20.7	18.7	17	18.8
Latin America and Carib.	24.8	23	21.5	23.1
Middle East and North Afr.	30	27.5	25.2	27.6
South Asia	30.5	28.8	26.8	28.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	42.9	41	39.2	41
Low-Income Economies	33.2	31.4	29.5	31.3
Middle Income Economies	20.5	18.6	17.3	18.8
High Income Economies	13.1	12.3	11.9	12.4

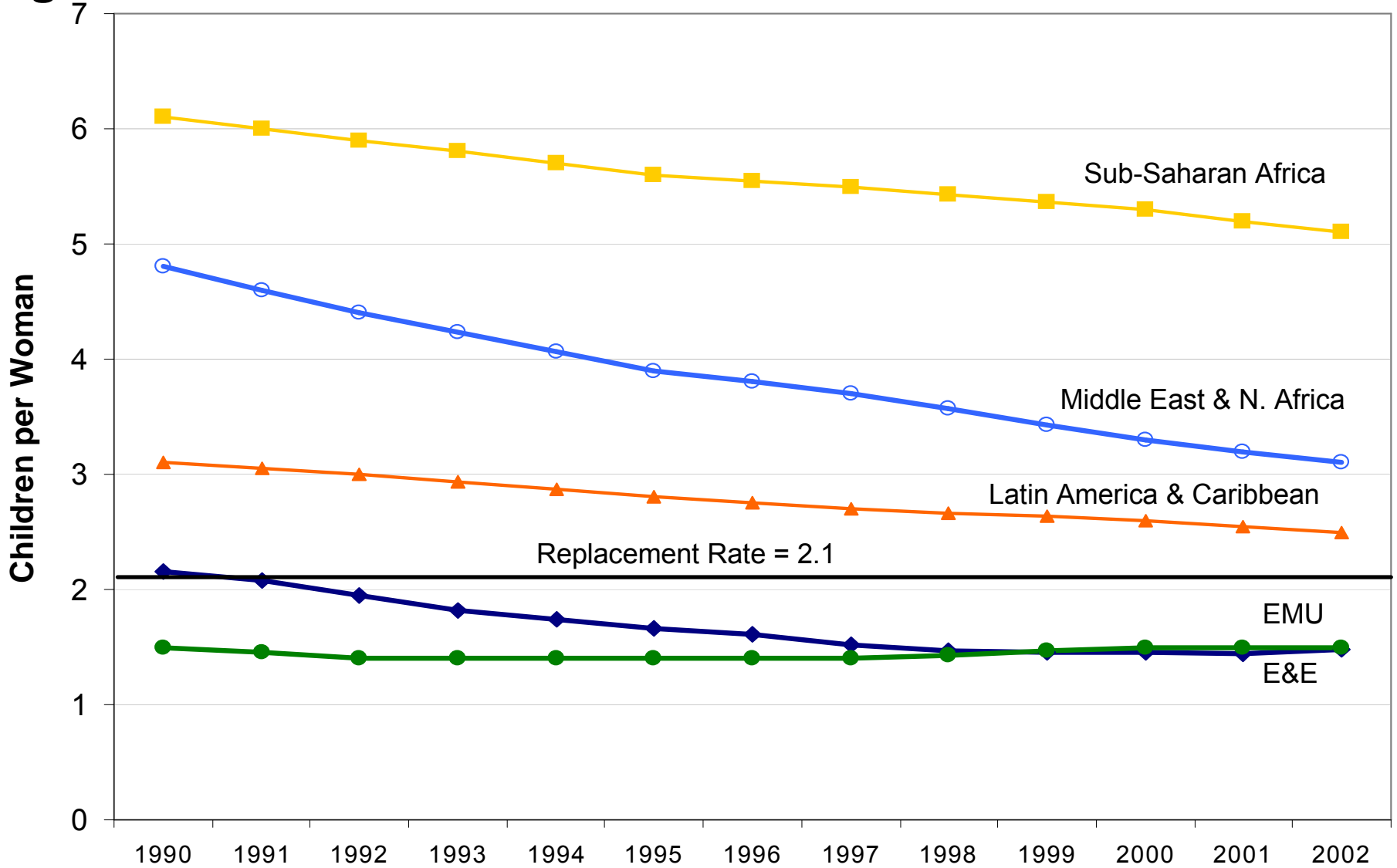
World Bank *World Development Indicators*

Table 7: Average Total Fertility Rate						
	1981-85	1986-90	1991-94	1995-98	1999-02	1991-02
Tajikistan	5.6	5.3	4.2	3.5	3.1	3.6
Uzbekistan	4.8	4.3	3.9	3.2	2.6	3.2
Turkmenistan	4.9	4.5	4.0	3.2	2.4	3.2
Kyrgyzstan	4.2	3.9	3.4	2.9	2.5	3.0
Albania	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.5
Azerbaijan	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.3
Kazakhstan	3.1	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.1
Macedonia	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.0
Serbia-Montenegro	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.8
Moldova	2.8	2.6	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.7
Armenia	2.5	2.6	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.6
Poland	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.6
Slovakia	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.6
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5
Croatia	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5
Lithuania	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.5
Hungary	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.5
Belarus	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.4
Georgia	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.4
Ukraine	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.4
Romania	2.3	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4
Czech Republic	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.4
Estonia	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.4
Latvia	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.3
Russia	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3
Bulgaria	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.3
Slovenia	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
Europe and Eurasia	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.6
NT CEE	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.4
ST CEE	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.5
Eurasia	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.6
N. FSU	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.4
Muslim Majority	4.1	3.8	3.4	2.8	2.4	2.9
European Monetary Union	1.6	1.5	1.40	1.40	1.50	1.4
East Asia and Pacific	2.8	2.7	2.30	2.20	2.10	2.2
Latin America and Carib.	3.7	3.2	3.00	2.75	2.55	2.7
Middle East and North Afr.	5.9	5.1	4.40	3.80	3.20	3.7
South Asia	4.9	4.3	3.80	3.55	3.25	3.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.5	6.2	5.90	5.55	5.20	5.5
Low-Income Economies	5.2	4.7	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.9
Middle Income Economies	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.2
High Income Economies	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7

