

WORLD		23	9	1.4	49	6,883	8,054	57	2.9	31	7	66	64	68	45	
MORE DEVELOPED		11	10	0.1	583	1,216	1,241	8	1.5	19	14	75	71	79	75	
LESS DEVELOPED	PRB	26	9	1.7	40	5,667	6,813	62	3.2	34	5	64	62	66	37	
LESS DEVELOPED	3,546	29	9	2.0	35	4,272	5,251	68	3.8	37	4	61	60	63	40	
AFRICA	7,111	14	14	2.5	28	979	1,290	18	5.4	43	3	52	51	54	30	
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	630	42	16	2.6	27	809	1,086	94	5.8	45	3	49	48	50	25	
NORTHERN AFRICA				2.0	34	106	124	51	5		4	64	63	66	46	
EASTERN AFRICA	2			1.9	24	9	10	86			3	52	51	53	24	
SOUTHERN AFRICA	235	42	18	2.4	29	295	387	105	6.0	46	3					
SOUTHERN AFRICA	49	28	12	1.7	42	54	57	55	3.5	35	5					
CENTRAL AMERICA	303	14	8				374	7	2.0	21	13					
CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	512	24	6				709	35	2.9	33	5					
CENTRAL AMERICA	135	28	5				200	34	3.3	36	4					
CARIBBEAN	37	22	8				46	41	2.8	31	7					
SOUTH AMERICA	339	23	6				463	35	2.7	32	6					
OCEANIA	30	18	7				41	29	2.4	26	10					
ASIA	3,637	23	8	1.5	46	4,206	4,923	56	2.8	32	6	66	65	68	35	
ASIA (Excl. China)	2,383	26	8	1.8	39	2,812	3,361	64	3.3	35	5	64	62	65	38	
EASTERN ASIA	186	28	7	2.1	33	235	303	54	3.9	37	4	68	66	70	64	
		35	1,728	2,101	74	3.6	37	4	61	60	61	29				
		40	613	722	46	3.0	34	4	65	63	67	35				
		78	1,631	1,798	29	1.7	25	8	72	70	74	38				
		—	731	718	9	1.4	18	14	73	69	78	73				
		541	97	99	6	1.7	19	15	77	74	79	83				
		577	186	188	5							81	79			
		—	301	289	15								74	68		
		1,012	146	143	7								80	70		
		28	34.1	48.0	150								45	20		
		58	3.9	4.4	20								76	37		
		85	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.7	15	12	79	76	82	95				
		30.8	30	6	2.4	29	38.3	46.6	44	4.1	39	4	68	67	69	49
		3.0	1										48	32		
		1.5											76	37		
		1.2											77	89		
		6	0.5		4							76	67			
		19.0	13	7	0.7	107	21.0	23.4	5.3	1.7	21	12	78	76	81	85

WORLD POPULATION: MORE THAN JUST NUMBERS

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Cover photos

Clockwise from top left: Doranne Jacobson, Doranne Jacobson, Joseph L. Fuller, United Nations, PRB file photo.



PRB FILE PHOTO

MORE THAN JUST NUMBERS

We entered the 20th century with a population of less than 2 billion people. Just as this century ends, world population will reach 6 billion. The increase in the size of the human population in the last half-century is unprecedented. There have never been as many people on Earth as there are now.

People are living longer than ever before. There have never been so many young people. And nearly all of the growth is occurring in the less developed countries. Currently, 82 million people are being added every year in less developed countries, compared with about 1.5 million in more developed countries. While the less developed countries will keep growing, the more developed countries may only grow slowly or not at all.

But the story of world population is about more than just the number of people on the planet. This story is also about people and the quality of their lives. Women's lives are changing dramatically. People are increasingly on the move. More people have more of an impact on the environment.

Population change is linked to economic development, education, the environment, the status of women, epidemics and other health threats, and access to family planning information and services. Many of these factors are intricately interconnected and interact with every facet of our lives, regardless of where we live.

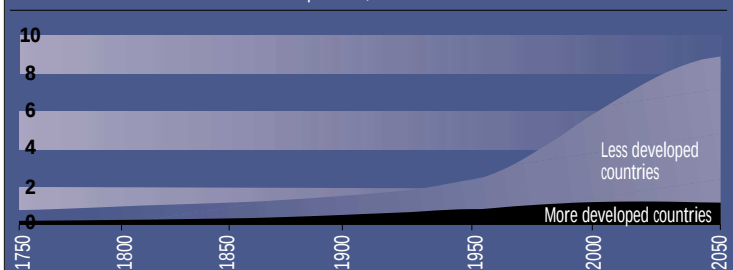
Growth Rates

The population growth rate for less developed countries peaked during the 1960s, at about 2 percent annually, and has declined since. The population total for less developed countries rose from 1.7 billion to 4.7 billion between 1950 and 1998. Even though the growth rate has been declining, absolute numbers of people in these countries continue to increase because of "population momentum"—there are record numbers of young people reaching childbearing age, about 1 billion in the late 1990s.

Note: More developed, or industrialized, countries include Europe (including all of Russia), the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan. Less developed countries include Africa, Asia (except for Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean, and Oceania (except for Australia and New Zealand).

Population growth in more developed and less developed countries, 1750 to 2050

Population, in billions



Sources: UN, *World Population Prospects: The 1998 Revision*; and PRB estimates.

Concern About Population

Experts often disagree about the severity of population problems. Debate about population has been going on at least since Aristotle, who cautioned that populations could outstrip their subsistence base, leading to poverty and social discord. Thomas Malthus reached a similar conclusion in the late 18th century. He argued that the natural consequences of population growth are poverty and misery, because the population will eventually exceed the food supply.

In the 19th century, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels rejected this Malthusian view. They blamed poverty not on the poor or on overpopulation, but on the evils of social organization in capitalist societies. They theorized that when resources were scarce, the hard times would provide the motivation to reduce family size.

Today the debate over population growth continues. Attitudes and media articles on world population growth run the gamut from doomsday hysteria to complacent unconcern.

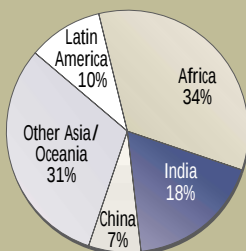
Expectations also play a role in determining the level of public concern about population problems. For example, when concern about the population "explosion" flares up, people tend to believe that the rate of growth will continue until there's no more room on the planet. Such expectations, however, underestimate a society's ability to solve problems through social change.

THERE HAVE NEVER BEEN AS MANY PEOPLE ON EARTH AS THERE ARE NOW



AMY FULLER

Population growth
in less developed countries,
2000–2050



Source: UN, *World Population Prospects: The 1998 Revision*.

Future Transformations and Redistribution

In the past century, the world's population has undergone a sweeping change in both its total numbers and its distribution across regions. The next century is likely to see the second phase of that transformation—lower birth rates and an even more dramatic redistribution of population among the more developed and less developed countries. Nearly all future world population growth will take place in less developed countries. Over half of world population growth will occur in Asia, but one-third will be in Africa, which today accounts for only about 13 percent of world population.

For much of our history, humans have struggled to survive. Population growth was exceedingly slow because high birth rates were often offset by high mortality from wars, famines, and epidemics. But during the 17th and 18th centuries, the number of births began to exceed the number of deaths, and population began to grow.

By 1800 (nearly all of human history), world population reached its first billion. The 19th century saw a surge in population growth, primarily in the more developed countries. Total world population was nearly 1.7 billion by the beginning of the 20th century and reached 2 billion within the next 30 years. The third billion was added in 1960, with the fourth billion added only 14 years later in 1974. General reductions in death rates after 1950 led to explosive population growth in many less developed countries. The birth rate remained high and the rate of natural increase (more births than deaths) shot to new highs. In fact, population growth would have been even higher if birth rates had not started to fall in less developed countries. In 13 years, the fifth billion was added, in 1987. Today's historic number of 6 billion people represents the most rapid increase ever—a billion more people added in only 12 years.

