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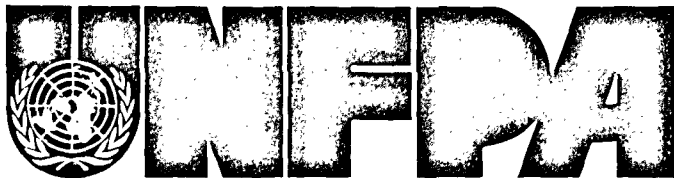


WHAT IT IS · WHAT IT DOES

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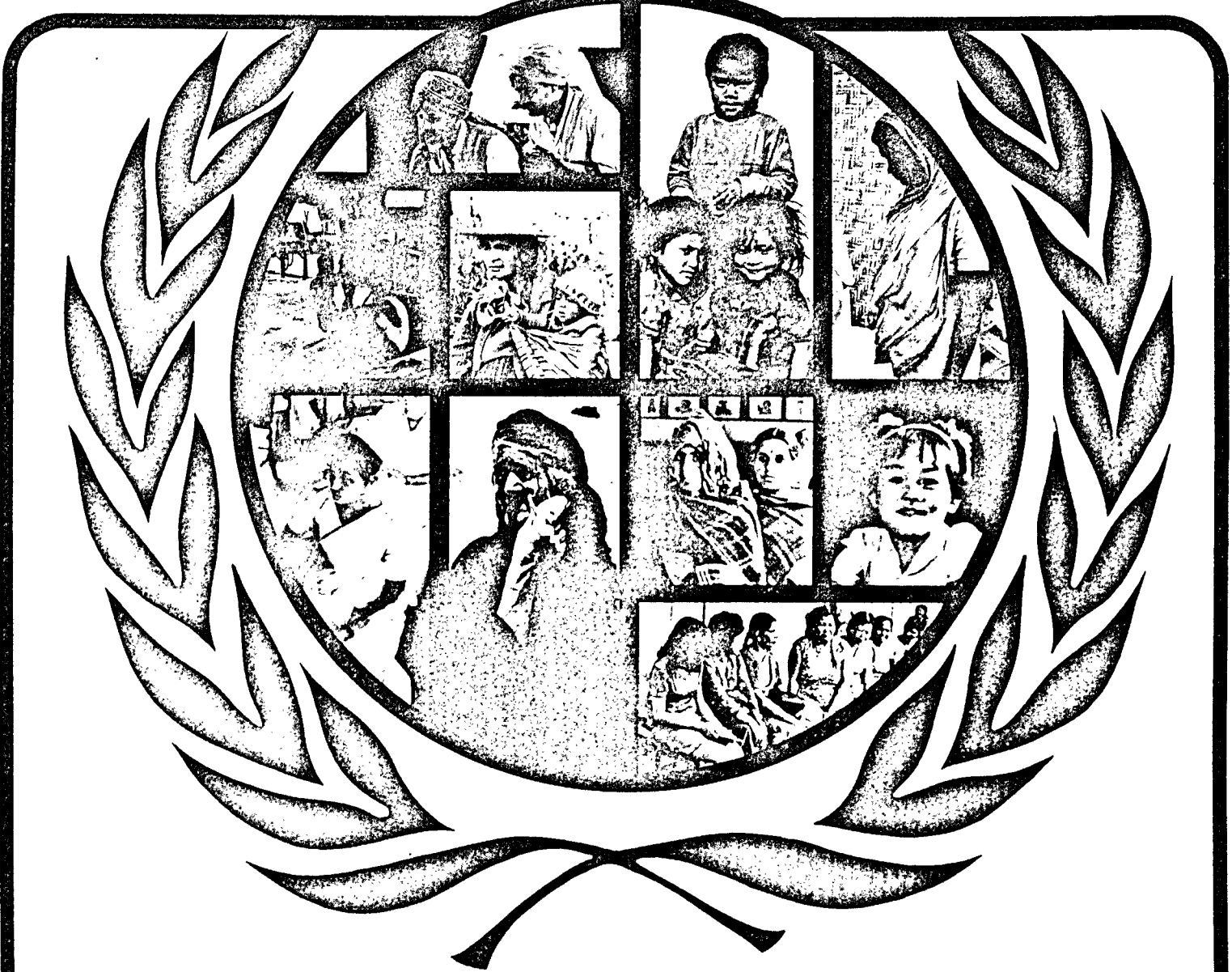
WHAT IT IS WHAT IT DOES

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UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES
220 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017
U. S. A.

UNFPA



WHAT IT IS · WHAT IT DOES

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES
220 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017
U. S. A.



WHAT IT IS WHAT IT DOES

Established in 1969, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) is the largest internationally funded source of assistance to population programmes in developing countries. Its allocations in 1982 may reach \$US144 million.

Origin

The United Nations has been concerned with population questions since it was established in 1945. The Population Commission was set up in 1947. Within the United Nations Secretariat, the Population Division collects and analyzes demographic information and makes it available worldwide. The Division also assists Governments to collect and analyze information about national populations.

The extraordinarily rapid rate of growth of the world's population became an urgent concern in the 1960s. In 1966, after several years of intense debate, the General Assembly of the United Nations unanimously adopted a historic resolution calling upon United Nations and international bodies to provide technical assistance in population. In 1967 the Secretary-General established a Trust Fund for Population Activities. In 1969 it was renamed the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and Rafael M. Salas of the Philippines was appointed Executive Director.

Growth

The General Assembly in 1971 asked the Fund to "play a leading role in the United Nations system in promoting population programmes on the problem of fast population growth as well as on the problem of under-population, which could, among other things, hamper rapid economic development". The Fund extended its concern beyond statistics and demography, to cover maternal and child health/family planning, communication and education, and population policy assistance.

The Fund grew rapidly. Between 1969 and 1972 its annual financial resources leaped from \$US 2 million to over \$US 30 million pledged by 56 governments.

By 1972 UNFPA was supporting 470 projects in 78 developing countries. In that year, the General Assembly, noting the increase in the Fund's resources and the widened scope of its operations, placed the Fund under its own authority and designated as its governing body the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The World Population Conference held in Bucharest, Romania in 1974 adopted a World Population Plan of Action stressing the relationship between population factors and overall economic and social development. The General Assembly affirmed that the Plan was "an instrument of the international community for the promotion of economic development", and urged that assistance in the population field should be expanded, particularly to UNFPA, for the proper implementation of the Plan.

Partly as a result of the world-wide attention focussed on UNFPA at the World Population Conference, requests for assistance increased and in 1976 stood at \$US 100 million, compared with an "approval authority" (broadly, the amount which the Fund could spend) given by the Governing Council of \$US 90 million.

To enable the Fund to respond quickly and effectively to the most urgent needs, a "core programme" of activities was established, setting out the main areas of Fund involvement in development assistance. At the same time, it was agreed that high priority should be given to countries especially in need of population assistance, taking into account the demographic situation, major population problems and approaches to dealing with them.

Both contributions and requests to the Fund have continued to increase. In 1979 the General Assembly, noting the growth of the Fund, affirmed that the Fund was a subsidiary organ of the Assembly, asked the Governing Council to set aside a specific period of time during its sessions for consideration of UNFPA business, and reaffirmed that UNFPA should continue to avail itself of the services of UNDP, including those of its Resident Representatives. At the same time, the General Assembly invited governments to continue and increase their contributions to UNFPA "in view of the rapidly growing needs of developing countries for population assistance".

In November 1981, it was announced that an International Population Conference would take place in 1984. The Executive Director of UNFPA has been named the Secretary-General of the Conference, and the Director of the UN Population Division its Deputy Secretary-General.

At its 1981 Session, the General Assembly decided to establish an annual award for the most outstanding contribution to awareness of population questions, or to their solution. The first award may be made in 1983.