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

Figure 6

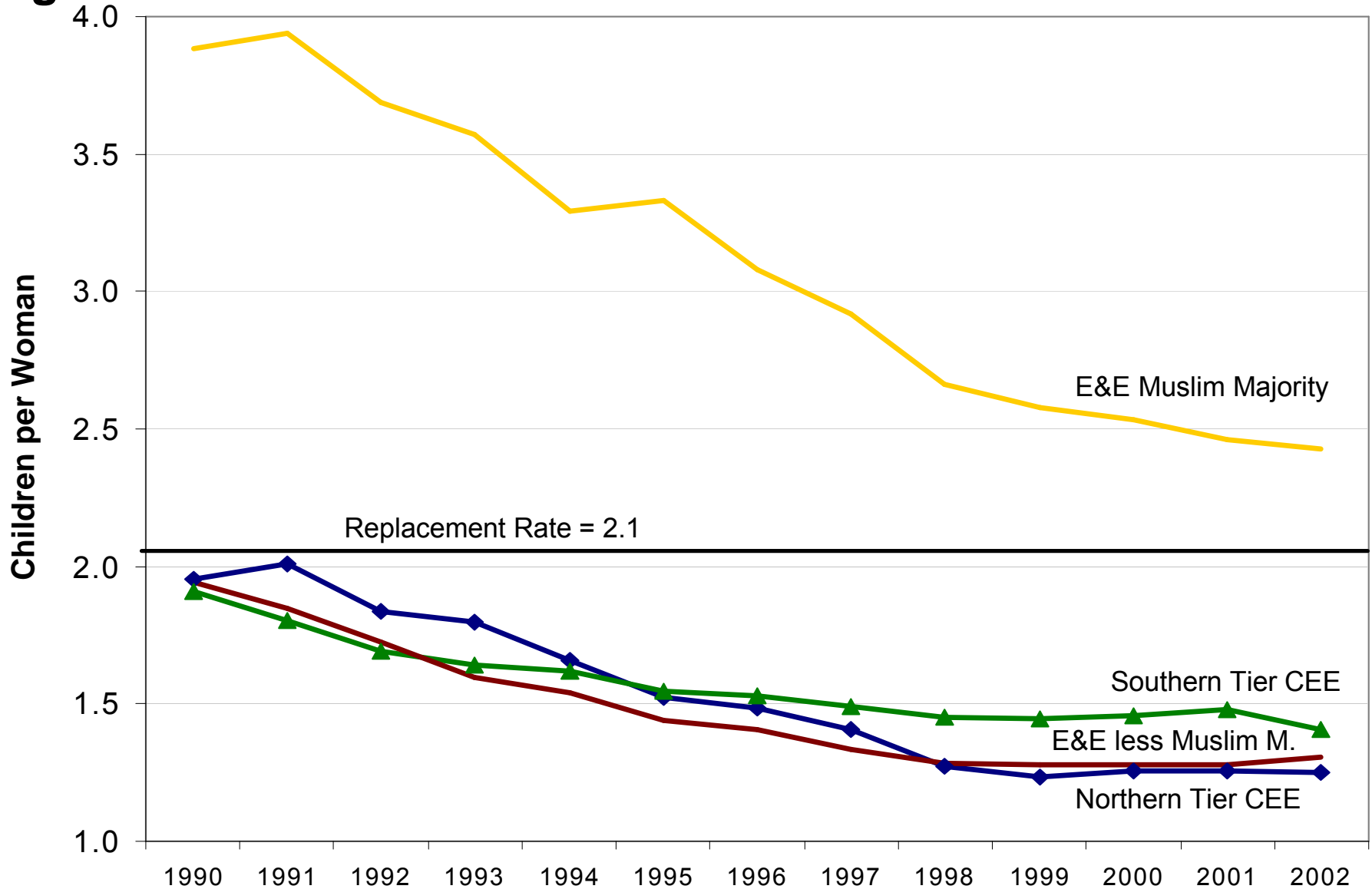
Fertility Rates in the World



World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (2004). Missing values were interpolated.

Figure 7

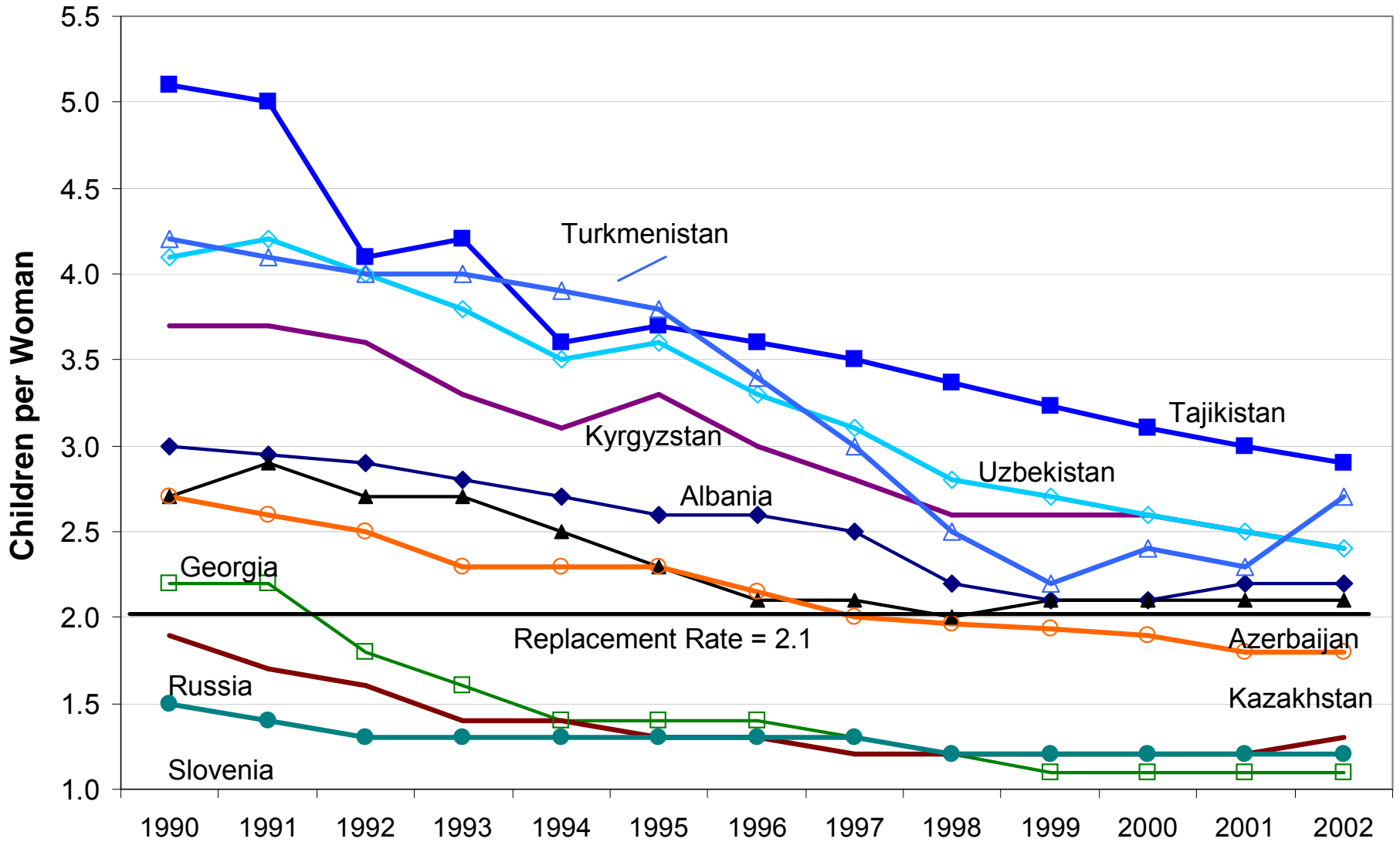
Fertility Rates in E&E



World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (2004). Missing values were interpolated.

