

NOTES

CHAPTER 1

1. Polemics against such simplistic positions are still being written. See, for example: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 1999. *The State of the World's Forests*. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; and Templeton, Scott R., and Sara J. Scherr. 1999. "Effects of Demographic and Related Microeconomic Change on Land Quality in Hills and Mountains of Developing Countries." *World Development* 27(6): 903-918.
2. UNFPA. 1999. *The State of World Population 1999: 6 Billion: A Time for Choices*. New York: UNFPA; and UNFPA. 2000. *The State of World Population 2000: Lives Together, Worlds Apart*. New York: UNFPA.
3. Cincotta, R.P., and R. Engelman. 2000. *Nature's Place: Human Population and the Future of Biological Diversity*. Washington, D.C.: Population Action International.
4. United Nations. 2001. *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision: Highlights*. New York: Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, New York: United Nations.
5. Replacement-level fertility is the level necessary to ensure that the population replaces itself over the longrun. For most populations, replacement is ensured with a fertility of 2.1 children per woman.
6. Most notably in the principles and orientation of Agenda 21 (United Nations. 1993. *Earth Summit Agenda 21: The United Nations Programme for Sustainable Development*. New York: Division for Sustainable Development, United Nations.); its antecedents in the Brundtland Commission (World Commission on Environment and Development. 1987. *Our Common Future: The Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.); and its influence in later international conference documents.
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9. United Nations Environment Programme. (Forthcoming.) *Demise of an Ecosystem: Disappearance of the Mesopotamian Marshlands*. Nairobi, Kenya: United Nations Environment Programme.
10. Ezzell, Carol. 2001 "The Himba and the Dam." *Scientific American* 284(6): 80-89.
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CHAPTER 2

1. There are an estimated 9-14 thousand cubic kilometres of fresh water available each year in the form of run-off (e.g., in streams and rivers) and water returned to underground aquifers (Falkenmark, M. 1994. "Population, Environment and Development: A Water Perspective." In: *Population, Environment and Development: Proceedings of the United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Population, Environment and Development, New York, New York, 20-24 January 1992*, pp. 99-116, by the United Nations. 1994. New York: United Nations; and Cohen, Joel E. 1996. *How Many People Can the Earth Support?* New York: W. W. Norton and Company.). A quantity of fresh water falls as rain that is contributed to this total. However, the direct capture of rainfall depends on where it occurs and the technologies available for its use.
2. Water resources per capita in more developed regions are 10,852 cubic metres, compared to 6,196 and 7,065 in less developed regions and least developed countries, respectively. See: United Nations. 2001. *Population, Environment and Development 2001*. Wallchart. New York: Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.
3. Postel, Sandra. 2001. "Growing More Food with Less Water." *Scientific American* 284(2): 46.
4. Falkenmark 1994.
5. Soil quality, agricultural efficiency and land pattern use may lead to food purchases ("virtual water" imports) where these can be afforded. This also poses allocation decisions among alternate uses of scarce funds.
6. Gardner-Outlaw, Tom, and Robert Engleman. 1997. *Sustaining Water, Easing Scarcity: A Second Update: Revised Data for the Population Action International Report: Sustaining Water: Population and the Future of Renewable Water Supplies*. Washington, D.C.: Population Action International.
7. "Access to Safe Water: Fundamental Human Need, Basic Human Right, Says Secretary-General in Message on World Water Day." 12 March 2001. United Nations press release (SG/SM/7738).
8. See: Gleick, Peter. 1996. "Basic Water Requirements for Human Activities: Meeting Basic Needs." *Water International* 21: 83-92; and Gleick, Peter. 1999. "The Human Right to Water." *Water Policy* 1(5): 487-503. This measure refers to domestic consumption amounts, unlike the water system flow measures discussed above.

9. An example is water mining in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.
10. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. 2000. *Global Issues and Sustainability: Critical Thinking/Problem Solving Approach*. Draft publication of the UNESCO Global-problematique Education Network Initiative (GENIE), supported in part by the David and Lucile Packard Foundation. Geneva: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
11. World Health Organization. 2001. *Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000 Report*. Geneva: World Health Organization.
12. Different animals have different grain requirements (cattle having among the highest). The range of water inputs for different animals and other details of dietary impacts of food consumption are reviewed in: Cohen 1996.
13. Nichiporuk, Brian. 2000. *Security Dynamics of Demographic Factors*. Population Matters. A RAND Program of Policy-Relevant Research Communication. Santa Monica, California: Arroyo Center, Army Research Division, RAND Corporation; and Central Intelligence Agency. 2001. *Global Trends 2015: A Dialogue about the Future with Nongovernment Experts*. Washington, D.C.: Central Intelligence Agency. Web site: www.cia.gov/cia/publications/globaltrends2015/index.html.
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15. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 1996a. *Food for All*. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
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19. Brown and Mitchell 1997.
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59. Meyerson, F. A. B. 2001a. "Population and Climate Change Policy." In: *Climate Change Policy: A Survey*, edited by S. Schneider, A. Rosencranz, and J. Niles. (Forthcoming.) Washington, D.C.: Island Press.
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62. Henderson-Sellers, A., et al. 1998. "Tropical Cyclones and Global Climate Change: A Post-IPCC Assessment." *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society* 79: 19-38; and Mahlman, J. D. 1997. "Uncertainties in Projections of Human-caused Climate Warming." *Science* 278: 1416-1417.
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64. Mendelsohn, R., and J. R. Neumann (eds.). 1999. *The Impact of Climate Change on the United States Economy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
65. Meyerson 2001a.
66. Hadley Centre for Climate Prediction and Research. 1998. *Climate Change and Its Impacts*. London: The United Kingdom Meteorological Office and Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions.
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68. In the view of many ecologists, current global population and consumption patterns are already unsustainable in terms of maintaining biodiversity and the habitat that supports it. See, e.g.: Meffe, G. K., A. H. Ehrlich, and D. Ehrenfeld. 1993. "Human Population Control: The Missing Agenda." *Conservation Biology* 7: 1-3; and Wilson, E. O. 1992. *The Diversity of Life*. New York: W. W. Norton and Company. See also: Root, T. L., and S. H. Schneider. 1995. "Ecology and Climate: Research Strategies and Implications." *Science* 269: 331-341.
69. For discussion of the history and potential for environmental refugees, see: Ramlogan, R. 1996. "Environmental Refugees: A Review." *Environmental Conservation* 23: 81-88; and Myers, N. 1993. "Environmental Refugees in a Globally Warmed World." *Bioscience* 43(11): 752-761.
70. Meyerson 2001a.
71. Meyerson, F. A. B. 1998a. "Population, Carbon Emissions, and Global Warming: The Forgotten Relationship at Kyoto." *Population and Development Review* 24(1): 115-130; and Marland, Boden, and Anders 2000.
72. See: Dietz, T., and E. A. Rosa. 1997. "Effects of Population and Affluence on CO₂ Emissions." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA* 94: 175-179. See also Chapter 3 of: O'Neill, B. C., F. L. MacKellar, and W. Lutz. 2000. *Population and Climate Change*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
73. The formula used in the Kyoto Protocol is a measurement of the average national emission for the years 2008-2012. See: United Nations. 1998. *Report of the Conference of the Parties on Its Third Session, Held at Kyoto from 1 to 11 December 1997: Addendum: Part Two: Action Taken by the Conference of the Parties at Its Third Session (FCCC/CP/1997/7/Add.1)*. New York: United Nations. The year 2010 will be used as the reference year here, to facilitate analysis of demographically related issues.
74. United Nations 1997.
75. Meyerson 2001a.
76. Meyerson, F. 10 November 1997. "Pollution and Our People Problem." *The Washington Post*
77. Source for this section: United Nations. 2001. *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision: Highlights*. New York: Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, New York: United Nations.
78. Meyerson 1998a; and Marland, Boden, and Andres 2000.
79. Marland, Boden, and Andres 2000.
80. See Chapter 2 of: O'Neill, MacKellar, and Lutz 2000.
81. See: O'Neill, MacKellar, and Lutz 2000; and Meyerson, F. A. B. 2001b. "Replacement Migration: A Questionable Tactic for Delaying the Inevitable Effects of Fertility Transition." *Population and Environment* 22: 401-409. Note also that urbanization is an additional factor related to both household size and ageing that affects emissions. The urban proportion of the world's population increased from 30 per cent in 1950 to about 50 per cent in 2000 and is projected to exceed 60 per cent by 2030. See: United Nations. 1999. *World Urbanization Prospects: The 1999 Revision*. New York: Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations. The effect on emissions is complex, because urbanization tends to increase per capita income, and economies and diseconomies of scale in, e.g., energy use, change as city size increases. For a brief discussion, see Chapter 2 of: O'Neill, MacKellar, and Lutz 2000.
82. Engelman, R. 1998. *Profiles in Carbon: An Update on Population, Consumption and Carbon Dioxide Emissions*. Washington, D.C.: Population Action International. Disparities among individual countries are even greater. For instance, the average person in the United States contributed 5.3 metric tons of fossil fuel carbon emissions to the atmosphere in 1995, more than 16,000 times as much as the average Somali, and almost five times as much as the average Mexican. Within individual countries, unequal wealth distribution may also mean that a small percentage of the population may be responsible for a large share of greenhouse gas emissions.
83. Between 1990 and 2000, the United States population increased by 32.7 million, the greatest addition in any decade in U.S. history. See: United States Census Bureau. 2000. *First Census 2000 Results: Resident Population and Apportionment Counts*. Washington, D.C.: United States Census Bureau. Web site: <http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>.
84. Meyerson, F. A. B. 1998b. "Toward a Per Capita-based Climate Treaty: Reply." *Population and Development Review* 24(4): 804-810.
85. Vitousek, P. M., et al. 1997. "Human Domination of the Earth's Ecosystems." *Science* 277: 494-499.
86. Bryant, D., et al. 1997. *The Last Frontier Forests: Ecosystems and Economies on the Edge*. Washington, D.C.: World Resources Institute.
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95. Meyerson, F. A. B. 1997. "Potential Threats to the Selva Maya Biosphere Reserves: Demographic and Land Use Data and Projections 1950-2050." In: *Maya Forest Biodiversity Workshop: Inventorying and Monitoring: Report on the Maya Forest Biodiversity Monitoring Workshop: Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Flores, El Petén, Guatemala, October 1997*, pp. 26-31, edited by O. Herrera-MacBryde. 1998. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, U.S. MAB/TED/WCS/CCB-Stanford/CECON; Meyerson, F. A. B. 2000. "Human Population Growth, Deforestation, and Protected Areas Management: Rethinking Conservation and Demographic Policy for the Maya Biosphere Reserve in Guatemala." Ph.D. thesis. New Haven, Connecticut: Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, Yale University.
96. Cincotta, R. P., and R. Engelman. 2000. *Nature's Place: Human Population and the Future of Biological Diversity*. Washington, D.C.: Population Action International; and Gardner-Outlaw and Engelman 1999.