Aims and Purposes

UNFPA's mandate was laid down by the Economic and Social Council in 1973. It is:

- to build up the capacity to respond to needs in population and family planning;
- to promote awareness of population problems in both developed and developing countries and possible strategies to deal with them;
- to assist developing countries at their request in dealing with their population problems, in the forms and means best suited to the individual country's needs. The Fund does not favour any particular policy or approach in dealing with population problems, but acts at the request of Governments, with due regard for national sovereignty and cultural and social attitudes;
- to play a leading role in the United Nations system in promoting population programmes, and to co-ordinate projects supported by the Fund. More than one-quarter of population assistance to developing countries is now channelled through UNFPA.

Today, UNFPA is working in eight main areas:

*Family Planning

- Delivery systems
- Programme management
- Fertility regulation techniques

*Basic Data Collection

- Population censuses
- Vital Statistics registration
- Surveys

*Formulation of Population Policies and Programmes

- Policy formulation
- Evaluation of policies
- Integration of demographic factors into social and economic plans

*Communication and Education

- Communication for family planning motivation
- Population education in schools
- Out-of-school programmes

Population Dynamics

- Analysis of demographic data
- Demographic projections
- Determinants and consequences of population trends
- Interaction of demographic and socio-economic variables, including modelling

Implementation of Policies and Programmes

- Implementation of "beyond family planning" programmes: law and population, status of women, economic policies
- Programmes to influence demographic trends: morbidity and mortality, internal and international migration, sterility

Special Programmes

- Women
- Children and youth
- Aged
- Programmes to promote social justice and social welfare through participation in development
- Disadvantaged: the poorest of the poor, the handicapped

Multisector Activities

- Population conferences
- Documentation centres, clearing houses
- Interdisciplinary training

* The 1981 Governing Council asked UNFPA to concentrate its work in these areas, with family planning the first priority.

Needs Approach

UNFPA undertakes assessments of national population needs to help countries formulate and implement population policies and programmes. Needs assessments are intended to answer the following questions:

- What is the country's present population situation?
- What are the country's priority population objectives?
- Which strategies appear to be best to achieve these objectives?
- How do existing activities contribute towards implementation of such strategies?
- What new activities are required?
- Which are the priorities among identified programme requirements?
- What assistance will be needed and in which areas?

On the basis of the answers to these questions, UNFPA and other donors, in consultation with the government, draw up a suggested programme of external assistance.

UNFPA is represented in developing countries by UNDP Resident Representatives. In 40 field offices UNFPA Deputy Representatives have been appointed to advise and assist governments in planning and implementing UNFPA-assisted programmes. Project requests from Governments are first received and discussed in the country concerned, then forwarded to UNFPA headquarters in New York for consideration and approval. As far as possible projects are developed as part of an overall country programme, usually following a needs assessment, jointly by the government, UNFPA and any other agency involved.

Most projects financed by UNFPA are implemented by organizations within the United Nations system. In this way, the Fund is able to take full advantage of the experience and networks built up by the United Nations and its specialized bodies. When a project involves several types of activity, two or more agencies may be responsible for executing it.

More and more programmes are now being implemented by governments themselves, as they become increasingly self-reliant. In 1981 projects executed by governments represented 36.8 per cent of UNFPA project allocations.

Monitoring and Evaluation

All UNFPA projects are monitored through project progress reports, tripartite project reviews (which involve the government, UNFPA and the executing agency), and annual country reviews (which examine the total UNFPA-sponsored programme in a country).

In addition, UNFPA uses outside experts to make independent, in-depth evaluations of active or complete projects and programmes for the information of the Fund's management.

UNFPA Funding

Virtually all of the Fund's resources come from governments, the majority of which make pledges on a yearly basis. Beginning in 1979, the Fund was included in the annual United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, which is usually held late in the year.

The Fund presents annually to the Governing Council a four year Work Plan which includes expected resources and expenditures, as well as a request, based on the Work Plan, for approval authority which it anticipates will cover expenditures for the coming year. The approval authority for 1982 was \$US 144 million. UNFPA maintains an operational reserve of \$US 20 million as a guarantee for legal liabilities and in order to ensure liquidity.

Multi-Bilateral Funding

Following the World Population Conference, UNFPA found that it could not meet all the requests it received from developing countries for population assistance. The Fund has therefore developed a system to bring together potential donors and developing countries needing financial support for population activities. In practice, the system, known as multi-bilateral or multi-bi funding, may take one of several forms:

- UNFPA may help a government to develop a population project and seek assistance from a donor to implement it;
- UNFPA may enlist the help of donors to provide expertise, equipment, supplies or money to support population projects;
- UNFPA may create a Trust Fund to manage donors' contributions for the benefit of developing countries;
- UNFPA may agree to provide for joint financing of population programmes or projects by the Fund and a donor.

UNFPA's Programme

The biggest single portion of UNFPA's funds is allocated to family planning, 31.8 per cent of the Fund's budget in 1981. Collection of basic population data and population communication and education projects took up 23.4 per cent and 12.5 per cent of the budget respectively.

The Fund's administrative expenditure for 1981 (including field staff costs) was 9.47 per cent of the total budget.

Asia has received about one third of UNFPA assistance, mainly for family planning, often as part of MCH and family health programmes and related activities.

In Africa, 42 out of 43 countries in the region have received UNFPA support, principally for censuses and analysis of census data, but increasingly for mother and child health including birth spacing, and lowering the rate of disease and death among

mothers and the new-born. Several countries have launched with UNFPA assistance migration studies and activities related to population distribution.

Assistance to Arab countries continues to expand. Family planning including family health, communication and education, basic data collection and programmes for women comprise an important part of population projects in the Middle East. Migration is of great concern to most of the countries of the region and UNFPA has supported study and research in this area.

Population assistance in Latin America has swung from data collection and analysis to family planning usually as a component of family health care, women's programmes and rural development programmes, including primary health care.

Priority Countries

The Fund determines the "priority countries" most in need of population assistance by applying the following criteria:

1. Per capita national income below \$US 400 per annum.
2. Two or more of the following demographic threshold levels:
 - rate of population growth of 2.75 per cent per annum;
 - level of fertility, in terms of gross reproduction rate, of 2.75;
 - infant mortality of 176 infant deaths per 1,000 live births;
 - population density on arable land of 2.2 persons per hectare.

Forty countries qualify as priority countries for population assistance:

Afghanistan	Jordan	Rwanda
Bangladesh	Kenya	Samoa
Burundi	Lao People's	Senegal
Democratic	Dem. Republic	Solomon Islands
Kampuchea	Liberia	Somalia
Democratic	Madagascar	Sudan
Yemen	Maldives	Thailand
Ecuador	Mali	Tonga
El Salvador	Mauritania	Uganda
Ethiopia	Morocco	United Republic
Gambia	Nepal	of Tanzania
Ghana	Niger	Upper Volta
Guinea	Pakistan	Viet Nam
Honduras	Paraguay	Yemen Arab
India	Philippines	Republic

Other countries to be given special attention are:

Benin	Malawi	Syrian Arab
Central African	Namibia	Republic
Republic	Nigeria	Togo
Guatemala	Peru	Tuvalu
Indonesia	Swaziland	United Republic
Kiribati		of Cameroon

World Population Today

World population growth is slowing down - but it could be 130 years before it finally stops. By that time the world's population will be 10.5 billion, or two and a half times its present size.

Most of the growth will be in what are now the developing countries. By the time of stabilization about 2110, 9.1 of the 10.5 billion will live in Africa, Asia or Latin America. South Asia and Africa alone will account for 60 per cent of the world's population.

