

Notes and Indicators

Notes	78
Notes for Boxes	85
Indicators	
Monitoring ICPD Goals: Selected Indicators	86
Demographic, Social and Economic Indicators	90
Selected Indicators for Less-Populous Countries/Territories	94
Notes for Indicators	96
Technical Notes	97

INTRODUCTION

- 1 United Nations. 1995. *Population and Development, vol. 1: Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development: Cairo: 5-13 September 1994*, para. 9.14. New York: Department of Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis, United Nations.
- 2 UN Millennium Project. 2005. *Investing in Development: A Practical Plan to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals*, p. xix. Report to the UN Secretary-General. London and Sterling, Virginia: Earthscan.
- 3 See: UN-Habitat. 2006. *State of the World's Cities 2006/7: The Millennium Development Goals and Urban Sustainability*. London: Earthscan. Moreover, Worldwatch's latest annual Report provides a valuable portrayal of major urban problems as well as a number of promising approaches. (See: Worldwatch Institute. 2007. *State of the World 2007: Our Urban Future*. New York and London: W. W. Norton and Company.)

CHAPTER 1

- 1 Excerpt courtesy of: Anderson Literary Management, Inc. 13 November 2006. "The Megacity," copyright 2006 © by George Packer. *The New Yorker* 82(37): 64.
- 2 UNFPA. 1996. *The State of World Population 1996: Changing Places: Population, Development and the Urban Future*, p. 1. New York: UNFPA.
- 3 This crossover date is based on the latest UN estimate. Unless otherwise mentioned, all data referring to the analyses of urbanization trends provided in this Report are based on: United Nations. 2006. *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2005 Revision*. New York: Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.
- 4 United Nations. 1995. *Population and Development, vol. 1: Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development: Cairo: 5-13 September 1994*, Section 9.1. New York: Department of Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis, United Nations.

- 5 UN Millennium Project. 2005. *A Home in the City*. Task Force on Improving the Lives of Slum Dwellers. London and Sterling, Virginia: Earthscan.
- 6 The characteristics and limitations of the United Nations database have been amply discussed in the literature. See, for instance: Montgomery, M. R., et al., Panel on Urban Dynamics, National Research Council (eds.). 2003. *Cities Transformed: Demographic Change and Its Implications in the Developing World*, pp. 128-153. Washington, D.C.: National Academies Press; and Satterthwaite, D. 2005. *The Scale of Urban Change Worldwide 1950-2000 and Its Underpinnings*. Human Settlements Discussion Paper. No. Urban01. London: International Institute for Environment and Development.
- 7 Satterthwaite, D. 2006. *Outside the Large Cities: The Demographic Importance of Small Urban Centres and Large Villages in Africa, Asia and Latin America*, p. 1. Human Settlements Discussion Paper. No. Urban03. London: International Institute for Environment and Development.
- 8 Cohen, B. 2006. "Urbanization in Developing Countries: Current Trends, Future Projections, and Key Challenges for Sustainability." *Technology in Society* 28(1-2): 63-80.
- 9 The trends discussed herein are based on the official United Nations estimates and projections. (See: United Nations 2006.) It is important to emphasize that these projections are not predictions. The broad trends presented in this section are based on solid evidence, but their actual levels may vary. Many factors can change the trajectory of urban growth over time. Reviews of projections from recent decades show that they have tended to overstate urban growth, especially in larger cities. Most policymakers would welcome a reduction in the rate of future urban growth. The mechanics of such a potential decline are discussed in Chapter 6.
- 10 Satterthwaite 2005.
- 11 "In most cases, high growth rates are an indicator of success rather than failure and most of the world's largest cities are located in countries with the world's largest economies." — Cohen 2006, p. 69.

- 12 On the other hand, even a modest rate of growth in a large city can mean a large absolute increase in population. That is, a 2 per cent annual increase in the population of Mumbai will mean a much larger increment of urbanites than a 10 per cent annual increase in a smaller city.
- 13 "We cannot recall a case in which a small city was the focus of an editorial lamenting rapid urban growth or the lack of public services. Nevertheless, the combined size of such cities makes them very significant presences in developing countries." — Montgomery, M. R., et al., Panel on Urban Dynamics, National Research Council (eds.) 2003, p. 15.
- 14 UNCHS (Habitat). 2000. *Women and Urban Governance*, p. 3. Policy Dialogue Series. No. 1. Nairobi: UNCHS (Habitat).
- 15 "Globalization has allowed individual cities to break away from the fate of their national economies. Increasingly success or failure depends on the ability of municipal governments to capitalize on the assets of the local environment and to provide the modern infrastructure, enabling environment, and low-wage, flexible workforce demanded by modern businesses." — Cohen, B. 2004. "Urban Growth in Developing Countries: A Review of Current Trends and a Caution Regarding Existing Forecasts," p. 37. *World Development* 32(1): 23-51.
- 16 The diseconomies of agglomeration, population density, environmental pollution, labour problems and the economic extension of the dominant centre can reduce the advantages of large cities. Advances in telecommunications, transportation and production technologies from globalization can favour de-concentration away from central cities. Industries that require a large workforce can decline, thereby eroding a main economic reason for concentration, that is, to minimize the costs of transport, knowledge, training and information.
- 17 UNRISD. 2005. *Gender Equality: Striving for Justice in an Unequal World*, p. 193. Geneva: UNRISD.
- 18 This section is based on: Rodriguez, J., and G. Martine. 2006. "Urbanization in Latin America: Experiences and

- Lessons Learned." Draft paper prepared for this Report.
- 19 This section is based on: ESCWA Social Development Division. 2007. "Urbanization in the Western Asia Region." Draft paper prepared for this Report.
- 20 Ibid. Some countries, such as Egypt, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic, for example, are beginning to take positive steps in aiding informal settlements.
- 21 This discussion is based on: White, M. J., B. U. Mberu, and M. Collinson. 2006. "African Migration and Urbanization: Recent Trends and Implications." Draft paper prepared for this Report.
- 22 White, M. J., and D. P. Lindstrom. 2005. "Internal Migration." Ch. 11 in: *Handbook of Population*, edited by D. Poston and M. Micklin. 2006. *Handbooks of Sociology and Social Research Series*. New York: Springer.
- 23 This discussion is drawn in large part from: Chandrasekhar, S. 2006. "Urban Growth Patterns and Its Implications for Future Economic, Social, Demographic and Environmental Scenarios in India." Draft paper prepared for this Report.
- 24 Government of India. n.d. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act: 2005. New Delhi: Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. Website: <http://nrega.nic.in/>, accessed 17 January 2006.
- 25 This section is based on: Bai, X. 2006. "Urban Transition in China: Trends, Consequences, and Policy Implications." Draft paper prepared for this Report.
- 26 Chen, N., P. Valente, and H. Zlotnik. 1998. "What Do We Know about Recent Trends in Urbanization?" Pp. 59-88 in: *Migration, Urbanization, and Development: New Directions and Issues*, edited by R. E. Bilborrow. 1998. New York: UNFPA.
- 27 Sivaramakrishnan, K. C., Amitabh Kundu, and B. N. Singh. 2005. *Handbook of Urbanization in India: An Analysis of Trends and Processes*, Table 3.4. New Delhi and New York: Oxford University Press.
- 28 Rodriguez and Martine 2006.
- 29 In China, uncommonly strong bureaucratic controls over fertility have kept natural increase at low

levels over several decades. Meanwhile, similarly strong restrictions on rural-urban migration kept urbanization levels low until the late 1970s. Loosening of migration restraints has resulted in massive movements to cities in the face of continued low rates of natural increase.

30 Few governments have made direct reference to this connection between urban growth and natural increase and to the need for greater attention to reproductive health. Policymakers generally allude only to unwanted rural-urban migration.

CHAPTER 2

1 United Nations. 2006. *Implementation of the Outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and Strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat): Report of the Secretary General (A/61/262)*, para. 8. New York: United Nations.

2 United Nations. 1995. *Population and Development, vol. 1: Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development: Cairo: 5-13 September 1994*, para. 9.14. New York: Department of Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis, United Nations.

3 This chapter benefits in many ways from a valuable contribution made to this Report by UN-Habitat (See: Bazoglu, N., and Mboup, G. 2007. "Shelter and Urban Poverty: Nature and Scope." Draft paper prepared for this Report.).

4 Kessides, C. 2006. *The Urban Transition in Sub-Saharan Africa: Implications for Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*. Africa Region Working Paper Series. No. 97. Washington, D. C.: Cities Alliance.

5 Champion, T., and G. Hugo. 2004. "Introduction: Moving Beyond the Urban-Rural Dichotomy." Ch. 1 in: *New Forms of Urbanization: Beyond the Urban-Rural Dichotomy*, edited by T. Champion and G. Hugo. Aldershot, United Kingdom: Ashgate; Njoh, A. J. 2003. "Urbanization and Development in Sub-Saharan Africa." *Cities* 20(3): 167-174; and UN-Habitat. 1996. *An Urbanizing World: Global Report on Human Settlements 1996 (HS/397/96A)*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

6 Figures on urban poverty are imprecise and often underestimated because many aspects of poverty are simply not measured. Surveys either fail to consider the specificity of urban conditions (for instance, the inability to grow or forage for food, the higher monetary cost of non-food needs, the higher incidence of homelessness, harassment, eviction or arrest in their "illegal" homes or livelihoods), or present incomplete information (for instance, by not measuring the adequacy of sanitation facilities). Official UN statistics suggest that, in 2005, there were some 998 million people living in "slums" in the world. See: UN-Habitat. 2006a. *State of the World's Cities 2006/7: The Millennium Development Goals and Urban Sustainability*, p. 16. London: Earthscan.

7 Satterthwaite, D. 2004. *The Under-estimation of Urban Poverty in Low- and Middle-Income Nations*. IIED Working Paper on Poverty Reduction in Urban Areas. No. 14. London: International Institute for Environment and Development.

8 UNCHS (Habitat). 2001. *State of the World's Cities 2001*. Nairobi: UNCHS (Habitat).

9 UN-Habitat 2006a.

10 UNDP. 2006a. *Making Progress on Environmental Sustainability: Lessons and Recommendations from a Review of Over 150 MDG Country Experiences*, pp. 47 and 50. New York: UNDP.

11 UN Millennium Project. 2005a. *Investing in Development: A Practical Plan to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals*, p. xix. Report to the UN Secretary-General. London and Sterling, Virginia: Earthscan

12 Montgomery, M. 2005. "The Place of the Urban Poor in the Cairo Programme of Action and the Millennium Development Goals," p. XXIV-5. Ch. 24 in: *United Nations Seminar on the Relevance of Population Aspects for the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals: New York: 17-19 November 2004 (ESA/P/WP.192)*, by the United Nations. 2005a. New York: Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.

13 See: McGranahan, G., et al. 2001. *The Citizens at Risk: From Urban Sanitation to Sustainable Cities*. London: Earthscan.

14 Bartone, C. R. 2001. "Urban Environmental Management and the Poor." Environmental Strategy Background Paper, Urban Development, Infrastructure Group. Washington, D.C.: World Bank. Website: [http://wbIn0018.worldbank.org/lac/envstrategy/ar/cover.nsf/0/40451d0d0edfa24f85256a0e005aa2e1/\\$FILE/ENV-Urban-Jan01.doc](http://wbIn0018.worldbank.org/lac/envstrategy/ar/cover.nsf/0/40451d0d0edfa24f85256a0e005aa2e1/$FILE/ENV-Urban-Jan01.doc), last accessed 29 November 2006.

15 UNDP. 2006b. *Human Development Report 2006: Beyond Scarcity: Power, Poverty and the Global Water Crisis*. New York: Palgrave MacMillan.

16 Mboup, G. 2004. "Cost of Water by Welfare Groups in Addis Ababa: Indicators for Accessibility, Affordability and Non-discrimination." Paper presented at the Right to Water and Indicators Workshop, Heinrich Boell Foundation, Berlin, Germany, 25-26 October 2004; UN-Habitat. 2004. "The Preliminary Report of the Urban Inequities Survey, Addis Ababa." Nairobi: UN-Habitat; and UN-Habitat 2006a.

17 African Population and Health Research Center, Inc. 2002. *Population and Health Dynamics in Nairobi's Informal Settlements*. Nairobi: African Population and Health Research Center, Inc.

18 Montgomery, M. R., et al., Panel on Urban Dynamics, National Research Council (eds.). 2003. *Cities Transformed: Demographic Change and Its Implications in the Developing World*, p. 82. Washington, D.C.: National Academies Press.

19 UN-Habitat 2004.

20 Thompson, J., et al. 2000. "Waiting at the Tap: Changes in Urban Water Use in East Africa over Three Decades." *Environment and Urbanization* 12(2): 37-52 Cited in: Kessides 2006, p. 18.

21 United Nations 1995, Objective 3.16.

22 UNDP. 2003. *Human Development Report 2003: Millennium Development Goals: A Compact among Nations to End Human Poverty*, p. 85. New York: Oxford University Press.

23 Basu, A. 2002. "Why does Education Lead to Lower Fertility: A Critical Review of Some of the Possibilities." *World Development* 30(10): 1779-1790.

24 UN-Habitat. 2007. *Urban Indicators Database*. Nairobi: UN-Habitat.

25 UN-Habitat 2006a.

26 Heintz, J. 2006. "Globalization, Economic Policy and Employment: Poverty and Gender Implications," p. 15. *Employment Strategy Papers*. No. 2006/3. Geneva: ILO.

27 UNRISD. 2005. *Gender Equality: Striving for Justice in an Unequal World*, p. 53. Geneva: UNRISD.

28 Kabeer, N., and S. Mahmud. 2004. "Globalization, Gender, and Poverty: Bangladeshi Women Workers in Export and Local Markets." *Journal of International Development* 16(1): 93-109; Beneria, L. 2003. *Gender, Development and Globalization: Economics as if All People Mattered*. London: Routledge; Elson, D. 1996. "Appraising Recent Developments in the World Market for Nimble Fingers." Pp. 35-55 in: *Confronting State, Capital, and Patriarchy: Women Organizing in the Process of Industrialization*, edited by A. Chhachhi and R. Pittin. 1996. New York: St. Martin's Press; and Elson, D., and R. Pearson. 1981. "Nimble Fingers make Cheap Workers: An Analysis of Women's Employment in Third World Export Manufacturing." *Feminist Review* 7: 87-107. All cited in: Heintz 2006, p. 45.

29 Chen, M., et al. 2005. *Progress of the World's Women 2005: Women, Work and Poverty*. New York: UNIFEM; Carr, M., M. A. Chen, and J. Tate. 2000. "Globalization and Home-Based Workers." *Feminist Economics* 6(3): 123-42; and Chen, M., J. Sebstad, and L. O'Connell. 1999. "Counting the Invisible Workforce: The Case of Homebased Workers." *World Development* 27(3): 603-610. All cited in: Heintz 2006, p. 54.

30 AFL-CIO. n.d. "Women in the Global Economy." Washington, D.C.: AFL-CIO. Website: www.aflcio.org/issues/jobseconomy/globaleconomy/women/, accessed 16 February 2007.

