

Country Profiles for Population and Reproductive Health:

Policy Developments and Indicators 2003



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Editorial Team

Project Manager: Stan Bernstein
Managing Editor: William Ryan
Editorial Consultant: Valerie Havas
Overview Researchers: Ellie Feinglass, Aparna Jain,
Reena John, Stafford Mousky
Population Reference Bureau Staff: Vijay Rao (Team
Leader), Carl Haub, Britt Herstad, Erin Sines, and Nancy
Yinger, with John Davis (PC AID, Inc.)

Design and Production

Prographics, Annapolis, MD

Internet Manager, Project Support

Alvaro Serrano, Kimberly Gruber

CD-ROM Design and Development

Alvaro Serrano, WebMechanics, Inc., Luba Evans, Mirek
Nisenbaum, Raul Sanchez, Alex Krasny

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Introduction

Background

In 1994, the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) issued a 20-year Programme of Action that reflects the international consensus on a comprehensive set of recommendations aimed at fostering sustainable development, poverty reduction and women's empowerment; improving health (including reproductive health) and the quality of life of the world's people, and creating a better balance between population dynamics and social and economic development. In 1999, a United Nations General Assembly Special Session noted the fifth anniversary of the ICPD agreement, reaffirmed international support, identified Key Future Actions needed for successful implementation of the action plan and proposed additional benchmark indicators to monitor progress.

In 2000, representatives of 189 nations, including 147 heads of state and government, gathered at the United Nations for a historic Millennium Summit. They adopted an ambitious set of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Achieving them by the target date of 2015 would transform the lives of the world's people, including reducing by half the number of people living in extreme poverty. The consensus of 179 nations expressed at the ICPD not only helped lay the foundation for the Millennium Development Goals, but also meshes seamlessly with them.

In 1995, UNFPA published *Resource Requirements for Population and Reproductive Health Programmes: Programme Country Profiles for Population Assistance*. The current publication is an updated version of that volume, with a greater emphasis on policy and institutional commitments and a broader range of socio-economic, gender, demographic and health indicators. The expanded range of indicators reflects the priorities identified in the five-year review of the Programme of Action and the perspectives from the other international conferences of the 1990s that culminated in the Millennium Summit. Attention is also given to differences within countries. Indicators for ICPD and MDGs are identified by special symbols.

Country Profiles for Population and Reproductive Health will be published every two years with updated policy descriptions and indicators. The information is also available on the UNFPA web site (<http://www.unfpa.org/profile>), where it

will be updated annually. Internet technology allows users to display comparisons between countries as well. A CD-ROM is also available with search and comparison capabilities.

Notes on Methodology and Sources

The profiles contain, in a concise form, basic information on population, social, economic and health indicators derived from international sources (see below). Social and political contexts and policy priorities have been obtained from standard United Nations sources. Information on disparities within countries is derived from reports of demographic and health surveys, special tabulations of the World Bank and related sources. Estimates of resource requirements for population and reproductive health programming for the period 2000 to 2015 include costs related to family planning, reproductive health, sexual health, prevention of sexually transmitted infections and related reproductive health services, as well as cost estimates for collecting and analysing population data and other programme-relevant research.

Overviews

This section outlines the objectives of the country's formal population policy (if any), or of population-related components of its general development policies. Actions and other measures currently taken to implement these policies are also highlighted to illustrate the Government's political will and priorities. These descriptions are based on various sources, including the biennial Population Policy Inquiries of the United Nations Population Division and the regular reports on country programme progress submitted to UNFPA.

Each of the major subregions is introduced with an overview of common key issues.

Population, Socio-economic and Health Indicators

These tables summarize the major indicators of the country's demographic and social situation based on the most recent information available. They are organized to present blocks of indicators related to population, estimated programme resource requirements, socio-economic and health conditions, adolescent reproductive health, gender equality and reproductive health commodity security needs. A graph of key population and reproductive health indicators related to the MDGs is presented for each country.

Basic population indicators are obtained from United Nations medium-variant population projections (the 2000 revision¹). Other indicators are presented as obtained from the relevant sources provided in the Technical Notes. Maternal mortality ratios refer to what was known in 2000 about levels in 1995 with individual country sources relating to the most recent data accessible.² Additional details are provided in the Technical Notes.

The database is collated and maintained by the Population Reference Bureau.

Resource Requirements for Population and Reproductive Health

The ICPD Programme of Action contained global estimates of resource requirements for the implementation of national population and reproductive health programmes through the year 2015. These estimates are described in paragraphs 13.15, 13.16 and 14.11 as follows:

It has been estimated that, in the developing countries and countries with economies in transition, the implementation of programmes in the area of reproductive health, including those related to family planning, maternal health and the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, as well as other basic actions for collecting and analysing population data, will cost \$17.0 billion in 2000, \$18.5 billion in 2005, \$20.5 billion in 2010 and \$21.7 billion in 2015.

It is tentatively estimated that up to two thirds of the costs will continue to be met by the countries themselves and in the order of one third from external sources. However, the least developed countries and other low-income developing countries will require a greater share of external resources on a concessional and grant basis. Thus, there will be considerable variation in needs for external resources for population programmes between and within regions.

Given the magnitude of the financial resource needs for national population and development programmes (as

identified in chapter XIII), and assuming that recipient countries will be able to generate sufficient increases in domestically generated resources, the need for complementary resource flows from donor countries would be in the order of (in 1993 US dollars) \$5.7 billion in 2000, \$6.1 billion in 2005, \$6.8 billion in 2010 and \$7.2 billion in 2015.

In 1995, the contributions of developing countries accounted for about 76 per cent of the approximately \$5.6 billion available for global population and reproductive health programmes. By the year 2000, developing countries were expected to be contributing from domestic resources approximately \$11.3 billion (a total increase of approximately \$7 billion over 1995 figures) and donor nations were expected to increase their contributions by \$4.4 billion to \$5.7 billion. The latest estimates suggest that funding from both sources has lagged.³ In the year 2000 donor nations (including bilateral, multilateral, foundation, development bank and private contributions) contributed \$2.6 billion. Developing countries contributed an estimated \$8.6 billion from their own resources. Development assistance has not kept pace with requirements.⁴ Starting from today's base from both recipient countries and donors, the magnitude of required increase in resources remains a formidable challenge. But considering the potential improvement in individual health and well-being, the positive impact on overall sustainable development and, especially, the improvement in the status and participation of women, population assistance is a wise investment.

Since the ICPD estimates were developed, a broader definition of resource needs has been recognized. The 1993 estimates envisioned the costs of services delivered at the primary health care level. It was originally recognized (Programme of Action paragraph 13.16) that additional service delivery needs above this level or beyond basic preventive interventions had not been calculated. Additional supportive investments are needed to strengthen the policy and institutional frameworks. Efforts are under way (within UNFPA and its partner organizations) to develop updated estimates beyond the original basic programme definitions, including: supportive interventions at the tertiary health system level; requirements for investments outside the health system that facilitate positive outcomes; and expanded prevention efforts directed to stemming the HIV/AIDS pandemic, whose scope and dynamics were not fully appreciated a decade ago.⁵ When these technical analyses are completed, they will be included in this publication and on the web site.

Estimates of National Resource Requirements

This report repeats the estimates made in 1995 of national resource needs to implement the basic population and

reproductive health package in the Programme of Action. These estimates of the financial resources needed for population and reproductive health programmes were derived from projections of demand based on “unmet needs”, with the goal of reaching “universal access” to reproductive health services by the year 2015. These estimates were generated in 1995 based on 1994 estimates and projections.⁶ In calculating projected unit costs, account was taken of the fact that higher usage will lead to economies of scale and increasing efficiency and that improvements in the quality of care will raise the cost per user to some degree that will partially offset these cost reductions.

An estimated total annual resource requirement is presented based on several components. The estimate for the reproductive health component is a comprehensive figure including family planning, reproductive health and safe motherhood, and diagnosis and prevention of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS. The cost of the programme component for the prevention of sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS is based on estimates of the United Nations Global Programme on AIDS (now UNAIDS). The data analysis and research component costs are based on estimates of the expanded requirements of each country for demographic and programme data to help them to achieve the goal of providing universal access to reproductive health.

Efforts are under way at UNFPA, UNAIDS, WHO, the World Bank and other organizations to update the estimates of resource requirements for programme elements included in the “costed package” in the ICPD and to generate estimates for additional programme areas related to progress towards realizing the goals of the ICPD Programme of Action and the Millennium Summit.

Input from UNFPA Representatives, Country Directors and Geographic Divisions

The first draft of the country policy overviews was sent to the respective UNFPA Representatives and Country Directors for comments and information. The insights and information provided by the UNFPA Representatives, Country Directors and Geographic Divisions helped to improve the content of the profiles.⁷

Glossary

A glossary has been provided that explains common abbreviations used to refer to programmatic efforts in population and reproductive health.

Technical Notes on Sources and Interpretation of Information

A detailed series of notes are provided after the profiles that provide information regarding the data sources for key indicators. These notes also provide guidance to the interpretation of the statistics. In general, United Nations sourced data have been used, supplemented, as necessary, by additional standard data sources. Details are provided in the Technical Notes section, page 342.

¹ *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision* was not available in detail at the time of this publication. The web site will be updated. Estimates of recent indicators are not likely to change much except when new data show dramatic trends. Projections are more subject to variation, conditional on future investments in health, education and population programmes.

² Estimates of maternal mortality ratios for the year 2000 were still undergoing interagency review (by WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA) at the time of this publication. Updated estimates will be available on the web sites of the participating organizations after they are finalized. The database and web site related to this publication will be updated to include them during 2003.

³ These resource flows are monitored for UNFPA by the Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute and are published in the *Report on Financial Resource Flows for Population Activities* series.

⁴ The global shortfall in contraceptive (and other reproductive health) procurement resources is documented in *Reproductive Health Essentials: Securing the Supply* (UNFPA, 2002). UNFPA's Global Strategy for Reproductive Health Commodity Security monitors and addresses these concerns.

⁵ A greater recognition has developed of the need for integrated programmes of prevention, treatment and care regarding the HIV/AIDS pandemic. ICPD estimates of needs for selected prevention interventions need to be adjusted to reflect the further progress of the disease and to accommodate additional coordinated programmatic efforts.

⁶ The 1995 estimates reflect the political situation of that time. Several new states have been created in the intervening years, and a number of countries have been added to the earlier collation. No attempt has been made to reapportion resource needs among successor states or within regions or to adjust the estimates in light of changing social and demographic conditions. Further analyses (see text) will be needed to update these estimates. They are indicative of the relative magnitude of needs but are not precise guides to programming.

⁷ Most of the policy overviews were produced and cleared during the second half of 2002. Some recent developments may not be reflected in the policy descriptions. These will be updated on the web site during 2003. A small number of countries had not completed the process of clearing the policy descriptions when this publication went to press. These are explicitly indicated. Finalized versions will be posted on the web site when clearances are obtained.

Country Profiles for Population and Reproductive Health: Policy Developments and Indicators 2003



The challenges facing sub-Saharan Africa as it strives to meet, or even closely approach, its development objectives are more daunting than those facing any other region in the world. These objectives include the goals and targets for 2015 set at the ICPD in 1994 and the ICPD+5 follow-up in 1999, and by the United Nations Millennium Summit in 2000. The region will continue to need the highest per capita levels of technical and financial support of any region, along with renewed and sustained political commitment, if it is to make major progress towards reaching those goals by 2015.

Unfortunately, efforts to eradicate poverty, empower women, reduce child mortality and improve maternal health in the region continue to be severely undercut by the devastating HIV/AIDS pandemic and by massive human displacements in the wake of natural disasters, violent conflicts and debilitating political strife.

Halting and beginning to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, and addressing the closely related issue of improving the reproductive health of millions of women and adolescents currently at risk, must be among the region's highest priorities. In a region where one out of 16 women dies and many are disabled due to complications associated with pregnancy, safe motherhood must be a priority. Lack of access to emergency obstetric care is one of the key reasons for high rates of maternal mortality and morbidity. Other priorities are advocacy and programming to target the poorest of the poor in difficult-to-reach areas and to eliminate harmful traditional practices and gender-based inequities.

In the past three decades, sub-Saharan Africa's population has grown far faster than any other region; it doubled between 1975 and 2000, rising from 325 to 650 million, and is currently growing at 2.4-2.5 per cent a year. Even after taking into account the devastating ongoing effects of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, the United Nations Population Division projects that sub-Saharan Africa's population will reach about 1.1 billion by 2025. Today over 47 per cent of Africa's population is between the ages of 5 and 24, indicating that the momentum for further population growth is considerable.

While continuing to rise, contraceptive prevalence rates for modern methods in most of the region's 45 countries remain quite low. There are a number of exceptions, however, including Botswana, Cape Verde, Kenya, Mauritius, South Africa and Zimbabwe. Surveys show that the percentage of sub-Saharan women in a marital or consensual union who have an unmet need for family planning is the highest in the world, totalling over 20 per cent in over 20 sub-Saharan countries and over 30 per cent in six of them.

Adversity has increasingly galvanized both African leaders and international assistance efforts. A new African consensus on population, reproductive health and gender equity has been forged, as articulated within the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD). NEPAD is an African-led, integrated development plan that addresses social, economic and political priorities. It calls on African countries to join together to harness their natural and human resources, to be "architects of their own sustained upliftment". The newly reconstituted African Union (formerly the Organization of African Unity) has endorsed NEPAD's emphasis on governance and cooperation to achieve progress.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Attitudes towards population and reproductive health issues have shifted markedly since the first World Population Conference in 1974 and especially since the ICPD in 1994. With the help of the Network of African Women Ministers and Parliamentarians as well as the Forum of Arab and African Parliamentarians on Population and Development and other like-minded groups, many policy makers are continuing efforts to keep these issues high on the policy agenda. As a result, almost all countries in the region now explicitly support reproductive health programmes, including family planning, and are integrating population issues into their development process and efforts to fight poverty. Several countries have passed laws banning female genital cutting and violence against women, and legal frameworks promoting the right to reproductive health have been passed in some countries and are under discussion in others. A number of countries have repealed or are in the process of repealing colonial laws banning the use of contraception.

Increasing moves towards democracy in the region during the past decade have facilitated the participation of civil society organizations in development, including in the delivery of reproductive health services to the poor.

Almost all countries have conducted at least one census and/or one demographic and health survey. Nonetheless, the lack of relevant and accurate data remains a serious problem in many sub-Saharan countries. Building and upgrading institutional capacity and human skill levels continues to be a major need throughout the region and especially in its 30 least-developed countries. The region has long faced a shortage of health professionals, managers, researchers, planners and technicians to implement programmes. And the HIV/AIDS epidemic has made matters considerably worse.

The United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods organizations, continues to be quite active in assisting sub-Saharan governments, at their request, to prepare United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs), Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and other instruments designed to focus and increase the impact of domestic and internationally assisted social and development efforts. This includes efforts aimed at reducing debt levels under the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Well over 20 sub-Saharan countries are taking part in the HIPC Initiative by implementing poverty reduction strategies (based on their PRSPs) and related structural and institutional reforms. Initiatives have included health-sector reforms and HIV/AIDS information campaigns.

It is imperative that governments address needs related to population and reproductive health, including family planning, during the remainder of this decade as poverty-reduction strategies gain momentum and the enhanced HIPC Initiative reduces the debt relief burden, freeing up funds for development.

Angola



Overview

Constant political and military instability has led to the deterioration of the socio-economic and health care infrastructure in Angola, leaving large parts of the population vulnerable to displacement, hunger, violence and forced migration. Less than 35 per cent of the population has access to basic health services, sanitation and potable water. The unstable environment in the country has led donors to contribute more to emergency aid and less to sustainable, long-term programmes in population, development and reproductive health — where there is a significant need.

Angola has one of the highest maternal mortality rates in the world, as well as a relatively high annual population growth rate. High adolescent fertility rates are considered to be a significant problem. National attention, reflected in the UNFPA country programme, is focused on reproductive health, population and development strategies, and advocacy. To this end a policy statement, National Norms and Policies for Reproductive Health, was approved by the Ministry of Health in 2000. A national youth project, JIRO (Youth Informed, Responsible and Organized), promotes awareness-raising activities and education in reproductive health and encourages the use of youth-friendly counselling and reproductive health centres.

The number of people infected with HIV/AIDS in Angola continues to rise rapidly. The pandemic is a matter of higher political attention and concern.

Statistics

POPULATION

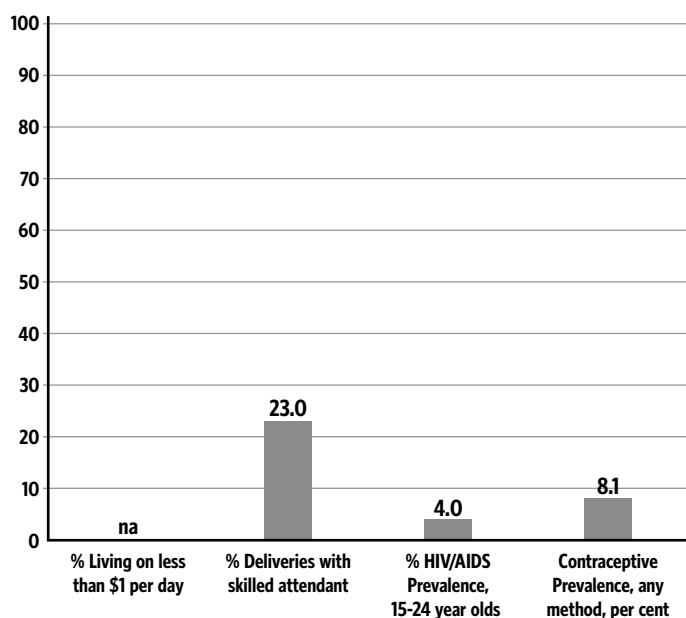
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	6,900.7
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	7,035.6
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.9
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	51.0
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	20.2
Urban Population, Per Cent	35.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	3,011.2
Women 15-49, Per Cent	42.8
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	7.20
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	4.0
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 8.1
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 1,300
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 600
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 2,100
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 126.2
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 201
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 191
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 211
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 44.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 46.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 43.3
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.3

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	49.87	61.88	80.01

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	2,187
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	2.1
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 38
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 23
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 60
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 69
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 18
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 13
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	229.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 4.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 7.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 2.9

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	82.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	90.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	75.5
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	15.5

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	1,702.1
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	60.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	1.9
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	11.5
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	29.7
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	32.4
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	34.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	70.0
Urban	148.0	Urban, Per Cent	52.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	22.7
Rural	155.0	Rural, Per Cent	25.5	Provincial High, Per Cent	39.5
No Education/Primary	162.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	29.3	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	116.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	81.6	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	123.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	36.9	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	181.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	50.2	Urban, Per Cent	8.0
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	9.2
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	10.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	4.6
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	6.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	6.3
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	0.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	11.7
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	1.3	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

Benin



Overview

Benin's Population Policy Declaration (PPD), adopted in 1996, aims to address population issues and reduce poverty. It calls for expanded access to quality reproductive health services, as well as increased educational and employment opportunities for girls and women. The PPD programme of action will be elaborated by the first quarter of 2003 by the newly created Population and Human Resources General Bureau.

Despite trends toward economic growth and increased democratization, socio-demographic indicators remain poor. Infant, child and maternal mortality rates are high, early childbearing is common, and pregnancies tend to be frequent and closely spaced. The overall prevalence of HIV/AIDS climbed dramatically over the past decade, with some regions experiencing infection rates of well over 10 per cent. Although the 1990 Constitution affirms that men and women are equal according to the law, gender equity has yet to be realized in practice.

Successes include the adoption of the Family Code and the National Policy of Women's Promotion and its Plan of Action. A National Programme of Reproductive Health has been elaborated. Another positive development was the carrying out of the third population census in March 2002.

The Government is working to expand the preventive and curative services that are available to the large adolescent population and to adopt a national youth policy. Initiatives have included training a network of peer educators and establishing several youth centres and a multimedia (TV, radio) centre in Cotonou. Plans are underway for the implementation of a national information, education and communication strategy for reproductive health. The Government has established a Minimum Package of Activities (MPA) in reproductive health that includes four major components: women's health (including safe motherhood, family planning, and efforts to eliminate infertility and female genital cutting); child health; adolescent health and men's health (including the prevention of HIV/AIDS); and the advancement of reproductive health norms and policy. Another major focus is advocacy, involving explicit efforts to enlist the support of policy makers, legislators, and traditional and religious leaders for the PPD and, more broadly, for the empowerment of girls and women.

Statistics

POPULATION

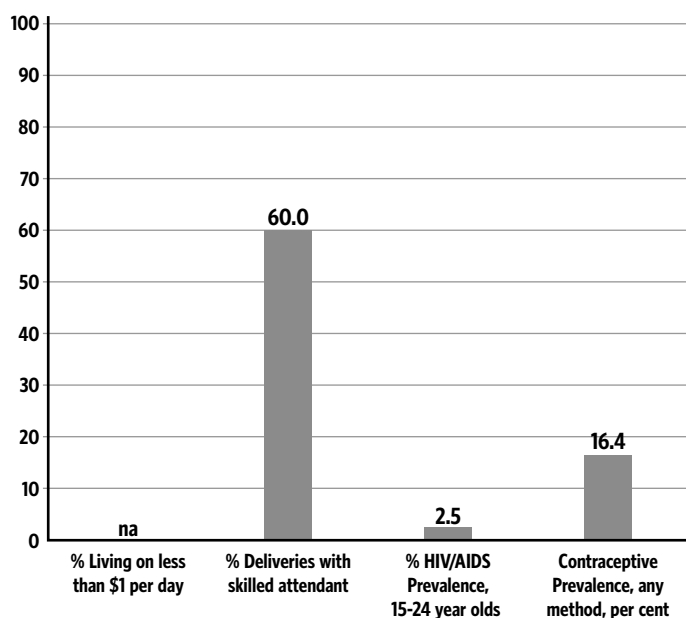
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	3,269.5
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	3,359.5
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.7
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	42.8
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	13.1
Urban Population, Per Cent	43.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,559.6
Women 15-49, Per Cent	46.4
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.10
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	3.4
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 16.4
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 880
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 560
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 1,200
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 87.7
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 132
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 123
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 141
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 53.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 55.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 51.8
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.0

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	23.98	29.90	38.43

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	990
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.8
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 63
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 60
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	45.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	48
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	76
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 69
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 103
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 30
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 14
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	32
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	26
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	25
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	8
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	14
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	3

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	112.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	24.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	18.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 3.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 4.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.4

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	80.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	84.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	77.4
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	6.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	805.1
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	55.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 17.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 8.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 25.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 281.7

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	4.4
Rural	6.4
No Education/Primary	6.3
Highest Level of Education	3.6
Provincial Low	4.5
Provincial High	6.9
Poorest	7.3
Richest	3.8

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	72.9
Rural	104.5
No Education/Primary	100.2
Highest Level of Education	53.1
Provincial Low	56.0
Provincial High	120.2
Poorest	119.4
Richest	63.3

Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	72.0
Rural	142.0
Poorest	178.0
Richest	33.0

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	18.7
Rural, Per Cent	32.5
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	34.5
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	2.8
Provincial Low, Per Cent	15.2
Provincial High, Per Cent	39.0
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	83.0
Rural, Per Cent	63.5
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	67.6
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	98.5
Provincial Low, Per Cent	46.5
Provincial High, Per Cent	97.9
Poorest, Per Cent	34.4
Richest, Per Cent	97.5

Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	9.8
Rural, Per Cent	5.8
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	5.3

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	19.7
Provincial Low, Per Cent	4.0
Provincial High, Per Cent	11.8
Poorest, Per Cent	1.3
Richest, Per Cent	9.0

Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	17.9
Rural, Per Cent	25.4
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	25.7
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	10.2
Provincial Low, Per Cent	12.1
Provincial High, Per Cent	29.0
Poorest, Per Cent	37.4
Richest, Per Cent	18.8

Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	3.8
Rural, Per Cent	5.6
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	5.8
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	1.0
Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.1
Provincial High, Per Cent	8.7
Richest, Per Cent	4.5
Poorest, Per Cent	11.9

Botswana

Overview

The approval and publication of the National Population Policy Plan of Action for 1998-2008 marked a major accomplishment in the area of population and development policy. The programme's goals include: reducing adolescent fertility and maternal mortality rates, increasing the contraceptive prevalence rate among women, achieving gender equality and equity, and empowering youth to make informed choices. To this end, the Government has supported training for health care workers so they can identify important reproductive health issues and prepare protocols for implementing research. The Government has also supported research on teenage childbearing as well as a study on the impact of HIV/AIDS on the Botswana economy and society.

Botswana has a high HIV/AIDS prevalence rate: 38.8 per cent of the adult population is HIV-positive. To mitigate the impacts of the disease, the Government has joined in a public-private partnership with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and Merck & Co., Inc. Focusing on various pilot sites, the partnership aims to test strategies to accelerate progress in HIV/AIDS prevention, health-care access, patient management, and the treatment of HIV with anti-retroviral drugs. The Government is providing treatment to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV and has recently launched the National Sexually Transmitted Disease Research Center, which seeks to prevent HIV/AIDS through prevention, voluntary testing, and treatment of sexually transmitted infections.

Responding to the high adolescent fertility rate, the Government has introduced a number of youth-friendly health and family planning facilities that provide counselling and information services. Recruitment and training of peer educators are underway. The Government has also commissioned a national study on the sexual behaviour of adolescent youth.

Results from the 2001 census reflect a decline in the population growth rate. Future challenges for the Government include continuing to address the high fertility and mortality rates and the needs of the many children orphaned by HIV/AIDS. The Government also needs to strengthen human resource capacity and to continue to strengthen public-private partnerships and institutional mechanisms for coordinated implementation of the national policy at the district level.

Statistics

POPULATION

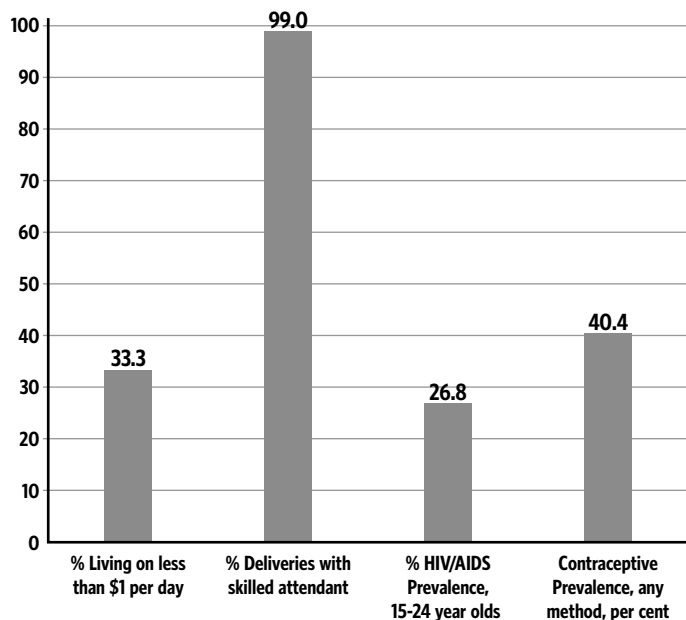
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	768.4
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	795.3
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.6
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	33.6
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	17.0
Urban Population, Per Cent	49.9
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	382.6
Women 15-49, Per Cent	48.1
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.35
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	38.8
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 40.4
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 480
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 150
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 1,400
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 73.9
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 142
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 137
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 146
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 44.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 44.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 43.8
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.0

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	7.97	9.24	11.05

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	7,184
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	3.4
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	0
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 33.3
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 95
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 99
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	25
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	20
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 106
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 105
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 78
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 85
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	13
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	13
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	23
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	8
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	5
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	22.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	63.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	30.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	26.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 30.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 45.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 12.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 19.3

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	55.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	62.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	49.0
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	17.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	56.2
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	14.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	34.5
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	48.9
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	11.5
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	13.6
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	98.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	7.0
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	98.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	30.6
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	98.3	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	98.8	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	94.4	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	100.0	Urban, Per Cent	2.0
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	2.9
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	41.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.4
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	38.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	16.3
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	29.2	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

Burkina Faso



Overview

Burkina Faso has a National Population Policy — plus a Population Action Programme for the 2001-2005 period — aimed at reducing poverty by achieving a balance between population and development via increased resources and increased use of reproductive health services. Some progress has been made in recent years, including the enactment of a law banning female genital cutting (FGC) and the adoption of a safe motherhood strategy.

However, Burkina Faso is still far from reaching the threshold indicators agreed upon at the International Conference on Population and Development: maternal and infant mortality and total fertility rates remain high; HIV prevalence is one of the worst in West Africa; and the contraceptive prevalence rate, while improving, is still very low.

The country has recently adopted an affirmative action policy to promote girls' education and to strengthen financial support to the national commission on FGC. More than 10 bilateral and multilateral donors (plus the European Union and the International Planned Parenthood Federation) are working with the Government to implement its population and health policies and programmes, including a multisectoral programme designed to prevent the further spread of HIV/AIDS, especially among young people.

Statistics

POPULATION

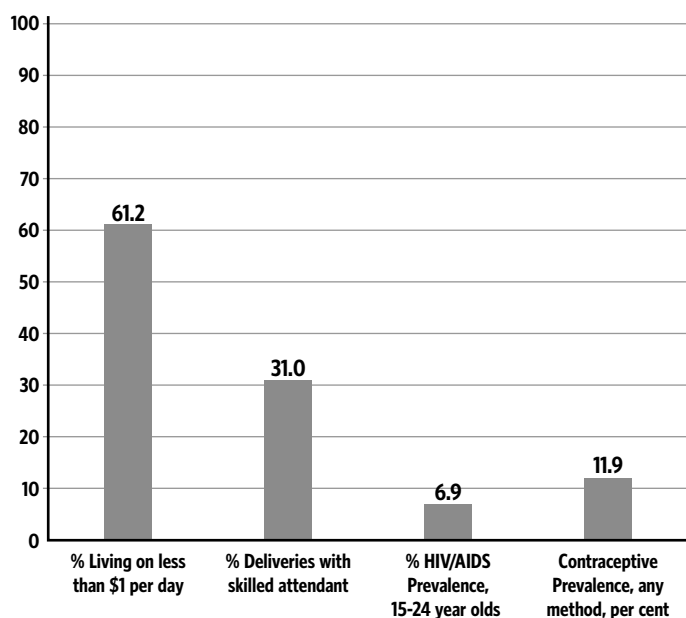
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	5,916.3
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	6,291.0
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	46.7
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	17.9
Urban Population, Per Cent	17.2
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	2,759.0
Women 15-49, Per Cent	43.9
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.89
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	4.8
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 11.9
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 1,400
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 570
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 2,600
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 99.1
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 146
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 141
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 151
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 45.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 46.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 44.2
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.5

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	45.84	52.65	64.63

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	976
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	2.2
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 61.2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 53
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 31
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	54.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	66
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	86
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 35
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 51
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 12
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 8
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	34
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	35
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	37
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	17
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	13
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	3

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.9
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	151.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	27.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	19.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 7.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 11.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 3.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 4.8

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	85.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	91.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	78.8
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	11.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	1,663.8
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	64.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 19.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 6.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 25.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 476.0

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	4.1
Rural	7.3
No Education/Primary	7.1
Highest Level of Education	2.9
Provincial Low	4.1
Provincial High	7.3
Poorest	7.5
Richest	4.6

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	67.4
Rural	113.2
No Education/Primary	110.2
Highest Level of Education	78.5
Provincial Low	69.7
Provincial High	118.7
Poorest	113.6
Richest	79.7

Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	72.0
Rural	163.0
Poorest	182.0
Richest	97.0

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	14.4
Rural, Per Cent	28.4
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	28.5
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	9.9
Provincial Low, Per Cent	16.9
Provincial High, Per Cent	32.4
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	90.2
Rural, Per Cent	24.5
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	27.7
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	93.2
Provincial Low, Per Cent	24.5
Provincial High, Per Cent	94.1
Poorest, Per Cent	25.8
Richest, Per Cent	86.2

Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	20.1
Rural, Per Cent	2.6
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	3.2

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	36.6
Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.6
Provincial High, Per Cent	22.5
Poorest, Per Cent	0.7
Richest, Per Cent	16.4

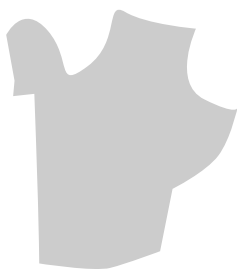
Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	22.3
Rural, Per Cent	36.0
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	35.6
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	14.4
Provincial Low, Per Cent	20.9
Provincial High, Per Cent	36.8
Poorest, Per Cent	35.6
Richest, Per Cent	22.0

Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	4.5
Rural, Per Cent	12.8
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	12.5
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	1.6
Provincial Low, Per Cent	4.6
Provincial High, Per Cent	13.8
Richest, Per Cent	4.0
Poorest, Per Cent	9.6

Burundi



Overview

A number of significant events have taken place in recent years, including the signing of the Arusha Agreement for Peace in August 2000, the setting up of the transition institutions, and the holding of donor round tables in Paris (December 2000) and Geneva (December 2001). As a result, there is an increased likelihood that the ongoing political transition process will proceed successfully, and that the dire economic, social and health situations of past years will improve. It is also more likely that the number of internally displaced persons (350,000) will greatly decrease, and that the country's public infrastructure, including health and population elements, will be substantially strengthened.

Along with the search for peace, the fight against HIV/AIDS is a top government priority. To address the pandemic, the Government adopted a National Strategic Plan (1999) and a Plan of Action (2001), which it presented to the Geneva Donors Round Table for support. While population and health indicators related to the International Conference on Population and Development and the Millennium Development Goals remain at troublingly low levels, some promising developments occurred in 2000-2001. These include: the training of over 200 service providers; a doubling of community-based contraceptive distribution points; improved accessibility to reproductive health services in seven provinces; a growing number of recreation/health centres giving youth access to information and clinical services; support for humanitarian activities for internally displaced persons; and a draft project for an inclusive process to develop a National Population Policy. In addition, laws discriminating against women are being reviewed and revised.

A major demographic and reproductive health survey, supported by the European Union, is expected to lead to the creation of a socio-demographic database and the integration of population issues into national planning. In response to a recent inquiry from the United Nations, the Government indicated that it viewed population and fertility levels as too high and that it was providing direct support to increase access to contraceptives. It also viewed life expectancy, the under-5 mortality rate and the maternal mortality rate as unacceptable.

Statistics

POPULATION

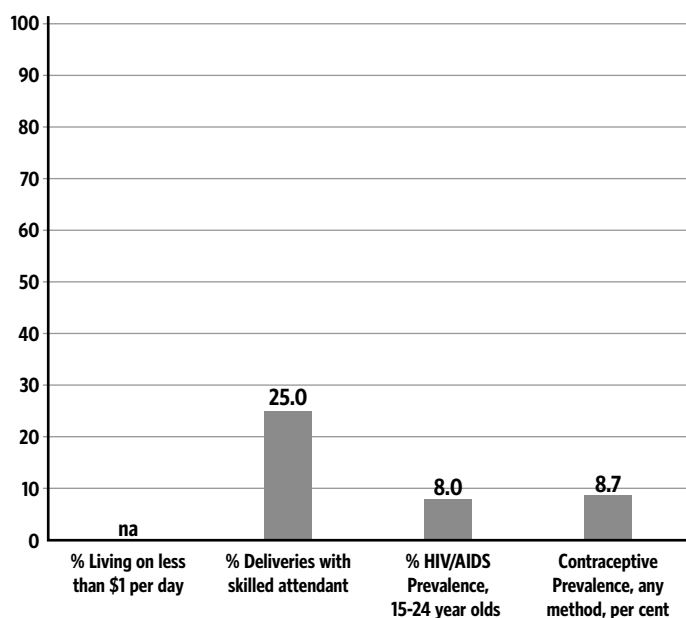
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	3,257.2
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	3,430.5
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	0.9
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	43.1
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	21.3
Urban Population, Per Cent	9.6
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,560.8
Women 15-49, Per Cent	45.5
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.80
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	1.2
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 8.7
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 1,900
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 780
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 3,500
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 120.0
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 198
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 188
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 207
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 40.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 41.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 39.6
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.1

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	29.20	34.72	42.57

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		591
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		0.3
Income Group per World Bank Classification		Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification		A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲	na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲	65
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	25
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)		na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male		44
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female		60
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲	56
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲	69
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲	8
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲	6
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent		44
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent		46
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent		57
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent		28
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent		8
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent		1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24		21.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20		59.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Male		25.7
Mean Age at Marriage, Female		22.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲	8.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲	14.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲	3.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲	6.3

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total		89.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		94.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		86.0
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands		na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent		14.4

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		849.9
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		59.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	●	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	●	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	●	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	●	na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	3.1
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	14.7
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	21.5
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	46.9
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	47.4
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	16.3
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	64.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	28.3
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	21.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	54.6
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	15.5	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	82.8	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	17.8	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	38.0	Urban, Per Cent	5.4
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	13.9
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	14.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	2.5
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	23.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	6.1
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	9.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	16.9
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	5.5	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

Cameroon



Overview

Although Cameroon faces a number of daunting challenges, including rapid population growth, high fertility, and a young population, it has seen a number of encouraging developments in recent years. Among these developments are: the updating of the 1992 Population Policy; the elaboration of a reproductive health policy and programme as well as reproductive health service standards and procedures; and the reorganization of health services with the integration of a standard Minimum Package of high-quality reproductive health services.

Sectoral policies and strategies are being revised (as of 2002) to reflect the updated Population Policy's goals. These goals include improving women's welfare, accelerating effective decentralization, increasing access to essential drugs and contraceptives, reducing maternal and infant mortality, stopping the spread of HIV/AIDS, and improving access to and equality of opportunity for boys and girls.

Other encouraging measures include the creation of important population and development networks for parliamentarians and women ministers; the formulation of a national Advocacy Strategy on Population; and the mobilization of cost-sharing funds for the population programme.

Statistics

POPULATION

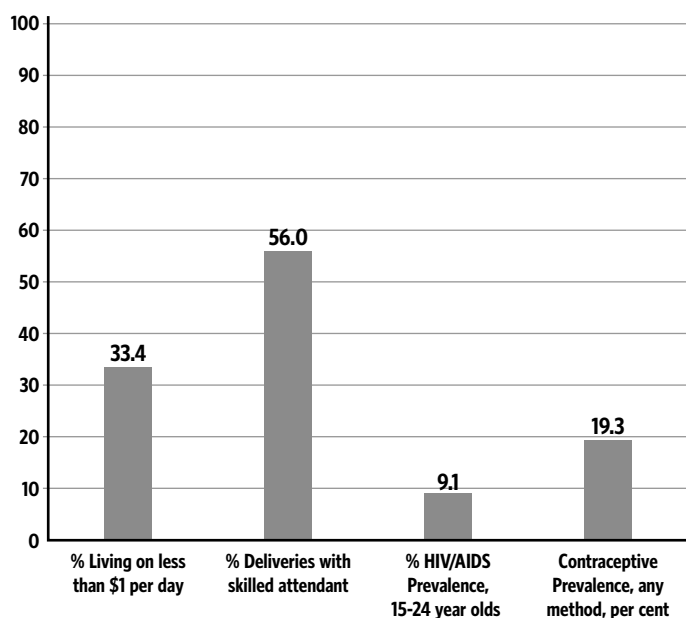
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	7,739.8
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	7,795.2
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	37.6
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	14.8
Urban Population, Per Cent	50.4
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	3,634.9
Women 15-49, Per Cent	46.6
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.10
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	7.1
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 19.3
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 720
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 490
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 960
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 87.3
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 133
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 127
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 138
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 50.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 50.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 49.1
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.6

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	68.94	80.24	97.46

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,703
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	4.2
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 33.4
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 62
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 56
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	44.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	21
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	36
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 84
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 98
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 23
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 18
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	35
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	13
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	5
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	127.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	26.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	18.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 10.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 15.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 4.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 6.6

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	68.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	86.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	49.7
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	5.6

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	1,555.0
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	45.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 13.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 6.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 19.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 434.5

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	3.9	Urban, Per Cent	20.2	Provincial Low, Per Cent	1.8
Rural	5.8	Rural, Per Cent	38.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	14.1
No Education/Primary	6.6	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	47.4	Poorest, Per Cent	0.7
Highest Level of Education	3.6	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	20.2	Richest, Per Cent	12.5
Provincial Low	3.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	15.4	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	6.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	43.3	Urban, Per Cent	14.3
Poorest	6.2	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	25.0
Richest	4.8	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	35.2
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	61.0	Urban, Per Cent	84.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	6.8
Rural	86.9	Rural, Per Cent	48.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	33.5
No Education/Primary	103.9	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	22.4	Poorest, Per Cent	24.9
Highest Level of Education	49.9	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	86.9	Richest, Per Cent	6.2
Provincial Low	51.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	25.3	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	103.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	95.2	Urban, Per Cent	3.5
Poorest	103.9	Poorest, Per Cent	32.0	Rural, Per Cent	5.3
Richest	51.2	Richest, Per Cent	94.7	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	8.9
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	88.0	Urban, Per Cent	13.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.8
Rural	174.0	Rural, Per Cent	4.5	Provincial High, Per Cent	3.3
Poorest	208.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	1.8	Richest, Per Cent	2.0
Richest	101.0			Poorest, Per Cent	7.5

Cape Verde

Overview

Since becoming independent in 1975, Cape Verde has achieved gains in health, education and economic growth. Infant and maternal mortality rates have declined substantially, as has the total fertility rate, though significant rural-urban disparities exist. The contraceptive prevalence rate has risen considerably. Nevertheless, challenges remain. The Government, responding to a recent United Nations inquiry, has indicated that it regards adolescent fertility as a major area of concern. Although several youth centres now offer information, counselling, condom distribution and referrals, the Ministry of Health has not yet authorized trials of the integration of clinical services into the centres themselves. (Such integration is scheduled to start in 2003.) At present, adolescent-specific clinical services are solely offered in two health centres run by VERDEFAM, the local affiliate of the International Planned Parenthood Federation.

While the gross national product is relatively high, the country has virtually no natural resources and depends almost entirely on external assistance and on revenue transferred from Cape Verdians living abroad. Spatial distribution of the population is a concern, with population density varying widely between islands. In addition, inter-island migration and the high urban growth rate — with over half of the country's population now living in the three main cities — have strained the health and social service infrastructure. With a poverty rate estimated at 30 per cent, Cape Verde is classified as a least developed country. The Government has finalized a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, which is expected to be approved shortly.

Strengthening national expertise in the areas of reproductive health, population and development remains a priority. Both the national population policy, adopted in 1995, and the 2002-2006 national development plan emphasize the integration of women into society. Sex-disaggregated data from the 1998 Demographic and Health Survey and the 2000 census have enabled the Government to integrate gender and population dimensions into development strategies. Female education and literacy rates are among the highest in the African region, and the legal context is favourable to women. However, while sexual violence and mistreatment of women are punishable by law, there is no protocol in clinics for the referral of victims of violence to law enforcement authorities.

Statistics

POPULATION

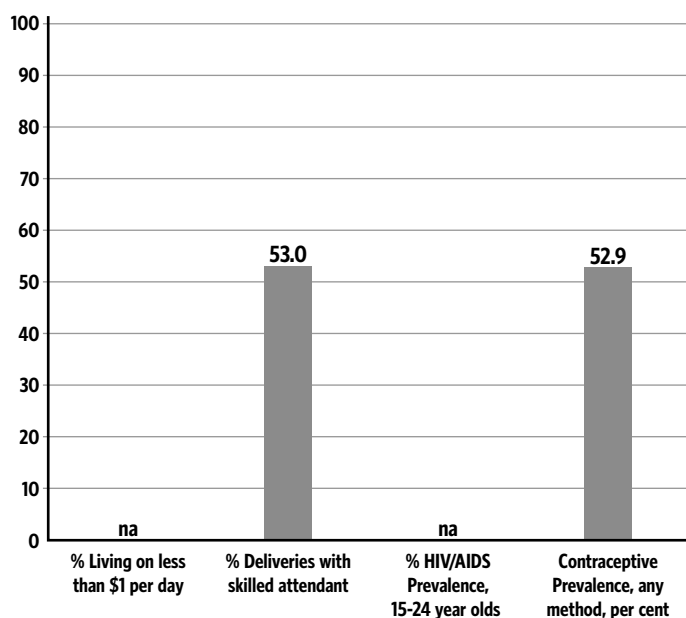
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	208.8
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	237.4
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	31.8
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.4
Urban Population, Per Cent	64.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	126.1
Women 15-49, Per Cent	53.1
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.56
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	46.0
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 52.9
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 190
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 70
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 420
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 55.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 57
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 68.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 71.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 65.5
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.6

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	2.68	2.93	3.53

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	4,863
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	6.8
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 74
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 53
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	16
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	34
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 146
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 143
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	16
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	5
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	6
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	21.5
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	72.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	28.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	25.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	66.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	90.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	47.4
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	11.1

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	41.3
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	34.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	67.9
Urban	3.1	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	22.3
Rural	4.9	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	75.2
No Education/Primary	6.9	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	2.2	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	38.0	Urban, Per Cent	81.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	36.0	Rural, Per Cent	35.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	44.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	40.6	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	23.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	88.7	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	36.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	31.9	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	37.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	89.1	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	84.0	Urban, Per Cent	63.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	116.0	Rural, Per Cent	30.7	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	36.9	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

Central African Republic

Overview

The Central African Republic is beginning a period of reconstruction following years of socio-political unrest that had serious repercussions on economic and social development.

In 1998 the Government issued a detailed National Population Policy and founded a National Commission for Population, which has not become effectively operational due to various constraints.

The total fertility rate is high (5.3 children per woman), and women's overall status remains poor. Nevertheless, some progress has been made in the area of gender equity, including the adoption of a family code and a women's promotion policy, the carrying out of various actions aimed at discouraging harmful traditional practices, and the intensification of activity by non-governmental organizations concerned with women's rights.

Bilateral and multilateral donors finance over 80 per cent of the country's population-related programmes, and most modern methods of contraception are available free of charge. Nevertheless, use of modern methods is hampered by traditional cultural preferences and insufficient IEC activities. It is increasingly being recognized that the active involvement of national NGOs is necessary to complement and spur on government efforts.

The prevalence of HIV/AIDS is a major concern of the Government. The Government, with outside assistance, is intensifying its preventative efforts, including systematic screening of clients in antenatal consultations and increasing the availability of a basic minimum package of reproductive health services in hospitals, primary health centres and private clinics.

The Government states that the country's under-5 and maternal mortality rates are at unacceptably high levels. It also views life expectancy rates as being unacceptably low.

Results from the 2002 census are expected to provide important data and analyses. It is also hoped that the results will promote investments and improvements in the relevant technical and institutional capacities needed to advance the implementation and monitoring of the National Population Policy and supporting programmes.

Statistics

POPULATION

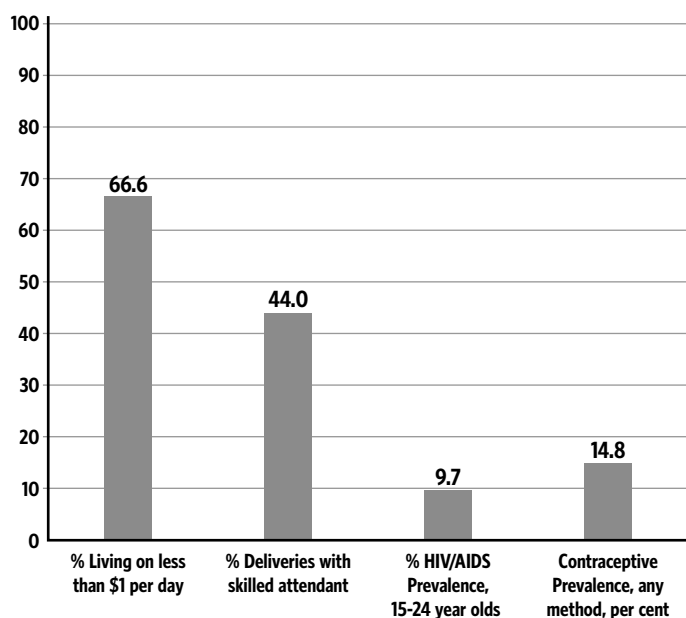
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	1,874.0
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	1,970.0
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	39.6
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	19.1
Urban Population, Per Cent	42.2
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	898.5
Women 15-49, Per Cent	45.6
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.30
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	3.3
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 14.8
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 1,200
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 870
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 1,600
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 101.2
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 156
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 141
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 172
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 44.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 46.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 42.7
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	6.1

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	15.82	18.99	23.32

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,172
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	2.5
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 66.6
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 60
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 44
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	50.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	40
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	65
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 69
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 46
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	25
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	24
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	39
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	19
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	9
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	2

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	140.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	24.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	19.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 10.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 16.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 4.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 7.0

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	77.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	87.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	69.0
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	7.3

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	327.9
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	37.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 11.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 4.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 16.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 96.7

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	4.9	Urban, Per Cent	34.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	1.3
Rural	5.2	Rural, Per Cent	37.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	9.0
No Education/Primary	5.2	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	39.7	Poorest, Per Cent	0.7
Highest Level of Education	3.9	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	33.7	Richest, Per Cent	8.8
Provincial Low	4.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	29.9	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	5.5	Provincial High, Per Cent	43.3	Urban, Per Cent	22.2
Poorest	5.1	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	30.8
Richest	4.9	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	30.9
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	79.9	Urban, Per Cent	77.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	19.4
Rural	116.3	Rural, Per Cent	23.7	Provincial High, Per Cent	21.6
No Education/Primary	114.2	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	29.4	Poorest, Per Cent	36.5
Highest Level of Education	52.1	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	84.8	Richest, Per Cent	19.6
Provincial Low	62.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	23.1	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	122.7	Provincial High, Per Cent	88.7	Urban, Per Cent	4.5
Poorest	132.3	Poorest, Per Cent	14.3	Rural, Per Cent	9.5
Richest	53.7	Richest, Per Cent	81.7	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	8.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	153.0	Urban, Per Cent	6.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	4.0
Rural	157.0	Rural, Per Cent	1.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	5.7
Poorest	155.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	1.1	Richest, Per Cent	11.8
Richest	138.0			Poorest, Per Cent	5.0
					11.5

Chad



Overview

Since achieving independence in 1960, Chad has been characterized by rapid population growth, economic and political unrest, and an inadequate internal communications network. In 2001, the country became eligible to receive foreign assistance under the World Bank's Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, and since April of that year, the Government has been engaged in the participatory process of developing its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper.

In 1994, one year after abrogating the 1920 French anti-contraception law, the Government adopted a Population Policy Declaration. Current government priorities in the area of reproductive health include safe motherhood, family planning and family welfare, prevention of sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS, infertility, cervical cancer, female genital cutting, improving maternal nutrition through addressing food taboos, violence against women, and adolescent reproductive health. Addressing the high total fertility rate has been a challenge, given the cultural preference for large families that is often expressed by Chadian men. Also of concern is the fact that of the country's health facilities, over half lack the capacity to handle obstetric emergencies, and less than one third offer family planning services.

Gender inequity — which is apparent in the economic, political and educational spheres — is also evident in the inability of many girls and women to access reproductive health and family planning information and services. This is especially true in areas of the country where the predominance of male clinicians inhibits women from seeking care.

Positive developments include the integration of population and family life education into the curricula of primary schools and teachers colleges on a pilot basis. Government plans call for expanding this initiative to the national level. In addition, both a Network of Women Ministers and Parliamentarians and a Parliamentarians' Network on Population and Development have been established. A key priority is sensitizing rural women's groups on reproductive health issues, with an emphasis on income-generating activities as an integral element of women's empowerment. Four rural radio stations are producing programmes covering a range of issues related to reproductive health, gender-based violence and the status of girls and women.

Statistics

POPULATION

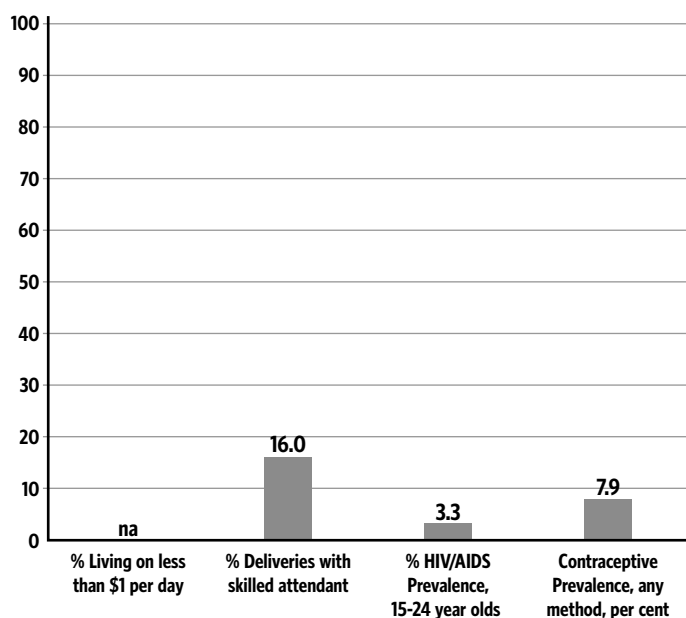
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	4,153.2
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	4,236.4
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	3.2
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	48.4
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	19.6
Urban Population, Per Cent	24.6
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,862.3
Women 15-49, Per Cent	44.0
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.65
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	2.1
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 7.9
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 1,500
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 1,100
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 1,900
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 122.5
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 198
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 190
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 207
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 45.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 46.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 43.9
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.7

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	31.38	36.72	45.43

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	871
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	0.6
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 27
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 16
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	43.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	48
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	66
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 53
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 87
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 18
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 5
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	27
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	28
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	28
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	13
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	12
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	3

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.1
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	194.7
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 2.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 5.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 3.2

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	79.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	89.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	69.9
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	2.4

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	1,036.6
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	59.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 6.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 3.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 9.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 139.8

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	6.1	Urban, Per Cent	38.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	4.6
Rural	6.8	Rural, Per Cent	38.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	9.0
No Education/Primary	6.7	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	40.4	Poorest, Per Cent	0.1
Highest Level of Education	6.5	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	15.5	Richest, Per Cent	4.8
Provincial Low	5.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	38.0	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	6.3	Provincial High, Per Cent	39.9	Urban, Per Cent	26.1
Poorest	7.1	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	28.0
Richest	6.2	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	28.9
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	22.7
Urban	88.0	Urban, Per Cent	46.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	23.4
Rural	108.0	Rural, Per Cent	8.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	28.2
No Education/Primary	106.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	11.0	Poorest, Per Cent	49.5
Highest Level of Education	76.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	68.1	Richest, Per Cent	28.8
Provincial Low	78.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	40.6	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	92.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	52.4	Urban, Per Cent	7.9
Poorest	79.8	Poorest, Per Cent	2.6	Rural, Per Cent	10.3
Richest	89.3	Richest, Per Cent	47.4	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	10.2
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	7.7
Urban	190.0	Urban, Per Cent	6.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	6.6
Rural	195.0	Rural, Per Cent	0.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	8.9
Poorest	178.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	1.4	Richest, Per Cent	7.0
Richest	205.0			Poorest, Per Cent	21.4

Comoros



Overview

Comoros is working to recover from a recent socio-political crisis. It has had a new constitution in force since December 2001 that gives autonomy to the three islands in Comoros. The country does not yet have a population and development policy, though the General Planning Department is working on implementing a strategy to integrate population variables and gender dimensions into the sectoral programmes of its poverty eradication efforts, including into the formulation of a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. Comoros does have a national family planning programme and in early 2002 formulated a national reproductive health policy and a national IEC/reproductive health strategy.

The Ministry of Health is working to improve coordination between the public sector and civil society in the reproductive health field and has signed a declaration with the "Ordre National des Médecins" on collaboration and mutual support in reproductive health that focuses on family planning, prevention of sexually transmitted infections (including HIV/AIDS), and the collection of reproductive health data. ASCOBEF, a non-governmental organization affiliated with the International Planned Parenthood Federation, is providing reproductive health information, counselling and services via both youth associations and its own health centres.

A population census was launched in 2002, with plans to integrate its results into updated socio-demographic baseline data, disaggregated by sex, for development planning purposes. Additionally, a national policy for women's promotion and a family code are being finalized. Their approval is envisioned in 2003 after the installation of the Parliament.

Statistics

POPULATION

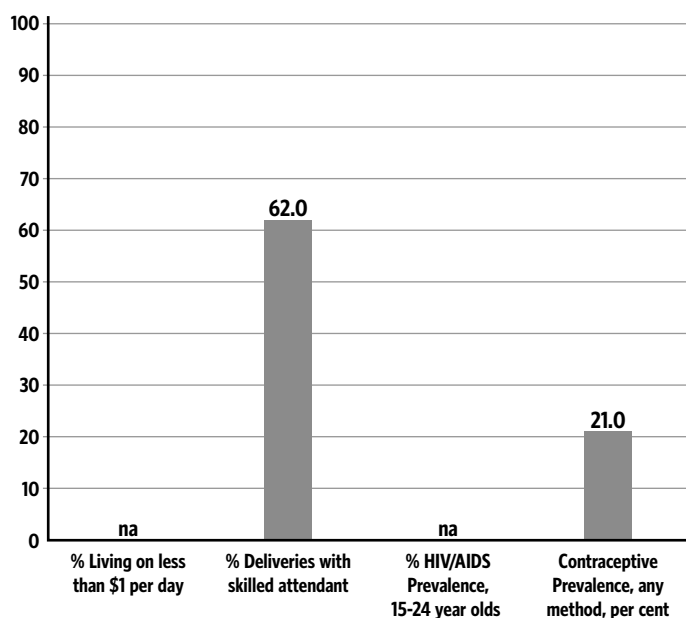
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	375.4
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	373.3
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.9
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	38.9
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	9.5
Urban Population, Per Cent	34.4
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	181.0
Women 15-49, Per Cent	48.5
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.40
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	11.4
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 21.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 570
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 220
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 1,200
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 76.3
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 92
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 58.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 60.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 57.4
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.3

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	3.07	3.73	5.13

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,588
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	-1.1
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 96
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 62
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	37
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	51
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 76
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 91
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 23
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 18
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	26
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	24
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	42
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	23
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	12
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	4

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	21.5
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	76.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	28.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	75.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	86.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	64.4
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	95.8
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	56.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 21.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 12.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 34.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 32.8

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	4.1	Urban, Per Cent	9.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	9.5
Rural	5.5	Rural, Per Cent	9.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	12.8
No Education/Primary	5.8	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	13.9	Poorest, Per Cent	6.6
Highest Level of Education	3.6	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	2.3	Richest, Per Cent	18.6
Provincial Low	4.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	7.7	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	6.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	23.1	Urban, Per Cent	25.0
Poorest	6.4	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	26.1
Richest	3.0	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	28.4
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	63.8	Urban, Per Cent	78.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	18.9
Rural	90.0	Rural, Per Cent	43.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	32.7
No Education/Primary	87.4	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	40.8	Poorest, Per Cent	35.8
Highest Level of Education	67.1	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	82.9	Richest, Per Cent	17.8
Provincial Low	78.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	39.3	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	83.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	65.3	Urban, Per Cent	6.7
Poorest	87.2	Poorest, Per Cent	26.2	Rural, Per Cent	8.3
Richest	64.6	Richest, Per Cent	84.8	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	10.5
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	54.0	Urban, Per Cent	14.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	4.0
Rural	71.0	Rural, Per Cent	10.3	Provincial High, Per Cent	11.9
Poorest	65.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	10.7	Richest, Per Cent	3.4
Richest	25.0			Poorest, Per Cent	13.4

Congo



Overview

Since independence, Congo's history has been characterized by violent conflict. Civil unrest following elections in 1993 resulted in the deaths and displacement of thousands prior to the signing of the Libreville Peace Accord. War erupted again several years later, and since 1997 development has been undermined by sporadic episodes of violence. This most recent period of conflict has claimed thousands of civilian lives and caused hundreds of thousands of others to flee to the countryside or to neighbouring countries. The widespread destruction of infrastructure and the displacement of personnel continue to aggravate an already precarious situation. Schools and health facilities must be rehabilitated in order for basic services to be reintroduced.

Maternal and infant mortality rates remain elevated, and according to a recent UN inquiry, the Government regards the average life expectancy as unacceptable. The fertility level, particularly among adolescents, is a major area of concern. This can be attributed not only to early sexual activity, but also to a low contraceptive prevalence rate for modern methods. Addressing the alarming spread of the HIV/AIDS pandemic remains a key priority. Estimates of infection, published in 1995, reported that prevalence was already approaching 8 per cent.

In light of the outbreak of sexual violence towards women and girls that has marked conflict and post-conflict periods, considerable effort has been directed towards expanding care for rape victims. In addition to providing clinical reproductive health services, the Government is focused on the recruitment and training of psychologists. Tied to this expansion of clinical services, the Government has initiated an IEC campaign. Efforts to sensitize the population to the consequences of sexual violence have included the distribution of posters, the production of videocassettes, and the airing of educational messages on television and radio stations.

The Government also supported the conducting of a rapid study to assess contraceptive needs. This nationwide study is intended to support the establishment of a system of management and distribution of condoms in an effort to prevent the transmission of HIV.

Statistics

POPULATION

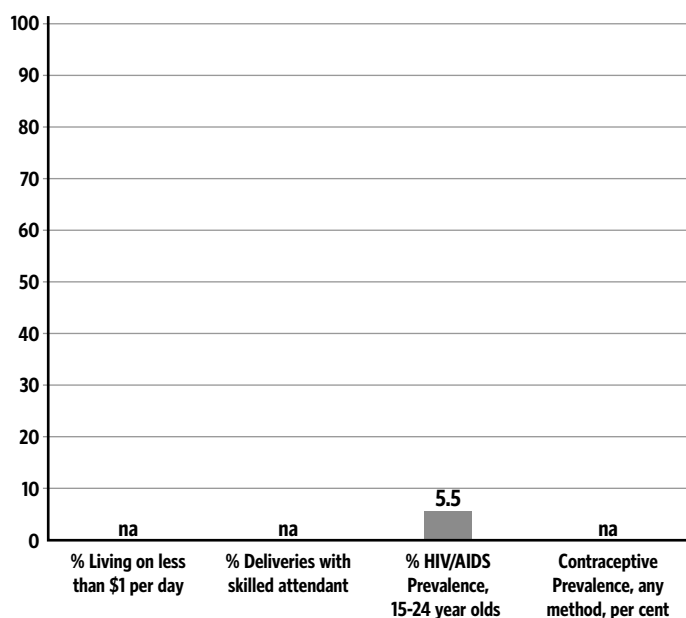
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	1,571.2
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	1,634.4
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	3.0
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	44.5
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	14.7
Urban Population, Per Cent	66.6
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	720.1
Women 15-49, Per Cent	44.1
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.29
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 1,100
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 440
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 2,200
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 72.1
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 122
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 108
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 136
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 50.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 53.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 48.8
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.9

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	11.67	14.93	19.03

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	825
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	7.9
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 51
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	35.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	13
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	26
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 79
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 88
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	14
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	14
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	19
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	7
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	4
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.1
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	145.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	27.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	21.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 5.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 10.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 2.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 4.4

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	70.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	84.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	58.4
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	12.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	399.1
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	58.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Congo, Democratic Republic of the

Overview

Following a decade of political turmoil and war, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has experienced relative stability and progress since the ceasefire agreement in July 1999. Unfortunately, the war and ensuing tensions have resulted in significant loss of human life, approximately two million internally displaced persons, and a number of formidable population and reproductive health challenges. The Republic ranks 155th on the 2002 Human Development Index.

The Government considers the high rate of population growth (which outpaces food production) to be an obstacle to human development. It therefore aims to reduce this rate to 2.5 per cent a year by 2020. UNFPA is funding a programme for the 2002-2006 period to assist the DRC in achieving its population and development goals. The Inter-agency Working Group on Refugee Reproductive Health and the Reproductive Health for Refugees Consortium have implemented programmes to increase refugees' access to reproductive health services. Additionally, the World Bank, in collaboration with the Government, is currently preparing an interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, and chairs the twice-yearly technical update meetings including multiple stakeholders.

HIV/AIDS, which affects over 5 per cent of the population, is of major concern to the Government. Incidence rates are higher in regions of conflict, displacement and military deployment.

Another challenge is in the area of gender equality. Significant inequalities persist in the areas of education and literacy.