Even this gradual slowing down assumes that we can maintain the present level of population programmes and policies and that families will be smaller as a result. Otherwise growth may continue for another 20 years and ultimate world population could be as high as 14.2 billion.

On the optimistic side, if small families quickly become the rule worldwide, the stabilization point could be reached 100 years from now, at 8 billion, compared with today's population of 4.4 billion.

These are the latest United Nations projections and are based on the most recent information available. Data are much more reliable than in earlier projections, since many countries have carried out accurate censuses recently. The projections point to a quickening rate of decline in fertility (that is the number of children born compared with the number of women of child-bearing age) and to growth rates much lower than was thought possible in the 1970s.

But we cannot afford to be complacent about population growth.

- Although the pace of growth in developing countries is beginning to slow down, present growth rates are still higher than in 1950-55.
- Even if the pace of growth continues to slow down, annual additions to world population will increase for the rest of the century. This is because the birth rate, although declining, is calculated on an ever-increasing base. The net addition to world population in 1980 is estimated at 80 million; by 2000 it will be 90 million.

The population problem has by no means been solved. On the contrary, in coming years increasing numbers will intensify problems associated with population growth. We should not underestimate them.

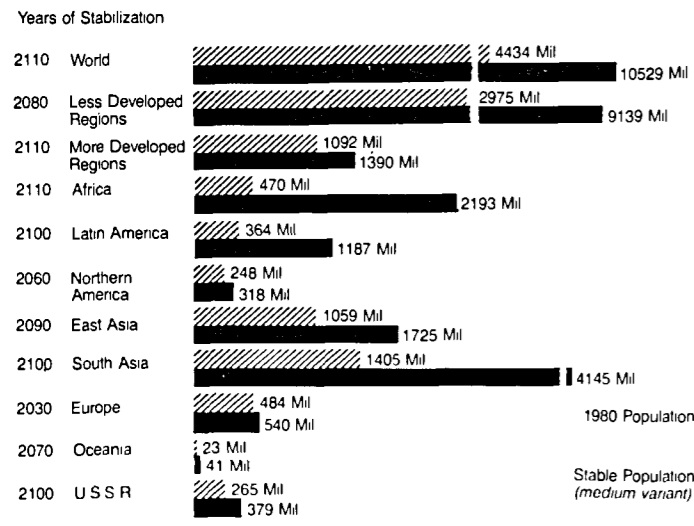
Even during the present century we have not provided for the basic needs of nearly half of the world's population, not only in developing countries but also in some pockets of highly advanced societies. While poverty, malnutrition and ill-health persist, social tensions arising out of population pressures will permeate every aspect of life on earth. The social consequences of overcrowding, for example, have already led to increases in crime and violence in the metropolitan centres of the world. As population grows, such problems are likely to spread over much larger areas. The people of the developing countries will feel most acutely the impact of population growth on their resources and living conditions.

Resources and living conditions in their turn help determine family size. Better health services for mothers and children, lower infant mortality, wider access to education, greater opportunities for women and reductions in disparities of income and wealth are all important in the move towards smaller families. Even in societies with generally low incomes, rural families are smaller when there is access to health and education.

Impressive gains have been made during the last decade in enabling people to exercise the basic right to plan their family's size. In India, the proportion of married women aged 15 to 44 who practise family planning has increased from 8 per cent to 23 per cent in a decade. In Malaysia the rise has been from 6 per cent to 36 per cent and in Thailand from 10 per cent to 39 per cent in the same period. Mexico, a late-comer to population policies, has seen contraceptive use rise from 13 per cent to 40 per cent in only five years.

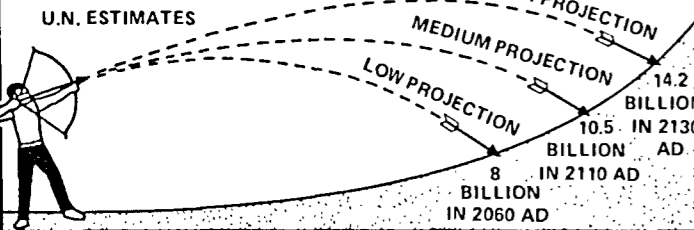
But the World Fertility Survey, now nearing completion, has already revealed large gaps between the desire for smaller families and the means of achieving it. In Pakistan, for example, three-quarters of women in the child-bearing age-groups have knowledge of family planning but only a third have access to the means; although nearly half of married women do not want to have another child, only 6 per cent are taking practical steps to avoid it.

Global development and prospects for global peace are intertwined. Each depends on an understanding of what is happening in population. Population stability beyond the year 2000 will be crucial to both development and peace.

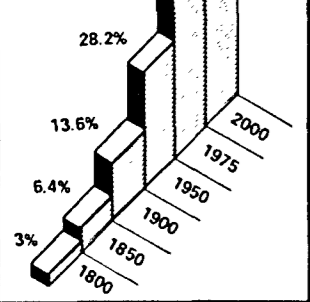


AIMING LOW

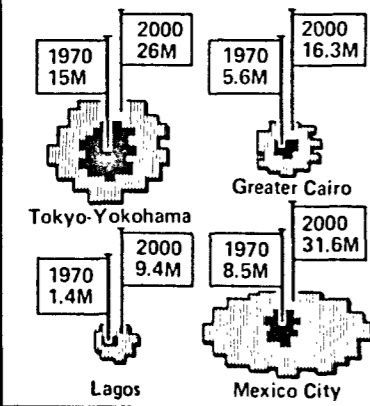
A small change today can make a big difference to the world's future. 'If we are able to sustain the present tempo of population programmes, then stabilisation appears feasible at the medium variant of 10.5 billion in the year 2110' - UNFPA



PERCENTAGE OF WORLD POPULATION LIVING IN TOWNS AND CITIES



EXPLODING CITIES



LIFE IN THE MARGIN

- Percentage of city population living in slums and squatter settlements:-
- IBADAN - 75%
 - CALCUTTA - 67%
 - BOGOTA - 60%
 - KINSHASHA - 60%
 - BOMBAY - 45%
 - CARACAS - 42%
 - LIMA - 40%
 - MANILA - 35%
 - RIO DE JANEIRO - 30%
 - JAKARTA - 26%
 - SEOUL - 24%
 - KARACHI - 23%
- Soon, half the world's urban population will be living in slums.