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100. United Nations Environment Programme. 2000. *Global Environment Outlook 2000*. Nairobi, Kenya: United Nations Environment Programme. Web site: <http://www.unep.org/Geo2000/>.
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105. United Nations Environment Programme 2000.
106. The Arabian Peninsula includes Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen. The Mashriq includes Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria and the Occupied Palestinian Territory (West Bank and Gaza).
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1. See: Marguette, Catherine, and Richard Bilsborrow. 1997. "Population and Environment Relationships in Developing Countries: A Select Review of Approaches and Methods." In: *The Population, Environment, Security Equation*, by B. Baudot and W. Moomaw. 1997. New York: Macmillan; and McNicoll, Geoffrey. 2000. "Managing Population-Environment Systems: Problems of Institutional Design." Population Council Policy Research Division Working Paper. No. 139. New York: The Population Council.
 2. The formula was developed in the early 1970s as part of a debate over the contribution of population to air pollution in the United States. It reached explicit mathematical formulation in: Ehrlich, P. R., and J. Holdren. 1971. "Impact of Population Growth." *Science* 171: 1212-1217.
 3. Some widely distributed examples include: Hinrichsen, Don, and Bryant Robey. 2000. "Population and the Environment: The Global Challenge." *Population Reports*. Series M. No. 15. Baltimore, Maryland: Population Information Program, Johns Hopkins University School of Public Health; Harrison, P. 1992. *The Third Revolution: Environment, Population and a Sustainable World*. London: I.D. Tauris and Company in association with Penguin Books; and UNFPA. 1992. *The State of World Population 1992: A World in Balance*. New York: UNFPA.
 4. Harrison 1992; and Shaw, R. P. 1993. Review of Harrison 1992. *Population and Development Review* 12(1): 189-192.
 5. Meyerson, F. A. B. 1998a. "Population, Carbon Emissions, and Global Warming: The Forgotten Relationship at Kyoto." *Population and Development Review* 24(1): 115-130; Meyerson, F. A. B. 1998b. "Toward a Per Capita-based Climate Treaty: Reply." *Population and Development Review* 24(4): 804-810; and Meyerson, F. A. B. 2001a. "Population and Climate Change Policy." In: *Climate Change Policy: A Survey*, edited by S. Schneider, A. Rosencranz, and J. Niles. (Forthcoming.) Washington, D.C.: Island Press.
 6. Regional analyses were produced by: O' Neill, B. C. 1996. "Greenhouse Gases: Timescales, Response Functions, and the Role of Population Growth in Future Emissions." Ph.D. dissertation. New York: Earth Systems Group, Department of Applied Science, New York University.
 7. The World Bank. 2000. *World Development Report 2000/2001: Attacking Poverty*. New York: Oxford University Press.
 8. Ibid.
 9. United Nations Development Programme. 1998. *Human Development Report 1998: Consumption for Human Development*. New York: United Nations Development Programme.
 10. For example, Reed, David, and Herman Rosa. 1999. *Economic Reforms, Globalization, Poverty and the Environment*. New York: United Nations Development Programme. Web site: <http://www.undp.org/seed/pei/publication/economic.html>
 11. The World Bank 2000.
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 13. These pollutants include small soot particles, carbon monoxide, benzene and formaldehyde (United Nations Development Programme. 1997. *Energy After Rio: Prospects and Challenges*. New York: United Nations Development Programme. Cited in "Energy as it Relates to Poverty Alleviation and Environmental Protection," by Sudhir Chella Rajan and Ellen Morris. 1999. Poverty and Environment Initiative Publication Series. New York: United Nations Development Programme. Web site: www.undp.org/seed/pei/publication/energy.PDF.)
 14. Smith, K. R. 1990. "Health Effects in Developing Countries." In: J. Pasztor, Janos, and L. Kristoferson (eds.). *Bioenergy and the Environment*. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press.
 15. United Nations Development Programme 1997.
 16. Haile, F. 1991. *Women Fuelwood Carriers in Addis Ababa and the Peri-Urban Forest*. Geneva: International Labour Organization. Cited in: Rajan and Morris 1999.
 17. A study in Pakistan showed that on average the poorest fifth of households spent over 3 hours per week collecting wood or dung. (Pakistan Living Standards Measurement Survey, 1991. Cited in Rajan and Morris 1999.) In even drier and more over-exploited settings, such as the Horn of Africa, the time is considerably longer. For families living in poverty, additional effort is required for other environmental services like fetching water. Most of this burden is borne by women and children.
 18. This was the central thesis of Boserup's seminal analysis. Her work has been reprinted in: Boserup, Ester. 1990. *Economic and Demographic Relationships in Development: Essays Selected and Introduced by T. Paul Schultz*. Baltimore, Maryland: Johns Hopkins University Press.
 19. The work of Sara J. Scherr provides numerous examples. This analyst writes to counter a facile imputation of a negative impact to population growth, but provides valuable insights into the delicate conditions that must be met to ensure more successful outcomes. See: Scherr, Sara J. 1999. "Poverty-Environment Interactions in Agriculture: Key Factors and Policy Implications." Paper prepared for the United Nations Development Programme and the European Commission Expert Workshop on Poverty and the Environment, Brussels, Belgium, 20-21 January 1999. New York: United Nations Development Programme; Scherr, Sara J. 2000. "A Downward Spiral: Research Evidence on the Relationship between Poverty and Natural Resource Degradation." *Food Policy* 25: 479-498; and Templeton, Scott R., and Sara J. Scherr. 1999. "Effects of Demographic and Related Microeconomic Change on Land Quality in Hills and Mountains of Developing Countries." *World Development* 27(6): 903-918. See also: Leach, Melissa, and James Fairhead. 2000. "Challenging Neo-Malthusian Deforestation Analyses in West Africa's Dynamic Forest Landscapes." *Population and Development Review* 26(1): 17-43.
 20. Rosenzweig, Mark. 2000. "Study of the Demographic Effects of the Green Revolution in India." Paper presented at the RAND Workshop on Population, Health and the Environment, Santa Monica, California, 11-13 January 2001; and Rosenzweig, Mark. 2001. "Population Growth, Economic Change and Forest Degradation in India." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America, Washington, D.C., 29 March 2001.
 21. See: Lee, Ronald D. 1991. "Comment: The Second Tragedy of the Commons." In: *Resources, Environment, and Population: Present Knowledge, Future Options*. A Supplement to Vol. 16: 1990: *Population and Development Review*, edited by Kingsley Davis and Mikhail S. Bernstam. 1991. New York: The Population Council.
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 23. Kolankiewicz, Leon, and Roy Beck. 2001. *Weighing Sprawl Factors in Large U.S. Cities*. Arlington, Virginia.: NumbersUSA.
 24. See: United Nations. 2001. *World Population Monitoring 2001: Population, Environment and Development (EAS/P/WP.164)*, pp. 95f. Draft. New York: Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.
 25. This section relies on analyses in: Brockerhoff, Martin P. 2000. "An Urbanizing World." *Population Bulletin* 55(3). Washington, D.C.: The Population Reference Bureau.
 26. United Nations Development Programme 1998.
 27. Ibid.; and Brown, L., et al. 2001. *State of the World 2001*. Worldwatch Institute. New York: W. W. Norton.
 28. United Nations Development Programme 1998.
 29. Ibid.
 30. Brown, L., G. Gardner, and B. Halweil. 1999. *Beyond Malthus: Nineteen Dimensions of the Population Challenge*. Worldwatch Institute. New York: W. W. Norton and Company.
 31. United Nations Development Programme 1998.
 32. This point was originally noted for earlier (and lower) U.S. population projections by: Brown, Gardner, and Halweil 1999.
 33. World Resources Institute. 1999. *World Resources 1998-1999*. Washington, D.C.: World Resources Institute.
 34. Abramovitz, Janet N., et al. 2000. *Vital Signs 2000: The Environmental Trends that are Shaping Our Future*. Worldwatch Institute. New York: W. W. Norton; and Brown, et al. 2001.
 35. Daly, Herman E. 1971. "Toward a Stationary State Economy." In: *Patient Earth*, edited by John Harte and Robert Socolow. 1971. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.
 36. The ecological footprint approach was pioneered by Mathis Wackernagel and colleagues. See: Wackernagel, Mathis, and William Rees. 1996. *Our Ecological Footprint: Reducing Human Impact on the Earth*. Gabriola Island, British Columbia: New Society Publishers. Further references and details are in: World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Redefining Progress, Center for Sustainability Studies, and Norwegian School of Management. 2000. *Living Planet Report 2000*. Gland, Switzerland: World Wide Fund for Nature.
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APPENDIX

