



Notes

Chapter 1

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Chapter 3

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10. This relation was likely due to men feeling the strain of failing to meet expectations. Focus group discussions found that the reasons given for the violence were: wife talks back (27 per cent), wife nags (24 per cent), jealousy (18 per cent), husband drunk (13 per cent), fight over children (9 per cent) and multiple reasons (10 per cent).
11. Decisions included: buying the wife shoes, buying the children's clothes, the children's schooling, taking children to the doctor, gifts for relatives, major household purchases, buying or selling land, the wife working outside the home, the wife travelling outside of Cebu, using family planning and choice of family planning method.
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20. See: Norori Muñoz, V., and J. Muñoz Lopez. 1998. "Conceptualizing Masculinity through a Gender-based Approach." *Sexual Health Exchange* 2: 3-6.
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Chapter 4

1. Silberschmidt, Margrethe. 1999. "Women Forget that Men are the Masters": *Gender Antagonism and Socio-economic Change in Kisii District, Kenya*. Publication of the Nordiska Afrikainstitutet. Stockholm: Elanders Gotab; and Silberschmidt, M. 1991. *Rethinking Men and Gender Relations: An Investigation of Men, Their Changing Roles within the Household, and the Implications for Gender Relations in Kisii District, Kenya*. CDR Research Report. No. 16. Copenhagen: Centre for Development Research.
2. Silberschmidt 1999, pp. 117f, shows that this ideal is also reinforced by some government pronouncements. Despite a growing and increasingly successful family planning programme and a continuing reduction in stated family size desires, there remains considerable ambivalence about the value of large families.
3. Men in this study, as in others, cite women's "nagging" as a cause of acts of verbal and physical abuse against them.
4. Silberschmidt's (1999, pp. 118f) nuanced and documented analysis is a devastating counter-argument to those who suggest that adaptive responses to improve family life (such as lowered fertility desires and adoption of contraception) are the "cause" of family breakup.
5. The literature on *machismo* is extensive. A useful compilation (with extensive references) is the report of a regional conference supported by UNFPA and Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO Chile), "La Equidad de Genero en America Latina y el Caribe: Desafios Desde las Identidades Masculinas" (Gender Equality in Latin America and the Caribbean: Challenges from Masculine Identities), Santiago, Chile, 8-10 June 1998. Published as: Valdés, Teresa, and José Olavarria (eds.). 1998. *Masculinidades y equidad de género en América Latina* (Masculinities and Gender Equality in Latin America). Santiago, Chile: Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales. Analysts suggest that *machismo* evolved in response to historical changes that placed special burdens on men. See: Fuller, Norma. 1998. "Reflexiones sobre el *machismo* en América Latina" (Thoughts about *Machismo* in Latin America). In: Valdés and Olavarria 1998, pp. 258-267. This study argues that *machismo* allowed a retention of male pride after the colonial conquest of the indigenous cultures. The paper presents, additionally, an analysis of the impact of recent social and economic changes on the *machismo* ideal.
6. Research cited in the pre-publication version of the paper presented by Fuller (1998).

Chapter 5

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11. United States General Accounting Office. 2000. *Women's Health: NIH Has Increased Its Efforts to Include Women in Research* (GAO/HEHS-00-96).

- Report to Congressional Requesters. Washington, D.C.: United States General Accounting Office.
12. Various methodologies have been devised to monetize lost life. These frequently rely on calculations of the market value of labour contributions foregone. As women's work is already insufficiently compensated such methodologies fail. Whether for men or women, such approaches miss the range of non-monetary contributions to household and family welfare.
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 14. Family well-being is strongly affected by the death of a prime-aged female adult in a household, even if she is not the mother.
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 40. For an extended discussion of male and female longevity differences, see: United Nations 2000b.
 41. The marriage benefit in life expectancy (as in life satisfaction and other subjective dimensions) is believed to be due in part to women's support to their partner's well-being.
 42. These mothers' pension benefits have been restricted both in countries with large aged populations (such as Ecuador) and in those reforming their systems in anticipation of future fiscal challenges. Details are provided in the report of the ECLAC/PAHO/CELADE/UNFPA regional meeting, "The Latin American and Caribbean Symposium on Older Persons," Santiago, Chile, 8-10 September 1999.
 43. Data from: United Nations 2000a.
 44. This is reflected in many settings in lower rates of co-residence with children and, consequently, higher rates of single person residence among older women. In less-developed regions, extended family care may remain normative and common, though the quality of care for older women may suffer. Monitoring of the condition of older persons — women and men — needs to be improved. Individual country data, however, indicate a growing problem concerning the quality and reliability of old-age support (see, for example, studies in: International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW). 1999. *Ageing in a Gendered World: Women's Issues and Identities*. Dominican Republic: International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women).
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 48. This measure has undergone a series of technical revisions since it was first introduced. Measures from different time points are not, therefore, always directly comparable.
 49. The income variable uses share of earned income going to men and women and is subject to considerable reporting difficulties.



50. These ratings use a standard international job classification of the International Labour Organization (ILO).
51. Not every country surveys identical issues. Core topics include: background characteristics; lifetime reproduction; contraceptive knowledge and use; maternity and breastfeeding; immunization of children; diarrhoea, fever and cough in children; height and weight of children; marriage; fertility preferences; husband's background; and woman's work status. Many studies undertaken under other programme auspices, including UNFPA-funded national and regional studies, have adopted elements of these core modules. Specialized modules have been developed for: consanguinity; domestic violence; female genital mutilation; health expenditures; HIV/AIDS; malaria; maternal mortality; pill failure and behaviour; social marketing of contraceptives; sterilization experience; verbal autopsy (i.e., causes of maternal mortality); and women's status.
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53. New modules to address these concerns have been developed and are available for adaptation and use in future surveys. (For further details, see the Web site for the Demographic and Health Surveys: <www.macroid.com/dhs/>).
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58. United Nations Development Fund for Women 2000.
59. *The State of World Population* has regularly reported most of these measures in its statistical appendix for several years, as have other United Nations organization flagship reports.
60. Some profiles have been posted on their Web site: <www.worldbank.org/gender/>.
61. Additional technical issues contribute to an underestimation of women's disease burden. See: Anand, Sudhir, and Kara Hanson. 1997. "Disability-adjusted Life Years: A Critical Review." *Journal of Health Economics* 16: 685-702.

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- See: UNFPA. 2000. *Working to Empower Women: UNFPA's Experience in Implementing the Beijing Platform for Action*. New York: UNFPA.
- Leading up to the 30 June-2 July 1999 ICPD+5 special session, UNFPA organized three round table meetings in 1998 — adolescent sexual and reproductive health; reproductive rights and implementation of reproductive health programmes, women's empowerment, male involvement and human rights; and partnership with civil society in implementing the Programme of Action — and an international forum in The Hague in February 1999. There were also technical meetings on international migration and development; population and ageing; and reproductive health services in crisis situations; and regional reviews on population and development by the five United Nations regional commissions.

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- These include protections against forced or unwanted marriages, equity and equality in divorce and the disposition of property and children in dissolved unions. Together with restrictions on property ownership and management and travel without spousal permission, these and related considerations are referred to as personal status laws.
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- Source for this section: Reed Boland. 2000. Personal communication based on Harvard Center for Population Law database.
- This approach is being strongly fostered by the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), which has sponsored a variety of studies of the methodology and its utility. See: United Nations Development Fund for Women. 2000a. "Gender-Sensitive Budget Initiatives for Latin America and the Caribbean: A Tool for Improving Accountability and Achieving Effective Policy Implementation." Paper prepared for the Eighth Regional Conference on Women of Latin America and the Caribbean: Beijing+5, Lima, Peru, 8-10 February 2000. New York: United Nations Development Fund for Women. Gender budgets are also presented as a significant accountability mechanism in: United Nations Development Fund for Women. 2000b. *Targets and Indicators: Progress of the World's Women 2000*. New York: United Nations Development Fund for Women.
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- United Nations Development Fund for Women 2000a.
- Presentation of the UNDAF framework at the United Nations, 31 January 2000.
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- Information on materials developed throughout the world can be found through links on the Web sites: <www.humanrights.ca/>; and <www.un.org/womenwatch/>.
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- Ibid.
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- See, for example: Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). 1999. *CIDA's Policy on Gender Equality*. Hull, Quebec, Canada: Minister of Public Works and Government Services (also posted on the Internet at: <www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/>); and Ministry for Foreign Affairs, NEDA. 1999. *Dutch Policy and Practice in Reproductive Health: If You Worry about Population: Shift Your Concern to People: An Intermediate Account of Dutch Policy and Practice in Reproductive Health*. The Hague, the Netherlands: Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Similar policy documents have been prepared by the Department for International Development (DFID) (United Kingdom), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), and other Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) donor institutions.
- Special divisions, programmes and focal point responsibilities for addressing gender concerns are now a standard part of most donor agency organizations. For example, in the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), four thematic programmes related to gender concerns in various aspects of programming have been developed in offices related to health and population concerns. They have produced various products to promote the incorporation of gender issues in policies and programmes. An example of one theme group's useful products is the Helping Involve Men (HIM) CD-ROM database of research and project documents on men's responsibilities in the areas of sexual and reproductive health ("Helping Involve Men: An Essential Library on Men and Reproductive Health." Baltimore, Maryland: Center for Communication Programs, Population Information Program, Johns Hopkins School of Public Health).
- See, for example, a document which includes a compilation of projects supported by various national donor agencies: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). 1999. *Reaching the Goals in the S-21: Gender Equality and Health* (DCD/DAC/WID/99/2), 2 vols. Reference Document. Paris: Working Party on Gender Equality, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
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Monitoring ICPD Goals — Selected Indicators