World population: number of
years to add each billion

1st billion	ALL OF HUMAN HISTORY (1800)
2nd billion	130 YEARS (1930)
3rd billion	30 YEARS (1960)
4th billion	14 YEARS (1974)
5th billion	13 YEARS (1987)
6th billion	12 YEARS (1999)
7th billion	14 YEARS (2013)
8th billion	15 YEARS (2028)
9th billion	26 YEARS (2054)

Sources: First and second billion: PRB. Third through ninth billion: UN, *World Population Prospects: 1998 Revision*.



SEAN SPRAGUE

In Niger, there are 54 children born annually for every 1,000 people.

In Latvia, there are only eight children born annually for every 1,000 people.

Children born in Bangladesh have an 8% chance of having their birth attended by trained health personnel.

Children born in China have an 89% chance of having their birth attended by trained health personnel.

THERE HAVE NEVER BEEN AS MANY PEOPLE ON EARTH AS THERE ARE NOW

CASE IN POINT.

How Much Is a Billion?

The concept of a “billion” can be difficult to comprehend. Here are some examples to help you think about what a billion means:

- If you were a billion seconds old, you would be 31.7 years of age.
- The circumference of the earth is 25,000 miles. If you circled the Earth 40,000 times, you would have traveled 1 billion miles.
- There are about 44 million words in the Encyclopedia Britannica. You would need more than 136 full sets of the Encyclopedia to get 6 billion words.



DORANNE JACOBSON

Distribution of Growth Worldwide

Better hygiene and public sanitation, as well as more widely available food supplies and improved nutrition, meant great changes in population growth for Europe and a few other areas in the 19th century. The wild fluctuations in mortality of previous centuries began to recede, and life expectancy began to slowly rise. Population grew more quickly and more steadily. The population of Europe more than doubled between 1800 and 1900, while the population of North America increased nearly 12 times—fueled by immigration from Africa and Europe. In 1800, only about one-fourth of world population lived in Europe, Japan, and North America, but that share increased to about one-third by 1900.

Other countries grew more slowly in the 19th century, but they already held the bulk of the world's inhabitants. Asia, dominated by China, had 62 percent of world population in 1800, and Africa had 11 percent.

As the 20th century began, countries that are now described as “more developed” were entering a new stage of population growth. A revolution in health, increased life expectancy, and declining mortality met with birth rates that, although lower than during the early part of the 19th century, were still rather high. In the second half of the 20th century, these more developed countries completed their transition to low mortality and low fertility. In less developed countries, the second half of the century brought decades of rapid population growth. Rapid declines in death rates, combined with rather high childbearing rates, resulted in unheard-of population growth rates in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

The industrialized countries had long periods of time to adjust to increases in life expectancy. The less developed countries' shift to lower mortality has occurred much more rapidly. As a consequence, these countries have had to lower rates of childbearing on a greatly accelerated schedule to avoid continued rapid growth.

Region / Country	Population in millions / Percentage of world total				
	1750	1800	1900	1950	2000
World	791/100	978/100	1,650/100	2,521/100	6,055/100
More developed	191/24	236/24	539/33	813/32	1,188/20
North America	2/—	7/1	82/5	172/7	310/5
Europe	163/21	203/21	408/25	547/22	729/12
Japan, Australia, and New Zealand	26/3	26/3	49/3	95/4	149/2
Less developed	600/76	742/76	1,111/67	1,709/68	4,867/80
Africa	106/13	107/11	133/8	221/9	784/13
Asia (less Japan)*	478/60	611/62	904/55	1,321/52	3,563/59
Latin America & Caribbean	16/2	24/2	74/4	167/7	519/9

Note: Numbers may not add to totals because of rounding.

* Includes Oceania except for Australia and New Zealand. Countries of the Middle East are included in either Asia or Africa.

— less than 0.5 percent
Sources: UN Population Division, *Briefing Packet, 1998 Revision of World Population Prospects*; and Irene B. Taeuber, *The Population of Japan* (1958): 21–23.

In Haiti, out of every 1,000 live births, 74 infants die before their first birthday.

In Cuba, out of every 1,000 live births, seven infants die before their first birthday.

The total population of Europe is 728 million.

The total population of Asia is about 3.6 billion.

PEOPLE ARE LIVING LONGER THAN EVER

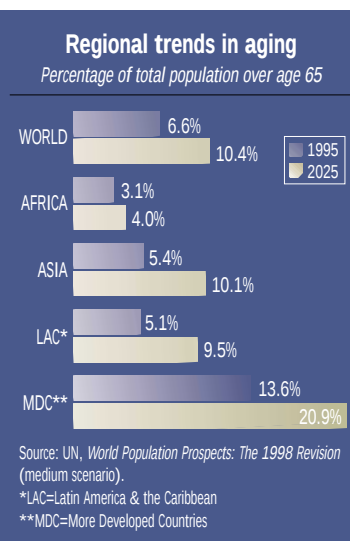
An Aging Population

The 20th-century transition to lower fertility and mortality ignited an unprecedented growth in the numbers and percentages of elderly people. That growth will accelerate in the next century. There will be more than 1 billion people ages 60 and older by 2025, and nearly 2 billion by 2050. Three-fourths of these elderly people will live in the less developed world. The largest percentage increases in the elderly population will occur in the world's poorest regions. Asia will see the proportion of its elderly population almost double, from about 5.4 percent in 1995 to 10.1 percent in 2025. In absolute terms, this represents a stark increase within 30 years: from about 186 million elderly persons to nearly 477 million elderly persons.

Population aging is a growing challenge throughout the world. Less developed countries face the greatest challenge. Most of these countries are not able to meet the financial, health, and housing needs of older people. Traditional support systems for

the elderly are deteriorating in many areas just as the need for support is growing. Widespread declines in child-bearing rates mean there are fewer children to care for elderly parents.

Even in wealthy nations, like the United States, an ever-growing aging population strains financial and public resources. The more developed countries must also find ways to provide health care and financial support for this population. The health and financial needs of the elderly sometimes conflict with the needs of children. National governments will face difficult decisions about how to spend public funds so that neither group benefits at the expense of the other.



JOSEPH L. FULLER

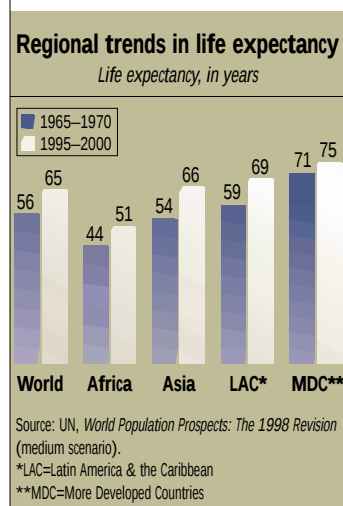
The 20th century was marked by a dramatic decrease in mortality in the more developed countries. In 1900, life expectancy at birth was 47 years in the United States and between 45 and 50 years in Europe, Japan, and Australia—up slightly from an average of about 40 years during the 19th century.

A revolution in health helped life expectancy reach unimaginably high levels by midcentury. U.S. life expectancy at birth shot up to 56 years by 1920 and to 68 years by 1950. Average life expectancy was even higher in some European countries by 1950.

Since 1950, the greatest gains in life expectancy at birth have been for adult women. In more developed countries, average life expectancy for women rose from 69 years to 78 years between 1950 and 1995, while the average for men rose from 64 years to 70 years. The growing gap between male and female life expectancy is one of the remarkable features of the 20th century decline in mortality.

Mortality patterns have been very different among less developed countries in the past 50 years. Gains in life expectancy

accelerated after 1950. The average life expectancy at birth in less developed countries rose from 41 years to 62 years between 1950 and 1995. Asia has experienced the largest increase in life expectancy since the late 1960s: from 54 years to 66 years. Progress has been much slower in Africa, with a current life expectancy at birth of only 51 years.



In Japan, 16% of the population is over age 65.

In Bolivia, only 4% of the population is over age 65.

In Argentina, 68% of the population has access to adequate sanitation.

In Chad, only 21% of the population has access to adequate sanitation.

PEOPLE ARE LIVING LONGER THAN EVER

CASE IN POINT.

Japan

Japan's population has the longest life expectancy of any country's population. The current life expectancy for babies born in Japan is 81 years, with baby girls having the highest life expectancy in the world, at 84 years. In 1996, demographers estimated that seven in 10 girls and almost half of Japan's boys would live to age 80.