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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 final grade, M/F	Secondary enrolment (gross) M/F	% Illiterate (>15 years) M/F	Births per 1,000 women aged 15-19	Contraceptive prevalence Any method	Modern methods	HIV prevalence rate (%) (15-24) M/F
World Total	55	63.9 / 68.1	400					50	62	56	
More developed regions (*)	8	71.9 / 79.3	21					27	70	59	
Less developed regions (+)	59	62.5 / 65.7	440					54	60	55	
Least developed countries (‡)	92	50.6 / 52.2	1,000					127			
Africa (1)	83	50.5 / 52.1	1,000					108	25	20	
Eastern Africa	94	44.8 / 46.0	1,300					112	20	15	
Burundi	111	39.8 / 41.4	1,900	55 / 46	74 / 73	8 / 5	43 / 58	60	9	1	5.69 / 11.60
Eritrea	82	51.1 / 53.7	1,100	59 / 48	73 / 67	24 / 17	32 / 54	112	5	4	
Ethiopia	106	42.8 / 43.8	1,800	55 / 30	47 / 46	14 / 10	56 / 65	78	8	6	7.50 / 11.86
Kenya	59	48.7 / 49.9	1,300	85 / 85		26 / 22	11 / 23	90	39	32	6.39 / 13.02
Madagascar	91	52.5 / 54.8	580	92 / 91	49 / 33	16 / 16	26 / 39	136	19	10	0.04 / 0.13
Malawi	130	39.6 / 39.0	580	140 / 127	42 / 35	21 / 12	25 / 52	152	22	14	7.04 / 15.26
Mauritius (2)	16	68.4 / 75.8	45	106 / 106	96 / 98	63 / 66	12 / 18	34	75	49	0.04 / 0.04
Mozambique	128	37.3 / 38.6	980	70 / 50	52 / 39	9 / 5	39 / 70	129	6	5	6.73 / 14.74
Rwanda	119	40.2 / 41.7	2,300	82 / 80		12 / 9	25 / 38	60	14	7	5.22 / 10.63
Somalia	113	47.4 / 50.5	1,600					213			
Uganda	94	45.3 / 46.8	1,100	81 / 68		15 / 9	22 / 42	211	15	8	3.84 / 7.82
United Republic of Tanzania	73	50.1 / 52.0	1,100	67 / 66	68 / 75	6 / 5	15 / 31	92	24	16	3.96 / 8.06
Zambia	80	42.6 / 41.7	870	91 / 86		34 / 21	14 / 27	146	25	14	8.20 / 17.77
Zimbabwe	55	43.3 / 42.4	610	115 / 111	76 / 76	52 / 45	7 / 14	105	54	50	11.31 / 24.50
Middle Africa (3)	87	48.8 / 51.1	1,000					204	10	3	
Angola	118	44.5 / 47.1	1,300	95 / 88				229			1.25 / 2.72
Cameroon	79	49.3 / 50.6	720	93 / 84		32 / 22	17 / 29	127	19	7	3.82 / 7.78
Central African Republic	93	42.7 / 46.0	1,200	69 / 45		15 / 6	39 / 64	141	15	3	6.91 / 14.07
Chad	116	45.1 / 47.5	1,500	76 / 39	53 / 41	15 / 4	47 / 64	195	4	1	1.92 / 3.03
Congo, Democratic Republic of (4)	77	51.0 / 53.3	940	86 / 59	67 / 45	32 / 19	26 / 48	230	8	2	2.49 / 5.07
Congo, Republic of	66	49.6 / 53.7	1,100	120 / 109	25 / 56	62 / 45	12 / 24	146			3.17 / 6.46
Gabon	80	51.8 / 54.0	620		50 / 52			161			2.32 / 4.72
Northern Africa (5)	49	64.8 / 68.0	450						48	44	
Algeria	43	68.7 / 71.8	150	113 / 102	89 / 92	65 / 62	21 / 42	20	52	49	
Egypt	40	66.7 / 69.9	170	108 / 94		83 / 73	33 / 55	34	47	46	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	25	69.2 / 73.3	120	110 / 111			9 / 30	35	40	26	
Morocco	42	66.8 / 70.5	390	97 / 74	69 / 68	44 / 34	37 / 63	28	50	42	
Sudan	78	55.6 / 58.4	1,500	55 / 47	78 / 82	23 / 20	29 / 52	57	8	7	
Tunisia	26	69.6 / 72.2	70	122 / 114	84 / 87	66 / 63	18 / 38	17	60	51	
Southern Africa	63	45.6 / 47.1	360						52	50	
Botswana	67	36.5 / 35.6	480	107 / 108	81 / 91	61 / 68	25 / 19	63	33	32	15.84 / 34.31
Lesotho	111	40.9 / 39.6	530	102 / 114	58 / 77	25 / 36	27 / 6	67	23	19	12.05 / 26.40
Namibia	65	44.3 / 44.1	370	129 / 132	63 / 70	58 / 67	17 / 18	81	29	26	9.14 / 19.80
South Africa	59	46.5 / 48.3	340	135 / 131	63 / 73	88 / 103	14 / 15	73	56	55	11.34 / 24.82
Western Africa (6)	87	50.7 / 51.8	1,100					123	14	8	
Benin	81	52.5 / 55.7	880	98 / 57	54 / 45	26 / 11	42 / 74	113	16	3	0.89 / 2.24
Burkina Faso	87	47.0 / 49.0	1,400	48 / 31	77 / 76	11 / 6	65 / 85	151	12	5	2.31 / 5.79
Côte d'Ivoire	81	47.7 / 48.1	1,200	82 / 60	77 / 67	34 / 16	44 / 60	121	11	4	3.78 / 9.51
Ghana	62	56.0 / 58.5	590	84 / 74	80 / 76	44 / 28	19 / 36	78	22	13	1.36 / 3.42
Guinea	114	48.0 / 49.0	1,200	68 / 41	79 / 52	20 / 7		168	6	4	0.57 / 1.43
Guinea-Bissau	121	44.0 / 46.9	910	79 / 45			39 / 80	195			0.99 / 2.48
Liberia	79	54.6 / 56.7	1,000				29 / 61	230	6	6	0.85 / 2.15
Mali	120	51.1 / 53.0	630	58 / 40	86 / 61	17 / 8	50 / 64	195	7	5	1.31 / 2.07
Mauritania	97	50.9 / 54.1	870	84 / 75	56 / 62	21 / 11	47 / 67	147	3	1	0.37 / 0.59
Niger	126	45.9 / 46.5	920	36 / 23	66 / 68	9 / 5	76 / 91	233	8	5	0.95 / 1.50
Nigeria	79	52.0 / 52.2	1,100	109 / 87		36 / 30	27 / 43	104	6	4	2.52 / 5.12
Senegal	57	52.5 / 56.2	1,200	78 / 65	87 / 80	20 / 12	52 / 71	100	13	8	0.71 / 1.60
Sierra Leone	146	39.2 / 41.8	2,100	60 / 41		22 / 13		212			1.16 / 2.92
Togo	75	51.1 / 53.3	980	140 / 99	71 / 47	40 / 14	25 / 58	93	24	7	2.20 / 5.53
Asia	53	65.8 / 69.2	280 ⁷						66	61	
Eastern Asia (8)	34	69.9 / 74.9	55						82	80	
China	37	69.1 / 73.5	60	122 / 123	93 / 94	74 / 66	8 / 23	5	83	83	0.12 / 0.02
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	39	62.5 / 68.0	35					2	62	53	
Hong Kong SAR, China (9)	4	77.3 / 82.8		93 / 95	99	71 / 76	3 / 9	7	86	80	0.10 / 0.05
Japan	3	77.8 / 85.0	12 ¹⁰	101 / 101	100 / 100	103 / 104		4	59	53	0.03 / 0.01