WHAT CHANGES BIRTH-RATES

GOING UP

% of women 15-44 practising family planning

INDIA	1969	8%
	1979	23%
MALAYSIA	1969	6%
	1979	36%
MEXICO	1973	13%
	1978	40%
THAILAND	1971	10%
	1979	39%

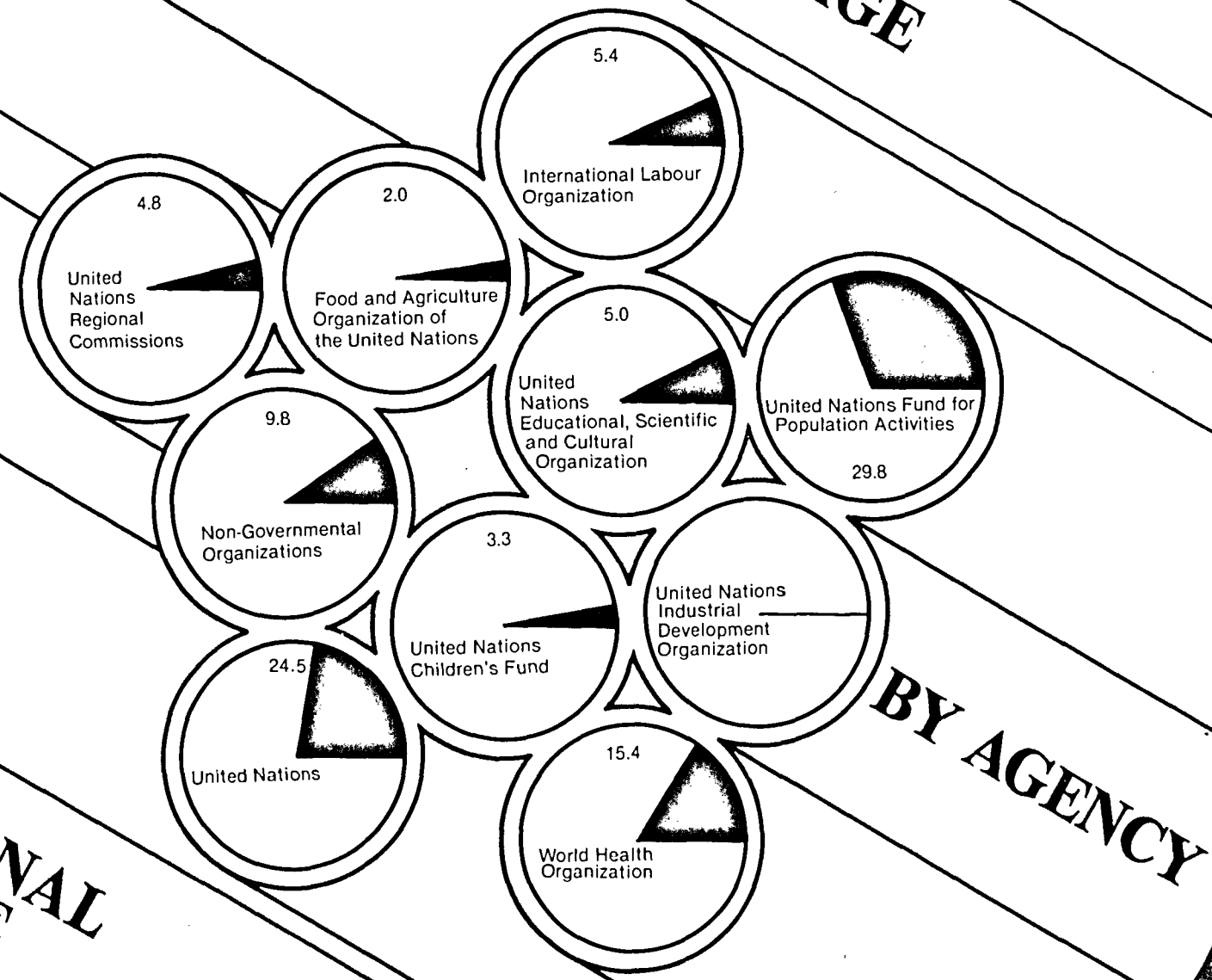
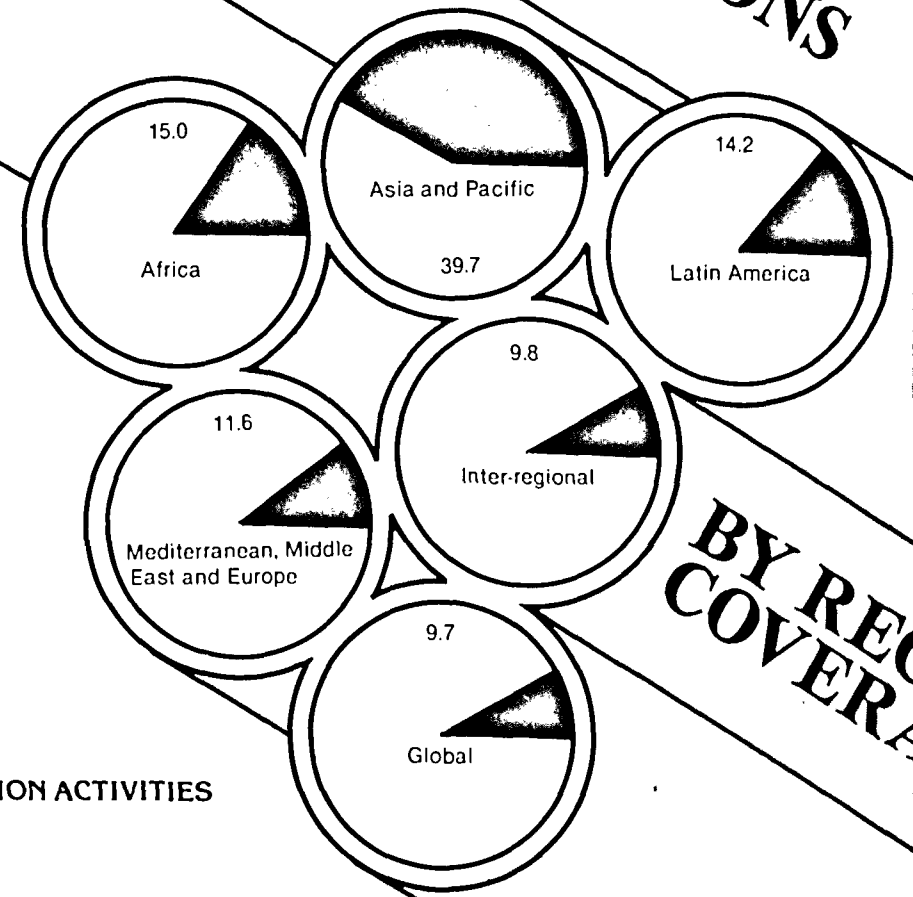
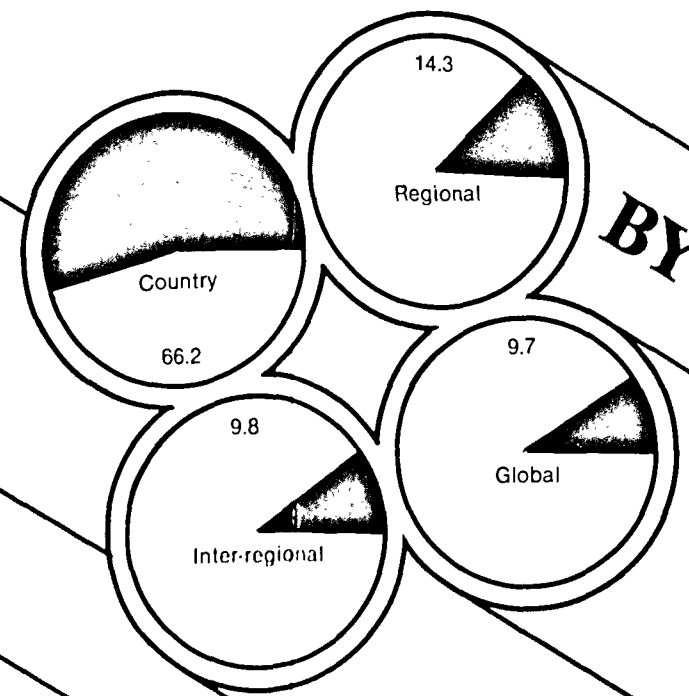
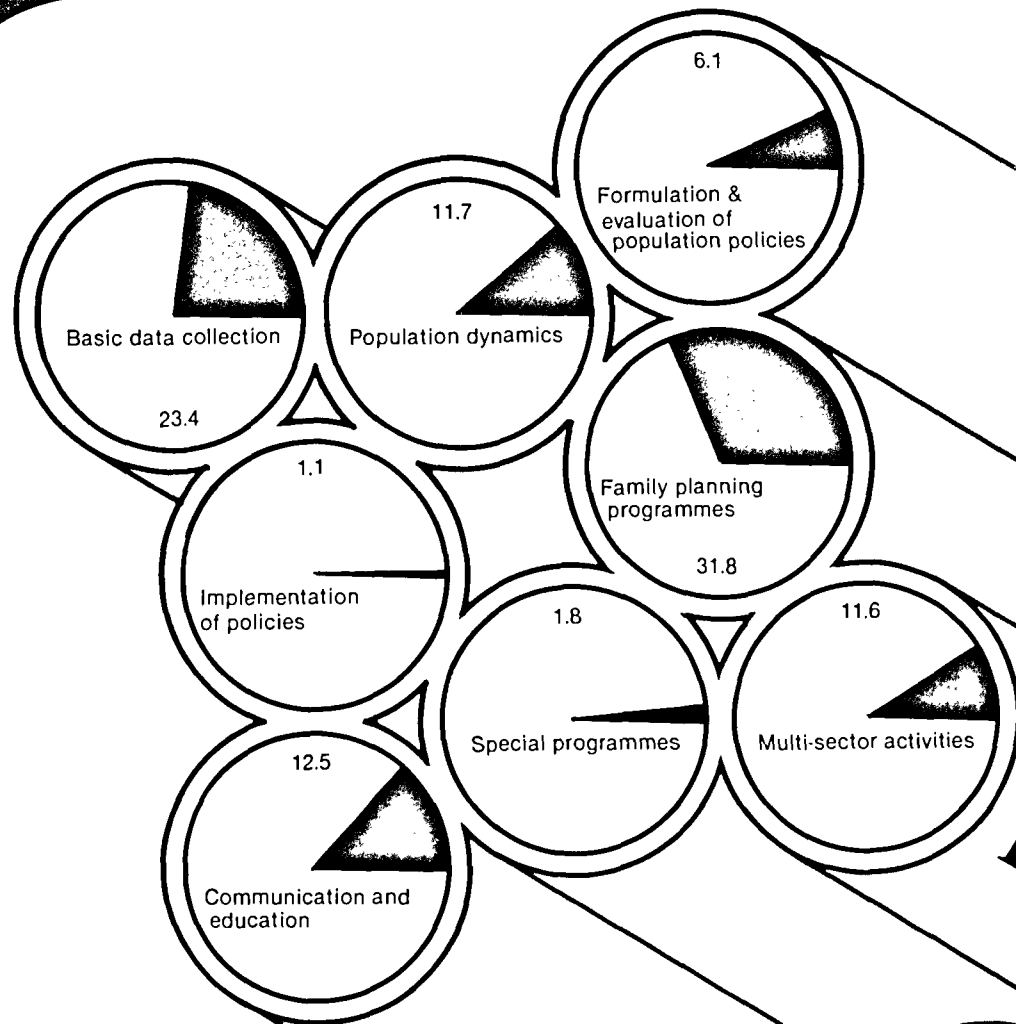
GOING DOWN