The combination of decreased mortality rates, which have contributed to the high life expectancy rate, and low birth rates will significantly affect the age structure of Japan. Because Japanese men and women are not only living longer but also are having fewer children, it is projected that by the year 2025 about one-quarter of Japan's population will be over the age of 65. Consequently, Japan's government has listed the aging of its population as one of the greatest challenges for the 21st century.



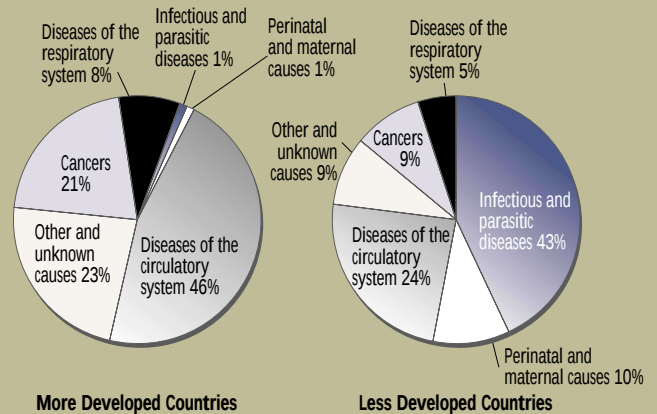
NICOLE BURKART



CURT CARNEMARK, WORLD BANK

Deaths from infectious and parasitic diseases

More developed and less developed countries, 1998



Source: World Health Organization (WHO), *The World Health Report 1998*.

Improving Health

In general, improved nutrition and living standards, not modern medicine, were responsible for widespread mortality declines in the beginning of the 20th century. Death rates began to decline throughout the world because of better personal hygiene and public sanitation projects that removed garbage and sewage from city streets and provided safer drinking water. Improvements in health and medical breakthroughs also greatly contributed to gains in life expectancy at birth, mostly because of better infant and child survival and less maternal mortality.

Infectious and parasitic diseases (IPDs), such as measles, diarrhea, malaria, and cholera, are the leading causes of death in less developed countries. These diseases are more likely to claim the lives of the very young or very old. While 43 percent of deaths in developing countries are caused by IPDs, there have been great improvements in health since the 1950s because of immunization and prevention programs.

Improvements in child survival rates initially cause the population age structure to become younger. But as these children age, the population takes on a greater old-age profile, and the causes of death change. The population begins to experience the chronic degenerative diseases of old age, such as heart disease and stroke.

In Ethiopia, life expectancy at birth for men is 41 years.

In Sweden, life expectancy at birth for men is 77 years.

In Algeria, 5% of children die before their fifth birthday.

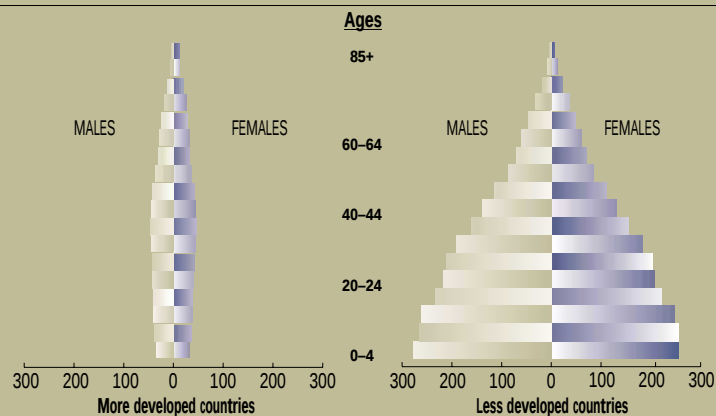
In Laos, 15% of children die before their fifth birthday.

THERE HAVE NEVER BEEN SO MANY YOUNG PEOPLE



UNICEF

Age and sex distribution in more and less developed countries, 1998
in millions



Source: UN, *The Sex and Age Distribution of the World Populations: The 1998 Revision* (medium scenario).

Less developed countries, in particular, have significantly younger populations than more developed countries. Decades of high birth rates in the less developed countries have meant ever-increasing numbers of young people.

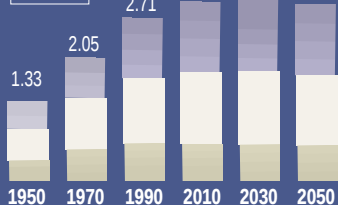
Improvements in infant mortality also contributed to the expanding youth population. Children under age 15 made up one-third of the population in the less developed countries in 1998, and even greater proportions in some regions. In contrast, only one-fifth of the population in more developed countries is under 15. The number of people under age 25 has more than doubled since the 1950s: from 1.3 billion to 2.9 billion in 2000. According to UN medium projections, their numbers are expected to peak around the year 2030 at over 3 billion, and to decline slowly thereafter.

The base of the population pyramid for less developed countries shows some narrowing—the result of declining birth rates in many countries beginning in the 1980s. But even with declining rates, the young age structure creates considerable momentum for future growth because the population reaching childbearing ages continues to expand. Women may have fewer children than women did in the past, but today there are more women having these children. The decisions that today's youth

make about when to have children and how many to have will determine future population growth—how much population will grow and how fast.

Children and youth

Population under age 25, worldwide, 1950–2050,
in billions



Source: UN, *World Urbanization Prospects: The 1998 Revision* (medium scenario).

In Senegal, 43% of boys are literate, compared with 23% of girls.

In India, 65% of boys are literate, compared with 38% of girls.

In 1967, median marriage age for women in Bahrain was 15 years; in 1987, it had increased to 23 years.

In 1967, median marriage age for Egyptian women was 18 years; in 1987, it had increased to 20 years.

THERE HAVE NEVER BEEN SO MANY YOUNG PEOPLE

CASE IN POINT.

Sub-Saharan Africa

While sub-Saharan Africa has begun a transition to lower mortality, childbearing rates have remained stubbornly high. The total fertility rate (the average number of children a woman would have, given current birth rates) was about 6.6 in the 1950s. In the 1990s, the region still has the highest birth rates in the world, with a rate of about 6.0 children per woman. These high birth rates have kept the countries of sub-Saharan Africa very young: 45 percent of the population was under age 15 in 1997.

Childbearing is common among teenagers in Africa. About 12 percent of teenagers (ages 15 to 19) are giving birth each year. The reproductive health needs of adolescents have been a matter of increased concern. Lowering the birth rates of young adults is the key to sub-Saharan Africa's transition to lower birth rates. In addition, there is concern that the HIV/AIDS epidemic is striking hard at young adult populations.

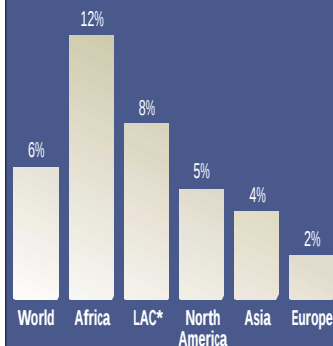
Education is another key determinant of lower childbearing rates. Throughout the world, the education of women has been associated with a desire for fewer children, greater use of contraceptives, and lower fertility. Sub-Saharan African countries have made vast strides in increasing educational opportunities for their young people since these countries achieved independence in the 1960s. Some analysts believe that enrollment ratios at the secondary school level must reach 20 percent for girls before a transition to lower childbearing rates can occur. The average for sub-Saharan Africa was 21 percent in the mid-1990s, just above the threshold.



MARIO ASCARI

Teen childbearing

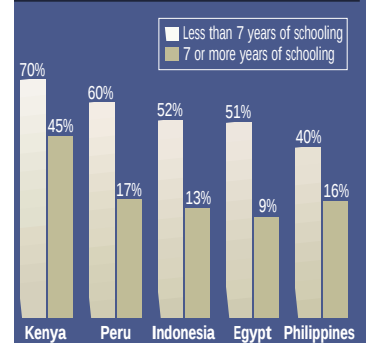
Percentage of teenagers ages
15–19 giving birth



Source: PRB, 1998 *World Population Data Sheet*.
*LAC=Latin America & the Caribbean

Teen childbearing and women's education

Percentage of women ages 20–24 who gave
birth by age 20, by educational level



Source: PRB, *The World's Youth 1996*.