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 final grade, M/F	Secondary enrolment (gross) M/F	% Illiterate (>15 years) M/F	Births per 1,000 women aged 15-19	Contraceptive prevalence Any method	Modern methods	HIV prevalence rate (%) (15-24) M/F
Mongolia	58	61.9 / 65.9	65	86 / 91	89 / 92	48 / 65		53	61	25	
Republic of Korea	7	71.8 / 79.1	20	94 / 95	98 / 98	102 / 102	1 / 3	3	81	67	0.02 / 0.00
South-eastern Asia	41	64.8 / 69.2	300						58	50	
Cambodia	73	53.6 / 58.6	590	123 / 104	42 / 36	31 / 17	20 / 41	97	13	7	2.36 / 3.51
Indonesia	40	65.3 / 69.3	470	115 / 110	82 / 84	55 / 48	8 / 17	53	57	55	0.03 / 0.03
Lao People's Democratic Republic	88	53.3 / 55.8	650	123 / 101	57 / 54	34 / 23	35 / 65	91	19	15	0.04 / 0.05
Malaysia	10	70.6 / 75.5	39	101 / 101	96 / 99	59 / 69	8 / 16	18	55	30	0.57 / 0.09
Myanmar	87	53.8 / 58.8	170	122 / 117		29 / 30	11 / 19	29	33	28	1.04 / 1.72
Philippines	29	68.0 / 72.0	240	115 / 113		77 / 78	4 / 5	33	46	28	0.03 / 0.06
Singapore	5	75.9 / 80.3	9	95 / 93		74 / 70	4 / 11	7	74	73	0.22 / 0.16
Thailand	21	67.9 / 73.8	44	98 / 96		38 / 37	3 / 6	51	72	70	1.18 / 2.32
Viet Nam	34	66.9 / 71.6	95	115 / 111		48 / 46	4 / 8	20	75	56	0.27 / 0.09
South Central Asia	69	62.7 / 64.1	410						48	41	
Afghanistan	161	43.0 / 43.5	820	64 / 32		32 / 12	47 / 77	111	2	2	
Bangladesh	67	60.6 / 60.8	600	77 / 66		25 / 13	47 / 69	125	54	43	0.01 / 0.01
Bhutan	54	62.0 / 64.5	500		69 / 74			57	19	19	
India	65	63.6 / 64.9	440	109 / 90	61 / 55	59 / 39	31 / 54	44	48	43	0.36 / 0.61
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	36	68.8 / 70.8	130	102 / 95	92 / 89	81 / 73	16 / 29	28	73	56	
Nepal	71	60.1 / 59.6	830	129 / 96	52 / 52	51 / 33	40 / 75	124	29	26	0.14 / 0.20
Pakistan	87	61.2 / 60.9	200	87 / 42		33 / 17	39 / 68	50	24	17	0.06 / 0.04
Sri Lanka	20	69.9 / 75.9	60	110 / 108	92 / 93	72 / 78	5 / 11	23	66	44	0.04 / 0.05
Western Asia	39	68.0 / 72.1	230						48	29	
Iraq	64	63.5 / 66.5	370	92 / 78		51 / 32	34 / 53	41	14	10	
Israel	6	77.1 / 81.0	8	96 / 96		89 / 87	2 / 6	17			0.06 / 0.06
Jordan	23	69.7 / 72.5	41	94 / 95	76 / 82		5 / 15	38	53	38	
Kuwait	11	74.9 / 79.0	25	78 / 77	94 / 97	64 / 66	15 / 19	28	50	47	
Lebanon	17	71.9 / 75.1	130	113 / 108		78 / 84	8 / 19	25	61	37	
Occupied Palestinian Territory	21	70.8 / 74.0			73 / 82			94			
Oman	23	70.2 / 73.2	120	78 / 74	94 / 93	68 / 66	19 / 37	89	24	18	
Saudi Arabia	21	71.1 / 73.7	23	77 / 75	87 / 89	65 / 57	15 / 32	48	32	29	
Syrian Arab Republic	22	70.6 / 73.1	200	106 / 96	89 / 89	45 / 40	11 / 38	38	36	28	
Turkey (11)	39	68.0 / 73.2	55	111 / 104	93 / 96	68 / 48	6 / 23	51	64	38	
United Arab Emirates	11	74.1 / 78.4	30	91 / 87	95 / 96	77 / 82	26 / 20	64	28	24	
Yemen	62	60.7 / 62.9	850	100 / 40		53 / 14	32 / 73	125	21	10	
Europe	9	69.6 / 77.9	28					21	70	55	
Eastern Europe	15	63.1 / 73.8	50						63	35	
Bulgaria	15	67.1 / 74.8	23	100 / 98	90 / 89	77 / 76	1 / 2	41	86	46	
Czech Republic	5	72.1 / 78.7	14	105 / 103	98 / 98	97 / 100		17	69	45	0.06 / 0.03
Hungary	9	67.8 / 76.1	23	104 / 102	93	96 / 99	1 / 1	21	77	68	0.08 / 0.02
Poland	9	69.8 / 78.0	12	97 / 95	95	98 / 97	0 / 0	16	49	19	
Romania	22	66.5 / 73.3	60	104 / 103	95	79 / 78	1 / 3	37	64	30	0.02 / 0.02
Slovakia	8	69.8 / 77.6	14	102 / 102	96 / 97	92 / 96		24	74	41	0.02 / 0.01
Northern Europe (12)	5	74.9 / 80.5	12					20	78	76	
Denmark	5	74.2 / 79.1	15	102 / 101	100 / 99	120 / 122		7	78	72	0.16 / 0.08
Estonia	10	65.8 / 76.4	80	95 / 93	96 / 97	100 / 108		27	70	56	
Finland	4	74.4 / 81.5	6	98 / 99	99 / 100	110 / 125		7	77	75	0.03 / 0.02
Ireland	6	74.4 / 79.6	9	105 / 104	99 / 100	113 / 122		16			0.06 / 0.05
Latvia	14	65.7 / 76.2	70	98 / 93	97	82 / 85	0 / 0	21	48	39	0.18 / 0.06
Lithuania	9	67.6 / 77.7	27	99 / 96	99 / 98	85 / 88	0 / 0	27	59	40	
Norway	5	76.0 / 81.9	9	100 / 100	100 / 100	121 / 116		10	74	69	0.06 / 0.03
Sweden	3	77.6 / 82.6	8	106 / 107	97 / 97	128 / 153		5	78	72	0.06 / 0.04
United Kingdom	5	75.7 / 80.7	10	115 / 116		120 / 139		24	82	82	0.09 / 0.05
Southern Europe (13)	7	74.4 / 80.8	12					11	67	45	
Albania	25	70.9 / 76.7	31	106 / 108	77 / 83	37 / 38	8 / 22	16			
Bosnia & Herzegovina	14	71.3 / 76.7	15					23			
Croatia	8	70.3 / 78.1	18	88 / 87	100 / 100	81 / 83	1 / 3	19			0.02 / 0.01
Greece	6	75.9 / 81.2	2	93 / 93	99 / 100	95 / 96	1 / 4	10			0.12 / 0.05
Italy	5	75.5 / 81.9	11	101 / 100	98 / 99	94 / 95	1 / 2	6	78	32	0.29 / 0.24
Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of)	16	71.4 / 75.8	17	100 / 98	87 / 89	64 / 62		26			
Portugal	6	72.6 / 79.6	12	131 / 124		106 / 116	5 / 10	17	66	33	0.57 / 0.25
Slovenia	6	72.3 / 79.6	17	98 / 98	100 / 100	90 / 93	0 / 0	8			0.03 / 0.01

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Spain	5	75.4 / 82.3	8	109 / 108	98 / 99	116 / 123	1 / 3	6	81	67	0.48 / 0.22
Yugoslavia	13	70.9 / 75.6	15	69 / 70		60 / 64		25	55	12	
Western Europe (14)	5	75.2 / 81.7	14					9	75	71	
Austria	5	75.4 / 81.5	11	100 / 100		105 / 102		12	51	47	0.19 / 0.10
Belgium	4	75.7 / 81.9	8	104 / 102		142 / 151		8	78	74	0.11 / 0.11
France	5	75.2 / 82.8	20	106 / 104	96	112 / 111		9	75	69	0.33 / 0.23
Germany	5	75.0 / 81.1	12	104 / 104	99 / 100	105 / 103		11	75	72	0.09 / 0.04
Netherlands	5	75.6 / 81.0	10	109 / 107		134 / 129		4	79	76	0.18 / 0.08
Switzerland	5	75.9 / 82.3	8					5	82	78	0.37 / 0.33
Latin America & Caribbean	32	67.2 / 73.6	190					71	69	60	
Caribbean (15)	35	65.4 / 70.9	400					68	59	56	
Cuba	7	74.8 / 78.7	24	108 / 104	100	76 / 85	3 / 3	65	70	67	0.06 / 0.02
Dominican Republic	36	64.4 / 70.1	110	94 / 94		47 / 61	16 / 16	93	64	59	2.58 / 2.78
Haiti	61	50.2 / 56.5	1,100	49 / 46		21 / 20	47 / 51	64	28	22	4.88 / 2.91
Jamaica	20	73.7 / 77.8	120	100 / 99		63 / 67	17 / 9	46	66	63	0.59 / 0.40
Puerto Rico	10	71.2 / 80.1	30				6 / 6	63	78	68	
Trinidad & Tobago	13	72.5 / 77.2	65	99 / 98		72 / 75	1 / 2	34	53	44	0.84 / 0.59
Central America	30	69.1 / 74.7	110					63	55		
Belize	30	73.0 / 75.9	140	123 / 119	57 / 58	47 / 52	6 / 7	79	47	42	2.17 / 0.88
Costa Rica	11	75.0 / 79.7	35	104 / 103	81 / 85	47 / 52	4 / 4	81	75	65	0.65 / 0.28
El Salvador	26	67.7 / 73.7	180	98 / 96	49 / 49	35 / 39	18 / 23	87	60	54	0.68 / 0.27
Guatemala	41	63.0 / 68.9	270	93 / 82	46 / 42	27 / 25	23 / 38	111	38	31	1.16 / 0.92
Honduras	33	63.2 / 69.1	220	110 / 112	54	29 / 37	25 / 25	103	50	41	1.40 / 1.66
Mexico	28	70.4 / 76.4	65	116 / 113	82 / 84	64 / 64	6 / 10	64	67	58	0.40 / 0.06
Nicaragua	36	67.2 / 71.9	250	100 / 102	51 / 55	52 / 62	33 / 29	138	60	57	0.22 / 0.06
Panama	19	72.6 / 77.3	100	108 / 104		60 / 65	7 / 9	75	58	54	1.65 / 1.36
South America (16)	33	66.7 / 73.6	200					70	73	63	
Argentina	20	70.6 / 77.7	85	114 / 113		73 / 81	3 / 3	61			0.86 / 0.29
Bolivia	56	61.9 / 65.3	550	99 / 90		40 / 34	8 / 20	75	48	25	0.13 / 0.03
Brazil	38	64.7 / 72.6	260		38		15 / 14	71	77	70	0.70 / 0.28
Chile	12	73.0 / 79.0	33	103 / 100	94 / 99	72 / 78	4 / 4	44			0.29 / 0.08
Colombia	26	69.2 / 75.3	120	113 / 112	70 / 76	64 / 69	8 / 8	80	77	64	0.44 / 0.10
Ecuador	41	68.3 / 73.5	210	134 / 119	84 / 86	50 / 50	7 / 10	66	66	52	0.37 / 0.08
Paraguay	37	68.6 / 73.1	170	112 / 109	71 / 74	46 / 48	5 / 8	75	57	48	0.13 / 0.04
Peru	37	67.3 / 72.4	240	125 / 121		72 / 67	5 / 14	53	64	41	0.39 / 0.17
Uruguay	13	71.6 / 78.9	50	109 / 108	94 / 97	75 / 90	3 / 2	70			0.41 / 0.21
Venezuela	19	70.9 / 76.7	43	90 / 93	49 / 64	33 / 46	7 / 7	95	49	38	0.65 / 0.15
Northern America (17)	7	74.7 / 80.5	11					46	76	71	
Canada	5	76.2 / 81.8	6	103 / 101		105 / 105		19	75	73	0.29 / 0.07
United States of America	7	74.6 / 80.4	12	102 / 101		98 / 97		49	76	71	0.50 / 0.23
Oceania	24	72.0 / 76.9	260 ⁷					39	65	61	
Australia-New Zealand	5	76.2 / 81.8	8 ¹⁰						76	72	
Australia (18)	5	76.4 / 82.0	6 ¹⁰	101 / 101		150 / 155		18	76	72	0.14 / 0.02
Melanesia (19)	52	59.5 / 61.9	310								
New Caledonia	7	72.5 / 77.7	10	127 / 123		95 / 106		31			
New Zealand	6	75.3 / 80.7	15 ¹⁰	101 / 101		110 / 116		31	75	72	0.05 / 0.02
Papua New Guinea	62	56.8 / 58.7	390	87 / 74	65 / 67	17 / 11	29 / 42	84	26	20	0.08 / 0.25
Vanuatu	29	67.5 / 70.5	32	101 / 94	89 / 85	23 / 18		54			
Countries with Economies in Transition of the Former USSR (20)											
Armenia	15	70.3 / 76.2	29	87 / 91	100	100 / 79	1 / 2	32			
Azerbaijan	29	68.7 / 75.5	37	108 / 105	93	73 / 81		26			
Belarus	12	62.8 / 74.4	33	100 / 96	98 / 98	91 / 95	0 / 1	29	50	42	0.40 / 0.19
Georgia	18	69.5 / 77.6	22	89 / 88	98	78 / 76		33	41	20	
Kazakhstan	42	59.6 / 70.7	80	97 / 98	92	82 / 91		45	66	53	0.07 / ..
Kyrgyzstan	37	64.8 / 72.3	80	105 / 103	97	75 / 83		29	60	49	
Republic of Moldova	20	62.8 / 70.3	65	98 / 97	93 / 97	79 / 82	0 / 2	43	74	50	0.28 / 0.11
Russian Federation	17	60.0 / 72.5	75	108 / 107	96 / 97	83 / 91	0 / 1	32	73	53	0.25 / 0.12
Tajikistan	53	65.2 / 70.8	120	96 / 94		83 / 74	0 / 1	24			
Turkmenistan	49	63.9 / 70.4	65					18			
Ukraine	15	62.7 / 73.5	45	87 / 86		88 / 94	0 / 0	39	68	38	1.29 / 0.79
Uzbekistan	37	66.8 / 72.5	60	79 / 76		100 / 88	6 / 15	51	56	51	