Statistics

POPULATION

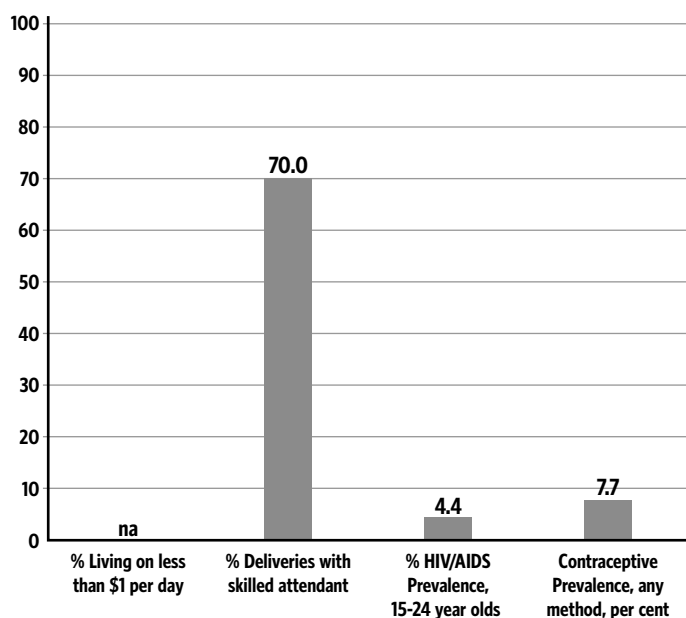
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	26,924.9
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	27,349.9
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.6
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	47.7
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	15.0
Urban Population, Per Cent	31.3
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	11,578.8
Women 15-49, Per Cent	42.3
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.70
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	2.0
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 7.7
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 940
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 390
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 1,800
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 90.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 128
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 120
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 136
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 50.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 51.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 49.2
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.5

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	193.82	251.53	324.36

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	na
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 45
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 70
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	27
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	50
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 48
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 44
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 24
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 13
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	35
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	34
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	45
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	25
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	10
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	4

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	230.5
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 4.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 7.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 2.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 3.7

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	74.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	85.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	63.4
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	7,613.3
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	70.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	na
Rural	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.0
Provincial High, Per Cent	4.6
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na

Côte d'Ivoire

Overview

The recent outbreak of civil strife has had dire consequences for political and social stability in the country. The health and education infrastructures have been undermined. Large numbers of people have been displaced and need services. The response to this emergency and its duration will determine when and whether national policies and programmes can be successfully implemented.

Over the past few years, the Government had adopted a National Population Policy Statement (NPPS) and established the institutional structure of the NPPS, including the National Commission of Population and the National Population Bureau. It had also implemented the Third General Population and Housing Census, formulated a National Action Plan for Women, and, in the area of reproductive health, adopted a National Reproductive Health Policy as well as service norms and standards.

In 2001, the Government adopted a National Population Action Plan and an Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy that makes the fight against HIV/AIDS a top national priority. Nonetheless, national capacities for the design and implementation of sectoral population policies and programmes remain weak. For example, family planning services are only available in 30 per cent of the country's health facilities; the country has the highest HIV prevalence rate in the subregion; there has been an increase in overall mortality resulting in a nearly 10 per cent drop in life expectancy over the past 14 years; and there is a high rate of unsafe abortion that is responsible for 22 per cent of maternal deaths.

Female genital cutting is a national concern, as it negatively impacts the physical and mental health of women and girls. A 1998 law (No. 98-757 of 23 December) outlawed all kinds of violence against women, including this practice.

In response to a United Nations inquiry, the Government has indicated its concerns about high growth, high fertility and maternal and under-5 mortality rates. It has also expressed concern about high levels of immigration and the spatial distribution of the population.

Statistics

POPULATION

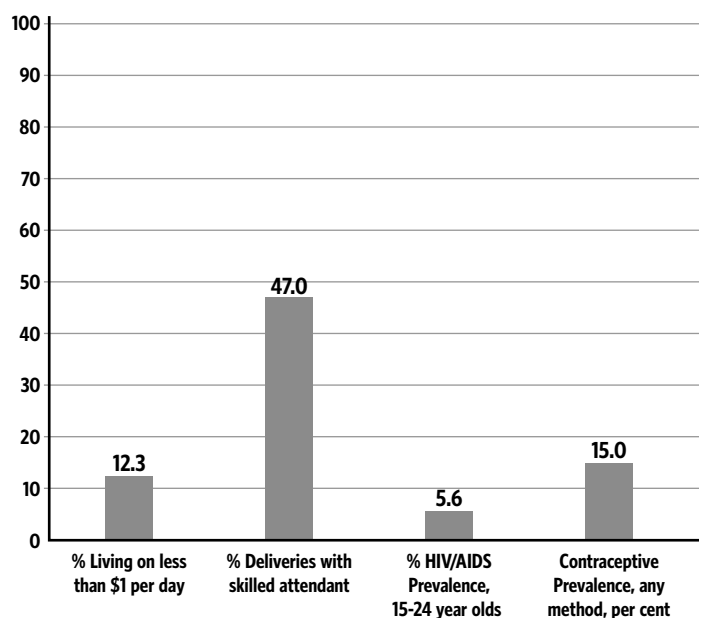
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	8,544.9
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	8,146.5
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	36.0
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	15.4
Urban Population, Per Cent	44.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	3,915.6
Women 15-49, Per Cent	48.1
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.10
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	7.3
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 15.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 1,200
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 860
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 1,500
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 89.0
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 138
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 131
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 144
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 47.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 48.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 47.4
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.3

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	65.85	82.92	110.02

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,630
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	-2.3
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 12.3
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 77
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 47
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	50.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	41
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	63
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 66
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 88
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 30
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 16
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	22
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	8
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	10
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	21.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	120.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	27.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	19.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 6.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 10.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 2.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 3.5

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	67.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	88.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	44.6
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	8.5

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	1,635.6
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	44.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 20.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 7.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 27.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 640.7

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	4.0	Urban, Per Cent	18.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	11.6
Rural	6.0	Rural, Per Cent	41.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	13.2
No Education/Primary	6.1	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	38.9	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	2.3	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	8.6	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	3.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	12.4	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	4.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	28.9	Urban, Per Cent	13.3
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	25.1
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	23.5
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	84.7	Urban, Per Cent	79.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	10.7
Rural	123.9	Rural, Per Cent	32.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	16.1
No Education/Primary	123.5	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	37.8	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	61.8	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	83.6	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	80.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	75.6	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	89.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	82.4	Urban, Per Cent	2.0
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	6.0
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	5.5
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	82.0	Urban, Per Cent	12.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	1.7
Rural	169.0	Rural, Per Cent	4.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	2.3
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	4.4	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

Equatorial Guinea

Overview

Equatorial Guinea lacks a formal national population policy. However, there are sectoral policies focusing on health, education, environment and women — many of them of recent origin. The country's strong oil-driven economic growth has encouraged the Government to plan short-, medium- and long-term development strategies to reduce poverty. In addition, the Government has recently drawn up a 10-year Development Programme of Action (2001-2010) and a national Good Governance Programme.

Despite a rather extensive health infrastructure and a relatively high level of allocation of national financial resources to the health sector, health indicators continue to be troubling. Maternal, infant and child mortality levels are high, as is the total fertility rate. Moreover, contraceptive prevalence rates are very low, and the prevalence of sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS is rising rapidly. A National Strategic Plan to combat the AIDS pandemic was developed in early 2002.

While a national policy on the advancement of women has recently been adopted, women's status continues to be seriously constrained (evidenced by their relatively low level of education, and low legal and socio-economic status). A national reproductive health programme has recently been launched with the upgrading of reproductive health services in 24 health units and the establishment of two counselling and monitoring centres for youths/adolescents.

Statistics

POPULATION

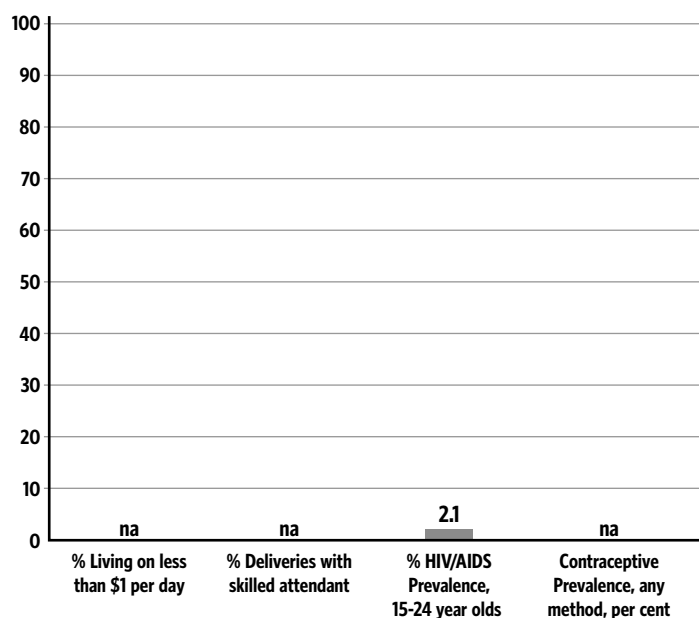
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	238.5
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	244.4
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.7
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	43.2
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	16.5
Urban Population, Per Cent	50.3
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	109.8
Women 15-49, Per Cent	44.9
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.89
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 1,400
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 610
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 2,400
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 107.7
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 160
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 50.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 51.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 48.4
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.7

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	1.90	2.24	2.78

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	15,073
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	16.9
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 43
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	7
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	26
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 112
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 137
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 43
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 19
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	18.4
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	192.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 1.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 3.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.91
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.9

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	69.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	91.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	47.4
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	5.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	55.6
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	53.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Eritrea



Overview

The long-term goals of the Government are in harmony with the ICPD Programme of Action. Although a national population policy has not been developed, key issues — including adolescent reproductive health, the environment, gender, HIV/AIDS and the status of people with disabilities — are addressed in various policy and planning documents. In 2002 UNFPA, in collaboration with the Government, launched a second population programme to address: 1) access to high-quality basic health services with special emphasis on reproductive health services; 2) prevention of HIV/AIDS; and 3) the collection and analysis of data needed to plan, monitor and evaluate development policies. The reproductive health subprogramme aims to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality and to fight the spread of HIV/AIDS, which is perhaps the greatest threat facing Eritrea.

Because a population census has never been conducted, information on the size, distribution and characteristics of the population is scanty and unreliable. The population and development strategies subprogramme aims to help improve the availability of population data.

Health-sector reform discussions were initiated in 2001. Results from the Government's second demographic and health survey, which took place in the first half of 2002, suggest that substantial improvements in the health status of the population have occurred despite the recurrent drought and continuing effects of war. This is due to the demonstrated commitment of the Government, in partnership with the UN and other agencies, to make primary health care available to all. Nevertheless, Eritrea has some of the poorest reproductive health indicators in the world.

Two years after the border conflict, the Government is still grappling with the immediate needs of reconstruction, demobilizing and reintegrating soldiers, reintegrating returnees and restoring social services. Although the 2001 national elections were postponed, regional elections were held, marking a significant step towards the development of a functional and representative local administration. The Government is facing a shortage of capacity and personnel in all sectors, which hampers socio-economic development.

Statistics

POPULATION

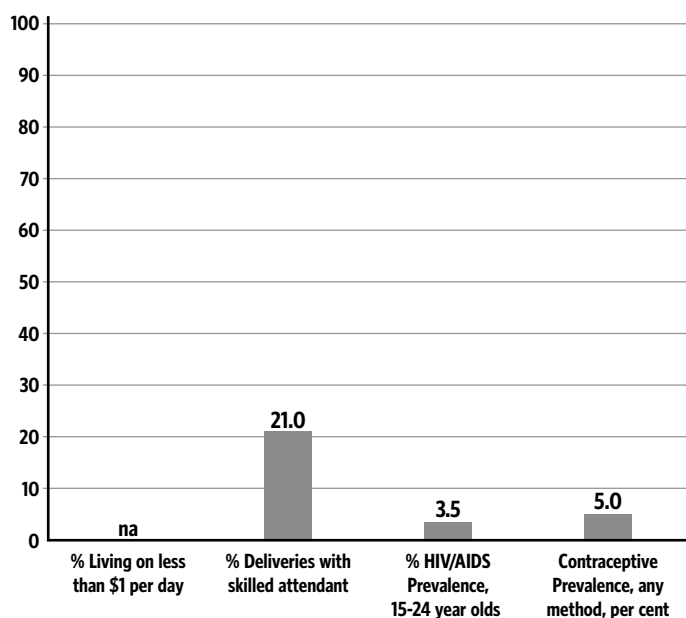
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	1,984.0
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	2,009.1
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.7
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	40.9
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	14.0
Urban Population, Per Cent	19.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	933.3
Women 15-49, Per Cent	46.5
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.70
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	4.0
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 5.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 1,100
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 830
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 1,400
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 89.3
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 142
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 134
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 149
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 51.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 53.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 50.1
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.9

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	13.61	17.37	20.71

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	837
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	-8.2
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 46
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 21
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	33
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	55
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 55
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 67
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 33
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 23
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	42
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	45
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	38
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	18
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	16
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	3

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	112.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 3.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 5.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 2.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 3.6

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	82.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	87.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	77.2
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	14.7

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	545.7
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	64.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 21.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 6.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 27.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 155.2

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	4.2	Urban, Per Cent	7.2	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.7
Rural	7.0	Rural, Per Cent	33.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	15.4
No Education/Primary	6.9	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	41.7	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	3.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	2.1	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	31.0
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	47.1
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	47.2
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	18.0
Urban	79.8	Urban, Per Cent	63.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	32.0
Rural	74.4	Rural, Per Cent	9.3	Provincial High, Per Cent	54.7
No Education/Primary	76.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	9.5	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	56.2	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	86.6	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	57.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	11.1	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	106.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	57.1	Urban, Per Cent	9.4
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	19.0
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	19.7
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	2.4
Urban	52.0	Urban, Per Cent	14.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	7.9
Rural	171.0	Rural, Per Cent	0.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	27.3
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	0.9	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	1.0	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Ethiopia

Overview

Ethiopia's population is young, heterogeneous and mostly rural (83 per cent). The sub-Saharan country, which is very poor, ranked 168th on the Human Development Index in 2002. A National Population Policy was adopted in 1993; relevant programmes and institutional frameworks for its implementation were subsequently set up at central and regional levels. Sector-wide programmes in health and education are being vigorously implemented, with due emphasis on rural areas. The policy is being updated in 2002-2003.

The Government is strongly committed to national ownership of all of its development programmes. New Ministries of Capacity Building and of Youth, Sports and Culture have recently been established, with the latter beginning to address reproductive health activities for young people. Ethiopia is also completing a full Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, with a view towards becoming eligible for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative.

The country has been hard-hit by the HIV/AIDS pandemic, with AIDS now recognized as a leading cause of morbidity and mortality. As a result, the country has seen a reversal of many of the development gains that had been made in recent decades.

Awareness of contraception is high in Ethiopia, but the contraceptive prevalence rate for modern methods is low. The incidence of unsafe abortions is high and constitutes a major cause of maternal morbidity and mortality.

The country recently conducted and disseminated the results of its first-ever demographic and health survey. A major census is planned for 2004.

Many international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and multilateral and bilateral donor agencies (as well as the Packard Foundation) support population and reproductive health programmes in Ethiopia, as do more than 70 national NGOs, most of which work in the areas of AIDS and family planning and belong to a coordinating umbrella organization, the Consortium of Family Planning NGOs in Ethiopia (COFAP).

Statistics

POPULATION

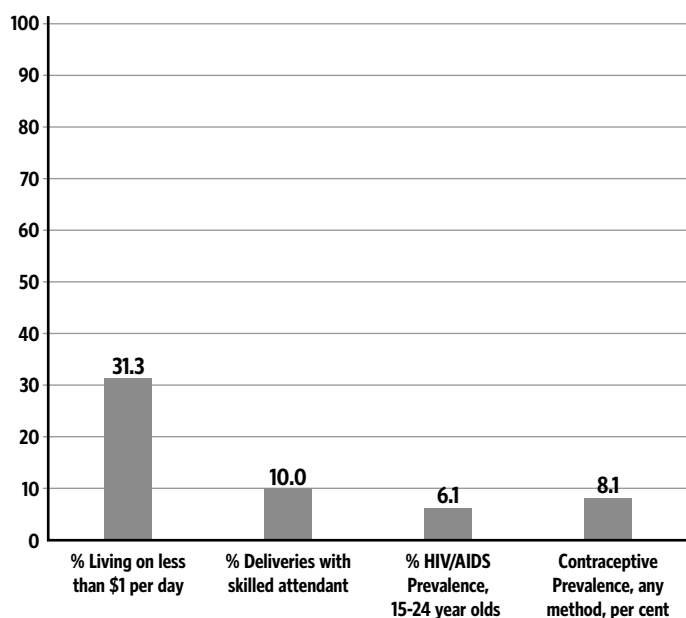
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	32,846.4
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	33,193.3
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.5
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	44.6
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	19.0
Urban Population, Per Cent	16.2
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	14,906.7
Women 15-49, Per Cent	44.9
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.75
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	6.3
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 8.1
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 1,800
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 790
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 3,200
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 114.8
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 183
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 175
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 190
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 44.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 45.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 43.6
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.8

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	244.55	304.28	396.22

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	668
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.4
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 31.3
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 24
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 10
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	44.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	53
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	69
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 57
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 85
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 6
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 4
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	51
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	26
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	11
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.2
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	78.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	23.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	17.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 5.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 10.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 3.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 5.6

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	82.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	91.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	74.4
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	7.8

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	6,237.1
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	43.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 21.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 13.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 35.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 3,276.8

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	3.3	Urban, Per Cent	9.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.4
Rural	6.4	Rural, Per Cent	18.3	Provincial High, Per Cent	34.3
No Education/Primary	6.2	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	20.8	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	3.1	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	9.5	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	1.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	4.7	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	5.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	26.0	Urban, Per Cent	33.7
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	48.7
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	49.6
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	96.5	Urban, Per Cent	34.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	14.1
Rural	114.7	Rural, Per Cent	2.3	Provincial High, Per Cent	53.7
No Education/Primary	119.1	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	2.5	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	63.5	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	45.0	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	81.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	3.1	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	129.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	69.1	Urban, Per Cent	7.9
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	17.1
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	17.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	60.0	Urban, Per Cent	28.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.6
Rural	123.0	Rural, Per Cent	3.3	Provincial High, Per Cent	22.0
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	3.3	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	3.7	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Gabon



Overview

Although it boasts a gross national product that is considerably higher than that of other countries in sub-Saharan Africa, Gabon's social and health indicators remain quite low. According to the United Nations Development Programme's *Human Development Report 2002*, government expenditures on health accounted for just 2.1 per cent of the gross domestic product in 1998. In addition, elevated rates of maternal mortality can be attributed largely to a history of restrictive legislation with regards to reproductive health and family planning. In 2000, Gabon abrogated a 30-year-old ordinance prohibiting contraception and abortion throughout the country. Despite this liberalization of national policy, the Government's response to a 2001 UN inquiry suggests that the Government continues to view the rates of both population growth and fertility as too low with respect to the country's vast natural resources. Among the other concerns cited by the Government as being of primary concern were life expectancy, under-5 and maternal mortality, HIV/AIDS and inadequate spatial distribution, with approximately 75 per cent of the population concentrated in the three towns of Libreville, Port-Gentil and Franceville.

While Gabon has not yet officially adopted a national population policy, efforts are currently underway to develop such a framework in a manner that is consistent with the country's broader development goals. The completion of the country's first demographic and health survey in 2001 has provided critical data on a number of socio-demographic variables. The Government is now in the process of developing a national strategic plan to combat HIV/AIDS. Both an inter-ministerial commission and a technical consultative committee in the Ministry of Health have been established, and in May 2001 the Government negotiated with international pharmaceutical firms for a 90 per cent cost reduction for procurement of anti-retrovirals. In addition, consciousness-raising among young people is a fundamental priority. To date, innovative government initiatives have included support for *Radio Émergence*, a youth-led radio broadcast, and the establishment of a network of peer educators in three youth counselling centres across the country.

Statistics

POPULATION

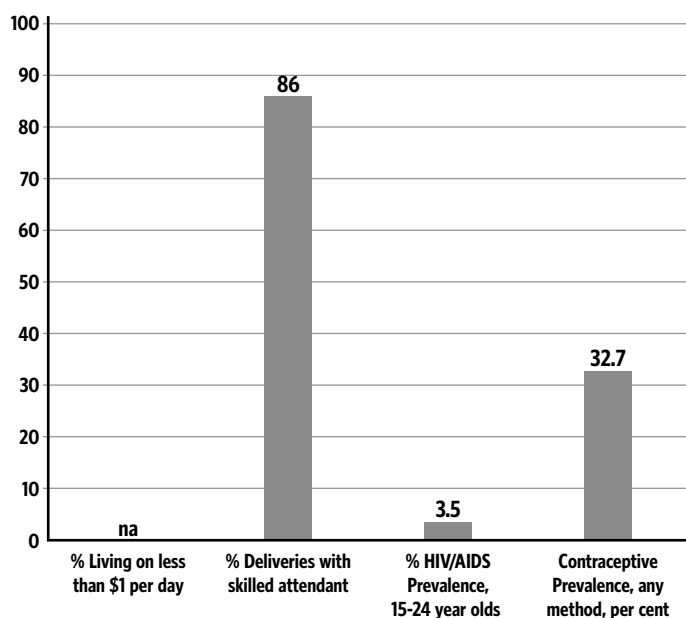
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	640.7
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	652.7
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.6
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	37.8
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	15.8
Urban Population, Per Cent	82.9
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	284.6
Women 15-49, Per Cent	43.6
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.40
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	11.8
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 32.7
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 620
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 220
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 1,400
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 87.7
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 132
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 125
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 139
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 52.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 53.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 51.2
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	8.4

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	6.44	7.76	9.74

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	6,237
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	2.0
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	B
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 70
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 86
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	35.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 151
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 152
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 59
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 51
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	17.2
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	160.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 4.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 5.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 3.1

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	75.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	85.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	66.1
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	10.9

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	127.5
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	47.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 19.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 8.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 28.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 408.8

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	3.9
Rural	5.7
No Education/Primary	5.2
Highest Level of Education	3.5
Provincial Low	3.6
Provincial High	5.5
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	60.7
Rural	62.2
No Education/Primary	65.5
Highest Level of Education	62.5
Provincial Low	35.1
Provincial High	82.4
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	131.0
Rural	210.0
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	31.2
Rural, Per Cent	40.4
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	35.4
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	29.7
Provincial Low, Per Cent	28.5
Provincial High, Per Cent	41.5
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	92.0
Rural, Per Cent	67.4
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	83.9
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	91.9
Provincial Low, Per Cent	65.4
Provincial High, Per Cent	93.2
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	13.9
Rural, Per Cent	5.0
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	4.8

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	15.7
Provincial Low, Per Cent	6.3
Provincial High, Per Cent	14.5
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	10.0
Rural, Per Cent	16.8
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	15.5
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	8.8
Provincial Low, Per Cent	8.7
Provincial High, Per Cent	17.7
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	1.6
Rural, Per Cent	3.2
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	2.7
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	1.5
Provincial Low, Per Cent	1.3
Provincial High, Per Cent	3.9
Richest, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na

Overview

Gambia's first National Population Policy (1992) was revised in 1996 to take into account the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. The overall coordination of population policies and programmes is entrusted to the National Population Commission located in the Office of the President, chaired by the Vice President. In his 2002 New Year's message, the Head of State clearly stated his Government's resolve to tackle "the rapid demographic changes and to strengthen and support education and IEC [information, education and communication] activities".

In 1998 the Government formulated a comprehensive National Youth Policy as well as a National Education Plan for 1998-2003. The National Policy for the Advancement of Gambia Women, formulated in 1994, provides the framework for gender-oriented population activities. Both a Reproductive Health Policy and a reproductive health IEC strategy were formulated in late 2001.

Gambia also has a strategy for poverty alleviation and is active in the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative. Partly because of the influx of both economic and non-economic migrants into Gambia over the past 12 years, the Government is formulating a comprehensive migration policy.

Despite the progress that has been made, especially in formulating enlightened, forward-looking policies, Gambia continues to have the highest maternal mortality rate in the subregion and a very low level of usage of modern contraceptives. Female genital cutting continues to be widespread in rural areas. An adolescent health survey conducted in 2000 noted that rapid urbanization, an increased incidence of sexually transmitted infections (including HIV/AIDS), increased cases of unwanted pregnancies, and unsafe abortions all posed serious threats to young people's health.

POPULATION

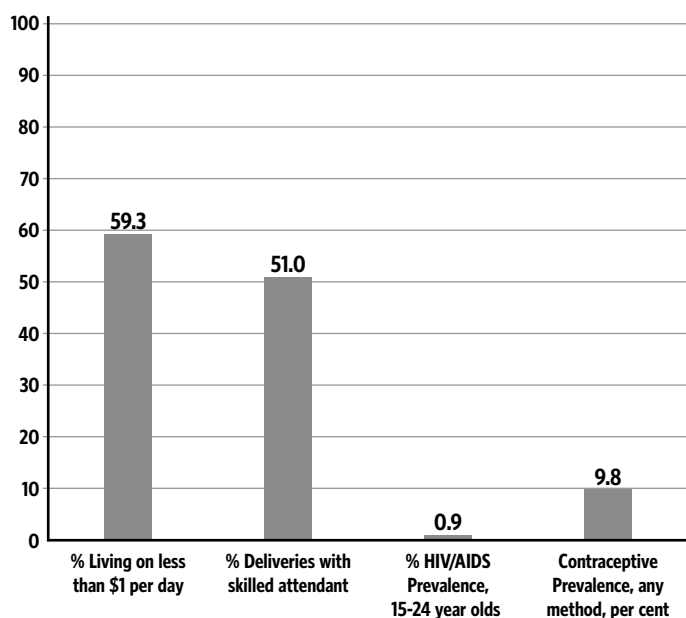
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	678.0
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	692.8
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	3.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	40.4
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	18.5
Urban Population, Per Cent	31.9
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	336.1
Women 15-49, Per Cent	48.5
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.20
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	9.0
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 9.8
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 1,100
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 430
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 2,100
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 125.3
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 195
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 45.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 46.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 44.0
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.5

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	4.65	5.51	6.79

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,649
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.6
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 59.3
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 62
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 51
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	56
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	70
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 71
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 79
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 31
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 23
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	16
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	18
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	19
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	6
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	9
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	17.9
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	138.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 1.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.7

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	80.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	91.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	70.2
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	2.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	126.6
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	39.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	na
Rural	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	71.6
Rural, Per Cent	40.0
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	47.2
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	69.2
Provincial Low, Per Cent	28.0
Provincial High, Per Cent	87.1
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	12.2
Rural, Per Cent	7.1
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	7.7

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	17.9
Provincial Low, Per Cent	6.0
Provincial High, Per Cent	22.6
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	9.8
Rural, Per Cent	20.9
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	18.3
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	8.8
Provincial Low, Per Cent	5.7
Provincial High, Per Cent	29.3
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	1.8
Rural, Per Cent	4.4
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	3.5
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	3.1
Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.9
Provincial High, Per Cent	9.0
Richest, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na

Ghana



Overview

The nation's population policy takes into account the Ghana Vision 2020 development plan that built on the goals of the 1994 National Population Policy. It also takes into account the Ministry of Health's Medium-Term Health Strategy, which is being implemented through a sector-wide approach (SWAp) jointly agreed to by the Government and the country's health partners.

The population policy focuses on such key issues as adolescent reproductive health, the effects of demographic trends on the environment, gender, the empowerment of women, and HIV/AIDS. A national policy on HIV/AIDS has been adopted, and a strategic plan, including a District Response Initiative, has been approved and is being carried out.

Ghana's population policy encourages partnerships with non-governmental organizations, religious organizations and traditional leaders and promotes the integration of population and gender concerns into the planning, design and implementation of development programmes.

Certain harmful traditional practices, including female genital cutting, have been outlawed. Moreover, the minimum age for marriage has been raised from 16 to 18.

Ghana has adopted the reproductive health concept promoted by the International Conference on Population and Development. It has also formulated policies, standards and protocols to guide the delivery of reproductive health services — including ones for adolescents — and to reduce under-5 and maternal mortality rates, both of which are viewed as unacceptably high.

The Government believes that the country's fertility level, including the adolescent fertility rate, is too high. In response, the Government is offering direct support to increase access to modern contraceptive methods. It is also supporting education and communication activities and sex education in schools.

Statistics

POPULATION

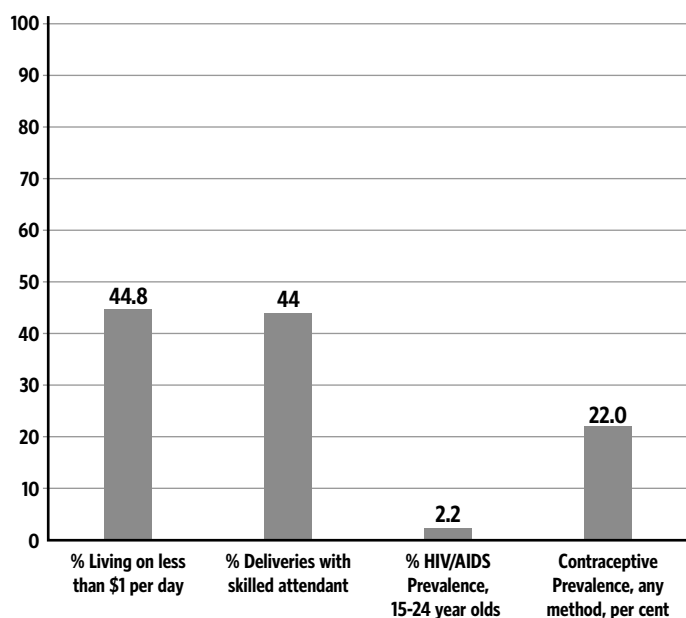
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	10,050.7
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	10,125.1
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.2
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	34.0
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	10.8
Urban Population, Per Cent	36.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	5,000.1
Women 15-49, Per Cent	49.4
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.60
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	13.3
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 22.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 590
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 230
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 1,200
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 68.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 100
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 93
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 106
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 56.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 57.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 55.0
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.4

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	84.55	99.55	123.30

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,964
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	3.7
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 44.8
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 64
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 44
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	63.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	20
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	37
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	25
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	24
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	26
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	9
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	10
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	21.5
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	78.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	21.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 2.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 3.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.8

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	82.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	82.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	82.0
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	9.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	2,094.8
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	44.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 11.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 11.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 23.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 641.2

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	3.0	Urban, Per Cent	8.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	5.6
Rural	5.4	Rural, Per Cent	17.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	19.6
No Education/Primary	5.8	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	22.1	Poorest, Per Cent	5.4
Highest Level of Education	2.8	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	2.9	Richest, Per Cent	19.1
Provincial Low	2.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	5.8	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	7.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	21.2	Urban, Per Cent	15.6
Poorest	6.7	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	27.9
Richest	3.4	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	30.4
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	42.6	Urban, Per Cent	76.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	12.2
Rural	67.5	Rural, Per Cent	34.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	38.1
No Education/Primary	66.1	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	25.1	Poorest, Per Cent	33.2
Highest Level of Education	36.8	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	85.9	Richest, Per Cent	12.6
Provincial Low	41.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	11.1	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	83.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	72.6	Urban, Per Cent	2.6
Poorest	77.8	Poorest, Per Cent	25.3	Rural, Per Cent	6.1
Richest	45.8	Richest, Per Cent	85.1	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	8.1
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	58.0	Urban, Per Cent	17.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	1.7
Rural	110.0	Rural, Per Cent	11.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	12.7
Poorest	149.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	8.9	Richest, Per Cent	1.9
Richest	72.0			Poorest, Per Cent	10.4

Guinea



Overview

Since family planning clinics were introduced in the capital city in 1983, services have been expanded throughout the country. In 1997, the Ministry of Health initiated the adoption of a national reproductive health policy and programme, the establishment of norms and standards for reproductive health services, and the development of a national reproductive health strategy in information, education and communication. They were adopted in 2001. Also in 2001, the Reproductive Health Division was charged with overseeing a four-year plan aimed at translating the goals of the national reproductive health programme into action. To that end, a number of activities have been undertaken. For example, five youth counselling centres have been established and equipped with audio-visual materials, and the role of the peer educator networks has been clearly defined.

Recent census and demographic and health survey data reveal persistently high rates of under-5 and maternal mortality, total fertility, and population growth. HIV/AIDS is also a major concern: preliminary results of a seroprevalence survey conducted with support from the United Nations and the U.S. Agency for International Development show a national prevalence rate of 2.8 per cent, with higher rates for truck drivers (7.3 per cent) and prostitutes (42 per cent). Among youths/teenagers, the rate is 2.5 per cent. Sub-regional instability — which has resulted in a massive influx of displaced persons — and low condom use are contributing to the rapid spread of the disease.

In recent years, Guinea has made significant progress in promoting women's legal rights. Nevertheless, gender inequalities persist: female genital cutting is common (despite a July 2000 reproductive health law outlawing the practice), female literacy rates are low, and many women lack the ability to control their own fertility or to participate fully in political and public life. In a positive development, population education was institutionalized during the 2001 academic year in both public and private primary schools across Guinea. The Government has also sought to increase school enrolment among girls. To that end, it has launched information campaigns on the consequences of early marriage and pregnancy and has promoted the education of girls.

Statistics

POPULATION

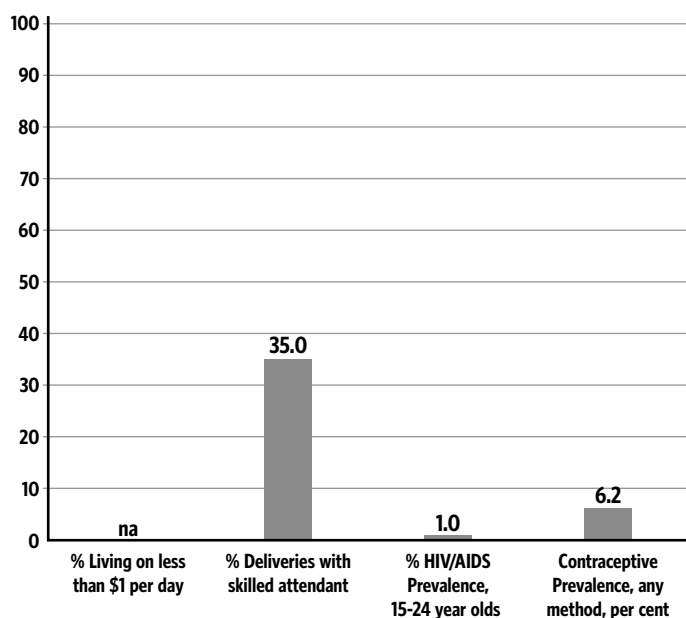
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	4,218.5
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	4,163.0
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	45.7
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	18.2
Urban Population, Per Cent	28.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,946.6
Women 15-49, Per Cent	46.8
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.27
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	4.2
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 6.2
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 1,200
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 510
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 2,300
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 124.2
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 190
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 191
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 188
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 46.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 47.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 46.0
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.5

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	29.88	36.91	47.12

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,982
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	2.0
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 48
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 35
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	60.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 51
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 75
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 21
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 8
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	23
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	24
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	26
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	10
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	9
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	2

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.2
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	168.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 1.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 1.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.8

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	84.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	88.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	80.7
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	8.8

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	803.1
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	42.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 16.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 8.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 24.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 370.5

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	4.4
Rural	6.1
No Education/Primary	5.9
Highest Level of Education	3.5
Provincial Low	4.0
Provincial High	6.9
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	79.2
Rural	115.8
No Education/Primary	112.0
Highest Level of Education	60.6
Provincial Low	74.1
Provincial High	128.5
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	115.0
Rural	204.0
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	25.4
Rural, Per Cent	45.5
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	45.5
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	10.1
Provincial Low, Per Cent	21.1
Provincial High, Per Cent	51.0
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	75.6
Rural, Per Cent	21.3
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	29.1
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	83.5
Provincial Low, Per Cent	18.1
Provincial High, Per Cent	84.8
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	9.5
Rural, Per Cent	2.3
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	2.9

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	17.0
Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.4
Provincial High, Per Cent	7.6
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

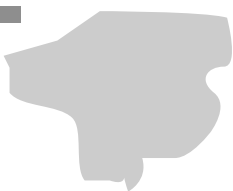
Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	18.4
Rural, Per Cent	25.3
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	24.5
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	14.3
Provincial Low, Per Cent	19.1
Provincial High, Per Cent	26.2
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	3.2
Rural, Per Cent	5.9
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	5.5
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	2.6
Provincial Low, Per Cent	3.4
Provincial High, Per Cent	6.1
Richest, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na

Guinea-Bissau



Overview

Guinea-Bissau is still recovering from the political and military conflict of 1998-99 — and from the ensuing economic and social-development downturn. The country, which ranked 167th in the United Nations Development Programme's 2002 Human Development Index, suffers from the weak capacities of many of its institutions. Guinea-Bissau faces high levels of internal migration, yet its socio-demographic data is woefully obsolete: the last population and housing census took place in 1991, and the 2001 census was postponed due to a lack of donor support.

Although the country does not have a population policy, it began formulating one in 2001, setting the end of 2002 as the target for its adoption. The policy is being based on the goals of the Government's development programme (March 2002), the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, the ICPD+5 (the five-year review of the conference), and the 2000 Millennium Summit. In 2000, Guinea-Bissau was admitted to the initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC). In that context, a Poverty Reduction Strategy is being put into place, which aims to reduce the incidence of poverty and maternal and infant mortality, promote universal access to primary education, and facilitate the elimination of gender disparities.

In another positive development, the Government has accepted the concept of reproductive health and is beginning to integrate reproductive health services, including ones for young people, into the overall health care system. A youth centre providing basic reproductive health services and counselling has been established on a pilot basis in the capital city. Efforts to sensitize youth about reproductive health issues such as sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS, are being reinforced by peer educators organized by youth networks. In addition, population and family life education is being incorporated at the primary school level throughout the country.

The National Reproductive Health Policy and the National Reproductive Health Programme and Service Delivery Norms (new conceptual and operational frameworks to implement reproductive health) are being developed. A National Youth Policy is being elaborated that includes reproductive health-related concerns.

Statistics

POPULATION

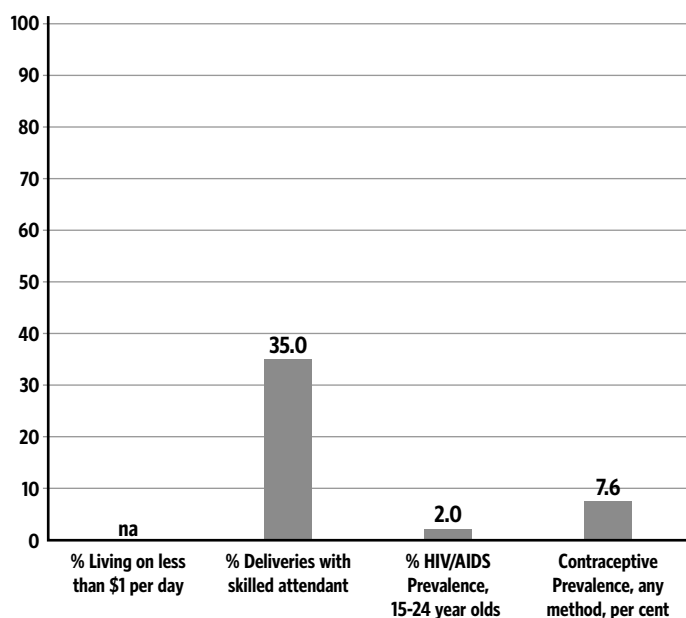
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	620.1
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	636.5
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	44.8
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	20.4
Urban Population, Per Cent	33.1
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	289.2
Women 15-49, Per Cent	45.4
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.99
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	3.6
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 7.6
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 910
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 650
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 1,200
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 130.8
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 208
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 196
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 219
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 44.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 45.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 42.7
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.4

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	5.10	5.76	7.05

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		755
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		7.5
Income Group per World Bank Classification		Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification		A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲	na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲	49
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	35
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)		na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male		46
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female		77
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲	66
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲	99
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲	26
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲	14
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent		23
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent		23
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent		28
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent		10
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent		10
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent		2

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24		18.7
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20		195.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Male		28.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Female		18.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲	1.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲	4.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲	0.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲	1.4

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total		75.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		91.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		59.4
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands		na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent		7.8

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		122.3
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		44.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	●	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	●	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	●	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	●	na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	20.9
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.5
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	12.2
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	15.6
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	26.9
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	25.5
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	8.5
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	57.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	13.7
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	25.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	33.1
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	28.1	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	76.4	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	18.5	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	62.1	Urban, Per Cent	2.7
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	6.4
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	6.1
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	0.6
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	10.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	1.8
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	1.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	9.0
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	1.8	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

Kenya

Overview

Kenya was the first sub-Saharan African country to adopt a national family planning programme, to which UNFPA has been a contributor since 1974. The most recent National Population Policy document incorporates the principles of the International Conference on Population and Development. In 2001, a draft Adolescent Reproductive Health Policy was developed and accepted by the National Council.

The relatively long history of population programmes in Kenya has led to a number of successes. Kenya is one of only a few sub-Saharan African countries to experience a demographic transition. Since the late 1970s, total fertility per woman has decreased by almost one half, and contraceptive prevalence has doubled. In 2001, the number of facilities in Kenya providing integrated reproductive health and youth-friendly services, including reproductive health commodities like the female condom, increased significantly. Advocacy activities through radio, television and workshops also increased in 2001. Opposition from religious groups is one impediment to the provision of information, education and services for youth. Adolescents have, however, been successfully served through outreach efforts in the informal sector.

Kenya has experienced a decrease in life expectancy since the early 1990s due to the effects of HIV/AIDS, which is now stabilizing at a prevalence of 15 per cent for the adult population. (The prevalence rate is also quite high among adolescents.) Moreover, the maternal mortality ratio — over 1,300 deaths per 100,000 live births — is among the highest in the world. Harmful cultural practices such as female genital cutting are common.

In a positive development, several bills on gender-related issues have been drafted. Subsequently, in 2001, the President of the Republic of Kenya outlawed female genital cutting for girls under the age of 16.

Statistics

POPULATION

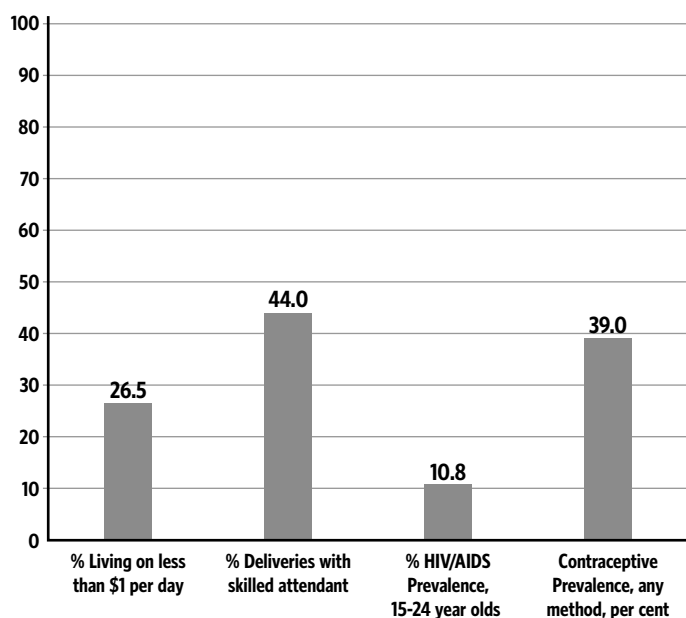
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	15,894.5
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	16,009.8
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	35.4
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	12.1
Urban Population, Per Cent	35.4
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	7,884.4
Women 15-49, Per Cent	49.2
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.60
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	31.5
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 39.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 1,300
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 1,000
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 1,700
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 64.7
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 103
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 98
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 109
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 52.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 53.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 51.2
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.1

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	143.39	169.67	210.14

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,022
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	-0.2
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 26.5
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 49
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 44
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	62.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	11
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	24
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 92
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 92
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 32
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 29
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	24
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	22
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	37
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	18
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	6
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	23.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	90.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.5
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	20.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 12.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 18.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 4.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 7.2

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	83.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	89.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	76.4
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	3.6

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	2,833.2
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	37.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 14.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 9.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 23.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 253.8

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	3.1	Urban, Per Cent	17.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	20.0
Rural	5.2	Rural, Per Cent	21.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	54.8
No Education/Primary	5.8	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	41.4	Poorest, Per Cent	12.6
Highest Level of Education	3.5	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	9.2	Richest, Per Cent	50.1
Provincial Low	2.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	10.2	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	5.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	27.8	Urban, Per Cent	13.3
Poorest	6.5	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	23.9
Richest	3.0	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	36.8
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	55.4	Urban, Per Cent	70.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	11.0
Rural	73.8	Rural, Per Cent	38.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	27.4
No Education/Primary	82.2	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	27.3	Poorest, Per Cent	31.6
Highest Level of Education	40.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	72.3	Richest, Per Cent	10.3
Provincial Low	27.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	33.0	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	135.3	Provincial High, Per Cent	76.4	Urban, Per Cent	2.3
Poorest	95.8	Poorest, Per Cent	23.2	Rural, Per Cent	5.3
Richest	40.2	Richest, Per Cent	79.6	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	8.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	90.0	Urban, Per Cent	41.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.0
Rural	119.0	Rural, Per Cent	29.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	7.1
Poorest	163.0	Rural, Per Cent	29.0	Richest, Per Cent	2.1
Richest	63.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	16.1	Poorest, Per Cent	7.1

Lesotho

Overview

Lesotho is a small country located within South Africa. Due to the poor economy, 40 per cent of the male population seeks employment in the surrounding country, resulting in a large proportion of female-headed households. Over three quarters of the population has access to basic health services. However, the relatively poor status of women has hindered the implementation of population and reproductive health programmes, especially the distribution of modern contraception. The Lesotho Safe Motherhood Initiative, a collaborative effort between various UN agencies and the World Health Organization, was formed in direct response to this problem. The initiative also aims to curb the high rates of maternal, child and infant mortality.

HIV/AIDS continues to drive and be driven by poverty and hinders the country's overall development. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS among adolescents is an area of concern, as is the high level of adolescent fertility. The migration of workers for employment is a contributing factor in the high HIV/AIDS prevalence rate among adults, one quarter of whom are now infected. In an effort to combat the pandemic, the Government has joined in a public-private partnership with Bristol-Meyers Squibb.

Although Lesotho adopted its National Population Policy in 1994, implementation has been difficult due to lack of strong institutional capacity. Improvement in this area, as well as the incorporation of the principles of the International Conference on Population and Development into the national policy, will be integral to its success. Continued support for programmes, services and policy formulation will be crucial elements of population and reproductive health programmes. Equally important will be strong advocacy efforts for women's issues on legal, political and social levels. Key to such efforts is continued support for partnerships with national non-governmental organizations, religious and political leaders, women's groups, the media and private industry.

Statistics

POPULATION

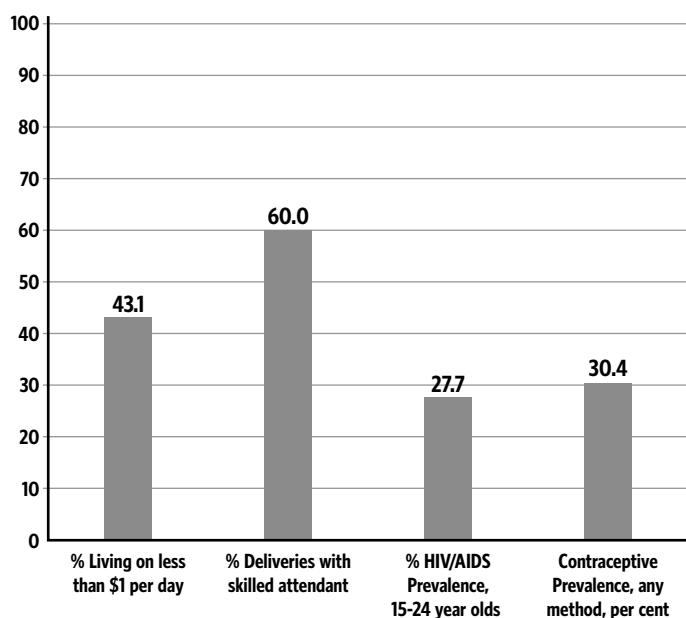
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	1,032.1
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	1,044.1
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.7
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	35.0
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	14.6
Urban Population, Per Cent	29.6
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	492.0
Women 15-49, Per Cent	47.1
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.75
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	29.5
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 30.4
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 530
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 200
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 1,200
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 108.1
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 181
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 180
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 182
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 51.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 51.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 50.7
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	7.1

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	10.59	12.01	14.71

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	2,031
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	3.8
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 43.1
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 91
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 60
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	62.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	27
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	6
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 108
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 99
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 24
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 32
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	44
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	20
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	5
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	3

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.9
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	66.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	26.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	20.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 24.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 51.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 11.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 23.5

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	63.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	70.5
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	57.9
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	10.7

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	19.9
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	4.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	44.7
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	12.1
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	40.1
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	37.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	27.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	10.4	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

Liberia

Overview

Clashes between the Government and rebel movements have resulted in considerable civil and political unrest, forcing hundreds of thousands of civilians to be internally displaced and many others to flee to neighbouring countries. The deteriorating national economy and recent United Nations sanctions against Liberia will exacerbate existing economic and developmental problems, and will have a detrimental effect on population and reproductive health programmes. To date, approximately two thirds of the population has no access to health services. Liberia experiences one of the worst maternal mortality rates in Africa, one that has increased by 60 per cent since the mid-1980s. The results of a demographic health survey indicate that women lack information and access to family planning services, contributing to the low contraceptive prevalence rate. It also indicated that women and men have misconceptions about the efficacy of condoms and modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS.

Significant steps have been taken to deal with these issues. For example, the results of the demographic and health survey were distributed to the Government, NGOs and UN agencies. Also, the country programme supported community-based dissemination of information, counselling and contraceptives to thousands of adolescents, increasing the demand for these services. Additionally, with support from the Ministry of Education, UNFPA successfully integrated population and family life education into school curricula. Finally, research is being conducted on important sexual and reproductive health issues, including the impact of armed conflict on women.

The success of population and reproductive health programmes will ultimately depend upon the political stability of the country, as well as on the Government's level of commitment. The National Population Policy of 1986 is currently being revised to incorporate the principles of the ICPD. A population and housing census, proposed for 2004, will be valuable in designing and implementing various programmes and services. Given the unstable environment of the country, programmes must target refugees and internally displaced persons, including adolescents and women.

Statistics

POPULATION

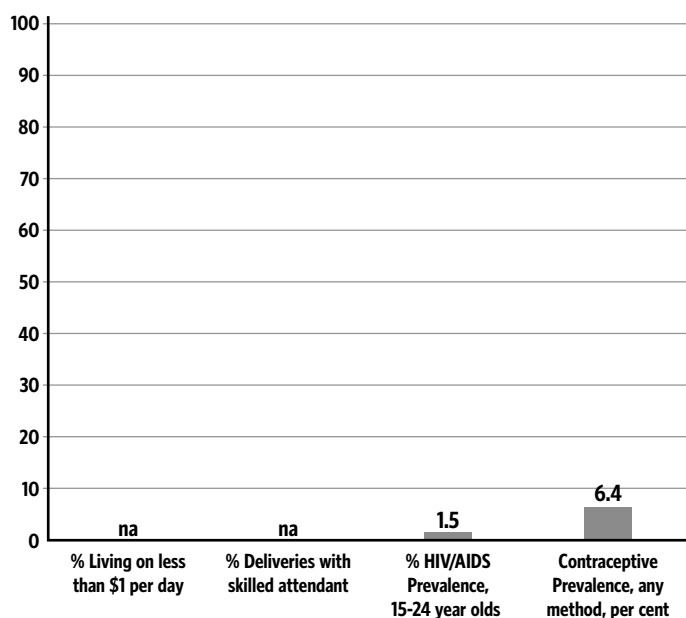
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	1,658.5
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	1,639.4
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	7.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	50.1
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	16.6
Urban Population, Per Cent	46.1
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	773.5
Women 15-49, Per Cent	47.2
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.80
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	5.5
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 6.4
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 1,000
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 400
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 2,100
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 111.4
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 112
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 106
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 118
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 48.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 49.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 47.1
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.1

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	13.67	16.85	21.52

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	na
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	30
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	63
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 99
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 137
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 27
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 18
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	5
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	24.4
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	229.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	19.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 1.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 2.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.2

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	70.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	84.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	55.8
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	494.3
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	71.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Madagascar



Overview

As stated in Madagascar's National Population Policy for Economic and Social Development (NPPESD) for 1996-2000, the Government aims to improve the quality of life of its population by removing economic, social and political obstacles to poverty reduction and development; decreasing morbidity and mortality levels (particularly among mothers and children); and achieving a lower population growth rate by reducing the fertility level. In 1997, Madagascar held a National Symposium on Reproductive Health, which helped to define priorities and to identify target groups. This led to the adoption of a National Population Programme (NPP) that same year. However, in 1998 — recognizing that the socio-demographic objectives set by the NPP for 2000 were too ambitious — the Government set a new deadline of 2003.

While there has been some progress in terms of integrating family planning into mother and child health services, the use of modern contraceptive methods is still quite low. Moreover, in its response to a recent United Nations inquiry, the Government indicated that it regards both the spatial distribution of its population and the rates of under-5 and maternal mortality as unacceptable. The most recent demographic and health survey (DHS) suggests that health services are underutilized primarily because of the absence of trained clinicians and the lack of adequate equipment and medical supplies. This is particularly true in rural areas.

The NPP focuses on developing a national information, education and communication strategy in the area of reproductive health and institutionalizing family life education in both primary and secondary schools. Progress in this area has included the establishment of a network of more than 200 female social workers and the development and dissemination of educational materials addressing a range of themes, including family planning, safe motherhood, and HIV/AIDS. In addition, the Government plans to support the provision of adolescent reproductive health services and counselling through a peer education programme that would reach young people both in educational and non-educational settings.

Another major focus is data collection and analysis. Plans call for the data from the 2002 DHS and the 2003 census to be used for the development of sound, effective policies.

Statistics

POPULATION

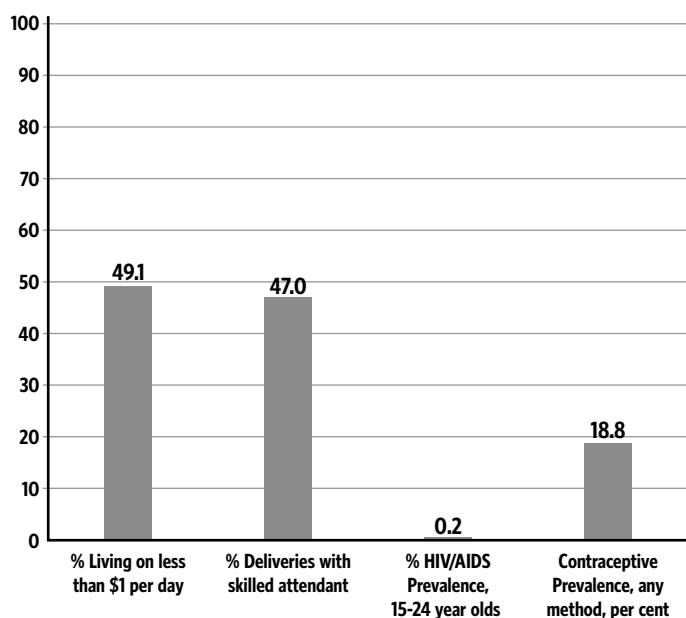
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	8,413.2
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	8,499.9
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.9
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	44.0
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	14.7
Urban Population, Per Cent	30.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.02
Women 15-49, Thousands	3,897.4
Women 15-49, Per Cent	45.9
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.10
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	11.8
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 18.8
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 580
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 430
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 740
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 100.2
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 147
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 144
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 150
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 51.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 52.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 50.5
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.7

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	70.72	85.55	105.69

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	840
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	4.8
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 49.1
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 47
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 47
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	42.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	26
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	40
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 100
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 104
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 16
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 16
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	35
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	31
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	49
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	26
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	14
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	5

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.2
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	136.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	23.5
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	20.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.1

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	80.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	89.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	71.0
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	8.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	2,090.3
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	57.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 14.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 11.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 25.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 600.2

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	4.2	Urban, Per Cent	22.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	5.1
Rural	6.7	Rural, Per Cent	41.3	Provincial High, Per Cent	15.9
No Education/Primary	6.8	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	53.5	Poorest, Per Cent	2.3
Highest Level of Education	4.2	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	17.7	Richest, Per Cent	23.8
Provincial Low	5.2	Provincial Low, Per Cent	17.1	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	6.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	52.7	Urban, Per Cent	35.6
Poorest	8.1	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	41.0
Richest	3.4	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	42.3
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	77.9	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	31.8
Rural	105.0	Rural, Per Cent	42.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	44.1
No Education/Primary	124.2	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	26.0	Poorest, Per Cent	45.2
Highest Level of Education	63.5	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	75.5	Richest, Per Cent	31.8
Provincial Low	72.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	30.7	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	120.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	65.3	Urban, Per Cent	10.1
Poorest	119.1	Poorest, Per Cent	29.6	Rural, Per Cent	13.4
Richest	57.5	Richest, Per Cent	88.5	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	13.9
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	121.0	Urban, Per Cent	17.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	7.5
Rural	204.0	Rural, Per Cent	7.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	16.4
Poorest	271.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	8.2
Richest	78.0			Poorest, Per Cent	16.0

Malawi



Overview

Malawi has had a population policy since 1994. The population policy, which is related to the Government's policies on youth, gender and HIV/AIDS, emphasizes sexual and reproductive health, the balance of population dynamics with resources, and the mainstreaming of these concerns into sectoral plans and programmes. The policy is consistent with the three critical areas in the Common Country Assessment and the Development Assistance Framework, namely 1) poverty, 2) governance and human rights, and 3) HIV/AIDS.

Malawi views its population and fertility levels as too high and its under-5 and maternal mortality rates as unacceptable. With a view towards addressing these issues, the Government provides direct support to improving access to modern contraceptive methods. With international assistance, it introduced a national contraceptive management system in 1998.

Malawi, with 64 per cent of its households living in poverty and a drop of five years in its life expectancy level since 1985, is among the world's least-developed countries. It has subscribed to the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative on debt relief. With a median age of 18 and Malawi women under 20 accounting for 68 per cent of all first pregnancies, the health sector elements of the new Poverty Reduction Plan will give attention to making sexual and reproductive health services available nationwide as an integral part of the essential health-care package. The plan's educational sector component places emphasis on a life-skills curriculum that includes components on sexual health and HIV/AIDS prevention.

Statistics

POPULATION

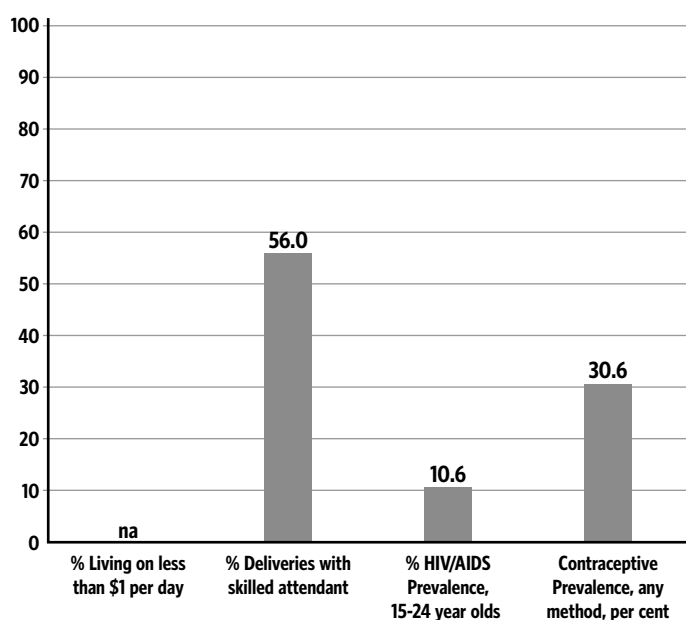
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	5,889.5
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	5,938.7
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.4
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	47.2
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	22.2
Urban Population, Per Cent	15.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	2,626.0
Women 15-49, Per Cent	44.2
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.75
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	26.1
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 30.6
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 580
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 410
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 750
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 139.8
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 224
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 223
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 224
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 40.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 40.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 40.7
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.8

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	46.89	56.84	70.07

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	615
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	1.7
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 57
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 56
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	50.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	26
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	53
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 158
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 158
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	49
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	24
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	6
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.1
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	152.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	23.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	18.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 11.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 17.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 5.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 7.6

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	83.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	87.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	79.3
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	9.3

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	1,053.8
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	42.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 17.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 12.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 29.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 523.1

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	4.5	Urban, Per Cent	27.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	25.3
Rural	6.7	Rural, Per Cent	34.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	27.2
No Education/Primary	7.3	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	56.1	Poorest, Per Cent	3.9
Highest Level of Education	3.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	19.7	Richest, Per Cent	17.2
Provincial Low	6.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	29.7	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	6.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	35.7	Urban, Per Cent	12.8
Poorest	7.2	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	27.3
Richest	6.1	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	29.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	82.5	Urban, Per Cent	81.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	17.4
Rural	116.7	Rural, Per Cent	51.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	27.9
No Education/Primary	116.6	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	45.0	Poorest, Per Cent	34.1
Highest Level of Education	65.4	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	87.7	Richest, Per Cent	17.4
Provincial Low	97.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	52.2	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	129.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	62.2	Urban, Per Cent	1.4
Poorest	141.2	Poorest, Per Cent	44.6	Rural, Per Cent	6.5
Richest	106.1	Richest, Per Cent	77.9	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	6.9
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	134.0	Urban, Per Cent	38.2	Provincial Low, Per Cent	3.4
Rural	180.0	Rural, Per Cent	24.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	6.7
Poorest	143.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	21.7	Richest, Per Cent	4.0
Richest	131.0			Poorest, Per Cent	12.4

Mali



Overview

Mali is characterized by high fertility rates and maternal and infant mortality rates, low modern contraceptive prevalence, a high rate of adolescent pregnancy, a high level of female genital cutting, conditions that increase the risk of the spread of HIV/AIDS, and a recent increase in the incidence of poverty.

The country is looking to its involvement in the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, its Poverty Reduction Strategic Framework, and its recently updated National Population Policy to help it accelerate and broaden its population and development programmes and activities. The improved socio-demographic data flowing from the analysis of the 1998 Population Census has helped lead to an upgrading of the management framework related to population and development policies and programmes.

The national policy environment has also advanced through the formulation of an Action Plan for Women's Promotion and Gender Equality and Equity. Other encouraging developments include the setting up and strengthening of a National Committee for Action against Harmful Practices, the creation of a National Youth Council (and the widespread recent peer education training in adolescent reproductive health), and the growth of various supportive networks (including Parliamentarians for Population and Development, Women Ministers, and Communicators in Population and Development). The highly restrictive 1962 Family Code is being revised, and a Priority Population Investment Programme for 2003-2007 is being formulated.