31 UN-Habitat 2006a, p. 125.

32 Ibid., p. 9.

33 Heintz 2006, p. 1.

34 Ibid., p. 11.

35 International Center for Research on Women. May 2006. "Reducing Women's and Girls' Vulnerability to HIV/AIDS by

- Strengthening their Property and Inheritance Rights." *ICRW Information Bulletin*. Washington, D.C.: International Center for Research on Women. (The International Center for Research on Women [ICRW], in partnership with the Global Coalition on Women and AIDS [GCWA/UNAIDS] and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO], is implementing the Reducing Women's and Girls' Vulnerability to HIV/AIDS by Strengthening their Property and Inheritance Rights grants programme.)
- 36 International Center for Research on Women. June 2004. "To Have and To Hold: Women's Property and Inheritance Rights in the Context of HIV/AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa." *ICRW Information Bulletin*. Washington, D.C.: International Center for Research on Women.
- 37 Michaud, A. 2002. "How Gender-sensitive is Your City?" in *Habitat Debate* 8(4): 9-10.
- 38 See: Inter-Parliamentary Union. 2007. "Women in National Parliaments: Situation as of 31 January 2007." Geneva: Inter-Parliamentary Union. Website: <http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/world.htm>, accessed 12 February 2007.
- 39 United Cities and Local Governments. 2005. "Local Government Statement to Beijing+10: Women in Local Decision Making: Leading Global Change." Barcelona, Spain: United Cities and Local Governments. Website: <http://www.cities-local-governments.org/uclg/index.asp>, accessed 21 February 2007.
- 40 Chen, et al. 2005.
- 41 WHO. 2005. "What Evidence is there about the Effects of Health Care Reforms on Gender Equity, Particularly in Health," p. 10. Health Evidence Network Report. Copenhagen: Regional Office for Europe, WHO.
- 42 See: UNFPA and the Population Reference Bureau. 2005. *Country Profiles for Population and Reproductive Health: Policy Developments and Indicators 2005*, p. 10. New York and Washington, D.C.: UNFPA and the Population Reference Bureau.
- 43 Montgomery, M. R., et al., Panel on Urban Dynamics, National Research Council (eds.) 2003, p. 82.
- 44 Montgomery, M. 2004. "The Place of the Urban Poor in the Cairo Programme of Action and the Millennium Development Goals," p. 7. Paper presented at the Seminar on the Relevance of Population Aspects for the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, New York, 17-19 November 2004, Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.
- 45 Montgomery, M. R., et al., Panel on Urban Dynamics, National Research Council (eds.) 2003, p. 82.
- 46 Montgomery 2004, p. 1.
- 47 Smaoun, S. 2005. "Even in the Best of Times, Women Are Constantly in Danger." *Habitat Debate* 11(1): 7.
- 48 UNFPA. 2006. "Women's Economic Empowerment: Meeting the Needs of Impoverished Women," p. 17. Workshop Report. New York: UNFPA.
- 49 Kishor, S., and K. Johnson. 2004. *Profiling Domestic Violence: A Multi-Country Study*, p. 39. Calverton, Maryland: Measure DHS and ORC MACRO.
- 50 Smaoun, S. 2000. "Violence Against Women in Urban Areas: An Analysis of the Problem from a Gender Perspective," pp. 29-30. Urban Management Programme Working Paper Series. No. 17. Nairobi, Kenya: UN-Habitat.
- 51 *Ibid.*, pp. 31-32.
- 52 Hindin, M. J., and L. S. Adair. 2002. "Who's at Risk: Factors Associated with Intimate Partner Violence in the Philippines." *Social Science and Medicine* 55(8): 1385-1399.
- 53 McCloskey, L. A., C. Williams, and U. Larsen. 2005. "Gender Inequality and Intimate Partner Violence among Women in Moshi, Tanzania." Paper presented at the Twenty-fifth IUSSP International Population Conference, Tours, France, 18-23 July 2005. Paris: International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.
- 54 UNFPA and the Population Reference Bureau 2005, p. 10.
- 55 UN Millennium Project. 2006. *Public Choices, Private Decisions: Sexual and Reproductive Health and the Millennium Development Goals*, p. 3. New York: UNDP.
- 56 *Ibid.*, p. 12.
- 57 Montgomery 2004, p. 9.
- 58 Bazoglu and Mboup 2007; and UNFPA and the Population Reference Bureau 2005, p. 10.
- 59 See: Montgomery 2004; and UN Millennium Project 2006, p. 3.
- 60 UN-Habitat 2006a, p. 16.
- 61 Mosley, W. H., and L. C. Chen. 1984. "An Analytical Framework for the Study of Child Survival in Developing Countries." Pp. 25-45 in: *Child Survival: Strategies for Research. Population and Development Review* 10 (Supplement).
- 62 Buvé, A., K. Bishikwabo-Nsarhaza, and G. Mutangadura. 2002. "The Spread and Effect of HIV-1 Infection in Sub-Saharan Africa." *The Lancet* 359(9324): 2011-2017.
- 63 UN-Habitat 2006a, Figure 3.4.1.
- 64 Miranda, D. de S. 2000. "Reflexões sobre o papel da cultura na Cidade de São Paulo." *São Paulo em Perspectiva* 14(4): 105-110.
- 65 For further readings on urbanization and culture, see: Massey, D. S. 1996. "The Age of Extremes: Concentrated Affluence and Poverty in the Twenty-first Century," p. 409. *Demography* 33(4): 395-412; Gill, R. 2000. "Cities and Ethnicity: A Case of De-Ethnicization or Re-Ethnicization?" *Sociological Bulletin* 49(2): 211-228; and Roy, S. K. 2005. "Urban Development: A Critique." *Journal of the Indian Anthropological Society* 40(2-3): 209-226.
- 66 Reader, I. 1989. "Review Article: Recent Japanese Publications on Religion," p. 300. *Japanese Journal of Religious Studies* 16(4): 299-315.
- 67 For further discussion of new religious movements, see: Ellingsen, T. 2004. "The Resurgence of Religion in the Age of Globalization," p. 4. Paper presented at the 5th Pan-European International Relations Conference: "Constructing World Orders," the Hague, the Netherlands, 9-11 September 2004. Colchester, United Kingdom: European Consortium on Public Relations Standing Group on International Relations; Dawson, L. L. 1998. "The Cultural Significance of New Religious Movements and Globalization: A Theoretical Prolegomenon," p. 584. *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion* 37(4): 580-595; and Emerson, M. O., and D. Hartman. 2006. "The Rise of Religious Fundamentalism," p. 133. *Annual Review of Sociology* 32: 127-144.
- 68 Moser, C. O. N. 2004. "Urban Violence and Insecurity: An Introductory Roadmap." *Environment and Urbanization* 16(2): 3-16; Moser, C. O. N., and C. McIlwaine. 2006. "Latin American Urban Violence as a Development Concern: Towards a Framework for Violence Reduction," p. 42. *World Development*. 34(1): 89-112; Arriagada, I., and L. Godoy. 2000. "Prevention or Repression: The False Dilemma of Citizen Security", p. 113. *CEPAL Review*. No. 70. Santiago, Chile: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean; and Rolnik, R. 2001. "Territorial Exclusion and Violence: The Case of the State of São Paulo, Brazil." *Geoforum* 32(4): 471-482.
- 69 Hagedorn, J. M. 2005. "The Global Impact of Gangs," p. 160. *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice* 21(2): 153-169.
- 70 Estimate by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). See: Burki, J. S., and G. Perry. 1998. *Beyond the Washington Consensus: Institutions Matter*, p. 23. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank. Cited in: *Crime, Democracy, and Development in Latin America*, p. 1, by W. C. Prillaman. 2003. Policy Papers on the Americas Series. Vol. 14, Study 6. Washington, D.C.: Center for Strategic and International Studies.
- 71 Briceño-León, R. 2005. "Urban Violence and Public Health in Latin America: A Sociological Explanatory Framework," p. 1644. *Cadernos Saúde Pública* 21(6): 1629-1648; and Moser, C. O. N., and D. Rodgers. 2005. *Change, Violence and Insecurity in Non-Conflict Situations*, p. vi. Working Paper. No. 245. London: Overseas Development Institute.
- 72 Moser and Rodgers 2005, pp. 19-20.
- 73 *Ibid.*, p. 21.
- 74 For further information on young people and urbanization, see: UNFPA. 2007. *Growing Up Urban. Supplement to The State of World Population 2007*. New York: UNFPA.
- 75 Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. 2003. *Youth Explosions in Developing World Cities: Approaches to Reducing Poverty and Conflict in an Urban Age*. Washington, D.C.: Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.
- 76 For more information, see: UNFPA 2007.
- 77 UN-Habitat 2006a.
- 78 Engle, P. L. 2000. "Urban Women: Balancing Work and Childcare." 2020 *Focus* 03: Brief No. 08. Washington, D.C.: International Food Policy Research Institute. See also: UNESCO. n.d. "Overview: Growing Up in Cities."

- Geneva: A UNESCO-MOST Project. Website: www.unesco.org/most/guic/guicaboutframes.htm, accessed 27 February 2007.
- 79 This section is based on: Guzman, J. M. 2006. "Urbanization and Ageing in Developing Countries." Draft paper prepared for this Report.
- 80 Calculations made using data from: United Nations. 2005b. *The Diversity of Changing Population Age Structures in the World* (UN/POP/PD/2005/1). United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Social and Economic Implications of Changing Population Age Structure, Mexico City, 31 August–2 September 2005. New York: Population Division, Department of Social and Economic Affairs, United Nations.
- 81 Cutler, S. J., and J. Hendricks. 2001. "Emerging Social Trends." Ch. 25 in: *Handbook of Aging and the Social Sciences*, Fifth Edition, edited by R. H. Binstock and L. K. George. 2001. San Diego, California: Academic Press.
- 82 UNCHS (Habitat). 1993. *Improving the Quality of Life of Elderly and Disabled People in Human Settlements: Volume I: A Resource Book of Policy and Programmes from around the World* (H/284/93E). Nairobi: UNCHS (Habitat).
- 83 In the four big cities study, it has been stated that: "Developing programs that identify vulnerable older people without violating their civil liberties is a crucial challenge . . ." — Rodwin, V. G., M. K. Gusmano, and R. N. Butler. 2006. "Growing Older in World Cities: Implications for Health and Long-Term Care Policy," p. 4. Ch. 1 in: *Growing Older in World Cities: New York, London, Paris, and Tokyo*, edited by V. G. Rodwin and M. K. Gusmano. 2006. Nashville, Tennessee: Vanderbilt University Press.
- 84 Kessides, C. 2005. "Contributions of Urban Development to Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction in Sub-Saharan Africa." Draft. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.
- 85 UN-Habitat. 2006b. *Enabling Shelter Strategies: Review of Experience from Two Decades of Implementation*. Nairobi, Kenya: UN-Habitat.
- 86 Carolini, G. 2006. "Community Organizations of the Urban Poor: Realizing the MDGs and Planning for Urban Population Growth." Draft paper prepared for this Report.
- 87 d'Cruz, C., and D. Satterthwaite. 2005. "Building Homes, Changing Official Approaches: The Work of Urban Poor Organizations and their Federations and their Contributions to Meeting the Millennium Development Goals in Urban Areas," p. 1. IIED Poverty Reduction in Urban Areas Series. Working Paper. No. 16. London: International Institute for Environment and Development.
- 88 Baumann, T., J. Bolnick, and D. Mitlin. 2005. "The Age of Cities and Organizations of the Urban Poor: The Work of the South African Homeless People's Federation and the People's Dialogue on Land and Shelter," pp. i-ii. IIED Working Paper 2 on Poverty Reduction in Urban Areas. London: International Institute for Environment and Development.
- 89 Warah, R. 2002. "Afghan Women's Struggle Behind the Veil." *Habitat Debate* 8(4): 8-9.
- 90 Racelis, M. 2005. "Recasting Urban Power Relations." *In Focus* 7: 16-17. New York: International Poverty Centre, UNDP.
- 91 UNDP 2006b, p. 63.
- 92 Cities Alliance. 2006. *Annual Report 2006*, p. 11. Washington, D. C.: Cities Alliance.
- 93 UN-Habitat. 2006c. *Our Future: Sustainable Cities: Turning Ideas into Action*. (HSP/WUF/3/2), p. 27. Background Paper. World Urban Forum III, Vancouver, Canada, 19–23 June 2006. Nairobi: UN-Habitat.
- 94 Patel, S., and D. Mitlin. 2002. "Sharing Experiences and Changing Lives." *Community Development Journal* 37(2): 125-136. Cited in: Carolini 2006, p. 11.
- 95 See: Shack/Slum Dwellers International. n.d. "International Advocacy." Cape Town, South Africa: Shack/Slum Dwellers International. Website: <http://www.sdinet.org/rituals/ritual9.htm>, accessed 7 February 2007; and the Huairou Commission. n.d. "Grassroots Women on the Move: Acting Locally, Speaking Globally." Brooklyn, New York: Huairou Commission. Website: www.huairou.org/index.html, accessed on 7 February 2007.
- 96 UN Millennium Project. 2005b. *A Home in the City*. Task Force on Improving the Lives of Slum Dwellers. London and Sterling, Virginia: Earthscan.
- 97 *Ibid.*, p. 3.
- 98 See: The World Bank. n.d. "Poverty Reduction Strategies." Washington, D.C.: The World Bank. Website: <http://web.world-bank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTPOVERTY/EXTPRS/O,,menuPK:384207-pagePK:149018-piPK:149093-theSitePK:384201,00.html>, accessed 8 February 2007.
- 99 UN-Habitat 2006b, pp. 36-37.

CHAPTER 3

- 1 United Nations. 2006a. *Implementation of the Outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and Strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat): Report of the Secretary General* (A/61/262), para. 8. New York: United Nations.
- 2 This chapter draws heavily on: McGranahan, G., D. Mitlin, and D. Satterthwaite. 2006. "Land and Services for the Urban Poor in Urbanizing Countries." Draft paper prepared for this Report; Tacoli, C., G. McGranahan, and D. Satterthwaite. 2006. "Urbanization, Poverty and Inequity: Is Rural-urban Migration a Poverty Problem, or Part of the Solution?" Draft paper prepared for this Report; and Martine, G. 2006. "Poverty, Space and Urban Growth." Draft paper prepared for this Report.
- 3 "There is no economic development without urbanization. Attempts to curb urbanization may have an adverse effect on economic development." — Tannerfeldt, G., and P. Ljung. 2006. *More Urban, Less Poor: an Introduction to Urban Development and Management*, p. 29. London: Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency and Earthscan.
- 4 The World Bank. 2000. *Cities in Transition: World Bank Urban and Local Government Strategy*, pp. 36-37. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.
- 5 UN-Habitat. 2006. *State of the World's Cities 2006/7: The Millennium Development Goals and Urban Sustainability*, p. 16. London: Earthscan.
- 6 In 1996, 51 per cent of developing countries had policies to lower migration to urban agglomerations; this proportion rose to 73 per cent in 2005. See: United Nations. 2006b. *World Population Policies 2005* (ST/ESA/SER.A/254). New York: Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations.
- 7 UN Millennium Project. 2005. *Investing in Development: A Practical Plan to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals*, p. xix. Report to the UN Secretary-

General. London and Sterling, Virginia: Earthscan.