DEMOGRAPHIC, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	Total population (millions) (2001)	Projected population (millions) (2050)	Ave. pop. Growth rate (%) (2000-2005)	% urban (2000)	Urban growth rate (2000-2005)	Population/ha arable & perm. crop land	Total fertility rate (2000-2005)	% births with skilled attendants	GNI per capita PPP\$ (1999)	% central gov. expenditures Education	Health	External population assistance (US\$,000)	Under 5 mortality M/F	Per capita energy consumption	Access to safe water
World Total	6,134.1	9,322.3	1.2	47	2.0		2.68					(1,680,520)	79 / 79		
More developed regions (*)	1,193.9	1,181.1	0.2	76	0.5		1.50						10 / 9		
Less developed regions (+)	4,940.3	8,141.1	1.5	40	2.7		2.92	54					86 / 86		
Least developed countries (#)	675.0	1,829.5	2.5	26	4.5		5.24	30					154 / 147		
Africa (1)	812.6	2,000.4	2.3	38	3.7		4.97	43				468,618 ²¹	143 / 134		
Eastern Africa	256.7	691.1	2.4	26	4.6		5.83	34					168 / 155		
Burundi	6.5	20.2	3.0	9	5.9	5.3	6.80	24	570	3.5	0.6	1,601	207 / 188		
Eritrea	3.8	10.0	4.2	19	4.6	5.6	5.28	21	1,040	1.5	2.9	4,043	149 / 134		46
Ethiopia	64.5	186.5	2.4	18	5.0	4.7	6.75	10	620	3.9	1.7	22,209	190 / 175	284	24
Kenya	31.3	55.4	1.9	33	4.1	4.9	4.15	44	1,010	6.5	2.4	29,047	109 / 98	505	49
Madagascar	16.4	47.0	2.8	30	4.8	3.6	5.68	47	790	1.9	1.1	9,625	150 / 144		47
Malawi	11.6	31.1	2.2	25	7.3	4.1	6.34	55	570	5.0	2.8	22,148	224 / 223		57
Mauritius (2)	1.2	1.4	0.8	41	1.6	1.3	1.90	97	8,950	4.7	1.8	254	21 / 15		100
Mozambique	18.6	38.8	1.8	40	4.1	4.3	5.86	44	810		2.8	20,853	236 / 212	405	60
Rwanda	7.9	18.5	2.1	6	4.2	5.6	5.77	26	880		2.0	7,886	206 / 186		41
Somalia	9.2	40.9	4.2	28	5.2	6.3	7.25						193 / 178		
Uganda	24.0	101.5	3.2	14	5.7	2.4	7.10	38	1,160	2.4	1.9	43,324	167 / 151		50
United Republic of Tanzania	36.0	82.7	2.3	33	5.4	5.5	5.03	35	500		1.3	42,070	122 / 111	456	54
Zambia	10.6	29.3	2.1	40	2.6	1.2	5.66	47	720	2.1	3.6	17,636	143 / 144	630	64
Zimbabwe	12.9	23.5	1.7	35	2.9	2.2	4.50	84	2,690		2.9	21,891	112 / 104	861	85
Middle Africa (3)	98.2	340.6	3.0	35	4.3		6.33	41					155 / 139		
Angola	13.5	53.3	3.0	34	4.9	2.5	7.20		1,100		3.9	6,778	211 / 191	595	38
Cameroon	15.2	32.3	2.1	49	4.0	1.1	4.70	55	1,490		1.0	4,175	138 / 127	432	62
Central African Republic	3.8	8.2	1.6	41	3.0	1.3	4.92	46	1,150		2.0	1,211	172 / 141		60
Chad	8.1	27.7	3.1	24	4.2	1.6	6.65	15	840	1.7	2.3	2,602	207 / 190		27
Congo, Democratic Republic of (4)	52.5	203.5	3.3	30	4.5	4.0	6.70					1,006	136 / 120	284	45
Congo, Republic of	3.1	10.7	3.0	63	3.7	5.4	6.29		540	8.6	2.0	1,244	136 / 108	433	51
Gabon	1.3	3.2	2.5	81	3.1	1.0	5.40		5,280	3.2	2.1	555	139 / 125	1,413	70
Northern Africa (5)	177.4	303.6	1.8	51	2.9		3.13	68				68,729 ²²	68 / 63		
Algeria	30.8	51.2	1.8	60	3.2	0.9	2.79	77	4,840	5.3	2.6	852	50 / 44	898	94
Egypt	69.1	113.8	1.7	45	2.3	7.6	2.88	61	3,460	4.9	1.8	35,510	49 / 49	679	95
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	5.4	10.0	2.2	88	2.6	0.2	3.31	94					28 / 28	2,343	72
Morocco	30.4	50.4	1.8	56	2.8	1.1	3.03	40	3,320	5.2	1.2	22,489	58 / 46	336	82
Sudan	31.8	63.5	2.3	36	4.5	1.1	4.47	86		0.9	0.7	4,081	126 / 118	526	75
Tunisia	9.6	14.1	1.1	66	2.3	0.5	2.10	81	5,700	8.1	2.2	2,636	32 / 29	812	
Southern Africa	50.1	56.9	0.8	48	1.5		3.03	81					115 / 104		
Botswana	1.6	2.1	0.5	50	2.2	2.0	3.94	87	6,540	10.1	2.5	1,590	146 / 137		
Lesotho	2.1	2.5	0.7	28	4.6	2.4	4.45	50	2,350	6.4	3.4	984	182 / 180		91
Namibia	1.8	3.7	1.7	31	2.8	1.0	4.87	68	5,580	8.7	4.1	2,498	123 / 118		77
South Africa	43.8	47.3	0.8	50	1.3	0.4	2.85	84	8,710	7.8	3.3	21,286	107 / 95	2,681	86
Western Africa (6)	230.3	608.1	2.7	40	4.2		5.57	34					148 / 144		
Benin	6.4	18.1	2.8	42	4.4	1.7	5.68	60	920	3.2	1.6	6,469	141 / 123	377	63
Burkina Faso	11.9	46.3	3.0	19	5.6	3.0	6.80	31	960	1.5	1.4	9,078	151 / 141		
Côte d'Ivoire	16.3	32.2	2.1	46	3.4	1.0	4.64	47	1,540	5.4	1.2	5,874	144 / 131		77
Ghana	19.7	40.1	2.2	38	4.2	2.0	4.22	44	1,850	4.3	1.8	17,551	106 / 93	396	64
Guinea	8.3	20.7	1.5	33	4.5	4.2	5.83	35	1,870	1.9	2.2	5,325	188 / 191		48
Guinea-Bissau	1.2	3.3	2.4	24	4.0	2.8	5.99	25	630		1.1	1,272	219 / 196		49
Liberia	3.1	14.4	5.5	45	4.9	4.7	6.80					994	118 / 106		
Mali	11.7	41.7	2.9	30	4.6	1.9	7.00	24	740	2.3	5.1	14,660	240 / 232		65
Mauritania	2.7	8.5	3.0	58	4.3	2.7	6.00	40	1,550	4.8	1.4	1,045	163 / 150		37
Niger	11.2	51.9	3.6	21	5.5	1.8	8.00	18	740	2.4	1.2	8,814	207 / 213		59
Nigeria	116.9	278.8	2.6	44	4.1	1.2	5.42	31	770	0.8	0.8	21,698	130 / 130	716	57
Senegal	9.7	22.7	2.5	47	4.0	3.0	5.11	47	1,400	3.8	2.6	14,762	107 / 102	312	78
Sierra Leone	4.6	14.4	4.5	37	4.0	5.4	6.50		440		0.9	1,579	266 / 242		28
Togo	4.7	11.8	2.6	33	4.2	1.2	5.36	51	1,380	4.5	1.3	2,964	132 / 116		54
Asia	3,720.7	5,428.2	1.3	37	2.5		2.54	53				405,287	68 / 73		
Eastern Asia (8)	1,491.8	1,665.2	0.7	39	1.9		1.76	68					35 / 42		
China	1,285.0	1,462.1	0.7	32	2.3	6.3	1.80	67	3,550	2.4	2.0	6,693	38 / 45	830	75
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	22.4	28.0	0.7	60	1.6	3.7	2.07					676	52 / 48		100
Hong Kong SAR, China (9)	7.0	9.6	1.2	100	1.1	5.7	1.17		22,570	2.8	2.1		5 / 5	2,497	
Japan	127.3	109.2	0.1	79	0.3	1.2	1.33	100	25,170	3.9	5.9	88,879 ²³	5 / 4	4,035	
Mongolia	2.6	4.1	1.1	64	2.3	0.5	2.32	93	1,610	5.6	4.3	3,229	88 / 83		60
Republic of Korea	47.1	51.6	0.7	82	1.4	2.4	1.51	98	15,530	3.8	2.3	203	10 / 9	3,519	92