Statistics

POPULATION

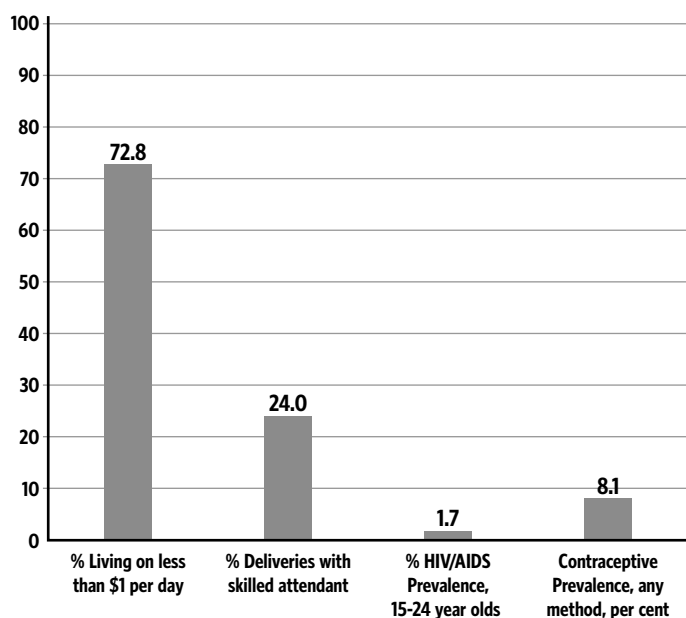
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	5,963.1
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	6,055.6
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.7
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	49.9
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	18.5
Urban Population, Per Cent	31.6
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	2,637.2
Women 15-49, Per Cent	43.5
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	7.00
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	5.7
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 8.1
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 630
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 450
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 810
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 130.3
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 236
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 232
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 240
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 50.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 51.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 49.8
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.7

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	46.04	57.05	71.36

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	797
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	4.5
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 72.8
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 65
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 24
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	58.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	64
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	84
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 63
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 44
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 19
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 10
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	194.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	28.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	18.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 1.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 2.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.8

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	82.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	90.5
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	74.5
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	12.2

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	1,379.7
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	55.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 20.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 5.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 25.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 524.8

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	5.5
Rural	7.3
No Education/Primary	7.1
Highest Level of Education	4.1
Provincial Low	4.7
Provincial High	7.4
Poorest	6.9
Richest	5.1

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	98.7
Rural	145.0
No Education/Primary	139.6
Highest Level of Education	59.6
Provincial Low	83.9
Provincial High	147.9
Poorest	151.4
Richest	93.2

Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	129.0
Rural	218.0
Poorest	198.0
Richest	122.0

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	29.9
Rural, Per Cent	49.4
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	46.0
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	14.6
Provincial Low, Per Cent	30.7
Provincial High, Per Cent	51.1
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	85.6
Rural, Per Cent	28.5
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	36.9
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	94.1
Provincial Low, Per Cent	20.1
Provincial High, Per Cent	95.1
Poorest, Per Cent	11.1
Richest, Per Cent	80.6

Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	14.7
Rural, Per Cent	2.8
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	4.0

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	25.6
Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.6
Provincial High, Per Cent	19.2
Poorest, Per Cent	0.5
Richest, Per Cent	15.3

Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	31.7
Rural, Per Cent	43.0
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	41.9
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	24.5
Provincial Low, Per Cent	29.3
Provincial High, Per Cent	44.0
Poorest, Per Cent	47.2
Richest, Per Cent	28.2

Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	12.1
Rural, Per Cent	18.1
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	17.6
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	8.8
Provincial Low, Per Cent	9.8
Provincial High, Per Cent	19.2
Richest, Per Cent	8.5
Poorest, Per Cent	21.3

Mauritania

Overview

The recent review of Mauritania's ongoing National Reproductive Health Programme has updated the country's 1995 Population Policy Declaration and is buttressing its Poverty Reduction Strategic Programme. Mauritania is eligible for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, which offers the prospect of increased access to essential social services, including health and education. With at least 29 per cent of its population living on less than a dollar a day, unmet need for family planning estimated at over 30 per cent, generally poor health indicators, female genital cutting (FGC) affecting more than 70 per cent of women, and a weak health infrastructure, Mauritania faces many daunting development and population challenges.

Increasingly, Mauritania is facing these challenges. The country is benefiting from South-South cooperation, particularly with Tunisia. A strategy to institutionalize Population and Family Life Education in schools is ready for implementation. A Woman's Legal Status Framework and a Personal Status Code have been adopted and are receiving continuous support from an Inter-Ministerial Gender Group. Additionally, Mauritania (with the assistance of its development partners) is beginning to implement the Minimum Reproductive Health Activities Package in health services according to norms and incorporating adolescent reproductive health needs.

A national strategic framework for fighting HIV/AIDS was recently adopted. These and other measures are improving the sociocultural environment for implementing the Population Policy Declaration and fostering positive attitudes towards family planning, the fight against HIV/AIDS and FGC, and efforts to keep teenage girls in school.

Statistics

POPULATION

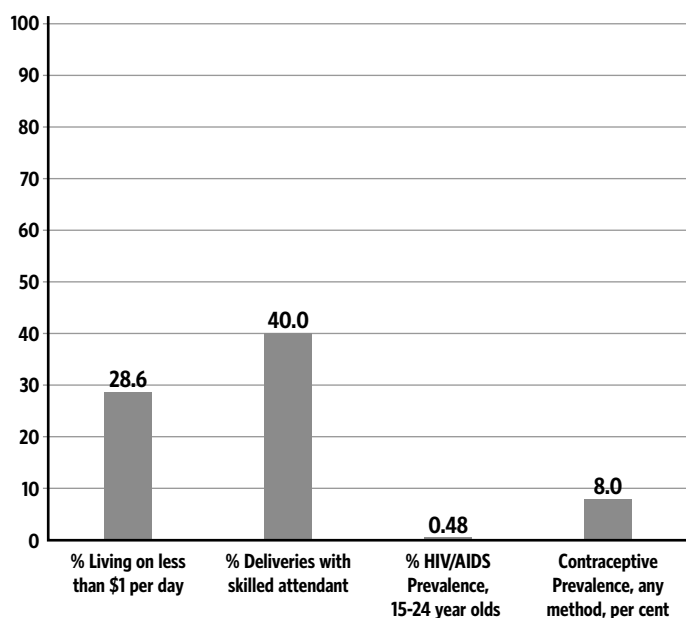
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	1,403.6
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	1,426.0
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	3.2
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	43.5
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	15.4
Urban Population, Per Cent	60.3
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	656.8
Women 15-49, Per Cent	46.1
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.00
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	5.1
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 8.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 870
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 360
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 1,700
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 105.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 156
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 150
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 163
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 50.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 52.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 48.9
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.6

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	10.85	13.17	16.45

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,677
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.2
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 28.6
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 37
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 40
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	37.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	49
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	70
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 82
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 87
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 21
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 15
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	44
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	33
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	7
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	3

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	147.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	29.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	23.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.5

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	76.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	87.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	66.0
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	3.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	334.8
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	54.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 22.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 8.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 31.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 114.1

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	4.3	Urban, Per Cent	14.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.9
Rural	5.0	Rural, Per Cent	17.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	13.1
No Education/Primary	5.3	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	23.3	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	3.5	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	5.3	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	4.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	10.4	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	5.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	18.1	Urban, Per Cent	26.7
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	35.9
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	38.8
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	71.0	Urban, Per Cent	88.2	Provincial Low, Per Cent	21.4
Rural	76.0	Rural, Per Cent	33.3	Provincial High, Per Cent	37.1
No Education/Primary	80.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	41.8	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	62.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	93.1	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	75.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	23.0	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	87.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	92.1	Urban, Per Cent	7.1
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	11.9
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	12.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	78.0	Urban, Per Cent	11.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	5.5
Rural	88.0	Rural, Per Cent	0.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	13.0
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	2.4	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

Overview

Family planning and prenatal services are widely accessible in Mauritius through an extensive network of hospitals, health care centres and community health centres. The Family Planning Association of Mauritius, created in 1994, has successfully implemented programmes addressing reproductive health, women's empowerment, and gender equality. These services have contributed to a decline in the country's total fertility rate and the relatively low population growth rate. However, some challenges remain.

The Government sees a need to increase the accessibility of high-quality reproductive health services among adolescents and other underserved populations, and to address the unmet reproductive health needs of married women.

In 2001, responding to the increasing number of complications associated with unsafe abortions, the Government announced the creation of a task force to investigate abortion-related issues. In addition, the National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan outlines activities to promote prevention and to increase access to anti-retroviral drugs. In its response to a 2001 United Nations inquiry, the Government indicated that it continues to view its maternal and under-5 mortality levels as unacceptably high. Moreover, it stated that the adolescent fertility level, the ageing of its population, and the size of its working population are areas of major concern.

POPULATION

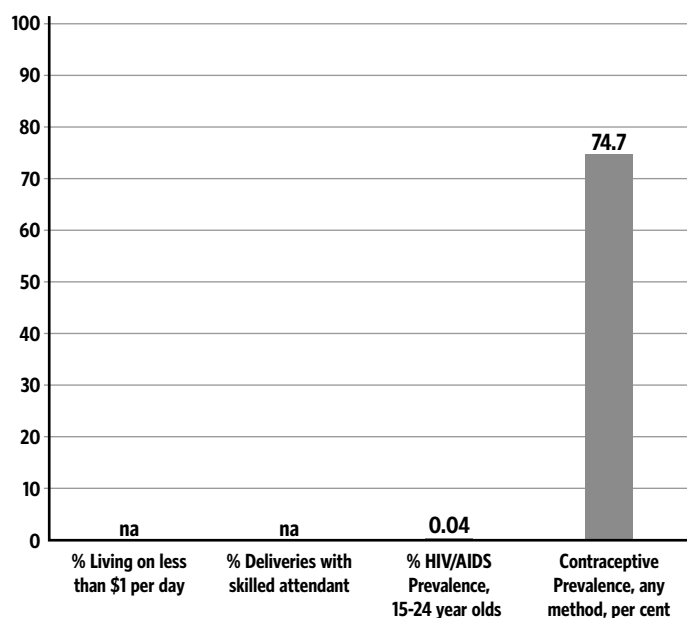
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	587.4
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	592.8
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	0.8
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	17.1
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.7
Urban Population, Per Cent	41.9
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.04
Women 15-49, Thousands	329.0
Women 15-49, Per Cent	55.5
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.00
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	48.9
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 74.7
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 45
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 30
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 60
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 18.5
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 17
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 15
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 21
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 70.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 74.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 66.9
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	9.6

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	9.45	9.33	9.58

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	10,017
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	8.0
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	C
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 100
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	71.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	12
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	19
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 109
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 108
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 108
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 106
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	10
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	3
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	15
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	4

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	17.9
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	34.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	28.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	23.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.1

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	63.5
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	84.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	42.2
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	19.7
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	5.7

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	8.2
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	2.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	43.8
Urban	2.2	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	2.3	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	2.6	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	2.3	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	47.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	50.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	57.4	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

Mozambique

Overview

Mozambique, which has one of the highest maternal mortality ratios in the world, had a Human Development Index ranking of 170 in 2002. The HIV/AIDS pandemic is considered the most devastating threat to the nation's future development, with the potential to wipe out all past and current gains. In 2000, the Government prioritized poverty reduction as an overall objective for its 2001-2005 development programme.

Various elements of the National Population Policy (1999) were integrated into the poverty reduction action plan, consistent with the overarching programme goal: "to contribute to the reduction of poverty and the improvement of the quality of life of each individual, addressing sexual health and reproductive health and rights, the HIV/AIDS epidemic, gender equality and the harmonization of population trends with prospects for sustainable development".

A national maternal mortality reduction strategy was approved in 2000 and a National Directorate for Women and Gender Issues established in the newly created Ministry of Women and Coordination of Social Action. With assistance from United Nations organizations, a national multisectoral AIDS Strategic Plan for 2001-2003 was approved by the Council of Ministers.

With a very young population and nearly half of all new HIV infections among the 15-24 age group, the Government, many international development partners, and a number of national non-governmental organizations are focusing increased attention and resources on meeting the needs (including the reproductive health service needs) of adolescents and young adults.

Statistics

POPULATION

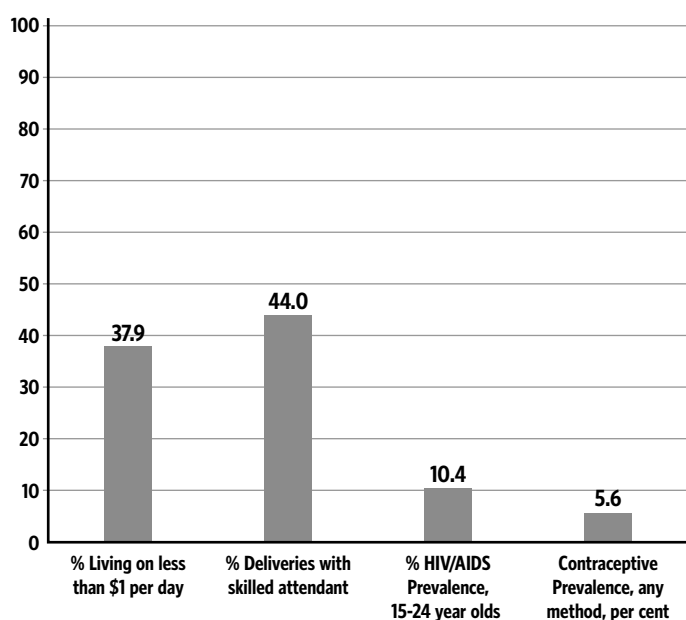
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	9,392.5
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	9,594.0
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	44.7
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	22.4
Urban Population, Per Cent	34.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	4,356.5
Women 15-49, Per Cent	45.4
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.30
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	5.1
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 5.6
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 980
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 380
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 2,000
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 136.7
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 224
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 212
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 236
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 40.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 41.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 39.4
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.2

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	77.64	98.45	116.64

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	854
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	1.6
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 37.9
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 60
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 44
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	43.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	40
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	71
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 73
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 98
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 17
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 11
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	28
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	24
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	36
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	16
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	8
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	2

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	129.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	22.7
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	17.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 10.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 18.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 4.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 7.8

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	87.5
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	91.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	84.0
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	30.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	1,438.0
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	34.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 16.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 5.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 22.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 693.2

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	5.1
Rural	5.8
No Education/Primary	5.8
Highest Level of Education	3.7
Provincial Low	4.0
Provincial High	7.6
Poorest	5.2
Richest	4.4

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	101.0
Rural	160.0
No Education/Primary	156.0
Highest Level of Education	73.0
Provincial Low	49.0
Provincial High	216.0
Poorest	187.7
Richest	94.7

Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	175.0
Rural	173.0
Poorest	191.0
Richest	126.0

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	30.6
Rural, Per Cent	43.6
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	50.1
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	11.4
Provincial Low, Per Cent	23.4
Provincial High, Per Cent	53.5
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	81.4
Rural, Per Cent	33.9
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	28.1
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	93.3
Provincial Low, Per Cent	25.5
Provincial High, Per Cent	86.5
Poorest, Per Cent	18.1
Richest, Per Cent	82.1

Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	16.6
Rural, Per Cent	2.3
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	2.5

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	27.1
Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.7
Provincial High, Per Cent	28.5
Poorest, Per Cent	0.9
Richest, Per Cent	16.9

Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	20.0
Rural, Per Cent	28.2
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	30.4
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	17.3
Provincial Low, Per Cent	5.7
Provincial High, Per Cent	49.8
Poorest, Per Cent	36.9
Richest, Per Cent	14.3

Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	7.3
Rural, Per Cent	9.7
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	11.0
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	1.2
Provincial Low, Per Cent	1.5
Provincial High, Per Cent	16.7
Richest, Per Cent	4.5
Poorest, Per Cent	15.3

Namibia



Overview

The mid-1990s saw the adoption of Namibia's National Population Policy for Sustainable Human Development, the establishment of the Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Unit of the Ministry of Health and Social Services, and the approval of the Family Planning Policy. The Government began implementing a decentralization policy in 1998 and has been promoting a primary health care approach within the context of that decentralization.

A National Plan of Action for Population Policy Implementation was finalized in 2001. The plan, which integrates issues related to population, gender and youth, is incorporated into the Second National Development Plan. The year 2001 also saw the completion of the Namibia Population and Housing Census. In 2002, the Ministry of Health and Social Services finalized the Reproductive Health Policy.

Namibia has registered marked successes in recent years in terms of gender equality, equity and women's empowerment as a result of actions such as the adoption of the National Gender Policy, the Married Person's Equality Act, and the Combating of Rape Act. HIV/AIDS clearly constitutes the most serious reproductive health challenge. The scale of the pandemic also has enormous implications for development, particularly for the future of adolescents and youth, many of whom are already infected or are at extreme risk of infection and premature death.

Statistics

POPULATION

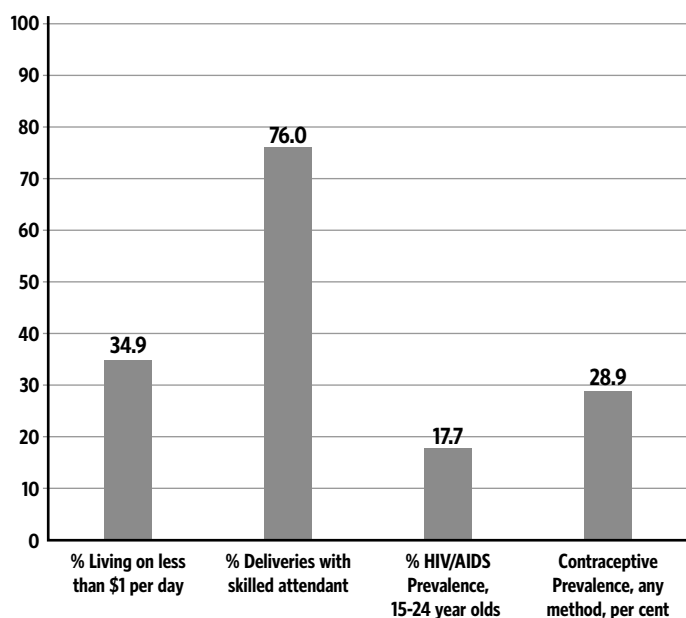
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	900.5
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	918.1
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	37.6
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	17.6
Urban Population, Per Cent	31.9
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	420.2
Women 15-49, Per Cent	45.8
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.30
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	26.0
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 28.9
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 370
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 250
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 490
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 78.5
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 121
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 118
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 123
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 45.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 45.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 44.9
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.7

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	7.28	8.45	10.71

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	6,431
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	3.9
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	B
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 34.9
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 77
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 76
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	54.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	17
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	19
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 114
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 112
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 56
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 63
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	27
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	26
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	28
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	8
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	9
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	2

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.9
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	80.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 19.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 29.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 8.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 13.3

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	55.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	63.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	49.2
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	20.4

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	171.3
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	42.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 14.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 6.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 21.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 36.0

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	4.0	Urban, Per Cent	24.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	7.3
Rural	6.3	Rural, Per Cent	20.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	51.5
No Education/Primary	6.6	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	20.5	Poorest, Per Cent	5.4
Highest Level of Education	4.1	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	20.3	Richest, Per Cent	56.9
Provincial Low	4.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	12.0	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	6.7	Provincial High, Per Cent	35.3	Urban, Per Cent	17.8
Poorest	6.9	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	29.8
Richest	3.6	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	30.5
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	63.1	Urban, Per Cent	89.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	18.4
Rural	60.7	Rural, Per Cent	85.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	31.1
No Education/Primary	57.9	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	69.5	Poorest, Per Cent	35.7
Highest Level of Education	57.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	93.1	Richest, Per Cent	12.6
Provincial Low	56.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	76.4	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	83.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	94.3	Urban, Per Cent	2.8
Poorest	63.6	Poorest, Per Cent	50.9	Rural, Per Cent	7.0
Richest	57.3	Richest, Per Cent	91.2	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	7.2
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	110.0	Urban, Per Cent	46.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	3.1
Rural	108.0	Rural, Per Cent	13.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	8.7
Poorest	105.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	14.2	Richest, Per Cent	0.8
Richest	99.0			Poorest, Per Cent	8.9

Niger



Overview

Despite renewed political stability, Niger continues to suffer from economic crisis, ranking 172 out of 173 countries on the United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Index in 2002. With a total fertility rate that is among the highest in the world, population growth has overwhelmed the country's already poor human and natural resource base, resulting in an increase in the number of households lacking food security. In response to a recent UN inquiry, the Government indicated that it viewed its life expectancy and under-5 and maternal mortality rates as unacceptable and its population growth and fertility levels as too high. More than one third of adolescent girls have had a child before age 17. Although HIV seroprevalence in the overall population is estimated to be relatively low, the absence of reliable data as well as elevated rates of infection in certain subgroups make AIDS a major concern.

Drawing on lessons learned both from previous country programmes (supported by UNFPA and other donors) and the National Population Policy adopted in 1992, the Government, in close collaboration with governmental and non-governmental organizations, donors, and UN agencies, has proposed a five-year comprehensive population programme. The programme, which was developed within the context of the national Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), will work towards achieving the Government's long-term objectives, which include macroeconomic and financial stability and better access to high-quality social services. The PRSP process, a multi-stakeholder dialogue, made recommendations regarding actions for gender equity that led to the Government's decision to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and to the adoption of a law establishing a minimum quota of women in elected government positions.

The proposed programme calls for capacity building in the areas of data collection and analysis with a view towards obtaining updated, reliable statistics to guide policy development. National-level activities will focus on such areas as contraceptive supply and mass communication, while local-level activities will include advocacy and reproductive health initiatives, including ones promoting safe motherhood. Radio stations have been established to support advocacy and information efforts.

Statistics

POPULATION

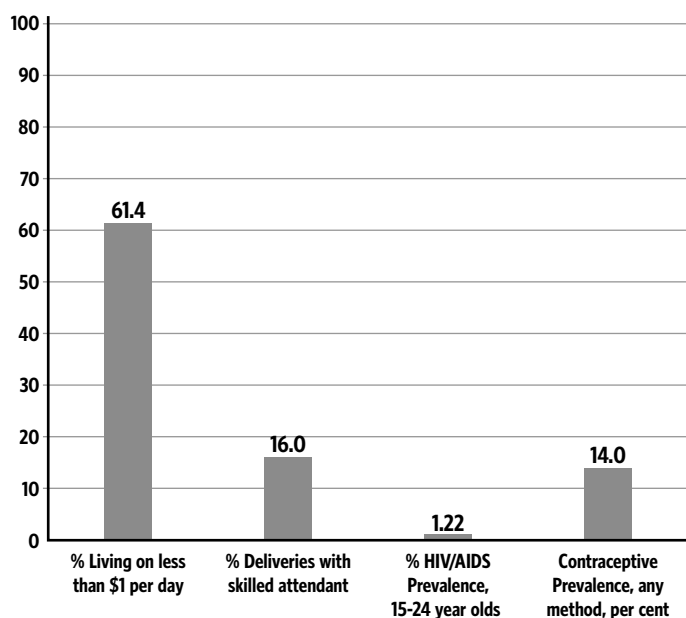
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	5,871.4
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	5,769.4
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	3.5
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	55.4
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	20.7
Urban Population, Per Cent	21.6
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	2,478.6
Women 15-49, Per Cent	43.0
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	8.00
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	4.3
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 14.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 920
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 710
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 1,100
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 136.1
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 210
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 213
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 207
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 44.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 44.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 43.9
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	3.2

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	40.21	49.46	61.87

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	746
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	0.1
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 61.4
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 59
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 16
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	47.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	76
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	92
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 26
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 39
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 8
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 5
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	40
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	40
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	40
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	20
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	14
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	3

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.4
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	233.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	23.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	16.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 1.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 1.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.1

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	82.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	93.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	71.7
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	1.2

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	1,618.1
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	70.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 14.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 2.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 16.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 317.8

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.1
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	25.7
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	0.8
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	18.1
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	30.0
Poorest	8.4	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	41.1
Richest	5.7	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	39.4
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	79.0	Urban, Per Cent	64.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	23.8
Rural	144.0	Rural, Per Cent	9.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	48.5
No Education/Primary	142.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	12.0	Poorest, Per Cent	52.2
Highest Level of Education	78.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	75.4	Richest, Per Cent	36.9
Provincial Low	67.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	3.7	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	159.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	77.7	Urban, Per Cent	7.4
Poorest	131.1	Poorest, Per Cent	4.2	Rural, Per Cent	15.4
Richest	85.8	Richest, Per Cent	62.8	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	14.7
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	18.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	4.4
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	2.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	21.2
Poorest	260.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	2.5	Richest, Per Cent	11.2
Richest	148.0			Poorest, Per Cent	22.5

Nigeria



Overview

Nigeria's National Population Policy (NPP) has been revised to take into account the objectives of the International Conference on Population and Development. However, progress has been hampered in recent years by severe budgetary constraints coupled with the still-limited capacity of the National and 36 State Planning Commissions to integrate population factors into development plans and to translate the NPP into a multisectoral programme framework that can be implemented.

Economic growth has not kept pace with rapid population growth, and as a consequence the proportion of the population living below the poverty line has increased from 46.3 per cent to 65.6 per cent. Adolescent sexual and reproductive health status is poor, due to such factors as early sexual initiation, a high level of unsafe sexual practices, low utilization of modern family planning methods, and lack of access to credible sources of information and services. Women continue to be disadvantaged in employment, access to credit, education, land ownership and participation in government. Their status is also undermined by gender violence, female genital cutting, poor nutrition for girls, and approximately 20,000 new cases of vesico-vaginal fistula recorded annually.

On the positive side, the contraceptive prevalence rate, while still low, has tripled since 1990, and a national reproductive health policy has been adopted and implementation is well underway. Moreover, population policy data has improved since the 1999 Nigeria Demographic and Health Surveys (NDHS). The sentinel baseline surveys have been disseminated, and monographs on gender, children, adolescents and youth have been published by the National Population Commission. Another NDHS is planned for early 2003. The Government has recently committed itself to conducting a major population and housing census in 2004.

Statistics

POPULATION

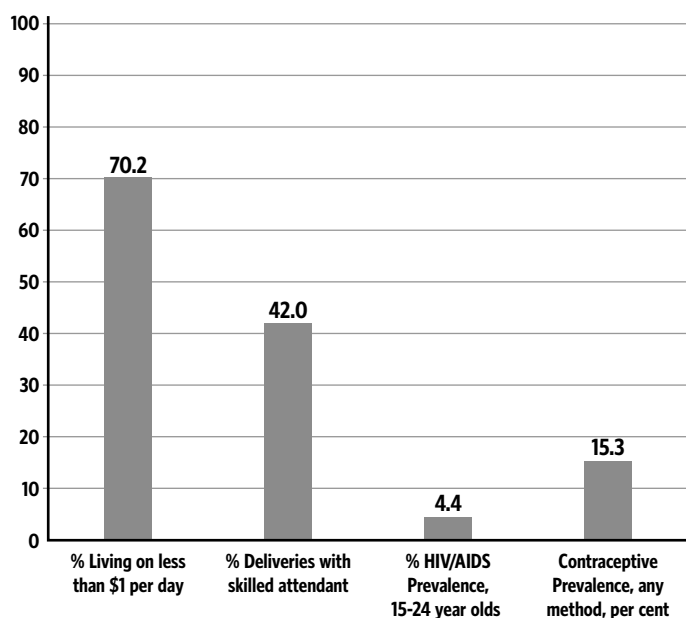
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	60,550.5
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	59,496.3
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.7
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	41.7
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	14.1
Urban Population, Per Cent	45.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.04
Women 15-49, Thousands	27,206.5
Women 15-49, Per Cent	45.7
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.92
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	8.6
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 15.3
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 1,100
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 460
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 2,200
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 88.1
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 130
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 130
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 130
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 51.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 51.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 51.0
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.8

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	490.27	600.18	742.87

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	896
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	3.8
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 70.2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 57
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 42
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	45.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	28
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	44
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	29
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	25
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	46
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	26
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	12
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	5

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	103.7
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	18.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 4.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 7.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 2.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 3.6

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	67.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	87.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	48.8
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	3.3

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	13,749.1
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	53.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 12.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 4.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 17.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 3,030.7

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	28.0
Urban	4.5	Urban, Per Cent	12.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.2
Rural	5.4	Rural, Per Cent	26.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	15.5
No Education/Primary	6.1	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	57.7	Poorest, Per Cent	0.5
Highest Level of Education	2.4	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	5.0	Richest, Per Cent	11.6
Provincial Low	4.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	7.9	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	6.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	54.7	Urban, Per Cent	26.7
Poorest	6.6	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	27.5
Richest	4.7	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	36.3
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	25.5
Urban	59.3	Urban, Per Cent	57.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	18.3
Rural	75.0	Rural, Per Cent	35.3	Provincial High, Per Cent	45.2
No Education/Primary	76.9	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	14.9	Poorest, Per Cent	40.2
Highest Level of Education	40.5	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	88.1	Richest, Per Cent	22.2
Provincial Low	50.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	8.1	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	82.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	73.2	Urban, Per Cent	8.7
Poorest	102.2	Poorest, Per Cent	12.2	Rural, Per Cent	11.5
Richest	68.6	Richest, Per Cent	70.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	17.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	9.3
Urban	75.0	Urban, Per Cent	15.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	5.0
Rural	126.0	Rural, Per Cent	5.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	24.3
Poorest	194.0	Rural, Per Cent	5.6	Richest, Per Cent	4.9
Richest	66.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	3.1	Poorest, Per Cent	16.4

Overview

The ethnic strife that culminated in the genocide of 1994 destroyed infrastructure, caused profound psychological trauma, and led to high population mobility. The residual effects of civil war are apparent in the country's poor health and socio-demographic indicators. Under-5 and maternal mortality rates are soaring, average life expectancy has fallen, and relatively widespread awareness of family planning has not yet translated into practice. One third of all households are now headed by widows or orphans. In addition, the Government has expressed concern regarding the population's growth rate and inadequate spatial distribution.

Government interventions continue to be impeded by the absence of current, reliable and sex-disaggregated data. The General Population and Housing Census, conducted in August 2002, is being used to establish a reliable database for national development planning and population policy implementation. Rwanda plans to focus much of its effort on the provision of training in monitoring and evaluation, as well as on capacity building around emergency preparedness.

Under its projected Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, Rwanda would qualify for debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. The Government is implementing a decentralization programme aimed at improving local and regional governance. The trend towards a decentralized approach to reproductive health is evidenced by a recent initiative of the national International Planned Parenthood Federation affiliate in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. The project, which targets two frontier towns, provides reproductive health and HIV/AIDS prevention services to commercial sex workers.

It is estimated that over 9 per cent of Rwandans aged 15-49 are HIV-positive. In May 2001, Rwanda's First Lady convened a Summit of First Ladies of sub-Saharan Africa on Children and HIV/AIDS Prevention. Discussion focused on the prevention of mother-to-child transmission and the protection of children both during and following conflict. In addition, the Ministry of Youth, Sports, and Culture has established a number of youth centres intended to meet adolescent reproductive health needs through outreach and service delivery.

Statistics

POPULATION

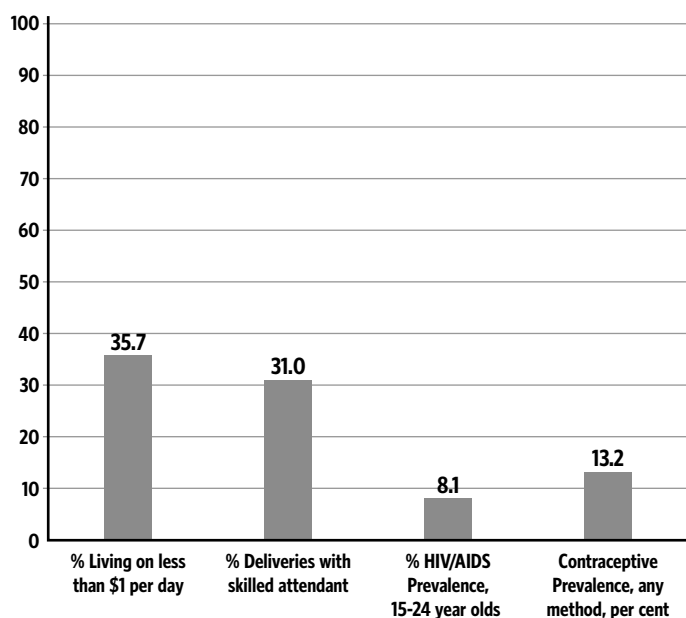
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	4,035.2
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	4,113.0
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	8.5
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	42.4
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	21.7
Urban Population, Per Cent	6.4
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.02
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,891.3
Women 15-49, Per Cent	46.0
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.20
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	4.3
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 13.2
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 2,300
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 980
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 4,200
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 121.9
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 196
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 186
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 206
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 39.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 40.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 38.7
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.3

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	36.93	43.26	52.38

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	943
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.6
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 35.7
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 41
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 31
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	62.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	26
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	40
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 121
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 124
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 12
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 12
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	30
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	29
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	43
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	19
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	7
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	22.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	59.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	21.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 9.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 13.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 3.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 5.9

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	88.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	88.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	87.4
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	25.7

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	766.2
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	42.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 24.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 11.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 35.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 270.9

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	5.2	Urban, Per Cent	6.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	1.8
Rural	5.9	Rural, Per Cent	6.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	13.5
No Education/Primary	6.1	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	11.8	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	4.9	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	3.8	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	4.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.5	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	6.7	Provincial High, Per Cent	12.6	Urban, Per Cent	15.2
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	25.9
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	28.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	77.9	Urban, Per Cent	68.2	Provincial Low, Per Cent	13.7
Rural	123.5	Rural, Per Cent	24.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	31.5
No Education/Primary	139.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	17.4	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	59.5	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	73.1	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	79.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	15.9	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	142.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	74.5	Urban, Per Cent	2.1
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	5.8
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	6.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	59.0	Urban, Per Cent	14.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	3.1
Rural	50.0	Rural, Per Cent	2.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	8.3
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	1.6	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

Sao Tome and Principe

Overview

Since gaining independence in 1975, Sao Tome and Principe has enjoyed strong education and health indicators in comparison to other countries in sub-Saharan Africa. However, the economy — which relies on the production and export of cocoa — has deteriorated drastically, carrying grave consequences for health and development. Although it became eligible for the HIPC Initiative in 2000, quality of life has declined, and the country is now burdened by a high debt per capita.

Nonetheless, as a result of progress in the areas of child-spacing and early childbearing, the total fertility rate is believed to have started to decline during the last two decades. Increased usage of reproductive health services is the result of educational and sensitization initiatives carried out by the Government and NGOs, even though they have not been coordinated into a systematic national strategy. Existing initiatives include the integration of population and family life education into the curricula of all primary and secondary schools and teacher-training institutions and the peer-education activities for youth and adolescents.

The Government will be focusing on promoting social mobilization as a way to continue to galvanize behaviour change relating to reproductive health, as well as on increasing access by integrating reproductive health services into all existing primary health care facilities. In addition, the establishment of norms, guidelines and systems of referral as a way to standardize reproductive health services is a priority within the health reform process.

There is an absence of reliable data regarding the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and a lack of a national strategic plan designed to target the pandemic. A recent UN inquiry indicated that the Government regards the HIV pandemic as a major area of concern. Aside from several fragmented prevention efforts, including the distribution of condoms to adolescents, no comprehensive countrywide initiative exists.

Although there has been gradual change over 25 years in the treatment of population issues, the Government has never adopted an explicit population policy. While some progress has been made, both the lack of trained nationals in data collection and analysis and insufficient awareness of the interrelationships between population, gender and development remain significant challenges.

Statistics

POPULATION

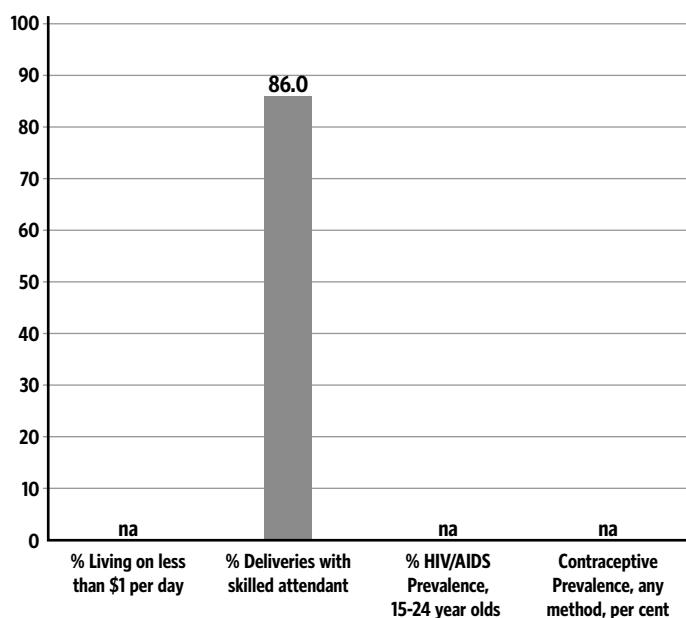
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	84.0
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	86.4
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.8
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	na
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	na
Urban Population, Per Cent	46.7
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	na
Women 15-49, Thousands	na
Women 15-49, Per Cent	na
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ na
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ na
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ na
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	na

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	na	na	na

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	2.9
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 86
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	26
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	13
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	5
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	23.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	17.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	59.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	79.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	39.3
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	na
Rural	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	82.2
Rural, Per Cent	76.1
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	61.9
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	91.3
Provincial Low, Per Cent	63.0
Provincial High, Per Cent	93.6
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	28.5
Rural, Per Cent	26.2
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	22.4

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	29.7
Provincial Low, Per Cent	21.5
Provincial High, Per Cent	51.1
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	13.4
Rural, Per Cent	12.5
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	15.2
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	9.5
Provincial Low, Per Cent	3.6
Provincial High, Per Cent	15.9
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	2.2
Rural, Per Cent	1.7
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	1.9
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	1.5
Provincial Low, Per Cent	1.2
Provincial High, Per Cent	2.7
Richest, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na

Senegal

Overview

In 1988, Senegal became the first country in the Sahel region to adopt an official population policy. Two years later the Government established the National Family Planning Programme (PNPF). Under the direction of the Ministry of Health and Social Action, the PNPF has played a critical role in promoting the expansion of family planning and maternal and child health services. As stated in the revised national population policy of 2001, the Government is committed to: reducing the rates of infant and maternal mortality; lowering population growth and fertility rates; decreasing all forms of violence, discrimination, and harmful practices against girls and women; improving the socio-economic status of women and promoting their participation in public life; and achieving a more geographically balanced distribution of the population.

While efforts to improve access to quality reproductive health information and services will be national in scope, particular focus will be given to the Tambacounda and Kolda regions. In addition to having the lowest contraceptive prevalence rates and highest total fertility rates, these regions have maternal mortality ratios that are among the highest in the nation.

In response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, Senegal has both established state subsidies and negotiated significant reductions in the cost of anti-retrovirals from pharmaceutical companies. In addition, in 2000 the Government initiated a programme for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission. The Government has also demonstrated strong commitment to improving the status of women. This is apparent in the recent enactment of a law prohibiting all forms of discrimination and violence against women, including female genital cutting; in Senegal's ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); and in the increase in the number of women holding government positions as Ministers and members of the National Assembly.

The integration of population and family life education into elementary and secondary schools, including several Koranic schools, represents a critical step towards raising awareness in young people. In addition, curricula focusing on issues of gender, population and reproductive health have been introduced at two teacher-training institutions.

Statistics

POPULATION

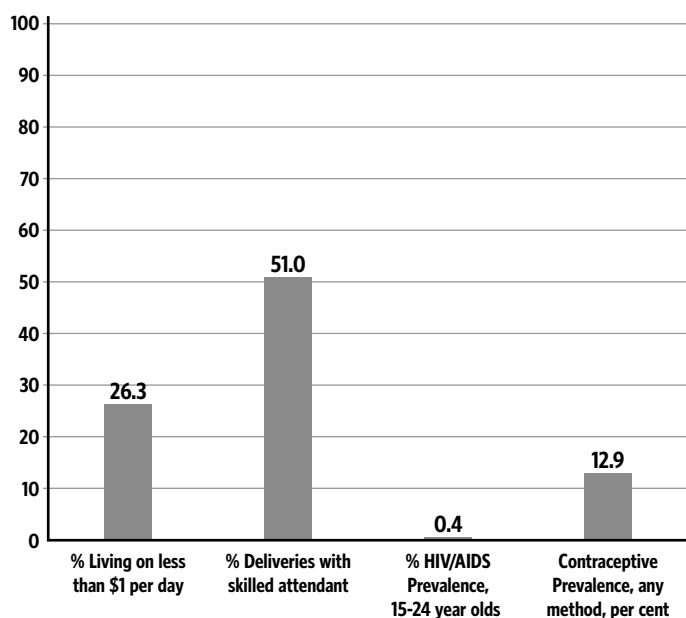
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	4,939.3
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	4,968.6
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.5
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	39.5
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	13.0
Urban Population, Per Cent	48.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	2,340.8
Women 15-49, Per Cent	47.1
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.57
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	8.1
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 12.9
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 1,200
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 840
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 1,600
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 62.4
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 105
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 102
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 107
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 52.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 54.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 50.5
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.2

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	36.64	43.69	52.92

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,510
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.6
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 26.3
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 78
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 51
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	55.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	53
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	72
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 68
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 78
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 24
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 15
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	19
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	16
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	19
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	6
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	8
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	100.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	28.5
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	20.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.2

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	75.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	87.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	63.1
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	14.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	1,165.7
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	53.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 25.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 9.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 34.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 510.0

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	3.9
Rural	6.1
No Education/Primary	5.9
Highest Level of Education	2.7
Provincial Low	3.5
Provincial High	6.4
Poorest	7.4
Richest	3.6

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	55.4
Rural	77.2
No Education/Primary	73.9
Highest Level of Education	59.3
Provincial Low	50.9
Provincial High	86.7
Poorest	84.5
Richest	44.9

Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	58.0
Rural	138.0
Poorest	189.0
Richest	36.0

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	11.6
Rural, Per Cent	29.5
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	29.8
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	5.2
Provincial Low, Per Cent	9.3
Provincial High, Per Cent	37.8
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	86.1
Rural, Per Cent	30.0
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	39.2
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	86.6
Provincial Low, Per Cent	27.7
Provincial High, Per Cent	92.2
Poorest, Per Cent	20.3
Richest, Per Cent	86.2

Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	17.5
Rural, Per Cent	3.3
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	4.4

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	27.7
Provincial Low, Per Cent	3.3
Provincial High, Per Cent	18.6
Poorest, Per Cent	1.0
Richest, Per Cent	23.6

Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na

Seychelles



Overview

An overview with policy information was not available in time for this release. Updated material will be made available on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

Statistics

POPULATION

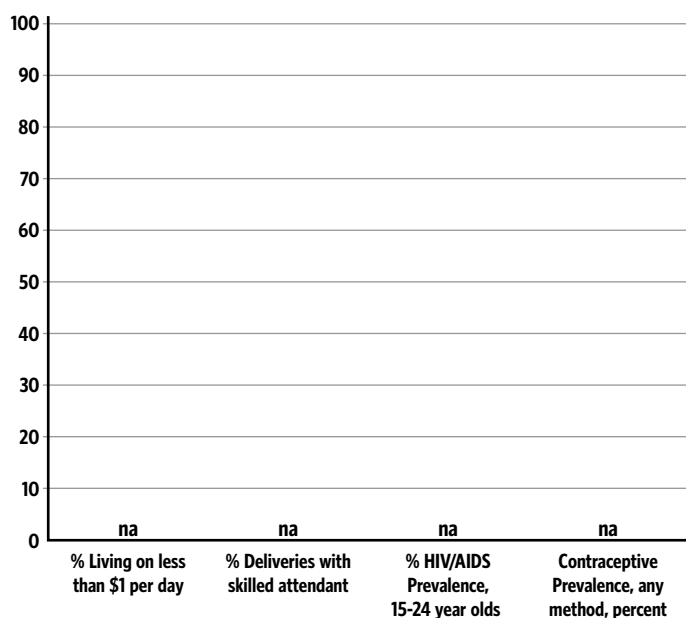
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	38.7
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	41.4
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	na
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	na
Urban Population, Per Cent	63.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	na
Women 15-49, Thousands	na
Women 15-49, Per Cent	na
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ na
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ na
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ na
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	na

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	na	na	na

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	1.2
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	0
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	26.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	23.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	74.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	83.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	64.5
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Sierra Leone

Overview

After undergoing almost a decade of civil war and political instability, the Government adopted the Abuja Ceasefire Agreement in the year 2000. The agreement has since served as a guideline for peace and security in the country. The environment of relative political stability has allowed the Government to develop programmes in sexual and reproductive health. One major challenge for national policy-making has been the difficulty of implementing a national census with a large population of internally displaced persons and constant migration. In 2003, the Government will undertake the National Population and Housing Census, which will incorporate indicators of sexual and reproductive health, socio-economics and demography. These statistics will aid the designing of population and reproductive health programmes.

In 2002 Sierra Leone was at the bottom of UNDP's Human Development Index. It also has one of the highest maternal mortality ratios of any country in the world. The latter problem is being addressed in a project that aims to reduce maternal mortality by increasing awareness of women's risks (and of the benefits of delivery assistance), improving services and data management, and carrying out advocacy activities in support of maternal health. The Government, along with UNFPA, prepared the Consolidated Appeal Programme in 2001, which addresses the sexual and reproductive health needs of women, girls, commercial sex workers (who may be as young as 12 years of age) and their clients, men, and internally displaced youth. The Government also seeks to address the needs of various population groups, including amputees, war-wounded commercial sex workers, and ex-combatants.

Adolescents and youth are being targeted through the Population and Family Life Education Programme, which incorporates issues of reproductive health, gender, poverty and HIV/AIDS into primary and secondary school curricula. Another HIV/AIDS prevention effort among young people involves the social marketing of both male and female condoms by a local industry. Important advocacy strategies for policy reform include the launching of the Network of Women Ministers and Parliamentarians and the appointment of UNFPA Goodwill Ambassadors. Ultimately, the success and sustainability of these programmes and strategies will depend on the political and military stability of the country.

Statistics

POPULATION

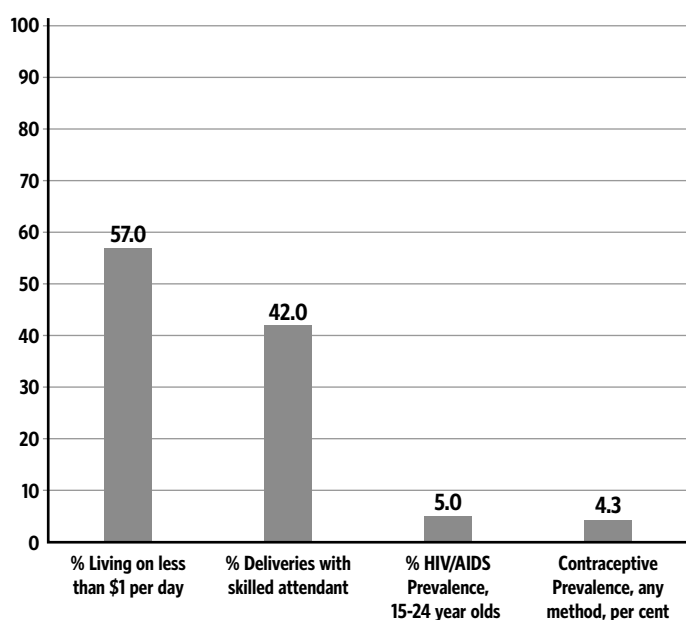
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	2,368.5
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	2,445.4
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.5
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	49.5
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	26.4
Urban Population, Per Cent	38.0
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,119.4
Women 15-49, Per Cent	45.8
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.50
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	3.9
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 4.3
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 2,100
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 900
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 3,600
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 165.4
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 254
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 242
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 266
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 37.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 38.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 36.0
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.7

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	20.05	24.18	29.83

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	490
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	7.0
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 57.0
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 28
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 42
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 63
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 68
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 26
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 22
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	30
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	25
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	34
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	16
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	10
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	2

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.1
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	211.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	27.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	18.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 4.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 10.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 3.4

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	64.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	85.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	45.0
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	8.8

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	608.3
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	59.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	18.7
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.8
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	20.2
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	22.5
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	29.0
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	28.4
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	16.9
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	60.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	20.4
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	36.7	Provincial High, Per Cent	31.9
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	37.6	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	66.4	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	21.8	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	65.6	Urban, Per Cent	5.9
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	9.7
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	9.4
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	3.4
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	14.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	3.7
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	3.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	12.9
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	4.3	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

South Africa



Overview

The Government adopted a National Population Policy in 1998 (reinforced by an extensive population report for 2000). The policy has three major objectives: to systematically integrate population factors into all development policies and plans at all levels and within all sectors; to develop and implement a comprehensive (i.e., coordinated, multisectoral and interdisciplinary) approach for the planning, implementation and management of development programmes; and to generate reliable data on demographic and related socio-economic indicators to guide policy and programme interventions.

South Africa also has a national Strategic Plan (2000-2005) for HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections. The plan focuses on facilitating and supporting behavioural change. Development efforts are being seriously hampered by the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS (estimated at about 20 per cent among the general population and 22.4 per cent among pregnant women), which is expected to cut average age life expectancy from 56.5 to 40 years by 2010.

While the Constitution guarantees equality between the sexes in all aspects of life, many administrative and cultural practices still discriminate against women. Moreover, the incidence of violence against women remains very high. An affirmative action policy to redress past inequities is gradually evolving.

Although the per capita gross national product puts South Africa into an upper-middle-income category (and contraceptive prevalence is high relative to most of sub-Saharan Africa), the majority of people are poor and there are both large rural areas and urban squatter settlements that are not yet adequately covered by social services (including reproductive health services).

With assistance from international and bilateral donors and from non-governmental organizations, the Government is working hard to strengthen the provincial population units so that population factors are integrated into sub-national development plans, particularly those targeting youth and adolescents in disadvantaged areas. To address low condom use, community-based reproductive health information and services are focusing more attention on organizations with predominantly male memberships. Supported by the provincial units, the Chief Directorate of Population and Development is being further strengthened to enhance its coordination of the overall population and development programme.

Statistics

POPULATION

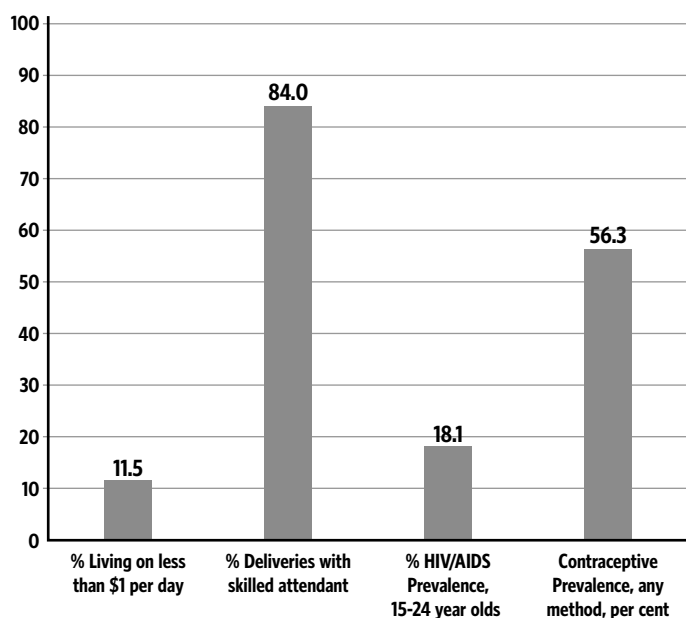
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	21,776.4
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	22,426.1
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.6
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	26.7
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	10.8
Urban Population, Per Cent	58.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	11,853.1
Women 15-49, Per Cent	52.9
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.10
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 56.3
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 340
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 110
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 930
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 58.2
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 101
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 95
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 107
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 56.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 59.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 53.9
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	6.3

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	231.11	268.04	297.04

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	9,401
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	3.1
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	B
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 11.5
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 86
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 84
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	54.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	14
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	15
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 117
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 121
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 133
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 48
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	25
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	73.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	28.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	26.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 20.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 30.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 8.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 12.8

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	53.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	60.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	47.6
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	27.9

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-173.5
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-1.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 4.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 10.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 15.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 638.0

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	2.3
Rural	3.9
No Education/Primary	4.5
Highest Level of Education	1.9
Provincial Low	2.2
Provincial High	3.9
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	32.6
Rural	52.2
No Education/Primary	58.8
Highest Level of Education	29.3
Provincial Low	8.4
Provincial High	61.2
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	56.0
Rural	99.0
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	12.5
Rural, Per Cent	20.9
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	29.2
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	4.0
Provincial Low, Per Cent	9.5
Provincial High, Per Cent	25.2
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	93.4
Rural, Per Cent	75.5
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	59.7
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	99.0
Provincial Low, Per Cent	74.6
Provincial High, Per Cent	96.1
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	66.0
Rural, Per Cent	52.7
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	33.1

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	78.1
Provincial Low, Per Cent	53.2
Provincial High, Per Cent	73.7
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na

Swaziland

Overview

Swaziland faces a number of population-related challenges. In the past decade, Swaziland has experienced a rapid increase in HIV/AIDS prevalence. Today, it is one of the five most-affected countries in the world. Nearly one half of all young people aged 20 to 24 are HIV-positive. Teenage fertility is another significant problem, with over one half of female students dropping out of high school due to pregnancy. Girls' enrolment in school has also been declining as a result of gender inequality in Swazi society. Under the dual form of government (which consists of both modern and traditional institutions), women have low status. This requires them to secure the consent of either a husband or parent in order to access family planning services, including contraception.

The Government, in collaboration with UNFPA, seeks to reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS and teenage fertility by increasing contraceptive prevalence and the number of youth-friendly reproductive health services. To this end, a UN grant was awarded to Swaziland in 2000 to develop regional capacity in adolescent reproductive health, targeting girls and boys aged 10 to 24. The Family Life Association of Swaziland (FLAS), a member of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, provides information, education and counselling services to youth and adults. FLAS has also conducted valuable sociocultural research on male attitudes toward contraception, the onset of sexual activity in teenagers, and the legal and policy barriers to family planning services.

One of Swaziland's key achievements has been the development of gender awareness materials and training for staff and policy makers in an effort to increase female enrolment in schools. The Government is also taking important steps towards the integration of population and family life education into school curricula.

Statistics

POPULATION

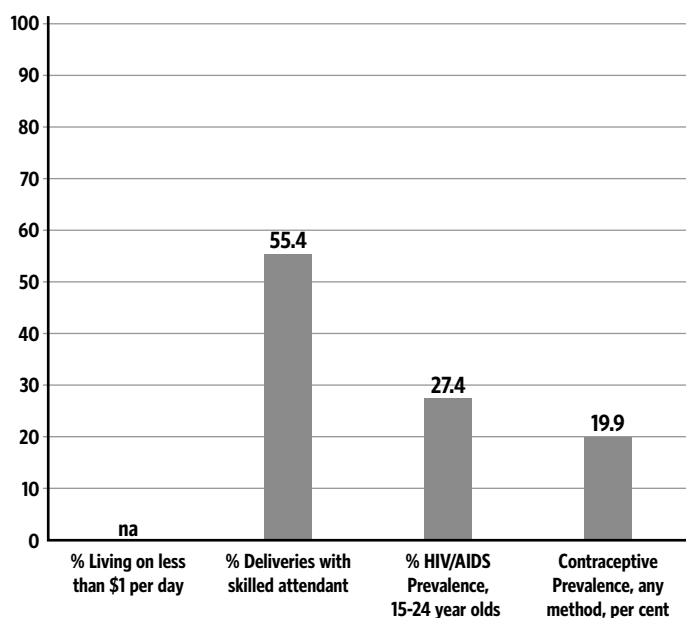
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	468.4
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	479.4
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.0
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	35.6
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	14.0
Urban Population, Per Cent	27.1
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	228.0
Women 15-49, Per Cent	47.6
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.80
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	17.2
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 19.9
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 370
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 130
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 900
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 86.9
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 171
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 50.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 52.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 49.3
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.7

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	5.49	6.54	7.99

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	4,492
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	2.6
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	B
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 55
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	19
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	21
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 121
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 128
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 56
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 55
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	81.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	29.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	26.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 31.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 47.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 12.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 18.3

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	61.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	82.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	42.8
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	8.0
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	6.3

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	25.7
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	11.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	na
Rural	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na

Tanzania, United Republic of



Overview

The United Republic of Tanzania's Population Policy (adopted in 1992) has been revised to incorporate such emerging issues as adolescent reproductive health, the environment, gender equity and equality, the empowerment of women, and HIV/AIDS. The policy is compatible with the Government's Development Vision 2025, the Zanzibar Vision 2025, the national poverty eradication strategy and the Tanzania assistance strategy. It has evolved within the framework of a human rights approach. For example, affirmative action in favour of women has been enshrined in the Constitution and several recent statutes promoting gender equality have been adopted.

A separate Zanzibar Population Policy has been developed, and a national Adolescent Health and Development policy has been drafted.

The President's Office of Planning and Privatization is charged with coordinating national population and development policies, assisted by a National Population Steering Committee (as provided for in the revised National Population Policy). Civil society institutions — including non-governmental organizations, religious organizations, universities, the media, the private sector, and training and research institutions — are envisioned as full partners in population policy and programme implementation.

The Government views the country's current fertility level as too high and has a policy to lower it that includes direct support for access to various contraceptive methods. It also views its current under-5 and maternal mortality levels as being unacceptably high.

Statistics

POPULATION

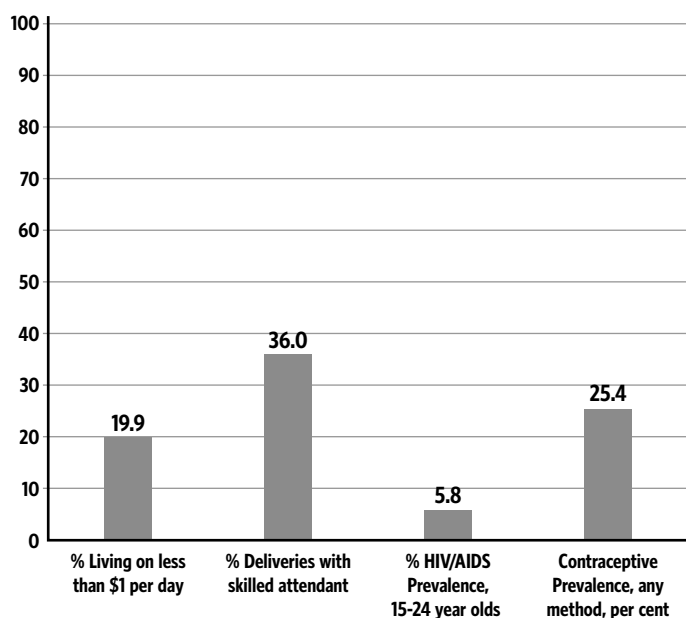
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	18,282.8
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	18,536.8
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.6
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	40.4
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	13.3
Urban Population, Per Cent	34.3
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	8,690.5
Women 15-49, Per Cent	46.9
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.48
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	16.9
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 25.4
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 1,100
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 800
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 1,300
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 81.3
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 117
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 111
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 122
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 51.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 52.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 50.0
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.2

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	135.17	164.10	201.20

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	523
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.1
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 19.9
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 54
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 36
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	16
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	33
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 63
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 63
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 6
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 5
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	29
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	30
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	44
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	17
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	5
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.7
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	91.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	20.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 6.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 9.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 2.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 4.3

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	86.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	88.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	83.8
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	22.2

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	4,176.0
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	50.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 13.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 8.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 21.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 1,162.0

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	3.2	Urban, Per Cent	23.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	10.9
Rural	6.5	Rural, Per Cent	25.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	15.7
No Education/Primary	6.5	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	32.7	Poorest, Per Cent	4.9
Highest Level of Education	4.9	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	12.3	Richest, Per Cent	28.9
Provincial Low	5.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	17.2	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	5.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	24.7	Urban, Per Cent	20.6
Poorest	7.8	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	31.3
Richest	3.9	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	87.3	Urban, Per Cent	84.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	25.8
Rural	113.0	Rural, Per Cent	36.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	29.5
No Education/Primary	117.7	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	26.8	Poorest, Per Cent	39.9
Highest Level of Education	99.9	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	81.4	Richest, Per Cent	18.2
Provincial Low	83.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	41.3	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	108.5	Provincial High, Per Cent	45.8	Urban, Per Cent	4.9
Poorest	87.3	Poorest, Per Cent	26.7	Rural, Per Cent	6.8
Richest	64.8	Richest, Per Cent	80.9	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	95.0	Urban, Per Cent	28.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	6.5
Rural	154.0	Rural, Per Cent	10.5	Provincial High, Per Cent	7.0
Poorest	151.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	6.8	Richest, Per Cent	2.8
Richest	93.0			Poorest, Per Cent	11.6



Overview

Togo's economic situation has impeded the provision of and access to basic social services and primary health care. Almost three quarters of the nation's population lives below the poverty level.

Togo's national population policy, which was first adopted in 1998, focuses primarily on education, the environment, reproductive health, gender, the empowerment of women, and the integration of national population policy goals into broader development strategies. In 1999, the Government enacted a law prohibiting female genital cutting and promoting gender equity. Responding to a recent UN inquiry, the Government indicated that it views both population growth and adolescent fertility as critical areas of concern. In addition, the Government indicated that it desires major changes with regard to spatial distribution.

One of the most pressing concerns is the rapid spread of HIV among youth, particularly girls and young women. Although the President signed a national strategic plan on HIV/AIDS prevention in October 2001, it has yet to be fully operationalized.

Recognizing that progress in the realm of population and reproductive health is inextricably linked to improving literacy in adult women, the Government is focusing much of its efforts on education and awareness raising in the areas of family planning, reproductive health, gender-based violence and the prevention of HIV/AIDS. Multimedia campaigns and peer education initiatives have been designed with the intention of not only reaching women and girls, but also targeting specific groups such as political and religious leaders, law enforcement officials, legal advisers, and health staff. In addition, family life education has been introduced into secondary schools, resulting in the training of 2,700 teachers in the areas of gender, reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS.

Togo's national population policy explicitly recognizes the need to address the inadequacy of the country's population and socio-demographic data. This will require technical assistance and capacity building in data collection, statistical analysis and gender-disaggregated population data, as well as the strengthening of a population information system to monitor progress at national and sectoral levels.

Statistics

POPULATION

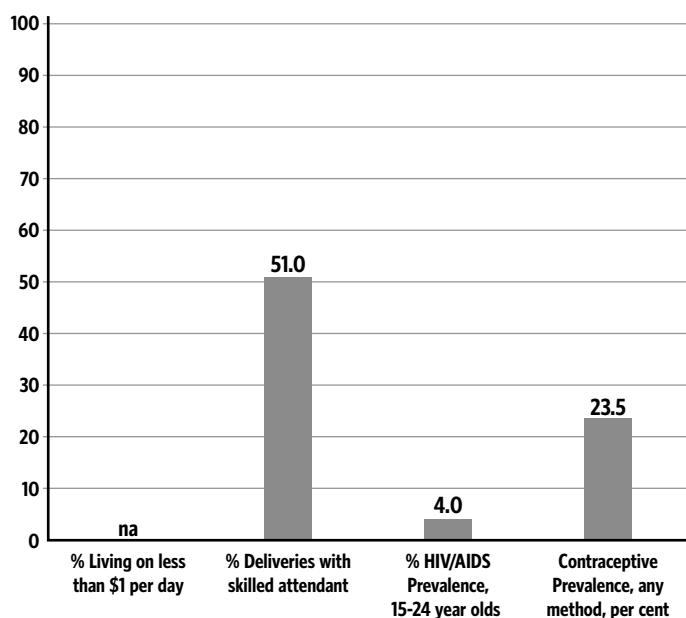
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	2,374.7
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	2,404.6
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	3.3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	40.5
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	13.9
Urban Population, Per Cent	34.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,110.6
Women 15-49, Per Cent	46.2
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.80
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	7.0
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 23.5
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 980
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 670
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 1,300
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 83.1
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 124
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 116
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 132
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 51.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 52.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 50.1
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.9

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	18.86	22.85	29.07

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,442
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	-0.7
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	B
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 54
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 51
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	63.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	28
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	57
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 109
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 139
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 50
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 22
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	26
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	25
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	22
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	7
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	12
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	2

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.4
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	93.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	20.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 4.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 7.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 2.5

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	71.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	87.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	54.6
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	4.9

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	548.5
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	52.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 21.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 10.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 32.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 215.6

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	15.3
Urban	3.3	Urban, Per Cent	11.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	4.6
Rural	6.5	Rural, Per Cent	25.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	7.6
No Education/Primary	6.5	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	37.7	Poorest, Per Cent	3.3
Highest Level of Education	2.7	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	4.0	Richest, Per Cent	12.5
Provincial Low	4.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	13.7	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	7.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	28.2	Urban, Per Cent	16.1
Poorest	7.3	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	27.9
Richest	2.9	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	30.1
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	14.2
Urban	65.3	Urban, Per Cent	89.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	20.2
Rural	85.0	Rural, Per Cent	49.7	Provincial High, Per Cent	38.8
No Education/Primary	87.4	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	48.1	Poorest, Per Cent	32.0
Highest Level of Education	54.4	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	91.1	Richest, Per Cent	12.0
Provincial Low	73.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	45.4	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	89.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	70.3	Urban, Per Cent	3.1
Poorest	84.1	Poorest, Per Cent	25.1	Rural, Per Cent	7.8
Richest	65.8	Richest, Per Cent	91.2	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	8.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	3.6
Urban	50.0	Urban, Per Cent	10.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	5.2
Rural	119.0	Rural, Per Cent	5.5	Provincial High, Per Cent	12.6
Poorest	142.0	Rural, Per Cent	5.5	Richest, Per Cent	1.9
Richest	35.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	4.3	Poorest, Per Cent	8.8

Uganda



Overview

The Uganda National Population Policy (first approved in 1995) has been updated to take into account the national priorities and strategies expressed in Uganda Vision 2025, the Poverty Eradication Action Plan and the formulation of a national reproductive health strategy in the context of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD).