Figure 8

Fertility Rates in E&E

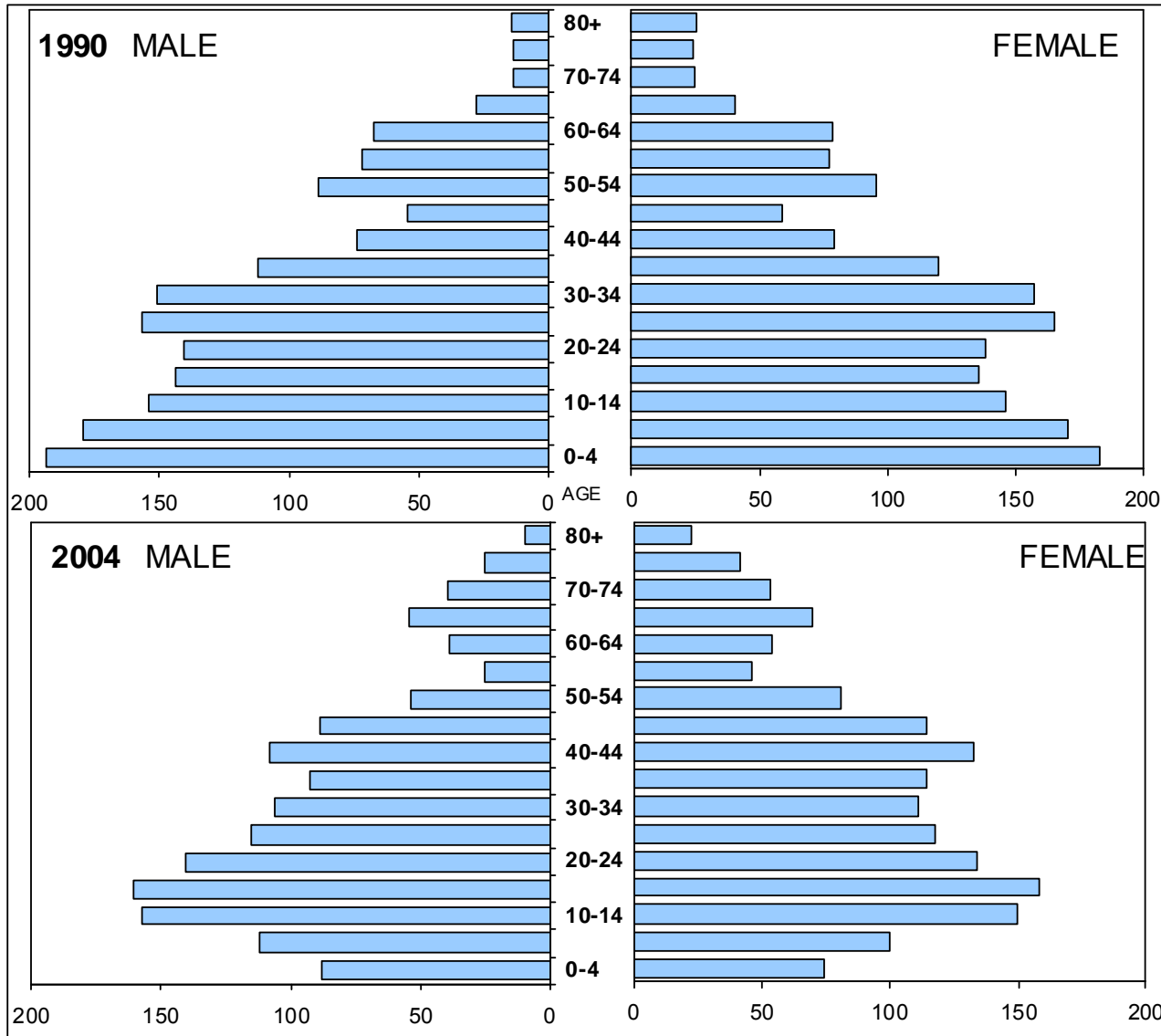


World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (2004). Missing values were interpolated.



Figure 9

Population Pyramids for Armenia (in Thousands)



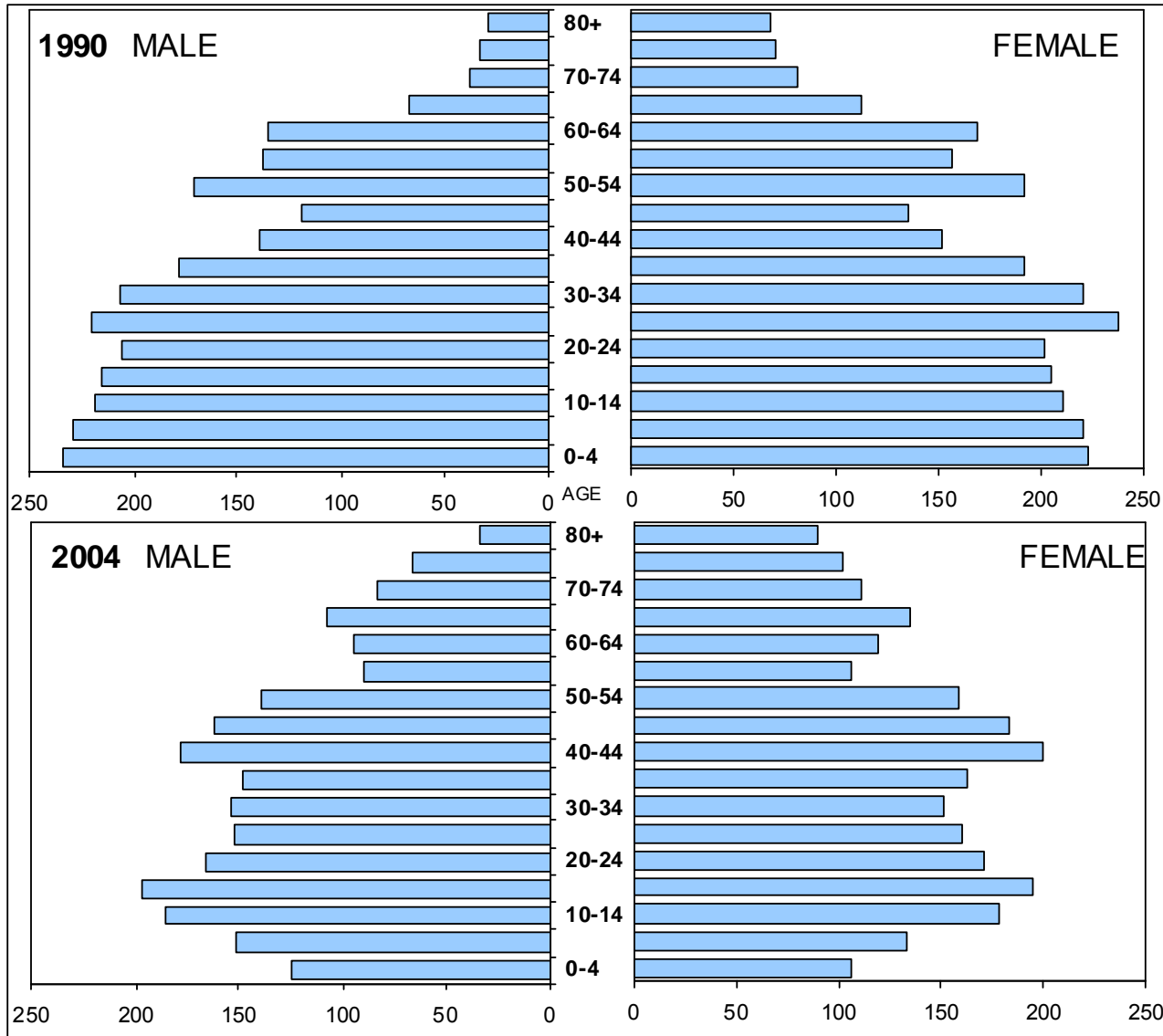
AGE	% Total	% Male	% Female
0-9	-9	-8.4	-9.5
10-19	3.7	4.5	3.2
20-39	-2.5	-1.8	-3.3
40-64	2.8	0.7	4.5
65+	5.2	5	5.2

U.S. Census Bureau, International Database.



Figure 10

Population Pyramids for Georgia (in Thousands)



AGE	% Total	% Male	% Female
0-9	-5.7	-5.6	-5.9
10-19	0.3	0.2	0.5
20-39	-3.7	-3.8	-3.8
40-64	2.8	2.4	3
65+	6.3	6.5	6.3