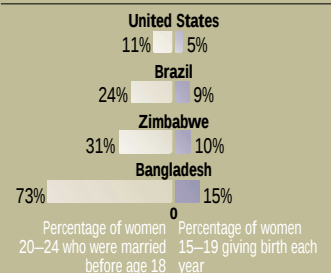
One Billion Young People

In 1990, over one-half of the world's population was under age 25. Of these, about 1 billion were between the ages of 15 and 24, the ages at which most young people begin childbearing.

Each year, around 6 percent of girls worldwide ages 15 to 19 give birth. The proportion of teen childbearing varies by region. Africa has the largest proportion of teenagers giving birth (12 percent), while Europe has the smallest (2 percent). But Canada and the United States have greater percentages of teenage childbearing than Europe (5 percent).

Teen childbearing, like childbearing for all women, is linked to education, age at first marriage, and economic status. More-educated teens are less likely to have a child than less-educated teens. For example, among women ages 20 to 24 in Kenya, 70 percent of women with fewer than seven years of schooling gave birth before they turned 20, compared with 45 percent of women with seven or more years of schooling. For most women around the world, childbearing takes place in the context of marriage. In countries where significant proportions of women are married before age 18, the likelihood of early childbearing is increased. In Bangladesh, for example, 73 percent of women are married before age 18 and about 15 percent of women ages 15 to 19 give birth each year. Conversely, a much smaller proportion of women are married before age 18 in the United States (11 percent), and a smaller proportion of women ages 15 to 19 give birth each year (5 percent).

Age at first marriage and teen childbearing



Sources: AGI, *Into a New World: Young Women's Sexual and Reproductive Lives*, 1998; PRB, 1998 *World Population Data Sheet*.

In Mali, 47% of the population is under age 15.

In Spain, 15% of the population is under age 15.

In Somalia, 21% of women between the ages of 15 and 19 are giving birth each year.

In Italy, only 1% of women between the ages of 15 and 19 are giving birth each year.

PEOPLE ARE INCREASINGLY ON THE MOVE

Refugees

Estimated totals of refugees increased steadily from 1964 to 1990. Refugees are forced to move, and they move either from one country to another or from one part of a country to another part. In either case, they are not moving voluntarily. Wars, genocide, persecution, or fear of persecution can uproot millions of people. The two major groups of forced migrants are refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). Refugees are generally migrants who have been forced to cross an international border. IDPs have been displaced from their homes within the borders of their own country.

But estimates of forced migrant populations and mortality rates are difficult to obtain. The fact that large numbers of refugees and IDPs are moving under crisis conditions is probably the biggest impediment to getting accurate information.

Largest refugee displacements in the 1990s

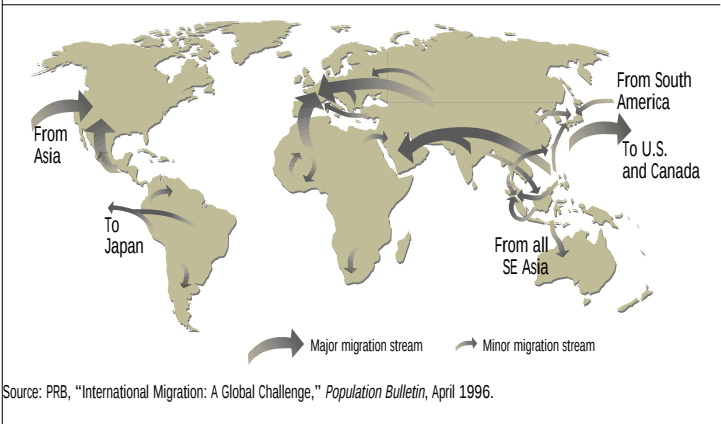
Country of origin	Number of refugees initially displaced
Rwanda (1994)	1,700,000*
Iraq (1991)	1,500,000*
Somalia (1991)	1,000,000*
Kosovo (1999)	800,000**
Bosnia and Herzegovina (1994)	800,000*
Burundi (1993)	600,000*
Liberia (1990–1991)	500,000*
Sierra Leone (1991)	300,000*

Note: All numbers are estimates of initial displacements; sources vary widely.
*Extrapolated from the U.S. Committee for Refugees' *World Refugee Survey*, various years.
**Estimate from UN High Commissioner for Refugees.



UNHCR

Major international migration patterns, early 1990s



Source: PRB, "International Migration: A Global Challenge," *Population Bulletin*, April 1996.



RICH PENDERGIST

International migration is at an all-time high. About 145 million people lived outside their native countries in the mid-1990s, and the number is increasing by anywhere from 2 million to 4 million each year.

When people make the decision to move, they usually head to a place where incomes are higher, jobs more plentiful, safety more sure, and social support from compatriots more likely. The shifts over time in the direction and volume of migration flows reflect changes in the relative wealth of the sending and receiving countries, their stage of economic development, demographic trends, and historical links between countries.

In the mid-1990s, the largest immigration flows are from Latin America and Asia into North America, and from eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, and North Africa into northern and western Europe. The Middle East draws migrants from Africa and Asia and hosts millions of refugees from within the region. There is considerable migration within Asia, Africa, and Latin America as well.

There are four major types of migration flows: labor migration, which may be permanent or temporary; family reunification; refugee or asylee flows; and illegal migration.

In Venezuela, 86% of the population lives in urban areas.

In Vietnam, only 20% of the population lives in urban areas.

A person in Angola has a 32% chance of having access to safe water.

A person in New Zealand has a 97% chance of having access to safe water.

PEOPLE ARE INCREASINGLY ON THE MOVE

CASE IN POINT.

The United States

Nearly 70,000 foreigners arrive in the United States every day. Most are visitors, not settlers. More than 60,000 are tourists, business people, students, or foreign workers. About 5,000 enter illegally; 4,000 of them are apprehended, and about 1,000 elude detection.

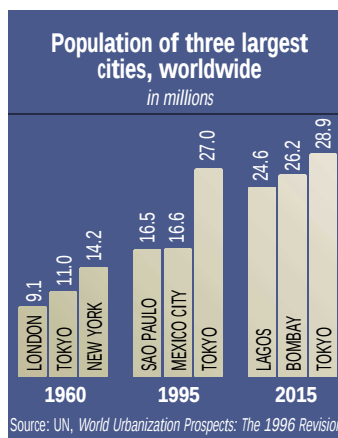
During the 1960s, most immigrants were from Europe. Now they are mostly from Latin America and Asia:

- 52 percent from Latin America
- 30 percent from Asia
- 13 percent from Europe
- 5 percent from other countries.

Immigration has a major effect on the size, distribution, and composition of the U.S. population. Because birth and death rates have reached relatively low levels in the United States, migration's role in the growth of national, state, and local populations has increased in recent decades. Immigration contributed about 30 percent of the total population increase between 1990 and 1998. The foreign-born population (which includes resident nonimmigrants) has increased accordingly, from 19.8 million in 1990 to 26.3 million in 1998.

Migration in America is also internal. Many of America's rural counties are also experiencing a population shift—a rebound in which people are moving from urban to rural areas, and fewer people are leaving rural areas. This rebound is occurring in virtually every part of the nation and is not limited to a single age group or kind of county. More than 71 percent of the 2,305 rural counties in the United States gained population between 1990 and 1998. The new arrivals are a mixed lot of retirees, blue-collar workers, lone-eagle professionals, and disenchanted city dwellers; all see a better way of life in rural areas.

The greatest challenge facing many rural communities may well be that of incorporating new residents and employers while preserving as much of the rural character as possible.



Largest Cities in the World

The largest cities in the world are growing rapidly in size, and they are shifting from the more developed regions to the less developed regions. In 1960, the three largest cities—London, Tokyo, and New York—were in more developed countries. By 1995, only Tokyo remained in the top three, joined by Sao Paulo, Brazil; and Mexico City.

In 1960, New York was the largest city in the world, with a population of about 14 million. By 2015, the largest city worldwide most likely will be Tokyo, with 29 million people.