DEMOGRAPHIC, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	Total population (millions) (2001)	Projected population (millions) (2050)	Ave. pop. Growth rate (%) (2000-2005)	% urban (2000)	Urban growth rate (2000-2005)	Population/ha arable & perm. crop land	Total fertility rate (2000-2005)	% births with skilled attendants	GNI per capita PPP\$ (1999)	% central gov't. expenditures Education	Health	External population assistance (US\$,000)	Under 5 mortality M/F	Per capita energy consumption	Access to safe water
South-eastern Asia	529.8	800.3	1.4	37	3.2		2.52	60					60 / 48		
Cambodia	13.4	29.9	2.4	16	4.2	2.0	4.77	33	1,350	3.0	0.6	21,806	110 / 98		30
Indonesia	214.8	311.3	1.2	41	3.6	3.0	2.27	56	2,660	1.6	0.7	32,848	55 / 43	604	76
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5.4	11.4	2.3	24	4.9	4.7	4.80	14	1,430	2.1	1.2	3,542	144 / 137		90
Malaysia	22.6	37.8	1.7	57	2.8	0.5	2.90	96	7,640	5.1	1.4	251	15 / 11	1,967	
Myanmar	48.4	68.5	1.2	28	2.9	3.1	2.80	56		[1.2]	0.2	2,424	141 / 124	307	68
Philippines	77.1	128.4	1.9	59	3.1	3.0	3.24	56	3,990	3.4	1.7	46,625	40 / 30	526	87
Singapore	4.1	4.6	1.7	100	1.0	6.0	1.45	100	22,310	2.7	1.2	0	6 / 6	6,285	100
Thailand	63.6	82.5	1.1	22	2.7	1.5	2.00		5,950	5.0	1.9	4,249	32 / 19	1,153	80
Viet Nam	79.2	123.8	1.3	20	2.2	7.3	2.25	77	1,860	3.0	0.8	20,616	52 / 37	440	56
South Central Asia	1,506.7	2,538.8	1.7	31	3.0		3.25	40					89 / 100		
Afghanistan	22.5	72.3	3.7	22	6.9	1.8	6.80					813	278 / 281		13
Bangladesh	140.4	265.4	2.1	25	4.0	8.6	3.56	13	1,530	2.2	1.7	87,699	88 / 97	159	97
Bhutan	2.1	5.6	2.6	7	6.0	11.8	5.10	15	1,260			924	82 / 78		62
India	1,025.1	1,572.1	1.5	28	2.8	3.2	2.97	43	2,230	3.2	0.8	58,134	79 / 92	486	88
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	71.4	121.4	1.4	62	1.8	1.0	2.76	86	5,520	3.9	1.7	2,127	40 / 45	1,649	95
Nepal	23.6	52.4	2.3	12	5.1	7.2	4.48	9	1,280	3.1	1.3	22,051	91 / 106	343	81
Pakistan	145.0	344.2	2.5	37	4.1	3.5	5.08	18	1,860	2.5	0.9	28,561	121 / 135	440	88
Sri Lanka	19.1	23.1	0.9	24	2.8	4.6	2.09	94	3,230	3.5	1.4	3,942	30 / 16	389	83
Western Asia	192.4	423.9	2.1	70	2.8		3.57	71				35,060	53 / 47		
Iraq	23.6	53.6	2.7	77	3.3	0.4	4.77	54			3.8	1,004	79 / 76	1,342	85
Israel	6.2	10.1	2.0	91	1.8	0.4	2.70		18,070	7.7	6.0	21	9 / 9	3,165	
Jordan	5.1	11.7	2.8	74	3.5	1.5	4.31	97	3,880	7.1	5.3	10,911	29 / 27	1,063	96
Kuwait	2.0	4.0	2.6	98	2.3	2.6	2.66	98		[5.0]	2.9	341	13 / 13	7,823	
Lebanon	3.6	5.0	1.6	90	1.7	0.4	2.18	98		2.7	2.2	1,134	22 / 17	1,256	100
Occupied Palestinian Territory	3.3	11.8	3.6	95	4.1		5.60	95				2,101	27 / 21		
Oman	2.6	8.8	3.3	84	4.4	14.2	5.46	91		[4.5]	2.9		29 / 25	3,165	39
Saudi Arabia	21.0	59.7	3.1	86	3.4	0.6	5.54	91	11,050	7.5	6.4		26 / 23	5,244	95
Syrian Arab Republic	16.6	36.3	2.5	55	3.3	0.8	3.65	76	3,450	4.0	0.8	3,463	28 / 25	1,133	80
Turkey (11)	67.6	98.8	1.3	75	2.6	0.8	2.30	81	6,440	2.2	2.9	8,235	56 / 42	1,144	83
United Arab Emirates	2.7	3.7	1.7	86	2.0	1.5	2.86	99		[1.8]	0.8	7	16 / 14	10,035	
Yemen	19.1	102.4	4.1	25	4.7	5.5	7.60	22	730	7.8	4.8	7,830	87 / 83	201	69
Europe	726.3	603.3	-0.2	75	0.3		1.34						13 / 10		
Eastern Europe	302.6	222.7	-0.5	71	0.2		1.17					26,859 ^{22,24}	21 / 16		
Bulgaria	7.9	4.5	-1.0	70	-0.1	0.2	1.10		5,070	3.4	3.8	361	22 / 16	2,418	100
Czech Republic	10.3	8.4	-0.1	75	0.0	0.3	1.16		12,840	5.3	7.0		7 / 7	3,986	
Hungary	9.9	7.5	-0.5	64	-0.0	0.3	1.20		11,050	4.8	5.2		12 / 10	2,497	99
Poland	38.6	33.4	-0.1	66	0.7	0.6	1.26		8,390	7.4	4.5	187	11 / 10	2,494	
Romania	22.4	18.1	-0.3	56	0.2	0.4	1.32		5,970	3.7	2.6	1,986	29 / 25	1,760	58
Slovakia	5.4	4.7	0.1	57	0.5	0.3	1.28		10,430	4.8	5.7		10 / 10	3,136	100
Northern Europe (12)	95.2	92.8	0.1	84	0.3		1.57						7 / 6		
Denmark	5.3	5.1	0.2	85	0.2	0.1	1.65	100	25,600	8.3	6.7	(60,114)	7 / 6	3,925	100
Estonia	1.4	0.8	-1.1	69	-1.0	0.1	1.20		8,190	7.7	5.5	38	14 / 10	3,335	
Finland	5.2	4.7	0.1	67	0.9	0.2	1.55	100	22,600	7.6	5.2	(23,114)	5 / 4	6,493	100
Ireland	3.8	5.4	1.0	59	1.2	0.3	2.02	99	22,460	6.9	4.5		8 / 8	3,570	
Latvia	2.4	1.7	-0.6	69	-1.0	0.2	1.10	95	6,220	6.6	4.3	285	19 / 15	1,746	
Lithuania	3.7	3.0	-0.2	68	-0.1	0.2	1.20	95	6,490	5.9	4.8	42	14 / 10	2,524	
Norway	4.5	4.9	0.4	76	0.9	0.3	1.70	100	28,140	7.6	7.4	(71,394)	6 / 5	5,736	100
Sweden	8.8	7.8	-0.1	83	0.3	0.1	1.29	100	22,150	8.3	6.7	(78,270)	5 / 4	5,928	100
United Kingdom	59.5	58.9	0.2	90	0.2	0.2	1.61	98	22,220	5.5	5.9	(125,934)	7 / 6	3,930	100
Southern Europe (13)	145.1	116.9	0.0	66	0.4		1.29						10 / 9		
Albania	3.1	3.9	0.6	42	2.0	2.2	2.27		3,240	3.7	3.5	2,515	37 / 31	284	
Bosnia & Herzegovina	4.1	3.5	1.1	43	2.3	0.3	1.30					736	17 / 14	517	
Croatia	4.7	4.2	0.0	58	0.6	0.3	1.70		7,260	5.3	8.1		10 / 8	1,808	
Greece	10.6	9.0	0.0	60	0.4	0.4	1.24		15,800	3.0	4.7		8 / 7	2,565	
Italy	57.5	43.0	-0.1	67	0.1	0.3	1.20		22,000	4.9	5.6	(6,385)	7 / 6	2,916	
Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of)	2.0	1.9	0.3	62	1.3	0.5	1.48		4,590	5.3	5.5		19 / 18		
Portugal	10.0	9.0	0.1	64	1.7	0.6	1.45		15,860	5.9	5.2	(1,244)	9 / 8	2,192	
Slovenia	2.0	1.5	-0.1	50	0.3	0.2	1.14		16,050	5.8	6.6		8 / 7	3,354	100
Spain	39.9	31.3	0.0	78	0.2	0.2	1.13		17,850	5.1	5.4	(4,320)	7 / 6	2,865	
Yugoslavia	10.5	9.0	-0.1	52	0.6	0.6	1.55					75	17 / 14		