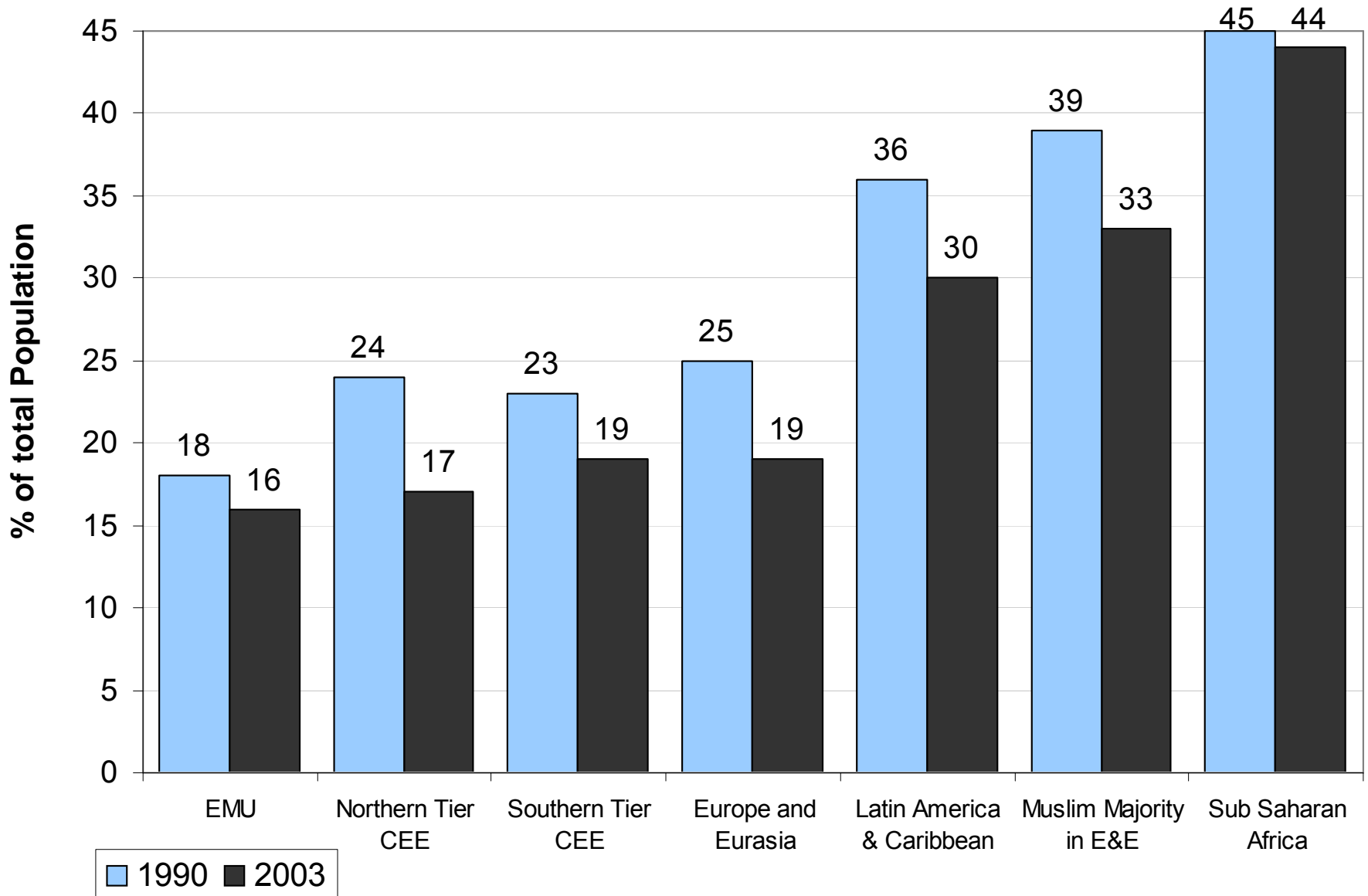
U.S. Census Bureau, International Database.

	1990		1994		1998		2002	
	%<15	%≥65	%<15	%≥65	%<15	%≥65	%<15	%≥65
Bosnia-Herzegovina	24	6	22	7	20	9	17	10
Czech Republic	21	13	19	13	17	14	16	14
Slovakia	25	10	23	11	21	11	19	11
Russia	23	10	22	12	19	12	17	13
Poland	25	10	23	11	21	12	18	12
Slovenia	19	12	18	12	17	13	15	15
Latvia	21	12	21	13	19	14	16	15
Bulgaria	20	13	19	15	17	16	15	16
Romania	24	10	21	12	19	13	17	14
Croatia	21	11	19	12	18	14	16	15
Belarus	23	11	22	12	20	13	17	14
Estonia	22	12	21	13	19	14	16	15
Hungary	20	13	19	14	17	14	16	15
Ukraine	21	12	21	13	19	14	17	15
Armenia	30	6	32	8	31	10	22	10
Macedonia	26	7	25	8	23	9	22	10
Moldova	28	8	27	9	24	10	21	11
Lithuania	23	11	22	12	20	13	18	14
Georgia	25	9	24	11	21	12	19	14
Kazakhstan	32	6	30	7	28	7	26	8
Azerbaijan	33	5	33	5	31	6	28	7
Albania	33	5	31	5	31	6	28	7
Kyrgyzstan	38	5	37	6	35	6	33	6
Turkmenistan	40	4	42	4	43	5	35	4
Uzbekistan	41	4	40	4	38	4	36	5
Tajikistan	43	4	42	4	40	4	38	5
Serbia-Montenegro	23	10	22	11	21	13	26	18
Europe and Eurasia	25	10	24	11	22	11	20	12
NT CEE	23	11	22	12	20	13	17	13
ST CEE	23	10	22	11	20	13	19	14
Eurasia	26	9	25	11	23	11	21	12
Muslim Group	39	4	38	4	37	5	34	5
European Monetary Union	18	14	17	15	17	16	16	17
East Asia and Pacific	30	5	29	5	28	6	26	6
Latin America and Carib.	36	5	34	5	33	5	31	6
Middle East and North Afr.	43	3	41	3	38	4	35	4
South Asia	38	4	37	4	36	4	34	5
Sub-Saharan Africa	45	3	45	3	45	3	44	3
Low-Income Economies	40	4	39	4	38	4	36	4
Middle Income Economies	31	6	30	6	28	7	26	7
High Income Economies	20	13	20	13	19	14	18	14

World Bank *World Development Indicators* (2004).

Figure 11

Population under age 15



World Bank, World Development Indicators (2005).