- 8 Carolini, G. 2006. "Community Organizations of the Urban Poor: Realizing the MDGs and Planning for Urban Population Growth," p. 1. Draft paper prepared for this Report.
- 9 It is worth noting that many of the grass-roots organizations have been formed by poor urban women and have evolved to provide the foundation for large urban social movements.
- 10 In several instances, this Report alludes to the anti-urban bias of policymakers. This may cause some confusion for those familiar with the "urban bias" concept used by some economists to try to explain why rural areas remained poor. The term "anti-urban bias" is used here as short-hand simply to refer to the opposition of planners and policymakers to the demographic growth of cities and the many ways in which they try to prevent or retard it. Hence, the two concepts are not related or direct opposites.
- 11 du Plessis, J. 2005. "The Growing Problem of Forced Evictions and the Crucial Importance of Community-based, Locally Appropriate Alternatives." *Environment and Urbanization* 17(1): 123-134.
- 12 See: Montgomery, M. R., et al., Panel on Urban Dynamics, National Research Council (eds.). 2003. *Cities Transformed: Demographic Change and Its Implications in the Developing World*, pp. 176-177. Washington, D.C.: National Academies Press; and Rodriguez and Martine 2006, pp. 10-11.
- 13 The World Bank 2000, p. 2.
- 14 This is the case, for instance, of Nepal. Only 17 per cent of the country's 28 million population lives in urban areas. However, the combined forces of poverty and political instability swell the numbers of rural to urban migrants, and present a dire situation in urban slums. Nepal has been urbanizing very rapidly, at an average annual rate of 6.65 per cent in the intercensal period 1991-2001. Most of the increase has come from migration, intensified by an 11-year conflict, especially to the southern Terai region and to the slums of Kathmandu. There is no official record of the numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the country, but estimates range from 200,000 to 500,000. (Sources: UNFPA-Nepal Country Office. December 2006. Personal com-

- munication; and spreadsheets received from the United Nations Population Division.)
- 15 “The most constructive way of looking at the productive inter-linkages among urban and rural areas may be as a virtuous circle, whereby access to (urban) markets and services for non-farm production stimulates agricultural productivity and rural incomes, which in turn generate demand and labour supply for more such goods and services. The circle provides multiple entry points, and opportunities should be seized where they appear.” — Kessides, C. 2006. *The Urban Transition in Sub-Saharan Africa: Implications for Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*, p. xvii. Africa Region Working Paper Series. No. 97. Washington, D. C.: Cities Alliance.
- 16 Angel, S., S. C. Sheppard, and D. L. Civco. 2005. *The Dynamics of Global Urban Expansion*, p. 91. Washington, D.C.: Transport and Urban Development Department, the World Bank.
- 17 Hardoy, J. E., D. Mitlin, and D. Satterthwaite. 1992. *Environmental Problems in Third World Cities*, p. 34. London: Earthscan Publications.
- 18 United Nations. 1995. *Population and Development, vol. 1: Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development: Cairo: 5-13 September 1994*, Section 9.1. New York: Department of Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis, United Nations.
- 19 Thus, the point has been made that Target 11 of the MDGs—to improve the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020—has generally been perceived as relatively easy to achieve, unlike some of the other MDG targets. This optimism, in addition to an uncharacteristically low target, apparently “. . . reflects an increasing acknowledgement and documentation of the successful improvements made through participatory and locally-led projects in slums”. — Carolini 2006, p. 1.
- 20 Tannerfeldt and Ljung 2006, p. 97.
- 21 In developing countries, it is common for street vendors to sell individual cigarettes at a higher price than their unit price if sold by the pack. Poor people pay more per unit used of water, fuel and other necessities because they buy only small quantities. Similarly, fitting the size of plots to the buying power of the poor usually results in higher prices per square metre. See: Smolka, M., and A. Larangeira. 2006. “Informality and Poverty in Latin American Urban Policy.” Draft paper prepared for this Report.
- 22 United Nations. 26 October 2006. “Habitat Chief Tells Second Committee of Looming Need for Pro-poor Mortgage Financing as Poverty Threatens Living Standards in World’s Cities” (GA/EF/3160), pp. 3-4. Press release. New York: United Nations.
- 23 “In many countries, the planning horizons of politicians are too short to engage in longer-term planning and preparation for orderly urban expansion.”— Angel, Sheppard, and Civco 2005, p. 101.
- 24 It is often wrongly assumed that most of the urban poor and those in illegal settlements are rural migrants, and thus they are denied the right to vote.
- 25 For a discussion of how such processes have operated in Brasilia, see, for instance: Acioly, Jr., C. C. 1994. “Incremental Land Development in Brasilia: Can the Urban Poor Escape from Suburbanization?” *Third World Planning Review* 16(3): 243-261; and Aubertin, C. 1992. “Le droit au logement: enjeu démocratique ou instrument du clientélisme: L’exemple de Brasilia: District federal.” *Cahiers des Sciences Humaines* 28(3): 461-479.
- 26 In this sense, an exceptional effort to regulate and sanitize land markets is currently going on in Spain, where land records going back seven years are being pored over and a number of powerful people are being indicted for alleged improprieties and irregularities in land transactions. (See: “Dos nuevos arrestados en la Operación Malaya.” 6 February 2007. *El País*. Website: www.elpais.com/articulo/espana/nuevos/arrestados/Operacion/Malaya/elpepuesp/20070206elpepunac_7/Tes, accessed 6 February 2007.) It coincides with a civil movement aimed at promoting affordable housing for all. This type of initiative would have to be implemented on a wide scale in developing countries as part of a strategy to regulate land markets.
- 27 United Nations 2006a, p. 5.
- 28 Angel, Sheppard, and Civco 2005.
- 29 *Ibid.*, p. 102.
- CHAPTER 4**
- 1 Angel, S., S. C. Sheppard, and D. L. Civco. 2005. *The Dynamics of Global Urban Expansion*, p. 102. Washington, D.C.: Transport and Urban Development Department, the World Bank.
- 2 *Ibid.*, p. 1.
- 3 This figure refers to urban settlements, including their green areas and empty spaces, as measured by (adjusted) night-time lights. It was provided by the Global Rural-Urban Mapping Project, alpha version (GRUMP alpha), Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN), Columbia University; International Food Policy Research Institute; the World Bank; and Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical (CIAT). 2004. *Gridded Population of the World, version 3, with Urban Reallocation (GPW-UR)*. Palisades, New York: Socioeconomic Data and Applications Center (SEDAC), Columbia University. Website: <http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/gpw>, last accessed 14 February 2007. It thus differs from the figures on urban density provided from a study by: Angel, S., S. C. Sheppard, and D. L. Civco (2005, p. 1.) which refer only to *the built-up areas* of cities having at least 100,000 people.
- 4 World Resources Institute. 1996. *World Resources 1996-97: A Guide to the Global Environment: The Urban Environment*, pp. 57-59. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- 5 Martine, G. 2006. “Population/-Development/Environment Trends in a Globalized Context: Challenges for the 21st Century.” *Genus* 61(3-4): 247-277.
- 6 The concept of “urban sprawl” has not been clearly and consensually defined. In practice, however, average urban densities are a good summary indicator of sprawl. All exercises come up with significant variations between scores of different cities, despite the differing measures and indicators of “sprawl” that are employed. (See: Lopez, R., and H. P. Hynes. 2003. “Sprawl in the 1990s: Measurement, Distribution, and Trends.” *Urban Affairs Review* 38(3): 325-355. Cited in: “Urban Sprawl and Sustainable Cities: A Review,” p. 5, by D. J. Hogan and R. Ojima. 2006. Draft paper prepared for this Report.
- 7 Angel, Sheppard, and Civco 2005, p. 102.
- 8 Angel, S. 2006. “Measuring Global Sprawl: The Spatial Structure of the Planet’s Urban Landscape,” p. 13. Unpublished paper.
- 9 Angel, Sheppard, and Civco 2005, pp. 1-2. This may actually be a low estimate of declining densities. In the United States, at least, a study of 282 metropolitan areas found that the growth of land area outpaced population growth two to one (Reported in: Hogan and Ojima 2006, p. 3.).
- 10 Angel, Sheppard, and Civco 2005, pp. 1-2.
- 11 Hogan and Ojima 2006, p. 6.
- 12 Arbury, J. n.d. “From Urban Sprawl to Compact City: An Analysis of Urban Growth Management in Auckland.” Master’s Thesis. Auckland, New Zealand: University of Auckland. Website: <http://portal.jarbury.net/thesis.pdf>, accessed 18 September 2006.
- 13 *Ibid.*, p. 21.
- 14 Monte Mor, R. L. 2006. “O que é o urbano no mundo contemporâneo,” p. 11. *Texto para Discussão*, UFMG/Cedeplar, Belo Horizonte. Website: www.cedeplar.ufmg.br, last accessed 18 December 2006. Cited in: Hogan and Ojima 2006, p. 16.
- 15 Richardson, H. W., and C.-H. C. Bae (eds.). 2004. *Urban Sprawl in Western Europe and the United States*. Aldershot, United Kingdom: Ashgate. Cited in: Hogan and Ojima 2006, p. 3.
- 16 Pumain, D. 2004. “Urban Sprawl: Is There a French Case?” Pp. 137-157 in: Richardson and Bae 2004.
- 17 Munoz, F. 2003. “Lock Living: Urban Sprawl in Mediterranean Cities.” *Cities* 20(6): 381-385. Cited in: Hogan and Ojima 2006, p. 8.
- 18 Roca, J., M. C. Burns, and J. M. Carreras. 2004. “Monitoring Urban Sprawl around Barcelona’s Metropolitan Area with the Aid of Satellite Imagery.” Paper prepared for the 20th ISPRS Congress, Istanbul, Commission 1, Turkey, 12-23 July 2004. Istanbul, Turkey: International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing; and Munoz 2003. Both cited in: Hogan and Ojima 2006, p. 8.
- 19 Rio de Janeiro’s “Cidade de Deus” (City of God), made famous by a movie of that name, was created when the residents of well-located favelas were removed to a new settlement on the outskirts of the city in order to permit the construction of high rise apartments for the wealthy in the original favela locations.
- 20 Hogan and Ojima 2006, p. 8.
- 21 This and the following section have greatly benefited from: Tacoli, C. 2006. “A Note on

- Sprawl and Peri-urbanization." Draft note prepared for this Report.
- 22 Allen, A. 2003. "Environmental Planning and Management of the Peri-urban Interface: Perspectives on an Emerging Field," p. 136. *Environment and Urbanization* 15(1): 135-148; Simon, D., D. McGregor, and K. Nsiah-Gyabaah. 2004. "The Changing Urban-rural Interface of African Cities: Definitional Issues and an Application to Kumasi, Ghana," p. 235. *Environment and Urbanization* 16(2): 235-248; and Parkinson, J., and K. Tayler. 2003. "Decentralized Wastewater Management in Peri-urban Areas in Low-income Countries," p. 75. *Environment and Urbanization* 15(1): 75-90.
- 23 Deliberate strategies of letting land lie vacant while urban infrastructure approaches and increases its value "... may be more specific to developing countries, where zoning, tax structures and the lack of more profitable and secure investments increase the appeal of investment in land." — Hogan and Ojima 2006, pp. 6-7.
- 24 See: Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment. n.d. "Environmental Change in Urban Areas: A SCOPE Project." Website: www.scope-uk.ac.uk/projects/PUECHsumOct01.html, last accessed 14 February 2007.
- 25 Tacoli, C. 1999. "Understanding the Opportunities and Constraints for Low-Income Groups in the Peri-Urban Interface: The Contribution of Livelihood Frameworks," p. 7. Draft for Discussion. London: Peri-urban Interface Project, Development Planning Unit, University College London.
- 26 Tacoli 2006.
- 27 Leaf, M. 2002. "A Tale of Two Villages: Globalization and Peri-urban Change in China and Vietnam." *Cities* 19(1): 23-31.
- 28 Webster, D. 2002. *On the Edge: Shaping the future of Peri-Urban East Asia*. Asia/Pacific Research Center Discussion Paper. Stanford, California: Asia/Pacific Research Center, Stanford University
- 29 Webster, D., et al. 2003. *Emerging Third Stage Peri-urbanization: Functional Specialization in the Hangzhou Peri-urban Region*. Stanford, California: Asia/Pacific Research Center, Stanford University.
- 30 Allen 2003, p. 137; Ducrot, R., et al. 2004. "Articulating Land and Water Dynamics with Urbanization: An Attempt to Model Natural Resources Management at the Urban Edge," p. 87. *Computers, Environment and Urban Systems* 28(1-2): 85-106; and Kombe, W. J. 2005. "Land Use Dynamics in Peri-urban Areas and Their Implications on the Urban Growth and Form: The Case of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania," p. 120. *Habitat International* 29(1): 113-135.
- 31 Allen, A., N. da Silva, and E. Corubolo. 1999. "Environmental Problems and Opportunities of the Peri-urban Interface and Their Impact upon the Poor," p. 1. Draft for Discussion. London: Peri-urban Interface Project, Development Planning Unit, University College London; and Simon, McGregor, and Nsiah-Gyabaah 2004, pp. 238 and 242.
- 32 Rostam, K. 1997. "Industrial Expansion, Employment Changes and Urbanization in the Peri-urban Areas of Klang-Langkat Valley, Malaysia." *Asian Profile* 25(4): 303-315.
- 33 "Activities typically undertaken outside the urban boundaries include disposal of solid wastes in landfills and sewage in surface water, quarries for construction materials, timber for firewood and construction, etc." — Tacoli, C. 27 November 2006. Personal communication.
- 34 Parkinson and Tayler 2003, p. 75; and Kombe 2005, p. 114.
- 35 Tacoli 1999, p. 7.
- 36 See the "environmental transition" concept outlined by: McGranahan, G., et al. 2001. *The Citizens at Risk: From Urban Sanitation to Sustainable Cities*. London: Earthscan.
- 37 Songsore, J., and G. McGranahan. 1998. "The Political Economy of Household Environmental Management: Gender, Environment, and Epidemiology in the Greater Accra Metropolitan Area." *World Development* 26(3): 395-412.
- 38 Arbury n.d.
- 39 Ibid.
- 40 Hogan and Ojima 2006, p. 18.
- 41 United Nations. 2006. *Implementation of the Outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and Strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat): Report of the Secretary General (A/61/262)*, para. 26(d). New York: United Nations.
- 42 Angel, Sheppard, and Civco 2005, pp. 11-13.
- 43 Ibid., pp. 91 and 95.
- 44 Ibid., p. 101.
- 45 Ibid., p. 101. Such preparations would include: securing the public lands and public rights-of-way that are necessary to serve future urban growth; protecting sensitive lands from building, and investing in minimal infrastructure such as transport grids, water supply, sewerage and drainage networks to accommodate growth.
- 46 Hogan and Ojima 2006, p. 12; and International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Change. 2005. *SciencePlan: Urbanization and Global Environmental Change*. IHDP Report. No. 15. Bonn, Germany: International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Change.
- 47 Tacoli 2006.
- 48 Hogan and Ojima 2006, pp. 7 and 16.
- 49 See also: The World Bank. 2000. *Cities in Transition. World Bank Urban and Local Government Strategy*, p. 105. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank. This study suggests the use of the term "commutershed" to refer to a self-defined economic area that represents a particular local and subregional economy in the minds of its participants.