DEMOGRAPHIC, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	Total population (millions) (2001)	Projected population (millions) (2050)	Ave. pop. Growth rate (%) (2000-2005)	% urban (2000)	Urban growth rate (2000-2005)	Population/ha arable & perm. crop land	Total fertility rate (2000-2005)	% births with skilled attendants	GNI per capita PPP\$ (1999)	% central gov. expenditures Education	Health	External population assistance (US\$,000)	Under 5 mortality M/F	Per capita energy consumption	Access to safe water
Western Europe (14)	183.4	170.9	0.1	83	0.4		1.50						6 / 6		
Austria	8.1	6.5	-0.1	65	0.5	0.3	1.24	100	24,600	5.5	6.0	(1,784)	6 / 5	3,567	100
Belgium	10.3	9.6	0.1	97	0.1	0.3 ²⁵	1.48	100	25,710	3.1	7.9	(10,148)	6 / 6	5,719	
France	59.5	61.8	0.4	76	0.6	0.1	1.80	99	23,020	6.0	7.3	(16,500)	6 / 6	4,378	
Germany	82.0	70.8	0.0	88	0.2	0.2	1.29	100	23,510	4.8	7.9	(124,806) ²⁶	6 / 6	4,199	
Netherlands	15.9	15.8	0.3	89	0.3	0.6	1.50	100	24,410	5.0	6.0	(119,230)	7 / 6	4,740	100
Switzerland	7.2	5.6	-0.1	68	0.6	1.1	1.38	99	28,760	5.1	7.6	(17,818)	7 / 5	3,742	100
Latin America & Caribbean	526.5	805.6	1.4	75	1.9		2.50	83				237,075	45 / 36		
Caribbean (15)	38.3	49.8	1.0	63	1.6		2.41	69					60 / 50		
Cuba	11.2	10.8	0.3	75	0.5	0.4	1.55	100		[6.7]	8.2	782	12 / 8	1,066	95
Dominican Republic	8.5	12.0	1.5	65	2.3	1.0	2.71	99	5,210	2.5	1.9	7,061	57 / 47	676	79
Haiti	8.3	14.0	1.6	36	3.4	5.6	3.98	21	1,470	1.4	20,144		111 / 96	271	46
Jamaica	2.6	3.8	0.9	56	1.7	2.0	2.37	95	3,390	8.1	3.2	5,588	28 / 21	1,575	71
Puerto Rico	4.0	4.8	0.9	75	1.2	1.6	1.90						14 / 11		
Trinidad & Tobago	1.3	1.4	0.5	74	1.1	1.0	1.53		7,690	4.1	2.5	175	17 / 12	6,964	86
Central America	137.5	220.2	1.6	67	2.0		2.76	79					41 / 34		
Belize	0.2	0.4	1.9	54	3.4	0.8	2.89	77	4,750			112	39 / 38		76
Costa Rica	4.1	7.2	2.0	48	2.6	1.7	2.67	98	7,880	6.4	5.2	239	15 / 11	789	98
El Salvador	6.4	10.9	1.8	47	2.7	2.6	2.88	90	4,260	2.6	2.6	7,045	38 / 31	640	74
Guatemala	11.7	26.6	2.6	40	3.4	2.9	4.41	41	3,630	1.6	2.1	9,980	58 / 51	579	92
Honduras	6.6	12.8	2.3	53	4.2	1.1	3.72	55	2,270	4.0	3.9	8,118	55 / 44	542	90
Mexico	100.4	146.7	1.4	74	1.7	0.9	2.49	86	8,070	5.5	2.8	28,948	37 / 31	1,552	86
Nicaragua	5.2	11.5	2.6	56	3.4	0.4	3.82	65	2,060	4.4	8.3	15,974	50 / 40	553	79
Panama	2.9	4.3	1.4	56	2.0	1.0	2.42	90	5,450	5.6	4.9	382	26 / 22	862	87
South America (16)	350.7	535.5	1.4	80	1.9		2.41	87					45 / 35		
Argentina	37.5	54.5	1.2	90	1.5	0.1	2.44	98	11,940	3.5	4.9	1,239	26 / 21	1,726	79
Bolivia	8.5	17.0	2.2	63	3.0	1.6	3.92	59	2,300	5.0	4.1	28,818	80 / 70	581	79
Brazil	172.6	247.2	1.2	81	1.8	0.4	2.15	92	6,840	5.2	2.9	17,684	50 / 38	1,055	87
Chile	15.4	22.2	1.2	86	1.5	1.0	2.35	100	8,410	3.5	2.7	1,091	15 / 12	1,594	94
Colombia	42.8	70.9	1.6	74	2.2	2.2	2.62	85	5,580	4.0	5.2	2,297	35 / 30	753	91
Ecuador	12.9	21.2	1.7	65	3.0	1.2	2.76	71	2,820	3.9	1.7	7,640	60 / 49	737	71
Paraguay	5.6	12.6	2.5	56	3.6	1.0	3.84	71	4,380	3.7	1.7	3,392	51 / 39	819	79
Peru	26.1	42.1	1.6	73	2.1	1.9	2.64	56	4,480	2.8	2.4	28,296	61 / 50	581	77
Uruguay	3.4	4.2	0.7	91	0.9	0.3	2.30	100	8,750	3.4	1.9	832	18 / 13	910	98
Venezuela	24.6	42.2	1.8	87	2.1	0.7	2.72	95	5,420	6.1	2.6	619	25 / 20	2,433	84
Northern America (17)	317.1	437.6	0.9	77	1.0		1.90						8 / 8		
Canada	31.0	40.4	0.8	77	1.1	0.0	1.58	100	25,440	7.1	6.3	(38,568)	7 / 6	7,747	100
United States of America	285.9	397.1	0.9	77	1.0	0.0	1.93	99	31,910	5.5	5.8	(619,729)	8 / 8	7,937	100
Oceania	30.9	47.2	1.2	70	1.2		2.39						32 / 33		
Australia-New Zealand	23.1	30.9	0.9	85	1.0		1.79						7 / 6		
Australia (18)	19.3	26.5	1.0	85	0.9	0.0	1.75	100	23,850	5.5	5.9	(44,562)	7 / 6	5,600	100
Melanesia (19)	6.6	14.2	2.2	24	3.7		4.14						68 / 74		
New Caledonia	0.2	0.4	1.9	77	2.8		2.47		21,130				9 / 10		
New Zealand	3.8	4.4	0.7	86	1.0	0.1	1.97	95	17,630	7.5	6.2	(2,316)	8 / 7	4,525	
Papua New Guinea	4.9	11.0	2.2	17	4.0	5.4	4.32	53	2,260		2.5	6,312	81 / 88		42
Vanuatu	0.2	0.5	2.5	20	4.0		4.26	87	2,880			32	32 / 39		88
Countries with Economies in Transition of the Former USSR (20)															
Armenia	3.8	3.2	0.1	70	0.8	0.9	1.10	97	2,360	1.9	3.1	3,164	19 / 17	511	
Azerbaijan	8.1	8.9	0.6	57	1.5	1.1	1.51	100	2,450	3.3	1.2	1,160	41 / 38	1,564	
Belarus	10.1	8.3	-0.4	71	0.3	0.2	1.20		6,880	6.0	4.9	125	18 / 13	2,614	100
Georgia	5.2	3.2	-0.5	61	0.8	1.0	1.39	95	2,540	4.2	0.5	205	25 / 18	464	
Kazakhstan	16.1	15.3	-0.4	56	0.2	0.1	1.95	98	4,790	3.7	3.5	2,418	62 / 42	2,590	91
Kyrgyzstan	5.0	7.5	1.2	33	0.9	0.9	2.34	98	2,420	4.6	2.9	1,324	50 / 42	609	77
Republic of Moldova	4.3	3.6	-0.3	46	0.3	0.5	1.40		2,100	8.3	6.4	1,126	28 / 22	943	100
Russian Federation	144.7	104.3	-0.6	78	0.2	0.1	1.14		6,990	4.3	4.6	2,927	24 / 18	3,963	99
Tajikistan	6.1	9.8	0.7	28	1.3	2.4	2.87	79		2.4	5.2	568	82 / 70	532	
Turkmenistan	4.8	8.4	1.9	45	2.1	0.9	3.17	96	3,340		4.1	730	74 / 61	2,357	
Ukraine	49.1	30.0	-0.9	68	-0.1	0.3	1.10		3,360	6.7	3.6	4,140	22 / 16	2,842	
Uzbekistan	25.3	40.5	1.4	37	1.6	1.4	2.29	98	2,230	7.8	3.4	2,350	56 / 48	1,930	85

SELECTED INDICATORS FOR LESS POPULOUS COUNTRIES/TERRITORIES

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	Secondary enrolment (gross) M/F	Births per 1,000 women aged 15-19	Contraceptive prevalence Any method Modern methods		HIV prevalence rate (%) (15-24) M/F
Bahamas	17	65.2 / 73.9	10	97 / 97	90 / 90	61	62	60	3.85 / 2.67
Bahrain	14	72.1 / 76.3	38	105 / 106	91 / 98	18	62	31	
Barbados	11	74.5 / 79.5	33	90 / 90		43	55	53	1.21 / 0.84
Brunei Darussalam	9	74.2 / 78.9	22	109 / 104	72 / 82	30			
Cape Verde	50	67.0 / 72.8	190	150 / 147	54 / 56	72	53	46	
Comoros	67	59.4 / 62.2	570	84 / 69	24 / 19	77	21	11	
Cyprus	8	76.0 / 80.5		100 / 100	95 / 99	10			0.10 / 0.07
Djibouti	117	39.4 / 41.6	520	44 / 33	17 / 12	65			8.80 / 13.92
East Timor	121	49.2 / 50.9	850			27			
Equatorial Guinea	99	50.4 / 53.6	1,400			192			0.27 / 0.55
Fiji	17	68.1 / 71.5	20	128 / 128	64 / 65	54	41	35	
French Polynesia	9	70.7 / 75.8	20	118 / 113	69 / 86	58			
Gambia	115	45.7 / 48.5	1,100	87 / 67	30 / 19	139	12	7	0.86 / 2.17
Guadaloupe	7	74.8 / 81.7	5			18	44	31	
Guam	10	72.4 / 77.0	12			109			
Guyana	52	58.0 / 66.9	150	97 / 96	71 / 76	64	31	28	3.87 / 2.30
Iceland	5	77.1 / 81.8	16	98 / 98	109 / 108	18			0.10 / 0.06
Luxembourg	6	74.6 / 80.9		87 / 94	85 / 90	9			
Maldives	37	68.3 / 67.0	390	130 / 127	67 / 71	53			
Malta	7	75.9 / 81.0		108 / 107	86 / 82	12			
Martinique	7	75.8 / 82.3	4			27	51	38	
Micronesia (27)	19	71.0 / 75.5				78			
Netherlands Antilles	13	73.3 / 79.2	20			45			
Polynesia (28)	17	69.2 / 74.8	33			53			
Qatar	11	69.4 / 72.1	41	87 / 86	80 / 79	36	43	32	
Reunion	8	70.6 / 79.1	39			20	67	62	
Samoa	26	66.9 / 73.5	15	101 / 100	59 / 66	46			
Solomon Islands	21	67.9 / 70.7	60	103 / 89	21 / 14	87			
Suriname	26	68.5 / 73.7	230			16			1.33 / 0.79
Swaziland	92	38.1 / 38.1	370	120 / 114	55 / 54	81	20	17	13.03 / 28.53