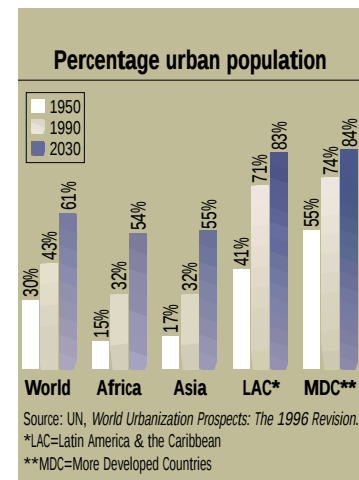
By 2015, the three largest cities in the world—Lagos, Nigeria; Bombay, India; and Tokyo—will be two to three times larger than they were in 1960, ranging between 25 million and 29 million people.

Regional Trends in Urbanization

The world is becoming increasingly urban. By 2005, half of the world's population is expected to live in urban areas. Typically, the population living in towns of 2,000 or more, or in national and provincial capitals, is classified as urban.

The world's regions differ greatly in their levels of urbanization. In more developed regions and in Latin America and the Caribbean, more than 70 percent of the population is urban; but in Africa and Asia, under one-third of the population is urban. By 2030, however, the urban proportion of these two regions will have exceeded 50 percent.

By 2030, more than 75 percent of the world's population will be living in urban areas. Over one-half of urban dwellers worldwide at that time will reside in Asia.



Paraguay has 5 million people residing throughout the country's 157,000 square miles.

Singapore has 4 million people residing throughout the country's 239 square miles.

In Jamaica, the GNP per capita is \$1,550.

In the United States, the GNP per capita is \$29,080.

WOMEN'S LIVES ARE CHANGING

Over the last several decades, women around the world have made significant gains in areas such as health, work, and education. Since the 1950s, women's life expectancy has increased from 49 years to 68 years. Since the 1960s, women's participation in the labor force has risen from 33 percent to 54 percent.

Since the 1970s, literacy rates for women have risen from 54 percent to 64 percent. And since the 1980s, the gap between girls and boys enrolled in secondary school has narrowed, from 80 girls to 90 girls enrolled per 100 boys.

This progress is due, in part, to a growing awareness that continuing social and economic development depends on improving women's lives and on allowing women to participate fully in society. Expanding access to reproductive health services, narrowing the literacy gap between men and women, and providing income opportunities for women will not only enrich their lives but also reduce the inequities between men

and women that perpetuate women's lower status in many societies. Better health and higher educational levels will position women to contribute more actively in economic and political arenas.



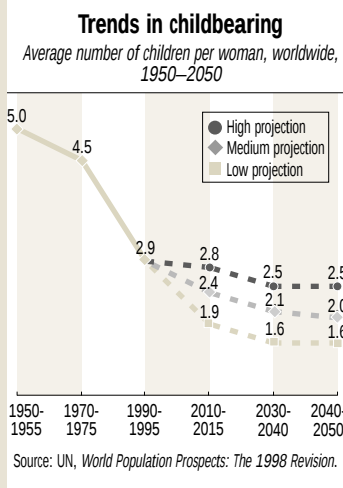
DORANNE JACOBSON

The Reproductive Revolution

Reproduction is a central factor in all women's lives. The interaction between fertility (the number of children women have) and women's status is dynamic. A change in fertility levels may alter traditional roles for men and women within a society. Changes in women's status might lead women to change the timing and number of children they have.

Fertility rates throughout the world have declined substantially in the last several decades. Women worldwide are having fewer children in their lifetimes, from an average of five children born per woman in the 1950s to less than three in 1995. When making predictions about future growth, the UN assumes that levels of childbearing will continue to decline in the next century.

The "reproductive revolution" has been one of the most remarkable events of the second half of the 20th century. The development of family planning methods made it safer and easier for women to avoid unintended pregnancies. Increased access to these methods and socioeconomic changes that motivated smaller family sizes drove the fertility declines of the last few decades. Use of family planning rose from less than 10 percent of married women of childbearing age in the 1960s to about 50 percent of these women in the 1990s. Family planning saves the lives of both mothers and children. Maternal deaths are reduced because family planning helps young women delay motherhood and prevent unwanted pregnancies and abortions. Access to and services for maternity care also reduce the risk of maternal deaths. Maternal mortality varies enormously throughout the world, from fewer than 8 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in many European countries to more than 1,400 deaths per 100,000 live births in several countries in sub-Saharan Africa.



Education

Education is one of the most important sources of opportunity in any society. Although the education gap between men and women is narrowing in many countries, worldwide more men than women are literate (80 percent compared with 64 percent). While nearly all boys and girls are enrolled in both primary and secondary school in more developed countries, women in less developed countries are more likely to have completed fewer years of education than men and to be illiterate. Lower enrollment of women is largely due to early marriage and childbearing, household duties, parents' perceptions that secondary school is more beneficial for sons, worries about girls' safety outside the village environment, and limited job opportunities for women in sectors that require higher education.

For every 100 males enrolled in secondary school in Côte d'Ivoire, 51 females are enrolled.

For every 100 males enrolled in secondary school in Finland, 114 females are enrolled.

In South Korea, 66% of married women use some form of modern contraception.

In Iraq, only 10% of married women use some form of modern contraception.

WOMEN'S LIVES ARE CHANGING

CASE IN POINT.

India

The recent social and political environment in India favors an improvement in the status of Indian women. The high rate of female mortality has been declining, and female life expectancy has begun to exceed that of men, both in rural and urban India. According to the latest estimates for 1989 to 1993, life expectancy was 61 years for women and 60 years for men.

The 1991 census gave an impression of a decrease in the absolute number of women in the country, and there is widespread concern about the deaths of female fetuses and infants. The former problem led the Indian parliament to enact the Prenatal Diagnostic Technique Act in 1994, which went into force in 1996. But implementation of such legislation is not easy in a country such as India, where the rural population is scattered in nearly 600,000 villages. Even in urban centers, where rural women usually have abortions, it is difficult to ensure the cooperation of doctors, technicians, and the people seeking their services.

At the same time, female literacy rates have risen. According to a national survey of 73,000 households conducted during 1995 and 1996 in urban India, almost 67 percent of women ages 15 and older were literate; the rate for rural women was only 32 percent; the national average was almost 41 percent. But these rates were markedly higher than those reported at the time of the 1991 census.

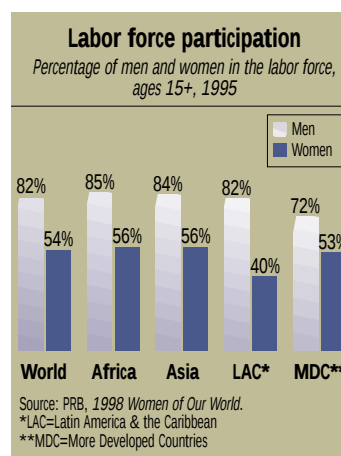
In addition, recent decentralization efforts, mandated by law, have reserved one-third of all seats for women in district-level governing bodies. A similar effort to reserve the same number of seats in the national parliament has not succeeded thus far. While these progressive measures may be more symbolic than real at the present time, they have the potential to gradually alter community life in dispersed rural settings and in households.

These changes are accompanied by a growing concern about crimes against women. Several nongovernmental agencies have become active in recent years in fighting discrimination against women, and the National Commission for Women, set up by the government, supports their efforts.

Work

Women throughout the world face a dual responsibility: doing a larger share of work in the home than men—cooking, cleaning, and childrearing—and working outside the home. Worldwide, women are far less likely to work in the formal labor force than are men and are likely to be employed primarily in the agricultural and service sectors. Women make up more than one-third of the informal labor force in many countries, selling goods in local markets or working for themselves or for family members in cottage industries.

In most low-income countries, women make up the majority of unpaid family workers. Even when women do work for pay, their compensation and status are likely to be lower than men's are. In many industrialized and less industrialized countries, women in nonagricultural jobs are paid wages three-fourths of those that men are paid.



SEAN SPRAGUE

Family

Women's strong attachment to family and their greater share of household responsibilities mean that they have fewer opportunities to assume public roles in society. Nearly all women in all societies marry and have children. They must fit any schooling, jobs, or political activity around those family roles. Women usually begin married life at a younger age than men do. The age gap tends to be much wider in many less developed countries. Women's younger age at marriage and the age differences between spouses help perpetuate women's weaker authority. In many societies, childbearing starts soon after marriage, further impeding women's ability to develop careers, to create contacts beyond the family, and to complete schooling.