CHAPTER 5

- 1 Worldwatch Institute. 2007. "Preface," p. xxiv. *State of the World 2007: Our Urban Future*. New York and London: W. W. Norton and Company.
- 2 This chapter is mostly based on: Sanchez Rodriguez, R. 2006. "Urban Growth and Sustainability: New Approaches." Draft paper prepared for this Report; de Sherbinin, A. 2007. "Linking Urban Growth and GEC." Note prepared for this Report; and Balk, D., and B. Anderson. 2007. "Urban Growth and Ecosystems: Recent Patterns and Future Implications." Draft paper prepared for this Report.
- 3 For instance, a recently published report on cities by the Worldwatch Institute (2007. *State of the World 2007: Our Urban Future*. New York and London: W. W. Norton and Company) documents an impressive number of positive stories showing how people are dealing effectively with current social and environmental problems in cities.
- 4 Examples of local or national problems that contribute to GEC include carbon-dioxide and pollutant emissions, land-cover change and habitat loss, invasive species, oceanic pollution and over fishing. All of them have significant ramifications when aggregated globally.
- 5 McGranahan, G., et al. 2005. "Urban Systems." Ch. 27 in: *Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Current State and Trends: Findings of the Condition and Trends Working Group*, by the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. 2005. Millennium Ecosystem Assessment Series. New York: Island Press.
- 6 Wallace, S. January 2007. "Amazon: Forest to Farms." *National Geographic*.
- 7 Wackernagel, M., and W. Rees. 1996. *Our Ecological Footprint: Reducing Human on Earth*. San Francisco, California: New Catalyst Books.
- 8 See: McGranahan, et al. 2005.
- 9 Tortajada, C., and E. Castelán. 2003. "Water Management for a Megacity: Mexico City Metropolitan Area." *Ambio* 32(2): 124-129; and Pocha, J. 5 September 2004. "China's Water Supply in Danger of Drying Up," p. A-16. *San Francisco Chronicle*.
- 10 Rosegrant, M. W., and C. Ringler. 1998. "Impact on Food Security and Rural Development of Transferring Water out of Agriculture." *Water Policy* 1(6): 567-586.
- 11 Vörösmarty, C. 2006. "Box D.2: Water Impoundment and Flow Fragmentation." Pp. 259-260 in: *Pilot 2006 Environmental Performance Index*, by the Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy and the Center for International Earth Science Information Network, Columbia University. 2006. New Haven, Connecticut, and Palisades, New York: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy and the Center for International Earth Science Information Network, Columbia University.
- 12 According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency. See: United States Environmental Protection Agency. n.d. "Heat Island Effect." Washington, D.C.: United States Environmental Protection Agency. Website: <http://yosemite.epa.gov/oar/globalwarming.nsf/content/ActionsLocalHeatIslandEffect.html>, accessed 29 January 2007.
- 13 Ashmore, M. R. 2005. "Assessing the Future Global Impacts of Ozone on Vegetation." *Plant, Cell and Environment* 28(8): 949-964.

- 14 Lo, C. P., and D. A. Quattrochi. 2003. "Land-use and Land-cover Change, Urban Heat Island Phenomenon, and Health Implications: A Remote Sensing Approach." *Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing* 69(9): 1053-1063.
- 15 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 2007. *Climate Change 2007: The Physical Science Basis: Summary for Policy Makers*. Geneva: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Website: www.ipcc.ch/SPM2feb07.pdf, accessed 6 February 2007.
- 16 UNEP. 2004. *UNEP 2003 Annual Report*. New York: UNEP.
- 17 Perlman, J., and M. O. Sheehan. 2007. "Fighting Poverty and Injustice in Cities," Ch. 9 in: *Worldwatch Institute 2007*; and de Sherbinin, A., A. Schiller, and A. Pulsipher. Forthcoming. "The Vulnerability of Global Cities to Climate Hazards." *Environment and Urbanization*.
- 18 Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters. 2006. *EM-DAT: The OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database*. Brussels, Belgium: Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters.
- 19 This section is based on: McGranahan, G., D. Balk, and B. Anderson. Forthcoming. "The Rising Risks of Climate Change: Urban Population Distribution and Characteristics in Low Elevation Coastal Zones." *Environment and Urbanization*; and McGranahan, et al. 2005.
- 20 McGranahan, Balk, and Anderson, Forthcoming.
- 21 Gugler, J. 1996. "Urbanization in Africa South of the Sahara: New Identities in Conflict." Ch. 7 in: *The Urban Transformation of the Developing World*, edited by J. Gugler. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- 22 For example, the International Council of Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) (Website: www.iclei.org/, last accessed 7 March 2007). Also, for an exploration of different scales of initiative and the role of city networks in relation to climate change, see: Bulkeley, H., and M. Betsill. 2003. *Cities and Climate Change: Urban Sustainability and Global Environmental Governance*. Routledge Studies in Physical Geography and Environment. London: Routledge.
- Trends, Future Projections, and Key Challenges for Sustainability," p. 78. *Technology in Society* 28 (1-2): 63-80.
- 2 For a comprehensive discussion of the concept of governance as applied to urban areas, see: Montgomery, M. R., et al., Panel on Urban Dynamics, National Research Council (eds.). 2003. *Cities Transformed: Demographic Change and Its Implications in the Developing World*, pp. 355-409. Washington, D.C.: National Academies Press; and the World Bank. 2000. *Cities in Transition: World Bank Urban and Local Government Strategy*. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.
- 3 The World Bank 2000, p. 35.
- 4 Montgomery, M. R., et al., Panel on Urban Dynamics, National Research Council (eds.) 2003.
- 5 In view of further climate change—as underlined by the recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change—including probable future rises in mean sea levels, low-elevation coastal areas, which are home to 360 million urbanites, merit specific attention. See: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 2007. *Climate Change 2007: The Physical Science Basis: Summary for Policy Makers*. Geneva: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Website: www.ipcc.ch/SPM2feb07.pdf, accessed 14 February 2007.
- 6 UN Millennium Project. 2006. *Public Choices, Private Decisions: Sexual and Reproductive Health and the Millennium Development Goals*, p. 72. New York: UNDP.
- 7 UNESCO. 2001. *Women and Urban Crisis: Gender Sensitive Strategies for Managing Critical Urban Environments in the South and East*, p. 14. Paris: MOST-UNESCO.
- 8 An authoritative World Bank study found much higher than expected inequalities on such measures as infant and child mortality, maternal mortality, malnutrition and fertility. See: Gwatkin, D., et al. 2000. *Socio-economic Differences in Health, Nutrition and Population: 45 Countries*. Washington, D.C.: Health, Nutrition and Population Department, the World Bank.
- 9 Ibid.; and Gwatkin, D. R., A. Wagstaff, and A. S. Yazbeck. 2005. *Reaching the Poor with Health, Nutrition and Population Services: What Works, What Doesn't, and Why*. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.
- 10 These results have been described as indicating an "absolute system failure" in reproductive health care for poor and vulnerable people. See: Campbell-White, A., T. Merrick, and A. Yazbeck. 2007. "Reproductive Health: The Missing MDG: Poverty, Health and Development in a Changing World." Preliminary draft. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.
- 11 UN Millennium Project 2006, p. 61.
- 12 This section is partly based on: Torres, H. G. 2006. "Socioeconomic and Demographic Information for Urban Social Policies." Draft paper prepared for this Report.
- 13 The World Bank. 2003. *World Development Report 2004: Making Services Work for Poor People*, p. 22. Washington, D.C., and Oxford: The World Bank and Oxford University Press.
- 14 Lyons, M., C. Smuts, and A. Stephens. 2001. "Participation, Empowerment and Sustainability: (How) Do the Links Work?" *Urban Studies* 38(8): 1233-1251; and Mitlin, D., and J. Thompson. 1995. "Participatory Approaches in Urban Areas: Strengthening Civil Society or Reinforcing the Status Quo?" *Environment and Urbanization* 7(1): 231-250.
- 15 UNCHS (Habitat). 2000. *Women and Urban Governance*, p. 35. Policy Dialogue Series, No. 1. Nairobi: UNCHS (Habitat).
- 16 Mitlin and Thompson 1995.
- 17 Court, J., and L. Cotterrell. 2006. *What Political and Institutional Context Issues Matter for Bridging Research and Policy: A Literature Review and Discussion of Data Collection Approaches*. ODI Working Paper, No. 269. London: Overseas Development Institute.
- 18 Crewe, E., and J. Young. 2002. *Bridging Research and Policy: Context, Evidence and Links*. ODI Working Paper, No. 173. London: Overseas Development Institute.
- 1 Cohen, B. 2006. "Urbanization in Developing Countries: Current

CHAPTER 6

Notes for Boxes

CHAPTER 1

BOX 2

- 1 Excerpts from: Ness, G. D. 2006. "Organizing for Urbanization in the Second Wave." Draft paper prepared for this Report.

BOX 3

- 1 Based on: Cavric, B., et al. 2003. "Sustainable Urban Development in Gaborone, Botswana." *Report of the Designing, Implementing and Measuring Sustainable Urban Development (DIMSUD) Project of the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology*. Zurich: Swiss Federal Institute of Technology.

CHAPTER 2

BOX 4

- 1 UN-Habitat. 2006. *State of the World's Cities 2006/7: The Millennium Development Goals and Urban Sustainability*, p. 19. London: Earthscan.

BOX 5

- 1 Gharzeddine, O. 2007. UNFPA mission report.

BOX 6

- 1 Excerpted from: Seager, A. 10 November 2006. "Africa's Largest Slum: Where Youngsters Play among Bags Full of Raw Sewage." *The Guardian*.

BOX 8

- 1 See the website of the Huairou Foundation: www.huairou.org/index.html, last accessed 7 March 2007.
- 2 United Nations. 2005. *Women 2000 and Beyond: Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women in ICT*, p. 7. New York: Division for the Advancement of Women, United Nations.
- 3 See: Mitlin, D. 2001. "Civil Society and Urban Poverty: Examining Complexity." *Environment and Urbanization* 13(2): 151-173.
- 4 See the website of the Self Employed Women's Association: <http://sewa.org/>, accessed 15 February 2007.
- 5 McGranahan, G. 12 January 2007. Personal communication.

BOX 11

- 1 **Source:** Guerra, E. 2002. "Citizenship Knows No Age: Children's Participation in the Governance and Municipal Budget of Barra Mansa, Brazil." *Environment and Urbanization* 14(2): 71-84.

BOX 12

- 1 Based on: Ness, G. D. 2006. "Organizing for Urbanization in the Second Wave." Draft paper prepared for this Report.

CHAPTER 3

BOX 13

- 1 Based on: Hakkert, R. 2007. "Three Notes on Central Issues in Poverty and Urbanization." Draft paper prepared for this Report.

BOX 14

- 1 Angel, S., S. C. Sheppard, and D. L. Civco. 2005. *The Dynamics of Global Urban Expansion*, p. 12. Washington, D.C.: Transport and Urban Development Department, the World Bank.
- 2 Rodriguez, J., and G. Martine. 2006. "Urbanization in Latin America: Experiences and Lessons Learned," p. 16. Draft paper prepared for this Report.
- 3 Skeldon, R. 2005. "Migration and Poverty Reduction: Linkages between Migration and Poverty: The Millennium Development Goals and Population Mobility," p. 57. Ch. 3 in: *International Migration and the Millennium Development Goals: Selected Papers of the UNFPA Expert Group Meeting: Marrakech, Morocco, 11-12 May 2005*, by UNFPA. 2005. New York: UNFPA.

BOX 15

- 1 Hakkert, R. 2007. "Three Notes on Central Issues in Poverty and Urbanization." Draft paper prepared for this Report.

BOX 16

- 1 Based on: Smolka, M., and A. Larangeira. 2006. "Informality and Poverty in Latin American Urban Policy." Draft paper prepared for this Report.

BOX 17

- 1 Text summarized and adapted from: Angel, S. 2006. "Preparing for Urban Expansion in

Intermediate Cities in Ecuador: A World Bank Project Focusing on Access to Land for the Urban Poor." Draft paper prepared for this Report.

CHAPTER 4

BOX 18

- 1 **Source:** Yu Zhu, Xinhua Qi, Huaiyou Shao, and Kaijing He, Centre for Population and Development Research, Fujian Normal University. 11 January 2007. Personal communication.

BOX 19

- 1 Information for much of this box comes from: International Development Research Centre. n.d. "Growing Better Cities." Slide Presentation. Ottawa, Canada: International Development Centre. Website: www.idrc.ca/in_focus_cities/ev-95429-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html, accessed 6 February 2007.
- 2 International Development Research Centre. 2006. *Shaping Livable Cities: Stories of Progress Around the World*, p. 27. Ottawa, Canada: International Development Centre.

BOX 20

- 1 Based on an article by: Etienne, J., Department of Infrastructure and Urban Development, French Development Agency. 2006. "Access to Water and Sanitation Services in the Districts of Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso)." *Villes en développement*. No. 72-73: 9-10; and on project monitoring by J. Etienne.

BOX 21

- 1 This box is based mostly on: Roberts, S. 26 November 2006. "Bloomberg Administration is Developing Land Use Plan to Accommodate Future Populations," p. 39. *The New York Times*.

CHAPTER 5

BOX 23

- 1 This box is based on information obtained from: United States Census Bureau, United States Department of Commerce. 2 September 2005. "Census Bureau Estimates Nearly 10 Million Residents Along Gulf Coast Hit by Hurricane Katrina." Press release. Washington, D.C.: United States

Census Bureau, United States Department of Commerce. Website: http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/releases/archives/hurricanes_tropical_storms/005673.html, accessed 7 February 2007; and Columbia University website: www.columbia.edu/~ba218/katrina.zip, last accessed 8 March 2007.

CHAPTER 6

BOX 24

- 1 UN Millennium Project. 2006. *Public Choices, Private Decisions: Sexual and Reproductive Health and the Millennium Development Goals*, pp. 36-40. New York: UNDP.
- 2 Hakkert, R. 2007. "Three Notes on Central Issues in Poverty and Urbanization." Note prepared for this Report.
- 3 UN Millennium Project 2006, pp. 36-40.

BOX 25

- 1 Kretzmann, J. P., and J. L. McKnight. 1997. *Building Communities from the Inside Out: A Path Toward Finding and Mobilizing a Community's Assets*. Chicago, Illinois: ACTA Publications.
- 2 Asian Coalition for Housing Rights. 2001. "Building an Urban Poor People's Movement in Phnom Penh, Cambodia." *Environment and Urbanization* 13(2): 61-72. Cited in Carolini, G. 2006. "Community Organizations of the Urban Poor: Realizing the MDGs and Planning for Urban Population Growth," p. 9. Paper prepared for this Report.
- 3 Weru, J. 2004. "Community Federations and City Upgrading: The Work of Pamoja Trust and Muungano in Kenya." *Environment and Urbanization* 16(1): 47-62. Cited in: Carolini 2006, p. 9.
- 4 Smaoun, S. 2002. "Women's Safety Audits." *Habitat Debate* 8(4): p. 13.

BOX 27

- 1 Peñalosa, E. 1 November 2006. Personal communication.