Figure 12

Population Under Age 15

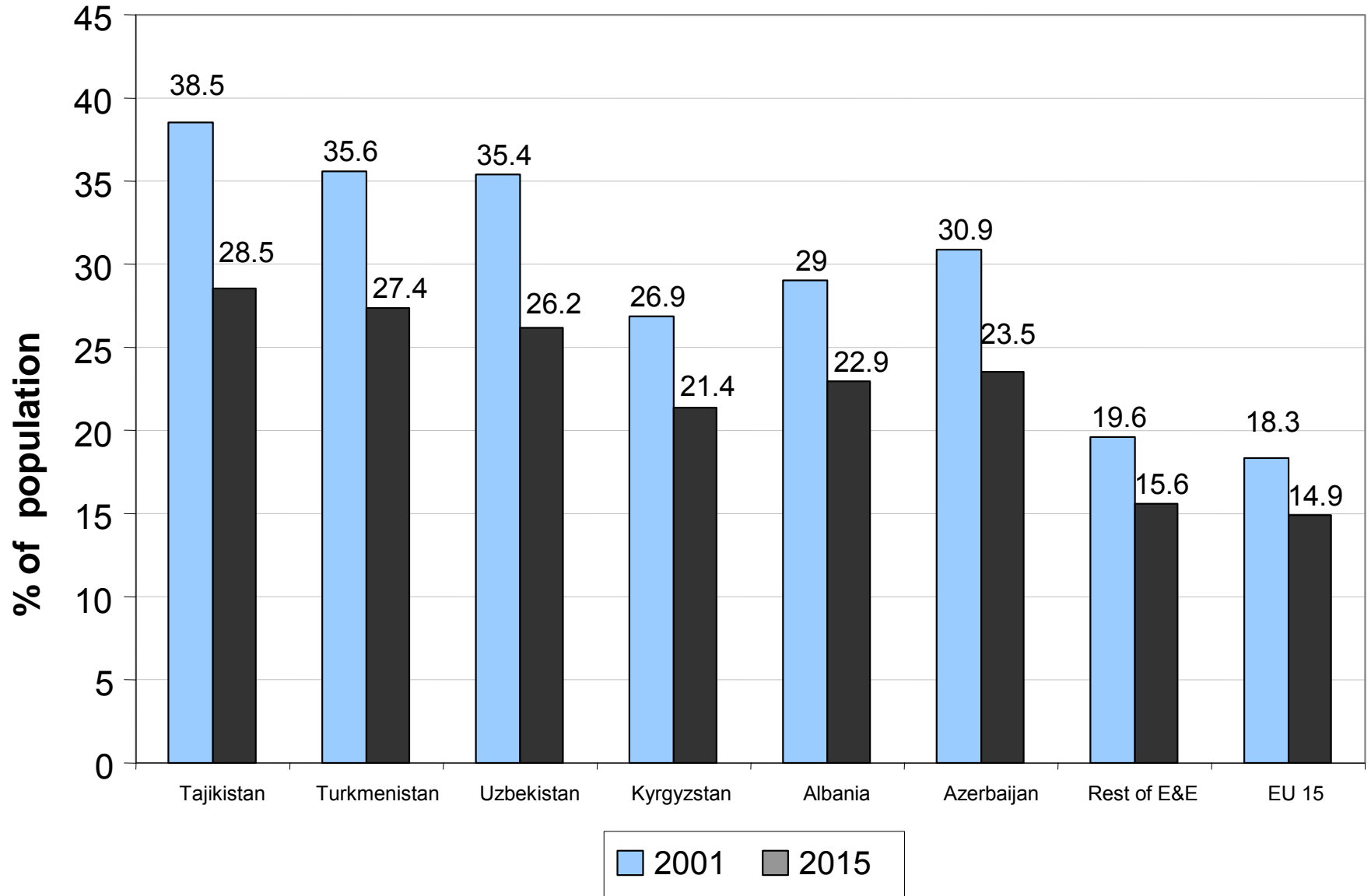


Figure 13

Population Aged 65 & Over

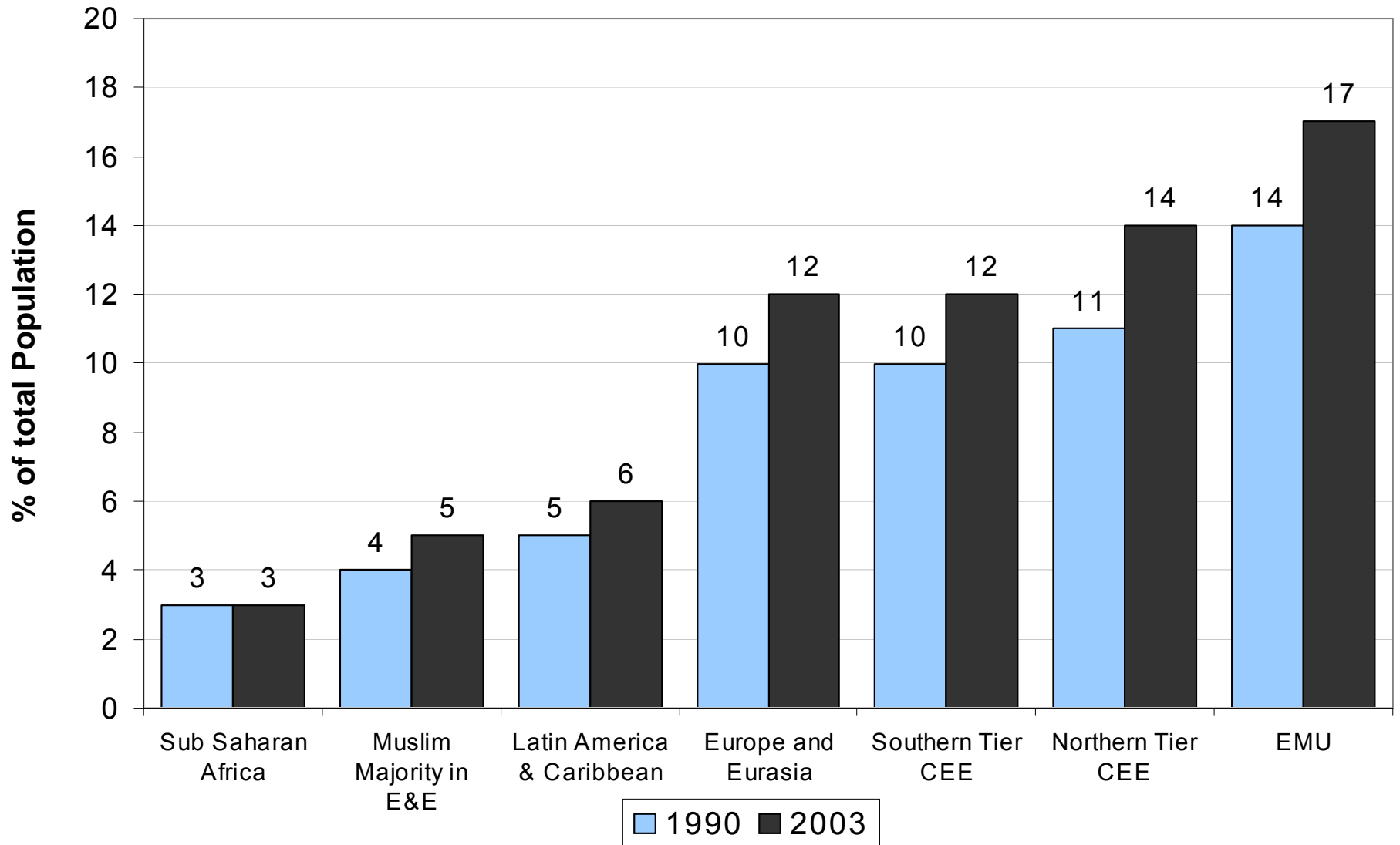
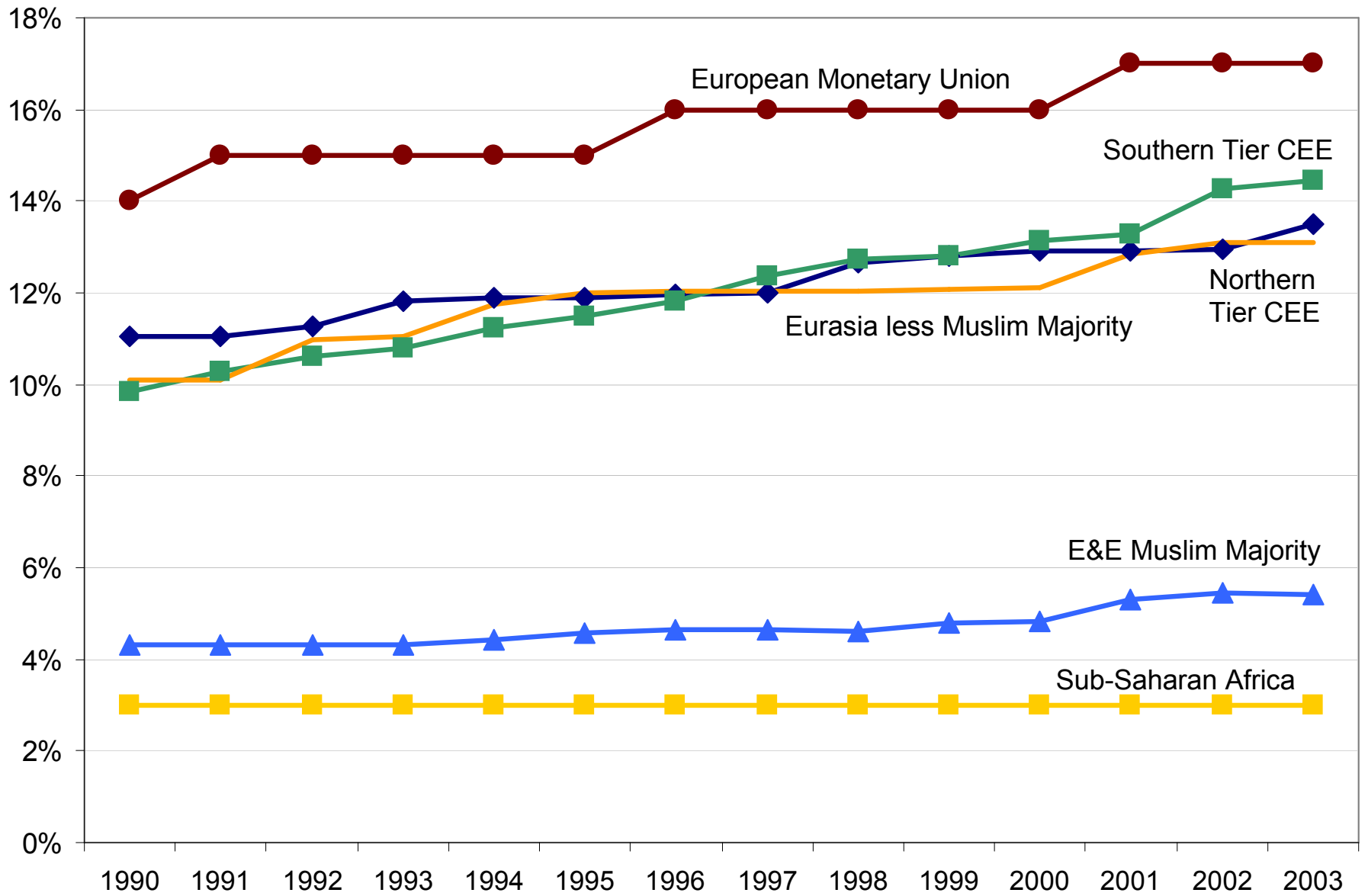