Uganda's successful efforts to reduce HIV prevalence levels (with particular attention to adolescents) have been characterized by a multisectoral approach. This has involved a wide range of stakeholders, backed by open political commitment at the highest level of the Government, as well as by the active support of many multi- and bilateral donors and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. Additionally, some of the proceeds of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (sponsored by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund) are earmarked to support poverty reduction, especially in the areas of education, primary health care, HIV/AIDS prevention and infrastructure development.

The National Health Policy and the Health Sector Strategic Plan are in place, taking into account the ICPD Programme of Action; decentralization has been implemented in all district- and lower-level councils. The country has major policies and programmes aimed at greatly reducing early adolescent pregnancies and maternal mortality levels, both of which are seen as far too high.

Uganda is also implementing a National Youth Policy and a National Gender Policy. Uganda is party to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and has established mechanisms for empowering women. However, there remains a critical need to enhance women's social status. Gender violence remains high, and various risk-related sociocultural practices, while declining, persist in some regions of the country. These practices include early marriage, female genital cutting and widow inheritance.

Statistics

POPULATION

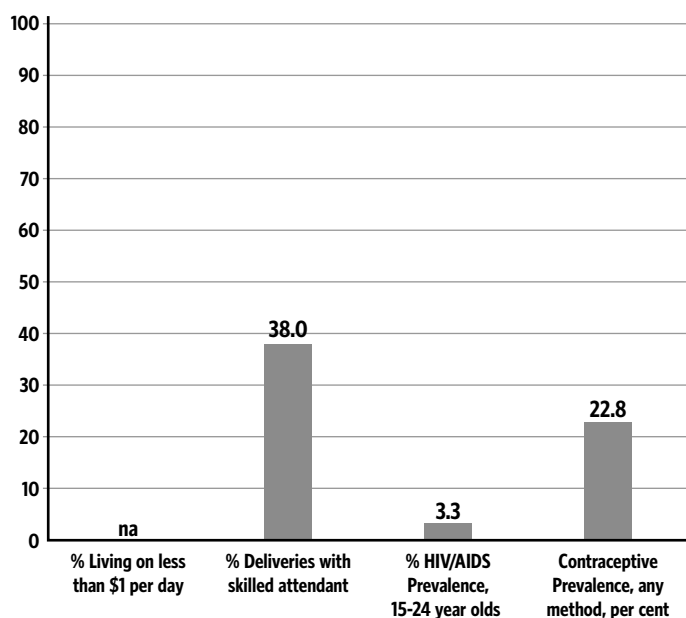
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	12,371.6
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	12,408.3
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.9
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	50.4
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	20.3
Urban Population, Per Cent	14.9
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	5,311.9
Women 15-49, Per Cent	42.8
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	7.10
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	18.2
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 22.8
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 1,100
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 900
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 1,200
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 106.5
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 159
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 151
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 167
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 41.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 42.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 41.4
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	3.7

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	92.80	114.10	142.77

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,208
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	3.5
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 50
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 38
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	54.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	23
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	43
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 136
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 146
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	27
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	24
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	38
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	15
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	5
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.1
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	211.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	23.7
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	19.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 3.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 5.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 2.4

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	87.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	91.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	82.1
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	17.8

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	3,487.7
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	70.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 20.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 13.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 34.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 1,229.0

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	4.0	Urban, Per Cent	22.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	11.2
Rural	7.4	Rural, Per Cent	33.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	31.4
No Education/Primary	7.8	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	59.0	Poorest, Per Cent	2.1
Highest Level of Education	3.9	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	16.7	Richest, Per Cent	25.8
Provincial Low	5.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	24.3	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	7.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	36.5	Urban, Per Cent	12.4
Poorest	7.5	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	23.6
Richest	5.4	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	28.6
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	54.5	Urban, Per Cent	80.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	15.2
Rural	93.7	Rural, Per Cent	34.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	19.9
No Education/Primary	106.5	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	22.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	25.0
Highest Level of Education	52.6	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	76.3	Poorest, Per Cent	31.0
Provincial Low	71.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	23.1	Richest, Per Cent	15.5
Provincial High	105.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	58.8	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Poorest	109.0	Poorest, Per Cent	22.6	Urban, Per Cent	1.8
Richest	63.2	Richest, Per Cent	70.4	Rural, Per Cent	5.2
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		No Education/Primary, Per Cent	
Urban	119.0	Urban, Per Cent	41.6	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	7.7
Rural	192.0	Rural, Per Cent	14.7	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	2.3
Poorest	222.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	9.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	4.1
Richest	171.0			Provincial High, Per Cent	6.5
				Richest, Per Cent	3.3
				Poorest, Per Cent	8.9

Zambia

Overview

The population of Zambia has tripled since Independence in 1964. The country is currently facing widespread poverty and severe demographic distortions, attributable in part to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, which affects about one in five persons in the most economically productive age groups.

Zambia's current population policy, adopted in 1989, is being revised to include a number of issues, such as the impact of HIV/AIDS on population dynamics; the 2000 national gender policy; the health and development of adolescents; the Zambia Poverty Reduction Strategy; and the decentralization of administration and the sector-wide approach to health services (including the district "health basket" fund, which pools resources from donors to supplement government funding).

While there has been a slight increase in the use of modern contraceptive methods, the population growth rate and fertility rate both remain high. Recognizing the links between population and maternal and child health, the Government, with donor assistance, is supporting family planning and related maternal-child health programmes, including ones focused on youth. However, the emphasis on preventing HIV infection, caring for those affected, and introducing anti-retroviral (ARV) treatments is overshadowing the need for family planning.

Statistics

POPULATION

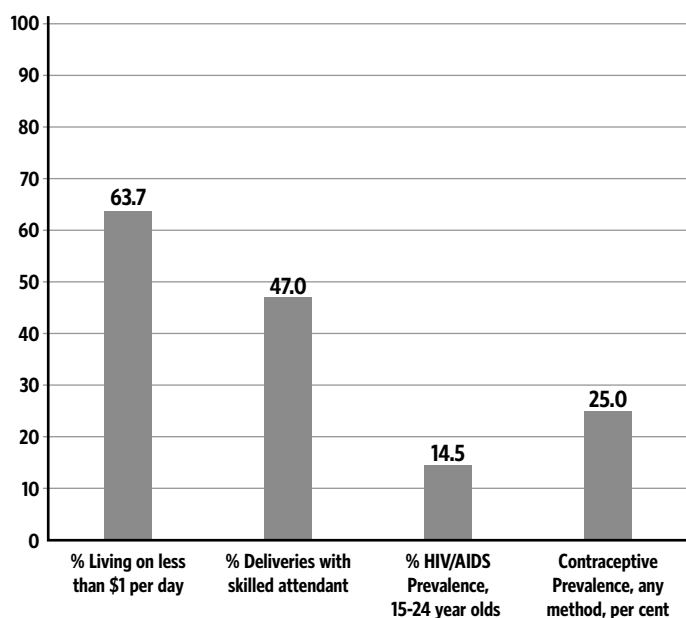
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	5,471.9
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	5,399.9
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.5
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	43.8
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	20.7
Urban Population, Per Cent	40.1
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	2,389.6
Women 15-49, Per Cent	44.3
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.05
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	14.4
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 25.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 870
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 780
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 930
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 93.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 143
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 144
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 143
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 40.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 40.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 40.9
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.5

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	43.79	52.26	63.72

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	780
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	3.5
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 63.7
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 64
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 47
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	50.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	15
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	28
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 76
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 81
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 30
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 23
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	59
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	4
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	145.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	21.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 16.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 25.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 6.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 9.7

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	76.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	87.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	67.1
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	10.1

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	1,169.5
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	51.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 18.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 7.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 26.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 363.2

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	5.1	Urban, Per Cent	26.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	6.7
Rural	6.9	Rural, Per Cent	34.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	27.4
No Education/Primary	6.8	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	48.1	Poorest, Per Cent	5.4
Highest Level of Education	4.5	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	21.1	Richest, Per Cent	31.3
Provincial Low	4.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	22.6	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	7.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	38.0	Urban, Per Cent	16.5
Poorest	7.4	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	28.0
Richest	4.4	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	30.9
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	91.9	Urban, Per Cent	76.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	15.5
Rural	117.9	Rural, Per Cent	26.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	32.7
No Education/Primary	132.9	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	24.0	Poorest, Per Cent	31.6
Highest Level of Education	81.7	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	93.5	Richest, Per Cent	12.9
Provincial Low	66.2	Provincial Low, Per Cent	24.0	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	157.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	75.2	Urban, Per Cent	2.7
Poorest	123.6	Poorest, Per Cent	19.3	Rural, Per Cent	7.0
Richest	69.8	Richest, Per Cent	90.5	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	7.1
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	127.0	Urban, Per Cent	23.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.8
Rural	184.0	Rural, Per Cent	8.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	10.4
Poorest	210.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	5.7	Richest, Per Cent	1.8
Richest	86.0			Poorest, Per Cent	8.7

Zimbabwe

Overview

Economic difficulties, "fast track" land distribution, and a decline in donor assistance have negatively impacted social and health services. The increasing prevalence of HIV/AIDS, which now affects one quarter of the adult population, has also led to an overall loss in productivity. In response, UNFPA has interwoven HIV/AIDS content into all its projects and has helped integrate HIV/AIDS components into training institutions. In addition, the Fund, along with UNICEF, supports school intervention programmes in adolescent reproductive health and life survival skills.

Despite a comprehensive national policy on HIV/AIDS and numerous other interventions, the pandemic continues unabated. In 2001, training was given to health-care providers in the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS, and to schoolteachers, religious leaders and journalists in the area of reproductive and sexual health. Churches, the media and non-governmental organizations encouraged community mobilization and advocacy with regards to HIV/AIDS, reproductive health and rights and gender issues. UNFPA also collaborated with the Government to produce training modules and service guidelines in reproductive health and post-abortion care, to carry out assessments on quality of obstetric care at the district level, and to establish a reproductive health database.

In another positive development, an assessment of male attitudes towards reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and gender issues was carried out. An assessment on youth reproductive health needs and obstetric care was also completed. A rapid assessment of reproductive health and youth vulnerability focused on the impact of economic difficulties on vulnerable groups. A UNFPA-supported project promoting the empowerment of rural poor women and their participation in HIV/AIDS campaigns was launched as part of the Consolidated Appeal conducted by the UN country team in support the Government's efforts.

The policies on youth, population and HIV/AIDS have all enhanced the implementation environment for adolescent reproductive health programmes. The Government's reproductive health policy, which includes adolescent reproductive health, is pending approval. The 2001 Sexual Offense Act has promoted the reproductive health rights of adolescents, youth and other vulnerable groups such as handicapped persons.

Statistics

POPULATION

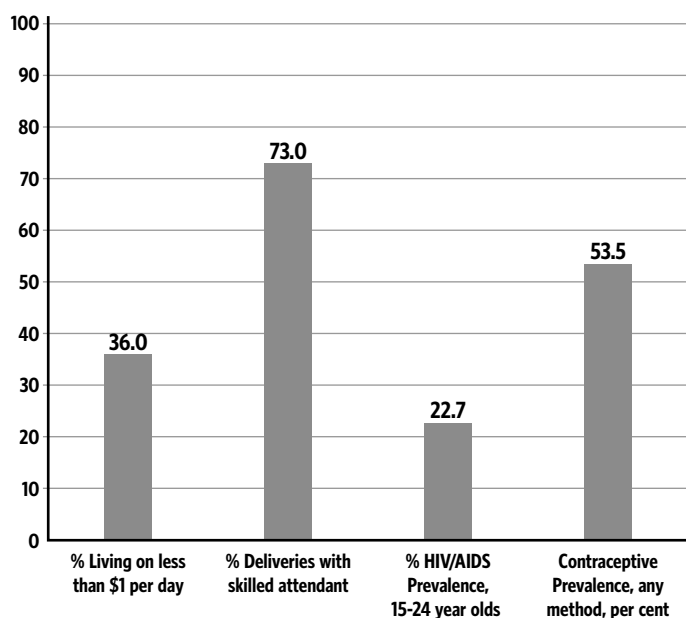
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	6,548.6
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	6,527.1
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.9
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	37.4
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	18.0
Urban Population, Per Cent	36.7
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.02
Women 15-49, Thousands	3,021.8
Women 15-49, Per Cent	46.3
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.00
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	50.4
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 53.5
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 610
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 440
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 780
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 65.0
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 108
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 104
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 112
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 42.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 42.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 43.2
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.7

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	59.61	66.18	77.12

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	2,635
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	-4.9
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 36.0
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 85
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 73
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	61.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	7
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	15
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 95
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 98
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 48
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 43
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	13
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	13
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	27
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	9
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	6
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	2

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	22.1
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	105.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	26.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	21.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 26.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 39.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 9.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 14.9

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	71.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	78.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	64.8
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	9.3

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	1,218.8
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	42.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 7.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 5.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 12.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 224.6

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	3.0	Urban, Per Cent	16.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	36.2
Rural	4.6	Rural, Per Cent	22.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	62.9
No Education/Primary	5.2	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	30.8	Poorest, Per Cent	31.2
Highest Level of Education	1.9	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	15.6	Richest, Per Cent	55.8
Provincial Low	3.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	14.4	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	4.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	35.5	Urban, Per Cent	7.5
Poorest	6.2	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	15.6
Richest	2.8	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	21.2
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	47.2	Urban, Per Cent	89.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	5.8
Rural	65.3	Rural, Per Cent	64.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	18.9
No Education/Primary	81.1	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	42.8	Poorest, Per Cent	18.6
Highest Level of Education	55.6	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	98.9	Richest, Per Cent	9.1
Provincial Low	38.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	51.0	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	86.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	91.0	Urban, Per Cent	0.7
Poorest	52.0	Poorest, Per Cent	55.1	Rural, Per Cent	1.9
Richest	41.6	Richest, Per Cent	92.8	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	3.4
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	93.0	Urban, Per Cent	61.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.4
Rural	125.0	Rural, Per Cent	43.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	4.1
Poorest	144.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	35.2	Richest, Per Cent	1.5
Richest	59.0			Poorest, Per Cent	2.8

Country Profiles for Population and Reproductive Health: Policy Developments and Indicators 2003

2:

Extending from Iran on the fringe of West Asia to the myriad islands of the South Pacific, the region of Asia and the Pacific is home to roughly 60 per cent of the world's people. In the past two decades, and spurred on more recently by the goals, targets and tenets of the ICPD Programme of Action and of the Millennium Declaration, Asia has made significant progress on both the social and economic fronts. Paralleling this progress has been a related rapid decline in the region's average population growth rate. The current growth rate, 1.3 per cent, is the lowest in developing country regions and closely approximates the world average of 1.2 per cent.

And yet, five Asian countries — Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia and Pakistan — are projected to account for nearly 45 per cent of the world's projected population growth between 2002 and 2050.

Significant progress has been made in most parts of the region, particularly in promoting reproductive health, reducing infant mortality, lowering crude birth and death rates, and markedly increasing life expectancy (which now averages over 65 years for the region as a whole).

Nonetheless, many countries in the region — including Afghanistan, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Lao PDR, Nepal and Timor-Leste — continue to have maternal mortality ratios exceeding 400 per 100,000 live births; their infant and under-5 mortality rates are also high. The young age structure of the Pacific Island countries underscores the importance of responding to the special reproductive health needs of adolescents. There are also well over 600 million illiterate adults in Asia, the majority of them women. Persisting inequalities in gender and wealth distribution also continue to be serious deterrents to faster and more equitable social and economic development in the region.

The considerable success of many family planning and reproductive health programmes in Asia can be attributed to a number of factors, including early recognition of population-related problems; continued and in many cases growing political commitment; lack of strong imbedded religious obstacles; efforts to develop an appropriate health infrastructure; and the influx of substantial international technical and financial assistance. The transition to rights-based provision of information and services — as called for at the ICPD — is accelerating.

Asia and the Pacific

Asian governments are continuing to struggle with rapid urbanization, which poses serious environmental threats, including high levels of water and air pollution, and attendant health risks.

While many countries continue to grapple with high levels of poverty, low levels of literacy, gender inequality and gender-based violence, the biggest threat to the region is the steadily rising incidence of HIV/AIDS. Even in countries where the epidemic is localized or prevalent among specific population groups, there is a serious threat of its spilling over into the larger population and leading to major, generalized epidemics. Unless serious measures are taken to stem the epidemic in its nascence, the consequences could be devastating. Trafficking of women and youth is a serious related problem, especially in the Mekong subregion, where its connection to the sex industry has been one of the driving forces behind the epidemic.

There are a large number of adolescents, comprising a sizeable proportion of the total population most at risk of unwanted pregnancies, sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS. At the same time, Asia is home to the majority of the world's older people; above 8.8 per cent of the population was over 60 in 2000, the majority being women, and this figure is projected to reach 14.7 per cent by 2025. This emerging issue has major ramifications, as the developing countries of Asia and the Pacific still do not have systems of social protection in place, particularly old age security and health insurance.

Fortunately the region now has considerable institutional capacity and expertise (shared through South-to-South assistance) to undertake policy research on important population, poverty and development policy and programmatic linkages.

Despite all of the progress that has been made, in most countries of the region there are still significant unmet needs in the areas of family planning, reproductive health and especially AIDS prevention, treatment and advocacy. These unmet needs must be addressed if population growth rates are to be slowed and the ICPD and Millennium Goals are to be achieved by 2015.

Afghanistan

Overview

The humanitarian crisis that developed over the previous decades of occupation and civil strife was exacerbated by the war following terrorist attacks in the United States that led to the downfall of the repressive Taliban regime. However, under the Afghan Interim Authority, with the support of various major international organizations (including UNFPA, WHO, UNHCR, and UNICEF), humanitarian and reconstruction efforts are underway.

Providing reproductive health care and opportunities for women (in education and society) are among the many challenges facing Afghanistan. The maternal mortality ratio in Afghanistan is one of the highest in the world and the under-5 mortality is correspondingly high. Strategies to improve the health infrastructure include: provision of emergency obstetric care and other maternal health needs in reproductive health clinics and maternity wards; building national capacity of medical staff and midwifery training; and providing medical and health supplies.

Rebuilding classrooms destroyed by the Taliban and other reconstruction efforts are a high priority for the Interim Authority. With recent reports indicating well over 1.3 million refugees voluntarily repatriating to Afghanistan and over 200,000 internally displaced persons returning home, there continues to be an urgent need to provide water, food, shelter and basic health services.

Statistics

POPULATION

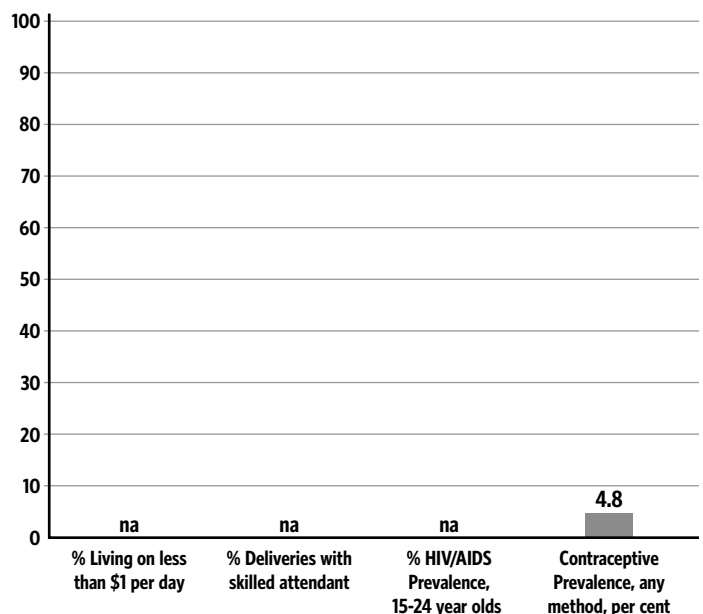
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	12,013.2
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	11,280.8
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.6
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	47.6
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	22.0
Urban Population, Per Cent	22.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.06
Women 15-49, Thousands	5,257.4
Women 15-49, Per Cent	46.6
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.90
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	3.6
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 4.8
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 820
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 300
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 1,700
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 164.7
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 279
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 281
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 278
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 42.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 42.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 42.3
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.7

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	87.58	103.68	121.90

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	na
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 13
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	50
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	45
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	52
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	25
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	111.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	17.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	68.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	87.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	48.9
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	3,167.1
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	65.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	5.3
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	1.0
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	6.3
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	42.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	25.8
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	33.3
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	43.2
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	10.7	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	42.8	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	9.6	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	18.0	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	14.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	6.5
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	13.2
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	13.9
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	3.2	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Bangladesh

Overview

The Government recognizes population concerns as an integral part of its overall development policy. The population growth rate has been steadily declining since the mid-1970s, and the current population growth rate is high (though an estimate of 1.48 per cent has been recently suggested by the 2000 Census). However, despite a rise in the use of contraceptives from 45 per cent in 1994 to 54 per cent in 2000, the total fertility rate (TFR) has remained almost constant, at about 3.8 children per woman. Aside from the TFR, pressing concerns include diversifying the contraceptive method mix, ensuring safe deliveries and improving the quality of care. The Government strongly desires to reduce the population growth rate, with a view towards ensuring sustainable socio-economic development and reducing poverty. To this end the Government has finalized a Population Policy, which is expected to be approved soon.

The Government is focusing on carrying out behavioural change communication efforts, promoting a wider choice of contraceptives, addressing adolescent fertility, promoting gender equity and equality, and greatly improving access to maternal and emergency obstetric care services. Eleven ministries, one private-sector organization, a university, and City Corporations (municipalities) are involved in the process of integrating reproductive health and gender concerns into social development efforts.

The United Nations Country Team has initiated joint programming in three areas: girls' education, safe motherhood (with UNFPA playing a leading role) and poverty reduction. The first Health and Population Sector Programme began in 1998. It will be followed by a second one starting in mid-2003, which will incorporate the findings of the sex-disaggregated data of the 2001 population census to improve gender-sensitive policies and programmes. The Government is placing increased attention on maintaining contraceptive security, including emergency contraception, and introducing female condoms. Adolescent fertility and HIV/AIDS have both become major causes of concern over the past two years, and the country has instituted aggressive programmes to address both.

Statistics

POPULATION

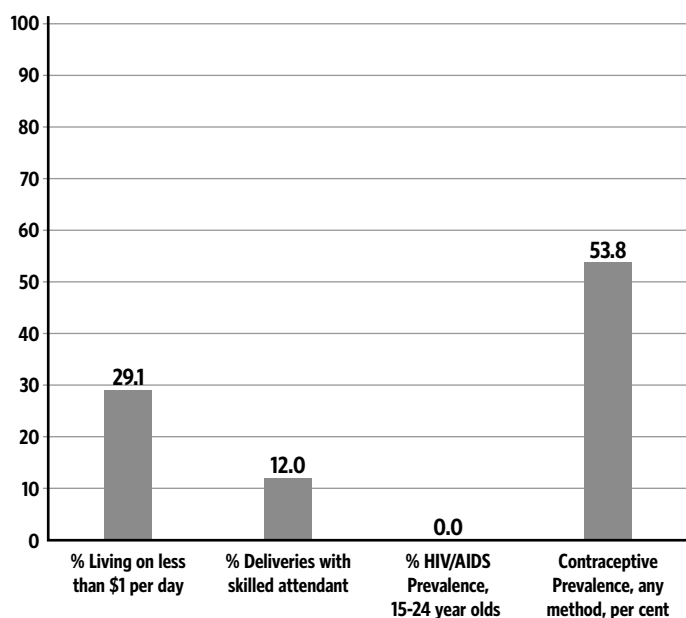
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	73,854.3
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	69,510.2
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	31.4
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	9.8
Urban Population, Per Cent	26.2
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	35,731.4
Women 15-49, Per Cent	51.4
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.80
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	43.4
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 53.8
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 600
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 200
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 1,500
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 78.8
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 92
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 97
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 88
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 58.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 58.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 58.1
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.2

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	528.22	615.53	699.68

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,602
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.9
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 29.1
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 97
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 12
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	74.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	51
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	70
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 125
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 120
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 52
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 56
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	46
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	50
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	45
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	18
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	10
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.4
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	124.7
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.5
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	18.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	73.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	89.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	57.2
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	642.0
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	9.1

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	13,705.8
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	40.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 8.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 7.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 15.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 3,972.8

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	47.0
Urban	2.5	Urban, Per Cent	25.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	25.0
Rural	3.5	Rural, Per Cent	37.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	51.1
No Education/Primary	4.1	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	55.7	Poorest, Per Cent	38.8
Highest Level of Education	2.4	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	20.9	Richest, Per Cent	48.5
Provincial Low	2.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	22.2	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	4.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	42.9	Urban, Per Cent	39.8
Poorest	3.8	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	49.2
Richest	2.2	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	55.5
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	32.1
Urban	74.5	Urban, Per Cent	42.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	41.8
Rural	80.7	Rural, Per Cent	17.7	Provincial High, Per Cent	56.8
No Education/Primary	92.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	14.3	Poorest, Per Cent	60.3
Highest Level of Education	54.7	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	42.2	Richest, Per Cent	28.1
Provincial Low	64.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	18.2	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	126.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	27.7	Urban, Per Cent	9.0
Poorest	96.3	Poorest, Per Cent	1.8	Rural, Per Cent	13.6
Richest	56.6	Richest, Per Cent	29.7	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	17.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	5.6
Urban	101.0	Urban, Per Cent	48.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	9.5
Rural	155.0	Rural, Per Cent	42.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	18.2
Poorest	187.0	Rural, Per Cent	42.2	Richest, Per Cent	5.6
Richest	91.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	41.5	Poorest, Per Cent	28.7

Bhutan

Overview

The Bhutan 2000 National Health Survey Report indicates that reductions in the population growth rate, infant mortality rate and under-5 mortality rate have occurred since the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development. Bhutan's Human Development Index rating increased from 0.325 in 1987 to 0.494 in 2000. These improvements in health and education are a result of increased economic growth and significant investments in social sectors.

The Royal Government of Bhutan has made great strides in increasing awareness of issues related to population, development and reproductive health among service providers, religious leaders, primary school teachers, and district members and administrators.

Bhutan ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in 1981. However, gender gaps continue to exist in education, employment, high-level policy planning and decision-making. In addition, domestic violence is an emerging concern.

With 43 per cent of the population below the age of 15, Bhutan faces great challenges in addressing the unmet need for adolescent reproductive health services and counselling. Bhutan participates in South-South collaboration and exchanges among member countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

Additional strategies to advance the quality of life include: improving the quality of reproductive health services offered to couples and individuals; promoting a balance between population and socio-economic development; and fostering a better understanding of population and development issues. The Government continues to view maternal mortality, cervical cancer and HIV/AIDS as major concerns.

Statistics

POPULATION

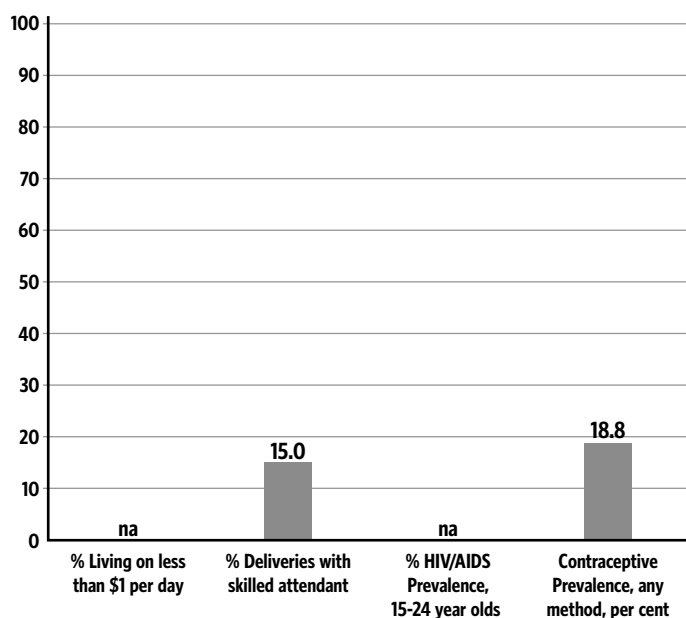
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	1,111.2
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	1,087.1
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.6
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	36.2
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	9.8
Urban Population, Per Cent	7.6
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	496.4
Women 15-49, Per Cent	45.7
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.50
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	18.8
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 18.8
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 500
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 180
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 1,100
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 62.9
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 80
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 78
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 82
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 60.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 62.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 59.5
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	6.6

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	6.31	7.47	8.74

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,412
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	7.0
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 62
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 15
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 19
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 22
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 12
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 9
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	20
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	17
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	40
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	15
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	3
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.7
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	56.7
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	75.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	91.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	59.6
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	9.3

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	276.6
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	59.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	na
Rural	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na

Brunei Darussalam

Overview

An overview with policy information was not available in time for this release. Updated material will be made available on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

Statistics

POPULATION

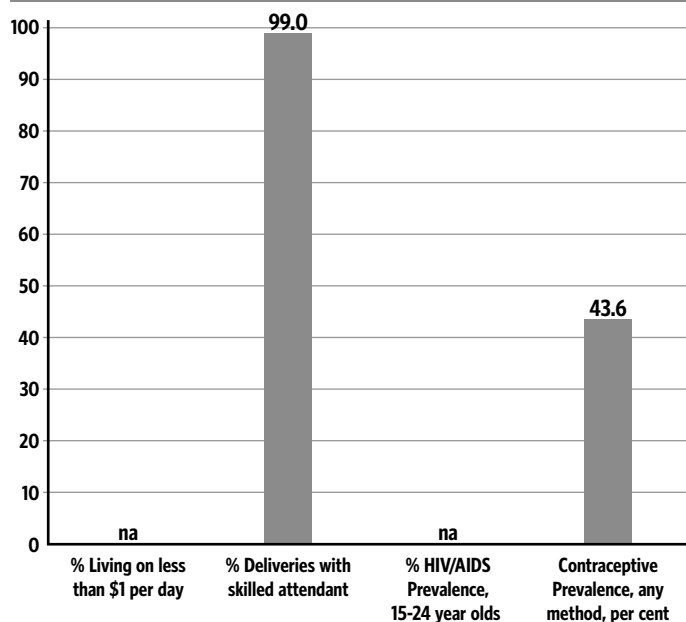
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	179.4
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	161.7
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.2
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	22.2
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	3.0
Urban Population, Per Cent	73.2
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.06
Women 15-49, Thousands	89.7
Women 15-49, Per Cent	55.5
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.80
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	30.5
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 43.6
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 22
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 7
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 65
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 9.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 10
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 75.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 78.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 73.4
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	6.1

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	0.78	0.83	0.85

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	na
Income Group per World Bank Classification	High income: non-OECD
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	0
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 99
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	5
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	12
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 104
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 110
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 105
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 116
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	17.2
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	29.7
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	28.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	25.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	67.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	84.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	49.4
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	18.6
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	21.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Cambodia

Overview

Cambodia does not yet have an explicit population policy, though capacity for formulating one has been growing since the 1998 Population Census. The 2000 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), jointly funded by UNFPA, UNICEF and the U.S. Agency for International Development, provided a wealth of health statistics. However, analytical capacities, both within the Government and in research institutions, are still extremely limited.

In Cambodia, a least developed country, donor assistance accounts for approximately 14 per cent of the gross domestic product. Although Cambodia has the most serious HIV/AIDS epidemic outside of sub-Saharan Africa, it is also one of only three countries in the world where infection rates have dropped. The prevalence rate was 2.8 per cent in 2000, a decline from its 1997 peak of 3.9 per cent. The Government showed its commitment to tackling HIV/AIDS in 1998, when it launched a 100 Per Cent Condom Use Policy.

The Second Socio-Economic Development Plan for 2001-2005 states that the country's population growth rate and fertility levels are too high for it to achieve its priority development goal, poverty alleviation. The Government also views its infant mortality, under-5 mortality and maternal mortality levels as unacceptably high.

Progress in increasing safe deliveries is hampered by the low quality of health care service providers as well as the weak referral system. Though the contraceptive prevalence rate among married women of reproductive age increased more than fourfold since 1995, the rate for all women is still low, due to weak health services and the low level of education among women.

Positive developments include a National Birth Spacing Programme. Started in 1994 in three provinces, it now covers the whole country. Social marketing of contraceptives is ongoing. A large Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health Initiative is underway in the country (with joint European Commission and UNFPA funding), working with non-governmental organizations. The Government provides full support to NGOs, providing contraceptives and other drugs from its own sources.

Domestic violence and trafficking in women have become national issues.

Statistics

POPULATION

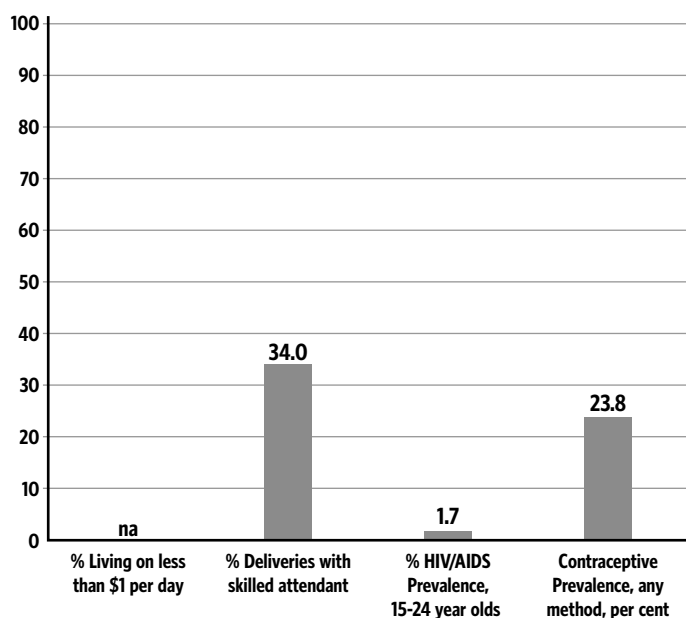
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	6,732.4
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	7,043.6
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.8
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	38.1
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	10.8
Urban Population, Per Cent	18.0
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	3,317.9
Women 15-49, Per Cent	47.1
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.25
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	18.5
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 23.8
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 590
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 200
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 1,400
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 83.4
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 104
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 98
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 110
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 56.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 58.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 54.3
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.7

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	28.96	32.74	36.27

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,446
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.0
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 30
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 34
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	46.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	20
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	43
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 95
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 109
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 22
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 12
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	53
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	36
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	46
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	22
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	15
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	4

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.7
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	97.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 2.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 3.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.2

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	79.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	82.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	76.2
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	9.3

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	1,526.0
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	48.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 17.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 15.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 32.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 733.4

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	3.1
Rural	4.2
No Education/Primary	4.5
Highest Level of Education	2.9
Provincial Low	2.1
Provincial High	6.3
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	72.3
Rural	95.7
No Education/Primary	102.5
Highest Level of Education	60.3
Provincial Low	37.6
Provincial High	169.8
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	38.0
Rural	54.0
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	7.2
Rural, Per Cent	8.5
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	13.3
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	5.9
Provincial Low, Per Cent	4.2
Provincial High, Per Cent	19.8
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	57.2
Rural, Per Cent	28.0
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	19.3
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	65.8
Provincial Low, Per Cent	12.0
Provincial High, Per Cent	88.9
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	23.2
Rural, Per Cent	17.6
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	15.7

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	23.1
Provincial Low, Per Cent	9.2
Provincial High, Per Cent	29.0
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	37.9
Rural, Per Cent	46.5
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	51.2
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	39.7
Provincial Low, Per Cent	35.0
Provincial High, Per Cent	56.8
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	9.1
Rural, Per Cent	13.2
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	15.1
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	8.4
Provincial Low, Per Cent	8.0
Provincial High, Per Cent	19.0
Richest, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na

China



Overview

China has endorsed and is committed to the implementation of such international agreements as the Programmes of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the World Summit for Social Development, the Platform of Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women, and the Millennium Declaration.

China has already met most of the ICPD thresholds. However, these national threshold averages mask geographical disparities, particularly in the Western region, where the maternal mortality ratio is estimated at 100 per 100,000 live births. Also, HIV/AIDS has recently become a major health and social concern, especially among migrant adolescents and other high-risk groups. The country is headed towards population stabilization, but not before reaching a population of an estimated 1.6 billion by 2050.

As the reform process proceeds, new challenges for China are emerging. For example, a gender gap exists at higher levels of education. In addition, changes in the population age structure, a consequence of China's rapid fertility decline, are focusing attention on issues associated with ageing and the elderly.

Recent years have seen a shift away from an administrative family planning approach to an integrated, client-oriented approach in 32 pilot counties. The client-oriented, quality reproductive health approach is to be introduced in more than 800 additional counties over the next few years. Also noteworthy is a pilot project on adolescent reproductive health involving students as youth volunteers/peer educators. The project, which is being carried out in Shanghai and Beijing, is helping to increase awareness of sexual and reproductive health issues and generate support from local leaders, teachers, parents and family planning workers. China continues to be a leader in South-South cooperation by providing reproductive health training to other developing countries.

Statistics

POPULATION

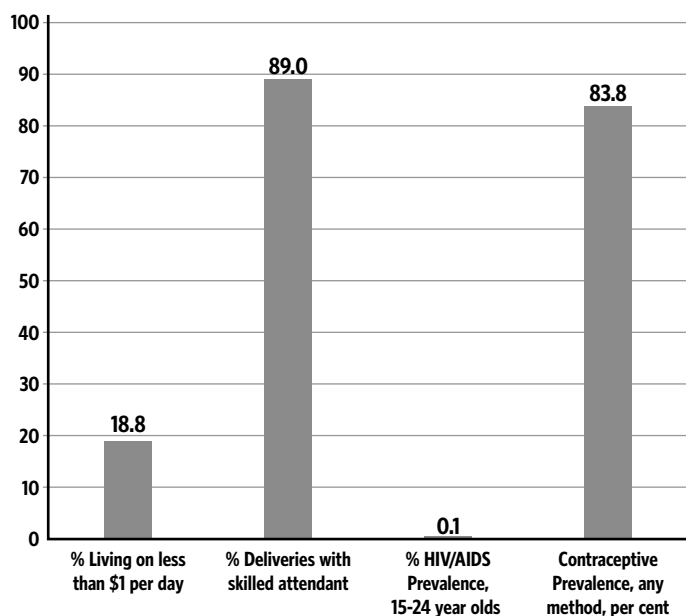
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	665,006.1
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	629,371.1
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	0.9
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	16.2
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7.0
Urban Population, Per Cent	37.7
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.10
Women 15-49, Thousands	354,448.5
Women 15-49, Per Cent	56.3
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.80
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	83.3
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 83.8
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 60
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 31
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 120
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 41.4
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 41
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 45
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 38
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 69.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 72.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 67.9
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	10.8

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	5083.94	5278.50	5363.86

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	3,976
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	7.9
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	C
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 18.8
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 75
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 89
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	86.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	8
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	22
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 108
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 105
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 66
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 60
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	17
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	3
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	15.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	5.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	23.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.2

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	85.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	90.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	80.3
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	21.8

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	12,101.0
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	3.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Cook Islands

Overview

An overview with policy information was not available in time for this release. Information applicable to the South Pacific region in general can be read in the profile for the Solomon Islands. Updated material will be made available on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

Statistics

POPULATION

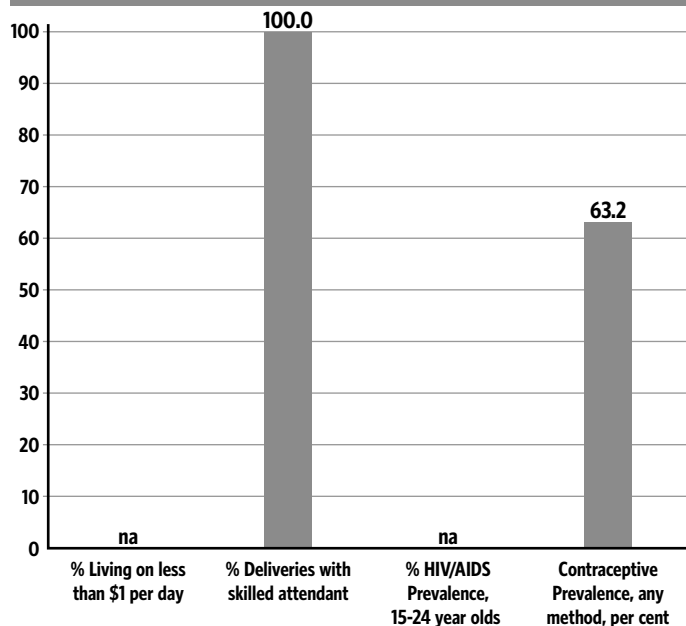
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	9.3
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	8.7
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	0.7
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	na
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	na
Urban Population, Per Cent	59.4
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	na
Women 15-49, Thousands	na
Women 15-49, Per Cent	na
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	60.4
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 63.2
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ na
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ na
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ na
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	na

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	na	na	na

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	na
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	0
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 100
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 100
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	61.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	74.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	46.9
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Fiji



Overview

Although there is no explicit population policy in Fiji, the Government has incorporated population-related goals, including those of the International Conference on Population and Development, into its national development plan.

Fiji became fully self-reliant in terms of UNFPA contraceptive requirements in 2001, and is now a regional depot for contraceptives. The country has become the site of early efforts in South-South collaboration. High emigration and the subsequent "brain drain", which has had an impact on the health and education sectors, is of major concern to the Government.

Fiji also has relatively high adolescent fertility and abortion rates, and an increasing number of HIV/AIDS cases. Provision of reproductive health services to rural areas is difficult, given the nation's geography of widely spaced islands. Family life education in schools promotes reproductive and sexual health and incorporates issues of gender equality. Encouragingly, various support services and crisis centres exist to deal with domestic violence, teen pregnancy and the increasing incidence of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS.

Statistics

POPULATION

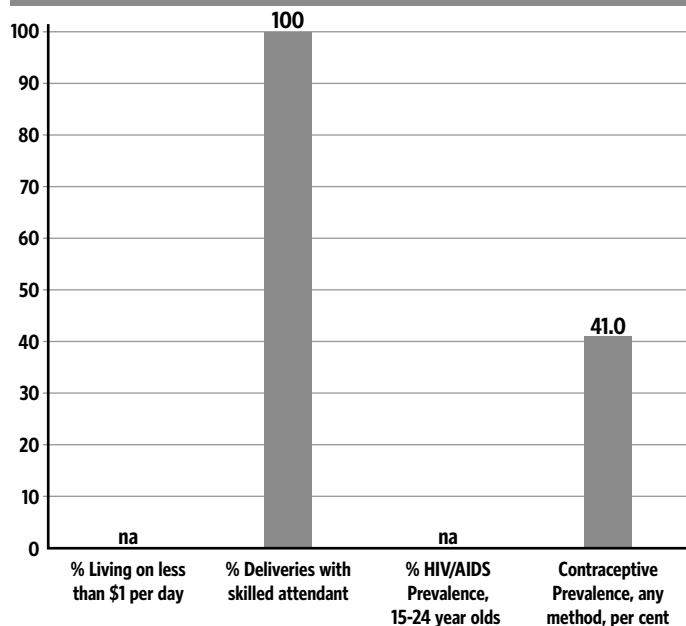
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	423.1
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	408.5
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.2
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	25.9
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	5.6
Urban Population, Per Cent	50.9
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.06
Women 15-49, Thousands	217.9
Women 15-49, Per Cent	53.3
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.20
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	35.1
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 41.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 20
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 6
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 60
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 19.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 22
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 68.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 70.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 66.6
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	6.5

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	3.07	3.23	3.95

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	4,668
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	-8.0
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	C
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 47
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 100
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	5
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	9
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 113
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 111
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	8
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	7
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	3
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	8
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	53.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	58.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	84.5
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	32.8
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	6.6
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	21.4
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	10.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	2.8	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	3.7	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	40.0	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	69.0	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

French Polynesia

Overview

An overview with policy information was not available in time for this release. Information applicable to the South Pacific region in general can be read in the profile for the Solomon Islands. Updated material will be made available on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

Statistics

POPULATION

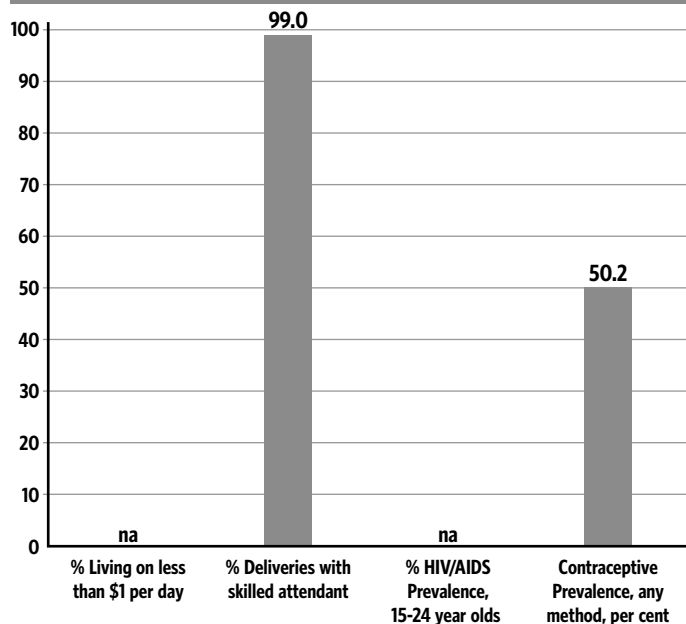
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	124.3
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	116.6
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.7
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	21.5
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	4.9
Urban Population, Per Cent	52.7
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	64.2
Women 15-49, Per Cent	55.1
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.60
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	40.9
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 50.2
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 20
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 10
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 40
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 9.7
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 11
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 13
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 71.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 74.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 69.4
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	7.9

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	0.91	1.04	1.14

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	23,344
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	4.0
Income Group per World Bank Classification	High income: non-OECD
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	0
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 100
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 99
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.1
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	57.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	29.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	27.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	64.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	77.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	51.0
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	12.7
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	20.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

India



Overview

After the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), India moved from a target-oriented approach to a broad-based reproductive and child health (RCH) programme. In 2000 the Government approved a National Population Policy (NPP) in harmony with ICPD principles. Many state governments have developed state population policies in varying degrees of consonance with the NPP and ICPD perspectives.

India has a national goal of population stabilization. At the national level, trend analysis reveals improvements in social and health indicators. However, these trends mask disparities across and within states on such issues as gender inequities, HIV prevalence and the presence of underserved populations, including tribal groups and urban slum dwellers.

Other population issues recognized as needing greater attention include ageing, urbanization, migration, adolescent health (adolescents account for 20 per cent of the population and most lack appropriate reproductive health/family planning information and services), gender-based violence, addressing the role of men as equal actors and full partners in improving women's status in general (and reproductive health in particular), and HIV/AIDS-prevention efforts that strategically target women, adolescents and other high-risk groups.

Statistics

POPULATION

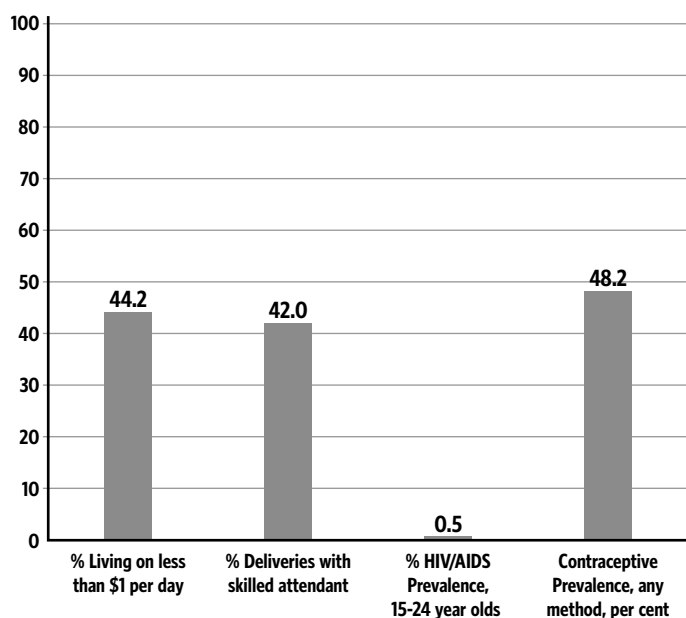
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	536,646.7
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	504,497.3
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.7
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	26.2
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	9.0
Urban Population, Per Cent	28.1
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	260,094.0
Women 15-49, Per Cent	51.6
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.32
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	42.8
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 48.2
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 440
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 330
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 540
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 72.5
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 86
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 92
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 79
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 62.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 62.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 61.9
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	8.1

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	3227.78	3571.83	3901.13

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	2,358
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	3.9
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 44.2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 88
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 42
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	65.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	32
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	55
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 92
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 109
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 59
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 40
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	45
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	49
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	46
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	23
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	16
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	3

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	18.9
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	44.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	23.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	18.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 1.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.5

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	66.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	87.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	43.5
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	70,004.4
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	28.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 8.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 7.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 15.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 31,307.8

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	47.1
Urban	2.3	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	15.5
Rural	3.1	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	60.8
No Education/Primary	3.5	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	24.9
Highest Level of Education	2.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	50.6
Provincial Low	1.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	4.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	38.4
Poorest	4.1	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	49.6
Richest	2.1	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	55.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	26.6
Urban	49.2	Urban, Per Cent	73.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	20.6
Rural	79.7	Rural, Per Cent	33.5	Provincial High, Per Cent	55.1
No Education/Primary	86.5	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	25.4	Poorest, Per Cent	59.8
Highest Level of Education	32.8	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	83.4	Richest, Per Cent	34.4
Provincial Low	16.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	20.6	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	89.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	94.0	Urban, Per Cent	11.6
Poorest	109.2	Poorest, Per Cent	11.9	Rural, Per Cent	19.9
Richest	44.0	Richest, Per Cent	78.7	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	24.1
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	5.8
Urban	68.0	Urban, Per Cent	51.2	Provincial Low, Per Cent	4.2
Rural	121.0	Rural, Per Cent	39.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	25.5
Poorest	135.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	39.2	Richest, Per Cent	10.8
Richest	45.0			Poorest, Per Cent	29.0

Indonesia

Overview

Indonesia is the fourth-most populous country in the world. Its population policy aims to foster a higher quality of life by improving reproductive health, advancing gender equity, and promoting a balance between population dynamics, natural resources and socio-economic development.

Government concerns include the scale of Indonesia's population growth and its uneven distribution, especially overcrowding in urban agglomerations and in densely populated areas of Java and Bali. Another area of concern is Indonesia's large adolescent population (44 million), which is increasingly sexually active. While Indonesia's Population Law No. 10 focused family planning efforts exclusively on married couples, the Government is now addressing the reproductive health needs of young people.

Also noteworthy is the increasing focus on an "essential reproduction health package". The Government plans to continue to emphasize the availability of contraceptives, especially for the poor, and to increase its attention to the persistently high rate of maternal mortality. Positive developments include the Government's new decentralization strategy as well as the expanded use of NGO and private-sector service providers, which are expected to enhance the quality of services provided to all family planning users, including adolescents.

To address the danger of the accelerating spread of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS, the Government is promoting a strategy to encourage 100 per cent condom use among groups with high-risk behaviour, for example sex workers and their clients. Greater attention is also being paid to meeting the reproductive health needs of refugees and internally displaced persons.

The Government plans to intensify its efforts to fight violence against women through the establishment of comprehensive prevention and management programme sites, including so-called One-Stop Crisis Centres.

Statistics

POPULATION

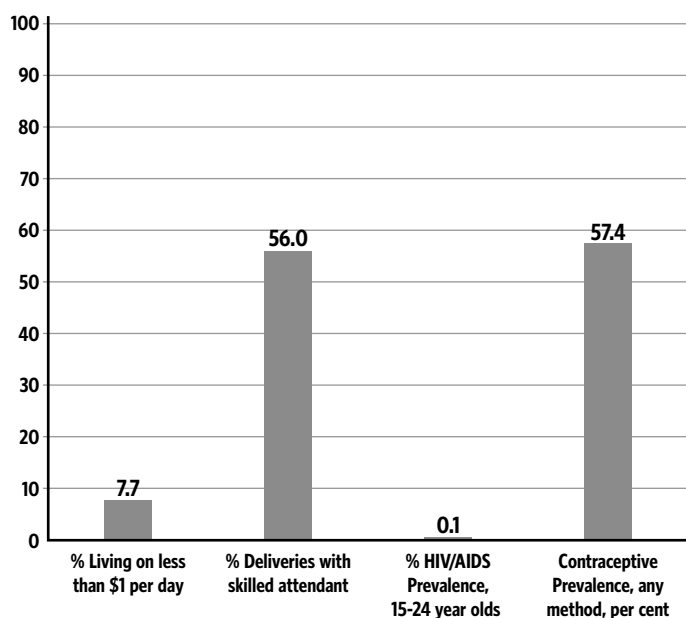
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	109,102.8
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	108,431.5
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.4
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	22.5
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7.5
Urban Population, Per Cent	43.1
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	59,215.8
Women 15-49, Per Cent	54.6
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.60
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	54.7
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 57.4
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 470
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 370
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 580
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 48.4
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 49
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 43
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 55
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 65.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 67.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 63.3
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	8.3

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	583.20	618.00	527.55

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	3,043
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	4.8
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	B
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 7.7
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 76
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 56
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	82.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	8
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	18
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 106
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 110
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 56
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 54
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	29
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	24
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	53.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	21.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.1

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	69.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	86.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	53.2
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	8.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	11,485.2
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	20.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 4.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 4.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 9.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 3,696.6

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	2.4	Urban, Per Cent	5.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	46.9
Rural	3.0	Rural, Per Cent	15.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	58.5
No Education/Primary	2.7	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	23.3	Poorest, Per Cent	46.2
Highest Level of Education	2.6	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	5.2	Richest, Per Cent	56.9
Provincial Low	2.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	9.4	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	3.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	14.1	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	3.3	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	2.0	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	35.7	Urban, Per Cent	76.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	58.0	Rural, Per Cent	31.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	77.5	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	15.4	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	28.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	72.9	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	46.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	36.9	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	60.7	Provincial High, Per Cent	48.6	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	78.1	Poorest, Per Cent	21.3	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	23.3	Richest, Per Cent	89.2	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	32.0	Urban, Per Cent	55.2	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	79.0	Rural, Per Cent	54.5	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	75.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	42.7	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	15.0			Poorest, Per Cent	na

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Overview

Iran has had great success in achieving goals set by the International Conference on Population and Development. Among these successes are an increase in the contraceptive prevalence rate and reductions in the crude death rate, crude birth rate, infant mortality rate and maternal mortality ratio.

During the Islamic Revolution, government policies were pro-natalist, which facilitated a young age structure (57.5 per cent of the population is under 25). However, the Government later initiated efforts to slow population growth, implementing a national Family Planning Programme in 1989. According to results from the 2000 Demographic and Health Survey, Iran has achieved replacement-level fertility (a total fertility rate of about 2.0), down from 6.5 in 1986, demonstrating one of the fastest declines in childbearing seen in any country.

Responding to a 2001 United Nations inquiry, the Government indicated that it continued to view its population growth (more than a doubling in size since 1975) and fertility levels as too high. Future strategies include addressing regional disparities in contraceptive use, providing emergency contraceptives to manage unplanned pregnancies, and promoting male involvement in reproductive health.

Women's empowerment has advanced with increased education: up to 75 per cent of Iranian women are literate, and more women than men entered universities in 2000. Gender equality and improving the status of women continue to be priorities for the Government.

Despite the low prevalence of HIV/AIDS infection, the Government is committed to HIV/AIDS prevention work. Information, education and communication materials on HIV/AIDS prevention and transmission are integral components of reproductive health education and information offered to adolescents, Afghan refugees, factory workers and students. Iran provides reproductive health services and ensures reproductive rights to over 2 million vulnerable and underserved Afghan refugees residing in Iran.

Statistics

POPULATION

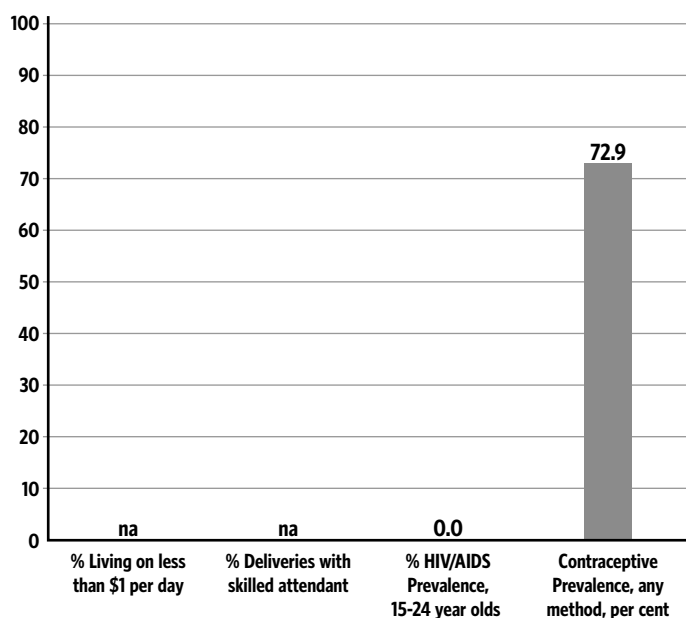
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	37,002.0
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	35,373.8
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.7
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	23.5
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	5.3
Urban Population, Per Cent	65.4
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	18,734.0
Women 15-49, Per Cent	53.0
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	<3.20
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	56.0
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 72.9
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 130
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 100
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 160
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 44.0
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 42
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 45
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 40
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 68.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 68.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 67.3
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.8

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	237.79	281.51	337.12

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	5,884
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.4
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	C
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 95
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	71.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	17
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	31
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 86
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 89
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 83
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 77
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	12
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	10
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	15
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	4
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	5
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	22.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	28.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	24.5
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	21.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.1

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	44.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	76.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	11.2
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	3.4

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	6,606.9
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	37.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	1.8	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	36.4
Rural	2.4	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	69.9
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	1.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	4.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	23.9	Urban, Per Cent	55.2	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	32.1	Rural, Per Cent	57.3	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

Kiribati

Overview

An overview with policy information was not available in time for this release. Information applicable to the South Pacific region in general can be read in the profile for the Solomon Islands. Updated material will be made available on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

Statistics

POPULATION

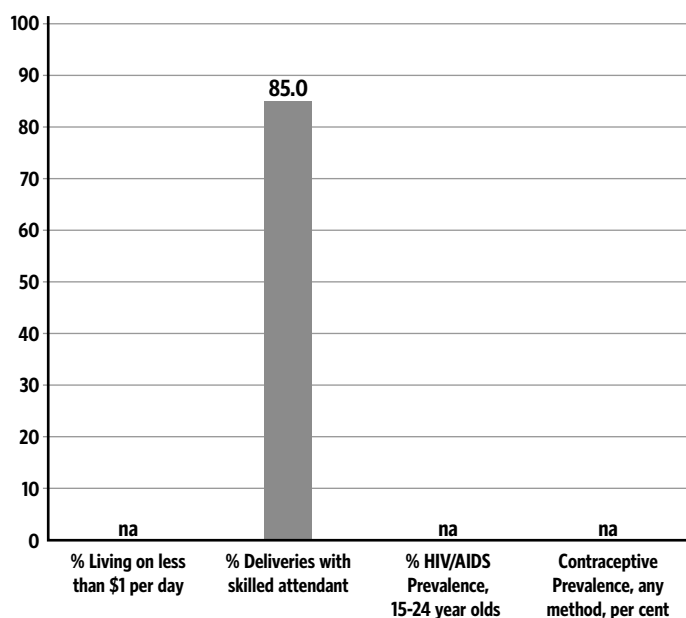
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	47.8
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	48.5
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.4
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	na
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	na
Urban Population, Per Cent	39.2
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	na
Women 15-49, Thousands	na
Women 15-49, Per Cent	na
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ na
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ na
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ na
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	na

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	na	na	na

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	-1.7
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 47
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 85
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	24.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	21.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	na
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Korea, Democratic People's Republic of

Overview

Having suffered a series of damaging natural disasters beginning in the mid-nineties, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) is now witnessing a gradual recovery from a perilous humanitarian situation. A set of economic reforms enacted in July 2002 increased wages and the prices of staple foods. Emergency assistance is accordingly slowly shifting towards development assistance. However, with a food supply gap of over 1.3 million metric tons, the Government's priority focus is still on food and agricultural rehabilitation. (The withdrawing of several major donors from DPRK in 2002 aggravated the gap.)

In the health sector, efforts are being made to improve the quality of life through better reproductive health. However, the unavailability of reproductive health management and service protocols and guidelines with international standards hampers the efficient provision of reproductive health services. Moreover, there is a pressing need to build up the capacity of the Government to collect and analyse health and demographic data.

The equitable provision of a prioritized list of essential drugs is still critical, due to the overwhelming scale of public health needs, as well as the compromised capacity of the existing medical infrastructure to provide medical care beyond a basic minimum. The increasing prevalence of premature and low birth-weight babies points to an emerging issue of malnourished pregnant and lactating mothers.

Statistics

POPULATION

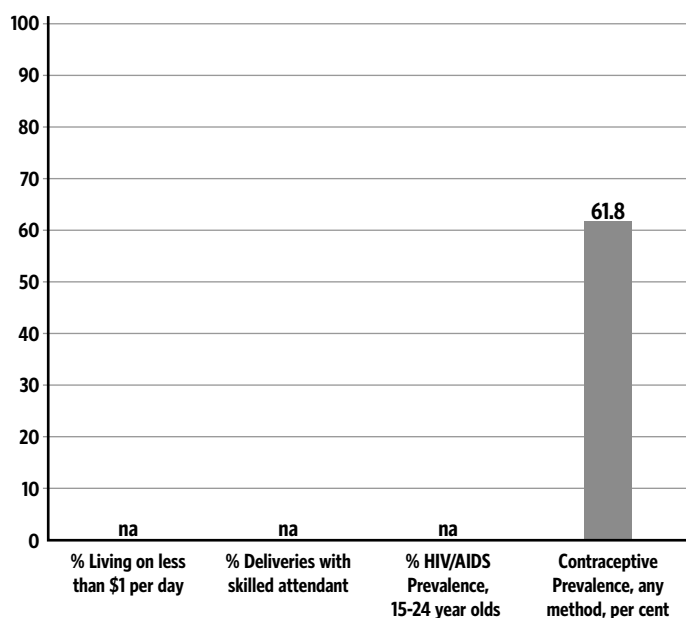
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	11,322.8
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	11,263.4
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	0.8
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	18.6
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	10.4
Urban Population, Per Cent	60.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	5,922.9
Women 15-49, Per Cent	52.6
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.05
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	53.0
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 61.8
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 35
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 11
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 110
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 45.1
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 50
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 48
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 52
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 63.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 66.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 60.5
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	11.6

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	109.81	116.98	123.13

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	na
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	C
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 100
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	55.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	66
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	54
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	60
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	19
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	15.2
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	1.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	75.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	84.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	67.0
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	705.9
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	12.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	22.3
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	36.3
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	27.9
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	98.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	19.3
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	94.7	Provincial High, Per Cent	36.5
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	96.7	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	95.8	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	97.9	Urban, Per Cent	6.3
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	15.4
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	9.9
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	4.8
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	15.5
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Korea, Republic of

Overview

An overview with policy information was not available in time for this release. Updated material will be made available on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

Statistics

POPULATION

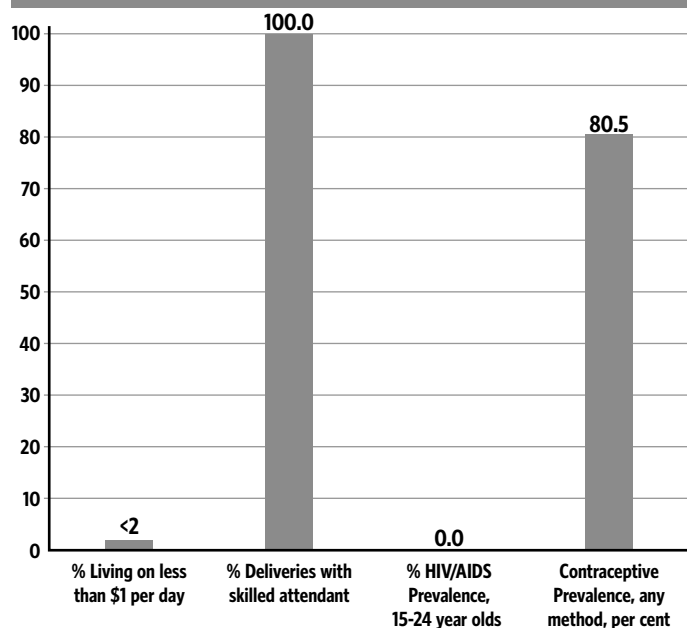
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	23,832.3
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	23,557.2
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	0.8
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	13.7
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	5.5
Urban Population, Per Cent	83.0
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.11
Women 15-49, Thousands	13,433.7
Women 15-49, Per Cent	57.0
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.50
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	66.9
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 80.5
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 20
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 18
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 22
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 7.9
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 9
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 9
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 10
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 74.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 78.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 70.6
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	12.7

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	185.33	191.12	191.6

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	17,380
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	8.8
Income Group per World Bank Classification	High income: OECD
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	0
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ <2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 92
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 100
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	1
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	4
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 99
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 98
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 98
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 97
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	16.1
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	2.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	28.5
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	25.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	63.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	77.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	50.7
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	1,169.0
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	5.9

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-1,029.2
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-7.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Overview

The Republic is one of the poorest countries in Asia, with over 60 per cent of its population under the age of 25, and a very high maternal mortality rate.