	Indicators of Mortality			Indicators of Education				Reproductive Health Indicators				
	Infant mortality Total per 1,000 live births	Life expectancy M / F	Maternal mortality ratio	Primary enrolment (gross) M / F	Proportion reaching grade 5 M / F	Secondary enrolment (gross) M / F	% Illiterate (>15 years) M / F	Contraceptive knowledge % knowing method % knowing source		Births per 1,000 women aged 15-19	Contraceptive prevalence Any method Modern methods	
World Total	57	63.3 / 67.6								65	58	50
More-developed regions (*)	9	71.1 / 78.7								31	70	51
Less-developed regions (+)	63	61.8 / 65.0								71	55	50
Least-developed countries (‡)	99	49.6 / 51.5								128		
Africa (1)	87	50.0 / 52.8								119	20	16
Eastern Africa	101	44.4 / 46.4								132		
Burundi	119	41.0 / 43.8		55 / 46	76 / 78	8 / 5	44 / 61	70	62	55	9	1
Eritrea	91	49.3 / 52.4	1,000	59 / 48	73 / 67	24 / 17	34 / 57			119	5	4
Ethiopia	116	42.4 / 44.3		55 / 30	51 / 50	14 / 10	57 / 68	63		152	4	2
Kenya	66	51.1 / 53.0	590	85 / 85	60 / 62	26 / 22	12 / 25	96	88	95	33	28
Madagascar	83	56.0 / 59.0	490	92 / 91	49 / 33	16 / 16	27 / 41		45	137	17	5
Malawi	138	38.9 / 39.6	620	140 / 127	38 / 48	21 / 12	26 / 55	90	80	162	22	14
Mauritius (2)	16	67.9 / 75.1	50	106 / 106	98 / 99	63 / 66	12 / 19	100		37	75	49
Mozambique	114	43.9 / 46.6		70 / 50	52 / 39	9 / 5	41 / 73			128	6	6
Rwanda	124	39.4 / 41.7		83 / 80	58 / 60	12 / 9	27 / 41	98	86	56	21	13
Somalia	122	45.4 / 48.6								213		
Uganda	107	38.9 / 40.4	510	81 / 68	82 / 73	15 / 9	23 / 44	82	74	180	15	8
United Republic of Tanzania	82	46.8 / 49.1	530	67 / 66	78 / 84	6 / 5	16 / 34	74	66	125	18	13
Zambia	82	39.5 / 40.6	650	91 / 86	89 / 84	34 / 21	15 / 30	89	81	134	25	14
Zimbabwe	69	43.6 / 44.7	400	115 / 111	78 / 79	52 / 45	8 / 16	96	93	89	48	42
Middle Africa (3)	95	48.6 / 51.7								196		
Angola	125	44.9 / 48.1		96 / 88		18 / 9				219		
Cameroon	74	53.4 / 56.0	430	93 / 84	64 / 69	32 / 22	19 / 32	72	54	140	16	4
Central African Republic	98	42.9 / 46.9	1,100	69 / 45	39 / 32	15 / 6	41 / 67			142	15	3
Chad	112	45.7 / 48.7	830	76 / 39	62 / 53	15 / 4	50 / 68			185		
Congo, Democratic Republic of (4)	90	49.2 / 52.3		86 / 59	68 / 58	32 / 19				217	8	2
Congo, Republic of	90	46.3 / 50.8		120 / 109	40 / 78	62 / 45	14 / 27			141		
Gabon	87	51.1 / 53.8			58 / 61					172		
Northern Africa (5)	52	63.3 / 66.4								50		
Algeria	44	67.5 / 70.3		113 / 102	93 / 95	65 / 62	23 / 44	99		25	52	49
Egypt	51	64.7 / 67.9	170	108 / 94	95 / 93	83 / 73	34 / 57	100	93	65	47	46
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	28	68.3 / 72.2	75	110 / 111		61 / 57	10 / 33			56	40	26
Morocco	51	64.8 / 68.5	230	97 / 74	76 / 74	44 / 34	39 / 65	99	94	50	50	42
Sudan	71	53.6 / 56.4		55 / 47	90 / 95	23 / 20	31 / 55	71	60	52	8	6
Tunisia	30	68.4 / 70.7	70	122 / 114	90 / 92	66 / 63	20 / 41	99	97	13	60	51
Southern Africa	62	51.5 / 57.5								71		
Botswana	59	46.2 / 48.4	330	107 / 108	87 / 93	61 / 68	26 / 21	95	95	78	33	32
Lesotho	93	54.7 / 57.3		102 / 114	72 / 87	25 / 36	28 / 7	79		86	23	19
Namibia	65	51.8 / 53.0	230	129 / 132	76 / 82	58 / 67	18 / 20	89	78	105	29	26
South Africa	59	51.5 / 58.1		135 / 131	72 / 79	88 / 103	14 / 16			68	50	49
Western Africa (6)	90	48.6 / 51.3								136		
Benin	88	51.7 / 55.2	500	98 / 57	64 / 57	26 / 11	45 / 76	40		116	16	3
Burkina Faso	99	43.6 / 45.2		48 / 31	74 / 77	11 / 6	67 / 87	66	30	157	8	4
Côte d'Ivoire	87	46.2 / 47.3	600	82 / 60	77 / 71	34 / 16	46 / 63	26		133	11	5
Ghana	66	58.3 / 61.8		81 / 69	81 / 79	44 / 28	21 / 39	76	70	113	20	10
Guinea	124	46.0 / 47.0		68 / 41	85 / 68	20 / 7				193	2	1
Guinea-Bissau	130	43.5 / 46.5	910	79 / 45		10 / 4	42 / 82			190		
Liberia	116	46.1 / 48.5		51 / 28		31 / 13	31 / 64	72	48	213	6	5
Mali	118	52.0 / 54.6	580	58 / 40	87 / 82	17 / 8	53 / 67	42	30	181	7	5
Mauritania	92	51.9 / 55.1		84 / 75	61 / 68	21 / 11	48 / 68	61		135	3	1
Niger	115	46.9 / 50.1	590	36 / 23	72 / 73	9 / 5	77 / 92	76	33	199	4	2
Nigeria	81	48.7 / 51.5		109 / 87		36 / 30	29 / 46	46	34	121	6	3
Senegal	63	50.5 / 54.2	560	78 / 65	89 / 85	20 / 12	54 / 73	74	44	119	13	8
Sierra Leone	170	35.8 / 38.7		60 / 41		22 / 13		78		202		
Togo	84	47.6 / 50.1	480	140 / 99	74 / 58	40 / 14	27 / 60	94	81	120	12	3
Asia	57	64.8 / 67.9								57	60	56
Eastern Asia (7)	38	68.8 / 73.4								5		
China	41	67.9 / 72.0	65	122 / 123	93 / 94	74 / 66	9 / 25			5	83	83
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	22	68.9 / 75.1	110							2	62	53
Hong Kong, China (8)	6	75.8 / 81.4		93 / 95	99 / 100	71 / 76	4 / 10	98		7	86	79
Japan	4	76.8 / 82.9	8	101 / 101	100 / 100	103 / 104				4	59	53