Monitoring ICPD Goals - Selected Indicators

	Indicators of Mortality			Indicators of Education				Reproductive Health Indicators			
	Infant mortality Total per 1000 live births	Life expectancy M/F	Maternal mortality ratio	Primary enrolment (gross) M/F	Proportion reaching grade 5 M/F	Secondary enrolment (gross) M/F	% Illiterate (>15 years) M/F	Births per 1,000 women aged 15-19	Contraceptive Prevalence Any method	Modern methods	HIV prevalence rate (%) (15-49) M/F
World Total	53	64.2 / 68.6					13 / 23	53	61	54	
More developed regions (*)	7	72.5 / 79.8						25	69	57	
Less developed regions (+)	58	62.7 / 66.2						57	59	53	
Least developed countries (‡)	92	51.4 / 53.2						112			
AFRICA (1)	89	49.1 / 50.4						103	27	21	
EASTERN AFRICA	87	46.8 / 47.4						103	23	18	
Burundi	100	44.3 / 46.3	1,000	91 / 78	66 / 68	15 / 11	33 / 48	50	16	10	2.6 / 3.9
Eritrea	58	53.8 / 57.5	630	71 / 57	83 / 74	40 / 23		91	8	5	1.9 / 2.8
Ethiopia	92	47.5 / 49.3	850	101 / 86		38 / 24		82	8	6	
Kenya	64	50.5 / 48.7	1,000	116 / 112	81 / 85	50 / 48	22 / 30	94	39	32	4.2 / 8.0
Madagascar	72	54.9 / 57.3	550	141 / 136	43 / 43	14 / 14	23 / 35	115	27	18	0.7 / 0.3
Malawi	103	41.2 / 40.3	1,800	121 / 124	40 / 37	31 / 25	25 / 46	150	31	26	11.5 / 16.5
Mauritius (2)	14	69.6 / 76.3	24	102 / 102	98 / 100	89 / 88	12 / 19	31	76	41	0.9 / 0.2
Mozambique	92	41.5 / 41.9	1,000	114 / 96	66 / 58	16 / 11		99	17	12	13.0 / 19.2
Rwanda	113	43.3 / 46.2	1,400	119 / 121	43 / 49	15 / 13	29 / 40	44	13	4	2.7 / 3.4
Somalia	114	47.3 / 49.8	1,100					66			0.7 / 1.0
Uganda	77	50.7 / 52.3	880	118 / 117	63 / 64	18 / 14	23 / 42	203	23	18	5.6 / 7.7
United Republic of Tanzania	104	46.1 / 46.6	1,500	108 / 104	76 / 76	6 / 5	22 / 38	98	26	20	5.8 / 7.1
Zambia	89	39.3 / 38.2	750	114 / 108	83 / 78	31 / 25	24 / 40	122	34	23	14.0 / 20.0
Zimbabwe	60	37.9 / 36.0	1,100	97 / 95	68 / 71	38 / 35		84	54	50	15.6 / 25.0
MIDDLE AFRICA (3)	110	43.4 / 45.4						179	24	6	
Angola	131	40.3 / 43.2	1,700	69 / 59		19 / 15	17 / 46	138	6	5	3.0 / 4.4
Cameroon	91	45.6 / 46.5	730	126 / 107	64 / 63	49 / 39	23 / 40	102	26	13	4.1 / 6.8
Central African Republic	94	38.8 / 39.8	1,100	67 / 44			35 / 67	115	28	7	8.7 / 12.7
Chad	112	43.1 / 45.2	1,100	92 / 62	34 / 32	23 / 8	59 / 87	189	2	1	3.1 / 3.9
Congo, Democratic Republic of the (4)	113	43.5 / 45.6	990	69 / 54		28 / 16	19 / 46	222	31	4	2.6 / 3.9
Congo, Republic of	69	52.0 / 54.6	510	91 / 84	65 / 67	42 / 35		143			4.2 / 6.3
Gabon	52	53.0 / 53.6	420	130 / 129	68 / 71	49 / 42		95	33	12	6.3 / 9.4
NORTHERN AFRICA (5)	39	66.4 / 70.2						29	51	45	
Algeria	31	70.8 / 73.6	140	116 / 107	94 / 97	80 / 86	20 / 40	7	64	50	0.1 / <0.1
Egypt	31	68.8 / 73.3	84	103 / 98	98 / 99	90 / 84	17 / 41	38	60	57	<0.1 / <0.1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	17	72.4 / 77.1	97	108 / 106		101 / 107		7	45	26	
Morocco	32	68.6 / 73.1	220	111 / 99	81 / 77	54 / 46	34 / 60	23	63	55	0.2 / <0.1
Sudan	66	55.6 / 58.2	590	65 / 56	78 / 79	35 / 33	29 / 48	47	10	7	1.4 / 1.8
Tunisia	19	72.0 / 76.2	120	112 / 108	96 / 97	74 / 80	17 / 35	7	63	53	
SOUTHERN AFRICA	41	43.3 / 43.0						59	53	52	
Botswana	44	34.4 / 32.4	100	105 / 104	89 / 92	73 / 77	20 / 18	71	40	39	24.0 / 31.9
Lesotho	60	33.8 / 34.2	550	132 / 131	58 / 69	34 / 43	26 / 10	34	37	35	19.5 / 27.0
Namibia	37	46.3 / 45.1	300	98 / 100	84 / 85	60 / 61	13 / 17	46	44	43	15.4 / 23.8
South Africa	39	44.2 / 44.2	230	106 / 102	82 / 83	90 / 97	16 / 19	61	56	55	15.0 / 22.5
Swaziland	65	30.5 / 29.0	370	111 / 104	74 / 80	46 / 44	19 / 22	33	28	26	26.7 / 40.0
WESTERN AFRICA (6)	109	46.7 / 47.5						129	13	8	
Benin	98	54.8 / 56.3	850	107 / 85	53 / 50	41 / 23	52 / 77	120	19	7	1.4 / 2.2
Burkina Faso	116	48.2 / 49.8	1,000	64 / 51	75 / 76	16 / 12	71 / 85	151	14	9	1.6 / 2.4
Côte d'Ivoire	115	45.5 / 46.9	690	80 / 63	88 / 87	32 / 18	39 / 61	107	15	7	5.6 / 8.5
Gambia	69	56.2 / 58.8	540	79 / 84		51 / 42		109	10	9	2.0 / 2.9

Monitoring ICPD Goals - Selected Indicators

	Indicators of Mortality			Indicators of Education				Reproductive Health Indicators			
	Infant mortality Total per 1000 live births	Life expectancy M/F	Maternal mortality ratio	Primary enrolment (gross) M/F	Proportion reaching grade 5 M/F	Secondary enrolment (gross) M/F	% Illiterate (>15 years) M/F	Births per 1,000 women aged 15-19	Contraceptive Prevalence Any method	Modern methods	HIV prevalence rate (%) (15-49) M/F
Ghana	56	57.4 / 58.3	540	94 / 93	62 / 65	48 / 42	34 / 50	55	25	19	1.6 / 3.0
Guinea	97	54.2 / 54.5	740	88 / 74	78 / 73	39 / 21	57 / 82	176	6	4	0.9 / 2.1
Guinea-Bissau	112	44.1 / 46.7	1,100	84 / 56		23 / 13		188	8	4	3.1 / 4.5
Liberia	133	41.8 / 43.2	760	115 / 83		37 / 27		219	6	6	
Mali	127	48.4 / 49.7	1,200	74 / 59	78 / 70	28 / 17	73 / 88	189	8	6	1.4 / 2.1
Mauritania	89	52.7 / 55.9	1,000	93 / 94	51 / 55	22 / 19	40 / 57	92	8	5	0.5 / 0.8
Niger	146	45.3 / 45.3	1,600	54 / 39	66 / 64	10 / 7	57 / 85	244	14	4	0.9 / 1.4
Nigeria	109	43.9 / 44.1	800	111 / 95	71 / 75	37 / 31		126	13	8	3.0 / 4.7
Senegal	78	55.6 / 58.2	690	89 / 86	79 / 77	30 / 23	49 / 71	75	11	8	0.7 / 1.1
Sierra Leone	160	40.4 / 43.1	2,000	171 / 139		34 / 26	53 / 76	160	4	4	1.3 / 1.8
Togo	88	53.7 / 57.2	570	108 / 92	79 / 70	54 / 27	31 / 62	89	26	9	2.6 / 3.9
ASIA	48	66.7 / 70.7						40	63	58	
EASTERN ASIA (7)	29	71.6 / 76.0						5	82	81	
China	31	70.7 / 74.4	56	118 / 117		73 / 73	5 / 13	5	84	83	0.1 / <0.1
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	42	61.4 / 67.3	67					2	62	53	
Hong Kong SAR, China (8)	4	79.2 / 85.1		108 / 101	99 / 100	89 / 85		5	86	80	
Japan	3	79.1 / 86.3	10 ⁹	100 / 101		101 / 102		4	56	51	<0.1 / <0.1
Mongolia	52	63.7 / 67.7	110	117 / 119		88 / 100	2 / 2	52	67	54	0.1 / <0.1
Republic of Korea	3	74.4 / 81.8	20	105 / 104	98 / 98	93 / 93		4	81	67	<0.1 / 0.1
SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA	34	66.6 / 71.1						38	60	51	
Cambodia	88	54.2 / 61.1	450	139 / 129	62 / 65	35 / 24	15 / 36	42	24	19	1.8 / 1.5
Indonesia	35	66.7 / 70.2	230	118 / 116	88 / 90	64 / 64	6 / 13	52	60	57	0.2 / <0.1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	80	55.1 / 57.6	650	123 / 108	64 / 62	53 / 40	23 / 39	85	32	29	0.2 / <0.1
Malaysia	9	71.8 / 76.4	41	94 / 93	99 / 98	71 / 81	8 / 15	18	55	30	0.7 / 0.2
Myanmar	67	58.7 / 64.6	360	99 / 101	68 / 72	41 / 40	6 / 14	16	37	33	1.7 / 0.8
Philippines	24	69.3 / 73.7	200	113 / 111	71 / 80	82 / 90	7 / 7	33	49	33	<0.1 / <0.1
Singapore	3	77.5 / 81.2	30				3 / 11	5	62	53	0.4 / 0.2
Thailand	17	68.2 / 74.8	44	100 / 95		72 / 74	5 / 9	46	72	70	1.7 / 1.1
Timor-Leste, Democratic Republic of	82	56.4 / 58.6	660	158 / 147		51 / 50		168	10	9	
Viet Nam	26	69.8 / 73.7	130	98 / 91	87 / 86	77 / 75	6 / 13	17	79	57	0.7 / 0.3
SOUTH CENTRAL ASIA	62	63.0 / 66.1						65	48	42	
Afghanistan	143	47.2 / 47.7	1,900	108 / 64		24 / 8	57 / 87	113	5	4	<0.1 / <0.1
Bangladesh	50	63.7 / 65.6	380	96 / 101	33 / 37	44 / 47		108	58	47	<0.1 / <0.1
Bhutan	48	63.5 / 66.0	420		89 / 93			27	19	19	0.1 / <0.1
India	60	63.0 / 66.5	540	120 / 112	81 / 76	59 / 47	27 / 52	63	48	43	1.3 / 0.5
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	28	70.0 / 73.3	76	100 / 122	88 / 87	83 / 78	17 / 30	17	73	56	0.2 / 0.1
Nepal	56	62.8 / 63.9	740	129 / 123	75 / 83	46 / 40	37 / 65	102	39	35	0.8 / 0.2
Pakistan	71	64.4 / 64.7	500	99 / 75	68 / 72	31 / 23	37 / 64	68	28	20	0.2 / <0.1
Sri Lanka	15	72.4 / 77.7	92	102 / 101		82 / 83	8 / 11	17	70	50	0.1 / <0.1
WESTERN ASIA	42	67.0 / 71.3						40	47	29	
Iraq	83	59.2 / 62.3	250	108 / 89	87 / 73	54 / 35	16 / 36	37	14	10	
Israel	5	78.3 / 82.5	17	110 / 111	100 / 100	93 / 93	2 / 4	14	68	52	
Jordan	20	70.9 / 74.1	41	98 / 99	99 / 99	87 / 88	5 / 15	25	56	41	
Kuwait	10	75.7 / 80.1	5	99 / 97		92 / 98	6 / 9	22	50	41	
Lebanon	19	70.8 / 75.2	150	108 / 105	91 / 96	85 / 93		25	61	37	0.2 / 0.1
Occupied Palestinian Territory	18	71.7 / 74.9	100	89 / 88		96 / 102	3 / 12	77	51	37	

Monitoring ICPD Goals - Selected Indicators

	Indicators of Mortality			Indicators of Education				Reproductive Health Indicators			
	Infant mortality Total per 1000 live births	Life expectancy M/F	Maternal mortality ratio	Primary enrolment (gross) M/F	Proportion reaching grade 5 M/F	Secondary enrolment (gross) M/F	% Illiterate (>15 years) M/F	Births per 1,000 women aged 15-19	Contraceptive Prevalence Any method	Modern methods	HIV prevalence rate (%) (15-49) M/F
Oman	14	73.6 / 76.7	87	84 / 85	98 / 98	89 / 85	13 / 26	41	24	18	
Saudi Arabia	19	71.0 / 75.0	23	91 / 91	100 / 94	89 / 86	13 / 31	30	32	29	
Syrian Arab Republic	16	72.4 / 76.1	160	127 / 121	93 / 92	70 / 65	14 / 26	30	40	28	
Turkey (10)	37	67.3 / 72.0	70	96 / 90	95 / 94	90 / 68	5 / 20	36	64	38	
United Arab Emirates	8	77.3 / 82.0	54	85 / 82	96 / 97	62 / 66		18	28	24	
Yemen	60	61.1 / 63.9	570	102 / 72	78 / 67	64 / 31		86	21	10	
ARAB STATES (11)	50	66.3 / 69.8	252	101 / 91	90 / 87	71 / 64	20 / 41	30	43	36	0.4 / 0.4
EUROPE	9	70.1 / 78.4						17	69	53	
EASTERN EUROPE	14	62.6 / 73.8						26	63	41	
Bulgaria	12	69.7 / 76.3	32	106 / 104		104 / 100	1 / 2	41	42	26	
Czech Republic	5	73.0 / 79.3	9	103 / 101	98 / 99	95 / 96		11	72	63	<0.1 / <0.1
Hungary	8	69.7 / 77.7	16	99 / 97		97 / 96		20	77	68	0.1 / <0.1
Poland	8	71.1 / 79.0	13	99 / 99		96 / 97		14	49	19	0.2 / 0.1
Romania	16	68.6 / 75.7	49	107 / 106		85 / 86	2 / 4	32	64	30	
Slovakia	7	71.0 / 78.6	3	100 / 98		94 / 95		19	74	41	
NORTHERN EUROPE (12)	5	76.0 / 81.1						18	79	75	
Denmark	5	75.5 / 80.0	5	101 / 101	100 / 100	121 / 127		6	78	72	0.3 / 0.1
Estonia	9	66.8 / 77.9	63	101 / 98	99 / 99	97 / 99	0 / 0	23	70	56	2.0 / 0.6
Finland	4	75.9 / 82.3	6	101 / 100	100 / 100	107 / 112		9	77	75	0.1 / 0.1
Ireland	5	75.9 / 81.0	5	107 / 106	100 / 100	108 / 116		12			0.3 / 0.2
Latvia	9	67.1 / 77.7	42	94 / 91		97 / 96	0 / 0	17	48	39	1.2 / 0.3
Lithuania	8	67.7 / 78.5	13	98 / 97		103 / 101	0 / 0	20	47	31	0.3 / 0.0
Norway	3	77.7 / 82.5	16	99 / 99	99 / 100	114 / 117		9	74	69	0.2 / 0.1
Sweden	3	78.6 / 82.9	2	99 / 99		101 / 105		7			0.3 / 0.1
United Kingdom	5	76.6 / 81.2	13	107 / 107		103 / 106		23	84	81	0.3 / 0.1
SOUTHERN EUROPE (13)	6	75.8 / 82.2						11	69	49	
Albania	23	71.6 / 77.3	55	106 / 105		79 / 77	1 / 2	16	75	8	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12	72.0 / 77.4	31				1 / 6	22	48	16	
Croatia	6	72.2 / 79.1	8	95 / 94		87 / 89	1 / 3	14			
Greece	6	76.0 / 81.2	9	102 / 101		96 / 97	2 / 6	8			0.3 / 0.1
Italy	5	77.4 / 83.5	5	102 / 101	96 / 97	100 / 98	1 / 2	7	60	39	0.7 / 0.4
Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of)	14	71.9 / 76.9	23	98 / 98		85 / 83	2 / 6	22			
Portugal	5	74.6 / 81.1	5	119 / 114		92 / 102		17			1.2 / 0.1
Serbia and Montenegro (14)	12	71.6 / 76.3	11	98 / 98		88 / 89	1 / 6	22	58	33	0.3 / 0.1
Slovenia	5	73.5 / 80.7	17	100 / 99		100 / 100		6	74	59	
Spain	4	76.5 / 83.7	4	109 / 107		116 / 123		9	81	67	0.9 / 0.3
WESTERN EUROPE (15)	4	76.4 / 82.5						6	74	70	
Austria	4	76.8 / 82.4	4	106 / 106		104 / 98		11	51	47	0.5 / 0.1
Belgium	4	76.4 / 82.6	10	104 / 104		111 / 107		7	78	74	0.3 / 0.2
France	4	76.5 / 83.4	17	105 / 104	98 / 97	110 / 111		1	75	69	0.6 / 0.3
Germany	4	76.3 / 82.1	8	100 / 100		101 / 99		9	75	72	0.2 / 0.1
Netherlands	4	76.2 / 81.6	16	109 / 106	100 / 99	120 / 118		4	79	76	0.3 / 0.2
Switzerland	4	78.2 / 83.7	7	103 / 102		97 / 89		4	82	78	0.6 / 0.3
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	23	69.6 / 76.0						76	72	63	
CARIBBEAN (16)	31	66.4 / 70.8						63	62	58	
Cuba	5	76.7 / 80.2	33	104 / 99	96 / 98	93 / 94	0 / 0	50	73	72	0.1 / 0.1