birth-rates

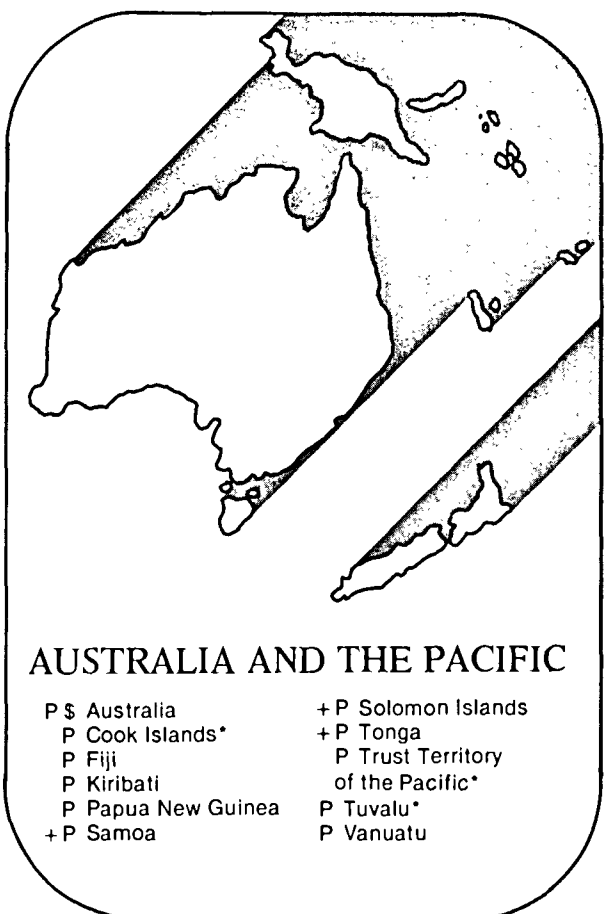
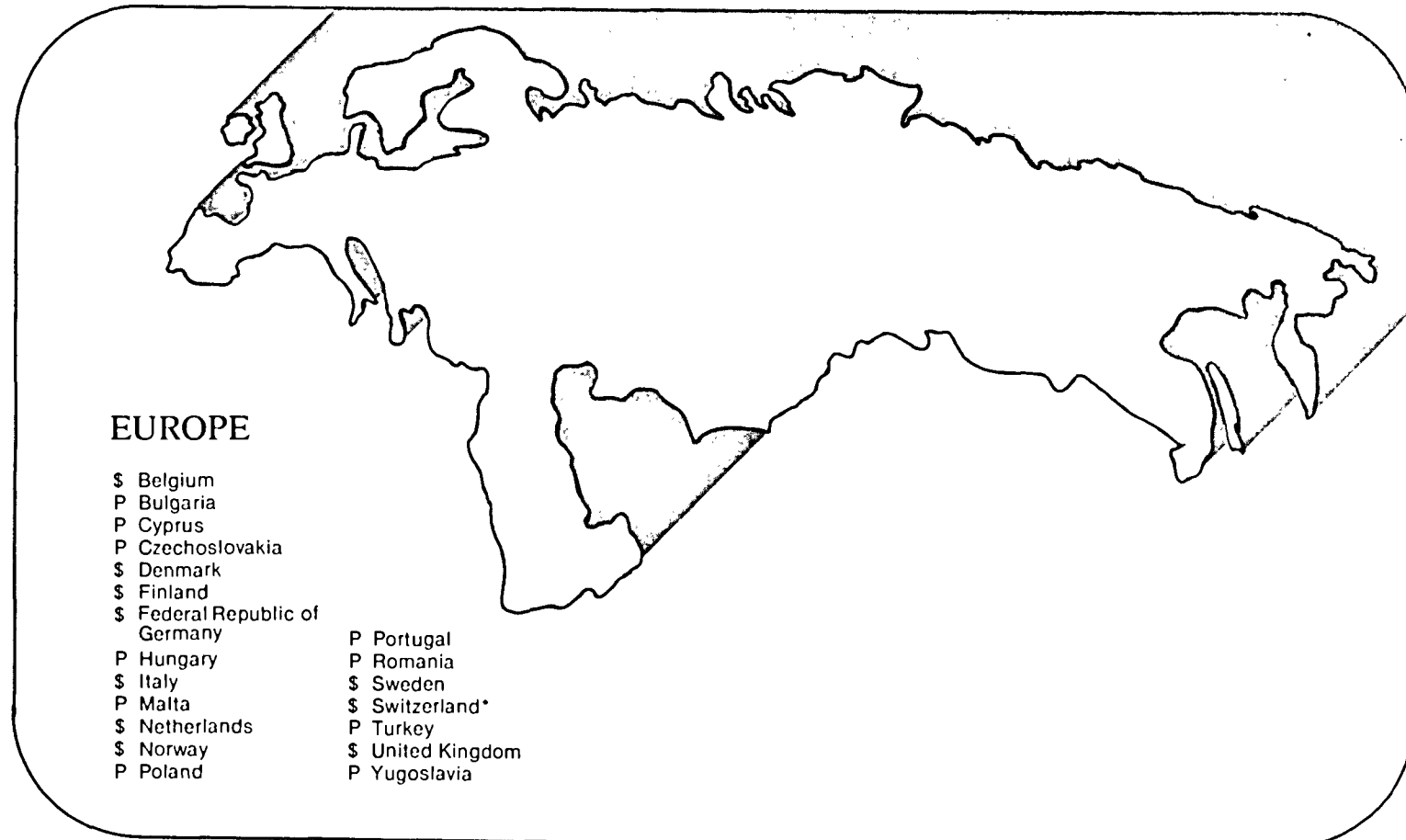
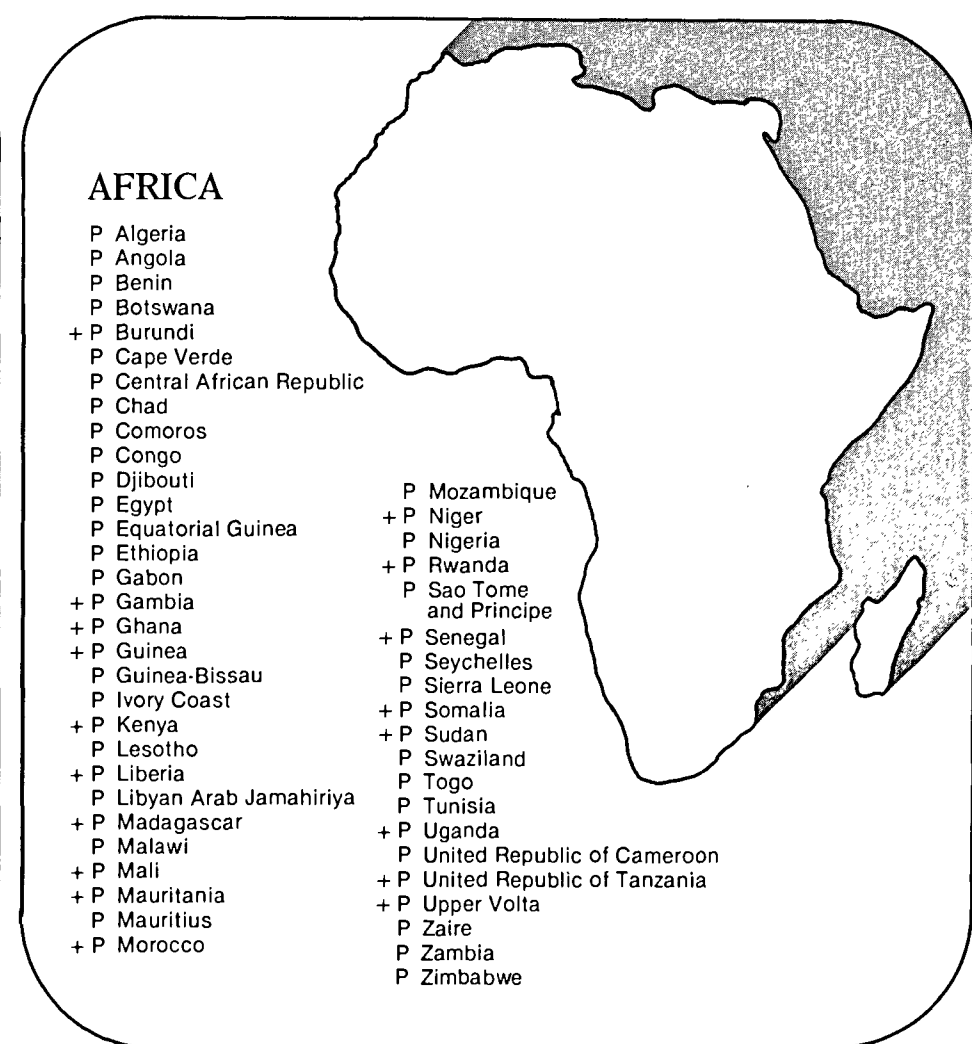
COLOMBIA	35% DOWN
COSTA RICA	50% DOWN
PERU	20% DOWN
INDONESIA	30% DOWN
JAMAICA	25% DOWN