The proportion of female-headed households is rising globally. Approximately one-quarter or more of households in eastern Africa, the Caribbean, North America, and parts of Europe are headed by women. Households headed by women are poorer than those headed by men, in part due to family responsibilities that limit employment opportunities. Also, in many countries a large proportion of female-headed households consist of elderly women living alone.

In Mozambique, women make up 25% of Parliament.

In France, women make up 9% of Parliament.

In Latin America, fertility declined from 5.9 children per woman around 1955 to 3.0 children per woman in 1998.

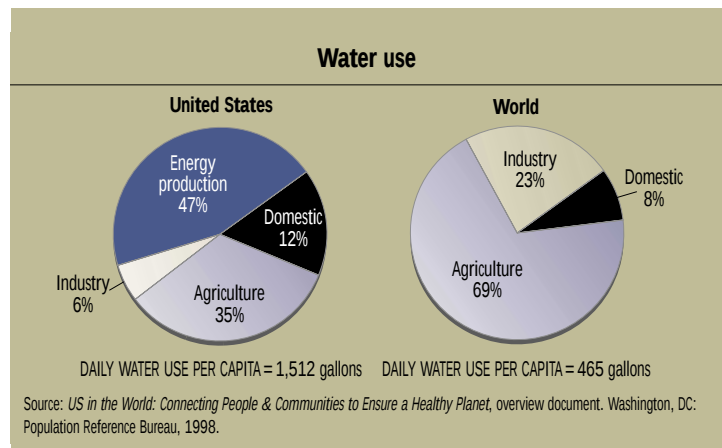
In Asia, fertility declined from 5.9 children per woman around 1955 to 2.8 children per woman in 1998.

MORE PEOPLE AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Water

Water sources have been focal points of human settlement throughout history. Human impact on the flow and storage of freshwater, which makes up less than 1 percent of the world's water resources, has been growing significantly for centuries. Between 1940 and 1990, the demand for freshwater quadrupled. Water is mainly used for agriculture in most countries. Demand for freshwater in many places now exceeds supply. Conflicts resulting from water shortages could become very serious in parts of the Middle East, China, and India in the years to come.

Water scarcity is closely linked to water quality. Discharge of domestic sewage and industrial wastes can pollute surface water resources, while excessive withdrawals, as well as saline intrusion in coastal areas, affect groundwater reserves. In certain less developed countries, more than one-half of the population is without access to safe water from any source.



The Earth's resources, natural systems, and human population are inherently connected. The fundamental relationships are fairly easy to grasp: People rely on food, air, and water for life. The Earth's resources provide energy and raw materials for human activities, and those activities, in turn, have an impact on the Earth's resources and systems.

Human interaction with the environment involves the same processes today as it did at the dawn of human history, but the scale and complexity of these human activities are vastly greater. And the pace and magnitude of population growth over the past century, and the projected growth in the next century, are unprecedented in human history.

There will be at least another billion people added to the world's population by 2020. This will put additional pressure on the Earth's resources. Even in the most dire cases, however, we should not underestimate our ability to find new ways to manage such problems.

Forest Cover

Almost half of the forests that originally covered the Earth have been cleared, fragmented, or otherwise degraded. Those that remain are located in just a few places, mostly in the Amazon Basin, Central Africa, Canada, and Russia. These large blocks of ecologically intact natural forest, or frontier forest, are valuable because they house indigenous cultures; shelter global diversity; provide ecosystem services; store carbon; contribute to local and national economic growth; and provide resources to address recreation, ecotourism, and spiritual and aesthetic needs. Of the remaining frontier forest, 39 percent is threatened by logging, mining, and other large-scale development projects.

In the more developed countries, there are two people for every motor vehicle.

In the less developed countries, there are 38 people for every motor vehicle.

In 1950, people around the world harvested 19 million tons of fish from the ocean.

In 1998, people around the world harvested 88 million tons of fish from the ocean.

MORE PEOPLE AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

CASE IN POINT.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Latin America and the Caribbean are home to a significant portion of the Earth's biodiversity. Although this region's population is projected to grow 18 percent by 2025, it is not just the number of people in the region that affects the environment but also their lifestyles, social structures, and political systems.

Many Latin American and Caribbean countries, such as Mexico, Colombia, Guatemala, Paraguay, and Jamaica, have some of the highest rates of deforestation in the world, above 0.6 percent per year. In Costa Rica, for example, a great deal of forest has been cleared to provide more land for cattle ranching and farming, but because the land is not suitable for such uses, the ecosystem is endangered from soil erosion and water pollution. A similar problem exists in El Salvador, where less than 15 percent of original forest cover remains. And in just the 1980s alone, 22 percent of Ecuador's forests were converted into other uses.

Energy consumption has increased dramatically in this part of the world. Guatemala's total commercial energy consumption increased 88 percent between 1973 and 1993. El Salvador's total commercial energy consumption almost doubled during the same period, and Ecuador's consumption increased 300 percent.

UNITED NATIONS



Energy

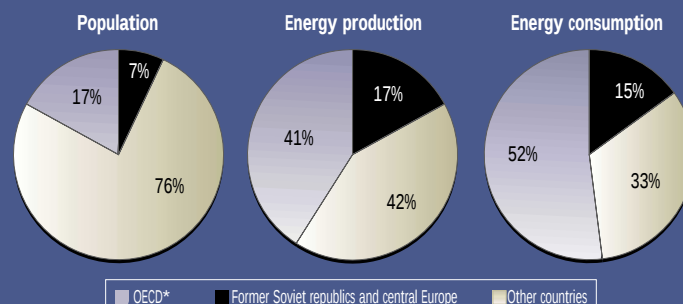
Global energy production and consumption have risen steadily for several decades. The vast majority of energy comes from the burning of fossil fuels. In 1995, the wealthiest industrialized countries, members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), made up 17 percent of the world's population, but consumed more than half of all its energy. These countries also produced 42 percent of the world's energy, emphasizing that many developed countries are still heavily dependent on imported energy supplies to fuel their economies.

In contrast, countries where three-quarters of the world's population live accounted for only one-third of world energy consumption. Although total energy use has increased greatly in the developing world since 1973, rapid population increases have kept per capita energy use in developing nations very low compared with use in the developed world. On average, energy use per person is more than nine times greater in developed countries than in developing countries.



RICHARD LORD

Share of population and energy production and consumption, 1995



Sources: PRB, 1995 World Population Data Sheet; WRI, 1998-99 World Resources.
*OECD=Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

In the Philippines, 30% of children under age 5 are moderately or severely underweight.

In Zimbabwe, 16% of children under age 5 are moderately or severely underweight.

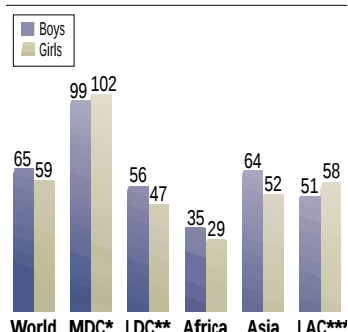
In Mexico, 4% of the country's 25,000 known plant species are threatened.

In Turkey, 22% of the country's 8,500 known plant species are threatened.

THE STORY IS DIFFERENT DEPENDING ON WHERE YOU LIVE

Secondary school enrollment

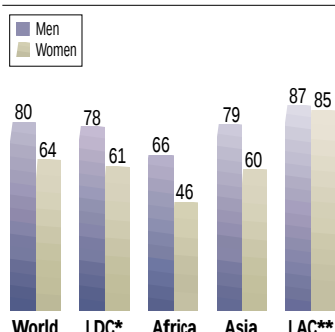
Ratio of students enrolled in secondary school to secondary-school-age population, 1995



*MDC=More Developed Countries
 **LDC=Less Developed Countries
 ***LAC=Latin America & the Caribbean
 Source: PRB, 1998 *Women of Our World*.

Adult literacy

Percentage of men and women who are literate, ages 15+, 1995



*LDC=Less Developed Countries
 **LAC=Latin America & the Caribbean
 Source: PRB, 1998 *Women of Our World*.