Monitoring ICPD Goals - Selected Indicators

	Indicators of Mortality			Indicators of Education				Reproductive Health Indicators			
	Infant mortality Total per 1000 live births	Life expectancy M/F	Maternal mortality ratio	Primary enrolment (gross) M/F	Proportion reaching grade 5 M/F	Secondary enrolment (gross) M/F	% Illiterate (>15 years) M/F	Births per 1,000 women aged 15-19	Contraceptive Prevalence Any method	Modern methods	HIV prevalence rate (%) (15-49) M/F
Dominican Republic	30	65.2 / 72.1	150	115 / 110	58 / 86	64 / 78	13 / 13	89	70	66	1.1 / 1.1
Haiti	57	52.6 / 53.8	680					58	28	22	3.5 / 4.1
Jamaica	14	69.3 / 72.7	87	95 / 95	86 / 92	87 / 89	26 / 14	74	66	63	2.2 / 0.8
Puerto Rico	9	72.5 / 81.0	25					48	78	68	
Trinidad and Tobago	13	67.5 / 72.5	160	108 / 105	66 / 76	85 / 91		34	38	33	2.3 / 3.0
CENTRAL AMERICA	20	72.1 / 77.2						73	66	58	
Costa Rica	10	76.4 / 81.2	43	110 / 109	84 / 90	77 / 82	5 / 5	71	80	71	0.4 / 0.2
El Salvador	22	68.7 / 74.8	150	115 / 111	67 / 72	62 / 64		81	67	61	1.4 / 0.5
Guatemala	31	64.7 / 72.0	240	118 / 109	70 / 66	54 / 49	25 / 37	107	43	34	1.3 / 0.5
Honduras	29	67.0 / 71.1	110	113 / 113		58 / 73	20 / 20	93	62	51	2.3 / 0.8
Mexico	17	73.6 / 78.5	83	110 / 108	92 / 94	77 / 82	8 / 10	63	68	60	0.5 / 0.1
Nicaragua	26	68.5 / 73.3	230	113 / 110	51 / 56	62 / 71	23 / 23	113	69	66	0.4 / 0.1
Panama	18	73.0 / 78.2	160	113 / 109	85 / 86	68 / 73	7 / 9	83			1.3 / 0.5
SOUTH AMERICA (17)	23	69.1 / 76.1						78	75	65	
Argentina	13	71.5 / 79.0	82	113 / 112	84 / 85	84 / 89	3 / 3	57			0.9 / 0.3
Bolivia	47	63.3 / 67.5	420	113 / 113	85 / 85	90 / 87	7 / 19	78	58	35	0.2 / 0.1
Brazil	24	68.0 / 75.6	260	145 / 137		97 / 107	12 / 11	89	77	70	0.7 / 0.4
Chile	7	75.5 / 81.5	31	106 / 101	99 / 99	89 / 90	4 / 4	60			0.4 / 0.2
Colombia	22	70.3 / 76.2	130	114 / 112	81 / 86	75 / 83	7 / 7	73	77	64	0.9 / 0.3
Ecuador	21	72.1 / 78.0	130	117 / 117	75 / 77	61 / 61	8 / 10	83	66	50	0.2 / 0.3
Paraguay	34	69.6 / 74.1	170	108 / 104	80 / 83	62 / 63		60	73	61	0.5 / 0.2
Peru	29	68.6 / 73.8	410	114 / 114	90 / 90	91 / 92	7 / 18	51	71	47	0.8 / 0.3
Uruguay	12	72.6 / 79.7	27	110 / 108	87 / 90	100 / 116		69			0.4 / 0.6
Venezuela	16	70.7 / 76.7	96	106 / 104	88 / 95	70 / 79	7 / 7	90			1.0 / 0.4
NORTHERN AMERICA (18)	6	75.4 / 80.8						45	73	69	
Canada	5	78.1 / 83.0	6	100 / 100		110 / 107		12	75	73	0.5 / 0.2
United States of America	7	75.1 / 80.5	17	100 / 98		94 / 95		49	73	68	1.2 / 0.4
OCEANIA	26	72.9 / 77.2						26	62	57	
AUSTRALIA-NEW ZEALAND	5	78.3 / 83.2						15	76	72	
Australia (19)	5	78.4 / 83.4	8	103 / 103		152 / 145		13	76	72	0.3 / <0.1
Melanesia (20)	56	58.6 / 60.3						46			
New Zealand	5	77.6 / 81.9	7	102 / 102		114 / 122		21	75	72	
Papua New Guinea	65	56.4 / 57.5	300	80 / 70	68 / 68	29 / 23	37 / 49	49	26	20	1.4 / 2.2
COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION OF THE FORMER USSR (21)											
Armenia	29	68.4 / 75.1	55	92 / 96		87 / 89	0 / 1	29	61	22	0.2 / 0.1
Azerbaijan	73	63.7 / 71.1	94	97 / 95		84 / 81	1 / 2	30	55	12	0.2 / <0.1
Belarus	14	63.0 / 74.4	35	103 / 100		95 / 96	0 / 1	25	50	42	0.5 / 0.2
Georgia	39	67.0 / 74.7	32	93 / 94	76 / 83	82 / 83		30	47	27	0.4 / 0.1
Kazakhstan	59	58.6 / 69.7	210	110 / 108		100 / 97	0 / 1	27	66	53	0.2 / 0.3
Kyrgyzstan	52	63.5 / 71.9	110	98 / 97		86 / 87	1 / 2	31	60	49	0.2 / <0.1
Republic of Moldova	23	65.7 / 72.9	36	93 / 92		80 / 83	1 / 2	29	62	43	0.9 / 1.2
Russian Federation	16	58.7 / 71.8	67	123 / 123		93 / 93	0 / 1	28	65	47	1.7 / 0.5
Tajikistan	86	61.6 / 67.0	100	103 / 99		89 / 74	0 / 1	28	34	27	0.3 / <0.1
Turkmenistan	75	58.9 / 67.4	31				1 / 2	16	62	53	
Ukraine	15	60.5 / 72.5	35	107 / 107		92 / 85	0 / 1	28	68	38	1.6 / 1.3
Uzbekistan	56	63.9 / 70.3	24	100 / 99		96 / 93		34	68	63	0.4 / 0.1

Demographic, Social and Economic Indicators

	Total population (millions) (2007)	Projected population (millions) (2050)	Ave. pop. growth rate (%) (2005-2010)	% urban (2007)	Urban growth rate (2005-2010)	Population/ha arable & perm. crop land	Total fertility rate (2007)	% births with skilled attendants	GNI per capita PPP\$ (2005)	Expenditures/primary student (% of GDP per capita)	Health expenditures, public (% of GDP)	External population assistance (US\$,000)	Under-5 mortality M/F	Per capita energy consumption	Access to improved drinking water sources
World Total	6,615.9	9,075.9	1.1	50	2.0		2.56	62	9,420			(5,620,000)	80 / 77	1,734	83
More developed regions (*)	1,217.5	1,236.2	0.2	75	0.5		1.58	99					10 / 9		
Less developed regions (+)	5,398.4	7,839.7	1.3	44	2.5		2.76	57					87 / 85		
Least developed countries (‡)	795.6	1,735.4	2.3	28	4.0		4.74	34	1,427				155 / 144	306	
AFRICA (1)	945.3	1,937.0	2.1	39	3.2		4.71	47				1,623,468²²	155 / 143		
EASTERN AFRICA	301.5	678.7	2.3	23	3.7		5.28	35					153 / 138		
Burundi	8.1	25.8	3.7	11	6.8	4.5	6.81	25	640	19.9	0.7	8,087	185 / 162		79
Eritrea	4.7	11.2	3.1	20	5.2	5.6	5.10	28	1,010	9.8	2.0	8,862	84 / 78		60
Ethiopia	81.2	170.2	2.3	16	4.0	4.9	5.47	6	1,000		3.4	66,657	164 / 149	299	22
Kenya	36.0	83.1	2.6	21	3.9	4.5	4.97	42	1,170	25.2	1.7	78,024	115 / 99	494	61
Madagascar	19.6	43.5	2.6	27	3.5	3.6	4.94	51	880	8.7	1.7	14,001	123 / 113		46
Malawi	13.5	29.5	2.2	18	4.7	3.6	5.72	61	650	14.4	3.3	93,661	172 / 162		73
Mauritius (2)	1.3	1.5	0.8	42	1.1	1.2	1.94	99	12,450	13.6	2.2	2,081	18 / 14		100
Mozambique	20.5	37.6	1.8	36	3.9	3.1	5.15	48	1,270		2.9	77,296	171 / 154	430	43
Rwanda	9.4	18.2	2.3	21	6.5	5.2	5.25	31	1,320	7.4	1.6	26,182	204 / 178		74
Somalia	8.8	21.3	3.1	36	4.3	6.4	6.09	34			1.2	3,682	192 / 182		29
Uganda	30.9	126.9	3.6	13	4.8	2.7	7.11	39	1,500	11.6	2.2	62,244	135 / 121		60
United Republic of Tanzania	39.7	66.8	1.8	25	3.5	5.6	4.51	46	730		2.4	104,482	169 / 153	465	62
Zambia	12.1	22.8	1.7	35	2.1	1.4	5.23	43	950	9.3	2.8	97,871	169 / 153	592	58
Zimbabwe	13.2	15.8	0.6	37	1.9	2.3	3.22	73	1,940	16.1	2.8	47,641	120 / 106	752	81
MIDDLE AFRICA (3)	115.7	303.3	2.7	41	4.1		6.12	54					203 / 181		
Angola	16.9	43.5	2.8	55	4.0	2.7	6.47	47	2,210		2.4	16,644	245 / 215	606	53
Cameroon	16.9	26.9	1.6	56	3.1	1.1	4.14	62	2,150	8.5	1.2	8,031	164 / 148	429	66
Central African Republic	4.2	6.7	1.4	38	1.9	1.3	4.62	44	1,140		1.5	2,502	183 / 151		75
Chad	10.3	31.5	2.7	26	4.4	1.7	6.66	14	1,470	11.0	2.6	5,800	206 / 183		42
Congo, Democratic Republic of the (4)	61.2	177.3	3.1	33	4.9	4.2	6.71	61	720		0.7	100,711	208 / 186	293	46
Congo, Republic of	4.2	13.7	2.9	61	3.6	2.6	6.30		810	7.9	1.3	9,179	113 / 90	273	58
Gabon	1.4	2.3	1.6	85	2.2	0.9	3.58	86	5,890		2.9	759	92 / 83	1,256	88
NORTHERN AFRICA (5)	197.7	311.9	1.7	52	2.6		2.93	70				73,996²³	56 / 47		
Algeria	33.9	49.5	1.5	65	2.5	0.9	2.39	92	6,770	11.3	3.3	1,029	35 / 31	1,036	85
Egypt	76.9	125.9	1.8	43	2.3	7.3	3.02	69	4,440		2.2	40,901	38 / 31	735	98
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	6.1	9.6	1.9	85	2.2	0.1	2.75	94		3.0	2.6	53	18 / 18	3,191	
Morocco	32.4	46.4	1.4	60	2.5	1.1	2.59	63	4,360	19.3	1.7	9,345	44 / 30	378	81
Sudan	37.8	66.7	2.1	43	4.2	1.1	4.00	57	2,000		1.9	16,877	113 / 100	477	70
Tunisia	10.3	12.9	1.0	66	1.6	0.5	1.87	90	7,900	15.5	2.8	1,352	23 / 20	837	93
SOUTHERN AFRICA	54.3	56.0	0.1	57	1.0		2.73	83					81 / 73		
Botswana	1.8	1.7	-0.4	59	0.9	2.1	2.94	94	10,250	6.2	3.3	12,584	103 / 92		95
Lesotho	1.8	1.6	-0.3	19	1.1	2.1	3.30	55	3,410	20.8	4.1	3,087	119 / 106		79
Namibia	2.1	3.1	1.0	36	2.6	1.1	3.50	76	7,910	21.3	4.7	13,799	75 / 68	635	87
South Africa	47.7	48.7	0.2	60	1.0	0.4	2.65	84	12,120	13.7	3.2	79,051	77 / 70	2,587	88
Swaziland	1.0	1.0	-0.4	25	0.7	1.8	3.52	70	5,190	11.0	3.3	2,173	144 / 126		62
WESTERN AFRICA (6)	276.1	587.0	2.3	44	3.7		5.40	41					186 / 178		
Benin	9.0	22.1	3.0	41	4.0	1.2	5.46	66	1,110	12.2	1.9	19,965	149 / 145	292	67
Burkina Faso	14.0	39.1	2.9	19	5.1	2.4	6.38	57	1,220		2.6	14,729	191 / 180		61
Côte d'Ivoire	18.8	34.0	1.7	46	2.7	1.1	4.52	63	1,490	16.0	1.0	14,879	193 / 174	374	84
Gambia	1.6	3.1	2.3	56	3.9	3.5	4.23	55	1,920	7.1	3.2	1,037	117 / 106		82