Monitoring ICPD Goals — Selected Indicators

	Indicators of Mortality			Indicators of Education				Reproductive Health Indicators				
	Infant mortality Total per 1,000 live births	Life expectancy M / F	Maternal mortality ratio	Primary enrolment (gross) M / F	Proportion reaching grade 5 M / F	Secondary enrolment (gross) M / F	% Illiterate (>15 years) M / F	Contraceptive knowledge % knowing method % knowing source		Births per 1,000 women aged 15-19	Contraceptive prevalence Any method Modern methods	
Mongolia	51	64.4 / 67.3	150	86 / 91		48 / 65				47	61	25
Republic of Korea	10	68.8 / 76.0	20	94 / 95	98 / 99	102 / 102	1 / 4	100	94	4	79	69
South-eastern Asia	46	63.7 / 67.8								48		
Cambodia	103	51.5 / 55.0		123 / 104	51 / 46	31 / 17				14		
Indonesia	48	63.3 / 67.0	450	115 / 110	88 / 89	55 / 48	9 / 19	95	93	58	55	52
Lao People's Democratic Republic	93	52.0 / 54.5	650	123 / 101	57 / 54	34 / 23	37 / 68			104	19	15
Malaysia	11	69.9 / 74.3	39	101 / 101	98 / 100	59 / 69	9 / 17	99	94	25	48	31
Myanmar	79	58.5 / 61.8	230	122 / 117		29 / 30	11 / 20			26	17	14
Philippines	36	66.5 / 70.2	170	115 / 113	75 / 75	77 / 78	5 / 5	97	93	43	40	25
Singapore	5	74.9 / 79.3	6	95 / 93	100 / 100	69 / 65	4 / 12	98	95	7	74	73
Thailand	29	65.8 / 72.0	44	98 / 96		57 / 56	3 / 7	100	99	70	74	72
Viet Nam	38	64.9 / 69.6	160	115 / 111		48 / 46	5 / 9	95		27	65	44
South Central Asia	73	61.8 / 62.9								103		
Afghanistan	152	45.0 / 46.0		64 / 32	86 / 80	32 / 12	49 / 79	4		153	2	2
Bangladesh	79	58.1 / 58.2	440	77 / 66	18 / 26	25 / 13	48 / 71	100	98	115	49	41
Bhutan	63	59.5 / 62.0			81 / 84					71	19	
India	72	62.3 / 62.9	410	109 / 90	62 / 55	59 / 39	32 / 56	95		112	41	37
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	35	68.5 / 70.0	37	102 / 95	92 / 89	81 / 73	17 / 31	91		29	65	45
Nepal	83	57.6 / 57.1	540	129 / 96	52 / 52	51 / 33	42 / 77	93	80	120	29	26
Pakistan	74	62.9 / 65.1		101 / 45		33 / 17	41 / 70	78	46	90	18	13
Sri Lanka	18	70.9 / 75.4	60	110 / 108	83 / 84	72 / 78	6 / 11	99	98	20	66	43
Western Asia (9)	51	65.9 / 70.2								57		
Iraq	95	60.9 / 63.9		92 / 78	84 / 84	51 / 32	35 / 55			45	14	11
Israel	8	75.7 / 79.7	5	96 / 96		89 / 87	2 / 6			19		
Jordan	26	68.9 / 71.5	41		98 / 99		6 / 17	100	95	43	35	27
Kuwait	12	74.1 / 78.2	5	78 / 77		64 / 66	16 / 21			34	35	32
Lebanon	29	68.1 / 71.7	100	113 / 108		78 / 84	8 / 20	91		26	53	18
Oman	25	68.9 / 73.3	19	78 / 74	96 / 96	68 / 66	21 / 41			80	22	19
Saudi Arabia	23	69.9 / 73.4		77 / 75	87 / 92	65 / 57	17 / 34			113		
Syrian Arab Republic	33	66.7 / 71.2		106 / 96	93 / 94	45 / 40	12 / 41	78		44	36	28
Turkey (10)	45	66.5 / 71.7		111 / 104	92 / 93	68 / 48	7 / 24	99	95	44	63	35
United Arab Emirates	16	73.9 / 76.5	3	91 / 87	98 / 98	77 / 82	26 / 22			73	27	24
Yemen	80	57.4 / 58.4	350	100 / 40		53 / 14	34 / 76	60	27	102	13	10
Europe	12	69.2 / 77.4								25	72	46
Eastern Europe	18	63.3 / 73.9								38		
Bulgaria	17	67.6 / 74.7	15	100 / 98	91 / 90	77 / 76	1 / 2			49	76	7
Czech Republic	6	70.3 / 77.4	9	105 / 103		97 / 100				23	69	45
Hungary	10	66.8 / 74.9	15	104 / 102	98 / 98	96 / 99	1 / 1			28	73	59
Poland	15	68.2 / 76.9	8	97 / 95		98 / 97	0 / 0			23	75	26
Romania	23	66.2 / 73.9	41	104 / 103		79 / 78	1 / 3			36	57	14
Slovakia	11	69.2 / 76.7	9	102 / 102		92 / 96				32	74	42
Northern Europe (11)	8	73.5 / 79.5								24		
Denmark	7	73.0 / 78.3	10	102 / 101	100 / 99	120 / 122				9	78	71
Estonia	19	63.0 / 74.5	50	95 / 93	96 / 97	100 / 108				38	70	56
Finland	6	73.0 / 80.6	6	98 / 99	100 / 100	110 / 125				10	80	77
Ireland	7	73.6 / 79.2	6	105 / 104	100 / 100	113 / 122				19		
Latvia	18	62.5 / 74.4	45	98 / 93		82 / 85	0 / 0			27	48	39
Lithuania	21	64.3 / 75.6	18	99 / 96		85 / 88	0 / 1			37	59	20
Norway	5	75.2 / 81.1	6	100 / 100	100 / 100	121 / 116				13	74	69
Sweden	5	76.3 / 80.8	5	106 / 107	97 / 97	128 / 153				7	78	71
United Kingdom	7	74.5 / 79.8	7	115 / 116		120 / 139				29	82	78
Southern Europe (12)	10	73.7 / 80.1								14		
Albania	30	69.9 / 75.9		106 / 108	81 / 83	37 / 38	8 / 24			34		
Bosnia & Herzegovina	15	70.5 / 75.9	10							28		
Croatia	10	68.8 / 76.5	12	88 / 87		81 / 83	1 / 3			19		
Greece	8	75.6 / 80.7	1	93 / 93	99 / 100	95 / 96	2 / 4			13		
Italy	7	75.0 / 81.2	7	101 / 100	98 / 99	94 / 95	1 / 2			7	78	32
Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of)	23	70.9 / 75.3	11	100 / 98	95 / 95	64 / 62				42		
Portugal	9	71.8 / 78.9	8	131 / 124		106 / 116	6 / 11			20	66	32
Slovenia	7	70.6 / 78.2	11	98 / 98		90 / 93	0 / 0			17		
Spain	7	74.5 / 81.5	6	109 / 108	98 / 99	116 / 123	1 / 3			8	59	37
Yugoslavia	18	70.2 / 75.5	10	69 / 70		60 / 64				39	55	12

Monitoring ICPD Goals — Selected Indicators

	Indicators of Mortality			Indicators of Education				Reproductive Health Indicators				
	Infant mortality Total per 1,000 live births	Life expectancy M / F	Maternal mortality ratio	Primary enrolment (gross) M / F	Proportion reaching grade 5 M / F	Secondary enrolment (gross) M / F	% Illiterate (>15 years) M / F	Contraceptive knowledge % knowing method % knowing source		Births per 1,000 women aged 15-19	Contraceptive prevalence Any method Modern methods	
Western Europe (13)	6	74.1 / 80.8								10		
Austria	6	73.7 / 80.2		100 / 100		105 / 102				18	71	56
Belgium	7	73.8 / 80.6		104 / 102		142 / 151				11	79	75
France	6	74.2 / 82.0	10	106 / 104		112 / 111				9	75	70
Germany	5	73.9 / 80.2	8	104 / 104		105 / 103				11	75	72
Netherlands	6	75.0 / 80.7	7	109 / 107	93 / 96	134 / 129				4	79	76
Switzerland	6	75.4 / 81.8	5							4	71	65
Latin America & Caribbean	36	66.1 / 72.6								76	66	57
Caribbean (14)	36	66.3 / 71.0								74		
Cuba	9	74.2 / 78.0	27	108 / 104		76 / 85	3 / 4	100		65	70	68
Dominican Republic	34	69.0 / 73.1		94 / 94		47 / 61	17 / 17	100	96	89	64	60
Haiti	68	51.4 / 56.2		49 / 46	47 / 46	21 / 20	49 / 53	81	66	70	18	13
Jamaica	22	72.9 / 76.8		100 / 99	93 / 98	63 / 67	18 / 10	99		91	62	58
Puerto Rico	12	69.4 / 78.5					7 / 6			70	64	57
Trinidad & Tobago	15	71.5 / 76.2		99 / 98	98 / 99	72 / 75	1 / 3	97	96	40	53	45
Central America	33	68.4 / 74.0								81		
Belize	29	73.4 / 76.1		123 / 119	70 / 71	47 / 52	7 / 7	95		99	47	42
Costa Rica	12	74.3 / 78.9	29	104 / 103	86 / 89	47 / 52	5 / 4	100	99	85	75	65
El Salvador	32	66.5 / 72.5		98 / 96	76 / 77	35 / 39	19 / 24	98		95	53	48
Guatemala	46	61.4 / 67.2	190	93 / 82	52 / 47	27 / 25	24 / 40	70	64	119	31	26
Honduras	35	67.5 / 72.3	220	110 / 112	45 / 51	29 / 37	26 / 26	95		115	50	41
Mexico	31	69.5 / 75.5	48	116 / 113	85 / 86	64 / 64	7 / 11	91	72	70	67	58
Nicaragua	43	65.8 / 70.6	150	100 / 102	52 / 57	52 / 62	33 / 30	97		152	49	45
Panama	21	71.8 / 76.4	85	108 / 104	80 / 84	61 / 65	8 / 9	95		82	58	54
South America (15)	37	65.3 / 72.3								73		
Argentina	22	69.7 / 76.8	38	114 / 113		73 / 81	3 / 3			65		
Bolivia	66	59.8 / 63.2	390	99 / 90	63 / 58	40 / 34	8 / 21	73	66	79	45	17
Brazil	42	63.1 / 71.0	160	107 / 98		31 / 36	15 / 15	100	95	72	77	71
Chile	13	72.3 / 78.3	23	103 / 100	100 / 100	72 / 78	4 / 5			49		
Colombia	30	67.3 / 74.3	80	113 / 112	70 / 76	64 / 69	8 / 9	98	94	88	72	59
Ecuador	46	67.3 / 72.5	160	134 / 119	84 / 86	50 / 50	7 / 11	89	88	72	57	46
Paraguay	39	67.5 / 72.0	190	112 / 109	77 / 80	46 / 48	6 / 8	98	90	76	56	41
Peru	45	65.9 / 70.9	270	125 / 121	78 / 74	72 / 67	6 / 15	96	89	58	64	41
Uruguay	18	70.5 / 78.0	21	109 / 108	96 / 99	75 / 90	3 / 2			70		
Venezuela	21	70.0 / 75.7	65	90 / 93	86 / 92	33 / 46	7 / 8	98	68	98	49	37
Northern America (16)	7	73.6 / 80.2								56	71	68
Canada	6	76.1 / 81.8		103 / 101		105 / 105				23	75	74
United States of America	7	73.4 / 80.1	8	102 / 101		98 / 97				59	71	67
Oceania	24	71.4 / 76.3								28	29	22
Australia-New Zealand	6	75.2 / 80.9								22	76	72
Australia (17)	6	75.5 / 81.1		101 / 101		150 / 155				20	76	72
Melanesia (18)	53	59.9 / 62.2								34		
New Caledonia	11	69.2 / 76.3		127 / 123	96 / 94	95 / 106				55		
New Zealand	7	74.1 / 79.7	15	101 / 101	99 / 99	110 / 116				34	75	72
Papua New Guinea	61	57.2 / 58.7		87 / 74	72 / 74	17 / 11	30 / 44			24	26	20
Vanuatu	39	65.5 / 69.5		101 / 94	90 / 91	23 / 18				74		
Countries with Economies in Transition of the Former USSR (19)												
Armenia	26	67.2 / 73.6	35	87 / 91		100 / 79	1 / 2			41		
Azerbaijan	36	65.5 / 74.1	37	108 / 105		73 / 81				17		
Belarus	23	62.2 / 73.9	22	100 / 96		91 / 95	0 / 1			36	50	42
Georgia	20	68.5 / 76.8	70	89 / 88		78 / 76				47		
Kazakhstan	35	62.8 / 72.5	70	97 / 98		82 / 91				54	59	46
Kyrgyzstan	40	63.3 / 71.9	65	105 / 103		75 / 83				40		
Republic of Moldova	29	63.5 / 71.5	42	98 / 97		79 / 82	0 / 2			32	74	50
Russian Federation	18	60.6 / 72.8	50	108 / 107		84 / 91	0 / 1			45		
Tajikistan	57	64.2 / 70.2	65	96 / 94		83 / 74	0 / 1			35		
Turkmenistan	55	61.9 / 68.9	110							20		
Ukraine	19	63.8 / 73.7	25	87 / 87		88 / 95	0 / 1			36		
Uzbekistan	44	64.3 / 70.7	21	79 / 77		100 / 88	7 / 16			35	56	52