Education

Public expenditures on education in more developed countries are 25 times higher than expenditures in the less developed countries. Only 11 percent of government expenditures are spent on education. Seventy-five percent of children who attend primary school in less developed countries reach the fifth grade. However, enrollment drops dramatically for secondary school. In less developed countries, 56 boys and 47 girls enroll in secondary school for every 100 boys and girls, respectively, of secondary school age, compared with nearly 100 percent school enrollment of girls and boys in more developed countries.

Seventy-one percent of the adult population of less developed countries is literate. The literacy rate increased from 69 percent to 79 percent for men between 1980 and 1995; for women it increased from 46 percent to 63 percent. In contrast, literacy is very high in more developed countries: In 1995, only 1.3 percent of those over age 15 were illiterate—down from 3.4 percent in 1980.

Five years before population would reach 6 billion, 179 countries agreed to a 20-year program to address global population. The 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) recognized the strong links among population, development, and the environment, and called for greater investments in human development to stabilize world population growth and achieve sustainable development.

Reductions in inequalities and poverty are needed in order to achieve these goals.

The population story of people's quality of life varies between countries and within them. There are stark differences between the more developed countries and the less developed countries. Today the less developed countries account for 80 percent of the world's population, up from 69 percent in 1950. Ninety-eight percent of the world's population growth occurs in these countries. Deaths are nearly as frequent as births in the more developed countries, resulting in a low rate of growth from natural increase. Women in these countries average 1.6 children during their lifetimes. Women in less developed countries average 3.4 children. Many factors affect the birth rate of a country, factors such as educational levels; access to reproductive health services including contraceptive methods; employment levels and income; the health and well-being of a population; and the social status of women and girls.



HERMINE DREYFUS

Nigeria has one of the world's highest birth rates: 6.2 children per woman.

Hungary has one of the world's lowest birth rates: 1.3 children per woman.

In Nepal, life expectancy for a woman is 57 years.

In Australia, life expectancy for a woman is 81 years.

THE STORY IS DIFFERENT DEPENDING ON WHERE YOU LIVE

CASE IN POINT.

Europe

Two decades of low birth rates have halted population growth in nearly all of Europe. In many cases, a decline in population was avoided only by the flow of immigrants from abroad. In the late 1990s, 14 European countries are experiencing natural decrease, or fewer births than deaths each year.

Natural decrease will spread to other countries as low birth rates drastically reduce the number of people entering the childbearing ages. Although some countries have a net population gain from immigration, this is not expected to generate enough growth to stave off eventual population decline. As the 20th century ends, not one major industrialized country has fertility above replacement level. (Replacement level is about two children per couple, the level at which a couple replaces itself in the population.) Here are a few examples of birth rates in Europe:

- Bulgaria, 1.09 children per woman (lowest birth rate in world)
- Spain, 1.16 children per woman
- Italy, 1.19 children per woman
- Russia, 1.24 children per woman.

In stark contrast to these low birth rates in Europe is Niger's birth rate, the highest in the world: 7.5 children per woman.

Europe (including Russia and some other former Soviet republics) accounted for 22 percent of world population in 1950; it will account for just 12 percent in 2000. This percentage will continue to drop in the foreseeable future. For example, the population of Italy is projected to decrease from 58 million in 1999 to about 55 million in 2025.

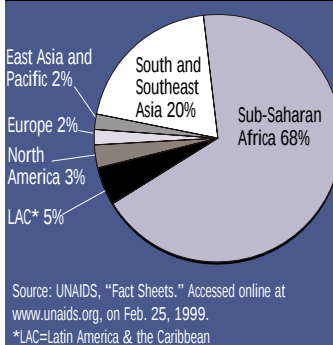
While Russia has a low birth rate, its death rate has been rising over the past several decades. In the 1960s, life expectancy leveled off and started to fall in Russia. The gap grew steadily, except for a brief reversal of Russia's decline in the mid-1980s, during the government's anti-alcohol campaign. Researchers point to many contributing factors, including economic instability and high rates of tobacco and alcohol consumption. This drop in life expectancy is outside the historical experience of the rest of the world.

People With HIV / AIDS

As of the end of 1998, an estimated 33.4 million adults and children worldwide were living with HIV or AIDS. A large majority of the world's HIV/AIDS population lives in less developed countries—68 percent of the world's HIV/AIDS population lives in sub-Saharan Africa alone.

Why are levels of HIV higher in Africa than elsewhere? The epidemic has probably lasted longer here than in other parts of the world; several factors contribute to the high level, including high prevalence of other sexually transmitted diseases; high incidence of multiple concurrent sex partners; high incidence of commercial sex; extremely low rates of condom use (until recently); rapid rates of urbanization; and poverty, malnutrition, and a generally low health status. While few people infected with HIV in less developed countries can afford the life-extending drugs used in more developed countries, the transmission of HIV can be prevented—through surveillance, education, expanded reproductive health services, and safer health-care practices.

Regional distribution of people with HIV / AIDS
December 1998



Economic Disparity

Many of the stresses of rapid population growth are exacerbated by poverty. The eradication of poverty is a primary goal to improve child and maternal health, ease the problems of rapid urbanization, and ensure adequate nutrition. Poverty is intertwined with educational levels, the status of women, health risks, and problems and exposure to environmental hazards. Poverty is also clearly linked to birth rates. Declining poverty in conjunction with economic development and investments in education tend to favor declining birth rates.

Economic growth has slowed in many world regions in the late 1990s. The new century could bring more prosperity, but it may bring with it social unrest fostered by a growing gap between the rich and the poor. The world's economy remains dominated by the industrialized countries; they account for about 80 percent of global domestic product. Within these countries, income disparities are high. On average, the income of the richest 20 percent is seven times that of the poorest 20 percent. In less developed countries, poverty is often widespread among rural populations that rely on the land for their sustenance and income. Urban areas are seen as a source of more income opportunities, but it is estimated that 600 million poor urban residents in the less developed world live in life- and health-threatening conditions.

At its current growth rate, it would take Honduras 25 years to double its current population of 6 million.

At its current growth rate, it would take Canada 162 years to double its current population of 31 million.

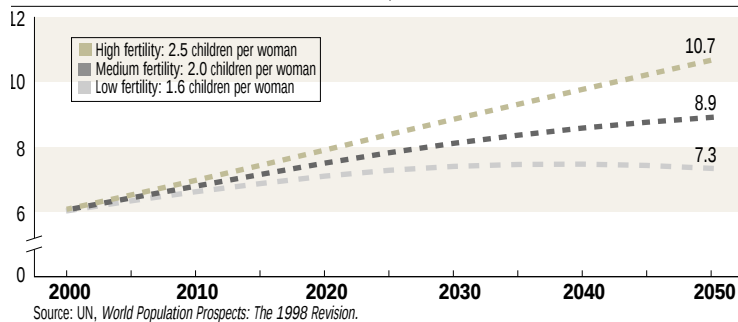
South Africa's population is projected to increase from 43 million in 1999 to 49 million in 2025.

Uganda's population is projected to increase from 23 million in 1999 to 49 million in 2025.

WHAT DOES THE FUTURE HOLD?

Projected world population to 2050

Three scenarios, in billions



Population Momentum

A population's age structure is one factor contributing to future population growth. A population with a greater number of young people tends to grow faster regardless of the level of childbearing. Even countries that have "replacement-level" childbearing (the level required for population ultimately to stop growing or declining) may continue to grow. For example, although women in both Taiwan and Japan have, on average, 1.4 children each, Taiwan will continue growing between 1999 and 2025 because it has a more youthful population. Japan is projected to lose population because its population is older.

Population change in countries with low levels of childbearing

Growth or decline of population, 1999–2025 in millions

Country (children per woman)	
China (1.8)	307.4
South Korea (1.6)	5.8
Taiwan (1.4)	3.4
Japan (1.4)	-5.8
Germany (1.3)	-5.7
Russia (1.2)	-8.4

Source: PRB, 1999 World Population Data Sheet.