	Total population (millions) (2007)	Projected population (millions) (2050)	Ave. pop. growth rate (%) (2005-2010)	% urban (2007)	Urban growth rate (2005-2010)	Population/ha arable & perm. crop land	Total fertility rate (2007)	% births with skilled attendants	GNI per capita PPP\$ (2005)	Expenditures/primary student (% of GDP per capita)	Health expenditures, public (% of GDP)	External population assistance (US\$,000)	Under-5 mortality M/F	Per capita energy consumption	Access to improved drinking water sources
Ghana	23.0	40.6	1.9	49	3.4	1.8	3.90	47	2,370		1.4	55,629	92 / 88	400	75
Guinea	9.8	23.0	2.2	34	3.6	4.0	5.55	35	2,240	10.3	0.9	13,114	145 / 149		50
Guinea-Bissau	1.7	5.3	2.9	30	3.2	2.2	7.08	35	700		2.6	5,226	206 / 183		59
Liberia	3.5	10.7	2.9	60	4.1	3.7	6.78	51			2.7	2,308	217 / 200		61
Mali	14.3	42.0	2.9	32	4.7	2.2	6.62	41	1,000	15.8	2.8	49,227	209 / 203		50
Mauritania	3.2	7.5	2.7	41	3.3	3.0	5.49	57	2,150	14.4	3.2	12,127	147 / 135		53
Niger	14.9	50.2	3.3	17	4.4	0.7	7.56	16	800	19.0	2.5	7,705	245 / 250		46
Nigeria	137.2	258.1	2.1	50	3.7	1.1	5.38	35	1,040		1.3	125,196	193 / 185	777	48
Senegal	12.2	23.1	2.3	42	2.9	2.9	4.52	58	1,770	16.0	2.1	24,733	124 / 118	287	76
Sierra Leone	5.8	13.8	2.1	42	3.8	4.7	6.48	42	780	21.5	2.0	6,875	291 / 265		57
Togo	6.5	13.5	2.5	42	4.3	1.1	4.86	49	1,550	6.7	1.4	2,600	136 / 119	445	52
ASIA	3,995.7	5,217.2	1.1	41	2.4		2.36	58				633,053	64 / 66		
EASTERN ASIA (7)	1,540.9	1,586.7	0.5	46	2.2		1.69	97					29 / 38		
China	1,331.4	1,392.3	0.6	42	2.7	5.5	1.73	83	6,600		2.0	31,879	30 / 41	1,094	77
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	22.7	24.2	0.4	62	0.9	2.2	1.94	97			5.3	1,419	56 / 49	896	100
Hong Kong SAR, China (8)	7.2	9.2	1.0	100	1.0		0.95	100	34,670	16.0			5 / 4	2,428	
Japan	128.3	112.2	0.1	66	0.4	0.9	1.36	100	31,410	22.2	6.4	(442,186) ²⁴	5 / 4	4,053	100
Mongolia	2.7	3.6	1.2	57	1.5	0.5	2.23	99	2,190	15.7	4.3	2,277	75 / 71		62
Republic of Korea	48.1	44.6	0.3	81	0.6	1.9	1.19	100	21,850	16.3	2.8		5 / 5	4,291	92
SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA	570.2	752.3	1.2	45	3.0		2.33	69					49 / 39		
Cambodia	14.6	26.0	2.0	21	4.9	2.6	3.76	32	2,490	6.5	2.1	36,508	130 / 120		41
Indonesia	228.1	284.6	1.1	50	3.3	2.7	2.22	66	3,720	2.9	1.1	52,100	46 / 37	753	77
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6.2	11.6	2.2	21	4.0	4.2	4.33	19	2,020	6.7	1.2	2,733	129 / 123		51
Malaysia	26.2	38.9	1.7	69	2.9	0.5	2.65	97	10,320	20.2	2.2	4,131	12 / 10	2,318	99
Myanmar	51.5	63.7	0.9	32	2.9	3.1	2.11	56			0.5	10,739	107 / 89	276	78
Philippines	85.9	127.1	1.6	64	2.8	2.8	2.87	60	5,300	11.1	1.4	43,596	33 / 22	525	85
Singapore	4.4	5.2	1.2	100	1.2	2.5	1.30	100	29,780		1.6		4 / 4	5,359	100
Thailand	65.3	74.6	0.8	33	1.8	1.7	1.87	99	8,440	13.8	2.0	10,291	26 / 16	1,406	99
Timor-Leste, Democratic Republic of	1.1	3.3	5.5	27	7.0	3.3	7.39	24			7.3	3,562	118 / 110		58
Viet Nam	86.4	116.7	1.3	27	3.0	6.0	2.15	85	3,010		1.5	31,873	36 / 27	544	85
SOUTH CENTRAL ASIA	1,661.9	2,495.0	1.5	31	2.5		2.92	39					87 / 90		
Afghanistan	32.3	97.3	3.5	24	5.1	2.0	7.11	14			2.6	15,257	234 / 240		39
Bangladesh	147.1	242.9	1.8	26	3.5	9.2	2.98	13	2,090	7.2	1.1	71,347	65 / 64	159	74
Bhutan	2.3	4.4	2.2	12	5.1	16.5	3.89	24			2.6	4,713	71 / 68		62
India	1,135.6	1,592.7	1.4	29	2.3	3.3	2.79	43	3,460	12.5	1.2	99,173	84 / 88	520	86
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	71.2	101.9	1.3	68	2.1	0.9	2.03	90	8,050	10.5	3.1	2,481	32 / 31	2,055	94
Nepal	28.2	51.2	1.9	17	4.8	9.4	3.32	11	1,530	12.7	1.5	26,296	71 / 75	336	90
Pakistan	164.6	304.7	2.1	36	3.3	3.8	3.77	23	2,350		0.7	39,983	95 / 106	467	91
Sri Lanka	21.1	23.6	0.8	15	0.8	4.5	1.87	97	4,520		1.6	14,038	20 / 13	421	79
WESTERN ASIA	222.8	383.2	1.9	65	2.2		3.13	73				77,079²⁵	56 / 48		
Iraq	30.3	63.7	2.4	67	2.3	0.4	4.30	72			1.4	18,859	109 / 102	943	81
Israel	7.0	10.4	1.7	92	1.7	0.4	2.68		25,280	23.0	6.1	54	6 / 5	3,086	100
Jordan	6.0	10.2	2.1	83	2.5	1.4	3.15	100	5,280	15.2	4.2	26,270	23 / 21	1,027	97
Kuwait	2.8	5.3	2.5	98	2.5	1.5	2.27	100		25.9	2.7		11 / 11	9,566	
Lebanon	3.7	4.7	1.1	87	1.2	0.4	2.21	93	5,740	5.1	3.0	1,712	27 / 17	1,700	100
Occupied Palestinian Territory	3.9	10.1	3.1	72	3.3	2.0	5.06	97				10,157	23 / 18		92

Demographic, Social and Economic Indicators

	Total population (millions) (2007)	Projected population (millions) (2050)	Ave. pop. growth rate (%) (2005-2010)	% urban (2007)	Urban growth rate (2005-2010)	Population/ha arable & perm. crop land	Total fertility rate (2007)	% births with skilled attendants	GNI per capita PPP\$ (2005)	Expenditures/primary student (% of GDP per capita)	Health expenditures, public (% of GDP)	External population assistance (US\$,000)	Under-5 mortality M/F	Per capita energy consumption	Access to improved drinking water sources
Oman	2.7	5.0	2.2	72	2.2	12.2	3.23	95		13.1	2.7	6	16 / 15	4,975	
Saudi Arabia	25.8	49.5	2.4	81	2.6	0.5	3.62	93	14,740	31.9	2.5	4	25 / 17	5,607	
Syrian Arab Republic	20.0	35.9	2.4	51	2.8	0.9	3.11	70	3,740	14.5	2.5	2,568	20 / 16	986	93
Turkey (10)	75.2	101.2	1.3	68	2.0	0.8	2.32	83	8,420	13.9	5.4	1,556	47 / 37	1,117	96
United Arab Emirates	4.8	9.1	2.3	77	2.3	0.5	2.36	100		7.7	2.5	4	9 / 8	9,707	100
Yemen	22.3	59.5	3.1	28	4.6	5.7	5.70	22	920		2.2	10,836	83 / 75	289	67
ARAB STATES (11)	335.0	598.5	2.1	56	2.8	1.5	3.40	67	5,199	15.3	2.5	157,296	54 / 48	1,472	75
EUROPE	727.7	653.3	-0.1	72	0.1		1.43	99					12 / 10		
EASTERN EUROPE	294.5	223.5	-0.5	68	-0.4		1.30	99				70,202^{23, 25}	20 / 16		
Bulgaria	7.6	5.1	-0.7	71	-0.4	0.1	1.23	99	8,630	16.2	4.1	837	16 / 14	2,494	99
Czech Republic	10.2	8.5	-0.1	73	-0.1	0.2	1.21	100	20,140	12.0	6.8	487	6 / 5	4,324	100
Hungary	10.0	8.3	-0.3	67	0.3	0.2	1.28	100	16,940	20.8	6.1	116	11 / 9	2,600	99
Poland	38.5	31.9	-0.1	62	0.2	0.5	1.23	100	13,490	23.5	4.5	498	10 / 9	2,452	
Romania	21.5	16.8	-0.4	54	0.0	0.3	1.25	98	8,940	9.9	3.8	9,414	23 / 17	1,794	57
Slovakia	5.4	4.6	0.0	56	0.2	0.3	1.18	99	15,760	11.3	5.2	481	9 / 9	3,443	100
NORTHERN EUROPE (12)	96.4	105.6	0.3	84	0.4		1.67	99					6 / 6		
Denmark	5.5	5.9	0.3	86	0.4	0.1	1.76		33,570	24.9	7.5	(27,410)	6 / 6	3,853	100
Estonia	1.3	1.1	-0.3	69	-0.2	0.2	1.43	100	15,420	19.8	4.1	43	13 / 9	3,631	100
Finland	5.3	5.3	0.2	61	0.4	0.1	1.72	100	31,170	18.3	5.7	(23,697)	5 / 4	7,204	100
Ireland	4.3	5.8	1.3	61	1.8	0.3	1.95	100	34,720	12.4	5.8	(278,645)	6 / 6	3,777	
Latvia	2.3	1.7	-0.5	68	-0.4	0.1	1.29	100	13,480	22.4	3.3	71	14 / 12	1,881	99
Lithuania	3.4	2.6	-0.4	66	-0.5	0.2	1.25	100	14,220		5.0	645	13 / 9	2,585	
Norway	4.7	5.4	0.5	78	0.6	0.2	1.79		40,420	20.5	8.6	(37,039)	4 / 4	5,100	100
Sweden	9.1	10.1	0.3	84	0.4	0.1	1.71		31,420	24.4	8.0	(661,101)	4 / 4	5,754	100
United Kingdom	60.0	67.1	0.3	90	0.4	0.2	1.66	99	32,690	16.4	6.9	(589,650)	6 / 6	3,893	100
SOUTHERN EUROPE (13)	150.2	138.7	0.2	67	0.5		1.39	98					8 / 7		
Albania	3.2	3.5	0.5	47	2.1	2.1	2.19	94	5,420	7.7	2.7	7,056	32 / 28	674	96
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.9	3.2	0.1	47	1.4	0.2	1.29	100	7,790		4.8	1,751	15 / 13	1,136	97
Croatia	4.6	3.7	-0.1	57	0.4	0.2	1.34	100	12,750	24.0	6.5	241	8 / 7	1,976	100
Greece	11.2	10.7	0.2	59	0.4	0.3	1.25		23,620	15.6	5.1	(24,107)	8 / 7	2,709	
Italy	58.2	50.9	0.0	68	0.2	0.2	1.37		28,840	25.4	6.3	(13,214)	6 / 6	3,140	
Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of)	2.0	1.9	0.1	70	1.1	0.4	1.45	98	7,080	23.6	6.0	854	17 / 16		
Portugal	10.6	10.7	0.4	59	1.5	0.6	1.47	100	19,730	24.0	6.7	(196,894)	7 / 7	2,469	
Serbia and Montenegro (14)	10.5	9.4	0.0	53	0.4	0.5	1.59	93			7.2	626	15 / 13	1,991	93
Slovenia	2.0	1.6	-0.1	51	0.2	0.1	1.21	100	22,160		6.7	28	7 / 7	3,518	
Spain	43.6	42.5	0.4	77	0.6	0.1	1.34		25,820	19.2	5.5	(31,872)	6 / 5	3,240	100
WESTERN EUROPE (15)	186.6	185.5	0.2	77	0.4		1.56	100					6 / 5		
Austria	8.2	8.1	0.1	66	0.3	0.3	1.40		33,140	23.9	5.1	(101,131)	6 / 5	4,086	100
Belgium	10.5	10.3	0.1	97	0.2	0.2	1.66		32,640	19.0	6.3	(89,798)	6 / 5	5,701	
France	60.9	63.1	0.3	77	0.6	0.1	1.86		30,540	17.8	7.7	(6,349)	6 / 5	4,519	100
Germany	82.7	78.8	0.0	75	0.1	0.1	1.34		29,210	16.7	8.7	(26,029) ²⁶	5 / 5	4,205	100
Netherlands	16.4	17.1	0.4	81	1.0	0.5	1.73	100	32,480	18.0	6.1	(166,276)	7 / 6	4,982	100
Switzerland	7.3	7.3	0.1	76	0.6	1.0	1.40		37,080	24.3	6.7	(1,807,643)	6 / 5	3,689	100
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	576.5	782.9	1.3	78	1.7		2.40	83				250,207	33 / 27		
CARIBBEAN (16)	39.8	46.4	0.8	65	1.3		2.38	74					54 / 46		
Cuba	11.3	9.7	0.2	75	0.0	0.5	1.63	100		30.9	6.3	1,431	6 / 6	1,000	91