In November 1999 the Government adopted a national population and development policy (NPDP). The policy aims to a) enable individuals to plan the number and spacing of their children and to improve their health; b) reduce maternal and child mortality and morbidity; c) reduce gender imbalances; d) promote a balanced distribution of the population between urban and rural areas and regions of the country; e) reduce poverty, especially among minority groups; and f) integrate population factors into socio-economic policies and programmes.

The NPDP set objectives for 2010 and 2020; a plan of action was approved in 2001. The policy marks the first time that adolescents have been recognized as a special target group. The policy assigns a major role to the Committee for Planning and Cooperation (CPC) to ensure that population variables are included in national, sectoral and provincial development plans and programmes; to the Ministry of Health to promote reproductive health nationwide through its primary health care network; to the Lao Women's Union and the Lao Youth Union to provide community-based reproductive health education; and to the Ministry of Education to provide reproductive health education in schools and out-of-school programmes for young people.

In 2002, a National Coordinating Committee for Population and Development was constituted to coordinate national population and development efforts and assistance and to further integrate population factors into plans for sustainable development and poverty reduction.

A National Reproductive Health Commodity Strategy is being developed by the Ministry of Health with UNFPA support. The strategy will annually update needs forecasts and will monitor the supportive logistic and information systems. Young people's needs are being addressed through a special UNFPA regional programme funded by the European Commission.

Statistics

POPULATION

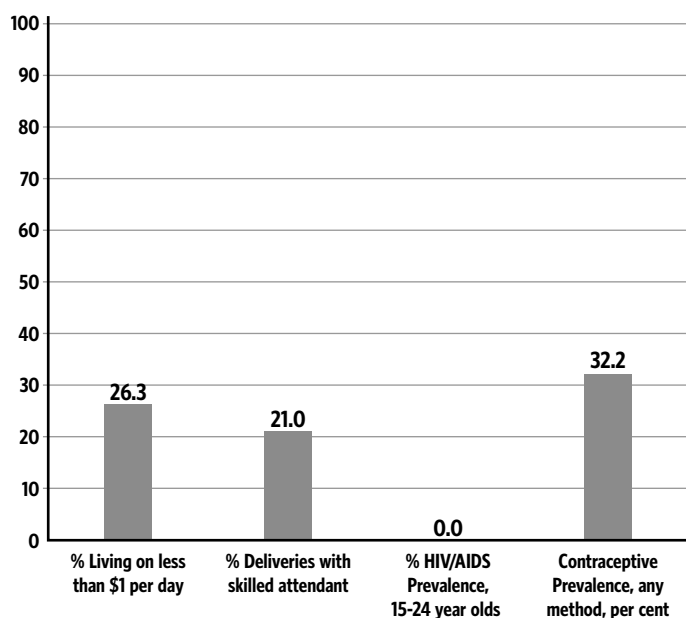
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	2,763.5
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	2,766.4
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.4
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	38.2
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	14.1
Urban Population, Per Cent	20.2
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,319.3
Women 15-49, Per Cent	47.7
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.30
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	28.9
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 32.2
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 650
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 530
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 790
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 96.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 141
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 137
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 144
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 52.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 53.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 51.3
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.3

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	13.36	15.56	17.64

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,575
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.7
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 26.3
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 90
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 21
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	39.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	24
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	47
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 106
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 124
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 42
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 29
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	41
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	39
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	41
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	20
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	15
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	3

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	91.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.1

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	84.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	91.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	77.4
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	21.2

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	612.8
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	49.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 40.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 325.6

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	2.8
Rural	5.4
No Education/Primary	6.2
Highest Level of Education	3.3
Provincial Low	4.5
Provincial High	5.4
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	41.7
Rural	87.2
No Education/Primary	96.1
Highest Level of Education	7.5
Provincial Low	75.7
Provincial High	88.1
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	49.0
Rural	115.0
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	8.8
Rural, Per Cent	20.5
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	31.2
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	0.0
Provincial Low, Per Cent	16.4
Provincial High, Per Cent	20.4
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	63.4
Rural, Per Cent	11.6
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	6.4
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	67.9
Provincial Low, Per Cent	11.9
Provincial High, Per Cent	21.8
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	42.3
Rural, Per Cent	26.3
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	12.5

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	25.2
Provincial Low, Per Cent	17.7
Provincial High, Per Cent	33.3
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na

Malaysia

Overview

Malaysia has achieved considerable success in both economic and social development. This success extends to the population and family health areas, as witnessed by the marked decreases in infant and maternal mortality rates, improved life expectancies, later marriages and high literacy rates among both men and women.

In a fine example of South-South cooperation, Malaysia is currently sharing its social development strategies with other developing countries. Challenges remain, however. The Government has expressed concern over a number of issues, including HIV/AIDS, adolescent sexual and reproductive health, and human resource development.

The need to provide comprehensive reproductive health information and services, particularly in rural communities, is being addressed by the Ministry of Health and the National Population and Family Development Board. The Federation of Family Planning Associations of Malaysia continues to play a key role in promoting adolescent reproductive health and youth-friendly services. In 1989 the Government approved a National Policy for Women. A Ministry for Women and Family Development was established in 2001.

Statistics

POPULATION

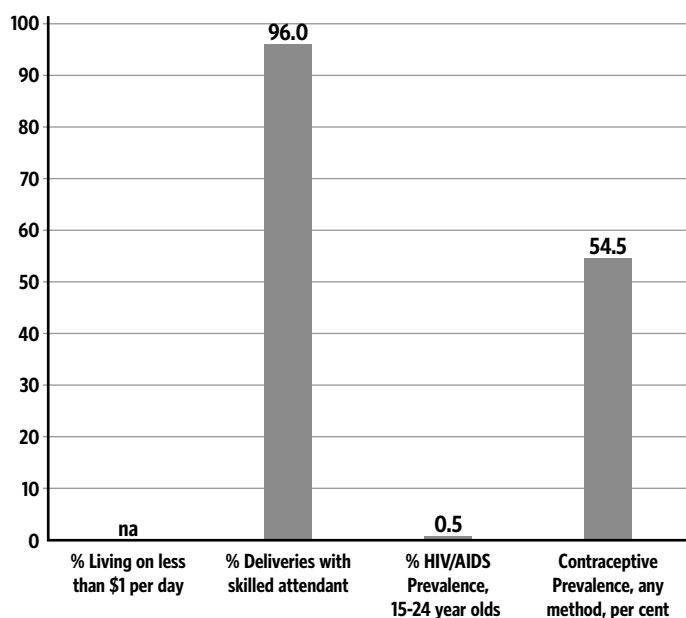
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	11,662.7
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	11,373.2
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	25.2
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	4.8
Urban Population, Per Cent	58.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.06
Women 15-49, Thousands	5,955.8
Women 15-49, Per Cent	52.4
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.26
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	29.8
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 54.5
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 39
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 29
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 50
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 11.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 13
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 11
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 15
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 71.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 74.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 69.6
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	7.1

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	55.9	61.71	65.04

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	9,068
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	8.3
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	C
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 96
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	69.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	9
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	17
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 100
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 102
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 94
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 104
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	18.9
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	17.5
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	26.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	23.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.8

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	64.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	82.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	44.7
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	514.6
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	14.5

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	1,579.4
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	27.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	5.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	14.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Maldives



Overview

Despite an encouraging steady decline in the rates for infant mortality, maternal mortality and total fertility, the impact of the population on sustainable development (and especially on the fragile environment of the island communities) remains of considerable concern to the Government. In response to a 2001 United Nations inquiry, the Government indicated that it continues to view its population growth and fertility levels (as well as its under-five and maternal mortality levels) as unacceptably high.

While access to reproductive health services has improved overall and contraceptive method mix and availability have increased, the quality of reproductive health services needs to be further improved and efforts continued to address high levels of unmet need for family planning. Future strategies include a special focus on health education and promotion by strengthening Behaviour Change Communication strategies for reproductive health and family planning. The National Safe Motherhood programme places emphasis on lowering maternal mortality and morbidity by improving antenatal, postnatal and emergency obstetric care. Religious and community leaders, policy makers and the media support advocacy efforts in the areas of population and development, reproductive health, and gender issues. The development of life skills to address adolescent sexual and reproductive health issues is an important priority.

Vision 2020 aims to eradicate poverty, ensure macro-economic stability, promote further economic diversification and growth, and enhance and strengthen private sector participation. Improvements in women's empowerment and gender equality in marriage and family are anticipated through the enforcement of the Family Law Act of 2000.

Though the prevalence of HIV/AIDS is currently low, the Government is in the process of strengthening HIV/AIDS prevention policies and programmes.

Statistics

POPULATION

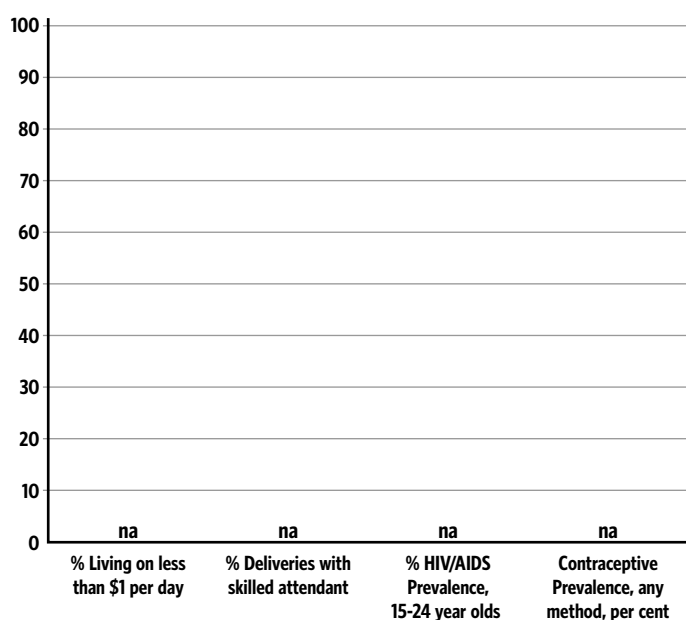
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	158.6
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	150.4
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	3.0
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	37.0
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.9
Urban Population, Per Cent	28.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.04
Women 15-49, Thousands	71.5
Women 15-49, Per Cent	47.6
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.80
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 390
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 230
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 610
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 46.4
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 47
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 65.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 64.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 66.3
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.0

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	na	na	na

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	4,485
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	4.8
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 100
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	3
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	3
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 134
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 133
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 41
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 44
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	42
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	44
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	27
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	7
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	17
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	3

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.7
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	53.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	23.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	19.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	52.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	75.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	28.6
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	6.2
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	6.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	41.0
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	61.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	na
Rural	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na

Marshall Islands

Overview

An overview with policy information was not available in time for this release. Information applicable to the South Pacific region in general can be read in the profile for the Solomon Islands. Updated material will be made available on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

Statistics

POPULATION

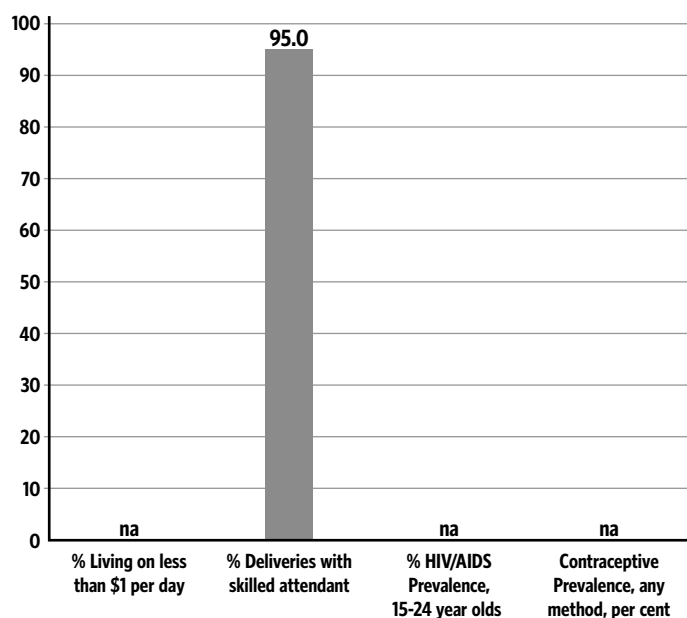
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	37.5
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	36.1
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.4
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	na
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	na
Urban Population, Per Cent	71.9
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	na
Women 15-49, Thousands	na
Women 15-49, Per Cent	na
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ na
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ na
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ na
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	na

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	na	na	na

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	0.5
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	0
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 95
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	na
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Micronesia (Federated States of)

Overview

An overview with policy information was not available in time for this release. Information applicable to the South Pacific region in general can be read in the profile for the Solomon Islands. Updated material will be made available on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

Statistics

POPULATION

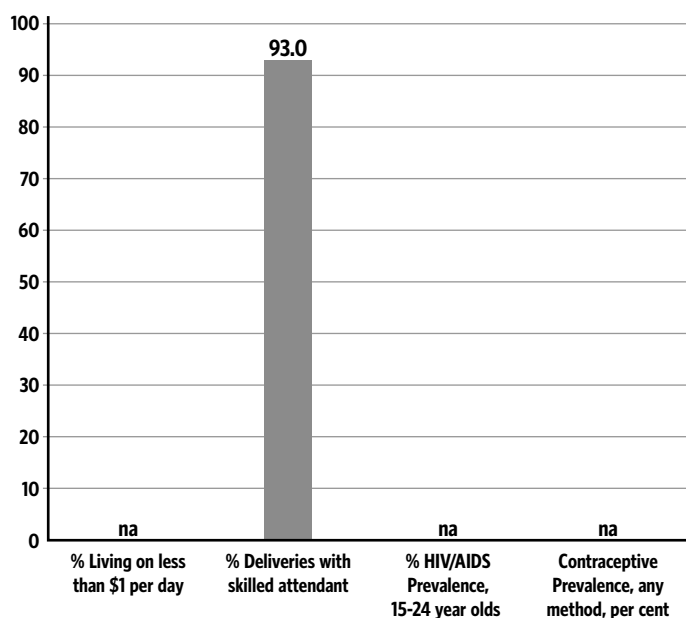
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	279.6
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	260.7
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	3.3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	27.1
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.0
Urban Population, Per Cent	29.0
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.06
Women 15-49, Thousands	123.8
Women 15-49, Per Cent	47.5
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.80
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ na
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ na
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 33.5
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 23
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 68.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 70.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 66.7
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	7.1

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	na	na	na

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	3.0
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	0
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 93
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	17.7
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	77.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	na
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	48.0
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Mongolia

Overview

The Population Policy (1996), which reflected ICPD goals, and the National Reproductive Health Programme (1997) provide the framework for the provision of reproductive health services. In 2001, the Government adopted a National Health Policy and, in the process of policy formulation, reviewed the implementation of the 1996 population policy. Mongolia has moved away from central planning but has yet to clearly define and establish new mechanisms and processes for planning.

Mongolia is attempting to shift from a curative to a preventive health-care system, but poor financing and the collapse of the outreach system are jeopardizing progress. Reproductive health services are widely available but not yet fully integrated or client-centred. The transition towards democracy and a market economy has significantly influenced the society, including the behaviour of adolescents.

In response the Government plans in 2002-2004 to: 1) greatly expand its efforts to address adolescent reproductive health, information and service needs (through a sexuality education curriculum in secondary schools and by institutionalizing reproductive health education at teachers colleges); and 2) bring to scale numerous pilot projects financed by various donors, including the United Nations Foundation.

The capacity of the National Statistical Office (NSO) to produce, process, analyse and disseminate population data was strengthened by the 1998 Reproductive Health Survey and the 2000 Census. The NSO has started work on the 2003 Reproductive Health Survey.

In November 2001 the Government organized a Population and Development Conference with the participation of concerned parties in the Government, the donor community, NGOs, research organizations and the media.

Out-migration and declining fertility rates have prompted discussion of national policies on population growth. The Government continues to view its maternal mortality and under-5 mortality rates as too high. Priorities include promoting safe motherhood and improving the integration of family planning, maternal health and sexually transmitted infection prevention within health services. HIV/AIDS prevention has recently become an urgent priority of the Government and the donor community. The Government has also initiated the formulation of a migration policy.

Statistics

POPULATION

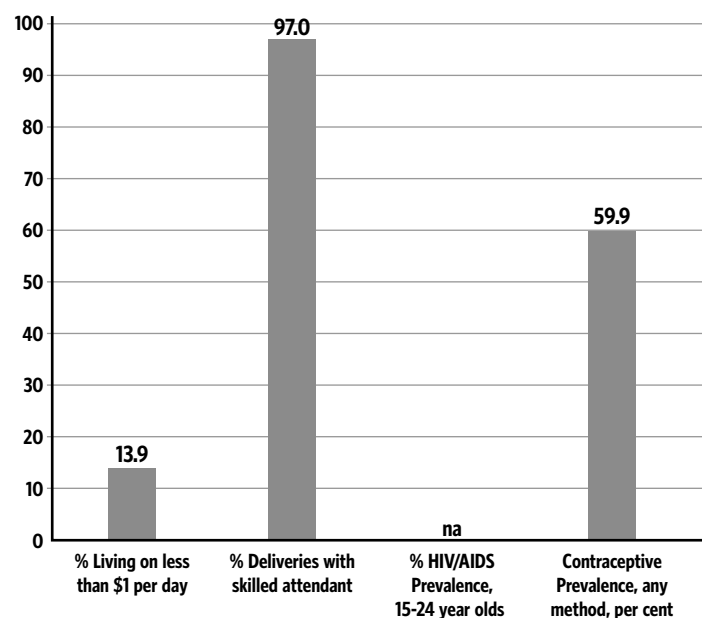
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	1,295.3
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	1,291.8
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.0
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	24.3
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	8.1
Urban Population, Per Cent	56.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	726.9
Women 15-49, Per Cent	56.3
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.70
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	45.7
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 59.9
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 65
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 19
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 190
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 65.8
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 85
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 83
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 88
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 61.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 63.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 59.9
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.7

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	10.75	12.15	13.56

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,783
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	1.1
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	B
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 13.9
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 60
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 97
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	38.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	1
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	2
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 100
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 97
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 58
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 71
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	13
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	13
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	25
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	9
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	6
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	21.4
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	53.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	62.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	66.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	58.1
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	10.5

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	200.4
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	29.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	2.5	Urban, Per Cent	5.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	44.0
Rural	3.7	Rural, Per Cent	12.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	49.0
No Education/Primary	3.4	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	10.2	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	2.8	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	8.8	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	2.2	Provincial Low, Per Cent	4.4	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	3.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	26.3	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	54.5	Urban, Per Cent	97.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	79.4	Rural, Per Cent	91.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	99.7	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	86.2	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	55.3	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	95.7	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	45.2	Provincial Low, Per Cent	91.2	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	76.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	98.1	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	38.0	Urban, Per Cent	43.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	72.0	Rural, Per Cent	47.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	47.4	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	41.9	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Myanmar



Overview

With a population approaching 50 million and widespread poverty across rural and urban communities (one quarter of all households have incomes below the minimum subsistence level), Myanmar faces a number of difficult challenges. These include addressing the issue of unsafe abortions; providing adolescent reproductive health information and services, including ones related to HIV/AIDS; and meeting the unmet contraceptive needs of youth and adolescents, including unmarried men and women.

The *Human Development Report* of the United Nations Development Programme places Myanmar in the medium human development category, with a Human Development Index value of 0.552, above Cambodia, Laos and Bangladesh. Life expectancy has gradually improved, from 49.8 years in 1970-1975 to 56.0 in 1995-2000.

In another positive development, Myanmar has successfully drafted a National Reproductive Health Policy aimed at improving the health status of women, men and adolescents through effective and appropriate reproductive health programmes.

There is increased migration to Thailand and China. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS is highest in areas close to the Thai and Chinese borders, indicating cross-border transmission. The National AIDS Programme reports that 70 per cent of reported AIDS cases are concurrently infected with tuberculosis. Although reliable estimates on the trafficking of women and children internally and across Myanmar's borders to Thailand are unavailable, the Government views this clandestine activity as unacceptable.

Myanmar has a national maternal mortality ratio in the middle of the range observed in the region. However, maternal mortality is often higher in remote and economically poor areas and is poorly recorded in official statistics. Future strategies of the Government include the collection and analysis of reproductive health data in order to understand the current reproductive health and HIV/AIDS situations.

Statistics

POPULATION

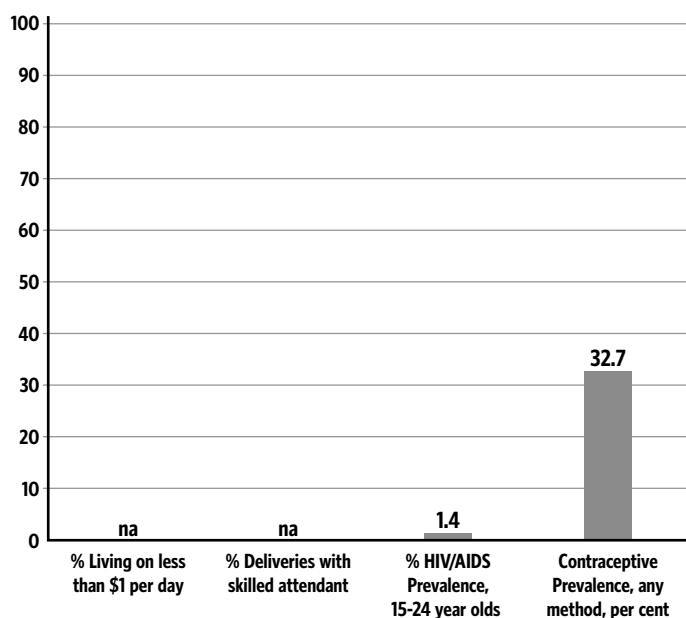
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	24,313.9
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	24,642.2
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.5
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	26.5
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	11.8
Urban Population, Per Cent	28.7
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	13,193.0
Women 15-49, Per Cent	53.5
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.30
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	28.4
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 32.7
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 170
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 55
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 470
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 92.2
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 133
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 124
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 141
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 55.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 58.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 53.6
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	7.2

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	125.92	139.26	149.28

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	10.9
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 68
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	37.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	11
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	20
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 91
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 91
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 36
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 36
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	37
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	35
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	37
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	15
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	10
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	2

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	29.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	24.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 1.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 2.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.7

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	78.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	89.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	68.3
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

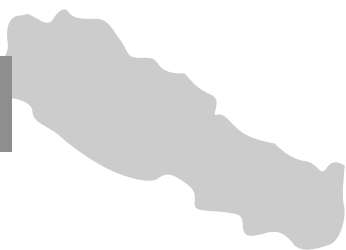
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	2,874.5
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	22.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Nepal



Overview

Nepal, one of the poorest countries in Asia, has an estimated gross domestic product of \$220 per person. Adolescents comprise 23 per cent of the population. The country, which already faced environmental problems due to increasing population, high levels of poverty and dependence on subsistence agriculture, is now facing another challenge: HIV/AIDS.

The Population Policy of Nepal has been an integral part of national development planning since the 1970s, and has been a main thrust of the various Five-Year Development Plans of His Majesty's Government (HMG) of Nepal. The Government's current long-term health plan and reproductive health policy emphasize developing special programmes for population and reproductive health, including adolescent reproductive health.

The health-sector strategy focuses on ways the sector can help reduce poverty and improve health among the poor and those living in remote areas. It is noteworthy that the National Adolescent Health and Development Strategy endorses distribution of contraceptives to unmarried adolescents.

Results and analysis from the 2001 National Population Census are expected to help the Ministry of Population and Environment and other concerned ministries to integrate population issues into the development plans of all sectors.

The Government and its economic development partners are committed to reducing poverty and helping the country achieve the Millennium Development Goals. This commitment is evident in HMG's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, Fiscal Framework, and Local Self Governance Act, as well as in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

Nepal's bilateral and multilateral external development partners currently contribute an estimated 60 per cent of total expenditures for health. This assistance is contributing to the progress being made in such areas as reproductive health commodity security; the implementation of a National Adolescent Health and Development Strategy emphasizing services, advocacy and information, education and communication; the expansion of the Millennium Joint Initiative against Trafficking in Women and Girls; the promotion of child survival and safe motherhood initiatives; the reduction of fertility and population growth rates; and programmes addressing population ageing and the prevention of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS.

Statistics

POPULATION

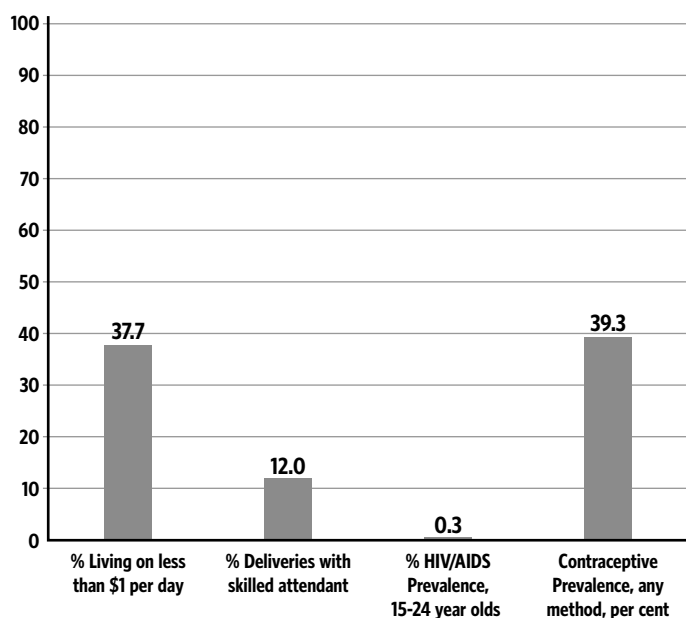
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	12,371.3
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	11,781.6
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.4
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	36.3
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	11.2
Urban Population, Per Cent	12.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	5,578.2
Women 15-49, Per Cent	47.3
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.83
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	35.4
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 39.3
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 830
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 580
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 1,100
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 82.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 98
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 106
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 91
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 57.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 57.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 57.6
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	6.0

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	87.08	104.89	123.82

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,327
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	6.5
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 37.7
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 81
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 12
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	57.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	41
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	76
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 112
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 140
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 62
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 45
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	47
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	47
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	54
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	22
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	7
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.2
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	124.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	21.5
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	17.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.4

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	88.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	92.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	85.0
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	7.9

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	2,582.2
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	48.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 11.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 16.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 27.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 1,194.6

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	2.1	Urban, Per Cent	12.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	28.8
Rural	4.4	Rural, Per Cent	22.5	Provincial High, Per Cent	37.9
No Education/Primary	4.8	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	31.5	Poorest, Per Cent	15.7
Highest Level of Education	2.1	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	8.3	Richest, Per Cent	44.9
Provincial Low	3.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	16.1	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	4.7	Provincial High, Per Cent	23.8	Urban, Per Cent	33.0
Poorest	6.2	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	49.4
Richest	2.9	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	53.1
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	50.1	Urban, Per Cent	51.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	41.0
Rural	79.3	Rural, Per Cent	10.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	54.6
No Education/Primary	84.6	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	6.6	Poorest, Per Cent	53.3
Highest Level of Education	11.2	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	67.8	Richest, Per Cent	28.3
Provincial Low	60.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	6.3	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	112.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	15.6	Urban, Per Cent	6.7
Poorest	96.3	Poorest, Per Cent	2.9	Rural, Per Cent	13.0
Richest	63.9	Richest, Per Cent	33.7	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	15.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	72.0	Urban, Per Cent	56.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	8.7
Rural	114.0	Rural, Per Cent	33.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	15.8
Poorest	143.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	33.5	Richest, Per Cent	4.4
Richest	90.0			Poorest, Per Cent	20.1

New Caledonia

Overview

An overview with policy information was not available in time for this release. Information applicable to the South Pacific region in general can be read in the profile for the Solomon Islands. Updated material will be made available on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

Statistics

POPULATION

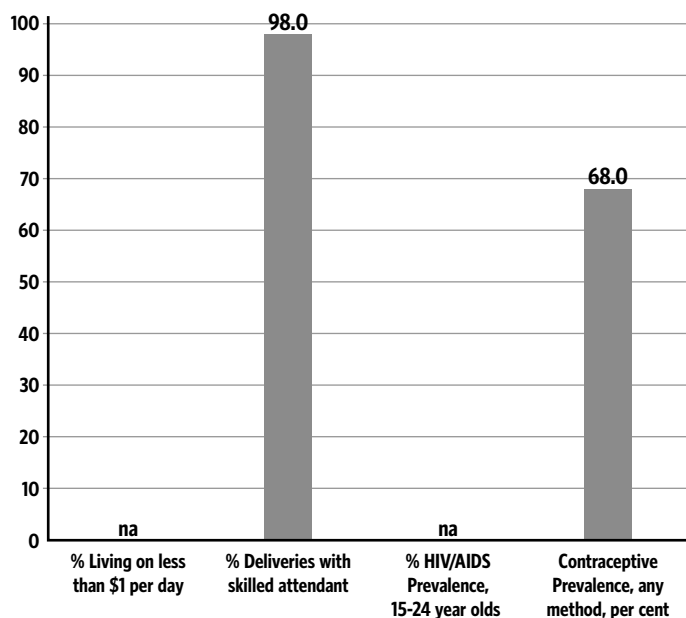
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	115.0
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	109.1
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.2
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	21.4
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	4.9
Urban Population, Per Cent	78.9
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	58.4
Women 15-49, Per Cent	53.5
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.60
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	51.9
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 68.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 10
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 5
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 20
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 7.2
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 10
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 10
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 74.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 76.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 71.5
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	9.2

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	.75	.83	.88

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	21,820
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	0.9
Income Group per World Bank Classification	High income: non-OECD
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	0
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 98
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	16.7
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	31.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	30.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	28.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	63.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	77.5
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	49.1
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	14.6
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	25.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Pakistan



Overview

With an estimated population of over 145 million in mid-2002, Pakistan is the seventh-most populous country in the world, with over 40 per cent of its citizens under the age of 15. Due in part to an increase in the contraceptive prevalence rate to 30 per cent, the total fertility rate has declined to around five children per woman. Although life expectancy has increased, both infant and child mortality rates remain significantly high. The maternal mortality ratio continues to be high, with only 20 per cent of births attended by trained personnel. The status of women in Pakistani society is particularly low, and gender-based violence is widespread. A combination of all these factors is reflected in the Human Development Index, where Pakistan is ranked 138 out of 174 countries.

In its response to a 2001 United Nations inquiry, government officials reported their view that growth and fertility levels are too high and that maternal and child mortality rates are unacceptable.

To address these concerns Pakistan's Population Policy, which was approved on 11 July 2002, identified gender inequality and lack of access to quality services as core issues to be addressed. With its emphasis on a rights-based approach, the policy underscores the impact of population growth on poverty, especially the increased burden on women and marginalized groups. The policy also endorses the Poverty Reduction Strategy, which has been finalized by the Government in collaboration with the World Bank. The Population Policy seeks to attain a reduction in fertility through improvements in the access to, and quality of, reproductive health services.

Statistics

POPULATION

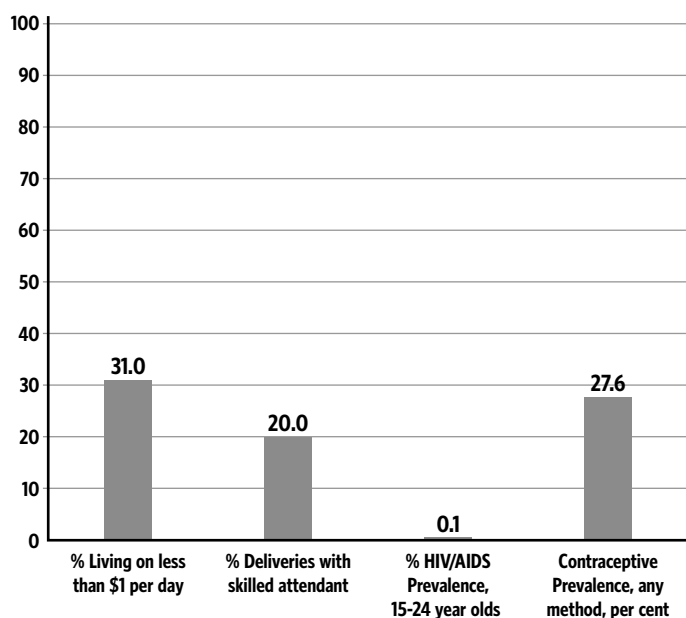
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	76,362.3
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	72,358.9
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.7
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	37.9
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	10.8
Urban Population, Per Cent	33.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	34,156.7
Women 15-49, Per Cent	47.2
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.48
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	20.2
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 27.6
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 200
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 70
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 460
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 95.3
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 128
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 135
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 121
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 59.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 58.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 59.2
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.8

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	466.91	564.17	675.75

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,928
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	4.4
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 31.0
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 88
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 20
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	57.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	43
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	71
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 74
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 117
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 46
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 32
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	38
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	38
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.4
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	49.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	26.5
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	21.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.1

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	50.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	84.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	15.4
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	509.0
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	17,302.1
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	53.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 16.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 15.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 31.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 6,878.7

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	3.7	Urban, Per Cent	9.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	12.6
Rural	5.4	Rural, Per Cent	18.7	Provincial High, Per Cent	20.9
No Education/Primary	5.1	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	22.4	Poorest, Per Cent	1.2
Highest Level of Education	3.8	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	5.3	Richest, Per Cent	23.2
Provincial Low	4.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	13.9	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	5.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	20.5	Urban, Per Cent	32.5
Poorest	5.1	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	44.6
Richest	4.0	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	44.9
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	74.6	Urban, Per Cent	60.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	13.0
Rural	102.2	Rural, Per Cent	24.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	37.3
No Education/Primary	98.6	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	28.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	56.4
Highest Level of Education	45.8	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	78.9	Poorest, Per Cent	53.8
Provincial Low	72.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	20.4	Richest, Per Cent	25.9
Provincial High	104.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	52.6	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Poorest	88.7	Poorest, Per Cent	4.6	Urban, Per Cent	9.5
Richest	62.5	Richest, Per Cent	55.2	Rural, Per Cent	16.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		No Education/Primary, Per Cent	
Urban	41.0	Urban, Per Cent	30.1	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	2.5
Rural	79.0	Rural, Per Cent	15.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	12.1
Poorest	88.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	6.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	23.7
Richest	44.0			Richest, Per Cent	7.3
				Poorest, Per Cent	20.8

Papua New Guinea

Overview

Population growth rates are highest in the Melanesian subregion (Fiji, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu), which constitutes nearly 85 per cent of the population in the South Pacific. With approximately 35 per cent of the population below the age of 15, this region has a relatively youthful population. Considerable emigration, especially in countries such as Fiji and Samoa, has contributed to a significant "brain-drain" of skilled professionals.

The South Pacific is displaying many indicators of an early HIV/AIDS epidemic, with nearly half of all infections occurring in Papua New Guinea. Other reproductive and sexual health challenges include high maternal mortality and morbidity, low contraceptive prevalence rates, high adolescent fertility and high rates of sexually transmitted infections. Reported cases of gender-based violence are increasing throughout the region, and Samoans and Fiji Indians have some of the highest female suicide rates in the world. The geography of scattered islands that constitute the South Pacific region poses challenges for the delivery of reproductive health services.

Most Pacific Island countries are either revising or drafting population policies, and, with exception of the smallest countries, most Governments have developed a national AIDS plan. Due to its relative success in population and reproductive health, Fiji has become a centre for South-South exchanges of experience and knowledge. During 2001 and 2002, progress was made in various countries in the areas of skills development for health workers, training in safe motherhood protocols and research methodology.

Papua New Guinea's National Population Policy (2000-2010) reflects the ICPD Programme of Action and underscores the wide internal variations that exist and the need for implementation at the provincial and district levels. A concerted effort will be required to reduce poverty levels and improve basic social services, particularly in remote villages facing problems of inadequate infrastructure, deteriorating health services and breakdowns in law and order. On the positive side, the concepts of reproductive health and safe motherhood have been institutionalized throughout the health system; processing of the 2000 Census has been successfully completed; and the institutionalization of population education through formal educational institutions is being further extended.

Statistics

POPULATION

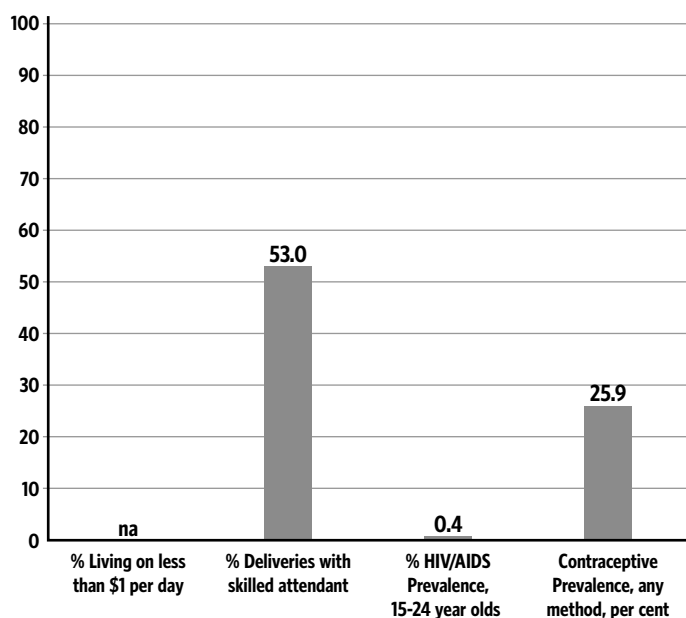
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	2,619.1
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	2,413.3
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	34.0
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	10.6
Urban Population, Per Cent	17.9
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.06
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,206.3
Women 15-49, Per Cent	50.0
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.60
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	19.6
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 25.9
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 390
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 130
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 1,000
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 69.0
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 85
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 88
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 81
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 55.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 56.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 54.8
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.3

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	16.83	20	23.26

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	2,280
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	0.3
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 42
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 53
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	29
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	43
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 91
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 78
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 26
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 18
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.4
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	83.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	24.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	20.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.5

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	79.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	88.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	68.7
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	1.8

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	489.7
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	42.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	4.0	Urban, Per Cent	13.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	12.9
Rural	5.0	Rural, Per Cent	13.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	29.3
No Education/Primary	5.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	23.1	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	3.9	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	8.2	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	4.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	12.4	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	5.3	Provincial High, Per Cent	15.6	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	33.7	Urban, Per Cent	89.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	86.6	Rural, Per Cent	45.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	105.5	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	36.2	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	40.2	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	87.1	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	41.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	44.8	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	114.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	69.0	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	91.0	Urban, Per Cent	30.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	73.0	Rural, Per Cent	16.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	16.9	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	14.6	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Philippines



Overview

The Philippine Population Management Programme aims to assist couples in achieving their fertility goals within the context of responsible parenthood, to prevent teenage pregnancies, and to contribute to a balance between population distribution and economic activities. The emphasis on responsible parenthood as opposed to a reproductive rights framework is indicative of the approach taken by the Arroyo Government. At the Asia-Pacific Conference on Reproductive Health, the President promoted the use of natural family planning methods and focused adolescent health and development initiatives on information and counselling services.

Since the early 1990s the Philippines has been one of the few countries to integrate population concerns into national and sectoral development planning. Government successes have included the establishment of reproductive health as a distinct programme category in health service delivery; the explicit elaboration of biomedical standards for reproductive health services; the development of a local model (piloted in Nueva Vizcaya) for delivering an integrated package of reproductive health; and the introduction of birthing centres, male motivators, and peer counsellors in selected communities.

Despite a rapidly growing population, the economy of the Philippines has performed relatively well in the midst of the Asian financial crisis. There have been improvements in average life expectancy, literacy, child nutrition, immunizations, access to clean drinking water, and infant and maternal mortality rates.

Significant challenges remain. Although the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for modern methods rose over 25 percentage points between 1968 and 1998, it has leveled off in recent years, as has the proportion of married couples relying on traditional family planning methods. A National Family Planning Policy was introduced by the Department of Health in 2001. The policy, which promotes natural family planning as part of a package of family planning services and information, affirms the Government's goals of providing universal access to family planning information and services and increasing the CPR (to 57.4 per cent by 2004). In December 2001, the Department of Health declared women's health, reproductive health and family planning to be a major priority area. The financing of contraceptive access will become a greater challenge in the event of decreases in donor support.

Statistics

POPULATION

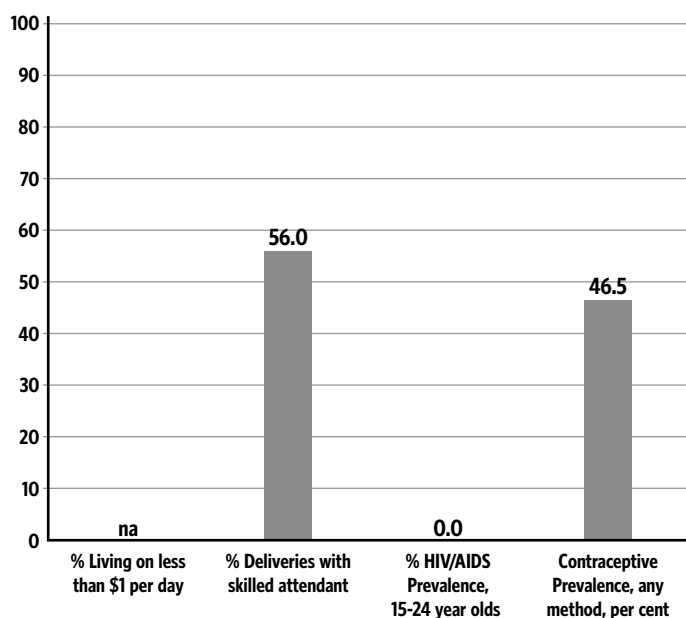
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	39,582.0
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	39,029.4
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.0
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	28.4
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	5.5
Urban Population, Per Cent	60.2
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.06
Women 15-49, Thousands	20,087.8
Women 15-49, Per Cent	51.5
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.64
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	28.2
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 46.5
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 240
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 170
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 310
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 34.4
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 35
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 30
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 40
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 68.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 70.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 66.5
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	6.1

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	191.73	212.7	227.05

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	3,971
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	4.0
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	B
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 87
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 56
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	57.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	5
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	5
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	30
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	6
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	33.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	26.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	23.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	67.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	83.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	51.8
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	1,292.0
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	11.8

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	6,712.9
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	35.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 8.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 10.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 18.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 2,122.9

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	3.0	Urban, Per Cent	4.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	8.7
Rural	4.7	Rural, Per Cent	10.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	38.8
No Education/Primary	5.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	17.3	Poorest, Per Cent	19.6
Highest Level of Education	2.9	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	4.5	Richest, Per Cent	29.2
Provincial Low	2.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	3.7	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	5.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	13.1	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	6.5	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	2.1	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	30.9	Urban, Per Cent	78.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	40.2	Rural, Per Cent	37.7	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	78.5	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	9.4	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	23.4	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	85.4	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	23.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	15.5	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	60.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	91.5	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	48.8	Poorest, Per Cent	21.2	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	20.9	Richest, Per Cent	91.9	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	30.0	Urban, Per Cent	31.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	69.0	Rural, Per Cent	25.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	130.0	Rural, Per Cent	25.0	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	12.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	9.3	Poorest, Per Cent	na



Overview

Samoa has a very low population growth rate despite its high fertility rate, mainly due to its high rate of emigration. In its response to a 2001 inquiry from the United Nations, the Government expressed its views that both population growth and fertility rates were too high. The Government has developed policies to lower both, and currently provides direct support to its citizens to access modern contraceptive methods.

To confront the country's considerable gender inequalities, the Government has developed two national women's organizations and a National Policy on Women. The Government has also adopted a Youth Policy, and various non-governmental organizations are involved in a regional adolescent reproductive health project. To address the needs of the rural population, the Samoa Family Health Association, in conjunction with the Ministry of Health, provides services and outreach by way of mobile clinics.

Due to government commitment, both the infant and maternal mortality rates have decreased by over one half in the past 25 years. In late 2000, the World Bank approved a \$5 million, five-year International Development Association loan to Samoa in support of its health-sector reform initiative. The loan includes funds for the review, development and implementation of health policies and services.

Statistics

POPULATION

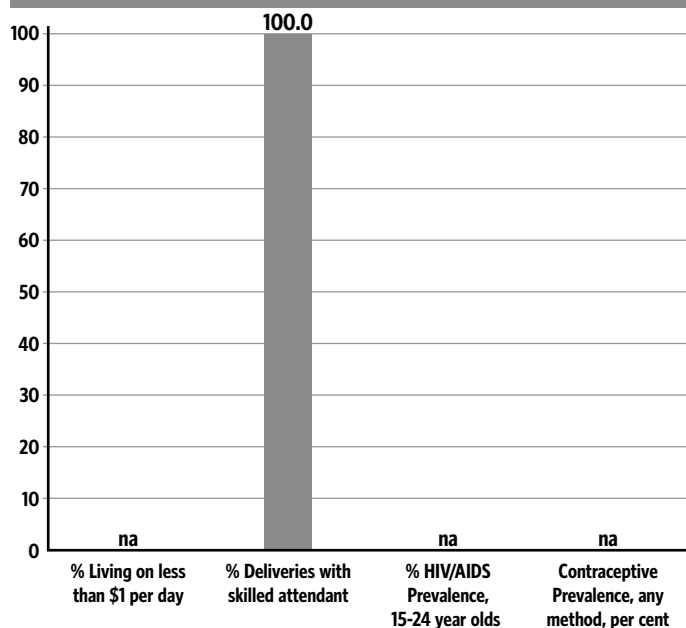
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	83.9
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	75.4
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	0.0
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	29.0
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.0
Urban Population, Per Cent	22.6
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.06
Women 15-49, Thousands	34.2
Women 15-49, Per Cent	45.3
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.51
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 15
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 8
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 30
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 29.8
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 31
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 68.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 72.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 65.4
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	6.8

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	0.71	0.88	1.04

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	5,041
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	7.0
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 99
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 100
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	1
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	2
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 101
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 104
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 73
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 80
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	22.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	46.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	28.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	24.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	62.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	80.5
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	43.2
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	8.6
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	25.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Singapore

Overview

An overview with policy information was not available in time for this release. Updated material will be made available on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

Statistics

POPULATION

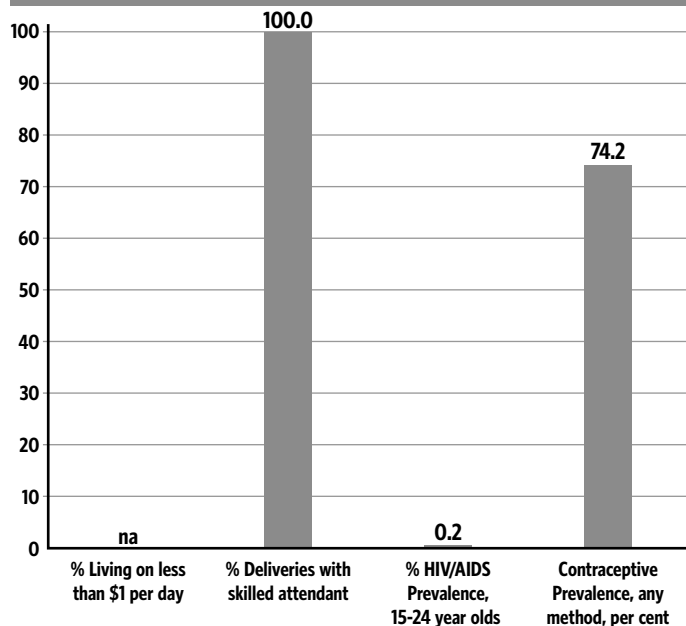
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	2,108.6
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	2,079.6
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.9
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	14.2
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	4.9
Urban Population, Per Cent	100.0
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.07
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,150.3
Women 15-49, Per Cent	55.3
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.60
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	73.0
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 74.2
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 9
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 6
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 12
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 4.9
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 77.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 79.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 74.9
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	12.1

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	8.04	8.12	8.14

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	23,356
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	9.9
Income Group per World Bank Classification	High income: non-OECD
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	0
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 100
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 100
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	4
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	12
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	12.4
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	7.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	29.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	27.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.2

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	69.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	82.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	56.3
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	268.9
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	6.5

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-26.4
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-2.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Solomon Islands

Overview

Population growth rates are highest in the Melanesian subregion (Fiji, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu), which constitutes nearly 85 per cent of the population in the South Pacific. With approximately 35 per cent of the population below the age of 15, this region has a relatively youthful population. Considerable emigration, especially in countries such as Fiji and Samoa, has contributed to a significant "brain-drain" of skilled professionals.

The South Pacific is displaying many indicators of an early HIV/AIDS epidemic, with nearly half of all infections occurring in Papua New Guinea. Other reproductive and sexual health challenges include high maternal mortality and morbidity, low contraceptive prevalence rates, high adolescent fertility and high rates of sexually transmitted infections. Reported cases of gender-based violence are increasing throughout the region, and Samoans and Fiji Indians have some of the highest female suicide rates in the world. The geography of scattered islands that constitute the South Pacific region poses challenges for the delivery of reproductive health services.

Most Pacific Island countries are either revising or drafting population policies, and, with exception of the smallest countries, most Governments have developed a national AIDS plan. Due to its relative success in population and reproductive health, Fiji has become a centre for South-South exchanges of experience and knowledge. During 2001 and 2002, progress was made in various countries in the areas of skills development for health workers, training in safe motherhood protocols and research methodology.

Statistics

POPULATION

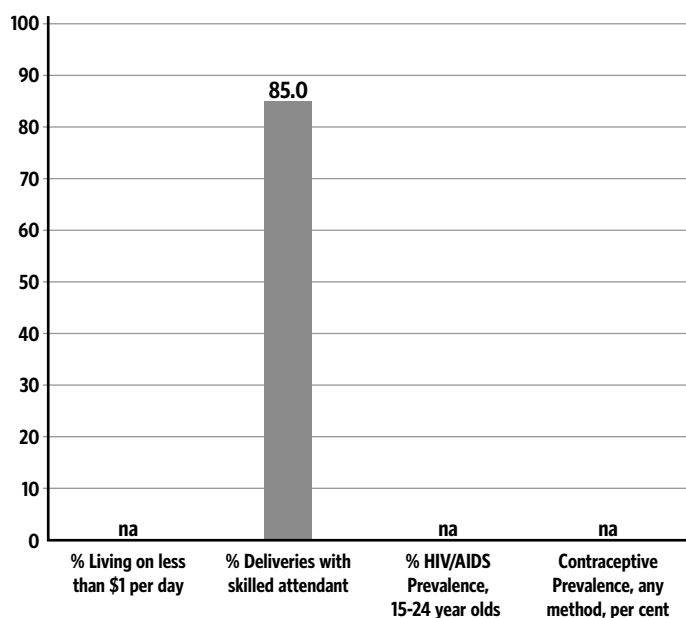
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	246.0
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	232.6
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	3.4
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	39.6
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	5.3
Urban Population, Per Cent	20.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.07
Women 15-49, Thousands	108.9
Women 15-49, Per Cent	46.8
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.60
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 60
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 17
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 180
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 24.0
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 30
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 67.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 68.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 66.4
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.3

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	1.55	1.19	2.32

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,648
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	-14.0
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 71
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 85
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	87.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	21.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	87.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	90.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	83.7
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	67.8
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	66.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	na
Rural	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na

Sri Lanka



Overview

Sri Lanka has recently formulated and adopted an updated National Reproductive Health and Population Policy and Action Plan, which reflect the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), the Government's poverty alleviation framework, and the reconciliation framework.

Achieving gender equality is an important goal of the new policy. Well Women's Clinics have been set up at the primary health care level throughout the country in recent years, and they have played an important role facilitating the transformation of the national family planning programme into an integrated reproductive health programme.

Despite difficult circumstances, Sri Lanka has made a great deal of progress in recent years in terms of meeting ICPD goals. However, underserved areas and vulnerable groups (adolescents, conflict-affected populations, plant workers, slum dwellers, migrant workers) continue to lag and are attracting greater attention. Ageing is also a matter of concern to the Government, as the proportion of the population 60 years and over is expected to double by 2025. Other priorities include addressing the high prevalence of abortion and gender-based violence.

Statistics

POPULATION

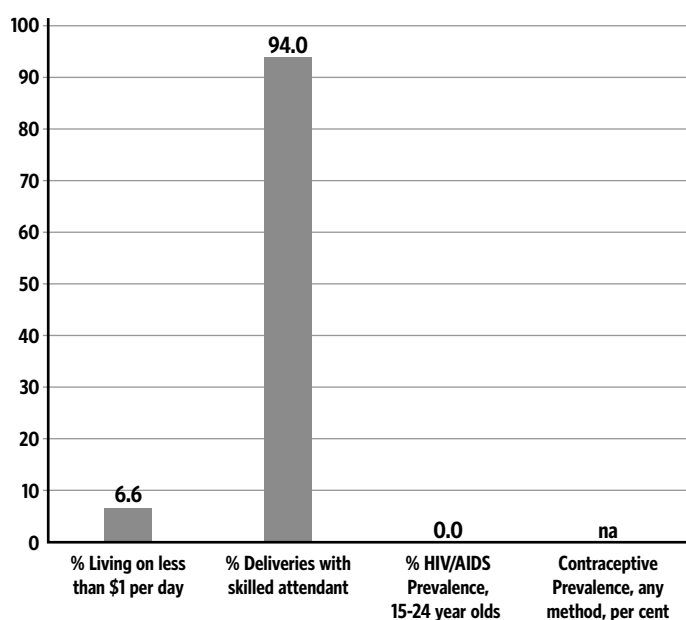
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	9,880.5
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	9,406.6
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.0
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	17.4
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.1
Urban Population, Per Cent	23.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	5,278.9
Women 15-49, Per Cent	56.1
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.10
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	43.6
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 60
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 31
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 120
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 22.9
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 17
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 16
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 30
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 71.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 74.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 69.0
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	10.2

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	76.38	82.04	85.97

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	3,530
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	6.0
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	C
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 6.6
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 83
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 94
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	69.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	6
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	11
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 112
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 110
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 68
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 74
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	32
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	33
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	17
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	4
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	15
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.1
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	23.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	27.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	24.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	61.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	82.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	41.6
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	285.8
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	4.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	332.3
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	6.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	2.1	Urban, Per Cent	4.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	34.0
Rural	2.8	Rural, Per Cent	5.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	45.3
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	78.7	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	73.8	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	2.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.5	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	3.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	8.4	Urban, Per Cent	25.9
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	35.9
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	54.4
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	36.5	Urban, Per Cent	95.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	29.0
Rural	29.9	Rural, Per Cent	85.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	28.7
No Education/Primary	52.3	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	63.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	40.9
Highest Level of Education	32.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	92.4	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	1.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	76.4	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial High	21.7	Provincial High, Per Cent	98.1	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	3.5
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	6.7
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		No Education/Primary, Per Cent	
Urban	34.0	Urban, Per Cent	41.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	16.8
Rural	31.8	Rural, Per Cent	40.5	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	3.8
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	43.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	3.5
Richest	na			Provincial High, Per Cent	9.1
				Richest, Per Cent	na
				Poorest, Per Cent	na

Thailand



Overview

The Government's current reproductive health policy, launched in 1997, focuses on a number of areas, including family planning; maternal and child health; HIV/AIDS; reproductive tract infections; malignancies of the reproductive tract; sex education; abortion and its related complications; adolescent reproductive health; infertility; and post-reproductive-age and old-age care.

Thailand has had remarkable success in meeting the desire of couples to have fewer children. As a result, by 2001 the population growth rate had dropped to around 1 per cent and the total fertility rate to close to 2 children per woman. Strategies going forward include operationalizing the national reproductive health programme, emphasizing adolescent reproductive health, ensuring the involvement of community and religious leaders in implementing the reproductive health programme, and delivering comprehensive reproductive health services, including information and counselling.

Thailand has achieved a measure of success in controlling the spread of HIV/AIDS, with new infections falling from 143,000 cases in 1991 to 29,000 in 2000. Nevertheless, in 2001 the country had as many as 700,000 people living with HIV/AIDS, giving Thailand the second-highest rate of adult HIV prevalence in Asia and the Pacific. The 1997 economic crisis forced the Ministry of Health to limit some services, for example, condom distribution. The Government views HIV/AIDS as a major concern, especially in individuals aged 15-24. The country remains a model for its efforts (including preventative ones directed at high-risk populations) to reverse the pandemic.

As a Centre of Excellence in South-South collaboration, the Government is committed to sharing information on innovative experiences in areas of population and development, reproductive health and gender. The Government has also paid special attention to the needs of the elderly population group (which includes those over 60 years). In 2002, this group constituted 9.4 per cent of the nation's 62.5 million people. By 2020, the percentage of elderly people is expected to increase to 15 per cent.

Statistics

POPULATION

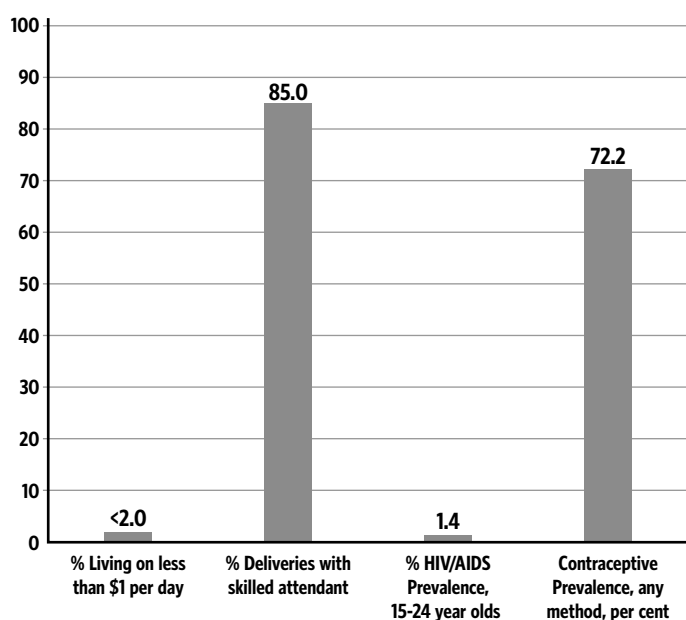
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	31,816.2
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	32,527.4
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	19.6
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.1
Urban Population, Per Cent	20.2
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.04
Women 15-49, Thousands	18,575.6
Women 15-49, Per Cent	57.1
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.10
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	69.8
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 72.2
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 44
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 41
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 47
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 25.4
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 26
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 19
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 32
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 69.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 72.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 66.7
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	9.0

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	180.07	185.24	196.01

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	6,402
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	4.3
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	C
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ <2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 80
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 85
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	75.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	3
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	6
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 91
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 96
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 78
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 80
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	16
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	6
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	18.4
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	50.7
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	26.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	23.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 1.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 2.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.3

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	76.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	84.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	69.2
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	1,416.8
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	1,342.4
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	7.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	1.7	Urban, Per Cent	4.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	43.8
Rural	2.4	Rural, Per Cent	12.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	70.2
No Education/Primary	3.5	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	29.1	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	1.4	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	2.7	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	1.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	3.9	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	3.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	17.2	Urban, Per Cent	9.9
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	27.1
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	31.5
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	10.6
Urban	27.0	Urban, Per Cent	97.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	10.8
Rural	41.0	Rural, Per Cent	63.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	32.6
No Education/Primary	54.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	45.3	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	19.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	94.9	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	20.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	54.4	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	44.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	98.2	Urban, Per Cent	0.6
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	4.8
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	10.7
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	1.7
Urban	24.8	Urban, Per Cent	64.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.4
Rural	61.1	Rural, Per Cent	63.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	4.9
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	54.9	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

Timor-Leste

Overview

On 20 May 2002, Timor-Leste was declared an independent nation, with independence leader Xanana Gusmao becoming the country's first president. Prior to the presidential election, over 55,000 refugees were repatriated from West Timor to exercise their voting rights. With the completion of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET), the UN will continue its presence in Timor-Leste through UNMISSET, a United Nations mission of support, and will provide support in stability, democracy and justice, internal security, law enforcement and border control.

Basic government structures and laws have been enforced. However, Timor-Leste is encountering many of the same challenges it experienced prior to independence. In 1997, before the outbreak of violence, life expectancy was at 57 years, the infant mortality rate was 124 deaths per 1,000 live births, and the gross national product per capita was \$246.

With donor support and assistance, Timor-Leste is looking to build basic infrastructure such as water and sanitation systems, increase access to basic health services, and reduce poverty. A recent report by the World Health Organization estimates the maternal mortality ratio for Timor-Leste at 860 deaths per 100,000 live births, the highest rate of any country in East Asia.