UNFPA in 1981
Total Budget - \$131,196,072
Allocations by -
Major functions
Regional Coverage
Agencies
Extent of Coverage



UNFPA – Programmes, Donors and Priority Countries



\$ — Major Donor + — UNFPA Priority Country P — UNFPA Programme * — Non-Member of the United Nations

WORLD POPULATION WALL CHART



REGION, COUNTRY, OR AREA	POPULATION (IN THOUSAND) MID-YEAR		CRUDE BIRTH RATE 1980-85	CRUDE DEATH RATE 1980-85	GROSS REPRO- DUCTION RATE 1980-85	EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH BOTH SEXES 1980-85
	1980	2000				
WORLD TOTAL	4432147	6118850	27.5	10.6	1.77	59.2
MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS (*)	1131339	1272159	15.8	9.6	0.98	72.5
LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS (+)	3300809	4846690	31.4	11.0	2.04	57.0
AFRICA	469982	852885	45.6	15.6	3.10	50.9
EASTERN AFRICA	133501	250029	47.9	17.0	3.26	49.2
British Indian Ocean Terr.	2	2	—	—	—	—
Burundi	4241	7207	46.8	21.1	3.00	43.5
Comoros	358	620	46.0	17.2	3.01	48.1
Djibouti	310	526	—	—	—	—
Ethiopia	31468	54666	49.7	23.1	3.30	41.1
Kenya	16466	37138	53.5	12.7	4.00	56.0
Madagascar	8742	15208	44.8	17.2	3.00	48.6
Malawi	6162	12014	50.8	17.2	3.45	48.6
Mauritius (1)	959	1248	26.1	7.2	1.35	65.9
Mozambique	10473	18701	44.6	17.2	3.00	48.6
Reunion	525	685	20.5	6.5	1.10	66.5
Rwanda	4797	9333	49.4	17.4	3.40	48.4
Seychelles	65	98	—	—	—	—
Somalia	4637	7156	46.3	20.8	3.00	43.6
Uganda	13201	25396	44.6	12.8	3.00	55.0
United Rep. of Tanzania	17934	34031	46.2	14.2	3.20	53.0
Zambia	5766	11276	49.0	15.5	3.40	50.8
Zimbabwe	7396	14726	47.2	12.4	3.25	55.5
MIDDLE AFRICA	53093	91445	44.9	18.2	2.96	47.0
Angola	7078	12376	47.3	21.0	3.15	43.6
Central African Republic	2294	3914	44.7	20.2	2.90	44.6
Chad	4455	7063	44.5	23.2	2.90	40.8
Congo	1537	2717	44.2	17.2	2.95	48.5
Equatorial Guinea	363	613	42.2	17.6	2.79	48.5
Gabon	548	754	35.3	20.1	2.30	46.1
Sao Tome and Principe	85	88	—	—	—	—
United Rep. of Cameroon	8444	13937	42.2	17.6	2.79	48.5
Zaire	28291	49982	45.4	16.8	3.00	48.5
NORTHERN AFRICA	109017	186160	41.0	12.4	2.84	56.0
Algeria	18919	37041	47.7	12.4	3.50	57.7
Egypt	41963	64421	35.0	11.4	2.29	57.2
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2978	6077	46.0	11.2	3.53	57.8
Morocco	20296	36509	44.1	11.7	3.14	57.8
Sudan	18371	32328	45.3	16.6	3.20	49.0
Tunisia	6354	9556	33.9	10.2	2.40	59.6
Western Sahara	135	229	—	—	—	—
SOUTHERN AFRICA	32998	57981	38.6	9.9	2.55	61.1
Botswana	807	1597	50.5	15.6	3.20	50.8
Lesotho	1341	2222	39.7	14.7	2.65	52.8
Namibia	1009	1822	43.2	13.6	2.90	53.8
South Africa	29285	51320	37.9	9.2	2.50	62.4
Swaziland	557	1020	47.3	17.3	3.19	48.4
WESTERN AFRICA	141372	267271	48.7	17.1	3.33	48.6
Benin	3530	6756	48.5	17.3	3.30	48.4
Cape Verde	324	427	23.8	8.1	1.30	62.2
Gambia	603	1046	47.5	21.7	3.15	42.6
Ghana	11679	22348	48.2	15.5	3.30	50.8
Guinea	5014	8823	45.7	18.8	3.05	46.1
Guinea-Bissau	573	859	39.2	21.1	2.65	43.5
Ivory Coast	8034	14775	46.4	16.4	3.30	48.6
Liberia	1967	4002	48.4	12.4	3.40	55.4
Mali	6940	12620	49.4	21.2	3.30	43.4
Mauritania	1634	3022	50.4	21.3	3.40	43.4
Niger	5318	10045	51.8	21.4	3.50	43.4
Nigeria	77082	149965	49.5	16.0	3.40	50.1
St. Helena (2)	5	6	—	—	—	—
Senegal	5661	9747	47.9	21.1	3.20	43.4
Sierra Leone	3474	6090	45.3	17.4	3.02	48.4
Togo	2625	4844	47.8	17.1	3.20	48.6
Upper Volta	6908	11895	47.9	21.1	3.20	43.4