Demographic, Social and Economic Indicators

	Total population (millions) (2000)	Projected population (millions) (2025)	Avg. pop. growth rate (%) (1995-2000)	% urban (1995)	Urban growth rate (1995-2000)	Population/ha arable and perm. crop land	Total fertility rate (1995-2000)	% births with skilled attendants	GNP per capita PPP\$ (1998)	Per capita central govt. expenditures (PPPS) Education	Health	External population assistance (US\$,000)	Under-5 mortality M / F	Per capita energy consumption	Access to safe water
World Total	6,055.0	7,823.7	1.3	45	2.5		2.71	58				(1,632,053)	80 / 80		
More developed regions (*)	1,188.0	1,214.9	0.3	75	0.7		1.57	99					13 / 10		
Less developed regions (+)	4,867.1	6,608.8	1.6	38	3.3		3.00	53					87 / 88		
Least developed countries (‡)	644.7	1,092.6	2.4	22	5.2		5.05						160 / 151		
Africa (1)	784.4	1,298.3	2.4	34	4.3		5.06	42				463,855²⁰	146 / 133		
Eastern Africa	247.0	426.2	2.6	22	5.3		5.79	34					169 / 154		
Burundi	6.7	11.6	1.7	8	6.4	5.2	6.28	24	561	22.4	3.5	5,530	189 / 168		58
Eritrea	3.9	6.7	3.8	17	4.7	6.9	5.70	21	984	17.4	24.1	4,459	154 / 137		7
Ethiopia	62.6	115.4	2.5	13	5.1	4.6	6.30	8	566	22.5	9.8	29,130	193 / 174	284	26
Kenya	30.1	41.8	2.0	28	5.6	4.8	4.45	45	964	63.0	21.1	29,270	107 / 101	476	45
Madagascar	15.9	29.0	3.0	27	5.6	3.6	5.40	57	741	14.2	8.6	11,162	123 / 110		16
Malawi	10.9	20.0	2.4	14	4.6	4.6	6.75	55	551	29.6	14.9	22,654	223 / 217		60
Mauritius (2)	1.2	1.4	0.8	41	1.6	1.4	1.91	97	8,236	378.1	156.3	324	22 / 13		100
Mozambique	19.7	30.6	2.5	34	7.1	4.5	6.25	44	740		16.3	22,119	193 / 173	481	24
Rwanda	7.7	12.4	7.7	6	4.7	4.7	6.20	26				5,586	213 / 191		
Somalia	10.1	21.2	4.2	26	4.7	6.0	7.25	2				2,906	212 / 195		
Uganda	21.8	44.4	2.8	13	5.4	2.4	7.10	38	1,072	27.6	19.3	31,133	181 / 164		42
United Republic of Tanzania	33.5	57.9	2.3	24	5.7	6.2	5.48	38	483		6.0	35,037	138 / 123	453	49
Zambia	9.2	15.6	2.3	43	3.3	1.2	5.55	47	678	14.8	16.3	19,954	149 / 144	628	53
Zimbabwe	11.7	15.1	1.4	32	4.4	2.2	3.80	69	2,489		82.6	23,301	123 / 111	929	77
Middle Africa (3)	95.7	184.7	2.7	33	4.5		6.17	42					158 / 139		
Angola	12.9	25.1	3.2	32	5.6	2.4	6.80	17	999		71.1	5,443	217 / 199	532	32
Cameroon	15.1	26.5	2.7	45	4.7	1.1	5.30	58	1,395		15.0	6,647	120 / 109	369	41
Central African Republic	3.6	5.7	1.9	39	3.5	1.3	4.90	46	1,098		21.7	2,546	172 / 141		23
Chad	7.7	13.9	2.6	21	4.1	1.7	6.07	15	843	14.2	20.8	4,024	184 / 164		24
Congo, Democratic Republic of (4)	51.7	104.8	2.6	29	4.3	3.9	6.43		733		9.9	1,945	148 / 130	305	
Congo, Republic of	2.9	5.7	2.8	59	4.2	6.3	6.06	50	846	51.6	18.1	1,021	147 / 116	457	
Gabon	1.2	2.0	2.6	50	4.2	1.0	5.40	80	5,615	162.3	38.9	677	143 / 127	1403	67
Northern Africa (5)	173.3	249.1	2.0	46	3.1		3.58	64				79,216²¹	73 / 67		
Algeria	31.5	46.6	2.3	56	3.5	0.9	3.81	77	4,595	235.3	158.1	1,354	57 / 45	842	
Egypt	68.5	95.6	1.9	45	2.6	7.6	3.40	46	3,146	150.7	54.7	36,092	65 / 64	638	84
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	5.6	8.6	2.4	86	3.9	0.2	3.80	94				11	32 / 31	2,935	95
Morocco	28.4	38.7	1.8	48	2.9	1.1	3.10	40	3,188	159.7	43.0	31,192	74 / 62	329	57
Sudan	29.5	46.3	2.1	25	4.7	1.0	4.61	86	1,240	10.8		3,931	115 / 108	397	60
Tunisia	9.6	12.8	1.4	57	2.6	0.5	2.55	81	5,169	397.0	162.1	2,797	38 / 36	735	90
Southern Africa	46.9	55.9	1.6	48	3.3		3.43	79					102 / 82		
Botswana	1.6	2.2	1.9	28	6.3	2.0	4.35	77	5,796	500.8	165.8	2,505	112 / 101		70
Lesotho	2.2	3.5	2.2	23	5.8	2.4	4.75	50	2,194	185.0	60.2	1,050	132 / 127		62
Namibia	1.7	2.3	2.2	37	5.3	1.0	4.90	68	5,280	479.9	195.2	2,265	125 / 119		60
South Africa	40.4	46.0	1.5	51	3.0	0.4	3.25	82	8,296	659.5	271.5	20,263	98 / 76	2,482	59
Western Africa (6)	221.7	382.5	2.5	37	4.9		5.47	35					162 / 149		
Benin	6.1	11.1	2.7	31	4.6	2.0	5.80	60	857	27.2	13.7	5,808	142 / 124	341	72
Burkina Faso	11.9	23.3	2.7	27	8.9	3.0	6.57	41	866	12.8	10.7	9,133	176 / 166		
Côte d'Ivoire	14.8	23.3	1.8	44	4.7	1.0	5.10	45	1,484	74.3	22.4	8,279	144 / 129	382	72
Ghana	20.2	36.9	2.7	36	4.4	2.3	5.15	44	1,735	72.2	31.4	16,050	107 / 95	380	65
Guinea	7.4	12.5	0.8	30	5.5	4.2	5.51	31	1,722	32.7	21.8	10,443	207 / 208		55
Guinea-Bissau	1.2	1.9	2.2	22	4.6	2.7	5.75	25	573		6.9	1,802	214 / 192		53
Liberia	3.2	6.6	8.2	45	4.5	5.1	6.31	58				934	184 / 163		
Mali	11.2	21.3	2.4	27	5.4	1.9	6.60	24	673	14.9	13.7	12,779	244 / 227		48
Mauritania	2.7	4.8	2.7	54	4.3	2.6	5.50	40	1,500	75.9	28.5	1,045	155 / 142		64
Niger	10.7	21.5	3.2	17	5.8	1.7	6.84	15	729	16.9	10.0	6,473	198 / 181		48
Nigeria	111.5	183.0	2.4	39	4.8	1.2	5.15	31	740	5.2	1.4	18,678	154 / 140	722	50
Senegal	9.5	16.7	2.6	42	4.0	2.9	5.57	47	1,297	48.5	33.9	9,571	117 / 112	302	50
Sierra Leone	4.9	8.1	3.0	36	4.4	5.2	6.06	25	445		7.8	400	277 / 248		34
Togo	4.6	8.5	2.6	31	4.8	1.1	6.05	32	1,352	61.0	15.3	2,073	137 / 120		55
Asia	3,682.6	4,723.1	1.4	35	3.2		2.60	54				365,118	71 / 77		
Eastern Asia (7)	1,485.2	1,695.4	0.9	37	2.9		1.77	86					39 / 50		
China	1,277.6	1,480.4	0.9	30	3.6	6.3	1.80	85	3,051	71.1	61.2	4,110	43 / 54	902	83
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	24.0	29.4	1.6	61	2.3	3.7	2.05	100				2,337	27 / 25	1,063	100
Hong Kong, China (8)	6.9	7.7	2.1	95	0.5	6.0	1.32	100	20,763	606.3	436.4	19	8 / 6	1,931	
Japan	126.7	121.2	0.2	78	0.4	1.4	1.43	100	23,592	849.3	1,362.0	(93,760) ²²	6 / 5	4,058	96