Projected World Population

World population is projected to continue rising for the next 50 years. What is not certain is how much the world's population will grow and how fast. According to the United Nations, there are three different scenarios:

- **High Fertility:** If childbearing falls from its 1998 level of nearly 3 children per woman to 2.5 children per woman, world population is projected to hit 10.7 billion by 2050.
- **Medium Fertility:** If childbearing falls further to an average of 2 children per woman, world population is projected to reach 8.9 billion by 2050.
- **Low Fertility:** If childbearing plummets to 1.6 children per woman, world population is projected to rise to 7.3 billion by 2050.

Regardless of which projection one uses, the UN shows that at least 1.3 billion people will be added to the world's population over the next 25 years.

There are three reasons for this inevitable growth:

1. On average, birth rates in less developed countries are twice as high as in more developed countries.
2. The young age structure of less developed countries constitutes momentum for population growth for several decades, no matter what future birth rates may be.
3. Continuing reductions in mortality rates will contribute to additional population growth.

As we enter the next century, several things are certain about population growth:

- Population will continue to grow—we will add at least another billion people to the world's population by 2020.
- Virtually all population growth will take place in the less developed regions of the world.
- The eventual size of the world's population will depend in large part upon how many children today's youth decide to have and when they decide to have them.
- Birth rates will continue to decline worldwide.

Increasingly there is a new consensus, a new vision of population and its links to other global concerns. The numbers cited in this report can be thought of as a frame of reference to a population story that places human development at the center of efforts to improve the quality of people's lives and to stabilize global population growth, improve the natural environment, and promote sustainable economic development. This new vision calls for:

- greater equality between men and women
- stronger partnerships between governments and the private sector
- greater involvement by communities
- more efforts to help children, adolescents, women, the elderly, and people at high risk for HIV/AIDS.

One of the greatest success stories of the 20th century has been the dramatic decline in childbearing because of investments in family planning and other health programs, in education, and in greater social and economic opportunities, especially for women. The quality of people's lives in the years to come will be closely linked to the extent to which these investments are protected and expanded.



JOSEPH L. RULLER

PRB PUBLICATIONS

1999 United States Population Data Sheet

This data sheet provides data on key demographic variables and comparative data on race and ethnicity in the United States in 1890 and 1990. It will be a valuable aid for teaching about population change in the United States.

America's Diversity: On the Edge of Two Centuries

A look at the United States in 1890 and 1990, this latest PRB Reports on America discusses the country's racial and ethnic history—and its future.

The World of Child 6 Billion

Created for teachers to use when talking about the upcoming "Day of 6 Billion" (commemorated on Oct. 12), this colorful and easy-to-read discussion guide helps students understand how countries are meeting people's needs for air, water, nutrition, health, housing, and education.

Contraceptive Safety: Rumors and Realities

This new edition of a popular PRB publication includes information on several new contraceptive methods, such as the female condom and emergency contraceptive pills. The update provides accurate information to address rumors about specific methods.

Reproductive Health in Policy & Practice

To assess how the Programme of Action from the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development is being implemented, senior researchers in Brazil, India, Morocco, and Uganda conducted country case studies. This report includes these case studies and also analyzes resource allocation for reproductive health programs. Individual reports for Brazil, India, Morocco, and Uganda are also available.

Family Planning Saves Lives

This is a 24-page booklet that describes the health benefits of family planning. This new edition presents data from the latest research on maternal and child health and on the linkages between family planning and reproductive health, adolescents, and abortion.

PRB'S 4 WEB SITES

PRB has four Web sites that are up and running, continually changing, and constantly expanding with more information and data:

www.prb.org. This is PRB's main Web site, where you can read excerpts or full text of many PRB publications. Each article is indexed and cross-indexed so you can navigate by topic and by world region. Our Web site's home page is the place to go to find out about new publications.

www.popnet.org. With PopNet, you can search the most comprehensive directory of population-related Web sites—by topic or keyword, by organization, or through PopNet's clickable world map.

www.measurecommunication.org. This Web site, funded by USAID and implemented by PRB and the Academy for Educational Development, helps to disseminate information and data on population, health, and nutrition.

www.ameristat.org. AmeriStat will provide instant summaries—in graphics and text—of 14 demographic characteristics of the U.S. population, including education, marriage and family, income and poverty, fertility, and race and ethnicity. AmeriStat mines the actual large data files from a range of sources such as the U.S. Census Bureau. You'll also have links to other Web sites for additional, more detailed information.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Information for *World Population: More Than Just Numbers* came from many PRB publications. PRB publications are designed to provide objective and accurate reporting, and timely material. The following publications were used as references for *World Population: More Than Just Numbers*:

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WORLD	5,982	23	9	1.4	49	6,883	8,054	57	2.9	31	7	66	64	68	45
MORE DEVELOPED	1,181	11	10	0.1	583	1,216	1,241	8	1.5	19	14	75	71	79	75
LESS DEVELOPED	4,800	26	9	1.7	40	5,667	6,813	62	3.2	34	5	64	62	66	37
LESS DEVELOPED	3,546	29	9	2.0	35	4,272	5,251	68	3.8	37	4	61	60	63	40
AFRICA	771	39	14	2.5	28	979	1,290	88	5.4	43	3	52	51	54	30
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	630	42	16	2.6	27	809	1,086	94	5.8	45	3	49	48	50	25
NORTHERN AFRICA	170	27	7	2.0	34	206	249	51	3.6	38	4	64	63	66	48
EASTERN AFRICA	223	43	14	2.9	24	295	408	86	6.2	45	3	52	51	53	24
EASTERN AFRICA	235	42	18	2.4	29	295	387	105	6.0	46	3	44	43	45	20
SOUTHERN AFRICA	49	28	12	1.7	42	54	57	55	3.5	35	5	56	54	58	42
CENTRAL AMERICA	303	14	8	0.6	119	333	374	7	2.0	21	13	77	74	79	75
CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	512	24	6	1.8	38	600	709	35	2.9	33	5	69	66	73	73
CENTRAL AMERICA	135	28	5	2.3	30	164	200	34	3.3	36	4	71	68	74	67
CARIBBEAN	37	22	8	1.4	49	42	46	41	2.8	31	7	69	67	71	59
SOUTH AMERICA	339	23	6	1.7	41	395	463	35	2.7	32	6	69	65	72	78
OCEANIA	30	18	7	1.1	64	34	41	29	2.4	26	10	74	71	76	70
ASIA	3,637	23	8	1.5	46	4,206	4,923	56	2.8	32	6	66	65	68	35
ASIA (Excl. China)	2,383	26	8	1.8	39	2,812	3,361	64	3.3	35	5	64	62	65	38
EASTERN ASIA	186	28	7	2.1	33	235	303	54	3.9	37	4	68	66	70	64
SOUTH CENTRAL ASIA	1,451	29	9	2.0	35	1,728	2,101	74	3.6	37	4	61	60	61	29
SOUTHEAST ASIA	520	25	7	1.7	40	613	722	46	3.0	34	4	65	63	67	35
EAST ASIA	1,481	15	7	0.9	78	1,631	1,798	29	1.7	25	8	72	70	74	38
EUROPE	728	10	11	-0.1	—	731	718	9	1.4	18	14	73	69	78	73
NORTHERN EUROPE	95	12	10	0.1	541	97	99	6	1.7	19	15	77	74	79	83
EASTERN EUROPE	183	11	10	0.1	577	186	188	5	1.5	17	15	77	74	81	79
EASTERN EUROPE	306	9	13	-0.4	—	301	289	15	1.3	20	13	69	63	74	68
SOUTHERN EUROPE	145	10	9	0.1	1,012	146	143	7	1.3	17	16	77	74	80	70
Afghanistan	25.8	43	18	2.5	28	34.1	48.0	150	6.1	43	3	46	46	45	20
Albania	3.5	17	5	1.2	58	3.9	4.4	20.4	2.0	34	6	72	70	76	37
Algeria	0.1	11	3	0.8	85	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.7	15	12	79	76	82	95
Angola	30.8	30	6	2.4	29	38.3	46.6	44	4.1	39	4	68	67	69	49
Argentina	12.5	48	19	3.0	23	17.2	25.1	125	6.8	48	3	47	45	48	32
Antigua and Barbuda	0.1	22	6	1.5	46	0.1	0.1	17	1.7	28	8	74	72	76	37
Armenia	36.6	20	8	1.2	58	41.5	47.2	21.8	2.6	29	9	73	70	77	89