Figure 14

Percent of Population Older than 65



World Bank, World Development Indicators (2005).

	1990			2002			1990-02 change in dependency
	Youth	Elderly	Total	Youth	Elderly	Total	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	24	6	30	17	10	27	-3
Czech	21	13	34	16	14	30	-4
Slovakia	25	10	35	19	11	30	-5
Russia	23	10	33	17	13	30	-3
Poland	25	10	35	18	12	30	-5
Slovenia	19	12	31	15	15	30	-1
Latvia	21	12	33	16	15	31	-2
Bulgaria	20	13	33	15	16	31	-2
Romania	24	10	34	17	14	31	-3
Croatia	21	11	32	16	15	31	-1
Belarus	23	11	34	17	14	31	-3
Estonia	22	12	34	16	15	31	-3
Hungary	20	13	33	16	15	31	-2
Ukraine	21	12	33	17	15	32	-1
Armenia	30	6	36	22	10	32	-4
FYR Macedonia	26	7	33	22	10	32	-1
Moldova	28	8	36	21	11	32	-4
Lithuania	23	11	34	18	14	32	-2
Georgia	25	9	34	19	14	33	-1
Kazakhstan	32	6	38	26	8	34	-4
Azerbaijan	33	5	38	28	7	35	-3
Albania	33	5	38	28	7	35	-3
Kyrgyzstan	38	5	43	33	6	39	-4
Turkmenistan	40	4	44	35	4	39	-5
Uzbekistan	41	4	45	36	5	41	-4
Tajikistan	43	4	47	38	5	43	-4
Serbia	23	10	33	26	18	44	11
Europe and Eurasia	25	10	35	20	12	32	-3
NT CEE	23	11	34	17	13	30	-4
ST CEE	23	10	33	19	14	33	0
Eurasia	26	9	35	21	12	33	-2
Muslim Majority	39	4	43	34	5	39	-4
NFSU	23	11	34	18	14	31	-3
European Monetary Union	18	14	32	16	17	33	1
East Asia and Pacific	30	5	35	26	6	32	-3
Latin America and Carib.	36	5	41	31	6	37	-4
Middle East and North Afr.	43	3	46	35	4	39	-7
South Asia	38	4	42	34	5	39	-3
Sub-Saharan Africa	45	3	48	44	3	47	-1
Low-Income Economies	40	4	44	36	4	40	-4
Middle-Income Economies	31	6	37	26	7	33	-4
High-Income Economies	20	13	33	18	14	32	-1

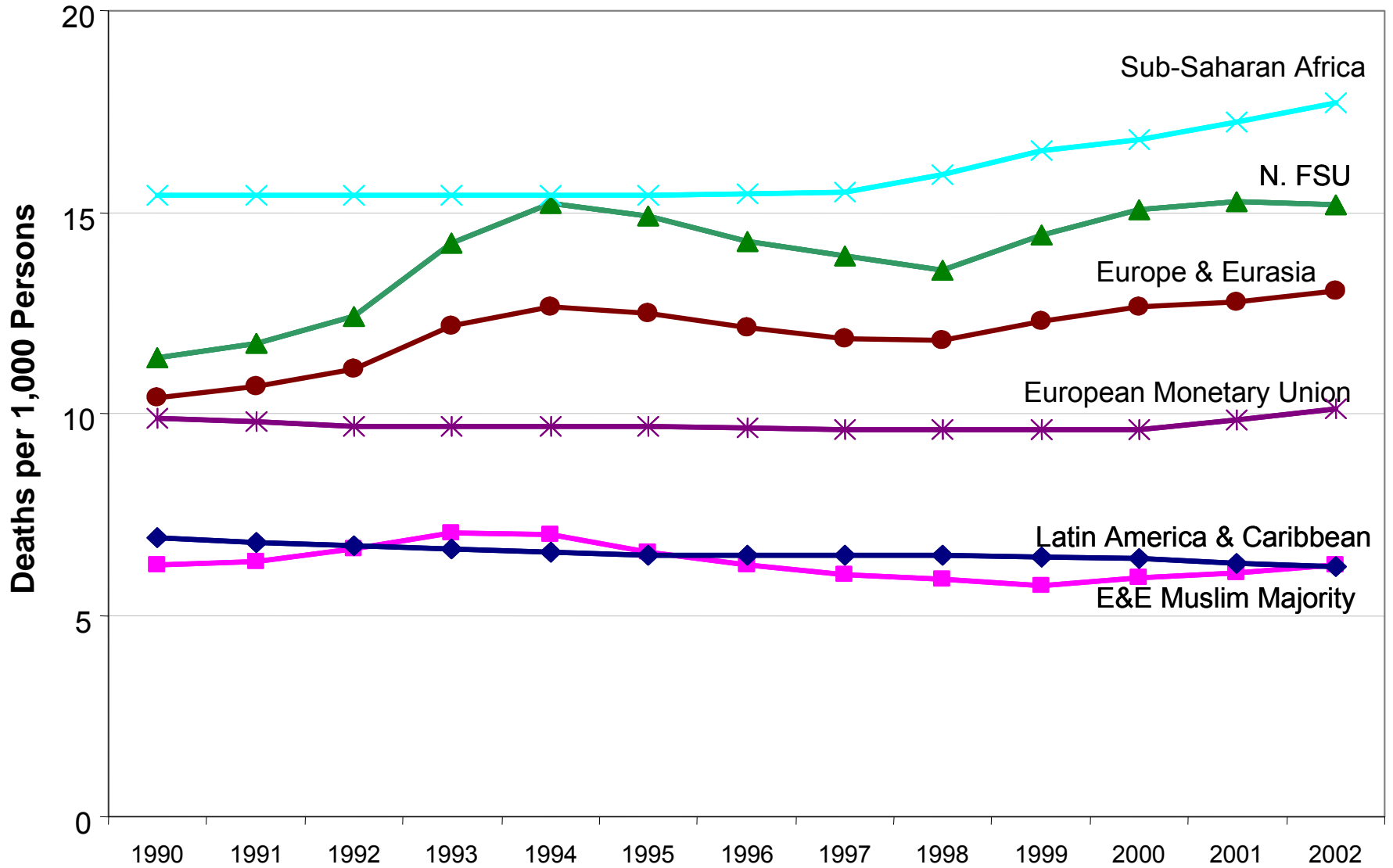
World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (2005).