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	Total population (millions) (2000)	Projected population (millions) (2025)	Avg. pop. growth rate (%) (1995-2000)	% urban (1995)	Urban growth rate (1995-2000)	Population/ha arable and perm. crop land	Total fertility rate (1995-2000)	% births with skilled attendants	GNP per capita PPP\$ (1998)	Per capita central gov. expenditures (PPPS) Education	Per capita central gov. expenditures (PPPS) Health	External population assistance (US\$,000)	Under-5 mortality M / F	Per capita energy consumption	Access to safe water
Mongolia	2.7	3.7	1.7	61	2.9	0.5	2.60	99	1,463	83.0	66.9	971	72 / 75		54
Republic of Korea	46.8	52.5	0.8	81	2.1	2.5	1.65	95	13,286	488.9	341.7	119	13 / 13	3,576	83
South-eastern Asia	518.5	683.5	1.5	34	3.7		2.69	54					66 / 57		
Cambodia	11.2	16.5	2.3	21	5.6	2.0	4.60	31	1,246	35.7	7.3	19,756	141 / 127		13
Indonesia	212.1	273.4	1.4	35	4.1	3.0	2.58	36	2,407	33.2	16.7	32,152	69 / 56	672	65
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5.4	9.7	2.6	22	5.7	4.5	5.75	30	1,683	35.9	21.5	3,409	154 / 146		51
Malaysia	22.2	31.0	2.0	54	3.4	0.5	3.18	98	7,699	381.1	108.0	843	16 / 13	1,950	89
Myanmar	45.6	58.1	1.2	26	3.7	3.1	2.40	57				884	121 / 104	294	60
Philippines	76.0	108.3	2.1	54	3.7	3.1	3.62	53	3,725	127.4	59.4	47,906	49 / 38	528	83
Singapore	3.6	4.2	1.4	100	0.8	7.0	1.68	100	25,295	753.8	274.3	8	6 / 6	7,835	100
Thailand	61.4	72.7	0.9	20	2.8	1.5	1.74	71	5,524	266.2	90.3	8,490	37 / 33	1,333	89
Viet Nam	79.8	108.0	1.6	21	3.5	7.3	2.60	79	1,689	51.2	6.6	16,358	54 / 57	448	47
South Central Asia	1,490.8	2,049.9	1.8	29	3.4		3.36	34					91 / 101		
Afghanistan	22.7	44.9	2.9	20	7.7	1.8	6.90	8				1,060	257 / 257		
Bangladesh	129.2	178.8	1.7	18	5.2	8.7	3.11	8	1,407	31.4	21.3	93,145	106 / 116	197	84
Bhutan	2.1	3.9	2.8	6	6.3	11.4	5.50	12	1,438			1,076	98 / 94		
India	1,013.7	1,330.4	1.6	27	3.0	3.2	3.13	35	2,060	65.5	13.4	45,648	82 / 97	476	85
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	67.7	94.5	1.7	59	3.0	1.0	2.80	74	5,121	205.3	88.1	1,791	52 / 51	1,491	90
Nepal	23.9	38.0	2.4	14	6.5	7.0	4.45	9	1,181	37.5	15.0	16,948	110 / 124	320	59
Pakistan	156.5	263.0	2.8	35	4.6	3.5	5.03	18	1,652	44.6	15.9	15,967	108 / 104	446	62
Sri Lanka	18.8	23.5	1.0	22	2.8	4.6	2.10	94	2,945	101.3	42.3	2,186	22 / 20	371	70
Western Asia (9)	188.0	294.3	2.2	66	3.4		3.77	74				33,421	69 / 61		
Iraq	23.1	41.0	2.8	75	3.7	0.4	5.25	54				481	119 / 114	1,174	77
Israel	6.2	8.3	2.2	91	1.6	0.4	2.68	99	16,861	1,274.7	1,219.1	28	11 / 9	2,843	99
Jordan	6.7	12.1	3.0	71	4.1	1.4	4.86	97	2,615	177.3	123.9	7,869	32 / 31	1,040	98
Kuwait	2.0	3.0	3.1	97	3.4	2.6	2.89	98				304	16 / 14	8,167	100
Lebanon	3.3	4.4	1.7	87	2.3	0.5	2.69	89	4,144	104.4	129.8	608	39 / 31	1,164	94
Oman	2.5	5.4	3.3	13	7.4	14.1	5.85	91				352	35 / 24	2,231	88
Saudi Arabia	21.6	40.0	3.4	80	3.9	0.6	5.80	90	10,498	791.6	650.1		31 / 24	4,753	93
Syrian Arab Republic	16.1	26.3	2.5	52	4.3	0.8	4.00	77	2,702	83.8		2,678	47 / 33	1,002	88
Turkey (10)	66.6	87.9	1.7	69	3.5	0.7	2.50	76	6,594	146.4	187.2	6,725	67 / 52	1,045	
United Arab Emirates	2.4	3.3	2.0	84	2.5	1.6	3.42	99	18,871	337.8	797.3		21 / 17	13,155	98
Yemen	18.1	39.0	3.7	34	5.9	5.6	7.60	43	658	46.0	14.8	10,508	112 / 114	187	39
Europe	728.9	702.3	0.0	74	0.5		1.42	99					16 / 12		
Eastern Europe	307.0	287.5	-0.2	70	0.5		1.36	99				22,533^{21, 23}	25 / 18		
Bulgaria	8.2	7.0	-0.7	71	0.3	0.2	1.23	100	4,683	148.9	153.0	362	23 / 16	2,705	
Czech Republic	10.2	9.5	-0.2	65	0.4	0.3	1.19	99	12,197	625.7	794.4	3	9 / 7	3,917	
Hungary	10.0	8.9	-0.4	65	0.4	0.3	1.37	99	9,832	455.2	419.3	78	13 / 10	2,499	
Poland	38.8	39.1	0.1	65	0.9	0.6	1.53	99	7,543	563.5	318.0	226	18 / 14	2,807	
Romania	22.3	19.9	-0.4	55	0.6	0.4	1.17	99	5,572	201.1	164.0	2,740	39 / 26	2,027	62
Slovakia	5.4	5.4	0.1	59	1.2	0.3	1.39	95	9,624	479.3	500.2		14 / 12	3,266	
Northern Europe (11)	94.4	95.9	0.2	84	0.4		1.69	99					10 / 8		
Denmark	5.3	5.2	0.3	85	0.2	0.1	1.72	100	23,855	1,944.2	1,625.5	(46,990)	10 / 7	4,346	
Estonia	1.4	1.1	-1.2	73	-0.1	0.2	1.29	95	7,563	543.8	388.2		33 / 17	3,834	
Finland	5.2	5.3	0.3	63	1.0	0.2	1.73	100	20,641	1,539.8	1,192.4	(17,335)	7 / 6	6,143	98
Ireland	3.7	4.4	0.7	58	0.8	0.3	1.90	99	17,991	1,072.3	1,045.2		9 / 7	3,293	
Latvia	2.4	1.9	-1.5	73	-0.2	0.2	1.25	98	5,777	362.2	227.7	768	31 / 18	1,674	
Lithuania	3.7	3.4	-0.3	72	0.7	0.2	1.43	95	6,283	342.4	464.6	24	29 / 18	2,414	
Norway	4.5	4.8	0.5	73	0.7	0.3	1.85	100	26,196	1,951.6	1,627.0	(54,296)	7 / 6	5,284	100
Sweden	8.9	9.1	0.3	83	0.5	0.1	1.57	100	19,848	1,643.4	1,480.1	(53,177)	7 / 6	5,944	
United Kingdom	58.8	60.0	0.2	89	0.4	0.2	1.72	98	20,314	1,082.7	1,198.6	(117,431)	9 / 8	3,992	100
Southern Europe (12)	144.2	135.0	0.1	65	0.6		1.31	98					13 / 11		
Albania	3.1	3.8	-0.4	37	2.2	2.2	2.50	99	2,864	89.7	76.1	1,426	46 / 39	362	76
Bosnia & Herzegovina	4.0	4.3	3.0	49	6.1	0.4	1.35	97				635	19 / 15	777	
Croatia	4.5	4.2	-0.1	64	0.9	0.3	1.56		6,698	353.6	543.6	116	14 / 11	1,418	63
Greece	10.6	9.9	0.3	65	1.0	0.4	1.28	99	13,994	433.8	732.2		9 / 8	2,328	
Italy	57.3	51.3	0.0	67	0.2	0.3	1.20	100	20,365	993.8	1,092.7	(2,203)	9 / 8	2,808	
Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of)	2.0	2.3	0.6	60	1.5	0.5	2.06	93	4,224	216.3	330.5		27 / 24		
Portugal	9.9	9.3	0.0	36	1.4	0.5	1.37	98	14,569	839.2	690.8	(414)	12 / 10	1,928	82
Slovenia	2.0	1.8	-0.1	64	1.2	0.2	1.26	100	14,400	825.1	969.5		9 / 8	3,098	98
Spain	39.6	36.7	0.0	76	0.4	0.2	1.15	96	15,960	798.0	912.1	(7,438)	9 / 7	2,583	
Yugoslavia	10.6	10.8	0.1	57	0.9	0.6	1.84					18	28 / 23	1,364	