REGION, COUNTRY, OR AREA	POPULATION (IN THOUSAND) MID-YEAR		CRUDE BIRTH RATE 1980-85	CRUDE DEATH RATE 1980-85	GROSS REPRO- DUCTION RATE 1980-85	EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH BOTH SEXES 1980-85
	1980	2000				
AMERICAS						
LATIN AMERICA	363704	565747	32.3	8.2	2.05	64.2
CARIBBEAN	30648	43286	27.0	8.1	1.59	64.2
Antigua	75	108	—	—	—	—
Bahamas	241	344	—	—	—	—
Barbados	263	320	19.1	8.5	1.00	71.2
British Virgin Islands	14	20	—	—	—	—
Cayman Islands	17	24	—	—	—	—
Cuba	9732	11718	16.9	6.4	0.96	73.5
Dominica	83	108	—	—	—	—
Dominican Republic	5947	9329	34.0	7.9	2.07	62.6
Grenada	111	142	—	—	—	—
Guadeloupe	329	354	19.9	7.3	1.20	70.4
Haiti	5809	9860	41.3	14.2	2.80	52.8
Jamaica	2188	2872	26.3	6.4	1.60	71.2
Martinique	325	362	18.8	7.6	1.20	70.4
Montserrat	11	15	—	—	—	—
Netherlands Antilles	256	366	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	3675	5312	21.5	5.5	1.05	73.4
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	74	106	—	—	—	—
Saint Lucia	118	153	—	—	—	—
St. Vincent-The Grenadines	97	124	—	—	—	—
Trinidad and Tobago	1168	1483	28.3	6.2	1.67	70.3
Turks and Caicos Islands	6	8	—	—	—	—
U.S. Virgin Islands	111	158	—	—	—	—
MIDDLE AMERICA	92538	155709	36.8	7.4	2.41	65.1
Belize	162	234	—	—	—	—
Costa Rica	2213	3377	28.1	5.0	1.55	71.0
El Salvador	4797	8708	40.2	8.1	2.71	64.9
Guatemala	7262	12739	38.4	9.3	2.52	60.8
Honduras	3691	6978	43.9	10.1	3.17	60.0
Mexico	69752	115659	36.2	6.9	2.37	66.0
Nicaragua	2733	5154	44.6	10.6	3.03	57.7
Panama	1896	2823	28.4	5.6	1.74	70.8
Canal Zone	31	37	—	—	—	—
TEMPERATE SOUTH AMERICA	41067	51605	21.7	8.8	1.38	69.1
Argentina	27036	33222	20.6	9.0	1.36	70.0
Chile	11104	14934	24.8	7.7	1.42	67.1
Falkland Is. (Malvinas)	2	2	—	—	—	—
Uruguay	2924	3448	19.9	10.2	1.36	70.4
TROPICAL SOUTH AMERICA	199452	315146	33.1	8.5	2.09	63.0
Bolivia	5570	9724	44.0	15.9	3.05	50.8
Brazil	122320	187494	31.4	8.4	1.96	63.5
Colombia	25794	37999	31.0	7.7	1.92	63.7
Ecuador	8021	14596	40.6	8.9	2.93	62.6
French Guiana	62	83	—	—	—	—
Guyana	883	1238	27.9	5.2	1.59	70.5
Paraguay	3168	5405	36.0	7.2	2.37	65.2
Peru	17625	30703	38.3	10.3	2.58	59.2
Suriname	388	698	41.1	6.1	2.77	68.9
Venezuela	15620	27207	35.2	5.6	2.11	67.8
NORTHERN AMERICA	247835	298805	17.3	9.1	0.98	73.4
Bermuda	60	76	—	—	—	—
Canada	24484	34834	16.4	7.6	0.88	74.1
Greenland	52	60	—	—	—	—
St. Pierre and Miquelon	6	6	—	—	—	—
United States of America	223233	263829	17.4	9.2	0.99	73.3

REGION, COUNTRY, OR AREA	POPULATION (IN THOUSAND) MID-YEAR		CRUDE BIRTH RATE 1980-85	CRUDE DEATH RATE 1980-85	GROSS REPRO- DUCTION RATE 1980-85	EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH BOTH SEXES 1980-85
	1980	2000				
ASIA						
EAST ASIA	1174874	1474669	19.1	6.7	1.19	69.9
China	994913	1257298	19.4	6.7	1.20	69.8
Japan	116551	129282	12.9	6.7	0.85	76.4
OTHER EAST ASIA	63410	88089	25.9	7.3	1.55	65.4
Hong Kong	5106	6973	19.7	5.0	1.05	76.1
Korea	56348	78042	26.2	7.5	1.57	64.7
Dem. Peo. Rep. of Korea	17892	27256	30.5	7.4	1.95	64.7
Republic of Korea	38455	50786	24.1	7.5	1.40	64.7
Macau	287	388	—	—	—	—
Mongolia	1669	2686	34.4	7.2	2.40	64.7
SOUTH ASIA	1403736	2074789	34.8	13.2	2.34	52.8
EASTERN SOUTH ASIA	361245	520439	32.4	12.0	2.12	55.1
Brunei	228	386	—	—	—	—
Burma	35289	55108	37.1	12.8	2.60	55.1
Democratic Kampuchea	6747	10609	38.1	18.9	2.30	43.5
East Timor	755	1147	41.7	18.9	2.85	45.1
Indonesia	148033	198687	30.8	14.5	2.00	50.0
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	3721	5729	41.5	18.1	2.85	46.1
Malaysia	14068	21269	30.7	7.0	1.95	65.3
Philippines	49211	77036	33.9	7.6	2.20	62.8
Singapore	2390	2967	18.5	5.4	0.90	71.7
Thailand	47063	68609	29.6	8.0	1.90	62.3
Viet Nam	53740	78894	34.2	12.3	2.30	55.1
MIDDLE SOUTH ASIA	944141	1386257	35.4	14.0	2.39	51.2
Afghanistan	15940	26528	48.4	23.1	3.35	40.5
Bangladesh	88164	148361	45.2	17.3	3.05	47.3
Bhutan	1296	2030	41.3	18.8	2.90	45.3
India	684460	960611	32.6	13.6	2.20	51.6
Iran	38126	64916	42.1	11.8	2.90	56.1
Maldives	154	254	—	—	—	—
Nepal	14288	22493	41.6	18.9	3.00	45.3
Pakistan	86899	139987	41.7	13.6	2.93	52.6
Sri Lanka	14815	21076	27.7	7.1	1.75	66.5
WESTERN SOUTH ASIA	98350	168093	38.5	10.5	2.66	60.0
ARAB COUNTRIES	48539	91801	44.3	11.9	3.26	57.6
Bahrain	313	515	33.4	5.8	2.26	67.8
Democratic Yemen	1858	3312	47.6	18.9	3.35	46.6
Gaza Strip (Palestine)	438	668	—	—	—	—
Iraq	13072	24198	45.1	11.5	3.25	57.5
Jordan	3244	6510	45.3	9.1	3.45	62.2
Kuwait	1353	2936	40.9	4.1	3.00	70.4
Lebanon	2658	3992	29.6	7.9	1.85	67.0
Oman	891	1651	47.7	16.7	3.45	49.8
Qatar	237	425	30.8	9.2	3.30	58.8
Saudi Arabia	8960	17804	43.7	12.6	3.45	55.5
Syrian Arab Republic	8977	18677	46.4	7.7	3.50	66.3
United Arab Emirates	726	1286	28.8	7.1	3.30	63.6
Yemen	5812	9828	48.5	21.8	3.30	43.8
NON-ARAB COUNTRIES	49811	76293	32.7	9.1	2.11	63.3
Cyprus	620	682	19.6	9.0	1.12	72.9
Israel	3937	5619	24.7	7.3	1.57	72.7
Turkey	45254	69991	33.6	9.3	2.17	62.6