Statistics

POPULATION

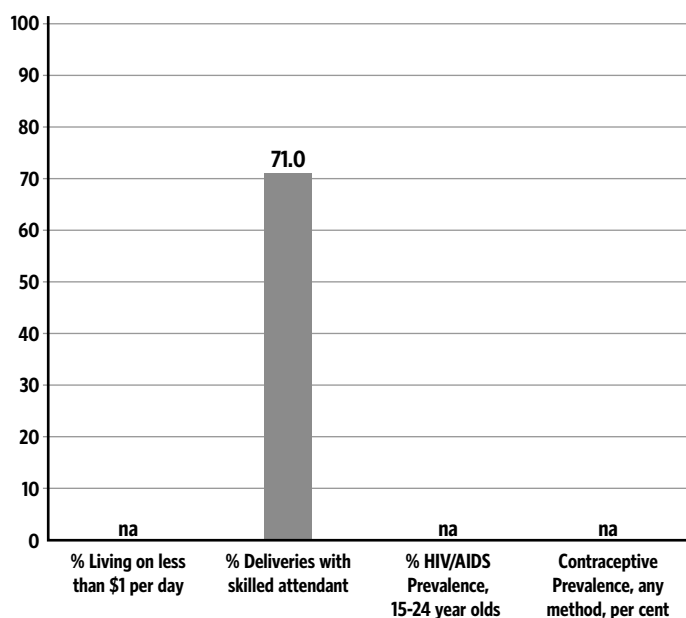
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	401.6
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	376.9
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	-2.6
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	29.4
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	14.8
Urban Population, Per Cent	7.6
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	191.8
Women 15-49, Per Cent	50.9
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.35
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 850
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 300
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 2,000
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 135.0
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 178
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 47.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 48.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 46.7
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.3

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	2.17	2.39	2.54

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	na
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 71
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	26.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	84.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	90.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	77.6
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	135.1
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	84.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Tonga



Overview

An overview with policy information was not available in time for this release. Information applicable to the South Pacific region in general can be read in the profile for the Solomon Islands. Updated material will be made available on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

Statistics

POPULATION

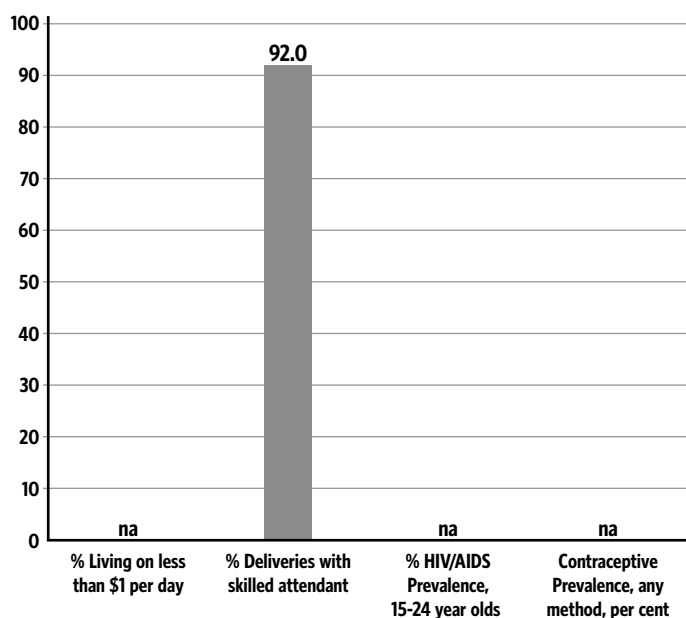
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	52.8
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	53.3
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	0.3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	na
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	na
Urban Population, Per Cent	38.0
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	na
Women 15-49, Thousands	na
Women 15-49, Per Cent	na
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ na
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ na
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ na
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	na

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	na	na	na

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	6.2
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	0
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 100
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 92
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	27.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	24.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	60.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	77.5
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	43.5
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Tuvalu

Overview

An overview with policy information was not available in time for this release. Information applicable to the South Pacific region in general can be read in the profile for the Solomon Islands. Updated material will be made available on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

Statistics

POPULATION

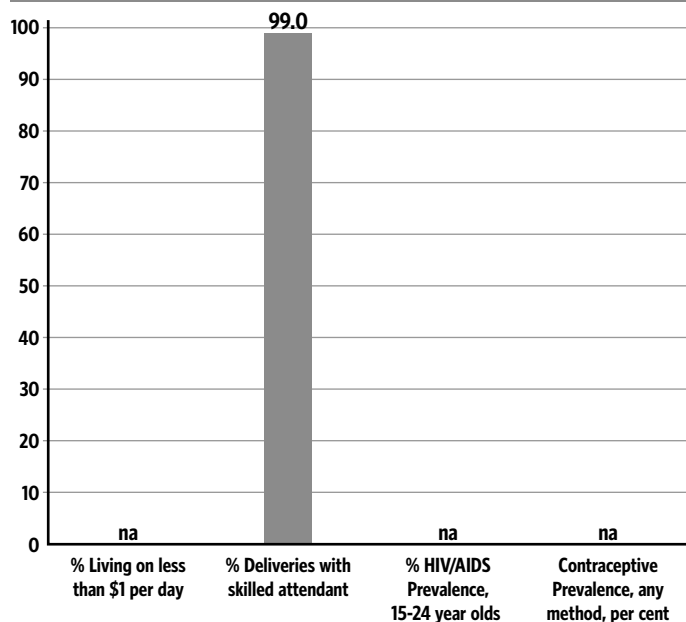
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	5.4
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	5.7
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.4
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	na
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	na
Urban Population, Per Cent	52.2
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	na
Women 15-49, Thousands	na
Women 15-49, Per Cent	na
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ na
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ na
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ na
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	na

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	na	na	na

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	na
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 100
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 99
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	na
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Vanuatu

Overview

Vanuatu has been accorded UN Least Developed Country status since 1995. With a per capita gross domestic product of \$1,276, it is the third-poorest country in the Pacific. Adult literacy is estimated at only 33.5 per cent, and life expectancy at birth is 66 years. In an effort to address structural problems within the economy, Vanuatu began the implementation of a comprehensive reform programme in July 1999. There is increased recognition in Vanuatu that there are vulnerable groups in the population, in both rural and urban settings, who face a poverty of opportunity. More than 40 per cent of the population falls within the under-14 age group, amplifying the pressure being placed on basic education, health, water and sanitation services. The country has a high fertility rate, a low contraception use rate and a high crude birth rate. The Government is in the process of formulating a National Population Policy.

The national capacity of health providers to deliver quality reproductive health services is being strengthened through the training of midwives and traditional birth attendants. Efforts are also being made to promote utilization of these services by increasing community knowledge of key reproductive health issues. An integrated Reproductive and Sexual Health package has been introduced, along with innovative approaches that encourage behaviour change regarding safe sexual and reproductive health practices by adolescents, both married and unmarried. Other areas of focus have included strengthening the logistics management system to ensure the availability of contraceptive supplies at all service delivery points.

Statistics

POPULATION

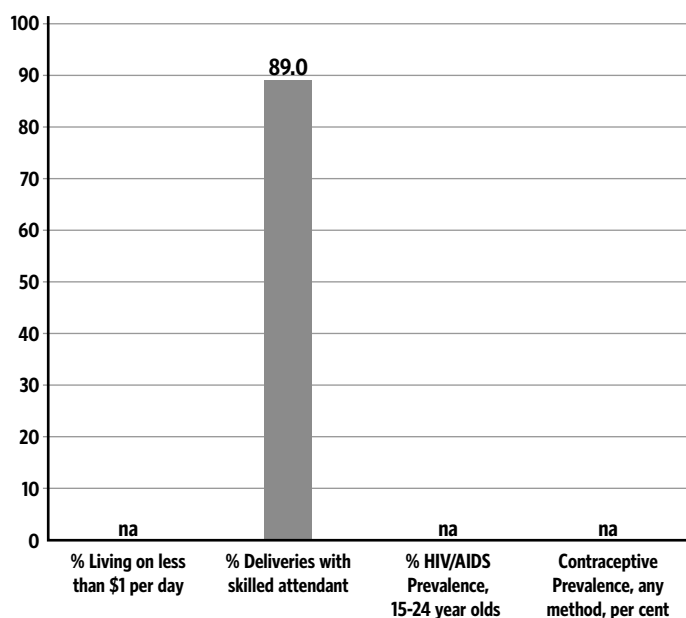
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	106.1
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	101.1
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.7
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	33.7
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.1
Urban Population, Per Cent	22.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.07
Women 15-49, Thousands	49.9
Women 15-49, Per Cent	49.4
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.59
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 32
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 16
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 65
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 32.5
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 35
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 39
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 32
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 67.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 69.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 66.0
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.9

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	0.7	0.84	0.95

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	2,802
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	2.2
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 88
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 89
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 122
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 113
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 31
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 26
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	53.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	85.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	89.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	80.2
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	23.7
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	50.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	3.8	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	5.1	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	3.8	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	4.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	5.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	17.0	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	29.0	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	21.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	39.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Viet Nam



Overview

Viet Nam's total fertility rate has dramatically decreased, from 5.0 children per woman in 1979 to fewer than 2.5 children per woman in 1999. Other challenges remain, however, and the country continues to pursue many goals of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. The National Population Strategy 2001-2010, which emphasizes the benefits of small family sizes and voluntary family planning, replaces the Government's previous two-child policy. The population strategy was developed as part of the Socio-economic Development Strategy for 2001-2010, with a view towards ensuring that the policy is interlinked with the country's overall strategy to fight poverty and promote sustainable development.

With its first National Strategy on Reproductive Health Care 2001-2010, Viet Nam is aiming to increase access to high-quality reproductive health services and information for all men, women, and adolescents, with special attention being paid to disadvantaged groups. High priority has been given to the areas of maternal and neonatal health, family planning, adolescent reproductive health, reproductive tract infections (including sexually transmitted infections), HIV/AIDS and counselling. National guidelines and standards for the above-mentioned reproductive health services have been developed and will be nationally implemented. In addition, to improve the quality and utilization of health data, the Ministry of Health has unified and implemented its Health Management Information System nationwide.

While steady improvements in gender equality and women's empowerment have been made, inequalities between men and women still exist. The Government has identified violence against women, including domestic violence and the trafficking of women, as an emerging concern. The Second National Programme of Action for Women's Advancement is focusing on improving women's health through advocacy efforts, increases in the quality and quantity of services, and improvements in the administration of health care activities.

Statistics

POPULATION

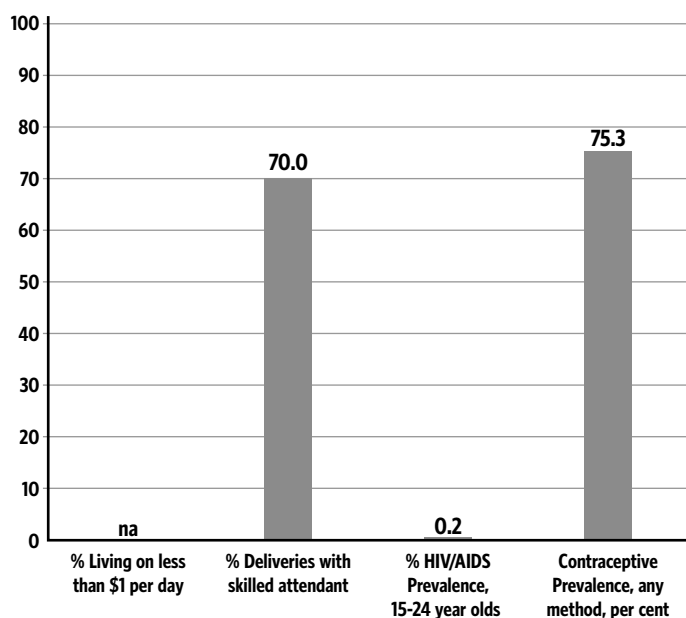
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	39,976.4
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	40,249.8
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.4
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	21.5
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7.0
Urban Population, Per Cent	25.0
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	22,240.8
Women 15-49, Per Cent	55.3
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.50
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	55.8
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 75.3
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 95
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 32
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 280
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 40.1
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 45
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 37
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 52
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 67.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 69.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 64.9
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	7.4

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	233.1	263.45	268.55

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,996
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.5
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	B
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 56
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 70
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	76.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	6
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	9
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 104
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 111
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 68
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 61
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	31
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	35
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	36
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	12
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	6
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.4
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	19.7
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	24.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	23.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.4

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	82.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	86.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	79.4
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	26.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	5,388.8
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	25.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 3.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 3.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 6.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 906.7

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	1.8	Urban, Per Cent	1.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	43.8
Rural	2.9	Rural, Per Cent	6.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	66.3
No Education/Primary	4.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	10.9	Poorest, Per Cent	47.0
Highest Level of Education	1.9	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	0.0	Richest, Per Cent	55.5
Provincial Low	1.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	3.7	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	4.3	Provincial High, Per Cent	9.6	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	3.1	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	1.6	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	22.6	Urban, Per Cent	98.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	36.4	Rural, Per Cent	73.5	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	49.7	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	36.1	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	29.6	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	97.7	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	57.8	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	99.7	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	42.8	Poorest, Per Cent	49.0	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	16.9	Richest, Per Cent	99.2	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	17.0	Urban, Per Cent	54.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	44.0	Rural, Per Cent	56.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	51.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	42.4	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	11.0			Poorest, Per Cent	na

Country Profiles for Population and Reproductive Health: Policy Developments and Indicators 2003

3:

The Arab States, made up of 22 countries, extends from the Arab Gulf in the east to the Atlantic Ocean in the west and has a population of about 300 million. The region's annual population growth rate is 2.7 per cent, compared to 1.5 per cent for the less-developed world as a whole.

According to the 2002 *Arab Human Development Report*, the average economic growth rate in the region is lower than the population growth rate, and is the lowest in the world after sub-Saharan Africa. Additionally, the population of the Arab world is young, with almost 39 per cent below the age of 15 and a median age under 20. Moreover, there has been a sizeable increase in the number of women of reproductive age (during the 1990s, the number grew from 50 to 69 million; a 38 per cent increase). The report recognized significant structural constraints to development.

Fortunately, since the ICPD (which was hosted in Cairo in 1994), Arab governments and growing segments of the general population increasingly recognize that curbing rapid population growth contributes to socio-economic development and to the distribution of its benefits. It does so by helping to achieve a balance between population growth and natural resources, by minimizing the degradation of the environment and pressure on scarce water resources, and by helping to reduce poverty. (It is now estimated that 62 million people in the Arab world live on under \$1 per day, and 145 million people live on under \$2 per day.)

Since 1990, and especially since the ICPD, much of the Arab world has begun to lay a firmer foundation for accelerating development, attacking poverty, and improving the health of children and the health and status of women. Over the past 12 years, the crude death rate and infant and child mortality rates have fallen appreciably in almost all Arab countries, and trends of expectation of life have continued to be highly positive. The total fertility rate, though still high, has continued to fall in nearly all Arab countries (20 out of 22). This is partly because of higher contraceptive prevalence rates: nine Arab countries now have modern contraceptive use rates over 30 per cent, including six (Algeria, Egypt, Kuwait, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia) with rates over 40 per cent. In many countries, though, the contraceptive method mix is skewed towards short-term methods, and the high use of unreliable traditional methods contributes to unwanted pregnancies.

Many Arab countries that are not oil producers now recognize the need to adopt explicit population policies with quantifiable goals. Governments are establishing population commissions to research and formulate population policies responsive to their specific population dynamics, economic development conditions and cultural background. They recognize that formulating responsive population policies and programmes requires high-quality socio-economic, demographic and health data, disaggregated by sex and other social dimensions.

While the gender gap in school enrolment has continued to narrow slowly, inequity and illiteracy still persist in many countries. Several countries have achieved significant women's educational participation levels but improvements in primary enrolment rates for girls have also been accompanied by higher

Arab States

dropout rates later. Many countries also lag in providing women further economic and social opportunities. The region's maternal mortality remains high relative to income — more than half of the Arab countries have a maternal mortality ratio exceeding 75 per 100,000 live births.

Governments, religious leaders, national women's and youth groups, and health professionals' organizations in Arab countries are making steady progress in publicizing the health risks of female genital cutting (FGC) and are taking measures to end this traditional practice, which is harmful to women and to their reproductive health. Further progress is needed, however.

Issues associated with the large number of youth in the region, including the health situation of adolescents, are beginning to receive higher levels of attention. Among these issues is the persistence of early pregnancies, with their associated higher risks for morbidity and mortality. In spite of entrenched cultural beliefs, especially in rural areas, there is a slowly growing acceptance of the need to promote responsible and safe behaviours and to improve the quality and quantity of reproductive health services for adolescents.

Without exception, Arab countries are facing economic challenges. Poverty has worsened in most countries of the region. Across the board, globalization processes, economic adjustment programmes and the short-term effects of economic reforms are adversely affecting reproductive health services, education and employment (especially for women), slowing progress towards gender equality and the empowerment of women. The global situation since 11 September 2001 has worsened these difficulties. These adverse effects, in the context of rapid urbanization, changing migration patterns, dwindling financial resources for population programmes and increasing prevalence of HIV infections, further challenge the conditions of life for large numbers of people and increase the risk of poverty, especially for women and girls.

The promotion of gender equality and equity, reproductive rights and adolescent reproductive health, and the prevention of FGC and of sexually transmitted infections including HIV/AIDS continue to be among the most significant challenges facing population programmes in the region.

Progressively, governments in the Arab region have proceeded to adjust or redefine national population and development policies, strategies and programmes in light of the goals articulated in the ICPD Programme of Action, ICPD+5 and the Millennium Development Goals. These goals continue to provide both challenges and opportunities for many governments, as they incorporate into their national policies critical new dimensions concerning reproduction, adolescents' concerns, gender equality, women's empowerment, poverty reduction and environmental protection.

Governments are increasingly encouraging country-level partnerships and alliances. This major policy shift has been stimulated by Sector-Wide Approaches (SWAps), Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) and other coordination mechanisms, and by the continuing legacy of privatization and structural adjustment programmes.

Algeria



Overview

The acceleration of Algeria's demographic transition was maintained in the 1990s in a political context marked by democratization and market-oriented economic reforms. During this decade, the Algerian population experienced a drop in its purchasing power, an increase in poverty, and inequalities in access to reproductive health services. The latest national statistics show that maternal mortality remains high, at 117 deaths per 100,000 live births, with significant variations between regions. In 2002, the total fertility rate was estimated at 2.6 children per woman. The national population policy and programme have been credited with contributing to an increase in the contraceptive prevalence rate, which is estimated at 64 per cent (50 per cent for modern methods and 14 per cent for traditional methods). Among modern methods, oral contraceptives predominate.

Algerian women, who have shown courage and resistance during the past decade, continue to face inequalities in a number of areas, including economic participation, decision-making and literacy. A positive development has been the creation of the Ministry of the Family and of Women's Status.

Youth and adolescents constitute a particularly vulnerable segment of the population. Their reproductive and sexual health needs are being addressed through a multisectoral approach stressing responsible sexual behaviour.

The fight against poverty and social inequalities, the reduction of unemployment, the promotion and empowerment of women, and the reinforcement of national solidarity all helped lead to the adoption of a multisectoral population policy. The policy's aim is to create a balance between population growth, economic development and the environment while safeguarding the reproductive rights of Algerians.

Statistics

POPULATION

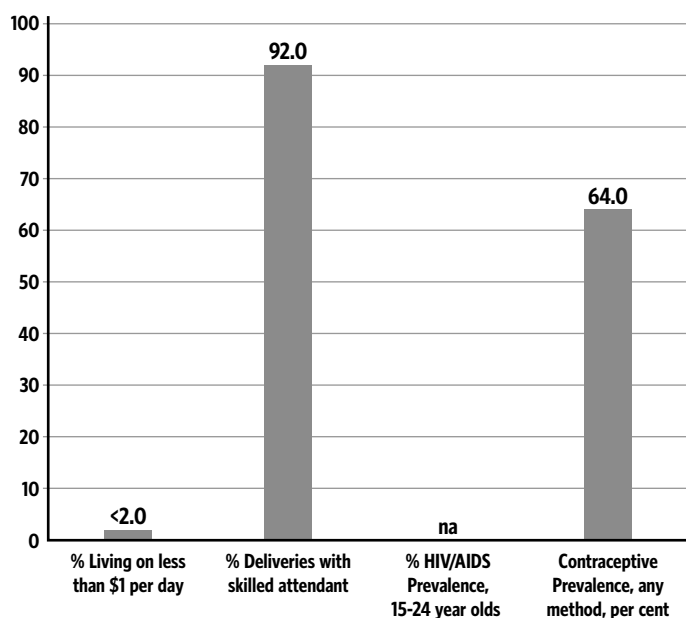
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	15,911.7
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	15,490.8
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.8
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	25.7
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	5.7
Urban Population, Per Cent	58.3
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	8,424.6
Women 15-49, Per Cent	54.4
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.25
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	50.1
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 64.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 150
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 55
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 360
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 50.0
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 47
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 44
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 50
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 68.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 70.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 67.5
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	6.1

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	108.24	125.28	132.22

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	5,308
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	2.4
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	B
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ <2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 94
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 92
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	64.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	24
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	43
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 110
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 119
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 65
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 69
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	6
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	7
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	18
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	5
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	3
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	21.7
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	20.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	27.7
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	23.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	47.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	81.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	12.6
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	4.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	2,540.5
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	31.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	33.0
Rural	44.0
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	30.0
Provincial High	51.0
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	na
Rural	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	64.8
Rural, Per Cent	62.9
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	51.5
Provincial High, Per Cent	66.4
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	4.8
Rural, Per Cent	7.8
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	3.8
Provincial High, Per Cent	15.2
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	1.0
Rural, Per Cent	1.7
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.7
Provincial High, Per Cent	3.2
Richest, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na

Bahrain



Overview

Bahrain has experienced a tripling in population since 1960, mainly due to increased life expectancy, decreased mortality and improvements in health care. The population is expected to grow by another one third by 2025. The annual rate of population growth has declined from 4.9 per cent per annum (during 1975-1980) to 2.2 per cent per annum (1995-2000), and is expected to fall by half by the period 2025-2030. The infant mortality rate has decreased significantly in that same time frame.

In its response to a 2001 United Nations inquiry, Government officials reported that they viewed both the maternal mortality ratio and the under-5 mortality rate as unacceptably high. They also reported that they view current fertility levels as satisfactory.

Among the States of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), Bahrain was the first to offer family planning services directly through the primary health care system. The Government provides direct support to its citizens for access to contraceptives; consequently, over 60 per cent of all married women report using some form of contraception. Modern contraceptive use was estimated at slightly below 31 per cent for the year 2000.

Young people below the age of 15 comprise 28.2 per cent of the population, and immigrants (who come to Bahrain seeking employment opportunities) comprise nearly 35 per cent. Addressing the employment needs of the population will be a significant challenge to the Government, especially as the younger cohort enters the workforce. The percentage of women in the labour force has doubled since 1980, though they still only constitute approximately 35 per cent of the total.

The HIV/AIDS prevalence is relatively low in Bahrain, and the Government has instituted a regular reporting system for testing and results. As of the year 2000, UNAIDS estimates that over two thirds of all AIDS cases were among injecting drug users.

Statistics

POPULATION

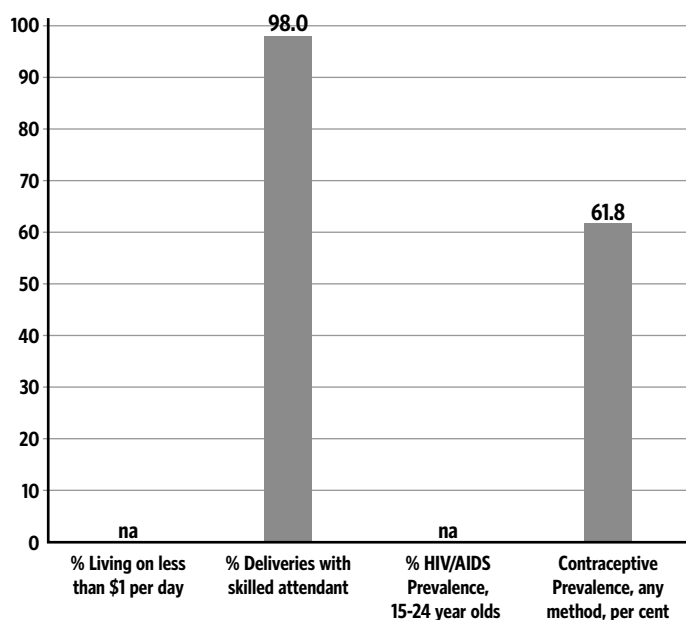
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	380.8
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	282.6
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.2
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	19.0
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	3.5
Urban Population, Per Cent	92.7
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	161.8
Women 15-49, Per Cent	57.2
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.63
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	30.6
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 61.8
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 38
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 13
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 110
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 16.4
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 19
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 72.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 75.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 71.1
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.7

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	2.01	2.23	2.43

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	15,084
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	4.0
Income Group per World Bank Classification	High income: non-OECD
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	0
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 98
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	9
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	17
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 103
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 102
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 99
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 105
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	7
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	11
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	10
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	3
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	5
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	0

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	15.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	18.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	28.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	25.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	66.5
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	88.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	32.4
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	4.0
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	30.8
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	19.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	4.7	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	3.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	93.8	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	99.7	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	26.6	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Djibouti



Overview

As of our publication date, a policy overview was still being reviewed by the Field Office and national authorities. When they have sent their clearance, the description will be posted on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

Statistics

POPULATION

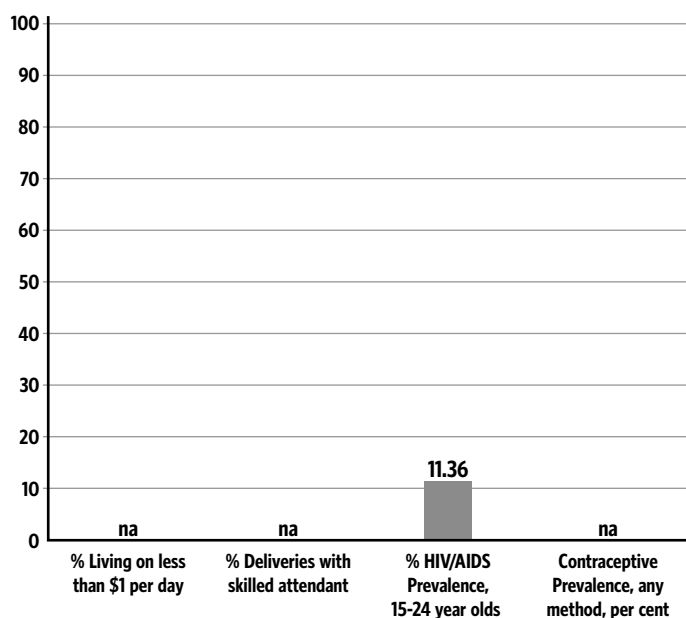
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	307.5
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	344.4
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	3.0
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	40.7
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	18.0
Urban Population, Per Cent	84.4
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.04
Women 15-49, Thousands	152.4
Women 15-49, Per Cent	44.3
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.10
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 520
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 190
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 1,300
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 116.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 202
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 45.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 46.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 43.9
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	6.5

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	2.14	2.49	2.90

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	0.7
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 100
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	24
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	46
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 31
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 43
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 13
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 17
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	20
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	17
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	26
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	13
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	13
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	3

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.7
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	65.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	27.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	19.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 11.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 16.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 7.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 10.6

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	47.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	67.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	30.2
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	0.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	13.8
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	9.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Egypt



Overview

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Statistics

POPULATION

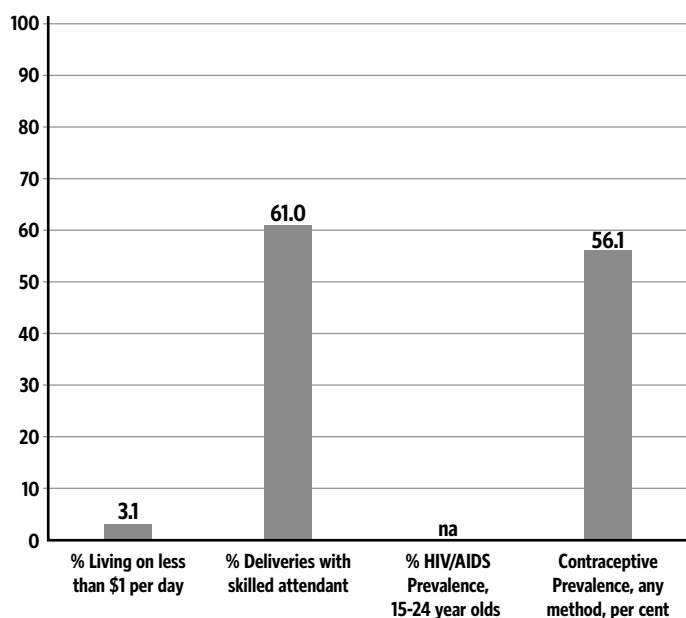
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	35,569.9
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	34,708.2
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.8
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	26.2
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.8
Urban Population, Per Cent	42.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	18,125.1
Women 15-49, Per Cent	52.2
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.40
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	53.9
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 56.1
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 170
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 160
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 190
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 50.8
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 49
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 49
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 49
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 66.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 67.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 64.7
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	6.5

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	239.20	269.13	297.01

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	3,635
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.1
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	B
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 3.1
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 95
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 61
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	57.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	33
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	56
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 96
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 104
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 86
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 81
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	12
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	11
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	25
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	10
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	6
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	2

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	34.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	26.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	21.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	47.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	73.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	20.5
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	1,270.0
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	2.4

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	5,597.8
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	32.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 3.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 7.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 10.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 1,183.8

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	58.5
Urban	3.1	Urban, Per Cent	5.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	41.4
Rural	3.9	Rural, Per Cent	10.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	60.9
No Education/Primary	4.1	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	16.9	Poorest, Per Cent	30.4
Highest Level of Education	3.2	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	6.5	Richest, Per Cent	61.1
Provincial Low	2.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	4.6	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	4.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	10.8	Urban, Per Cent	3.0
Poorest	4.4	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	4.7
Richest	2.7	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	5.3
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	2.9
Urban	43.1	Urban, Per Cent	81.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.5
Rural	61.8	Rural, Per Cent	48.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	6.3
No Education/Primary	68.3	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	40.0	Poorest, Per Cent	17.4
Highest Level of Education	33.2	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	84.1	Richest, Per Cent	8.4
Provincial Low	37.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	47.8	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	71.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	83.7	Urban, Per Cent	0.4
Poorest	109.7	Poorest, Per Cent	20.5	Rural, Per Cent	0.6
Richest	31.8	Richest, Per Cent	86.4	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	0.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	0.3
Urban	34.0	Urban, Per Cent	58.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.1
Rural	65.0	Rural, Per Cent	49.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	0.9
Poorest	93.0	Rural, Per Cent	49.9	Richest, Per Cent	1.4
Richest	25.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	49.6	Poorest, Per Cent	4.2



Overview

An overview with policy information was not available in time for this release. Updated material will be made available on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

Statistics

POPULATION

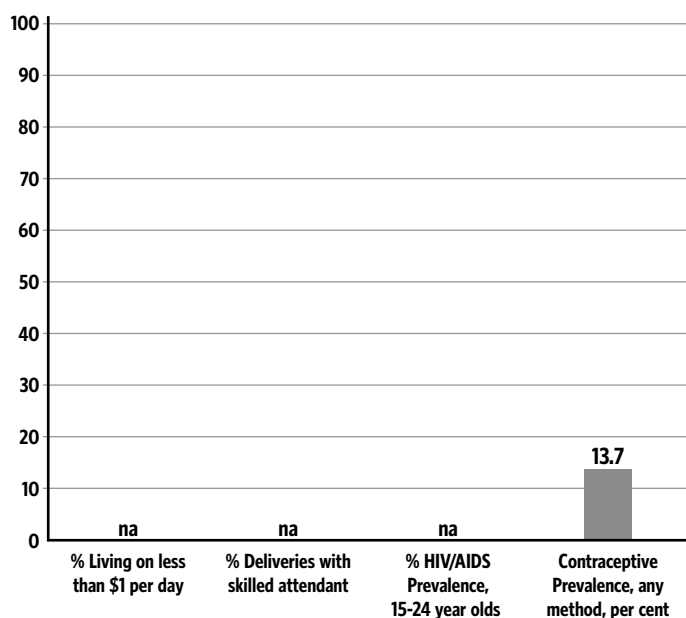
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	12,323.3
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	11,922.4
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.7
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	36.5
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	9.9
Urban Population, Per Cent	67.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	5,851.8
Women 15-49, Per Cent	49.1
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.25
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	10.4
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 13.7
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 370
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 140
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 770
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 91.7
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 78
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 76
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 79
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 58.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 60.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 57.2
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.9

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	67.01	79.80	94.02

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	na
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	B
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 85
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	45
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	77
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 91
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 111
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 47
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 29
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	22
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.2
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	41.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	26.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	47.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	76.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	17.3
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	2,959.5
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	54.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Jordan



Overview

As of our publication date, a policy overview was still being reviewed by the Field Office and national authorities. When they have sent their clearance, the description will be posted on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

Statistics

POPULATION

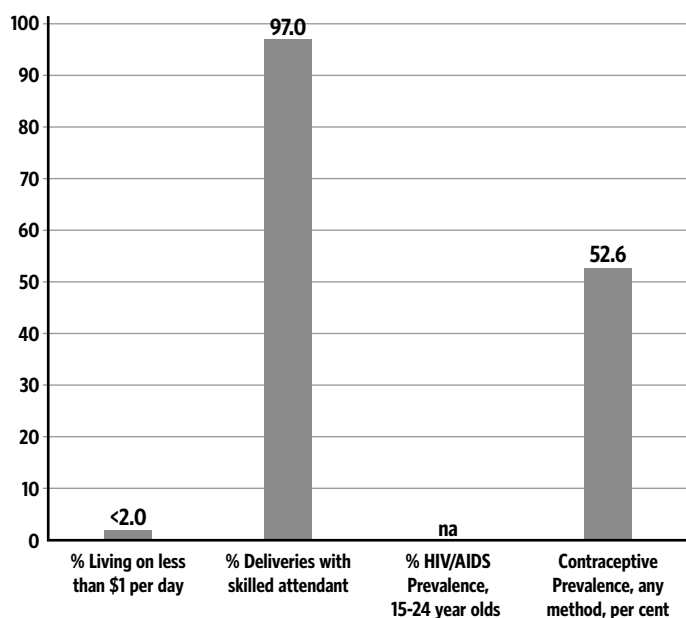
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	2,696.6
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	2,499.3
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.9
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	34.3
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	4.6
Urban Population, Per Cent	78.9
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,253.9
Women 15-49, Per Cent	50.2
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.69
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	37.7
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 52.6
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 41
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 31
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 50
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 26.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 28
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 27
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 29
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 69.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 71.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 68.5
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.9

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	17.60	21.08	24.78

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	3,966
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	3.9
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	C
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ <2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 96
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 97
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	47.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	5
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	16
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 101
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 101
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 86
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 89
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	5
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	6
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	8
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	2
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	2
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	0

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.7
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	37.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	27.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	24.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	39.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	66.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	12.3
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	2.5

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	634.0
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	54.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 7.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 6.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 14.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 86.9

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	39.2
Urban	4.2	Urban, Per Cent	5.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	31.1
Rural	5.0	Rural, Per Cent	5.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	39.9
No Education/Primary	4.6	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	12.7	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	3.7	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	0.6	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	4.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	4.8	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	4.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	6.1	Urban, Per Cent	4.3
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	8.5
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	13.3
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	3.6
Urban	26.7	Urban, Per Cent	97.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	4.7
Rural	39.1	Rural, Per Cent	92.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	7.9
No Education/Primary	54.2	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	82.2	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	22.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	99.5	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	25.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	93.3	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	43.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	95.7	Urban, Per Cent	0.4
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	1.0
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	2.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	0.3
Urban	41.0	Urban, Per Cent	39.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.4
Rural	48.0	Rural, Per Cent	30.7	Provincial High, Per Cent	0.9
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	30.7	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	26.2	Poorest, Per Cent	na



Overview

The size of the population of Kuwait nearly doubled between 1975 and 2000 and is projected to reach 3.2 million by the year 2025. The annual population growth rate has declined by more than half from the high level of 6.2 per cent per annum during the period 1975-1980. It is expected to reach a low of 1.1 per cent per annum for the period 2025-2030.

Infant mortality rates were cut by more than half between 1980 and 2000. Life expectancy has increased during this period, gaining about 7.3 years for both women and men.

The 1992 National Population Policy has focused on promoting an increase in the proportion of nationals in the population (non-nationals and their dependents comprise the majority of the population). Government measures include subsidies for the education and health care needs of Kuwaiti children as well as limits on the number of dependents of immigrants who enter the country. In its response to a 2001 inquiry from the United Nations, the Government indicated that it viewed immigration as too high, and the size of the working-age population as a major concern.

Although the Government is pronatalist in its policies, family planning methods are available in public-sector health clinics. Important socio-economic developments include an increase in the mean age at marriage among Kuwaiti women, an increase in female literacy, and a doubling of the percentage of women in the labour force over the past two decades (to over 40 per cent in 2000).

In 2000, the contraceptive prevalence rate was around 50 per cent for all methods, and the total fertility rate was 2.9 children per woman (down from 5.9 in 1980). Ninety-eight per cent of all deliveries are by skilled attendants, a fact that contributes to the very low maternal mortality ratio (estimated as under 10 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2000). This reflects the high priority given to maternal and child health care in the national health system.

Statistics

POPULATION

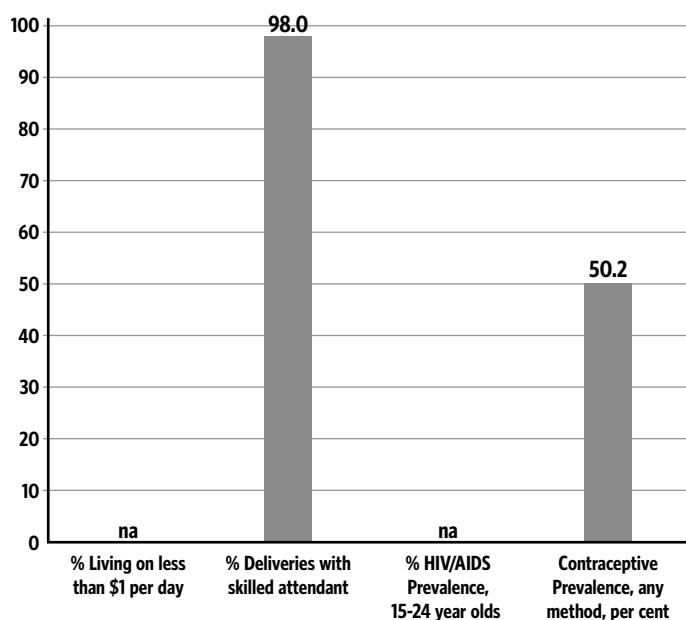
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	1,173.6
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	849.2
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.5
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	15.9
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	2.2
Urban Population, Per Cent	96.2
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	477.4
Women 15-49, Per Cent	56.2
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.90
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	40.9
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 50.2
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 25
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 8
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 70
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 12.3
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 13
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 13
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 13
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 75.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 78.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 74.1
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	6.5

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	6.15	6.49	7.36

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	15,799
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	1.7
Income Group per World Bank Classification	High income: non-OECD
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	0
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 98
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	16
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	20
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 84
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 85
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 55
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 56
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	10
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	9
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	24
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	12
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	11
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	3

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	24.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	28.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	26.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	23.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	69.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	84.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	44.5
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	0.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	229.4
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	53.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Lebanon



Overview

While Lebanon has experienced a substantial decrease in the total fertility rate (TFR) over the past three decades, marital age-specific fertility rates remain elevated, suggesting that the decrease can be attributed more to delayed marriage than to the overall increase in the prevalence of contraceptive use. Findings from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey — implemented by the Central Administration of Statistics and UNICEF — reveal that neither the infant mortality rate nor the under-5 mortality rate has shown any significant improvement since 1996. While approximately 95 per cent of the population has access to basic health services, the national health system, which is driven primarily by the private sector, tends to promote curative rather than preventive care.

The Government is now focusing on developing more effective reproductive health information systems as a means of improving coordination, strengthening decentralization and minimizing fragmentation. The national reproductive health programme will emphasize the provision of quality reproductive health services, including emergency obstetric care, within the primary health care system. In view of regional disparities in key reproductive health indicators, the programme will also support 10 Centres of Excellence for referral services while focusing on underserved areas. Efforts are underway to rehabilitate the recently liberated areas of South Lebanon through the provision of medical supplies, the expansion of reproductive health services, and the carrying out of youth sensitization campaigns.

Positive developments in 2001 included the finalization of the national population policy as well as the development and endorsement of reproductive health norms and guidelines. Also promising was the Government's commitment to allocating domestic funds towards the implementation of the population and reproductive health programmes, despite the national budget deficit. The Population and Development Strategies programme will emphasize integration of population concerns into sectoral planning and programming.

In the area of adolescent reproductive health, the Government has granted considerable attention to the development of community-based sensitization campaigns on puberty, reproductive health and gender issues. Innovative efforts included sponsorship of parent/youth sessions on HIV prevention by the National AIDS Programme, local non-governmental organizations and university students.

Statistics

POPULATION

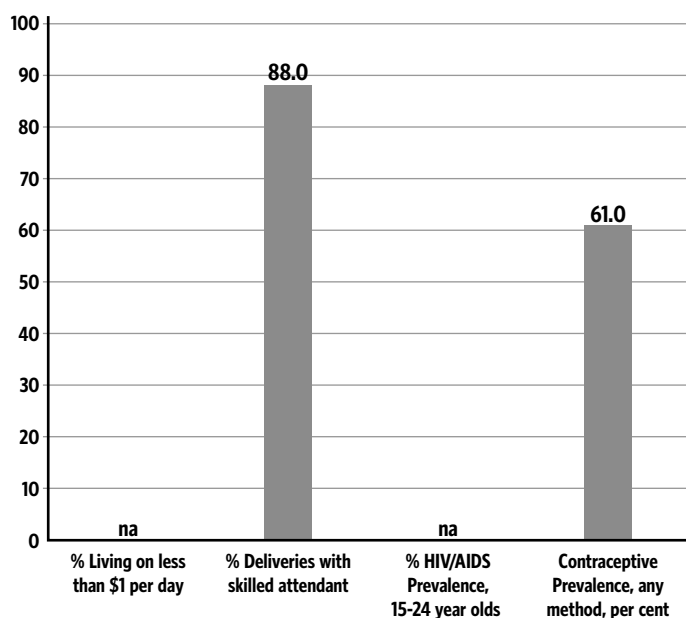
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	1,770.4
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	1,843.5
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.0
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	20.3
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	5.4
Urban Population, Per Cent	90.3
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,019.7
Women 15-49, Per Cent	55.3
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.29
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	37.0
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 61.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 130
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 43
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 350
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 20.0
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 20
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 17
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 22
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 72.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 74.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 71.1
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	8.5

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	11.95	12.73	13.31

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	4,308
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	0.0
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	C
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 100
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 88
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	60.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	8
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	20
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 98
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 102
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 75
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 82
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	3
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	3
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	12
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	3
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	3
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	18.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	25.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	46.5
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	70.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	20.3
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	2.3

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	197.3
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	20.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	40.1
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	36.1
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	48.1
No Education/Primary	3.9	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	1.7	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	1.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	3.5	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	94.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	84.3	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	51.1	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	88.9	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	14.8	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	98.6	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	31.6	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Overview

An overview with policy information was not available in time for this release. Updated material will be made available on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

Statistics

POPULATION

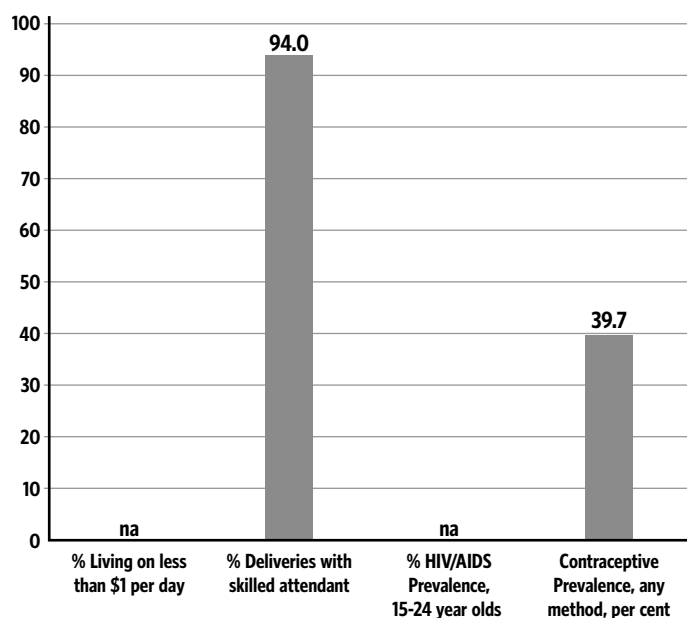
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	2,859.1
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	2,669.9
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	26.4
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	4.7
Urban Population, Per Cent	88.2
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,470.5
Women 15-49, Per Cent	55.1
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.80
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	25.6
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 39.7
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 120
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 40
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 300
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 27.8
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 28
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 28
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 28
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 70.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 72.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 68.3
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	6.1

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	17.16	21.08	25.86

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	na
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	0
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 72
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 94
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	9
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	32
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	4
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	15
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	5
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	3
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	0

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	23.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	34.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	24.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	18.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	53.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	80.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	23.8
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	493.0
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	35.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	3.8	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	15.3
Rural	4.9	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	34.5
No Education/Primary	5.2	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	3.3	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	3.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	5.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	3.7
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	5.0
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	4.7
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	2.8
Urban	27.7	Urban, Per Cent	97.2	Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.7
Rural	38.3	Rural, Per Cent	90.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	90.0	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	98.8	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	22.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	75.3	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	41.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	99.0	Urban, Per Cent	0.5
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	0.8
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	0.9
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	0.7
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	28.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.4
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	18.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	0.8
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	18.9	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	21.5	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Morocco



Overview

In 2001 the Government adopted a five-year plan for economic and social development. The plan's social-sector priorities and initiatives include decentralizing decision-making and administration and providing support for local initiatives to improve the status of women, mainstream gender issues, improve the coverage and quality of reproductive health services and reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity. A draft National Plan of Action for the Integration of Women in Development generated discussion regarding gender equity and the promotion of girls and women. Related actions have been undertaken, including the assignment of gender focal points in sectoral institutions and the elaboration of a national strategy against gender-based violence. A national strategy for fighting HIV/AIDS was also formulated in 2001, and the first National Report on Population was produced.

The year 2002 was a turning point in the integration of women into the decision-making process. In the September legislative elections, 35 women were elected to Parliament, compared to two in the previous elections.

Results and indicators from a 2002 Pan-Arab Family Health Survey (including new sub-sections on adolescents and gender-based violence) will be available in 2003. The quality of the country's national research institutions continues to give Morocco an internationally recognized capacity to develop population-related policies based on quantitative and qualitative information about poverty, national disparities, gender inequalities and violence against women.

The country is also a leader in South-South cooperation in such areas as safe motherhood and emergency obstetric care (EOC). National action promoting EOC includes: the intensive training of clinicians and the recruitment of midwives, female health personnel, and physicians to underserved areas; and the expansion of obstetrical audits to help promote referral of high-risk cases in all provinces. While Parliament has adopted the reform of medical health insurance, including free assistance to poorer people, its operationalization will be challenging. Morocco has also recently created an institution to improve monitoring and analysis of internal migration.

Slow economic growth for nearly a decade has widened gaps between socio-economic groups and geographical regions; including persistent urban-rural disparities in adult female literacy, rates of schooling for girls, and maternal mortality.

Statistics

POPULATION

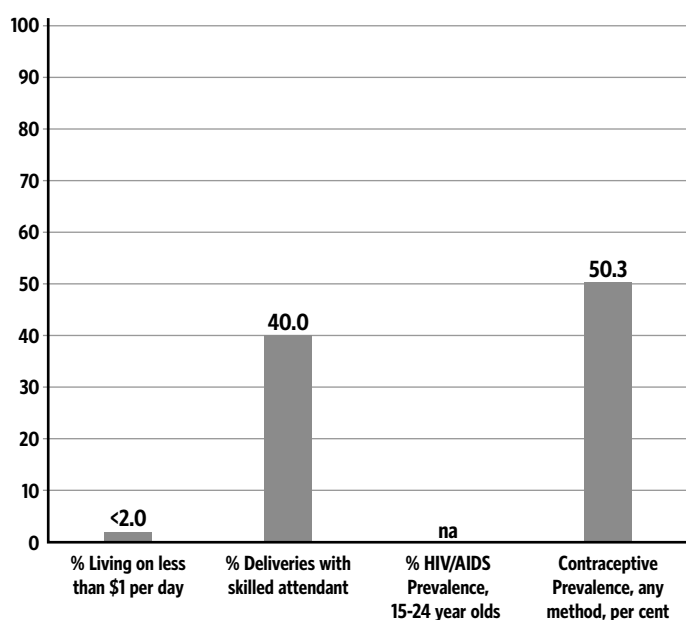
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	15,523.3
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	15,465.0
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.9
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	26.8
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.6
Urban Population, Per Cent	56.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	8,283.8
Women 15-49, Per Cent	53.6
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.40
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	42.4
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 50.3
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 390
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 310
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 490
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 52.2
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 52
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 46
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 58
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 66.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 68.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 64.8
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	6.4

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	93.49	102.07	106.84

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	3,546
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	0.9
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	B
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ <2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 82
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 40
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	57.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	38
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	64
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 83
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 98
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 44
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 35
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	10
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	8
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	23
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	8
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	2
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	0

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.5
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	28.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	27.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	57.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	83.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	32.0
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	0.7

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	2,273.8
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	28.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 8.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 11.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 19.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 845.5

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	2.2	Urban, Per Cent	3.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	31.4
Rural	4.5	Rural, Per Cent	9.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	52.7
No Education/Primary	4.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	8.6	Poorest, Per Cent	17.9
Highest Level of Education	1.9	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	2.5	Richest, Per Cent	48.3
Provincial Low	2.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.7	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	4.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	10.1	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	6.7	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	2.3	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	41.4	Urban, Per Cent	80.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	78.6	Rural, Per Cent	19.3	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	75.5	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	25.9	Poorest, Per Cent	17.3
Highest Level of Education	21.7	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	92.1	Richest, Per Cent	2.2
Provincial Low	46.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	24.1	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	104.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	53.1	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	79.7	Poorest, Per Cent	5.1	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	35.1	Richest, Per Cent	77.9	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	20.0	Urban, Per Cent	51.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	49.0	Rural, Per Cent	35.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	52.0	Rural, Per Cent	39.7	Richest, Per Cent	0.4
Richest	21.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent		Poorest, Per Cent	4.1

Occupied Palestinian Territory



Overview

The continued violence in the territory has hindered economic growth. Extensive infrastructure damage, border closures and restrictions on transport have exacerbated poverty and unemployment.

The population growth rate is among the highest in the world. The high total fertility rate reflects short birth intervals and a cultural preference for large families. Although the link between the intifada and high fertility has not been validated, it is believed that the ailing economy promotes early marriage, which contributes to school dropout rates and to heightened maternal mortality among 15- to 19-year-olds. Children and youth (up to 24 years) constitute two thirds of the Palestinian population.

The ongoing presence of military activity, curfews and roadblocks has carried grave consequences for reproductive health. Pharmaceutical stocks have been cut drastically, and prenatal care, safe deliveries and postnatal care have been impeded. The soaring poverty rate has led to increased malnutrition among women and children. Statistics on sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS are inadequate.

The territory has no formal population policy. While the Palestinian Development Plan for 2000-2003 recognizes the negative impact of high population growth on social services, it does not set demographic objectives. Recent government initiatives include the creation of a Women's Health and Development Directorate within the Ministry of Health and the development of a women's health strategy as part of the National Health Strategic Plan 1999-2003. With UNFPA assistance, NGOs established three women's health centres (in the Al-Bureij and Jabalia refugee camps and in Hebron), which offer reproductive health services as well as psychological, social and legal counselling.

Future efforts will focus on: improving the access to, and quality of, emergency obstetric care; targeting the reproductive health needs of adolescents; promoting male awareness of sexual and reproductive health issues; addressing the rise in domestic and gender-based violence; providing trauma and mental health counselling to children and youth; and rebuilding capacity in the area of data collection and analysis.

Statistics

POPULATION

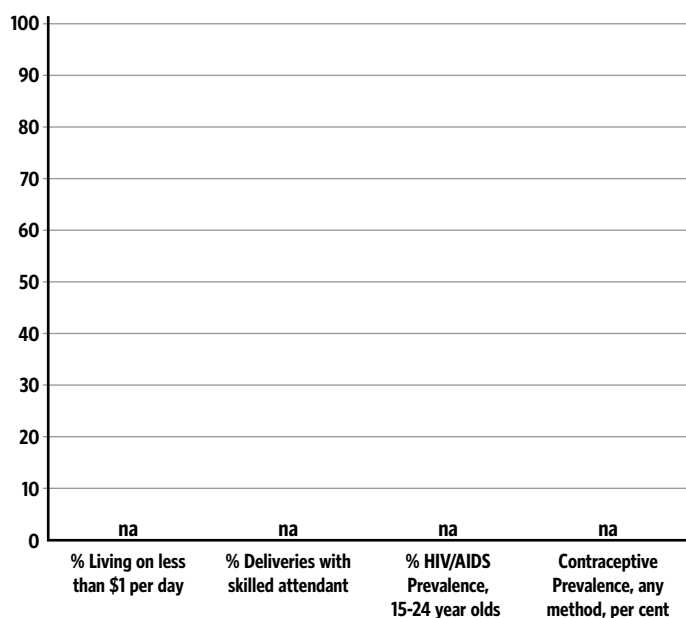
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	1,745.9
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	1,687.4
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	3.8
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	41.8
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	5.0
Urban Population, Per Cent	67.4
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	751.1
Women 15-49, Per Cent	44.5
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.99
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 120
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 60
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 240
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 24.0
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 24
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 21
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 27
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 71.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 73.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 69.8
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.5

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	na	na	na

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	-6.4
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 109
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 108
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 78
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 83
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	4
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	5
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	7
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	3
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	18.7
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	94.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	41.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	69.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	12.1
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	539.0
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	78.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	5.9	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	6.1	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	6.7	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	4.1	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	5.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	6.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.4
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	2.6
No Education/Primary	28.9	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	87.1	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	21.2	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	98.3	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	94.1	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	30.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	98.4	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.2
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	0.2
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na



Overview

An overview with policy information was not available in time for this release. Updated material will be made available on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

Statistics

POPULATION

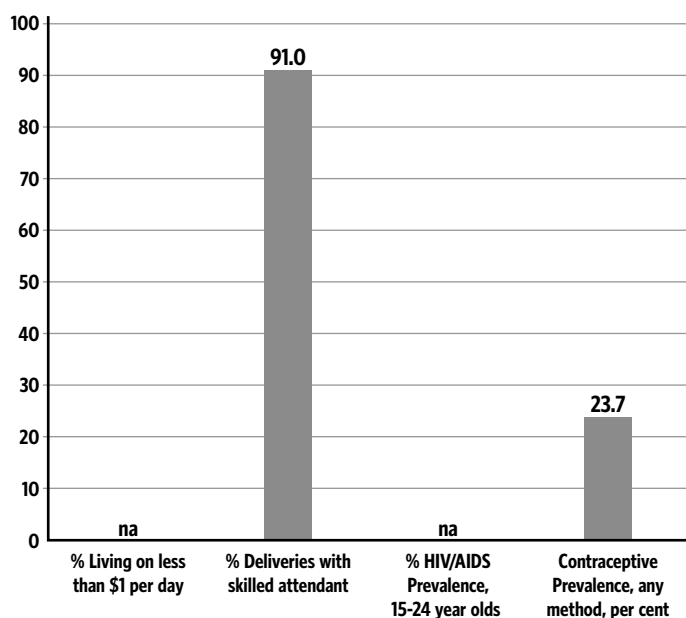
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	1,434.0
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	1,275.2
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	3.3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	35.3
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	4.3
Urban Population, Per Cent	77.0
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	586.0
Women 15-49, Per Cent	46.0
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.85
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	18.2
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 23.7
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 120
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 39
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 280
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 26.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 27
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 25
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 29
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 70.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 72.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 69.2
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.7

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	6.96	8.68	10.79

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	na
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	0
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 39
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 91
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	53.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	20
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	38
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 71
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 75
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 68
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 67
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	23
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	24
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	23
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	8
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	13
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	2

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.7
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	89.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	19.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	52.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	81.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	16.6
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	403.9
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	75.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	28.9
Urban	6.6	Urban, Per Cent	10.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	6.7
Rural	8.0	Rural, Per Cent	12.7	Provincial High, Per Cent	19.5
No Education/Primary	8.6	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	26.7	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	3.8	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	6.3	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	5.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	7.7	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	21.1
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	27.6
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	26.3
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	12.9
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	93.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	23.6	Rural, Per Cent	87.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	22.7	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	89.1	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	16.3	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	97.6	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	12.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	81.8	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	20.5	Provincial High, Per Cent	97.5	Urban, Per Cent	3.5
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	4.7
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	4.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	2.1
Urban	75.0	Urban, Per Cent	21.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	107.0	Rural, Per Cent	12.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	12.0	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	16.3	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Overview

Qatar's population increased more than threefold between 1975 and 2000. However, the annual population growth rate has decreased dramatically, almost 75 per cent, through that period. The population remains very young: the proportion younger than age 15 now accounts for more than eight times the share of the population aged 60 and above. Because of changing fertility and mortality levels, it is estimated that by the year 2025, the population above age 60 will exceed the population younger than 15.

In its response to a 2001 United Nations inquiry, the Government reported its view that the population growth rate is satisfactory. The Government also indicated that it seeks to increase the native Qatari population; currently, foreign labourers comprise over 70 per cent of the total population. The percentage of women participating in the workforce has tripled in the last two decades, and is now approaching 40 per cent.

Qatar has experienced major improvements in rates of infant, maternal and under-5 mortality; it has also established public health clinics and programmes to provide services to mothers and children. Access to and availability of care for pregnant women reached 100 per cent in the year 2000, and the Government provides direct support to increase access to contraceptive methods. The infant mortality rate was cut in half between 1980 and 2000. Contributing to the relatively low maternal mortality ratio (under 10 deaths per 100,000 live births in some recent reports, down dramatically from estimates for 1995) is the fact that over 90 per cent of all deliveries are with skilled attendants. The total fertility rate declined from a high of 6.1 children per woman in 1978 to 3.7 children per woman in 1998. The contraceptive prevalence rate for any method was estimated at over 43 per cent for the year 2000, compared to over 32 per cent for modern methods. Life expectancy at birth of men and women has reached levels comparable to several countries in more developed regions.

Statistics

POPULATION

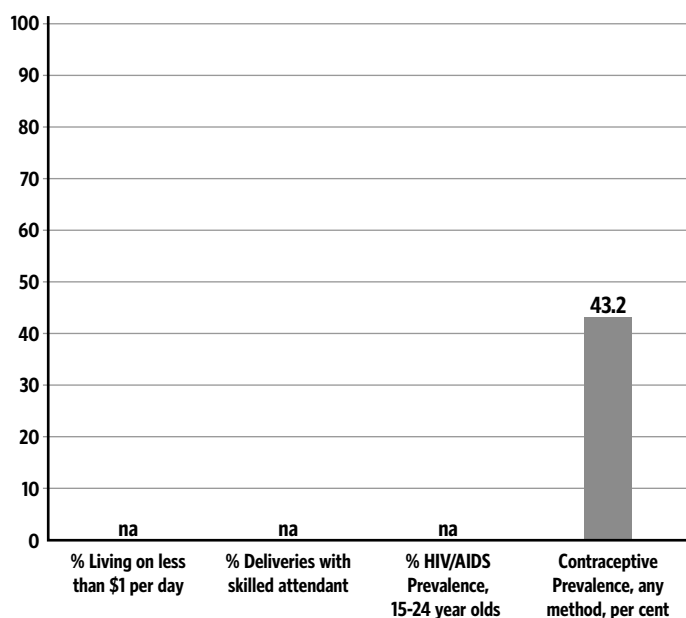
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	375.1
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	208.7
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.0
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	20.0
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	3.9
Urban Population, Per Cent	93.1
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	114.0
Women 15-49, Per Cent	54.6
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.70
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	32.3
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 43.2
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 41
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 14
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 110
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 13.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 14
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 68.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 70.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 68.1
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.8

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	1.6	1.77	1.99

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	na
Income Group per World Bank Classification	High income: non-OECD
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	0
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	20
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	17
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	7
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	5
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	8
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	2
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	12.7
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	36.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	26.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	76.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	92.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	36.3
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	26.1
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	23.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Saudi Arabia

Overview

Saudi Arabia's population, estimated at 21 million for the year 2000, is expected to reach 40.5 million by 2025. The annual population growth rate declined from 5.6 per cent in 1975 to under 3.5 per cent in 2000, and is expected to drop to 2 per cent by the year 2025. The total fertility rate (TFR) fell from 7.3 children per woman in 1980 to 7.1 children per woman in 1990, reaching roughly 6 or fewer (estimates vary) in 2000.

Although the population growth rate and the TFR remain high, the Government's policies are pronatalist, reflecting concerns about the population's proportion of native-born citizens. In its response to a 2001 United Nations inquiry, the Government indicated that the size of the country's working-age population is of major concern and that it considers the level of immigration to be too high. Adolescent fertility and HIV/AIDS are also of major concern to the Government. Young people below the age of 15 comprise over 40 per cent of the population.

The Government provides indirect support to its citizens to access contraceptive methods. In the year 2000, the contraceptive prevalence rate was 28.5 per cent for modern methods.

Saudi Arabia has experienced marked decreases in both infant and child mortality since the mid-1980s, as well as an increase in the numbers of hospitals and health facilities. Major improvements were also registered in the maternal mortality ratio, which is estimated at near 20 deaths per 100,000 live births in the year 2000. Ninety per cent of deliveries are with skilled attendants.

Following the signing of the Convention on Eliminating All Forms of Discrimination against Women in 2000, women were accorded the right to attend and participate in the preparation of interventions at the meeting of Majliss El-Shoura, and to voice their concerns about gender-based disparities. In collaboration with UNFPA, the Government has developed a Technical Assistance Programme that includes the implementation of the 2004 National Population Census, as well as a Regional Gender Initiative.

Statistics

POPULATION

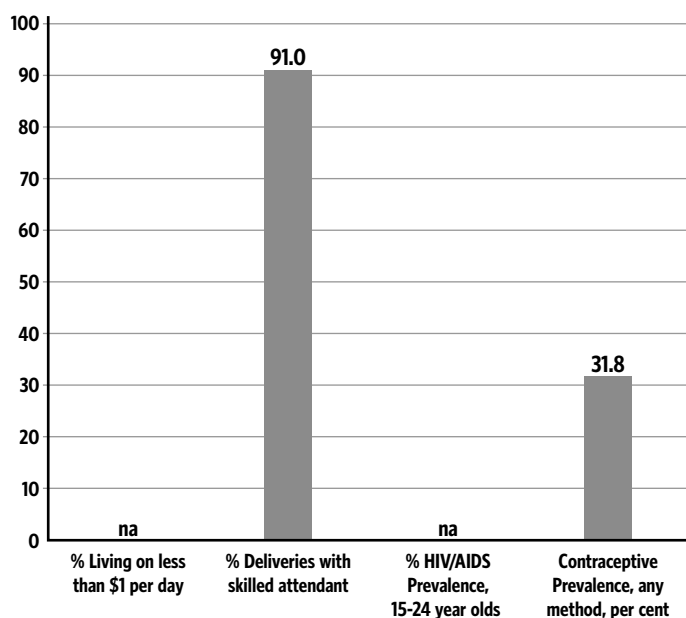
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	11,560.3
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	10,140.3
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	3.5
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	34.9
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	4.4
Urban Population, Per Cent	87.1
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	4,647.7
Women 15-49, Per Cent	45.8
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	6.20
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	28.5
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 31.8
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 23
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 12
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 46
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 25.0
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 24
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 23
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 26
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 70.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 72.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 69.9
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.4

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	56.43	68.53	82.8

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	11,367
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	4.5
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	0
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 95
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 91
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	17
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	33
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 67
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 70
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 72
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 65
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	17
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	12
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	20
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	6.8`
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	11
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	2

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.4
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	48.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	21.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	57.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	83.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	18.6
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	3,208.5
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	75.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Somalia



Overview

Since 1991, Somalia has been characterized by prolonged violence. Full-blown civil war, centred on the capital city of Mogadishu, has resulted in the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Somalis, as well as the collapse of virtually all social and economic infrastructure. The near decade-long absence of a central government fueled continuous unrest, causing UN agencies and international NGOs to leave. While humanitarian and relief organizations have begun to return to Somalia to support the provision of basic and essential relief services, security continues to be a fundamental concern, particularly in the south and central regions, where the volatile situation puts the population at serious risk of food shortages. International humanitarian operations have had to focus primarily on rehabilitating the relatively stable northern regions of the country, including Puntland and the Somaliland Republic.

In the absence of a functioning health surveillance system, current and reliable data is essentially nonexistent. In 1986-1987, the Somalia Ministry of National Planning reported population figures of 8.4 million, based on projections from a controversial census widely believed to be inaccurate (UN estimates for 2000 are about 8.7 million). While exact rates of maternal and infant morbidity and mortality are unknown, there is a general consensus that Somalia experiences some of the worst health outcomes in the world, with an average life expectancy estimated at 47 years and a maternal mortality ratio of 1,600 per 100,000 live births.

Access to quality emergency obstetric care is nonexistent. Female genital cutting is almost universal, with most girls and women undergoing the most severe form of infibulation. It is estimated that less than one third of the population has access to safe and clean water. The international community has therefore invested a significant amount of resources in the rehabilitation of water and sanitation systems.

One of the worst consequences of war, however, was the collapse of the education system. In 1997, gross enrolment was approximately 9 per cent, with a significant gender gap. More stable regions have experienced steadily growing enrolment over the past decade. New institutions have expanded tertiary education.