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	Total population (millions) (2000)	Projected population (millions) (2025)	Avg. pop. growth rate (%) (1995-2000)	% urban (1995)	Urban growth rate (1995-2000)	Population/ha arable and perm. crop land	Total fertility rate (1995-2000)	% births with skilled attendants	GNP per capita PPP\$ (1998)	Per capita central govt. expenditures (PPPS) Education	Per capita central govt. expenditures (PPPS) Health	External population assistance (US\$,000)	Under-5 mortality M / F	Per capita energy consumption	Access to safe water
Western Europe (13)	183.3	183.9	0.3	81	0.4		1.48	100					8 / 6		
Austria	8.2	8.2	0.5	56	0.7	0.3	1.41	100	23,145	1,261.4	1,381.5	(577)	8 / 7	3,373	
Belgium	10.2	9.9	0.1	97	0.3	0.3 ²⁴	1.55	100	23,622	732.3	1,577.6	(9,814)	9 / 7	5,552	
France	59.1	61.7	0.4	73	0.5	0.1	1.71	99	21,214	1,281.3	1,511.2	(16,500)	8 / 7	4,355	100
Germany	82.2	80.2	0.1	87	0.3	0.2	1.30	100	22,026	1,059.4	1,830.0	(122,462) ²⁵	7 / 6	4,267	
Netherlands	15.8	15.8	0.4	89	0.6	0.6	1.50	100	22,325	1,131.9	1,362.9	(146,428)	9 / 7	4,885	99
Switzerland	7.4	7.6	0.7	61	1.3	1.2	1.47	99	26,876	1,462.1	1,802.2	(16,626)	10 / 7	3,622	100
Latin America & Caribbean	519.1	696.7	1.6	74	2.3		2.70	80				208,676	49 / 39		
Caribbean (14)	38.1	47.3	1.1	62	2.0		2.55	72					57 / 48		
Cuba	11.2	11.8	0.4	76	1.2	0.4	1.55	99				935	13 / 10	1,448	91
Dominican Republic	8.5	11.2	1.7	65	2.7	1.1	2.80	96	4,337	99.3	71.3	6,772	51 / 41	652	73
Haiti	8.2	12.0	1.7	32	4.1	5.5	4.38	20	1,379		18.2	16,137	112 / 97	268	39
Jamaica	2.6	3.2	0.9	54	1.7	2.0	2.50	92	3,344	249.2	77.5	5,088	28 / 25	1,465	93
Puerto Rico	3.9	4.5	0.8	73	1.4	1.7	2.11	99					15 / 13		97
Trinidad & Tobago	1.3	1.5	0.5	72	1.8	1.0	1.65	98	7,208	262.4	206.7	59	19 / 12	6,081	96
Central America	135.2	188.5	1.9	68	2.6		3.05	70					45 / 38		
Belize	0.2	0.4	2.4	47	2.6	0.8	3.66	79	4,367			79	37 / 37		
Costa Rica	4.0	5.9	2.5	50	3.2	1.7	2.83	97	5,812	314.4	415.5	520	16 / 13	657	100
El Salvador	6.3	9.1	2.0	45	2.9	2.6	3.17	87	4,008	100.2	104.7	5,872	45 / 37	700	53
Guatemala	11.4	19.8	2.6	41	4.1	2.9	4.93	35	3,474	57.7	51.5	5,568	65 / 57	510	67
Honduras	6.5	10.7	2.8	44	4.3	1.1	4.30	55	2,338	84.6	66.0	7,422	54 / 43	503	77
Mexico	98.9	130.2	1.6	75	2.4	0.9	2.75	75	7,450	362.8	218.4	23,326	41 / 34	1,525	95
Nicaragua	5.1	8.7	2.7	63	4.0	0.4	4.42	61	1,896	73.6	94.4	11,529	64 / 53	525	62
Panama	2.9	3.8	1.6	53	2.4	1.0	2.63	84	4,925	251.7	314.2	388	29 / 26	853	84
South America (15)	345.8	460.9	1.5	78	2.2		2.58	86					50 / 39		
Argentina	37.0	47.2	1.3	88	1.5	0.1	2.62	97	11,728	405.8	483.6	1,652	28 / 22	1,673	65
Bolivia	8.3	13.1	2.3	61	3.8	1.6	4.36	46	2,205	107.2	24.5	21,718	92 / 83	479	70
Brazil	170.1	217.9	1.3	78	2.3	0.5	2.27	88	6,460	327.5	222.1	20,543	54 / 41	1,012	69
Chile	15.2	19.5	1.4	84	1.6	1.0	2.44	99	8,507	303.7	213.9	4,354	17 / 13	1,419	91
Colombia	42.3	59.8	1.9	73	2.2	2.0	2.80	85	5,861	241.5	297.1	2,559	43 / 35	799	75
Ecuador	12.6	17.8	2.0	58	3.1	1.2	3.10	64	3,003	104.2	76.6	5,446	66 / 54	731	55
Paraguay	5.5	9.4	2.6	53	3.8	0.9	4.17	61	4,312	172.1	110.3	1,994	54 / 43	865	39
Peru	25.7	35.5	1.7	72	2.5	1.8	2.98	56	4,180	122.9	94.9	29,564	71 / 58	582	66
Uruguay	3.3	3.9	0.7	90	0.8	0.3	2.40	96	8,541	284.4	162.1	314	23 / 17	912	89
Venezuela	24.2	34.8	2.0	93	2.4	0.7	2.98	97	5,706	295.0	172.5	497	27 / 22	2,463	79
Northern America (16)	309.6	363.6	0.9	76	1.2		1.94	99					9 / 7		
Canada	31.1	37.9	1.0	77	1.2	0.0	1.55	100	22,814	1,576.5	1,505.8	(34,520)	8 / 6	7,880	99
United States of America	278.4	325.6	0.8	76	1.2	0.0	1.99	99	29,240	1,567.3	1,913.8	(662,360)	10 / 8	8,051	73
Oceania	30.4	39.6	1.3	70	1.4		2.38	65					31 / 32		
Australia-New Zealand	22.7	27.8	1.0	85	1.2		1.83	99					8 / 6		
Australia (17)	18.9	23.1	1.0	85	1.2	0.0	1.79	100	21,795	1,187.8	1,240.0	(45,235)	8 / 6	5,494	99
Melanesia (18)	6.5	10.0	2.2	21	3.6		4.28						68 / 73		
New Caledonia	0.2	0.3	2.1	62	2.2		2.70	98					16 / 15		
New Zealand	3.9	4.7	1.0	86	1.3	0.1	2.01	95	16,084	1,177.4	1,013.5	(1,806)	9 / 8	4,388	90
Papua New Guinea	4.8	7.5	2.2	16	4.0	5.3	4.60	53	2,205		61.7	5,158	79 / 88		31
Vanuatu	0.2	0.3	2.4	19	3.9		4.30	79	2,892			202	54 / 42		
Countries with Economies in Transition of the Former USSR (19)															
Armenia	3.5	3.9	-0.3	69	1.6	0.9	1.70	95	2,074	40.6	64.8	2,040	35 / 30	474	
Azerbaijan	7.7	9.4	0.5	56	1.7	1.1	1.99	99	2,168	65.2	26.8	1,247	55 / 44	1,570	
Belarus	10.2	9.5	-0.3	71	0.8	0.2	1.36	100	6,314	373.2	309.0	25	36 / 20	2,386	
Georgia	5.0	5.2	-1.1	58	1.1	1.0	1.92	95	3,429	176.9	25.1	1,018	27 / 20	291	
Kazakhstan	16.2	17.7	-0.4	60	1.4	0.1	2.30	99	4,317	190.4	94.1	1,270	46 / 36	2,724	
Kyrgyzstan	4.7	6.1	0.6	39	2.4	0.9	3.21	98	2,247	120.0	62.7	1,730	56 / 44	645	81
Republic of Moldova	4.4	4.5	0.0	52	1.8	0.5	1.76	95	1,995	212.0	92.8	583	39 / 25	1,064	56
Russian Federation	146.9	137.9	-0.2	76	0.3	0.1	1.35	99	6,180	218.8	289.1	6,783	25 / 19	4,169	
Tajikistan	6.2	8.9	1.5	32	3.2	2.4	4.15	92	1,041	22.4	69.1	943	88 / 73	594	69
Turkmenistan	4.5	6.3	1.8	45	2.5	0.9	3.60	90			88.6	1,012	86 / 69	2,646	60
Ukraine	50.5	45.7	-0.4	70	0.6	0.3	1.38	100	3,130	227.6	130.0	1,956	30 / 20	3,012	55
Uzbekistan	24.3	33.4	1.6	41	2.8	1.4	3.45	98	2,044	157.6	67.7	2,849	69 / 56	1,826	57