Demographic, Social and Economic Indicators

	Total population (thousands) 2001	Projected population (thousands) 2050	% urban (2000)	Urban growth rate (2000-2005)	Population/ ha arable & perm. crop land	Total fertility rate (2000-2005)	% births with skilled attendants	GNI per capita PPPS (1999)	Under 5 mortality M/F
Bahamas	308	449	88.5	1.9	1.1	2.31	100	15,500	26 / 20
Bahrain	652	1,008	92.2	1.8	1.2	2.28	98		22 / 15
Barbados	268	263	50.0	1.5	0.8	1.50	100	14,010	13 / 11
Brunei Darussalam	335	565	72.2	2.4	0.4	2.53	98		10 / 10
Cape Verde	437	807	62.2	4.0	2.4	3.24	54	4,450	60 / 53
Comoros	727	1,900	33.2	4.4	4.2	4.96	52	1,430	96 / 87
Cyprus	790	910	56.8	1.7	0.5	1.92	100	19,080	8 / 8
Djibouti	644	1,068	83.3	2.4		5.77			210 / 194
East Timor	750	1,410	7.5	2.2	8.8	3.85			182 / 174
Equatorial Guinea	470	1,378	48.2	4.5	1.3	5.89	5	3,910	167 / 153
Fiji	823	916	49.4	2.9	1.1	2.98	100	4,780	20 / 24
French Polynesia	237	372	52.7	1.6		2.47		22,200	11 / 11
Gambia	1,337	2,605	32.5	4.5	4.9	4.79	44	1,550	205 / 185
Guadaloupe	431	479	99.7	1.2	0.7	2.02			11 / 8
Guam	158	307	39.2	2.5		3.95			13 / 10
Guyana	763	504	38.2	2.3	0.3	2.31	95	3,330	80 / 60
Iceland	281	333	92.5	1.0	4.0	1.90		27,210	7 / 5
Luxembourg	442	715	91.5	1.1	0.3 ²⁵	1.76		41,230	7 / 7
Maldives	300	868	26.1	3.5	26.3	5.37	90		38 / 56
Malta	392	400	90.5	0.9	0.6	1.77			9 / 8
Martinique	386	413	94.9	0.9	0.8	1.70			9 / 8
Micronesia (27)	528	1,080	45.1	3.4		4.11			24 / 23
Netherlands Antilles	217	259	70.4	1.4	0.1	2.09			17 / 11
Polynesia (28)	613	958	40.3	2.3		3.01	76		22 / 20
Qatar	575	831	92.5	1.7	0.5	3.34	98		16 / 11
Reunion	732	1,002	70.9	1.9	0.7	2.14			12 / 10
Samoa	159	223	21.5	2.8		4.24	76	4,070	34 / 29
Solomon Islands	463	1,458	19.7	5.6	5.1	5.26	85	2,050	31 / 30
Suriname	419	418	74.2	1.3	1.2	2.05		3,780	35 / 23
Swaziland	938	1,391	26.4	4.0	1.9	4.44	56	4,380	178 / 163

NOTES FOR INDICATORS

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) Regional averages and totals exclude Japan and Australia-New Zealand.
- (8) Including Macau.
- (9) On 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
- (10) This entry is included in the more developed regions aggregate but not in the estimate for the geographical region.
- (11) Turkey is included in Western Asia for geographical reasons. Other classifications include this country in Europe.
- (12) Including Channel Islands, Faeroe Islands and Isle of Man.
- (13) Including Andorra, Gibraltar, Holy See and San Marino.

- (14) Including Liechtenstein and Monaco.
- (15) 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.
- (16) Including Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and French Guiana.
- (17) Including Bermuda, Greenland, and St. Pierre and Miquelon.
- (18) Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.
- (19) Including New Caledonia and Vanuatu.
- (20) 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. Regional total, excluding subregion reported separately below.
- (21) Regional total, excluding subregion reported separately below.
- (22) These subregions are included in the UNFPA Arab States and Europe region.
- (23) Estimates based on previous years' reports. Updated data are expected.
- (24) Total for Eastern Europe includes some South European Balkan States and Northern European Baltic States.
- (25) This figure includes Belgium and Luxembourg.
- (26) More recent reports suggest this figure might have been higher. Future publications will reflect the evaluation of this information.
- (27) Comprising Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Northern Mariana Islands, Pacific Islands (Palau) and Wake Island.
- (28) 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. This year we have added indicators of HIV/AIDS prevalence among young people, reflecting the heightened global priority to stemming the pandemic. Several changes have been made in other indicators, as noted below. 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. 2001. *World Population Prospects: The 2000 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: Kenneth Hill, Carla AbouZahr, & Tessa Wardlaw. "Estimates of Maternal Mortality for 1995." *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 79(3): 182-193. Geneva: World Health Organization. These are consensus estimates of WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA. 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 regularly reviewed by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, academic institutions and other agencies and are revised where necessary, as part of the ongoing process of improving maternal mortality data. Because of changes in methods, prior estimates for 1990 levels may not be strictly comparable with these estimates.

INDICATORS OF EDUCATION

Male and female gross primary enrolment ratios, male and female gross secondary enrolment ratios. Source: Spreadsheets provided by UNESCO; *1999 UNESCO Statistical Yearbook* and *World Education Report 2000*. 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 from February 2000 assessment, to be 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 final grade of primary education. Source: Spreadsheets provided by UNESCO; data are published in the *World Education Report* series. Paris: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. This year we report the proportion reaching the final grade, rather than the proportion reaching grade 5. Data are most recent within the years 1980-1998. For countries with only one figure, sex disaggregation was unavailable.

INDICATORS OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Contraceptive knowledge. Previously reported indicators on knowledge of contraceptive methods and sources have been dropped since most countries have reached high levels. Process indicators relating to availability of a range of methods will be reported in the future when databases are improved.

Births per 1,000 women aged 15-19. Source: United Nations Population Division. 2001. *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision* (Data diskettes, "Demographic Indicators 1950-2050"); and United Nations Population Division. 2000. *Age Patterns of Fertility: The 2000 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. 2001. Database on Contraceptive Use (updated March 2001). 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; nearly two thirds of the database), in the timing of the surveys, and in the details of the questions. All of the data were collected in 1972 or later.

The most recent survey data available are cited; 80 per cent of the data refer to the period 1990-2000.

HIV prevalence rate, M/F, 15-24. Source: UNAIDS. 2000. Country HIV/AIDS information spreadsheet on UNAIDS website. These data derive from surveillance system reports and model estimates. Data provided for men and women aged 15-24 are, respectively, averages of High and Low Estimates for each country. The reference year is 1999. Male-female differences reflect physiological and social vulnerability to the illness and are affected by age differences between sexual partners.

DEMOGRAPHIC, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Total population 2001, projected population 2050, average annual population growth rate for 2000-2005. Source: United Nations Population Division. 2001. *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision* (Data diskettes, "Demographic Indicators 1950-2050"); and United Nations Population Division. 2001. *Annual Populations 1950-2050: The 2000 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. 2000. *World Urbanization Prospects: The 1999 Revision* (Data sets POP/DB/WUP/Rev.1999/1/F4 and F6.) 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 2000-2005.

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 1998.

Total fertility rate (period: 2000-2005). Source: United Nations Population Division. 2000. *World Population Prospects: The 2000 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.

Births with skilled attendants. Source: World Health Organization; updated information provided by WHO. Data for less developed countries/regions from WHO, in AbouZahr, C., and T. Wardlaw. 2001. "Maternal Mortality at the End of the Decade: What Signs of Progress?" (Forthcoming in *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*.) Data for more developed countries from Population Action International. 2001. *A World of Difference: Sexual and Reproductive Health & Risks* (wallchart). 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 complications as well as normal deliveries". Data for more developed countries reflect their higher levels of skilled delivery attendance. Because of assumptions of full coverage, data (and coverage) deficits of marginalized populations and the impacts of chance and transport delays may not be fully

reflected in official statistics. Data estimates are the most recent available.

Gross national income per capita. Source: 1999 figures from: The World Bank. 2001. *World Development Indicators 2001*. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank. This indicator (formerly referred to as gross national product [GNP] per capita) 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 (GDP) 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. 2001. *World Development Indicators 2001*. 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 presented as shares of GDP (except figures in brackets which are per cent of GNI) rather than as per capita PPP dollar amounts (as in prior reports). On-going methodological work must be completed before such conversions are justified. Great caution is also advised about cross-country comparisons because of varying costs of inputs in different settings and sectors. Data refer to the most recent estimates 1990-1999.

External assistance for population. Source: UNFPA. 2000. *Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 1998*. New York: UNFPA. This figure provides the amount of external assistance expended in 1998 for population activities in each country. External funds are disbursed through multilate-

ral and bilateral assistance agencies and by non-governmental organizations. 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. 2001. *World Population Prospects: The 2000 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 2000-2005.

Per capita energy consumption. Source: The World Bank. 2001. *World Development Indicators 2001*. 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 1998.

Access to safe water. Source: WHO/UNICEF. 2001. *Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000 Report* (available on the UNICEF website). 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 estimates for the year 2000.

THE STATE OF WORLD POPULATION 2001

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