Statistics

POPULATION

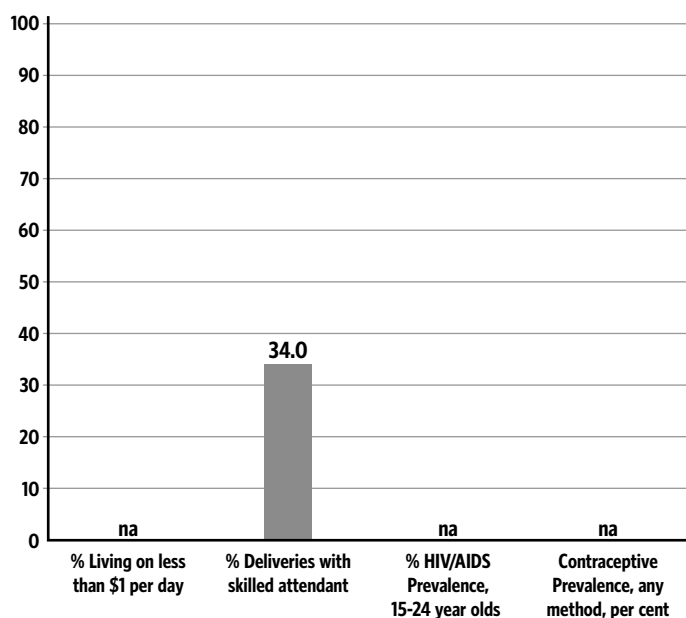
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	4,746.1
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	4,811.2
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	3.6
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	52.3
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	18.5
Urban Population, Per Cent	28.4
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	2,116.5
Women 15-49, Per Cent	44.0
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	7.25
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 1,600
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 770
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 2,400
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 122.3
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 186
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 178
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 193
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 46.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 48.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 45.4
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	3.7

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	30.76	38.24	47.31

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	na
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 34
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	26
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	25
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	23
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	12
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	17
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	4

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	213.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	26.5
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	20.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	76.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	87.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	65.2
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	1,426.7
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	73.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	129.0
Rural	144.0
No Education/Primary	135.0
Highest Level of Education	136.0
Provincial Low	113.0
Provincial High	137.0
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	na
Rural	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	27.3
Rural, Per Cent	12.1
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	13.9
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	47.6
Provincial Low, Per Cent	14.9
Provincial High, Per Cent	24.4
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	7.5
Rural, Per Cent	18.3
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	10.5

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	22.2
Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.8
Provincial High, Per Cent	34.2
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	22.8
Rural, Per Cent	29.7
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	25.0
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	17.4
Provincial Low, Per Cent	21.0
Provincial High, Per Cent	27.5
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	4.2
Rural, Per Cent	8.4
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	7.8
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	3.2
Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.8
Provincial High, Per Cent	9.5
Richest, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na

Sudan



Overview

Over 90 per cent of the Sudanese people (according to some estimates) live below the international poverty line (surviving on less than \$1 per day). The high maternal and infant mortality rates have not improved over the past 10-15 years and the contraceptive prevalence rate remains low, though the Government has recently expressed interest in taking policy and programme measures to improve these indicators.

The Government has recently expressed a high-level, public commitment to the fight against HIV/AIDS. In another positive development, the governmental Law Reform Institute is initiating a major effort to ban all forms of female genital cutting (which remains a dominant cultural practice that affects the health of about 90 per cent of women and girls).

On the other hand, the Government has failed to reach consensus on the ratification of CEDAW despite a number of initiatives by various interested parties. Similarly, though Sudan does have a National Population Council, the Government has failed to come up with a comprehensive population policy document for the country. The Government has recognized decentralization as an appropriate system of government, compatible with the needs of the multi-ethnic and multicultural society, but its effective implementation remains problematic and badly under-financed.

Sudan's Central Bureau of Statistics has recently established a national database, which is sex-disaggregated. A full census is planned for 2003. Rural-urban migration remains a major concern for policy makers and planners.

Statistics

POPULATION

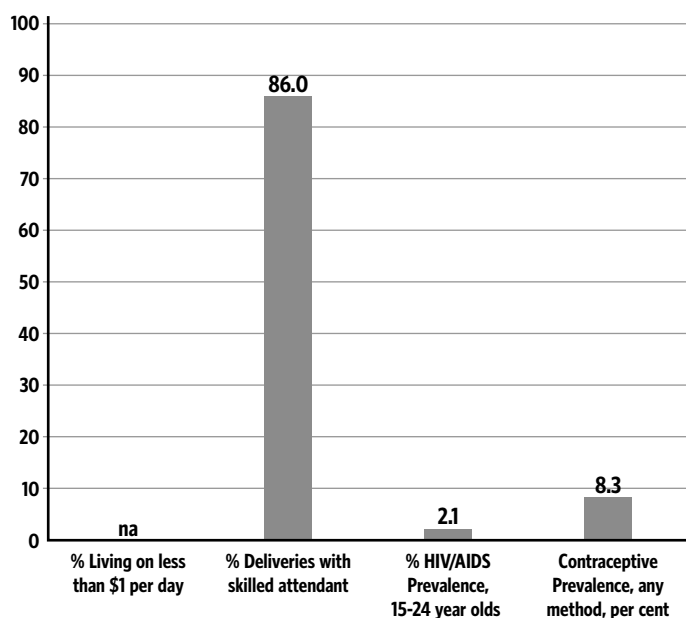
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	16,381.2
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	16,177.9
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	36.1
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	12.2
Urban Population, Per Cent	37.9
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	7,915.1
Women 15-49, Per Cent	48.9
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.90
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	6.9
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 8.3
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 1,500
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 1,000
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 1,900
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 85.9
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 122
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 118
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 126
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 55.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 56.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 53.6
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.8

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	101.95	121.39	144.37

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,797
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	8.3
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 75
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 86
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	35.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	31
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	54
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 51
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 59
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 22
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 36
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.7
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	56.5
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	24.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 2.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 4.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.5

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	51.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	74.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	30.0
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	9.7

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	3,303.2
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	44.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	3.6	Urban, Per Cent	7.2	Provincial Low, Per Cent	1.1
Rural	5.0	Rural, Per Cent	13.5	Provincial High, Per Cent	18.1
No Education/Primary	5.2	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	21.3	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	3.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	3.7	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	3.2	Provincial Low, Per Cent	4.3	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	5.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	18.3	Urban, Per Cent	18.2
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	27.1
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	27.7
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	75.2	Urban, Per Cent	96.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	13.9
Rural	78.0	Rural, Per Cent	80.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	15.5
No Education/Primary	85.8	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	76.5	Provincial High, Per Cent	32.2
Highest Level of Education	41.5	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	98.0	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	64.2	Provincial Low, Per Cent	61.8	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial High	95.7	Provincial High, Per Cent	99.2	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	5.6
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	13.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		No Education/Primary, Per Cent	
Urban	30.0	Urban, Per Cent	13.2	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	3.7
Rural	66.0	Rural, Per Cent	3.2	Provincial Low, Per Cent	5.2
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	3.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	16.2
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	3.1	Richest, Per Cent	na
				Poorest, Per Cent	na

Syrian Arab Republic

Overview

The Government has recently increased its focus on population issues. During the National Population Conference conducted in November 2001, it was stressed that the country needed to formulate a National Population Strategy in order to achieve its long-term objective of creating a balance between population growth and socio-economic development. In a December 2001 speech, President Bashar Al-Assad stated, "Population growth affects the economy" and suggested that population growth must be balanced, or even exceeded, by economic development. Shortly thereafter, a working group was established to prepare the proposal for an institutional framework for population and to draw up its by-laws. Additionally, a Population Unit was established at the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. Extensive efforts are being made by the Ministry of Health to ensure the secure supply of family planning commodities in health centres that provide reproductive health services.

Syria is facing tremendous population-related challenges, as it must address the fact that the largest-ever cohorts are entering reproductive ages. The population is expected to reach 27.4 million in the year 2025. Although the total fertility rate is projected to decrease to 2.27 children per woman by 2025, that drop will be offset by sharply declining infant and child mortality rates, which are expected to be almost halved by 2025, and by increased life expectancy at birth (projections call for a rise to 75.8 years by the same year).

In the area of gender, a seminar was recently held under the patronage of the Women's General Union, in cooperation with the Ministry of Information and the Revolutionary Youth Union. It focused on women's images in the media and discussed the phases of ratifying the Convention on Eliminating All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

Statistics

POPULATION

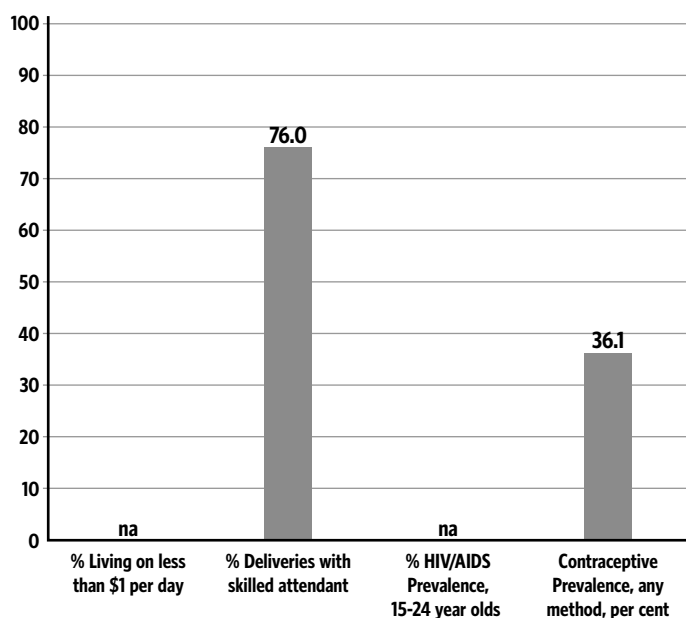
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	8,633.4
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	8,407.0
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.6
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	30.3
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	4.3
Urban Population, Per Cent	52.2
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	4,340.3
Women 15-49, Per Cent	51.6
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.00
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	28.3
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 36.1
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 200
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 70
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 450
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 26.9
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 26
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 25
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 28
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 70.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 71.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 69.4
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.7

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	52.47	63.67	76.53

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	3,556
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	2.5
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	B
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 80
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 76
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	66.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	12
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	40
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 109
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 99
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 44
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 39
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	14
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	12
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	21
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	10
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	9
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	3

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	22.5
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	38.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.7
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	21.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	51.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	85.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	17.5
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	10.4

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	2,127.2
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	53.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Tunisia



Overview

Tunisia, which has had active population programmes since the 1960s, endorsed the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and the ICPD+5.

It has achieved most of the ICPD thresholds, including access to basic health services, births with skilled attendants, contraceptive prevalence rate and school enrolment. Tunisia has a similarly good record in providing institutional support for gender equity and has ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

However, challenges remain in addressing the reproductive health needs in some rural and suburban areas in the southern and central-western regions, and especially in addressing young people's needs. Access to reproductive health services for young people and adolescents is limited, and they have little knowledge of reproductive and sexual health. The age at first marriage is 29 years for women, which indicates a long premarital period in reproductive ages.

Tunisia is in the last phase of its demographic transition. It has a life expectancy at birth of roughly 70 years, and 30 per cent of its population is aged 15-29. This will have a bearing on the level and nature of the demand for reproductive health services — including ones related to post-menopausal issues, cancer screening and the prevention of sexually transmitted infections and unwanted pregnancies — for several years to come.

A second major challenge for the Government will be to ensure affordable prices for reproductive health services and commodities in light of the new financing system and health reform.

Tunisia continues to be a leader in South-South cooperation, providing technical expertise to other developing countries.

Statistics

POPULATION

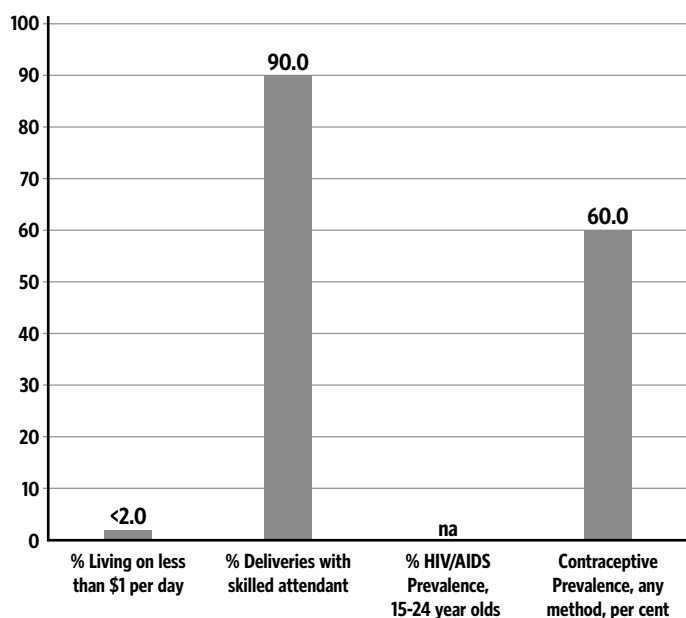
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	4,882.5
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	4,787.3
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	18.7
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.7
Urban Population, Per Cent	66.7
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.07
Women 15-49, Thousands	2,717.6
Women 15-49, Per Cent	56.8
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.31
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	51.0
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 60.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 70
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 60
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 75
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 30.3
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 30
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 29
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 32
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 69.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 70.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 68.4
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	8.4

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	32.21	34.68	36.45

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	6,363
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	4.7
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	C
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ <2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 80
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 90
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	71.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	19
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	39
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 115
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 121
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 73
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 76
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	4
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	4
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	12
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	3
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	2
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	21.1
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	16.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	27.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	51.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	77.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	25.5
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	11.5

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	439.3
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	16.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	2.7	Urban, Per Cent	1.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	46.0
Rural	4.1	Rural, Per Cent	4.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	70.0
No Education/Primary	4.2	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	5.8	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	1.6	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	0.7	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	3.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	1.3	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	5.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	6.5	Urban, Per Cent	6.0
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	12.0
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	12.5
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	22.3	Urban, Per Cent	93.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	50.4	Rural, Per Cent	65.5	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	55.5	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	97.6	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	64.2	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	95.2	Urban, Per Cent	0.7
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	2.4
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	2.4
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	17.5	Urban, Per Cent	65.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.0
Rural	38.2	Rural, Per Cent	51.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	2.7
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

United Arab Emirates

Overview

The population of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) was estimated at 2.6 million in 2000 and is expected to increase by nearly one third (to 3.47 million) by 2025. The annual population growth rate increased from 2.5 per cent during the period 1950-1955 to 14.0 per cent during 1975-1980. The increase was mainly due to immigration of labourers for work on development projects. The population growth rate is projected to drop to 1.7 per cent for the period 2000-2005. The total fertility rate dropped from 5.2 children per woman in 1980, to 4.3 children per woman in 1990 and to 3.2 children per woman in 2000.

Like other Gulf Countries, UAE has added many years to life expectancy through declines in mortality levels. The infant mortality rate was cut by one third from its 1980 levels by 1990 and is currently half of that earlier base level (having declined nearly another third during the 1990s). Major gains were also registered in the maternal mortality ratio, which has reached a low level, reflecting the high priority given to maternal care. Ninety-nine per cent of deliveries are with skilled attendants. The country has also seen an increase in the number of hospitals and health facilities.

Sustaining gains in healthy life expectancy will require control of such emerging health threats as heart and other degenerative diseases, as well as HIV/AIDS.

Young people below the age of 15 comprised 26 per cent of the population, while those 60 years and above accounted for 5.1 per cent.

The Government provides indirect support to its citizens to access contraceptive methods. The estimated contraceptive prevalence rate for the year 2000 for any method is reported as 27.5 per cent; for modern methods, the figure is 23.6 per cent.

Responding to a recent United Nations inquiry, the Government expressed its view that its population growth rate and level of immigration are too high.

Statistics

POPULATION

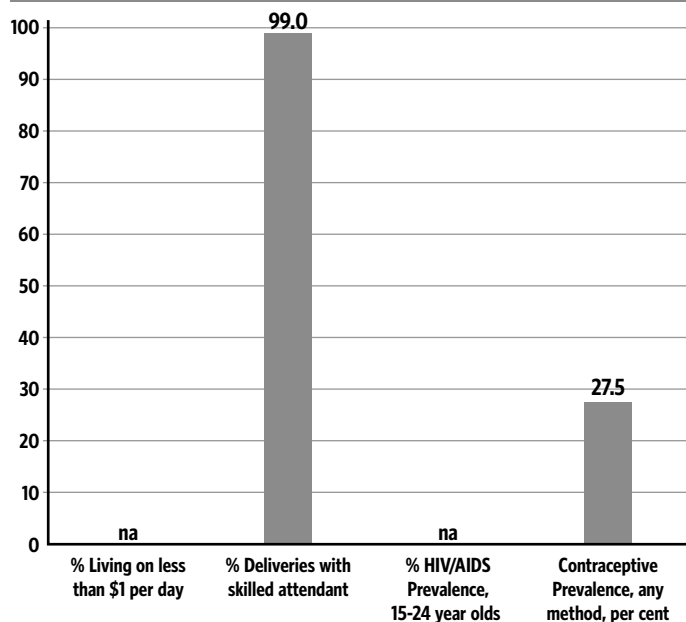
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	1,776.6
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	924.2
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.0
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	16.0
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	3.6
Urban Population, Per Cent	87.6
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	495.2
Women 15-49, Per Cent	53.6
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.17
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	23.6
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 27.5
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 30
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 10
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 85
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 12.0
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 15
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 14
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 16
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 74.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 77.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 73.3
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	7.5

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	6.3	7.04	7.79

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent		na
Income Group per World Bank Classification	High income: non-OECD	
UNFPA Country Priority Classification		0
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲	na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲	na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲	99
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)		na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male		25
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female		21
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲	94
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲	95
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲	70
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲	80
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent		16
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent		13
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent		17
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent		7
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent		15
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent		4

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24		15.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20		64.5
Mean Age at Marriage, Male		25.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Female		23.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲	na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total		73.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		90.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		32.2
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands		68.4
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent		0.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		149.8
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent		32.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	●	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	●	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	●	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	●	na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	4.2	Urban, Per Cent	5.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	12.1
Rural	6.6	Rural, Per Cent	6.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	27.9
No Education/Primary	7.3	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	3.3	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	3.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	8.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	13.0
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	16.7
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	17.7
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	10.7
Urban	11.3	Urban, Per Cent	99.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	14.5	Rural, Per Cent	98.7	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	14.8	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	7.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	99.8	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	9.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	97.3	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	15.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	100.0	Urban, Per Cent	2.9
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	3.8
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	4.4
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	1.4
Urban	38.0	Urban, Per Cent	25.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	48.0	Rural, Per Cent	19.7	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	19.7	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	19.6	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Yemen

Overview

Yemen is a least developed country with a young age structure (half of Yemen's population is under the age of 15) and a very high fertility rate. It is striving to modernize and democratize its economic and political system.

In its Strategic Vision 2000-2005 and Development Plan, the Government is addressing high population growth, water scarcity and public administration as special priorities. In addition, the Population Policy (2001-2025), endorsed by the cabinet in February 2001, and other supporting sector strategies set clear objectives in terms of population, gender and basic social services, including reproductive health.

In response to a recent United Nations inquiry, the Government indicated it viewed its population, fertility and adolescent fertility rates as too high and desired to lower them. It also expressed the desire to lower its under-5 and maternal mortality rates through direct support and intervention policies and programmes.

Yemen's Constitution recognizes gender equity, but social indicators indicate the relative status of Yemeni women to be among the lowest in the world, with rates of female genital cutting among the highest observed.

Many multilateral, bilateral and international NGOs are actively involved in efforts by the National Population Council and the Ministry of Public Health to operationalize Yemen's nascent reproductive health programme, including support to a recent government decree directing line ministries to devote funds and training to population issues.

Statistics

POPULATION

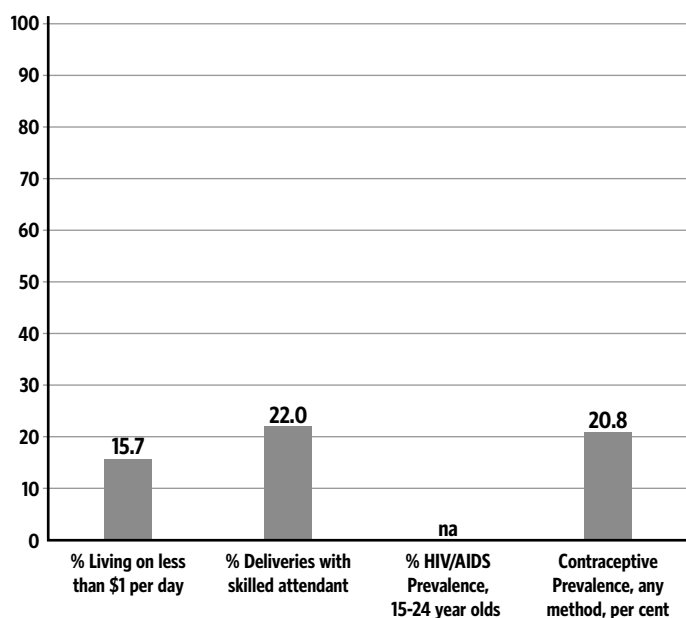
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	9,944.5
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	9,967.5
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	4.2
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	51.4
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	9.9
Urban Population, Per Cent	25.3
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	4,234.7
Women 15-49, Per Cent	42.5
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	7.60
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	9.8
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 20.8
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 850
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 620
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 1,100
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 73.8
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 85
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 83
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 87
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 59.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 60.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 58.2
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	3.4

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	39.97	47.86	57.2

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	893
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.1
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 15.7
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 69
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 22
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	37.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	32
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	75
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 100
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 55
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 66
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 24
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	47
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	45
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	52
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	27
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	13
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	3

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	17.9
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	124.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	22.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	19.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	56.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	83.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	30.4
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	0.7

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	3,154.4
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	80.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 17.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 21.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 38.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 1,090.1

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	5.0
Rural	7.0
No Education/Primary	6.9
Highest Level of Education	3.1
Provincial Low	5.8
Provincial High	6.8
Poorest	8.3
Richest	6.4

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	75.4
Rural	93.6
No Education/Primary	92.7
Highest Level of Education	52.1
Provincial Low	87.9
Provincial High	94.9
Poorest	108.5
Richest	60.0

Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	85.0
Rural	113.0
Poorest	121.0
Richest	82.0

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	14.0
Rural, Per Cent	17.3
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	20.4
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	12.2
Provincial Low, Per Cent	12.4
Provincial High, Per Cent	18.0
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	46.9
Rural, Per Cent	14.3
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	16.9
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	78.1
Provincial Low, Per Cent	10.1
Provincial High, Per Cent	28.8
Poorest, Per Cent	6.8
Richest, Per Cent	49.7

Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	21.2
Rural, Per Cent	6.1
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	8.0

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	31.4
Provincial Low, Per Cent	5.1
Provincial High, Per Cent	12.9
Poorest, Per Cent	1.4
Richest, Per Cent	24.1

Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	35.5
Rural, Per Cent	49.9
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	48.5
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	19.2
Provincial Low, Per Cent	43.2
Provincial High, Per Cent	52.1
Poorest, Per Cent	55.5
Richest, Per Cent	30.4

Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	9.1
Rural, Per Cent	16.4
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	15.5
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	3.1
Provincial Low, Per Cent	12.2
Provincial High, Per Cent	17.6
Richest, Per Cent	6.3
Poorest, Per Cent	19.8

Country Profiles for Population and Reproductive Health: Policy Developments and Indicators 2003

4

This compendium of profiles for 30 Latin American and Caribbean countries includes 10 from the Caribbean, eight from Central America and 12 from South America. Haiti is the only least-developed country in the region. At the beginning of 2003, the region's total population was 534 million and was growing at a rate of 1.46 per cent — down from 1.72 per cent during 1990-1995.

Throughout the region, development needs, including needs related to population and reproductive health, remain pressing. Meeting these needs — and meeting the goals and targets for 2015 set down in the 1994 ICPD Programme of Action and the Millennium Summit of 2000 — will require concerted and continuous interventions aimed at further improving economic and social conditions.

Aggregate gross domestic product (GDP) for the economies of the region registered essentially no per capita growth in either 2001 or 2002, largely because of external shocks. Through the end of 2002 the hoped-for positive effects of globalization, privatization, austerity and freer trade have remained disappointing, despite the considerable reform efforts made by many countries.

Problems of poverty and inequality are, however, generating increased interest, as the results of recent elections (in Ecuador and Brazil, Latin America's biggest country) underscore. In addition, issues such as HIV/AIDS, international migration and ageing are assuming higher priority in policies and programmes, along with support of social programming and decentralization.

The failure — as of early 2003 — to include sexual and reproductive health and rights as a priority in poverty reduction efforts continues to be disappointing, undermining long-term prospects. While progress continues to be made in the supply of services, progress in addressing sexual and reproductive rights and health concerns is mixed. Women's groups and their allies, despite their long tradition of support for women's health and empowerment, will need to find new ways of mobilizing social and political leverage if they are to be successful in this important area. Analyses indicate that differentials in access to sexual and reproductive health information and services (particularly family planning, antenatal care, safe delivery and the prevention of sexually transmitted infections) are more tied to income levels than in other regions.

While progress has been made over the past 12 years in improving antenatal care and in promoting safe motherhood in the region, women's lifetime risk of dying in pregnancy or childbirth remains far too high, 1 to 160. The Millennium Development Goal of lowering the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters deserves to be included (and is indeed being accorded a high priority) in ongoing poverty reduction efforts.

Most countries of the region have elaborated formal public policies related to gender equality and have created women's institutes or offices. The main challenge continues to be to improve this institutional base, while moving forward towards more effective strategies in empowering women economically, politically and socially. The region has taken notable steps in addressing gender violence.

Latin America and the Caribbean

In recent years contraceptive prevalence levels for modern methods have continued to rise in the region, reaching 59.9 per cent according to a United Nations report using data available as of 30 June 2001. This is a level somewhat above the average prevalence rate for the world (55.6 per cent), for more-developed regions (59.2 per cent), or for the less-developed regions as a whole (54.9 per cent). During the past decade, the use of modern methods increased annually by more than 2 percentage points in three countries in the region, with large gains also occurring in at least 10 other countries. But at least three countries continue to experience large unmet needs for contraception of over 20 per cent.

With the high risk of HIV/AIDS infection and a high teenage fertility rate (estimated for 2000-2005 at 71 births per 1,000 girls aged 15-19), the countries of the region need to continue to build upon their efforts to meet adolescents' needs for reproductive health information and services.

Confronting sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS, remains one of the region's most daunting challenges. The Caribbean has the second highest incidence of HIV/AIDS, after sub-Saharan Africa, of any subregion in the world. On the positive side, Brazil has made a breakthrough in providing drugs and services free or at an affordable cost. This initiative has been coupled with growing prevention and advocacy efforts (supported by many concerned partners, including governments and international and domestic organizations).

Various events in Latin America and the Caribbean have advanced earlier policy and programme initiatives. The Second Forum on HIV/AIDS/STDs, held in Cuba in April 2003, built on the first such forum and on the Conference of Horizontal Technical Cooperation on HIV/AIDS/STDs, both held in Brazil in 2000. These efforts involved many concerned NGOs, networks, regional public and private institutions and international agencies in the process of sharing experience, technical knowledge and best practices. Recent regional initiatives concerning reproductive health are being undertaken with diverse support, including from foundations, the European Commission and the OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) Fund.

With assistance from the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods organizations, many countries are increasingly utilizing more systematic approaches in their efforts to promote sustainable economic and social development, with a special emphasis on reducing poverty within the framework of the Millennium Development Goals. For example, UNDP's 2002 *Human Development Report* states that 22 Latin American and Caribbean countries have produced one or more human development reports.

The countries of the region have also been active in drafting Common Country Assessments (CCAs), United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs), Sector-Wide Approaches (SWAps) and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and in enhancing ownership of policies and programmes. These efforts are beginning to pay dividends to a growing number of countries in the region. Such dividends include HIPC debt reductions, grants and International Development Association loans linked to governments' poverty reduction efforts.

Argentina



Overview

An overview with policy information was not available in time for this release. Updated material will be made available on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

Statistics

POPULATION

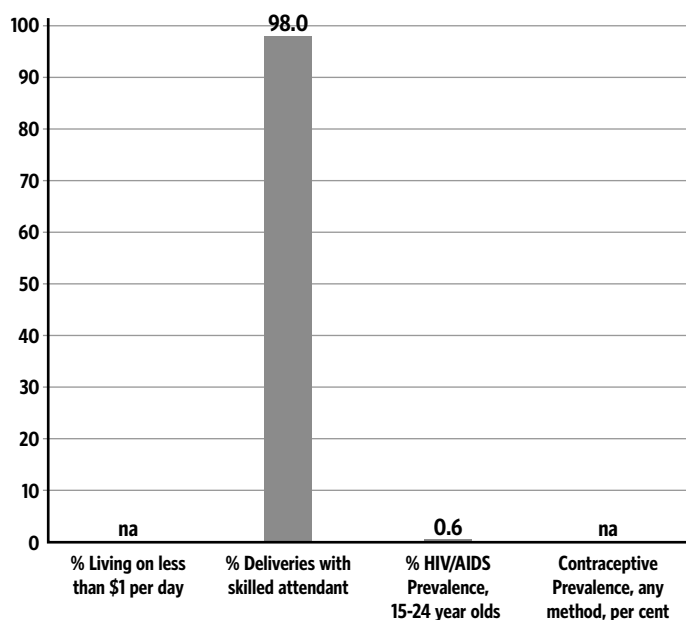
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	18,611.9
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	19,332.2
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	19.9
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7.9
Urban Population, Per Cent	88.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.04
Women 15-49, Thousands	9,485.8
Women 15-49, Per Cent	49.1
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.62
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 85
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 44
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 90
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 21.8
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 23
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 21
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 26
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 72.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 76.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 69.7
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	13.6

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	132.97	141.03	146.81

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	12,377
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	-0.5
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	0
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 79
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 98
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	30.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	3
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	3
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 119
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 119
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 91
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 97
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	17.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	60.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	23.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.0

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	64.5
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	82.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	47.1
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	21.3

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	1,715.5
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	18.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Bahamas



Overview

An overview with policy information was not available in time for this release. Updated material will be made available on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

Statistics

POPULATION

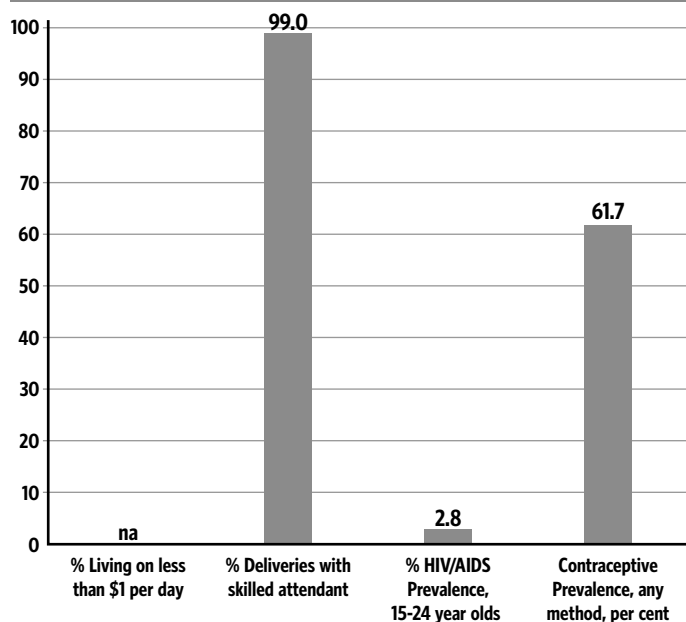
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	153.9
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	158.4
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.4
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	21.1
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.8
Urban Population, Per Cent	89.1
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.04
Women 15-49, Thousands	86.4
Women 15-49, Per Cent	54.5
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.40
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	60.1
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 61.7
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 10
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 5
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 20
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 18.7
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 23
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 69.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 73.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 64.8
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	9.0

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	1.18	1.24	1.22

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	17,012
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.3
Income Group per World Bank Classification	High income: non-OECD
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	0
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 96
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 99
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	6
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	4
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	18.2
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	61.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	29.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	27.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 2.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 4.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 3.6

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	73.5
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	76.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	70.5
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	15.1
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	19.6

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	10.9
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	13.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	71.0
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	66.7	Poorest, Per Cent	na



Overview

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Statistics

POPULATION

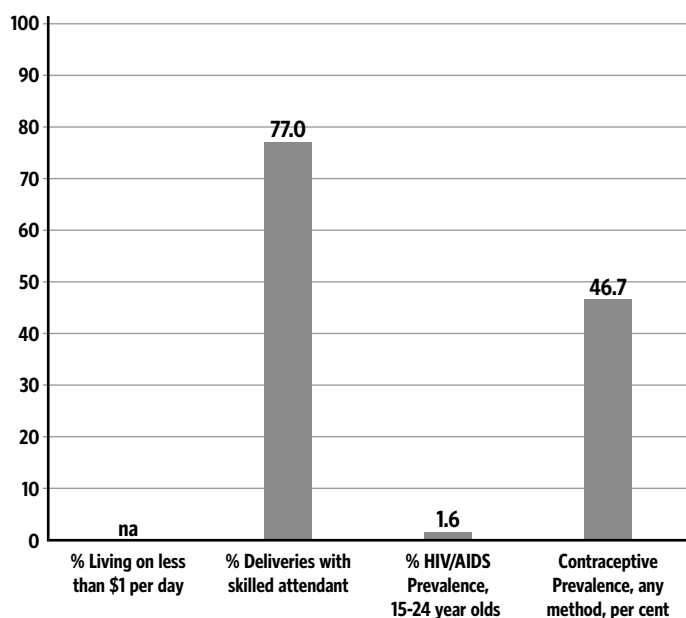
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	119.4
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	116.2
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.2
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	28.5
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	4.5
Urban Population, Per Cent	48.2
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	60.5
Women 15-49, Per Cent	52.1
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.41
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	41.8
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 46.7
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 140
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 70
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 280
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 32.5
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 38
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 38
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 39
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 73.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 75.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 72.4
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	6.1

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	0.93	1.08	1.21

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	5,606
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	10.3
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	B
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 76
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 77
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	7
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	7
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 125
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 130
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 72
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 72
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	21.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	78.7
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	26.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	23.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 1.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 2.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.3

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	58.5
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	81.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	36.2
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	2.3
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	13.5

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	24.0
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	42.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	3.9	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	5.8	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	6.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	3.2	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	92.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	59.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	68.7	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	95.1	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	117.0	Urban, Per Cent	49.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	174.0	Rural, Per Cent	30.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	32.0	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

Bermuda



Overview

An overview with policy information was not available in time for this release. Updated material will be made available on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

Statistics

POPULATION

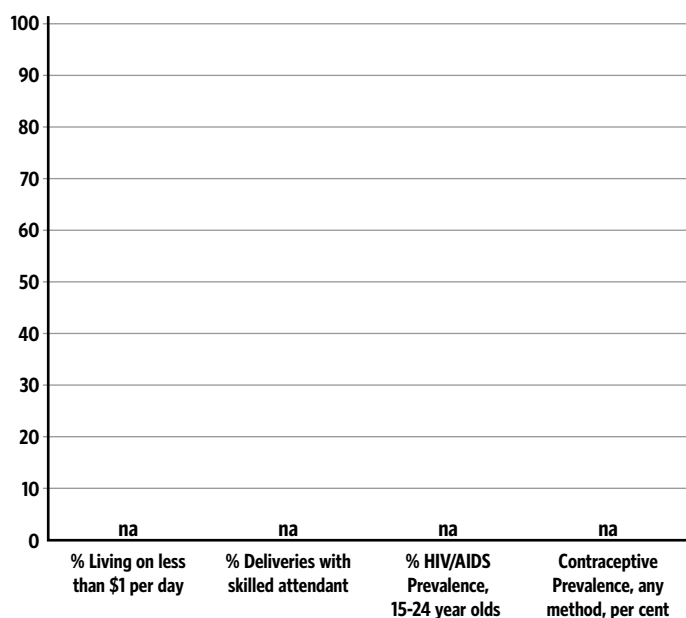
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	30.7
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	32.2
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	0.7
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	13.0
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	8.0
Urban Population, Per Cent	na
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	na
Women 15-49, Thousands	na
Women 15-49, Per Cent	na
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.90
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ na
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ na
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 10.0
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 76.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ na
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	na

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	na	na	na

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	na
Income Group per World Bank Classification	High income: non-OECD
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	O
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	80.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	87.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	74.9
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	5.0
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Bolivia



Overview

While Bolivia does not have an explicit population policy, the Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, National Dialogue Law, health and education reforms, Universal Maternal and Child Insurance Law, and the ICPD Programme of Action all provide focal direction to ongoing programmes in the population sector.

Bolivia, a multi-ethnic country, saw its total fertility rate decrease by more than 12 per cent from 1992 to 2001 (from 5 to 4.4 children per woman). However, poverty has increased in absolute terms in both urban and rural areas, and the rural-urban gap has widened.

With the second-highest maternal mortality rate in Latin America (according to the 1994 Demographic and Health Survey), 38.5 per cent of its population under 15 years of age, and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services that do not yet respond to the needs of adolescents, the country faces great challenges as it strives to empower women, eliminate gender inequities, overcome sociocultural barriers in reproductive health services (which still do not respond to the needs of rural and indigenous populations), and build a better understanding of the relationship between poverty, social exclusion, gender, SRH and population dynamics.

Bolivia is expanding its safe motherhood efforts through the Universal Maternal and Child Insurance Law, which provides free health services for women during their pregnancies and for six months after childbirth, and for children under 5. The Government considers its under-5 and maternal mortality rates as unacceptably high.

The Government has created the Population Council to coordinate all activities related to population and development issues. The Council is chaired by the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Planning.

Statistics

POPULATION

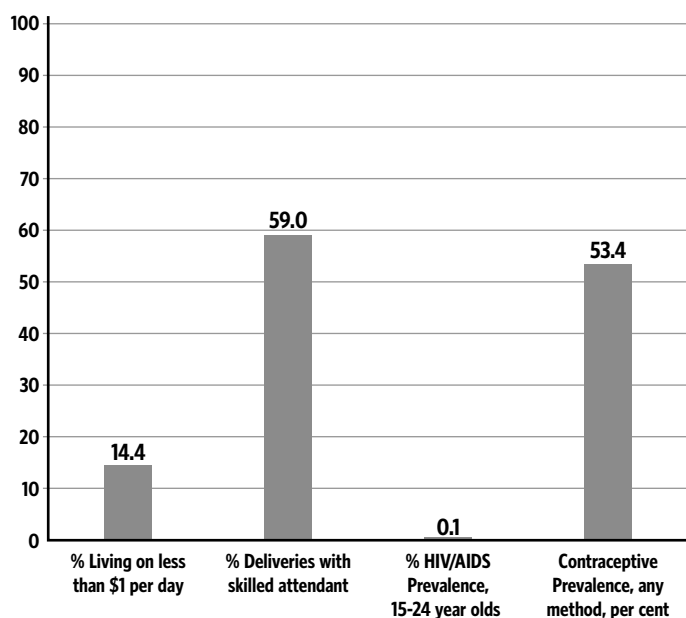
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	4,334.7
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	4,370.7
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	33.2
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	9.1
Urban Population, Per Cent	63.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	2,136.3
Women 15-49, Per Cent	48.9
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.36
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	27.3
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 53.4
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 550
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 370
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 740
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 65.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 75
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 70
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 80
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 61.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 63.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 59.8
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	6.4

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	29.18	33.71	37.97

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	2,424
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	2.4
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	B
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 14.4
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 79
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 59
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	49.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	8
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	21
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 115
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 117
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 81
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 76
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	10
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	9
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	26
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	9
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	2
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.5
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	75.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.2

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	72.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	83.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	61.1
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	139.9
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	10.2

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	880.5
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	43.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 6.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 19.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 26.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 311.8

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	3.3
Rural	6.4
No Education/Primary	7.1
Highest Level of Education	2.7
Provincial Low	3.7
Provincial High	5.3
Poorest	7.4
Richest	2.1

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	50.0
Rural	90.0
No Education/Primary	88.0
Highest Level of Education	29.0
Provincial Low	35.0
Provincial High	86.0
Poorest	106.5
Richest	25.5

Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	68.0
Rural	135.0
Poorest	168.0
Richest	27.0

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	11.1
Rural, Per Cent	21.8
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	51.5
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	6.5
Provincial Low, Per Cent	5.8
Provincial High, Per Cent	28.1
Poorest, Per Cent	20.9
Richest, Per Cent	9.8

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	78.1
Rural, Per Cent	34.4
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	22.7
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	92.1
Provincial Low, Per Cent	42.2
Provincial High, Per Cent	79.0
Poorest, Per Cent	19.8
Richest, Per Cent	97.9

Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	32.3
Rural, Per Cent	11.3
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	7.6

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	38.3
Provincial Low, Per Cent	12.4
Provincial High, Per Cent	40.6
Poorest, Per Cent	7.1
Richest, Per Cent	45.6

Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	6.1
Rural, Per Cent	14.1
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	20.2
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	4.4
Provincial Low, Per Cent	4.7
Provincial High, Per Cent	16.2
Poorest, Per Cent	16.9
Richest, Per Cent	3.1

Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	1.2
Rural, Per Cent	2.4
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	3.6
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	0.7
Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.3
Provincial High, Per Cent	3.3
Richest, Per Cent	1.1
Poorest, Per Cent	3.3

Brazil



Overview

Brazil has seen significant reductions in its mortality and fertility rates, due to a rapid expansion in contraceptive use (76.7 per cent in 1996), improved access to health services and education, an advanced urban transition, and an influx of women into the labour force. The 2000 census estimated population at 169 million.

High levels of poverty (34.1 per cent, with 14.5 per cent in extreme poverty), social marginalization, inequality, and regional disparities, especially among the black and mixed-race population, constitute the core of Brazil's social and economic challenges.

The maternal mortality ratio, estimated at over 260 deaths per 100,000 live births, is likely much higher, due to under-reporting and variations in rates by region. The total fertility rate is 2.3 children per woman, according to the 2000 census, which also found that fertility among youth (aged 15-19) had increased by 6 per cent. From 1980 to the most recent estimate, over 215,000 cases of AIDS have been reported.

Systematic advocacy and monitoring on the part of organized civil society have been effective in influencing government policy and programming related to gender, reproductive health and population and development issues. Despite advances in the legal, normative and regulatory frameworks with regard to the rights-based approach to sexual and reproductive health, these have not been adequately applied in jurisprudence, especially at the local level. In addition, contraceptive coverage in the Unified Health System is still not universal.

Brazil has ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. In the health sector, programmes have been expanded and new initiatives launched, including Integral Assistance for Women's Health, the National Plan for the Reduction of Maternal Mortality, the Programme for Prevention of Cancer of the Uterus, the Family Health Programme, the intersectoral initiative to prevent adolescent pregnancy, and the incorporation of a gender perspective into HIV/AIDS programmes.

With respect to population and development strategies, Brazil has a large pool of available expertise and data, yet problems persist concerning the insufficient use of socio-demographic data and analyses by decision makers; the high cost of training; and the limited utilization of demographic data and methodologies for planning purposes.

Statistics

POPULATION

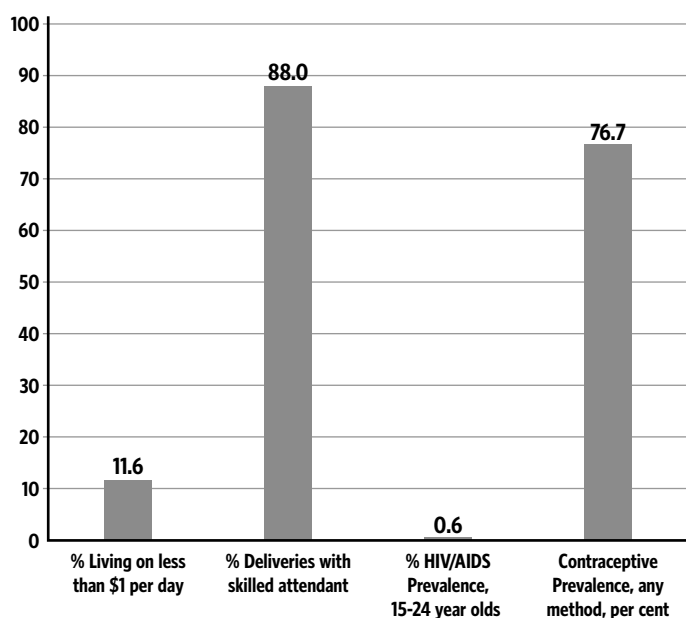
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	86,200.6
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	88,505.5
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	20.3
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7.1
Urban Population, Per Cent	82.3
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	49,432.3
Women 15-49, Per Cent	55.9
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.27
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	70.3
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 76.7
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 260
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 190
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 340
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 42.1
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 44
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 38
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 50
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 67.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 71.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 63.5
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	8.5

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	673.39	720.21	747.43

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	7,625
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	4.5
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	B
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 11.6
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 87
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 88
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	59.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	13
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	13
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 162
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 170
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 98
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 109
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	6
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	5
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	11
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	3
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	2
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	0

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	70.5
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.8

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	70.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	85.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	56.9
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	3,679.0
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	5.9

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	6,200.4
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	12.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 2.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 4.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 7.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 2,126.2

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	2.3	Urban, Per Cent	16.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	62.3
Rural	3.5	Rural, Per Cent	24.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	81.0
No Education/Primary	5.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	54.4	Poorest, Per Cent	55.8
Highest Level of Education	1.5	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	6.4	Richest, Per Cent	76.8
Provincial Low	2.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	12.7	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	3.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	23.5	Urban, Per Cent	4.6
Poorest	4.8	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	9.2
Richest	1.7	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	9.9
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	42.0	Urban, Per Cent	97.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.0
Rural	65.0	Rural, Per Cent	94.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	8.3
No Education/Primary	93.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	92.9	Poorest, Per Cent	11.5
Highest Level of Education	9.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	100.0	Richest, Per Cent	3.0
Provincial Low	25.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	95.3	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	74.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	98.3	Urban, Per Cent	0.5
Poorest	83.2	Poorest, Per Cent	71.6	Rural, Per Cent	0.9
Richest	28.6	Richest, Per Cent	98.6	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	1.2
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	78.0	Urban, Per Cent	72.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.0
Rural	122.0	Rural, Per Cent	61.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	1.4
Poorest	176.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	56.6	Richest, Per Cent	0.3
Richest	28.0			Poorest, Per Cent	1.2

Chile



Overview

Chile has made significant economic and political progress in the last decade. Levels of poverty were cut in half, though recent surveys suggest the number of people living in extreme poverty has stabilized. In the area of sexual and reproductive rights and women's rights, advances have been slow.

The performance of the country on the 2002 Human Development Index (38th in the world, in the ranks of more developed countries) is not matched on the Gender Equality Index. A vote on the ratification of the Optional Protocol of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women was delayed after clerical opposition.

Media campaigns to combat HIV/AIDS have faced censorship. On the positive side, the Government has appointed a National Commission on AIDS to disseminate information about sexuality and health and has provided financial resources and personnel to it.

Public debate and action have led to legal tests concerning emergency contraception in a country that outlaws abortion.

While the country does not have a comprehensive policy on sex education, a programme of training workshops about relationships and sexuality has gained popular support. Promotion of adolescent sexual health and rights has been initiated through peer activities, development of educational materials and a dedicated web site.

Non-governmental organizations supportive of women's rights (including reproductive rights) have maintained a high degree of coordination and cooperation. A network of social organizations and academics has organized to develop a legal framework for sexual and reproductive rights. Civil society also worked for legislation regulating voluntary sterilization and vasectomies in establishments dependent on public support. An interministerial commission (including Health, Education and the National Women's Service) works together in municipalities on projects to address responsible sexuality.

The Government considers HIV/AIDS and adolescent fertility to be issues of major policy concern.

Statistics

POPULATION

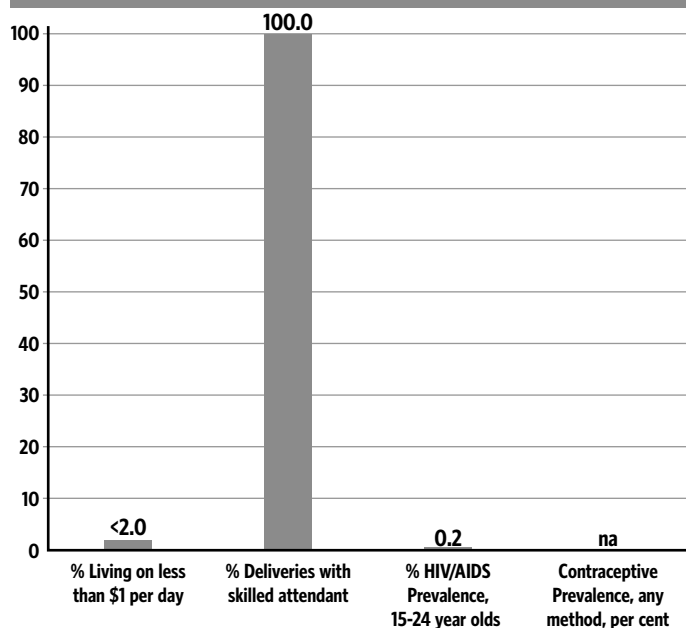
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	7,720.1
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	7,869.2
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.4
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	19.9
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	5.6
Urban Population, Per Cent	86.3
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.04
Women 15-49, Thousands	4,089.5
Women 15-49, Per Cent	52.0
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.44
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 33
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 11
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 95
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 12.8
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 14
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 12
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 15
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 74.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 78.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 72.3
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	11.2

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	45.05	47.55	49.00

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	9,417
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.4
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	C
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ <2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 94
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 100
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	61.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	4
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	4
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 105
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 109
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 87
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 88
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	2
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	0
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	16.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	43.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	23.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.5

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	59.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	79.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	40.6
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	328.3
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	8.9

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	478.5
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	12.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Colombia

Overview

Since 1999, Colombia has experienced a rapid deterioration of its economic, social and political situation, aggravated by armed conflict, which has contributed to the most acute crisis in Colombian history. Intensification of violence and armed conflicts caused massive internal population displacement and worsened the socio-economic conditions of many groups: national poverty levels reached 64 per cent and unemployment, 19.2 per cent. Most affected were the urban poor, women, and young people. In 2002, 23 per cent of the overall population lived in extreme poverty. Rural poverty reached 80 per cent.

Several sexual and reproductive health indicators continue to be favourable. Use of contraceptive methods continues to increase, and the use of modern methods is high. The total fertility rate is moderate, the rural-urban fertility gap has narrowed. Most childbirths occur in health institutions. Infant mortality has diminished recently, but the number of maternal deaths has increased.

Under President Uribe's administration, sexual and reproductive health issues have been given high priority in the development and public health agendas, building on previous gains. A Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy has been formulated that focuses on reducing maternal deaths and adolescent fertility. This policy foresees implementation of an integrated rights-based approach to reproductive health and the development of norms and standards allowing access to services for those not covered by the health system. The policy also calls for social mobilization to promote rights and prevent risks associated with sexual and reproductive health for adolescents. The earlier model for addressing sexual violence will be expanded nationwide and will be broadened to include other gender violence, including domestic violence. Attention will be given to the displaced population, which experiences the worst sexual and reproductive health outcomes, according to PROFAMILIA (the largest NGO in the population field). The Government's commitment is also expressed in its voluntary budgetary contributions.

The Ministry of Environment, environmental groups and academic centres will continue to integrate population variables into environmental policies and land management efforts. In partnership with a private research centre, population factors are being considered in poverty surveys for the analysis of the current social, political, and economic crisis.

Statistics

POPULATION

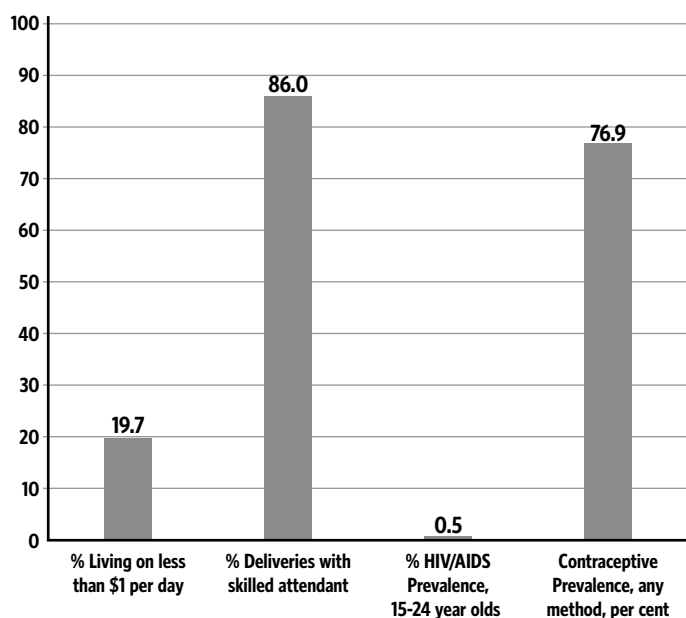
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	21,467.2
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	22,027.6
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.8
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	24.5
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	5.8
Urban Population, Per Cent	76.0
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	11,854.7
Women 15-49, Per Cent	53.8
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.80
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	64.0
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 76.9
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 120
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 40
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 320
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 30.0
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 33
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 30
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 35
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 70.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 74.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 67.3
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	7.5

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	139.86	147.85	155.68

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	6,248
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	2.8
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	C
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 19.7
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 91
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 86
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	64.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	8
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	8
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 112
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 113
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 67
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 75
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	7
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	7
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	14
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	3
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	1
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	0

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	18.9
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	79.5
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.2

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	71.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	83.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	62.1
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	426.9
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	12.2

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	2,511.1
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	21.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 2.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 3.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 6.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 372.6

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	2.3	Urban, Per Cent	16.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	59.3
Rural	3.8	Rural, Per Cent	26.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	69.0
No Education/Primary	4.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	42.2
Highest Level of Education	1.5	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	3.1	Richest, Per Cent	65.7
Provincial Low	2.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	16.7	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	2.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	23.0	Urban, Per Cent	5.7
Poorest	5.2	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	8.9
Richest	1.7	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	12.4
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	1.8
Urban	21.0	Urban, Per Cent	94.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	5.4
Rural	31.0	Rural, Per Cent	69.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	7.6
No Education/Primary	42.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	63.0	Poorest, Per Cent	14.7
Highest Level of Education	14.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	99.8	Richest, Per Cent	3.0
Provincial Low	17.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	78.0	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	29.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	97.7	Urban, Per Cent	0.6
Poorest	40.8	Poorest, Per Cent	60.6	Rural, Per Cent	1.1
Richest	16.2	Richest, Per Cent	98.1	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	3.4
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	0.0
Urban	71.0	Urban, Per Cent	66.2	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.5
Rural	134.0	Rural, Per Cent	58.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	0.9
Poorest	180.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	55.5	Richest, Per Cent	0.3
Richest	24.0			Poorest, Per Cent	2.0

Costa Rica

Overview

When compared with other Central American countries, Costa Rica is characterized by higher levels of social investment, lower percentages living in poverty and a stable democracy. The Government regards average life expectancy and levels of under-5 and maternal mortality as acceptable. The annual population growth rate of around 2.0 per cent (in recent estimates) reflects low mortality, decreasing fertility and increased in-migration.

The nation faces a number of challenges, however, including the ageing of its population. In 2000, 8 per cent of the population was over 60; this percentage is projected to rise to 23.3 per cent by 2050. Addressing this issue, the country approved the Comprehensive Law for the Elderly in 1999 and launched an Action Plan for 2002-2006.

The Responsible Paternity Law (April 2001) recognizes the right of every child to know his or her biological father, and obliges the father to support the child financially. Another positive development is the growing interest regarding the role of men toward sexual responsibility, family planning and infectious disease. In June 2001 the National Council for Education endorsed the Policy for Sexual Education, mandating the integration of sexuality education into the curricula of all levels of the formal education system, though its implementation has met some challenges.

In response to a 2001 UN inquiry, the Government indicated that it viewed the adolescent fertility level and HIV/AIDS as critical areas of concern. The National Adolescent Health Programme, which is integrated into the national Social Security system, seeks to provide both curative and preventive services, and to promote the participation of adolescents in the elaboration of information, education and communication materials and strategies. In April 2002, a Law for the Development of Youth was approved. The law created a national council charged with formulating policies for the large 12-35 age group.

Regarding HIV/AIDS, the National Board for HIV/AIDS, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, and non-governmental organizations have begun to coordinate their activities.

A strategic issue yet to be faced is the integration of sexual and reproductive health concepts and principles within the context of the ongoing health sector reform.

Statistics

POPULATION

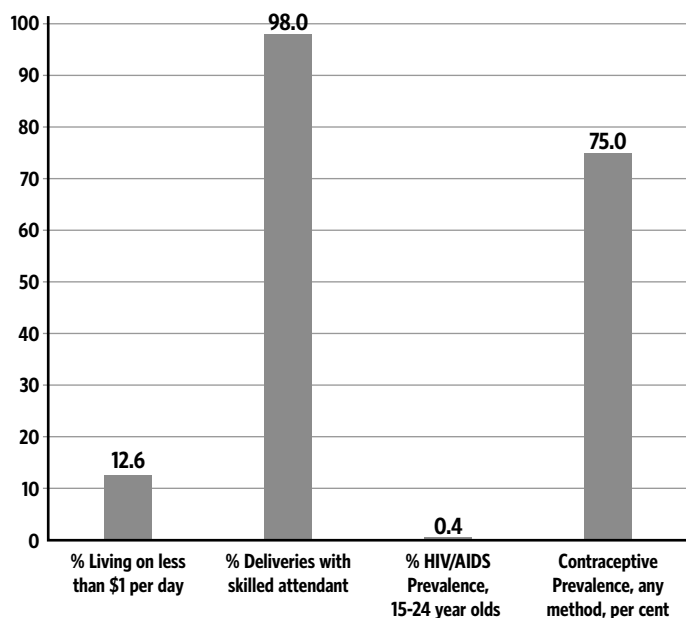
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	2,129.8
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	2,069.9
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.5
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	23.3
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	3.8
Urban Population, Per Cent	60.0
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,102.4
Women 15-49, Per Cent	53.3
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.83
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	64.6
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 75.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 35
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 29
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 60
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 12.1
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 13
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 11
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 15
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 76.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 78.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 74.3
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	8.1

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	9.47	10.47	11.06

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	8,650
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	1.7
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	C
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 12.6
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 98
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 98
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	32.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	5
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	4
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 106
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 109
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 48
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 54
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	6
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	4
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	6
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	2
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.2
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	80.7
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.8

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	63.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	85.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	41.6
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	96.5
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	19.3

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	278.1
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	26.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	0.4	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	0.4	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	0.3	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	0.3	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	98.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	95.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	93.9	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	96.9	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	83.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	75.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	75.0	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	71.0	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Cuba

Overview

During the past three decades, Cuba has made significant strides in health and social development. There have been substantial reductions in both infant and maternal mortality and population growth, and the total fertility rate is below replacement level, ranking Cuba as the country with the lowest fertility in the Latin America and the Caribbean region.

Public health — particularly among women and children — has been a government priority, and Cuba has succeeded in meeting all target indicators of the International Conference on Population and Development. Women are an increasing presence in public life and the labour force. Despite the profound economic challenges Cuba has confronted during the past 12 years — including both limited foreign assistance and the absence of foreign exchange with its former trading partners — the Government has remained steadfast in its commitment to health and education. After 21 years, a new census on population and housing was conducted in 2002. First results are expected by mid-2003.

While the current prevalence rate of HIV is reportedly low, data suggests that the incidence of sexually transmitted infections has climbed rapidly. In response to a recent United Nations inquiry, the Government indicated that HIV/AIDS is a fundamental concern. In addition, although it has been cut in half since the late 1970s, adolescent fertility continues to be a major area of focus.

The Cuban Scientific Society for the Development of the Family found that 70 per cent of females aged 15-45 use some form of modern contraception, with IUDs being popular because of their low cost and long-term effectiveness. Because reproductive health outcomes are generally worse in the eastern part of the country, future efforts to expand reproductive health services will focus on these provinces. Efforts will be made to promote greater male involvement in family planning. Other government initiatives are focused on facilitating the availability and quality of a broad range of contraceptives and institutionalizing sex education in the formal school system in an effort to delay first pregnancies and to further reduce the rate of abortion.

Statistics

POPULATION

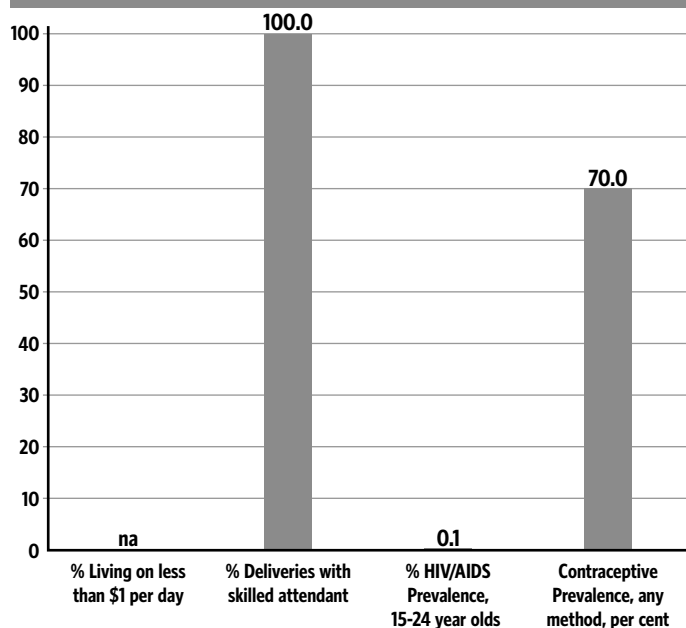
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	5,644.1
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	5,628.5
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	0.4
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	13.1
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7.1
Urban Population, Per Cent	75.7
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.06
Women 15-49, Thousands	3,041.9
Women 15-49, Per Cent	54.0
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.55
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	67.0
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 70.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 24
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 12
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 48
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 7.5
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 10
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 8
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 12
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 75.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 78.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 74.2
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	15.4

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	42.86	42.27	41.63

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.6
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	C
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 95
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 100
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	3
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	3
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 102
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 106
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 80
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 84
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	4
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	4
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	5
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	2
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	0

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	13.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	65.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	23.5
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	19.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.1

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	69.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	85.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	52.9
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-169.3
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-5.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	na
Rural	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na

Dominican Republic

Overview

Although the Dominican Republic has experienced considerable success in the area of reproductive and sexual health in the past decade, the Government continues to view the country's population growth and fertility levels as too high and its maternal mortality levels as 'unacceptable'. The Government has also expressed concern over the incidence of HIV/AIDS, which continues to increase, especially in the 15-24 age group. The Government made a major effort in 2001 to integrate population issues into national policies by incorporating a population perspective into the country's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. Successful programmes in adolescent reproductive health, implemented by PROFAMILIA and the Institute for Integral Development, utilize a number of innovative strategies. Two non-governmental organizations, in collaboration with the National Programme for the Control of Sexually Transmitted Diseases and AIDS, are currently working to promote 100 per cent condom use in Dominican sex establishments.

Domestic and gender-based violence remains a serious problem, with an increase in incidence between the years 2000-2001. Poverty is another challenge, as nearly half of the rural population is considered poor. There is a continuous and heavy flow of emigration, mainly from the poorest sectors. The Government plans to develop a national population policy that addresses migration-related issues, including migrant rights.

Since the border with Haiti shows the country's most depressed socio-economic indicators, the Ministry of Health, with UNFPA support, is implementing an integrated Sexual and Reproductive Health programme in the border area. The programme aims to reduce maternal mortality levels in women and adolescents. Eighteen-and-a-half per cent of the total health care provided under this programme benefits Haitian nationals who cross the border. In a similar vein, the Ministry of Health, with support from the French Government, has initiated a school health project on the border. The project, which involves schoolteachers and doctors, is carried out in coordination with programmes implemented by the Ministry of Health with UNFPA technical and financial support.