Monitoring ICPD Goals — Selected Indicators

	Indicators of Mortality		Indicators of Education		Reproductive Health Indicators		
	Infant mortality Total per 1,000 live births	Life expectancy M / F	Primary enrolment (gross) M / F	Secondary enrolment (gross) M / F	Births per 1,000 women aged 15-19	Contraceptive prevalence Any method	Modern method
Bahamas	16	70.5 / 77.1	92 / 104	77 / 97	69	62	60
Bahrain	17	71.1 / 75.3	105 / 106	91 / 98	22	61	30
Barbados	12	73.7 / 78.7	90 / 91	89 / 80	44	55	53
Brunei Darussalam	10	73.4 / 78.1	109 / 104	72 / 82	33		
Cape Verde	56	65.5 / 71.3	150 / 147	54 / 56	79		
Comoros	76	57.4 / 60.2	84 / 69	24 / 19	83	21	11
Cyprus	9	75.5 / 80.0	100 / 100	95 / 99	17		
Djibouti	106	48.7 / 52.0	44 / 33	17 / 12	31		
East Timor	135	46.7 / 48.4			37		
Equatorial Guinea	108	48.4 / 51.6			178		
Fiji	20	70.6 / 74.9	128 / 128	64 / 65	48	41	35
French Polynesia	11	69.3 / 74.6	118 / 113	69 / 86	68		
Gambia	122	45.4 / 48.6	87 / 67	30 / 19	155	12	7
Guadaloupe	9	73.6 / 80.9			29	44	31
Guam	10	73.0 / 77.4			96		
Guyana	58	61.1 / 67.9	97 / 96	71 / 76	58	31	28
Iceland	5	76.8 / 81.3	98 / 98	109 / 108	24		
Luxembourg	7	73.3 / 79.9		85 / 90	12		
Maldives	50	65.7 / 63.3	130 / 127	67 / 71	54		
Malta	8	74.9 / 79.3	108 / 107	86 / 82	12		
Martinique	7	75.5 / 82.0			27	51	37
Micronesia (26)	34	67.6 / 71.4			56		
Netherlands Antilles	14	72.5 / 78.4			35		
Polynesia (27)	17	69.3 / 74.2			55		
Qatar	17	70.0 / 75.4	87 / 86	80 / 79	66	32	29
Reunion	9	70.9 / 79.8			20	67	62
Samoa	23	69.3 / 73.6	101 / 100	59 / 66	37		
Solomon Islands	23	69.7 / 73.9	103 / 89	21 / 14	94		
Suriname	29	67.5 / 72.7			22		
Swaziland	65	57.9 / 62.5	120 / 114	55 / 54	90	20	17

Demographic, Social and Economic Indicators

	Total population (thousands) 2000	Projected population (thousands) 2025	% urban (1995)	Urban growth rate (1995-2000)	Total fertility rate (1995-2000)	% births with skilled attendants	GNP per capita PPP\$ (1998)	Under-5 mortality M / F
Bahamas	307	415	86.5	1.9	2.60	100	13,990	20 / 15
Bahrain	617	858	90.3	2.7	2.90	98	11,556	26 / 17
Barbados	270	297	47.4	1.7	1.50	98		14 / 15
Brunei Darussalam	328	459	57.8	2.2	2.80	98	24,886	11 / 11
Cape Verde	428	671	54.3	5.5	3.56		3,192	68 / 60
Comoros	694	1,176	30.7	5.6	4.80	52	1,400	112 / 101
Cyprus	786	900	54.1	1.9	2.03	98	17,599	10 / 9
Djibouti	638	1,026	82.8	2.6	5.30	79		182 / 166
East Timor	885	1,185	7.5	1.7	4.35			205 / 196
Equatorial Guinea	453	795	42.2	5.2	5.58	5		184 / 169
Fiji	817	1,104	40.7	2.5	2.73	100	4,094	28 / 18
French Polynesia	235	324	56.4	2.2	2.85	98	20,586	14 / 14
Gambia	1,305	2,151	25.5	5.3	5.20	44	1,428	212 / 194
Guadaloupe	456	569	99.4	1.6	1.90			12 / 9
Guam	168	228	38.2	2.4	3.40	100		11 / 13
Guyana	861	1,045	36.2	2.9	2.32	93	3,139	90 / 65
Iceland	281	328	91.6	1.2	2.10	100	24,774	6 / 6
Luxembourg	431	463	89.1	1.4	1.67	100	36,703	8 / 8
Maldives	286	501	26.8	4.3	5.40	90	3,436	53 / 80
Malta	389	430	89.3	0.9	1.89	98	22,901	11 / 8
Martinique	395	450	93.3	1.3	1.75			10 / 8
Micronesia (26)	543	960	42.7	3.2	4.08			47 / 40
Netherlands Antilles	217	258	69.5	1.3	2.20	98		20 / 12
Polynesia (27)	631	909	41.3	2.6	3.38			20 / 21
Qatar	599	779	91.4	2.1	3.74	97		27 / 18
Reunion	699	880	67.8	2.3	2.10	97		11 / 9
Samoa	180	271	21.0	2.4	4.15	52	3,854	25 / 29
Solomon Islands	444	817	17.1	6.3	4.85	85	1,904	32 / 22
Suriname	417	525	50.4	2.5	2.21	91		39 / 28
Swaziland	1,008	1,785	31.2	5.7	4.70	56	4,195	109 / 91

The designations employed in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the United Nations Population Fund concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Data for small countries or areas, generally those with population of 200,000 or less in 1990, are not given in this table separately. They have been included in their regional population figures.

- (*) More-developed regions comprise North America, Japan, Europe and Australia-New Zealand.
- (+) Less-developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Latin America and Caribbean, Asia (excluding Japan), and Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.
- (†) Least-developed countries according to standard United Nations designation.
- (1) Including British Indian Ocean Territory and Seychelles.
- (2) Including Agalesa, Rodrigues and St. Brandon.
- (3) Including Sao Tome and Principe.
- (4) Formerly Zaire.
- (5) Including Western Sahara.
- (6) Including St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.
- (7) Including Macau.
- (8) On 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region of China.
- (9) Including Gaza Strip (Palestine).
- (10) Turkey is included in Western Asia for geographical reasons. Other classifications include this country in Europe.
- (11) Including Channel Islands, Faeroe Islands and Isle of Man.
- (12) Including Andorra, Gibraltar, Holy See and San Marino.
- (13) Including Liechtenstein and Monaco.
- (14) Including Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Turks and Caicos Islands, and United States Virgin Islands.
- (15) Including Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and French Guiana.
- (16) Including Bermuda, Greenland, and St. Pierre and Miquelon.
- (17) Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.
- (18) Including New Caledonia and Vanuatu.
- (19) The successor States of the former USSR are grouped under existing regions. Eastern Europe includes Belarus, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation and Ukraine. Western Asia includes Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia. South Central Asia includes Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.
- (20) Regional total, excluding subregion reported separately below.
- (21) These subregions comprise the UNFPA Arab States and Europe region.
- (22) Estimates based on previous years' reports. Updated data are expected.
- (23) Total for Eastern Europe includes some South European Balkan States and Northern European Baltic States.
- (24) This figure includes Belgium and Luxembourg.
- (25) More recent reports suggest this figure might have been higher. Future publications will reflect the evaluation of this information.
- (26) Comprising Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Northern Mariana Islands, Pacific Islands (Palau) and Wake Island.
- (27) Comprising American Samoa, Cook Islands, Johnston Island, Pitcairn, Samoa, Tokelau, Tonga, Midway Islands, Tuvalu, and Wallis and Futuna Islands.

Technical Notes

The statistical tables in this year's *State of World Population* report once again give special attention to indicators that can help track progress in meeting the quantitative and qualitative goals of the International Conference on Population and Development in the areas of mortality reduction, access to education, and access to reproductive health services, including family planning. Future reports will include different process measures when these become available, as ICPD follow-up efforts lead to improved monitoring systems. Improved monitoring of the financial contributions of governments, non-governmental organizations and the private sector should also allow better future reporting of expenditures and resource mobilization for ICPD implementation efforts. The sources for the indicators and their rationale for selection follow, by category.

Monitoring ICPD goals

Indicators of Mortality

Infant mortality, male and female life expectancy at birth. Source: United Nations Population Division. 1999. *World Population Prospects: The 1998 Revision* (Data diskettes, "Demographic Indicators 1950-2050"). New York: United

Nations. These indicators are measures of mortality levels, respectively, in the first year of life (which is most sensitive to development levels) and over the entire lifespan.

Maternal mortality ratio. Source: Data compiled from WHO, UNICEF, the World Bank and national sources as published in The World Bank. 2000. *World Development Indicators 2000*. Washington, D.C.: Oxford Press. This indicator presents the number of deaths to women per 100,000 live births which result from conditions related to pregnancy, delivery and related complications. Precision is difficult, though relative magnitudes are informative. Estimates below 50 are not rounded; those 50-100 are rounded to the nearest 5; 100-1,000, to the nearest 10; and above 1,000, to the nearest 100. Several of the estimates differ from official government figures. The estimates are based on reported figures wherever possible, using approaches to improve the comparability of information from different sources. See the source for details on the origin of particular national estimates. Estimates and methodologies are being reviewed by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, academic institutions and other agencies and will be revised where necessary, as part of the ongoing process of improving maternal mortality data.