REGION, COUNTRY, OR AREA	POPULATION (IN THOUSAND) MID-YEAR		CRUDE BIRTH RATE 1980-85	CRUDE DEATH RATE 1980-85	GROSS REPRO- DUCTION RATE 1980-85	EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH BOTH SEXES 1980-85
	1980	2000				
EUROPE	483704	512017	14.1	10.7	0.93	72.7
EASTERN EUROPE	110024	121362	16.6	10.5	1.07	71.5
Bulgaria	9007	9698	15.4	10.3	1.09	72.6
Czechoslovakia	15336	16839	16.7	11.5	1.11	70.5
German Dem. Rep. (3)	16854	16915	13.4	13.2	0.86	72.5
Hungary	10754	10964	14.3	12.0	1.00	70.9
Poland	35805	41217	18.7	9.1	1.10	71.7
Romania	22268	25728	17.4	9.6	1.19	71.3
NORTHERN EUROPE	82004	82576	12.3	11.8	0.83	73.5
Channel Islands	133	152	—	—	—	—
Denmark	5122	5249	12.1	11.0	0.81	74.6
Faeroe Islands	41	45	—	—	—	—
Finland	4863	5058	12.9	10.0	0.78	73.2
Iceland	231	274	17.2	7.0	0.99	76.4
Ireland	3308	4118	20.9	9.8	1.55	73.0
Isle of Man	67	73	—	—	—	—
Norway	4079	4312	12.9	10.8	0.86	75.4
Sweden	8274	8088	10.5	11.8	0.75	75.6
United Kingdom	55886	55208	12.0	12.3	0.80	73.1
SOUTHERN EUROPE	138969	153563	15.4	9.2	1.03	72.6
Andorra	31	40	—	—	—	—
Albania	2732	3885	27.8	6.0	1.75	70.1
Gibraltar	29	35	—	—	—	—
Greece	9329	10395	15.8	9.9	1.12	73.4
Holy See	1	1	—	—	—	—
Italy	56940	59108	12.8	9.8	0.88	73.4
Malta	343	390	17.1	9.0	0.95	71.9
Portugal	9836	11154	17.8	9.5	1.11	71.2
San Marino	21	25	—	—	—	—
Spain	37378	43362	16.9	8.4	1.17	73.4
Yugoslavia	22328	25168	16.4	8.8	1.00	70.6
WESTERN EUROPE	152707	154516	11.9	11.7	0.78	73.6
Austria	7481	7425	12.0	12.8	0.78	72.5
Belgium	9833	9964	12.4	12.2	0.80	72.6
France	53508	56252	13.8	10.9	0.89	74.3
Germany, Fed. Rep. of (3)	60931	58822	10.2	12.9	0.69	72.6
Liechtenstein	26	34	—	—	—	—
Luxembourg	358	349	10.8	12.0	0.72	72.4
Monaco	26	30	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	14079	15180	12.4	8.9	0.75	75.1
Switzerland	6466	6461	10.9	10.3	0.71	75.1

REGION, COUNTRY, OR AREA	POPULATION (IN THOUSAND) MID-YEAR		CRUDE BIRTH RATE 1980-85	CRUDE DEATH RATE 1980-85	GROSS REPRO- DUCTION RATE 1980-85	EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH BOTH SEXES 1980-85
	1980	2000				
OCEANIA	22820	29701	21.4	8.8	1.33	66.8
AUSTRALIA-NEW ZEALAND	17756	21819	16.4	8.0	0.98	73.6
Australia	14488	17795	16.2	8.0	0.97	73.7
New Zealand	3268	4024	17.7	8.0	1.02	73.5
MELANESIA	3645	6007	40.6	13.1	2.92	54.1
New Caledonia	142	181	—	—	—	—
Norfolk Island	2	2	—	—	—	—
Papua New Guinea	3154	5179	40.2	9.9	2.90	59.0
Solomon Islands	229	433	—	—	—	—
Vanuatu	118	211	—	—	—	—
MICRONESIA-POLYNESIA	1419	1875	32.4	6.5	2.08	66.1
MICRONESIA	327	442	34.8	7.6	2.43	64.8
Guam	103	130	—	—	—	—
Kiribati	58	75	—	—	—	—
Nauru	7	9	—	—	—	—
Niue	4	4	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islands	137	202	—	—	—	—
Tuvalu	7	9	—	—	—	—
Other Micronesia (4)	11	14	—	—	—	—
POLYNESIA	1091	1433	31.7	6.2	1.99	66.5
American Samoa	32	43	—	—	—	—
Cook Islands	19	22	—	—	—	—
Fiji	630	817	37.9	9.0	2.70	61.1
French Polynesia	147	218	—	—	—	—
Samoa	157	184	—	—	—	—
Tonga	97	140	—	—	—	—
Wallis and Futuna Is.	10	10	—	—	—	—
U.S.S.R	265493	310236	18.8	9.4	1.15	70.1

NOTES—

(*) MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS INCLUDE NORTHERN AMERICA, JAPAN, ALL REGIONS OF EUROPE, AUSTRALIA-NEW ZEALAND AND UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS.

(+) LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS INCLUDE ALL REGIONS OF AFRICA, ALL REGIONS OF LATIN AMERICA, CHINA, OTHER EAST ASIA, ALL REGIONS OF SOUTH ASIA, MELANESIA AND MICRONESIA-POLYNESIA.

(1) INCLUDING AGALESA, RODRIGUES AND ST. BRANDON.

(2) INCLUDING ASCENSION AND TRISTAN DA CUNHA.

(3) THE DATA WHICH RELATE TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC INCLUDE THE RELEVANT DATA RELATING TO BERLIN FOR WHICH SEPARATE DATA HAVE NOT BEEN SUPPLIED. THIS IS WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO ANY QUESTION OF STATUS WHICH MAY BE INVOLVED.

(4) INCLUDING CANTON AND ENDERBURY ISLANDS, CHRISTMAS ISLAND, COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS, JOHNSTON ISLAND, MIDWAY ISLANDS, PITCAIRN ISLAND, TOKELAU AND WAKE ISLANDS.

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