Table 11: Average Crude Death Rates (Deaths per 1000)				
	1991-94	1995-98	1999-02	1991-02
Ukraine	13.8	15.0	15.2	14.6
Russia	13.5	14.1	15.3	14.3
Latvia	14.5	14.2	13.8	14.2
Hungary	14.3	14.0	13.4	13.9
Estonia	13.8	13.8	13.6	13.7
Bulgaria	12.9	14.1	14.1	13.7
Belarus	11.9	13.3	14.0	13.0
Romania	11.5	12.2	12.1	11.9
Lithuania	11.7	11.5	11.1	11.4
Croatia	10.8	11.4	11.5	11.2
Czech Republic	11.6	11.0	10.7	11.1
Moldova	10.8	10.7	10.5	10.7
Serbia-Montenegro	10.0	10.5	11.1	10.5
Poland	10.3	9.9	9.6	9.9
Slovakia	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.9
Kazakhstan	8.7	10.3	10.4	9.8
Slovenia	9.8	9.5	9.6	9.6
Georgia	9.2	7.5	9.2	8.6
Macedonia	8.1	8.3	8.6	8.3
Bosnia-Herzegovina	6.8	8.1	7.9	7.6
Kyrgyzstan	7.5	7.6	6.9	7.3
Turkmenistan	7.6	6.6	7.0	7.1
Armenia	6.9	6.4	7.1	6.8
Azerbaijan	7.0	6.3	6.3	6.5
Uzbekistan	6.5	6.1	5.8	6.1
Tajikistan	7.1	5.4	5.4	6.0
Albania	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.4
Europe and Eurasia	11.7	12.0	12.4	12.0
NT CEE	11.3	10.9	10.6	10.9
ST CEE	10.5	11.3	11.4	11.1
Eurasia	12.0	12.4	13.1	12.5
N. FSU	13.4	14.2	15.0	14.2
Muslim Majority	6.7	6.2	6.0	6.3
European Monetary Union	9.7	9.6	9.8	9.7
East Asia and Pacific	7.3	6.9	7.2	7.1
Latin America and Carib.	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.5
Middle East and North Afr.	7.4	6.8	6.2	6.8
South Asia	10.2	9.2	8.7	9.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	15.4	15.6	17.0	16.0
Low-Income Economies	11.3	10.7	10.7	10.9
Middle Income Economies	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.6
High Income Economies	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6

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

Figure 15

Crude Death Rates in the World



World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (2004). Missing values were interpolated.

	1990		1997		2000		2002	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Russia	298	107	410	146	428	156	464	168
Kazakhstan	306	136			366	201	426	195
Ukraine	268	105			365	135	378	139
Belarus	254	98	361	128	381	133	371	134
Turkmenistan	250	135	282	159	343	217	369	193
Kyrgyzstan	291	143			335	175	345	163
Latvia	295	108			328	122	327	118
Estonia	286	106			316	114	322	112
Lithuania	246	92			286	106	303	103
Moldova	269	146			325	165	294	144
Tajikistan	168	106			293	204	283	172
Hungary	290	135	295	123	295	123	256	112
Uzbekistan	207	109			282	176	243	152
Romania	237	114	257	119	260	117	235	108
Azerbaijan	216	96			261	153	231	122
Bulgaria	211	107	222	112	239	103	219	97
Georgia	195	90			250	133	207	86
Slovakia	247	100	225	90	216	83	206	79
Armenia	216	119			223	106	204	98
Poland	264	102	238	91	226	88	204	82
Macedonia	147	100			160	89	195	89
Bosnia-Herzegovina	186	109			200	93	192	90
Serbia-Montenegro	168	101					186	98
Croatia	207	96	162	119	178	74	178	72
Albania	203	101			209	95	167	94
Czech Republic	230	99	181	82	174	75	163	72
Slovenia	211	91	179	77	170	76	163	71
Europe and Eurasia	264	108			338	139	341	138
NT CEE	261	106			234	93	215	87
ST CEE	209	107			234	105	211	99
Eurasia	276	109			381	157	399	158
N. FSU	287	107			405	149	432	157
Muslim Majority	215	111			286	174	263	151
European Monetary Union	145	68	130	61	125	58		
East Asia and Pacific	187	152	179	134	184	129		
Latin America and Carib.	198	130			222	125		
Middle East and North Afr.	211	183			193	143		
South Asia	248	250			252	202		
Sub-Saharan Africa	448	372			519	461		
Low-Income Economies	293	267			310	259		
Middle Income Economies	195	137	205	131	211	128		
High Income Economies	150	76	130	67	128	66		

World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (2004) (1990-2000), World Health Organization (2002).

	1990			1994			1998			2002		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Slovenia	73	69	77	73	70	77	75	71	79	76	72	80
Armenia	72	68	75	71	68	75	74	71	78	75	71	79
Czech Republic	72	68	76	73	70	77	75	71	78	75	72	79
Albania	72	69	75	72	70	76	73	71	76	74	72	76
Bosnia-Herzegovina	71	69	74	73	70	75	73	71	75	74	71	77
Croatia	72	69	76	72	68	77	72	68	77	74	70	78
Poland	71	67	76	72	68	76	73	69	77	74	70	78
Georgia	72	69	76	73	69	77	73	69	77	73	69	78
Lithuania	71	67	76	69	63	75	72	67	77	73	68	78
Macedonia	72	70	74	72	70	74	72	70	75	73	71	76
Serbia-Montenegro	72	69	74	72	69	75	72	70	75	73	70	75
Slovakia	71	67	75	72	68	77	73	69	77	73	69	77
Bulgaria	71	68	75	71	67	75	71	68	75	72	69	75
Hungary	69	65	74	69	65	74	71	66	75	72	68	77
Estonia	69	65	75	67	61	73	70	64	75	71	65	77
Latvia	69	64	75	67	61	73	70	64	76	70	65	76
Romania	70	67	73	70	66	73	69	66	73	70	66	74
Belarus	71	66	76	69	64	74	68	63	74	68	63	74
Ukraine	70	66	75	68	63	73	68	63	74	68	63	74
Moldova	68	65	72	66	62	70	67	63	70	67	63	71
Tajikistan	69	67	72	66	63	69	68	65	71	67	64	70
Uzbekistan	69	66	72	69	66	72	69	66	72	67	64	70
Russia	69	64	74	64	57	71	67	61	73	66	60	72
Azerbaijan	71	67	75	69	65	74	66	63	70	65	62	69
Kyrgyzstan	68	64	73	66	62	71	67	63	71	65	61	70
Turkmenistan	66	63	70	66	62	69	66	62	69	65	61	68
Kazakhstan	68	64	73	66	61	71	65	59	70	62	57	67
Europe and Eurasia	70	66	74	68	62	73	69	64	74	68	64	73
NT CEE	71	67	76	71	67	76	73	69	77	74	70	78
ST CEE	71	68	74	71	68	74	71	68	74	72	68	75
Eurasia	69	65	74	66	60	72	67	62	73	66	61	72
N. FSU	69	65	74	65	59	72	67	62	73	67	61	73
Muslim Majority	69	66	73	68	65	72	68	65	71	67	64	70
European Monetary Union	76	73	80	77	74	81	78	74	81	78	75	82
East Asia and Pacific	67	66	69	68	66	70	69	67	70	70	68	71
Latin America and Carib.	68	65	71	69	66	73	70	67	73	71	68	74
Middle East and North Afr.	64	63	66	66	65	67	67	65	68	69	67	70
South Asia	58	58	59	60	60	61	62	61	62	63	62	64
Sub-Saharan Africa	50	48	52	49	48	51	48	47	50	46	45	47
Low-Income Economies	57	56	58	58	57	59	59	58	59	59	58	60
Middle Income Economies	68	66	71	69	66	71	69	67	72	70	68	72
High Income Economies	76	73	79	77	74	80	77	74	81	78	75	81