Indicators of Education

Male and female gross primary enrolment ratios, male and female gross secondary enrolment ratios. Source: Spreadsheets provided by UNESCO; data published in the *World Education Report* series; as updated in *1999 UNESCO Statistical Yearbook*. Paris: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Gross enrolment ratios indicate the number of students enrolled in a level in the education system per 100 individuals in the appropriate age group. They do not correct for individuals who are older than the level-appropriate age due to late starts, interrupted schooling or grade repetition.

Male and female adult illiteracy. Source: Spreadsheets provided by UNESCO; data published in the *Education for All: Status and Trends* series; Paris: UNESCO. Illiteracy definitions are subject to variation in different countries; three widely accepted definitions are in use. In so far as possible, data refer to the proportion who cannot, with understanding, both read and write a short simple statement on everyday life. Adult illiteracy (rates for persons above 15 years of age) reflects both recent levels of educational enrolment and past educational attainment. The above education indicators have been updated using the UN Population Division estimates from *World Population Prospects (The 1998 Revision)*. Education data are most recent, ranging from 1982-1998.

Per cent reaching grade 5 of primary education. Source: Spreadsheets provided by UNESCO; data are published in the *World Education Report* series. Paris: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Studies of patterns of drop-out show high consistency between completing 5th grade and completing primary school. We report the former, following our source (identified as "Survival rate to grade 5"). Data are most recent within the years 1980-1998.

Indicators of Reproductive Health

Contraceptive knowledge. Source: United Nations Population Division. 1996. *World Population Monitoring 1996*. New York: United Nations. These indicators, derived from sample survey reports, estimate the proportion of women who have knowledge of a method of family planning and know a source from which contraceptives can be obtained. All contraceptive methods (medical, barrier, natural and traditional) are included in the first indicator; source information is more relevant to medical and barrier contraceptives and to modern periodic abstinence methods. These numbers are generally but not completely comparable across countries due to variation in populations surveyed by age (15- to 49-year-old women being most common) and marital status (e.g., currently or ever-married women, or all women) and in the timing of the surveys. Most of the data were collected during 1987-1994.

Births per 1,000 women aged 15-19. Source: United Nations Population Division. 1999. *World Population Prospects: The 1998 Revision* (Data diskettes, "Demographic Indicators 1950-2050"); and United Nations Population Division. 1998. *Age Patterns of Fertility: The 1998 Revision*. New York: United Nations. This is an indicator of the burden of fertility on young women. Since it is an annual level summed over all women in the age cohort, it does not reflect fully the level of fertility for women during their youth. Since it indicates the annual average number of births per woman per year, one could multiply it by five to approximate the number of births to 1,000 young women during their late teen years. The measure does not indicate the full dimensions of teen pregnancy as only live births are included in the numerator. Stillbirths and spontaneous or induced abortions are not reflected.

Contraceptive prevalence. Source: United Nations Population Division. 1998. *Contraceptive Trends and Levels 1998*

(wallchart). New York: United Nations. These data are derived from sample survey reports and estimate the proportion of married women (including women in consensual unions) currently using, respectively, any method or modern methods of contraception. Modern or clinic and supply methods include male and female sterilization, IUD, the pill, injectables, hormonal implants, condoms and female barrier methods. These numbers are roughly but not completely comparable across countries due to variation in populations surveyed by age (15- to 49-year-old women being most common; slightly more than half of the database), in the timing of the surveys, and in the details of the questions. All of the data were collected in 1975 or later. The most recent survey data available are cited; nearly 80 per cent of the data refer to the period 1987-1996.

Demographic, Social and Economic Indicators

Total population 2000, projected population 2025, average annual population growth rate for 1995-2000. Source: United Nations Population Division. 1999. *World Population Prospects: The 1998 Revision*. (Data diskettes, "Demographic Indicators 1950-2050"); and United Nations Population Division. 1998. *Annual Populations 1950-2050: The 1998 Revision*. New York: United Nations. These indicators present the size, projected future size and current period annual growth of national populations.

Per cent urban, urban growth rates. Source: United Nations Population Division. 1996. *World Urbanization Prospects: The 1996 Revision*. New York: United Nations. These indicators reflect the proportion of the national population living in urban areas and the growth rate in urban areas projected for 1995-2000.

Agricultural population per hectare of arable and permanent crop land. Source: Data provided by Food and Agriculture Organization, using agricultural population data based on the total populations from United Nations Population Division. 1999. *World Population Prospects: The 1998 Revision*. New York: United Nations. This indicator relates the size of the agricultural population to the land suitable for agricultural production. It is responsive to changes in both the structure of national economies (proportions of the workforce in agriculture) and in technologies for land development. High values can be related to stress on land productivity and to fragmentation of land holdings. However, the measure is also sensitive to differing development levels and land use policies. Data refer to the year 1997.

Total fertility rate (period: 1995-2000). Source: United Nations Population Division. 1999. *World Population Prospects: The 1998 Revision*. (Data diskettes, "Demographic Indicators 1950-2050".) New York: United Nations. The measure indicates the number of children a woman would have during her reproductive years if she bore children at the rate estimated for different age groups in the specified time period. Countries may reach the projected level at different points within the period.

Access to basic care. Note: This indicator has been omitted from this year's report due to interagency concern about its reliability and validity. Consultations about an appropriate alternate indicator of access to health care are anticipated.

Births with skilled attendants. Source: World Health Organization; updated information provided by WHO. This indicator is based on national reports of the proportion of births attended by "skilled health personnel or skilled attendant: doctors (specialist or non-specialist) and/or persons with midwifery skills who can diagnose and manage obstetrical com-



plications as well as normal deliveries". Data estimates are the most recent available.

Gross national product per capita. Source: 1998 figures from: The World Bank. 2000. *World Development Indicators 2000*. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank. This indicator measures the total output of goods and services for final use produced by residents and non-residents, regardless of allocation to domestic and foreign claims, in relation to the size of the population. As such, it is an indicator of the economic productivity of a nation. It differs from gross domestic product by further adjusting for income received from abroad for labour and capital by residents, for similar payments to non-residents, and by incorporating various technical adjustments including those related to exchange rate changes over time. This measure also takes into account the differing purchasing power of currencies by including purchasing power parity (PPP) adjustments of "real GNP". Some PPP figures are based on regression models; others are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Programme benchmark estimates; see original source for details.

Central government expenditures on education and health. Source: The World Bank. 2000. *World Development Indicators 2000*. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank. These indicators reflect the priority afforded to education and health sectors by a country through the government expenditures dedicated to them. They are not sensitive to differences in allocations within sectors, e.g., primary education or health services in relation to other levels, which vary considerably. Direct comparability is complicated by the different administrative and budgetary responsibilities allocated to central governments in relation to local governments, and to the varying roles of the private and public sectors. Reported estimates are calculated from source data on public education spending as a share of GNP, per capita health expenditures (in PPP adjusted dollars) and the share of health expenditure from public sources. Data refer to the most recent estimates 1990-1998.

External assistance for population. Source: UNFPA. 1999. *Global Population Assistance Report 1997*. New York: UNFPA. This figure provides the amount of external assistance expended in 1997 for population activities in each country. External funds are disbursed through multilateral and bilateral assistance agencies and by non-governmental organi-

zations. Donor countries are indicated by their contributions being placed in parentheses. Future editions of this report will use other indicators to provide a better basis for comparing and evaluating resource flows in support of population and reproductive health programmes from various national and international sources. Regional totals include both country-level projects and regional activities (not otherwise reported in the table).

Under-5 mortality. Source: United Nations Population Division, special tabulation based on United Nations. 1999. *World Population Prospects: The 1998 Revision*. New York: United Nations. This indicator relates to the incidence of mortality to infants and young children. It reflects, therefore, the impact of diseases and other causes of death on infants, toddlers and young children. More standard demographic measures are infant mortality and mortality rates for 1 to 4 years of age, which reflect differing causes of and frequency of mortality in these ages. The measure is more sensitive than infant mortality to the burden of childhood diseases, including those preventable by improved nutrition and by immunization programmes. Under-5 mortality is here expressed as deaths to children under 5 per 1,000 live births in a given year. The estimate refers to the period 1995-2000.

Per capita energy consumption. Source: The World Bank. 1999. *World Development Indicators 1999*. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank. This indicator reflects annual consumption of commercial primary energy (coal, lignite, petroleum, natural gas and hydro, nuclear and geothermal electricity) in kilograms of oil equivalent per capita. It reflects the level of industrial development, the structure of the economy and patterns of consumption. Changes over time can reflect changes in the level and balance of various economic activities and changes in the efficiency of energy use (including decreases or increases in wasteful consumption). Data are for 1996.

Access to safe water. Source: WHO/UNICEF. *Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Monitoring Report 1996*. This indicator reports the percentage of the population with *access* to an *adequate amount* of *safe* drinking water located within a *convenient distance* from the user's dwelling. The italicized words use country-level definitions. It is related to exposure to health risks, including those resulting from improper sanitation. Data are from 1990-1994.

THE STATE OF WORLD POPULATION 2000

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