	Total population (millions) (2007)	Projected population (millions) (2050)	Ave. pop. growth rate (%) (2005-2010)	% urban (2007)	Urban growth rate (2005-2010)	Population/ha arable & perm. crop land	Total fertility rate (2007)	% births with skilled attendants	GNI per capita PPP\$ (2005)	Expenditures/primary student (% of GDP per capita)	Health expenditures, public (% of GDP)	External population assistance (US\$,000)	Under-5 mortality M/F	Per capita energy consumption	Access to improved drinking water sources
Dominican Republic	9.1	12.7	1.4	68	2.4	0.9	2.58	99	7,150	5.0	2.3	7,560	48 / 39	923	95
Haiti	8.8	13.0	1.4	40	3.0	4.6	3.63	24	1,840		2.9	26,152	108 / 93	270	54
Jamaica	2.7	2.6	0.4	54	1.0	1.8	2.32	95	4,110	15.5	2.7	5,067	21 / 18	1,543	93
Puerto Rico	4.0	4.4	0.5	98	0.8	1.1	1.86	100					12 / 10		
Trinidad and Tobago	1.3	1.2	0.3	13	2.8	0.9	1.61	96	13,170	16.0	1.5	627	20 / 16	8,553	91
CENTRAL AMERICA	151.3	209.6	1.4	71	1.8		2.44	77					29 / 23		
Costa Rica	4.5	6.4	1.5	63	2.3	1.5	2.11	98	9,680	17.1	5.8	576	13 / 10	880	97
El Salvador	7.1	10.8	1.6	60	2.1	2.2	2.70	69	5,120	9.4	3.7	8,270	32 / 26	675	84
Guatemala	13.2	25.6	2.4	48	3.4	2.9	4.20	41	4,410	4.7	2.1	16,968	48 / 36	608	95
Honduras	7.5	12.8	2.1	47	3.1	1.6	3.34	56	2,900		4.0	10,403	48 / 38	522	87
Mexico	109.6	139.0	1.1	77	1.5	0.8	2.17	86	10,030	14.4	2.9	13,083	22 / 18	1,564	97
Nicaragua	5.7	9.4	2.0	60	2.6	0.5	2.96	67	3,650	9.1	3.7	20,728	39 / 31	588	79
Panama	3.3	5.1	1.6	73	2.7	1.0	2.58	93	7,310	9.9	5.0	836	27 / 20	836	90
SOUTH AMERICA (17)	385.4	526.9	1.3	82	1.7		2.38	87					33 / 26		
Argentina	39.5	51.4	1.0	90	1.2	0.1	2.25	99	13,920	10.9	4.3	1,303	17 / 14	1,575	96
Bolivia	9.5	14.9	1.8	65	2.5	1.1	3.55	61	2,740	16.4	4.3	11,874	65 / 56	504	85
Brazil	191.3	253.1	1.3	85	1.8	0.4	2.25	88	8,230	11.3	3.4	19,236	34 / 26	1,065	90
Chile	16.6	20.7	1.0	88	1.3	1.0	1.94	100	11,470	15.3	3.0	717	10 / 8	1,647	95
Colombia	47.0	65.7	1.4	73	1.8	2.2	2.48	91	7,420	16.7	6.4	3,076	30 / 26	642	93
Ecuador	13.6	19.2	1.4	64	2.2	1.1	2.60	69	4,070	3.2	2.0	3,966	29 / 22	708	94
Paraguay	6.4	12.1	2.2	60	3.2	0.7	3.57	77	4,970	12.3	2.3	3,673	46 / 36	679	86
Peru	28.8	42.6	1.4	73	1.7	1.8	2.67	71	5,830	6.4	2.1	23,767	50 / 41	442	83
Uruguay	3.5	4.0	0.6	92	0.8	0.3	2.22	99	9,810	7.9	2.7	571	16 / 12	738	100
Venezuela	27.7	42.0	1.7	94	2.0	0.6	2.56	94	6,440		2.0	1,096	28 / 24	2,112	83
NORTHERN AMERICA (18)	336.8	438.0	0.9	81	1.3		1.98	99					8 / 8		
Canada	32.9	42.8	0.9	80	1.0	0.0	1.47	98	32,220		6.9	(159,248)	6 / 6	8,240	100
United States of America	303.9	395.0	0.9	81	1.3	0.0	2.04	99	41,950	21.8	6.8	(4,536,582)	8 / 8	7,843	100
OCEANIA	33.9	47.6	1.2	71	1.3		2.24	84					33 / 36		
AUSTRALIA-NEW ZEALAND	24.7	32.7	1.0	88	1.2		1.78	100					6 / 5		
Australia (19)	20.6	27.9	1.0	89	1.2	0.0	1.75	99	30,610	16.4	6.4	(49,877)	6 / 5	5,668	100
Melanesia (20)	7.9	13.2	1.7	20	2.5		3.51	61					73 / 80		
New Zealand	4.1	4.8	0.7	86	0.8	0.1	1.95	100	23,030	18.7	6.3	(3,979)	7 / 6	4,333	
Papua New Guinea	6.1	10.6	1.8	14	2.7	4.9	3.64	53	2,370		3.0	13,993	82 / 93		39
COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION OF THE FORMER USSR (21)															
Armenia	3.0	2.5	-0.2	64	-0.3	0.6	1.33	97	5,060	8.9	1.2	1,540	36 / 31	660	92
Azerbaijan	8.5	9.6	0.8	52	0.9	1.1	1.83	84	4,890	7.6	0.9	1,166	90 / 81	1,493	77
Belarus	9.6	7.0	-0.6	73	0.1	0.2	1.22	100	7,890	13.7	4.9	589	20 / 14	2,613	100
Georgia	4.4	3.0	-0.8	52	-0.6	0.9	1.40	96	3,270		1.0	2,871	45 / 37	597	82
Kazakhstan	14.8	13.1	0.0	58	0.4	0.1	1.86	99	7,730	10.1	2.0	3,948	86 / 60	3,342	86
Kyrgyzstan	5.4	6.7	1.1	36	1.6	0.9	2.49	98	1,870	7.7	2.2	3,590	67 / 56	528	77
Republic of Moldova	4.2	3.3	-0.2	47	0.3	0.4	1.20	99	2,150	17.1	3.9	2,436	30 / 26	772	92
Russian Federation	141.9	111.8	-0.4	73	-0.6	0.1	1.40	99	10,640		3.3	19,588	24 / 18	4,424	97
Tajikistan	6.7	10.4	1.4	24	1.1	1.9	3.39	71	1,260	6.7	0.9	2,469	116 / 103	501	59
Turkmenistan	5.0	6.8	1.3	47	2.1	0.7	2.52	97			2.6	1,277	104 / 85	3,662	72
Ukraine	45.5	26.4	-1.0	68	-0.7	0.2	1.14	99	6,720	10.4	3.8	10,964	19 / 14	2,772	96
Uzbekistan	27.4	38.7	1.4	37	1.6	1.3	2.51	96	2,020		2.4	8,763	72 / 60	2,023	82

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 1000 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 (%) (15-49) M/F
Bahamas	12	68.7 / 75.0	60	101 / 101	90 / 91	58	62	60	2.6 / 4.0
Bahrain	12	73.8 / 76.6	28	105 / 104	96 / 102	17	62	31	
Barbados	10	72.9 / 79.1	95	108 / 108	113 / 113	42	55	53	2.3 / 0.8
Belize	29	69.4 / 74.1	140	126 / 123	86 / 87	76	47	42	3.6 / 1.4
Brunei Darussalam	6	74.9 / 79.6	37	108 / 107	94 / 98	27			0.1 / <0.1
Cape Verde	25	68.1 / 74.3	150	111 / 105	65 / 70	83	53	46	
Comoros	49	62.8 / 67.2	480	91 / 80	40 / 30	49	26	19	<0.1 / <0.1
Cyprus	6	76.6 / 81.6	47	98 / 97	96 / 99	8			
Djibouti	85	52.7 / 54.8	730	44 / 36	29 / 19	49			2.5 / 3.7
Equatorial Guinea	95	41.6 / 41.8	880	117 / 111	38 / 22	182			2.6 / 3.8
Fiji	20	66.4 / 70.9	75	107 / 105	85 / 91	31			0.2 / <0.1
French Polynesia	8	71.6 / 76.7	20			34			
Guadeloupe	7	75.8 / 82.3	5			18			
Guam	9	73.2 / 77.9	12			61			
Guyana	44	62.0 / 68.2	170	134 / 131	103 / 101	57	37	36	2.0 / 2.9
Iceland	3	79.5 / 83.2	0	101 / 98	107 / 109	15			0.2 / 0.1
Luxembourg	5	75.8 / 82.1	28	100 / 99	92 / 98	8			
Maldives	35	68.5 / 68.1	110	95 / 93	68 / 78	54	42	33	
Malta	7	76.5 / 81.3	21	103 / 102	109 / 102	14			
Martinique	7	76.2 / 82.2	4			30			
Micronesia (27)	26	69.7 / 74.2				42			
Netherlands Antilles	12	73.6 / 79.7	20	127 / 124	83 / 90	22			
New Caledonia	6	73.5 / 78.7	10			29			
Polynesia (28)	17	70.4 / 75.6				28			
Qatar	10	72.1 / 76.9	7	106 / 106	101 / 99	18	43	32	
Réunion	7	72.0 / 80.1	41			35	67	62	
Samoa	23	68.4 / 74.7	130	100 / 100	76 / 85	27			
Solomon Islands	32	62.5 / 64.2	130	98 / 92	32 / 27	40			
Suriname	23	66.9 / 73.2	110	120 / 120	75 / 100	40	42	41	2.8 / 1.1
Vanuatu	28	68.1 / 72.0	130	120 / 116	44 / 38	43			

Selected Indicators for Less Populous Countries/Territories

Demographic, Social and Economic Indicators

	Total population (thousands) (2007)	Projected population (thousands) (2050)	% urban (2007)	Urban growth rate (2005-2010)	Population/ha arable & perm. crop land	Total fertility rate (2007)	% births with skilled attendants	GNI per capita PPP\$ (2005)	Under-5 mortality M/F
Bahamas	332	466	90.9	1.5	0.8	2.21	99		16 / 11
Bahrain	751	1,155	97.0	1.9	1.2	2.28	99	21,290	15 / 15
Barbados	271	255	53.9	1.3	0.6	1.50	100		12 / 10
Belize	280	442	48.7	2.3	0.7	2.85	84	6,740	40 / 37
Brunei Darussalam	390	681	74.4	2.6	0.1	2.32	100		7 / 6
Cape Verde	530	1,002	58.8	3.5	2.0	3.41	89	6,000	39 / 20
Comoros	841	1,781	38.3	4.3	4.2	4.36	62	2,000	71 / 54
Cyprus	854	1,174	69.7	1.3	0.4	1.59			8 / 6
Djibouti	820	1,547	87.0	2.1		4.56	61	2,240	133 / 117
Equatorial Guinea	527	1,146	39.2	2.6	1.5	5.90	65		178 / 161
Fiji	861	934	51.8	1.7	1.1	2.72	99	5,960	25 / 24
French Polynesia	264	360	51.6	1.3		2.27	99		11 / 11
Guadeloupe	455	474	99.8	0.6	0.5	1.99	100		10 / 8
Guam	175	254	94.3	1.6		2.70	99		11 / 9
Guyana	752	488	28.2	0.2	0.2	2.13	86	4,230	68 / 50
Iceland	300	370	93.0	0.9	3.1	1.93		34,760	4 / 4
Luxembourg	477	721	82.5	1.1	0.1	1.74	100	65,340	7 / 6
Maldives	346	682	30.5	4.0	5.9	3.81	70		37 / 48
Malta	405	428	95.8	0.7	0.5	1.48		18,960	8 / 8
Martinique	399	350	98.0	0.3	0.7	1.92	100		9 / 8
Micronesia (27)	575	849	68.5	2.1		3.21	94		35 / 27
Netherlands Antilles	185	203	70.9	1.0	0.1	2.05			16 / 10
New Caledonia	245	382	64.4	2.2	7.9	2.31			8 / 9
Polynesia (28)	669	763	42.5	1.5		2.98	98		21 / 19
Qatar	857	1,330	95.6	2.0	0.3	2.81	100		13 / 11
Réunion	807	1,092	93.1	1.6	0.5	2.46			10 / 9
Samoa	187	157	22.7	1.3		3.99	100	6,480	28 / 25
Solomon Islands	502	921	17.6	4.1	4.5	3.84	85	1,880	55 / 49
Suriname	455	429	74.6	1.0	1.2	2.46	85		33 / 21
Vanuatu	219	375	24.3	3.6		3.73	87	3,170	39 / 29

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) Including Macau.
- (8) On 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
- (9) This entry is included in the more developed regions aggregate but not in the estimate for the geographical region.
- (10) Turkey is included in Western Asia for geographical reasons. Other classifications include this country in Europe.
- (11) Comprising Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen. Regional aggregation for demographic indicators provided by the UN Population Division. Aggregations for other indicators are weighted averages based on countries with available data.
- (12) Including Channel Islands, Faeroe Islands and Isle of Man.
- (13) Including Andorra, Gibraltar, Holy See and San Marino.
- (14) Following the Declaration of Independence adopted by the National Assembly of Montenegro on 3 June 2006, the membership of former Serbia and Montenegro in the United Nations was continued by Serbia, and, on 28 June 2006, Montenegro was admitted as the 192nd State Member of the United Nations. However, since data for the two States have not yet been disaggregated, the aggregate value is presented here.
- (15) Including Liechtenstein and Monaco.
- (16) 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.
- (17) Including Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and French Guiana.
- (18) Including Bermuda, Greenland, and St. Pierre and Miquelon.
- (19) Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.
- (20) Including New Caledonia and Vanuatu.
- (21) 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.
- (22) Regional total, excluding subregion reported separately below.
- (23) These subregions are included in the UNFPA Arab States and Europe region.
- (24) Estimates based on previous years' reports. Updated data are expected.
- (25) Total for Eastern Europe includes some South European Balkan States and Northern European Baltic States.
- (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, and Pacific Islands (Palau).
- (28) Comprising American Samoa, Cook Islands, Johnston Island, Pitcairn, Samoa, Tokelau, Tonga, Midway Islands, Tuvalu, and Wallis and Futuna Islands.

Note on population data: The Indicator tables went to press before *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision* was released. For the latest demographic figures, please visit the website of the United Nations Population Division: www.un.org/esa/population/unpop.htm.

Technical Notes

The statistical tables in this year's *The 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 (ICPD) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in the areas of mortality reduction, access to education, access to reproductive health services including family planning, and HIV/AIDS prevalence among young people. 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: Spreadsheets provided by the United Nations Population Division. 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. Data estimates are for 2007.

Maternal mortality ratio. Source: WHO, UNICEF, and UNFPA. 2003. *Maternal Mortality in 2000: Estimates Developed by WHO, UNICEF, and UNFPA*. Geneva: WHO. 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 reviewed regularly 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 1995 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:

Spreadsheet provided by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics,

September 2006. Population data is based on: United Nations Population Division. 2005. *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision*. New York: United Nations. 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. Data are for the most recent year estimates available for the 1999-2006 period. Data for 2005 and 2006 are provisional.

Male and female adult illiteracy. Source: See gross enrolment ratios above for source; data adjusted to illiteracy from literacy. Illiteracy definitions are subject to variation in different countries; three widely accepted definitions are in use. Insofar 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 estimates from: United Nations Population Division. 2005. *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision*. New York: United Nations. Data are for the most recent year estimates available for the 1995-2005 period.

Proportion reaching grade 5 of primary education.

Source: See gross enrolment ratios above for source. Data are most recent within the school years 1989-2005. Data for 2005 and 2006 are provisional.

INDICATORS OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Births per 1,000 women aged 15-19. Source: Spreadsheet provided by the United Nations Population Division. 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. Estimates are for the 2005-2010 period.

Contraceptive prevalence. Source: Spreadsheet provided by the United Nations Population Division. 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 the timing of the surveys and in the details of the questions. All country and regional data refer to women aged 15-49. The most recent survey data available are cited, ranging from 1989-2005.

HIV prevalence rate, M/F, 15-49. Source: UNAIDS. 2006. "Estimated HIV Prevalence (%) among Men and Women (ages 15-49) in 2005." Spreadsheet. Geneva: UNAIDS. These data derive from surveillance system reports and model estimates. Data provided for men and women aged 15-49 are point estimates for each country. The reference year is 2005. 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 2007, projected population 2050, average annual population growth rate for 2005-2010.

Source: Spreadsheets provided by the United Nations Population Division. 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. 2006. *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2005 Revision*. CD-ROM Edition: Data in Digital Format. 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.

Agricultural population per hectare of arable and permanent crop land. Source: Data provided by Food and Agriculture Organization, Statistics Division, using population data based on the total populations from: United Nations Population Division. 2005. *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision*. New York: United Nations; and activity rates of economically active population from: ILO. 1996. *Economically Active Population, 1950-2010*, 4th Edition. Geneva: ILO. 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 2003.

Total fertility rate (2007). Source: Spreadsheet provided by the United Nations Population Division. 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: Spreadsheet provided by WHO with data from: Database on Skilled Attendant at Delivery. Geneva: WHO. Web site: www.who.int/reproductive-health/global_monitoring/data.html. 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 from 1995 through 2005.

Gross national income per capita. Source: Most recent (2005) figures from: The World Bank. *World Development Indicators Online*. Web site: <http://devdata.worldbank.org/dataonline/> (by subscription). 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. *World Development Indicators Online*. Web site: <http://devdata.worldbank.org/dataonline/> (by subscription). 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 per capita (for education) or total GDP (for health). Great caution is also advised about cross-country comparisons because of varying costs of inputs in different settings and sectors. Data are for the most recent year estimates available for the 1999-2005 period.

External assistance for population. Source: UNFPA. Forthcoming. *Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities in 2004*. New York: UNFPA. This figure provides the amount of external assistance expended in 2004 for population activities in each country. External funds are disbursed through multilateral and bilateral assistance agencies and by non-governmental organizations. Donor countries are indicated by their contributions being placed in parentheses. Regional totals include both country-level projects and regional activities (not otherwise reported in the table).

Under-5 mortality. Source: Spreadsheet provided by the United Nations Population Division. 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 the age of 5 per 1,000 live births in a given year. Estimates are for the 2005-2010 period.

Per capita energy consumption. Source: The World Bank. *World Development Indicators Online*. Web site: <http://devdata.worldbank.org/dataonline/> (by subscription). 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 estimates are for 2003.

Access to improved drinking water sources. WHO and UNICEF. 2006. *Meeting the MDG Drinking Water and*

Sanitation Target: The Urban and Rural Challenge of the Decade. Geneva: WHO. This indicator reports the percentage of the population with access to an *improved source* of drinking water providing an *adequate amount of safe water* located within a *convenient distance* from the user's dwelling. The italicized words use country-level definitions. The indicator is related to exposure to health risks, including those resulting from improper sanitation. Data are estimates for the year 2004.