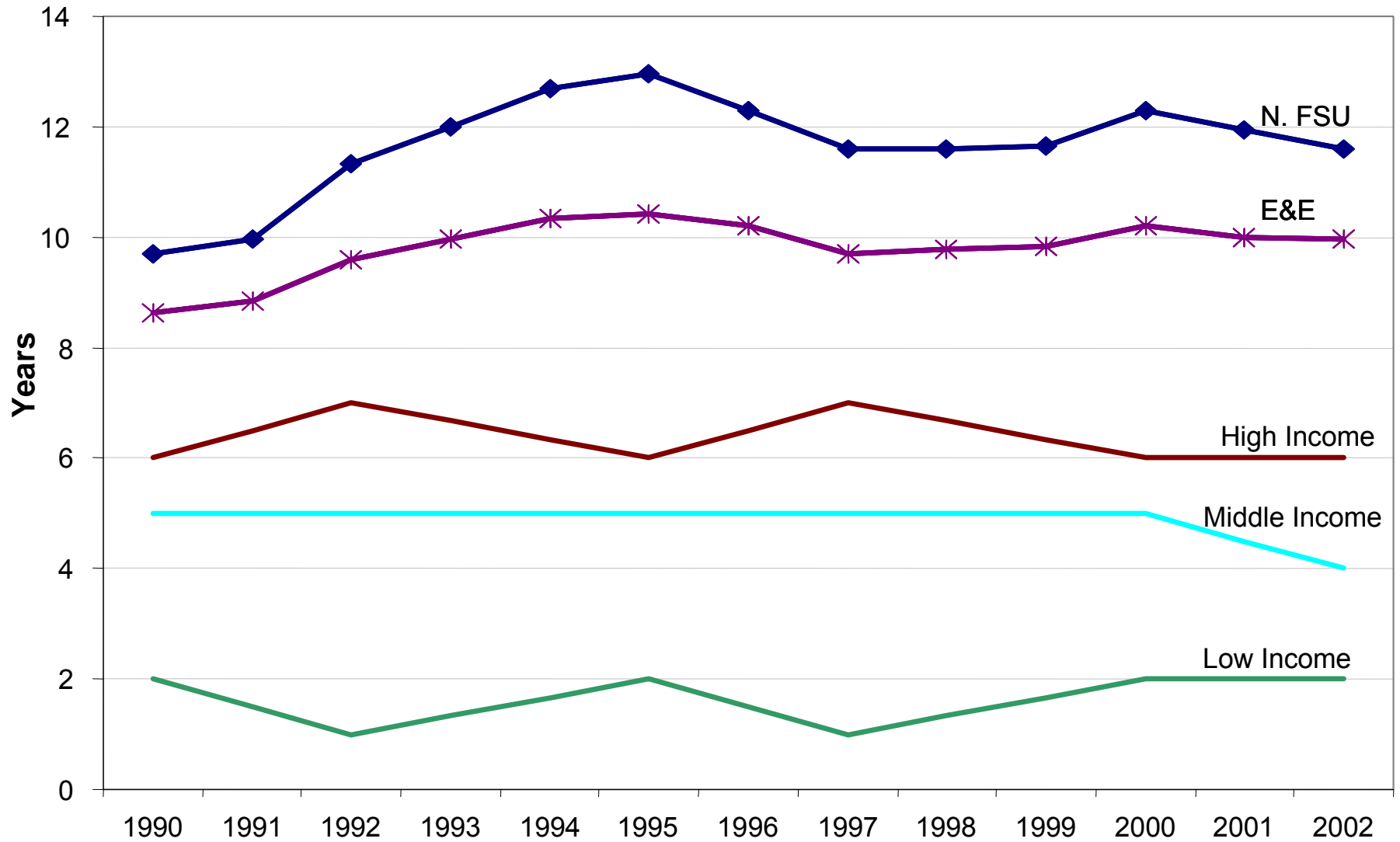
World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (2004).

Table 14: Life Expectancy Gender Gap				
	1990	1994	1998	2002
Estonia	10	12	11	12
Russia	10	14	12	12
Belarus	10	10	11	11
Latvia	11	12	12	11
Ukraine	9	10	11	11
Kazakhstan	9	10	11	10
Lithuania	9	12	10	10
Georgia	7	8	8	9
Hungary	9	9	9	9
Kyrgyzstan	9	9	8	9
Armenia	7	7	7	8
Croatia	7	9	9	8
Moldova	7	8	7	8
Poland	9	8	8	8
Romania	6	7	7	8
Slovak Republic	8	9	8	8
Slovenia	8	7	8	8
Azerbaijan	8	9	7	7
Czech Republic	8	7	7	7
Turkmenistan	7	7	7	7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	5	4	6
Bulgaria	7	8	7	6
Tajikistan	5	6	5	6
Uzbekistan	6	6	6	6
Macedonia	4	4	5	5
Serbia and Montenegro	5	6	5	5
Albania	6	6	5	4
Europe and Eurasia	8.6	10.3	9.6	9.6
NT CEE	8.9	8.5	8.3	8.3
ST CEE	5.9	6.8	6.4	6.7
Eurasia	9.1	11.5	10.6	10.6
NFSU	9.7	12.7	11.6	11.6
Muslim Group	6.6	6.9	6.3	6.4
European Monetary Union	7	7	7	7
East Asia and Pacific	3	4	3	3
Latin America and Carib.	6	7	6	6
Middle East and North Afr.	3	2	3	3
South Asia	1	1	1	2
Sub-Saharan Africa	4	3	3	2
Low-Income Economies	2	2	1	2
Middle Income Economies	5	5	5	4
High Income Economies	6	6	7	6

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

Figure 16

Life Expectancy Gender Gap



World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (2004). The life expectancy gender gap is calculated as the difference between female and male life expectancy. Missing values were interpolated.

Table 15: Percent of the Population that is Female (%)				
	1990	1994	1998	2002
Latvia	53.5	53.6	53.8	54.1
Ukraine	53.8	53.6	53.6	53.5
Estonia	53.1	53.3	53.4	53.5
Russia	53.2	53.1	53.1	53.3
Belarus	53.1	53.3	53.4	53.1
Lithuania	52.7	52.7	52.8	52.9
Georgia	52.5	52.4	52.3	52.5
Moldova	52.3	52.3	52.2	52.4
Hungary	52.0	52.1	52.2	52.3
Croatia	51.6	51.6	51.6	51.8
Kazakhstan	51.5	51.4	51.5	51.6
Poland	51.3	51.3	51.4	51.4
Armenia	51.5	51.6	51.6	51.4
Bulgaria	50.7	51.0	51.3	51.4
Slovak Republic	51.1	51.3	51.3	51.4
Slovenia	51.5	51.5	51.4	51.3
Czech Republic	51.4	51.4	51.4	51.2
Romania	50.7	50.9	51.0	51.2
Kyrgyzstan	51.1	51.0	51.0	51.1
Azerbaijan	51.2	50.9	50.8	50.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	50.6	50.5	50.5	50.5
Turkmenistan	50.7	50.6	50.5	50.5
Uzbekistan	50.6	50.5	50.4	50.3
Serbia and Montenegro	50.3	50.3	50.3	50.2
Tajikistan	50.3	50.3	50.2	50.2
Macedonia	49.8	49.9	50.0	50.0
Albania	48.7	48.8	48.8	48.9
Europe and Eurasia	52.2	52.2	52.2	52.3
NT CEE	51.6	51.6	51.7	51.7
ST CEE	50.5	50.7	50.8	50.9
Eurasia	52.8	52.6	52.6	52.7
N. FSU	53.3	53.2	53.2	53.3
Muslim Majority	50.6	50.5	50.4	50.4
European Monetary Union	51.4	51.2	51.1	51.0
East Asia and Pacific	48.8	48.9	48.9	48.9
Latin America and Carib.	50.3	50.3	50.4	50.8
Middle East and North Afr.	48.5	48.5	48.6	49.2
South Asia	48.3	48.3	48.4	48.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	50.1	50.2	49.9	50.2
Low-Income Economies	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.3
Middle Income Economies	49.5	49.5	49.5	49.6
High Income Economies	49.7	49.6	49.5	50.6

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