Statistics

POPULATION

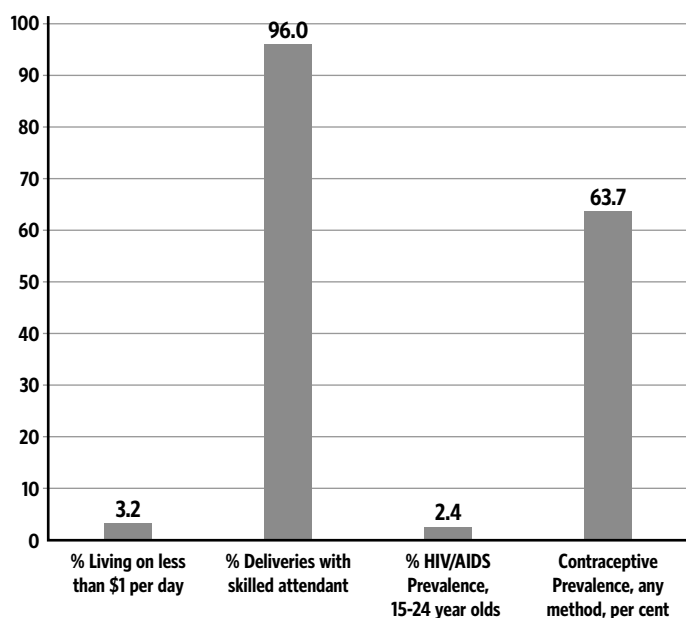
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	4,385.6
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	4,253.5
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.7
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	24.6
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.3
Urban Population, Per Cent	66.6
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	2,267.2
Women 15-49, Per Cent	53.3
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.88
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	59.2
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 63.7
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 110
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 37
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 300
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 40.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 53
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 47
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 57
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 67.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 69.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 65.3
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	7.3

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	30.97	33.69	34.73

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	6,033
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	7.8
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	C
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 3.2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 79
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 96
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	50.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	16
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	16
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 123
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 126
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 60
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 73
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	4
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	5
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	6
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	2
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	2
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	0

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	93.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	20.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 2.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 3.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 2.5

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	65.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	87.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	43.0
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	132.4
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	14.5

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	442.5
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	20.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 7.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 5.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 12.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 71.4

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	2.8	Urban, Per Cent	18.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	49.1
Rural	4.0	Rural, Per Cent	30.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	66.9
No Education/Primary	5.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	58.3	Poorest, Per Cent	51.2
Highest Level of Education	1.9	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	5.2	Richest, Per Cent	63.7
Provincial Low	2.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	18.6	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	4.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	34.4	Urban, Per Cent	3.9
Poorest	5.1	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	8.5
Richest	2.1	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	15.7
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	46.0	Urban, Per Cent	98.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	3.0
Rural	53.0	Rural, Per Cent	98.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	16.5
No Education/Primary	85.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	96.3	Poorest, Per Cent	12.9
Highest Level of Education	20.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	100.0	Richest, Per Cent	1.0
Provincial Low	39.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	95.6	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	67.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	99.2	Urban, Per Cent	0.7
Poorest	66.7	Poorest, Per Cent	88.6	Rural, Per Cent	1.2
Richest	23.4	Richest, Per Cent	97.8	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	2.5
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	87.0	Urban, Per Cent	61.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.6
Rural	160.0	Rural, Per Cent	56.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	2.9
Poorest	234.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	50.7	Richest, Per Cent	0.0
Richest	30.0			Poorest, Per Cent	2.0

Eastern Caribbean

Overview

In general, the Eastern Caribbean countries covered in the UNFPA programme (Aruba, Barbados, Netherlands Antilles, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada, Antigua and Barbuda, Montserrat, Anguilla, Dominica, British Virgin Islands) continue to experience either quite low or negative rates of population growth. They have been adversely impacted by out-migration flows by well-qualified citizens migrating for better jobs in North America and Europe.

The two most serious population and health concerns of the region are early onset of sexual activity among young people (and the subsequent high adolescent fertility rates) and the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

All Caribbean governments provide direct support to citizens for access to modern contraceptive methods. Additionally, the International Planned Parenthood Federation has active chapters in all of the countries that provide family planning and reproductive health information and services to a significant proportion of the populations of reproductive age.

The Caribbean is the second hardest hit region in the world with respect to HIV/AIDS. In many countries the epidemic has spread to the general population and disproportionately affects girls and women aged 15-24.

In 2002, the World Bank approved loans to assist in the prevention, care and treatment of HIV/AIDS in both Barbados and Grenada. The Barbadian Government plans to expand the provision of anti-retroviral treatment from pregnant women to all people living with HIV/AIDS. Another major concern of many governments in the region is addressing the needs of an increasing elderly population.

Note: Variations in social, economic and demographic conditions among the countries are sizeable. For most indicators, though, data is available only for the Netherlands Antilles and Barbados, which together account for just under half these islands' aggregate population. We present the simple average of these country estimates for indicative purposes in the tables.

Statistics

POPULATION

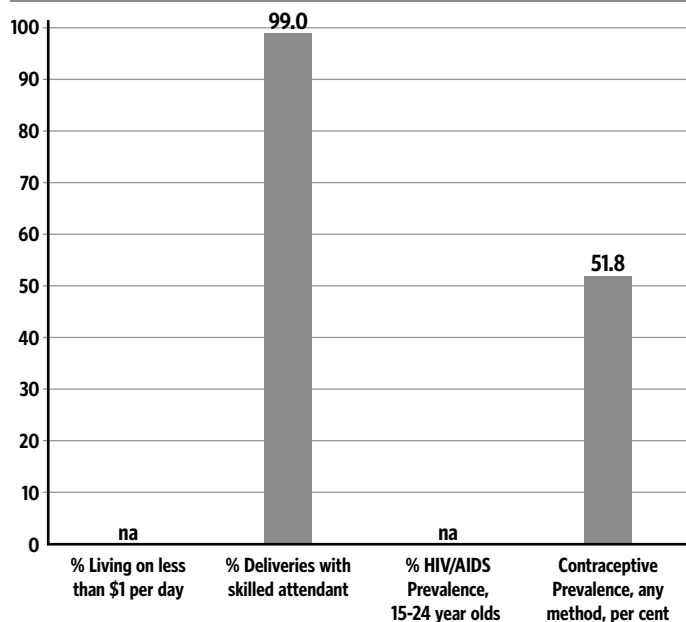
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	118.5
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	126.0
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	14.5
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7.3
Urban Population, Per Cent	na
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.045
Women 15-49, Thousands	67.5
Women 15-49, Per Cent	0.5
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.80
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	50.0
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 51.8
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 27
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 10
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 75
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 13.3
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 13
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 76.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 78.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 73.1
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	na

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	na	na	na

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	10,336
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	3.3
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	0
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 92
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 99
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	2
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	2
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 112
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 109
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 89
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 95
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	44.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	32.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	29.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	na
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	20.4

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-4.0
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-5.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Ecuador



Overview

Since the late 1990s Ecuador has been experiencing one of the worst economic crises in its history. The crisis has deepened existing disparities and brought increased poverty. In response, the Government made poverty reduction one of the main priorities in its development plan for 2000-2003. The Government has had a population policy since 1987 and has benefited from a Country Population Assessment conducted in 2000. In the initial period after the International Conference on Population and Development, Ecuador demonstrated considerable progress towards the achievement of ICPD goals. However, national estimates of the maternal mortality ratio range from 60 to 159 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, and major differences exist between rural and urban areas, women living in the Sierra and in the coastal regions, and among women with different educational levels.

On the positive side, a national consensus regarding implementation of the Law for Free Maternity and the Sex Education Law has been built. Moreover, strategic alliances with the Ministry of Public Health, women's groups, community groups, international non-governmental organizations, youth groups and coalitions of municipalities have all been strengthened during the 2000-2002 period. Progress has also been made in legislation for environmental protection, reproductive health and decentralization. However, to integrate population, poverty and environment into development planning, the relationships need to be better comprehended by policy makers, authorities and technicians. Gender perspectives as well as the inclusion of cultural and ethnic aspects also need further understanding to be adequately addressed in development plans for both urban and rural areas.

In November 2001, Ecuador successfully completed its sixth national population census. UNFPA is providing technical assistance to help the Government use disaggregated census data for national, provincial and local planning. The Common Country Assessment/United Nations Development Assistance Framework process is slated to be completed early in 2003.

Statistics

POPULATION

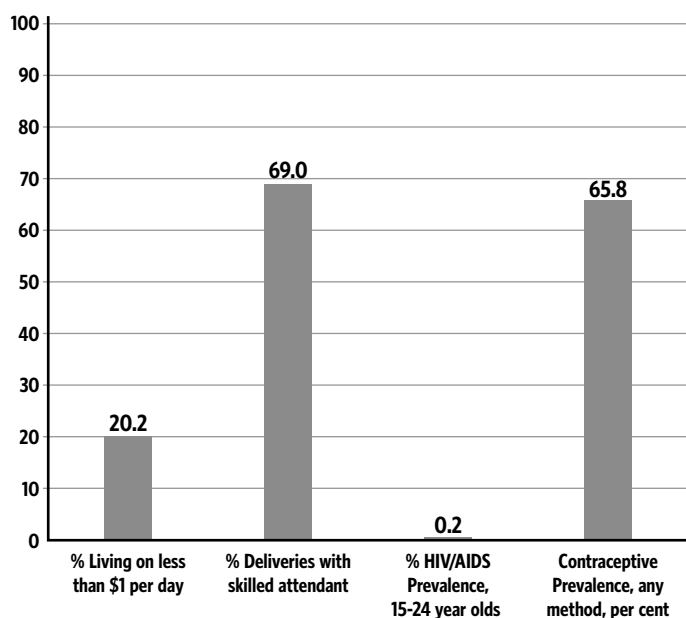
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	6,582.6
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	6,529.2
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.0
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	25.6
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.0
Urban Population, Per Cent	63.9
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	3,479.3
Women 15-49, Per Cent	53.3
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.10
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	50.1
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 65.8
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 210
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 150
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 270
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 45.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 55
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 49
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 60
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 69.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 72.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 67.3
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	7.5

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	49.96	54.56	58.10

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	3,203
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	2.3
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	B
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 20.2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 71
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 69
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	46.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	7
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	10
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 114
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 114
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 56
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 57
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	16
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	14
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	27
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	8
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.2
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	65.5
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.4

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	69.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	84.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	55.2
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	195.1
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	14.6

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	976.0
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	29.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	2.8	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	29.9
Rural	4.3	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	6.5
No Education/Primary	5.6	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	1.9	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	2.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	4.7	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	22.0	Urban, Per Cent	98.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	40.0	Rural, Per Cent	99.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	51.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	98.6	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	11.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	98.9	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	26.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	97.5	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	34.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	109.5	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	79.0	Urban, Per Cent	54.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	112.0	Rural, Per Cent	49.3	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	35.5	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

El Salvador

Overview

Although over half of its population is rural, El Salvador is the most densely populated country in the Americas. A very high level of international migration has resulted in an estimated 2.4 million Salvadorans residing outside of the country. The remittances of these migrants constitute an estimated 13 per cent of the gross national income. The damage of the two earthquakes that hit El Salvador in 2001 reduced GNP by 7.5 per cent, increasing the proportion of people living in poverty to over 50 per cent. Reduced coffee harvests, attributable to the collapse of international coffee prices, has worsened the situation in some rural areas. The education and health sectors have been seriously affected.

The Government of El Salvador continues to view its population growth and fertility levels as too high, posing serious health threats to women, especially adolescents. It is providing direct support for modern contraceptive methods and programmes aimed at reducing fertility. The country's population policy was approved in 1989 and revised in 1993. It aims to improve the integration and quality of reproductive health care and is being implemented through the National Reproductive Health Plan and the National Plan for the Prevention and Control of STIs/HIV/AIDS.

The AIDS epidemic has hit El Salvador's young people particularly hard. In a positive development, a National Programme for Integral Attention to Adolescent Health was recently inaugurated. Moreover, El Salvador is benefiting from subregional South-South cooperation that has led to the exchange of information on sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS, and to more attention being paid to populations in border areas. While progress continues to be made in the area of reproductive health, access to high-quality services and reliable information remains limited for rural, disadvantaged populations and for adolescents.

Statistics

POPULATION

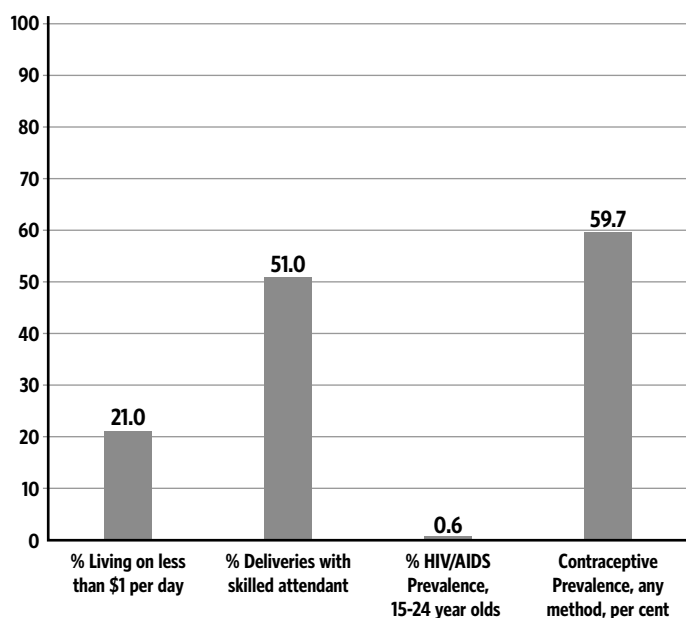
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	3,203.1
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	3,317.3
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.0
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	27.7
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.1
Urban Population, Per Cent	62.4
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,723.0
Women 15-49, Per Cent	51.9
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.17
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	54.1
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 59.7
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 180
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 65
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 470
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 32.0
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 35
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 31
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 38
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 69.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 72.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 66.5
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	7.5

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	24.50	27.82	30.59

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	4,497
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	2.0
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	B
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 21.0
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 74
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 51
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	46.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	18
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	24
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 113
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 109
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 50
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 50
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	12
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	12
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	23
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	6
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	1
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	0

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	86.7
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.0

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	64.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	83.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	47.5
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	122.2
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	9.5

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	534.1
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	32.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	2.8	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	38.3
Rural	4.6	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	64.8
No Education/Primary	5.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	2.4	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	2.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	5.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	8.7
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	14.0
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	18.3
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	4.2
Urban	27.0	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	9.2
Rural	41.0	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	16.4
No Education/Primary	41.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	25.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	0.3
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	1.2
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	1.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	0.1
Urban	87.0	Urban, Per Cent	60.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.2
Rural	150.0	Rural, Per Cent	47.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	2.2
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	47.0	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	46.2	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Guadeloupe



Overview

An overview with policy information was not available in time for this release. Updated material will be made available on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

Statistics

POPULATION

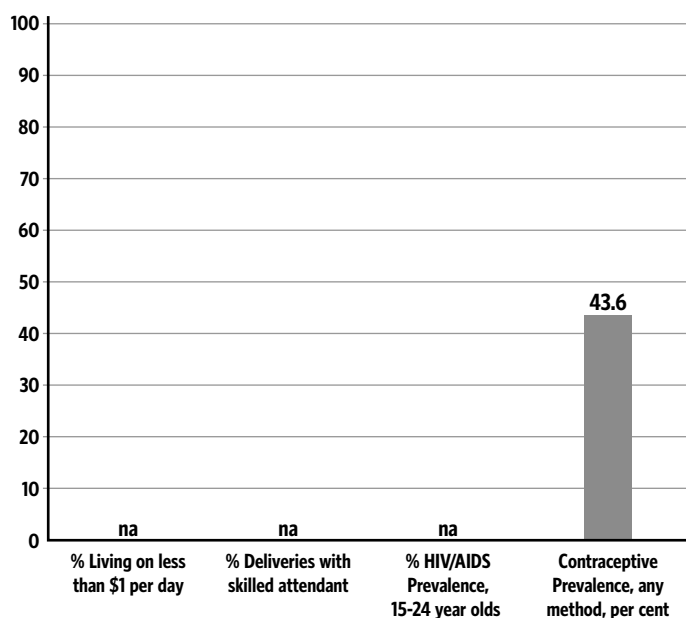
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	212.1
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	222.9
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	0.9
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	17.2
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.0
Urban Population, Per Cent	99.7
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.04
Women 15-49, Thousands	116.4
Women 15-49, Per Cent	52.2
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.10
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	30.5
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 43.6
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 5
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 3
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 10
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 8.3
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 10
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 77.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 80.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 73.6
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	13.7

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	1.75	1.82	1.85

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	na
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	0
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 94
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	15.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	18.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	32.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	29.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	70.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	79.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	62.2
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-0.9
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-0.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Guatemala

Overview

Although Guatemala boasts the largest economy in Central America, the country is characterized by striking inequalities in economic resources, land distribution, and access to quality health and education services. The Government now acknowledges poverty alleviation as an integral element of development.

While the Government does not have an explicit population policy, its response to a 2001 United Nations inquiry indicated that it views its population growth and fertility levels as too high, and that it has policies and programmes designed to lower them, including direct support for ready access to modern contraceptive methods. Nevertheless, unmet need for contraception remains high.

The 1996 peace agreements set forth a framework to redress social exclusion, promote sustainable human development and encourage human rights. The reduction of maternal mortality was among the targets set forth in the agreements. The peace agreements also highlighted the issue of gender inequality and led to the establishment of the Women's Forum and the Counselling Office for Indigenous Women.

A major achievement in late 2001 was the approval of the Law on Social Development, which covered issues like reproductive health, family planning, sexual education and population and development. Of considerable significance was the fact that the approval was achieved with the broad-based support of important groups of the civil society, including the main churches of the country, both Catholic and Protestant. Legislation on the prevention of HIV/AIDS has been enacted, and a National Programme of Prevention has been put into place.

UNFPA is assisting the Government in the execution of the combined censuses of 2002-2003 (population and housing in 2002 and agricultural in 2003). In another positive development, the Intersectoral Commission on Population and Education — founded jointly by the Ministry of Education and civil society organizations — has succeeded in incorporating population issues into the curricula of pre-primary and primary schools. Efforts are now focused on integrating reproductive health and sexual education into the curricula as part of the education reform. Unfortunately, the extensions of both health and education services continue to be severely constrained by government funding shortages.

Statistics

POPULATION

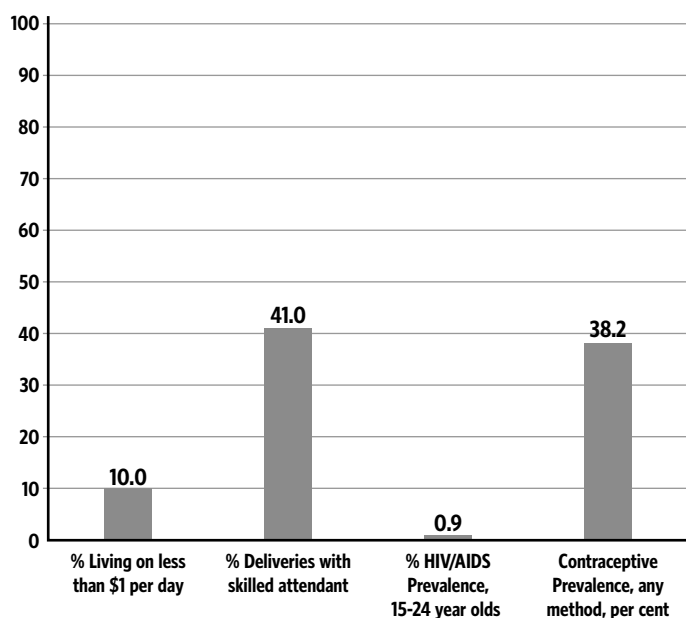
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	6,045.2
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	5,949.6
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.6
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	36.6
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7.4
Urban Population, Per Cent	40.3
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	2,816.1
Women 15-49, Per Cent	47.3
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.93
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	30.9
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 38.2
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 270
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 130
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 420
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 46.0
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 54
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 51
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 58
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 64.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 67.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 61.4
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.3

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	41.60	50.23	54.84

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	3,821
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	3.3
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	B
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 10.0
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 92
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 41
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	37.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	24
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	39
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 94
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 105
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 35
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 30
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	26
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	23
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	46
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	21
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	3
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	110.7
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	23.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	21.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 1.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.2

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	67.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	89.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	47.2
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	8.8

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	1,537.3
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	58.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 11.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 11.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 23.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 395.3

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	53.6
Urban	4.1	Urban, Per Cent	16.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	10.9
Rural	5.8	Rural, Per Cent	25.7	Provincial High, Per Cent	47.0
No Education/Primary	6.8	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	40.5	Poorest, Per Cent	5.4
Highest Level of Education	2.9	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	9.2	Richest, Per Cent	57.1
Provincial Low	4.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	15.1	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	6.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	37.3	Urban, Per Cent	15.6
Poorest	8.0	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	29.1
Richest	2.4	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	34.8
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	6.5
Urban	49.0	Urban, Per Cent	66.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	18.9
Rural	49.0	Rural, Per Cent	24.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	33.4
No Education/Primary	56.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	84.2	Poorest, Per Cent	35.1
Highest Level of Education	41.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	97.6	Richest, Per Cent	7.3
Provincial Low	29.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	11.4	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	58.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	69.3	Urban, Per Cent	1.8
Poorest	56.9	Poorest, Per Cent	9.3	Rural, Per Cent	6.4
Richest	35.0	Richest, Per Cent	91.5	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	7.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	0.1
Urban	86.0	Urban, Per Cent	43.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	1.9
Rural	139.0	Rural, Per Cent	21.5	Provincial High, Per Cent	7.0
Poorest	203.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	16.0	Richest, Per Cent	0.9
Richest	54.0			Poorest, Per Cent	8.5

Guyana



Overview

Poverty affects 40 per cent of Guyana's population, with a disproportionate burden falling upon women and rural communities. To date the country has not adopted a formal population policy. The total population in the 1999 census (718,000) was less than the 1991 estimates (738,000). The total fertility rate is over 2.3 children per woman, and the infant mortality rate is about 56 deaths per 1,000 live births. Guyana's population density is 3.4 persons per square kilometre, making it one of the least densely populated countries in the world. In its response to a 2001 United Nations inquiry, the Government indicated that it viewed the country's fertility and growth rate as satisfactory. However, it viewed the under-5 mortality rate and maternal mortality ratio as unacceptably high.

Reforms are needed to reduce morbidity and mortality and to provide equitable access to social services that would protect, promote and maintain health. The incidence rates of communicable diseases such as malaria, dengue, filariasis, leishmaniasis, tuberculosis, hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are very high. Life expectancy is 64 years.

Guyana, which has the second-highest HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in the region, is part of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Global AIDS Program, which is helping the Government develop surveillance and infrastructure systems. The Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan incorporates the development of a national database for the management of STIs, including HIV/AIDS. The plan also calls for improvements in quality of care and access to health facilities. An initiative supported by the United States Agency for International Development is promoting capacity-building efforts with eight indigenous non-governmental organizations to expand HIV/AIDS prevention among youth by involving religious organizations, parents and peers.

The Guyana Responsible Parenthood Association is one of the lead agencies in the area of population and reproductive health. In 1995, the association promoted the implementation of family life education in schools. It currently conducts adolescent outreach, markets and distributes contraceptives, and carries out media advocacy efforts. The country's abortion laws were significantly liberalized in 1995.

Statistics

POPULATION

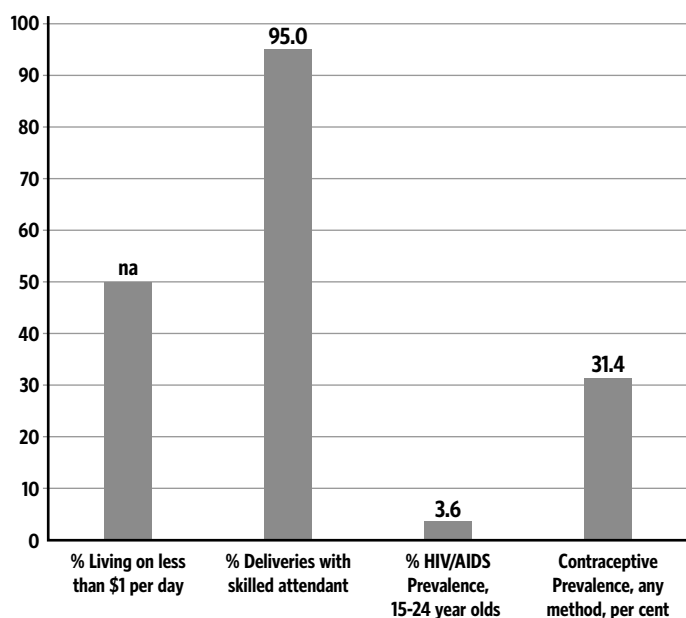
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	370.6
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	394.6
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	0.5
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	23.7
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	8.4
Urban Population, Per Cent	37.2
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	223.0
Women 15-49, Per Cent	56.5
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.45
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	28.3
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 31.4
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 150
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 50
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 430
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 56.2
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 70
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 63.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 67.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 59.8
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	7.2

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	3.68	3.83	3.85

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	3,963
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	-0.7
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	B
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 94
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 95
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	46.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	1
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	2
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 103
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 101
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 78
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 79
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	12
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	11
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	10
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	12
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	21.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	63.7
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	26.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	23.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 2.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 5.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 2.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 4.4

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	64.5
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	88.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	41.9
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	18.5

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-13.7
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-6.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	na
Rural	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na

Haiti



Overview

The Government of Haiti has long recognized the need to include population issues in its efforts to reduce poverty and create conditions more suitable for fostering sustainable socio-economic development. To further these ends it reinstated the Population Secretariat in 1997 and adopted a national population policy in 2000. Several key population issues have been identified as strategic priorities and are now the focus of multisectoral interventions.

These priorities include: reducing maternal mortality; preventing HIV/AIDS (Haiti has the highest prevalence of HIV/AIDS and the highest ratio of maternal mortality in the Western Hemisphere); meeting the reproductive health needs of adolescents; and expanding and improving the current weak population and development data/socio-demographic indicator base.

Haiti, the poorest and the only least-developed country in the Latin America and the Caribbean region, views its population growth and fertility levels as too high and has struggled for over two decades to lower them by slowly increasing access to modern contraceptive methods, integrating sexual and reproductive health education into the schools and carrying out related initiatives using non-formal education and communication channels. Nevertheless, results have been unsatisfactory.

Haiti, assisted by elements of the international community, is currently involved in health-sector reform in an effort to improve both the demand for, and supply of, quality health services. This reform revolves around the reduction of maternal mortality and will include input from other concerned ministries such as Education, Women's Affairs and Social Welfare and representatives of civil society.

The Government also wants to improve its population's spatial distribution patterns, in part by redirecting some of the current high in-migration from the capital to small- and intermediate-sized towns.

Statistics

POPULATION

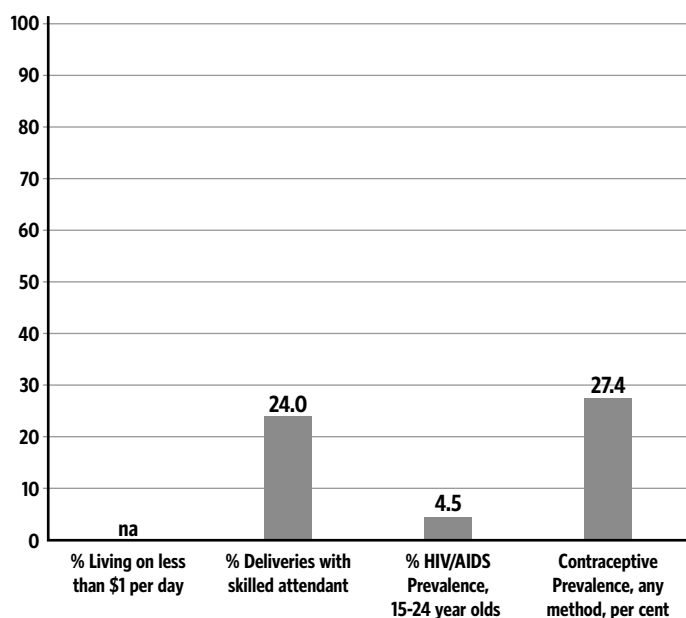
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	4,111.6
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	4,288.1
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.6
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	31.9
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	13.4
Urban Population, Per Cent	37.0
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	2,142.8
Women 15-49, Per Cent	50.0
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.38
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	21.4
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 27.4
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 1,100
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 420
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 2,300
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 68.3
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 104
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 96
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 111
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 52.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 55.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 49.1
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.7

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	26.80	30.40	33.89

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,467
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	1.1
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 46
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 24
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	51.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	48
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	52
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 150
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 153
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	27
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	28
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	32
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	15
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	8
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	2

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	22.1
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	64.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	27.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	23.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 3.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 6.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 2.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 5.5

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	70.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	82.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	58.8
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	713.3
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	35.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 16.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 23.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 39.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 469.2

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	29.0
Urban	3.3	Urban, Per Cent	13.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	14.1
Rural	5.8	Rural, Per Cent	22.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	28.7
No Education/Primary	6.4	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	44.9	Poorest, Per Cent	4.9
Highest Level of Education	2.5	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	10.7	Richest, Per Cent	20.9
Provincial Low	3.2	Provincial Low, Per Cent	13.6	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	7.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	40.3	Urban, Per Cent	12.2
Poorest	7.0	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	19.5
Richest	2.3	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	20.8
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	12.1
Urban	87.0	Urban, Per Cent	52.2	Provincial Low, Per Cent	12.5
Rural	90.5	Rural, Per Cent	11.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	23.9
No Education/Primary	94.1	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	10.4	Poorest, Per Cent	38.9
Highest Level of Education	55.9	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	62.0	Richest, Per Cent	10.2
Provincial Low	67.2	Provincial Low, Per Cent	9.5	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	107.7	Provincial High, Per Cent	56.7	Urban, Per Cent	2.8
Poorest	93.7	Poorest, Per Cent	24.0	Rural, Per Cent	4.1
Richest	74.3	Richest, Per Cent	78.2	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	5.1
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	1.5
Urban	61.0	Urban, Per Cent	22.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.5
Rural	100.0	Rural, Per Cent	22.3	Provincial High, Per Cent	6.3
Poorest	105.0	Rural, Per Cent	22.3	Richest, Per Cent	1.6
Richest	25.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	17.5	Poorest, Per Cent	13.3

Honduras

Overview

The modest development progress achieved in the 1990s was undermined by the devastation caused by Hurricane Mitch in 1998. Poverty is an acute concern, with two thirds of the country's households living below the poverty line. Despite substantial improvements over the course of the past decade, the rate of maternal mortality remains elevated. Efforts to reduce maternal mortality have been impeded by the limited capacity for analysis of the maternal deaths that do occur. While there has been a decrease in the infant mortality rate, there are significant discrepancies according to both residence and educational level. There are also significant urban-rural gaps in the prevalence of contraceptive use, with female sterilization the most commonly used method.

The Government is focusing on improving the contraceptive logistics system and strengthening supply management capacity. While the country is still predominantly rural, rapid urbanization threatens to overwhelm the already compromised health infrastructure. With regards to HIV/AIDS, Honduras accounts for more than half of all reported cases in Central America, and the incidence of infection in women and adolescents is rapidly multiplying. The Government has recently developed its second national strategic plan on HIV/AIDS, covering the period 2003-2007.

As articulated in its PRSP and National Plan for Reconstruction and Transformation, Honduras is focusing on integrating population dynamics with sustainable development, strengthening reproductive health and family planning, and promoting gender equality and equity. Some innovative efforts have included the training of professional nurses, auxiliary nurses and physicians; the provision of reproductive health information and services to men, women and adolescents living in temporary shelters; and the development of adolescent-specific services and information. There is an urgent need for capacity building in the area of statistical analysis of decentralized and sex-disaggregated data.

A Master's degree programme in social demography at the National Autonomous University of Honduras was initiated in September 2000. In another positive development, the Government launched a number of legislative and advocacy initiatives focusing on the rights of women and girls, including the formulation of a National Policy for Women and the development of a nationwide campaign entitled "No More Violence Against Women".

Statistics

POPULATION

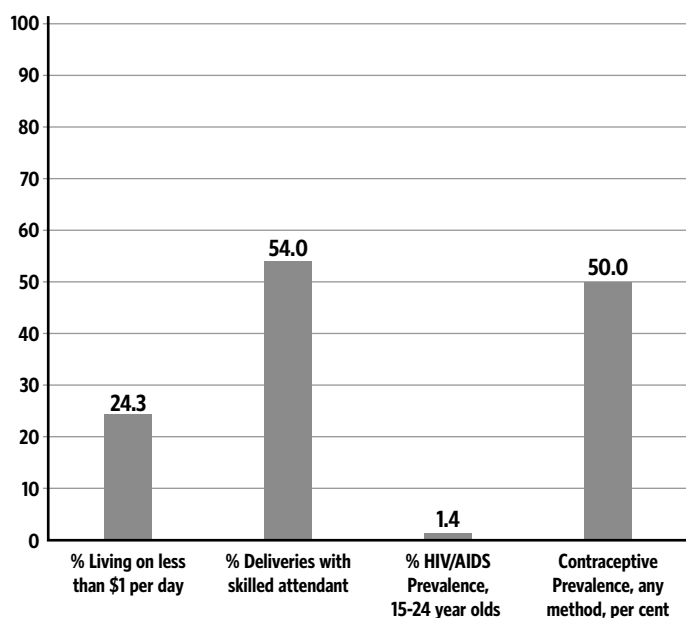
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	3,386.9
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	3,344.9
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.6
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	33.5
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.6
Urban Population, Per Cent	54.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,647.1
Women 15-49, Per Cent	49.2
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.30
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	41.0
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 50.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 220
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 200
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 240
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 37.1
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 50
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 44
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 55
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 65.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 68.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 63.2
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.4

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	23.76	26.92	29.73

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	2,453
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	4.8
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	A
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 24.3
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 90
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 54
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	44.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	25
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	25
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	39
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	14
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	2
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	0

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.9
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	102.5
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 1.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 1.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.4

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	67.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	89.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	47.7
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	86.4
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	9.4

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	773.9
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	50.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	3.3	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	47.2
Rural	5.6	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	66.6
No Education/Primary	6.5	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	2.7	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	3.2	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	6.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	9.1
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	21.3
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	30.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	29.0	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	4.2
Rural	38.0	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	7.9
No Education/Primary	63.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	28.8
Highest Level of Education	18.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	24.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial High	52.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		No Education/Primary, Per Cent	
Urban	124.0	Urban, Per Cent	70.4	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Rural	161.0	Rural, Per Cent	54.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	48.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Richest, Per Cent	na
				Poorest, Per Cent	na

Jamaica

Overview

The Government of Jamaica has a comprehensive population policy. The current population growth rate is compatible with the National Population Policy's targets of a growth rate below 0.8 per cent and a projected population size under 3.0 million by the year 2020 (though some projections are higher). There has been a decline in the absolute numbers of registered births, which is reflected in a local 2001 estimate of the crude birth rate: 21.2 births per 1,000 population. The general fertility rate was calculated in 2001 at 79.4 births per 1,000 women aged 15-49 years, up from 78.2 in 2000. The total fertility rate (TFR) has decreased to below the 2.8 children per woman estimated in 1997, down from 3 in 1993. The National Family Planning Board's projections for 2005 indicated an expected TFR of 2.5 — a number some suggest may have already been reached.

In its response to a recent United Nations inquiry, the Government indicated it viewed both its population growth rate and its fertility rate as too high. Another area of major concern is the continued high adolescent fertility rate. The National Family Planning Board of Jamaica places special emphasis on adolescent reproductive and sexual health. Jamaica recently set up an Adolescent Policy working group within the Government to better address such problems as the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS and of abortion among teenagers.

The Government has promoted increased acquisition of contraceptives from private sources with the objective of achieving a private-to-public ratio of 40:60, a ratio achieved for pills and condoms since 1997. The HIV/AIDS epidemic is currently shifting from high-risk groups to the general population, with the main mode of transmission being heterosexual sex. In 2002, the World Bank approved a \$15 million loan to Jamaica for an HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Project.

Statistics

POPULATION

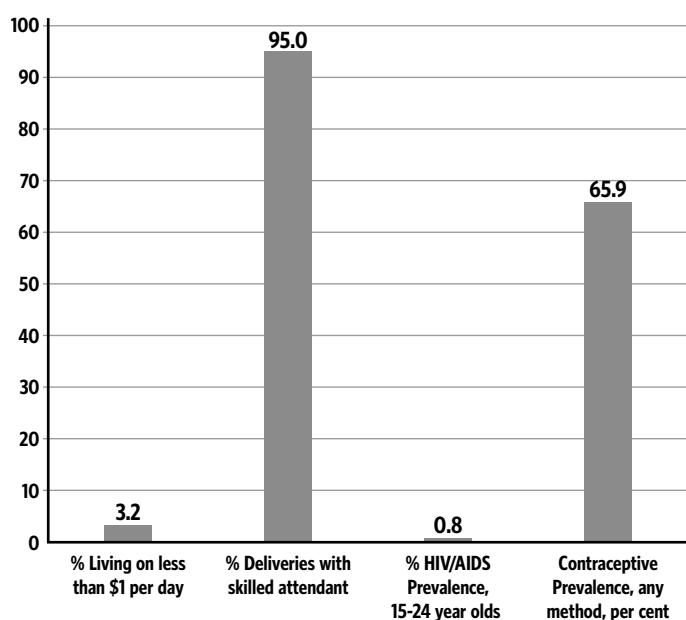
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	1,292.9
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	1,328.4
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	0.8
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	21.6
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	5.9
Urban Population, Per Cent	57.1
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	709.5
Women 15-49, Per Cent	53.4
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.50
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	62.6
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 65.9
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 120
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 60
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 230
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 21.9
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 25
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 21
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 28
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 74.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 76.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 72.9
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	9.8

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	10.23	10.64	10.73

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	3,639
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	0.8
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	C
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 3.2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 71
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 95
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	62.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	17
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	9
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 102
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 96
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 85
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 82
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	4
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	3
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	3
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	4
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.1
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	46.5
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	30.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	29.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 1.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.0

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	69.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	76.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	62.4
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	16.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	99.7
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	14.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	2.6	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	61.9
Rural	3.3	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	63.1
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	94.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	93.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	93.3	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	96.3	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	114.0	Urban, Per Cent	64.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	133.0	Rural, Per Cent	61.7	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	60.2	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

Martinique



Overview

An overview with policy information was not available in time for this release. Updated material will be made available on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

Statistics

POPULATION

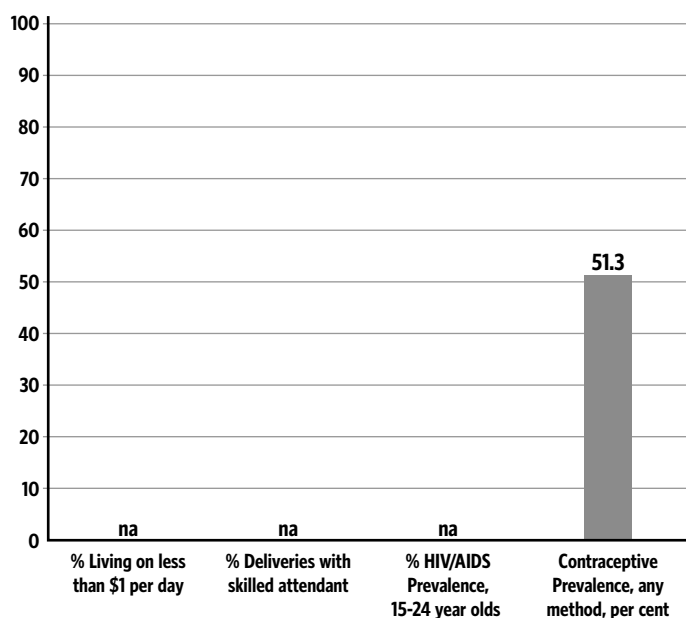
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	188.0
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	199.8
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	0.6
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	14.8
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.2
Urban Population, Per Cent	95.4
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.04
Women 15-49, Thousands	104.0
Women 15-49, Per Cent	52.1
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.80
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	37.9
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 51.3
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 4
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 2
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 10
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 7.0
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 9
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 78.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 82.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 75.5
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	15.8

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	1.46	1.5	1.5

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	na
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	0
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	3
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	2
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	14.5
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	26.5
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	33.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	31.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	72.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	78.5
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	66.0
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-2.4
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-2.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na



Overview

Since the 2000 presidential election, Mexico has experienced an increasing trend towards political liberalization and democratization. Despite a contraction of the economy in 2001, medium- and long-term macroeconomic growth and stability are promising. Recent education and health budgets have increased in real terms, and a crusade to guarantee access to health is now underway. The current National Population Programme seeks to facilitate the process of demographic transition and to address challenges that have emerged as a result of increasing external migration and changes in the population age structure.

Although access to contraception has increased, unmet family planning needs remain, particularly in rural areas and among indigenous women. Sexually transmitted infections rank as one of the top 10 causes of morbidity, and the Government's response to a recent UN inquiry suggests that it regards adolescent fertility and the rising incidence of HIV/AIDS as major areas of concern. Under-reporting of cases for clinical, social or cultural reasons is common, increasing the likelihood that current prevalence figures underestimate true population prevalence.

Despite gains in gender equity — culminating most recently with the establishment of the National Institute for Women — significant gaps persist. Domestic violence cuts across all socio-economic, cultural and geographic subgroups. While government efforts have focused political and public attention on the subject of family violence, substantial advocacy work lies ahead.

Government priorities include the creation of favourable conditions for the full exercise of human rights, particularly sexual and reproductive rights, with special attention to adolescents and women in poor and vulnerable groups. Plans call for the creation of innovative, cost-effective models to promote reproductive health service management and delivery to poor urban and rural populations. Another priority is education, information and communication efforts, targeted at young people, on population- and reproductive health-related issues.

Developing a strategy on migration and population distribution is also seen as critical. By targeting the most impoverished states and municipalities, the Government aims to promote sustainable development by both guiding migratory flows in a safe and orderly manner and by providing migrants and their families with an integrated package of services.

Statistics

POPULATION

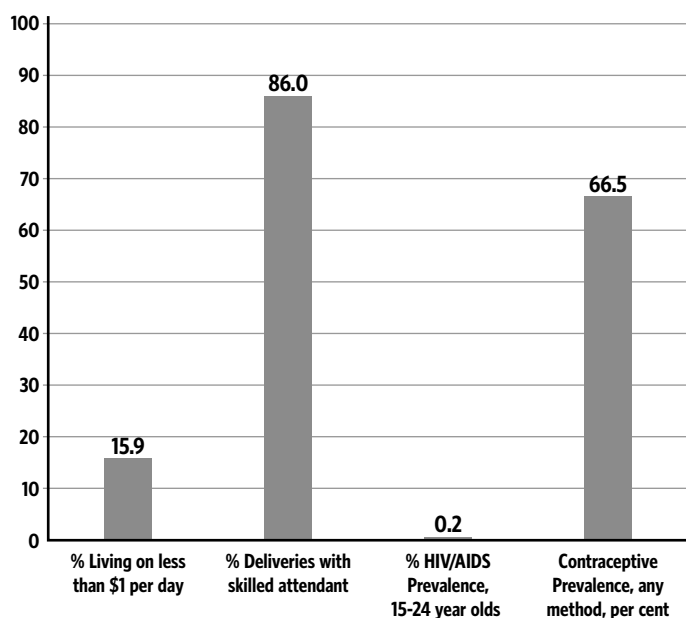
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	50,360.8
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	51,481.6
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.6
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	24.6
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	5.1
Urban Population, Per Cent	74.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	27,909.0
Women 15-49, Per Cent	54.2
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.75
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	57.5
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 66.5
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 65
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 34
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 130
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 31.0
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 34
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 31
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 37
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 72.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 75.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 69.5
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	7.7

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	396.36	432.1	452.18

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	9,023
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	6.9
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	B
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 15.9
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 86
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 86
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	75.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	7
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	11
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 113
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 114
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 72
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 75
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	18
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	6
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	2
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.9
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	64.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	24.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	20.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.5

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	62.5
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	86.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	40.7
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	2,478.5
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	15.9

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	5,966.6
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	22.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	2.3	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	56.3
Rural	3.5	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	86.4
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	26.0	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	48.0	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	48.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	20.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	19.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	31.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	61.7	Urban, Per Cent	71.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	94.6	Rural, Per Cent	51.7	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	45.0	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

Nicaragua

Overview

The new Government installed in January 2002 has prioritized the battle against corruption, urging transparency in the use of the State resources. The political course of actions towards better governance could be difficult.

Macroeconomic stability has been consolidated. However, while gross national product growth increased from 4.3 per cent in 1993 to 7.3 per cent in 1999, it decreased to 3.0 per cent in 2001 and is estimated to be 1.0 per cent in 2002. The country is one of the most indebted countries in the region, and its per capita income is the second-lowest in the region. Pervasive poverty, exacerbated by rapid population growth and by gender, income and educational inequities, hamper sustainable development efforts. Infant mortality rates are three times higher in the lowest income group. Educated women in higher income groups have an average of two children, while illiterate, poor women have over six. Fertility is particularly high among girls who are poor and out-of-school. Almost half of all Nicaraguan girls become pregnant by age 19.

The Government is giving priority attention to population-related issues. The Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) addresses Millennium Development Goals and gives conceptual and operational consideration to population and sexual and reproductive health objectives. The National Sexual and Reproductive Health Programme, the Population Plan of Action and the National Population Commission are all facilitating implementation of the PRS. However, the strategy does not address such key issues as migration flows, population distribution, rapid urban growth and the sustainable use of space.

Positive developments include the sector-wide approach to sexual and reproductive health currently being implemented by the Ministry of Health, and the Government's comprehensive vision for a National Development Strategy (focusing on wealth generation and explicitly including population factors) and the formulation and implementation of a Population and Sexuality Education Programme by the Ministry of Education (formal) and the Youth Secretariat (non-formal).

In the area of HIV/AIDS the country, despite current low prevalence levels, recognizes the need to implement a systematic prevention campaign, mainly focused on adolescents and young people.

Statistics

POPULATION

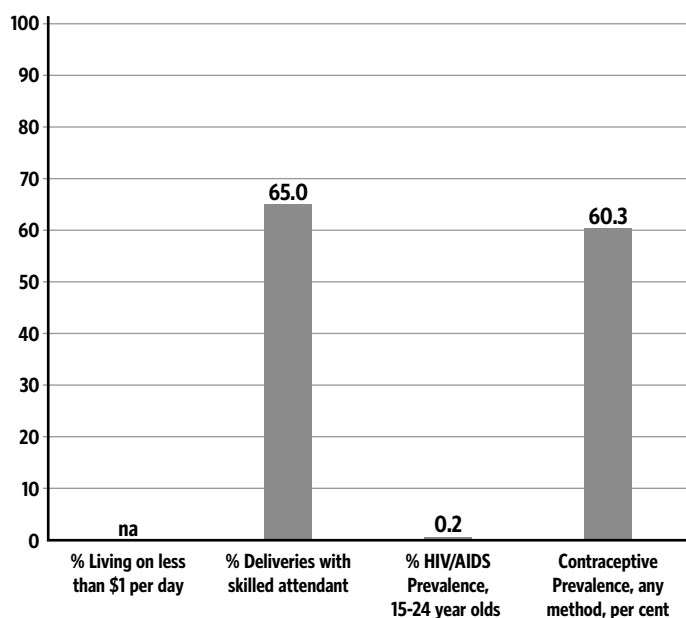
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	2,662.0
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	2,685.2
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.7
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	35.3
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	5.6
Urban Population, Per Cent	56.9
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,325.0
Women 15-49, Per Cent	49.3
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.32
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	57.4
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 60.3
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 250
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 95
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 540
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 39.5
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 45
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 40
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 50
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 67.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 70.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 65.7
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	4.7

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	18.93	22.36	25.41

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	2,366
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	4.3
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	B
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 79
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 65
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	49.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	34
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	33
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 105
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 104
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 55
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 65
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	13
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	11
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	25
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	9
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	2
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	21.4
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	138.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.3

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	61.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	89.5
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	36.0
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	9.7

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	668.2
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	53.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 6.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 8.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 14.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 106.3

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	3.1
Rural	5.4
No Education/Primary	6.1
Highest Level of Education	1.5
Provincial Low	3.0
Provincial High	6.3
Poorest	6.6
Richest	1.9

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	40.0
Rural	51.1
No Education/Primary	62.1
Highest Level of Education	13.8
Provincial Low	29.2
Provincial High	75.2
Poorest	50.7
Richest	25.8

Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	115.0
Rural	181.0
Poorest	213.0
Richest	58.0

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	22.9
Rural, Per Cent	34.1
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	54.2
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	8.7
Provincial Low, Per Cent	19.8
Provincial High, Per Cent	43.6
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	95.3
Rural, Per Cent	82.5
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	76.3
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	99.1
Provincial Low, Per Cent	73.5
Provincial High, Per Cent	96.5
Poorest, Per Cent	32.9
Richest, Per Cent	92.3

Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	62.8
Rural, Per Cent	49.3
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	44.6

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	62.6
Provincial Low, Per Cent	34.2
Provincial High, Per Cent	65.4
Poorest, Per Cent	40.2
Richest, Per Cent	64.2

Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	9.9
Rural, Per Cent	14.7
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	17.6
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	2.6
Provincial Low, Per Cent	7.8
Provincial High, Per Cent	21.1
Poorest, Per Cent	18.4
Richest, Per Cent	3.9

Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	1.7
Rural, Per Cent	2.2
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	3.2
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	0.5
Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.3
Provincial High, Per Cent	5.0
Richest, Per Cent	0.5
Poorest, Per Cent	3.4

Panama

Overview

In recent years, Panama has experienced serious socio-economic challenges, which have hampered the Government's ability to invest in the social and health sectors. The country has struggled with profound social inequalities, negative economic growth, high levels of unemployment (mainly among youth groups), poverty figures that have remained constant (37 to 42 per cent in the last two decades), and growing social and domestic violence.

The Government views the country's adolescent pregnancy rate, under-5 and infant mortality rate, and maternal mortality ratio as unacceptable, particularly among indigenous groups. It also views HIV/AIDS as a major concern.

Nonetheless, there have been some successes in the areas of population and development, reproductive health and rights, and gender equity, due to the support of the Government, civil society groups and donor agencies, including UNFPA. Successes include the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women Protocol, the passing of a revised HIV/AIDS law, the revision of the intrafamily violence law and the approval of Law 29 of 2002, which guarantees pregnant adolescent girls the right to reproductive health services and to continue within the educational system. Other noteworthy events were the development of an integrated national database system, which incorporates indicators of population and reproductive health as well as Millennium Development Goals indicators, and the carrying out of the 2000 Population and Housing Census.

Positive developments also included the implementation of the National Sexual and Reproductive Plan of Action, which incorporates components on adolescent and indigenous reproductive and sexual health and HIV/AIDS prevention. The country has also seen capacity-building or strengthening of key national counterparts, such as the National Reproductive and Sexual Health Commission and the 14 provincial multisectoral commissions created by the Ministry of Health.

In collaboration with other UN and donor agencies, UNFPA has been assisting the country in the design of the National Plan Against Violence and Intrafamily Violence and of the Equal Opportunities' Plan of Action.

Statistics

POPULATION

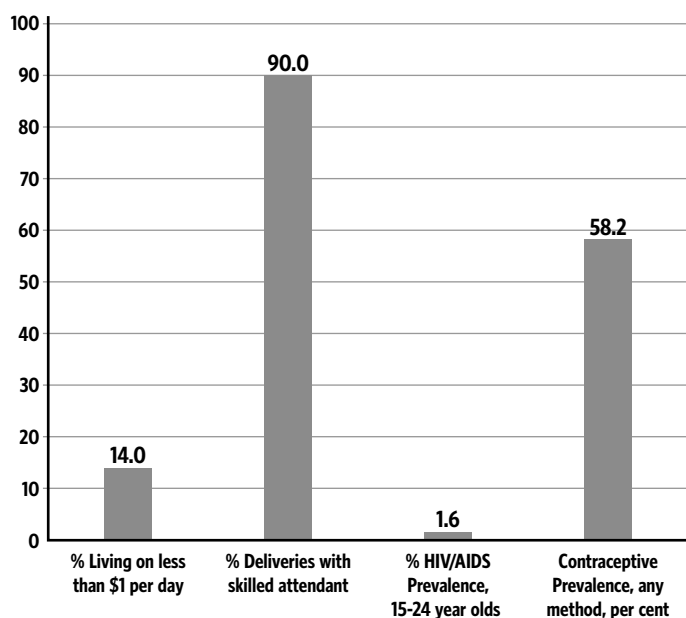
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	1,483.2
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	1,458.8
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.6
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	22.5
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	5.1
Urban Population, Per Cent	56.9
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	782.4
Women 15-49, Per Cent	53.6
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.63
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	54.2
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 58.2
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 100
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 34
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 260
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 21.4
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 24
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 22
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 26
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 73.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 76.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 71.8
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	9.0

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	10.45	11.32	11.87

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	6,000
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	2.7
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	C
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 14.0
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 87
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 90
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	49.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	7
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	9
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 108
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 111
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 67
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 71
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	14
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	1
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	18.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	75.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	21.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 1.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 2.4

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	65.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	85.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	47.4
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	75.8
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	9.9

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	152.7
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	20.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Paraguay



Overview

Paraguay's economy has been marked by a decade of decreases in per capita income. According to UN data, approximately one third of the population lives in poverty. The country's severe recession, coupled with rapid population growth and inadequate spatial distribution, has stimulated significant growth in informal employment. Internal migration — with almost two thirds of the population inhabiting just 11 per cent of the national territory — has contributed to an increase in the reliance on child labour in Paraguay's cities. The population age structure is very young.

In response to dismal economic growth in recent years, the Government has developed a PRSP that recognizes the importance of integrating demographic trend analysis in the implementation of social action plans both at the central and local levels. Future efforts will focus on building national capacity to collect and analyse socio-demographic data and to increase the accessibility of such data.

The post-Cairo National Reproductive Health Plan is being implemented with the collaboration of Government institutions, NGOs, the private sector, academic institutions and donor agencies. Paraguay's constitution recognizes the right to family planning. The rise in the contraceptive prevalence rate for modern methods — more than 1 per cent a year since the ICPD — can be attributed largely to the expansion in availability of contraceptives in both public and private sectors. The continued training of pharmacists and vendors in reproductive health counselling will be critical. Another priority will be improving the monitoring of contraceptive supply and demand by strengthening the logistic information system.

Underlying causes of maternal deaths include late referrals, limitations in the management of obstetric complications, and limited access to services as the result of poor roads or lack of transportation. A recent assessment of youth-specific programmes concluded that future efforts must promote male involvement (most adolescent service users are female). An initiative targeting Paraguay's armed forces and national police (and including both information and clinical services) has been successful in increasing condom use among conscripts and cadets.

The National Strategic AIDS Central Plan was completed in 2001, adding impetus to the fight to reduce transmission among drug users and others.

Statistics

POPULATION

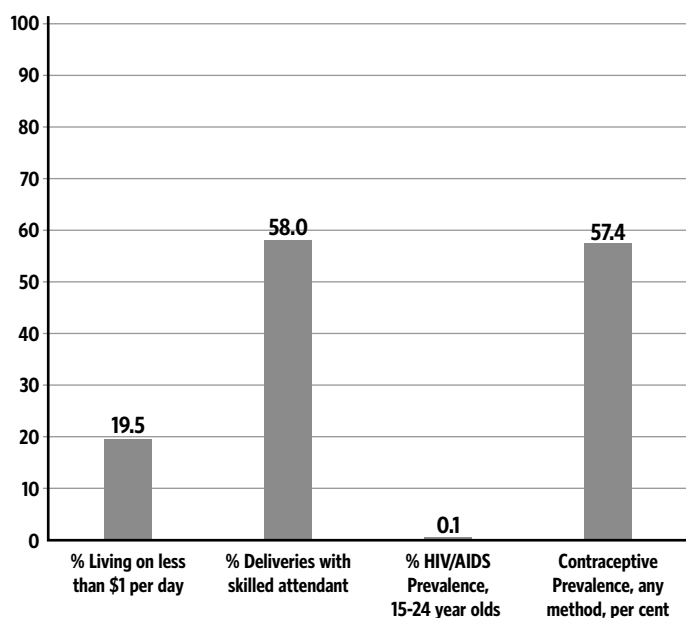
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	2,914.7
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	2,863.6
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.6
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	31.3
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	5.4
Urban Population, Per Cent	57.3
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,436.2
Women 15-49, Per Cent	50.2
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.17
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	47.7
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 57.4
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 170
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 65
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 390
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 39.2
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 45
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 39
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 51
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 69.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 72.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 67.5
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	5.6

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	20.46	23.26	25.83

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	4,426
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	-0.3
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	B
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 19.5
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 79
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 58
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	56.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	6
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	8
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 111
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 115
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 56
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 58
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	6
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	4
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	11
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	1
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.9
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	74.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	21.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.2

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	63.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	89.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	37.2
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	59.9
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	8.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	612.5
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	45.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 8.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 6.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 15.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 131.5

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	3.2	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	5.6	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	6.2	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	20.6
Highest Level of Education	2.3	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	46.1
Provincial Low	2.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	4.8	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	7.9	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	2.7	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	5.9
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	0.8
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	42.9	Poorest, Per Cent	41.2	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	15.7	Richest, Per Cent	98.1	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	51.0	Urban, Per Cent	53.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	140.0	Rural, Per Cent	41.3	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	181.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	31.0	Richest, Per Cent	0.3
Richest	34.0			Poorest, Per Cent	0.7

Peru



Overview

Ethnically, socially and culturally, Peru's population is one of the most heterogeneous in Latin America. Economic disparity and social inequality are related to ethnicity, as well as to geographic location (rural or urban). In 1999, 38 per cent of the total population (9.5 million) was poor, and 15 per cent (3.7 million) was extremely poor. Among the rural population, 58 per cent was poor, and 34 per cent was extremely poor. Although the percentage of population in extreme poverty has diminished overall, it has not decreased in the rural highlands and the jungle regions.

Peru embraced the agreements of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and has invested significant efforts and financial resources in sexual and reproductive health programmes, especially those related to family planning and sexual education. The Ministry of Health has endeavoured to expand service provision to reach poor and isolated populations. However, despite advances at the institutional level, the general population's understanding of ICPD agreements and related concepts is still limited.

According to the 2000 Demographic and Health Surveys, Peru has achieved and surpassed many ICPD goals. But some indicators are still below ICPD targets, for example life expectancy at birth; births attended by health professionals; gross female enrolment rate at the primary school level, and the maternal mortality ratio (which was the highest in South America in 2000). Furthermore, there are large differences in indicators that parallel social and economic disparities. In poor areas and among rural and indigenous groups, infant mortality and maternal mortality rates are double or triple the national average.

Since 1995, the legal framework for the implementation of gender equity has been revised and improved and new laws, policies and programmes have been approved and launched in line with ICPD principles and recommendations. Guilds, professional associations, human rights associations, non-governmental organizations, grass-roots organizations and universities are gradually incorporating gender, sexual and reproductive health and rights focuses into their agendas.

Nevertheless, resistance to family planning persists among some conservative groups, in part because of a previous administration's bias towards surgical contraception during the 1990s.

Statistics

POPULATION

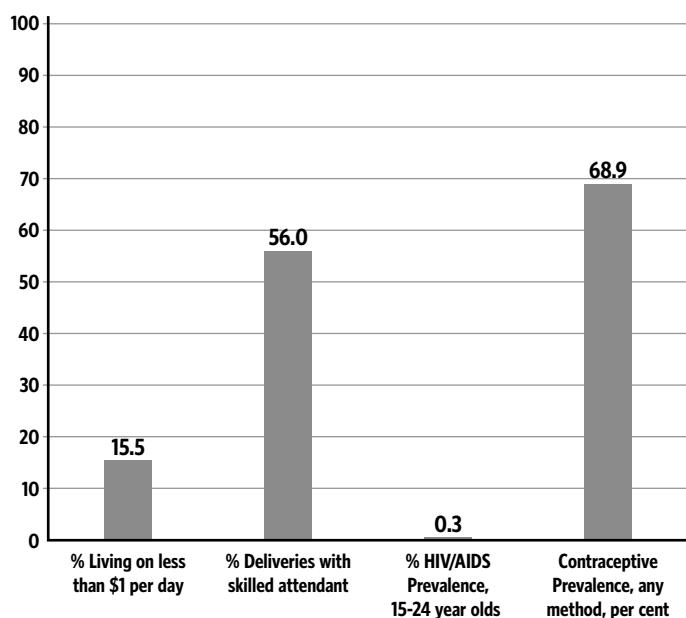
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	13,151.0
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	13,371.7
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.7
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	24.9
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.4
Urban Population, Per Cent	73.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	7,169.1
Women 15-49, Per Cent	53.6
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.98
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	50.4
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 68.9
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 240
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 190
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 280
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 45.0
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 55
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 50
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 61
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 68.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 70.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 65.9
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	7.8

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	95.72	105.52	112.89

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	4,799
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	3.1
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	B
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 15.5
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 77
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 56
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	59.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	5
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	15
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 127
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 128
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 83
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 78
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	8
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	7
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	26
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	8
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	1
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	0

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	53.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.7
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.7
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.5

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	71.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	82.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	61.4
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	534.2
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	20.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	1,876.1
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	27.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 3.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 6.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 10.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 433.1

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	2.2
Rural	4.3
No Education/Primary	5.1
Highest Level of Education	1.8
Provincial Low	2.0
Provincial High	6.1
Poorest	6.6
Richest	1.7

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	28.0
Rural	60.0
No Education/Primary	73.0
Highest Level of Education	20.0
Provincial Low	20.0
Provincial High	82.0
Poorest	78.3
Richest	19.5

Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	45.0
Rural	118.0
Poorest	169.0
Richest	18.0

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	9.2
Rural, Per Cent	21.7
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	36.9
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	4.1
Provincial Low, Per Cent	7.1
Provincial High, Per Cent	34.4
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	85.0
Rural, Per Cent	28.7
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	17.5
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	96.4
Provincial Low, Per Cent	21.0
Provincial High, Per Cent	94.2
Poorest, Per Cent	13.7
Richest, Per Cent	96.6

Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	56.1
Rural, Per Cent	40.3
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	33.0

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	58.1
Provincial Low, Per Cent	24.2
Provincial High, Per Cent	69.1
Poorest, Per Cent	24.0
Richest, Per Cent	50.3

Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	3.2
Rural, Per Cent	11.8
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	16.5
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	1.6
Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.4
Provincial High, Per Cent	17.5
Poorest, Per Cent	16.7
Richest, Per Cent	1.4

Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	0.1
Rural, Per Cent	1.7
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	3.3
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	0.0
Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.0
Provincial High, Per Cent	3.1
Richest, Per Cent	0.5
Poorest, Per Cent	2.5

Saint Lucia

Overview

An overview with policy information was not available in time for this release. Updated material will be made available on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

Statistics

POPULATION

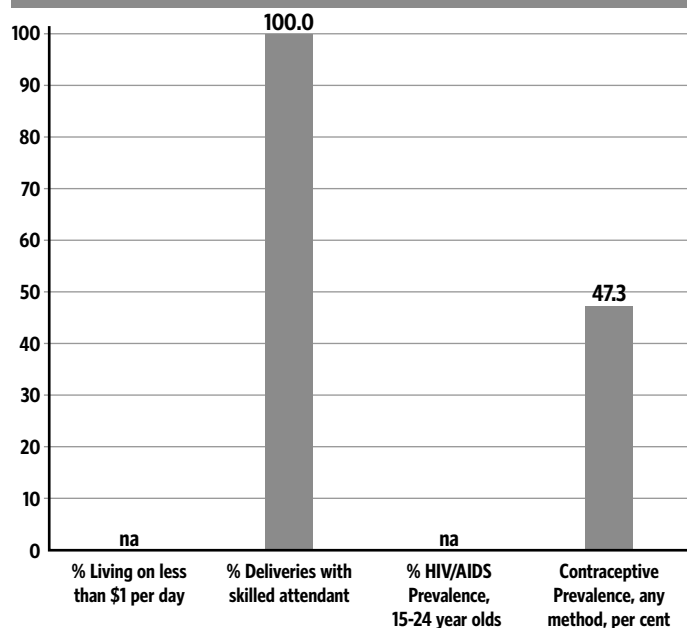
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	74.1
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	76.9
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	24.0
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	5.7
Urban Population, Per Cent	38.3
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.07
Women 15-49, Thousands	41.9
Women 15-49, Per Cent	54.4
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.70
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	46.1
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 47.3
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ na
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ na
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 14.3
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 14
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 73.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 75.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 70.3
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	7.8

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	na	na	na

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	5,703
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	3.1
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	B
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 98
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 100
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 111
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 117
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 85
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 104
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	66.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	34.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	31.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	67.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	83.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	53.2
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	5.4
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	13.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Suriname

Overview

The population of Suriname, now estimated at 420,000, continues to grow at the rate of 0.4 per cent per annum. Life expectancy is relatively high, at 70 years, yet the maternal mortality ratio is also relatively high, at 230 deaths per 100,000 live births. Although the Government has no formal population policy, it seeks to incorporate population issues in a comprehensive, multisectoral approach. Areas of special concern to the Government include the promotion of gender equality; reproductive health; family planning; migration and the subsequent "brain drain" within the population; adolescent fertility; and the provision of education for all.

In recent years, the Government has accomplished a number of important objectives that are in line with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development. These accomplishments include the establishment of a National Gender Bureau and of a Women's Parliament Forum. Currently under development is a Youth Parliament as well as a policy that guarantees basic education for all.

The number of new cases of HIV/AIDS per year has more than tripled since 1996, and recent estimates (3,700 cases of people living with HIV/AIDS) are likely subject to high levels of under-reporting.

As a result of a UNFPA-sponsored pilot project on Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health, the Government is currently in the process of designing a national Adolescent Health Programme.

Statistics

POPULATION

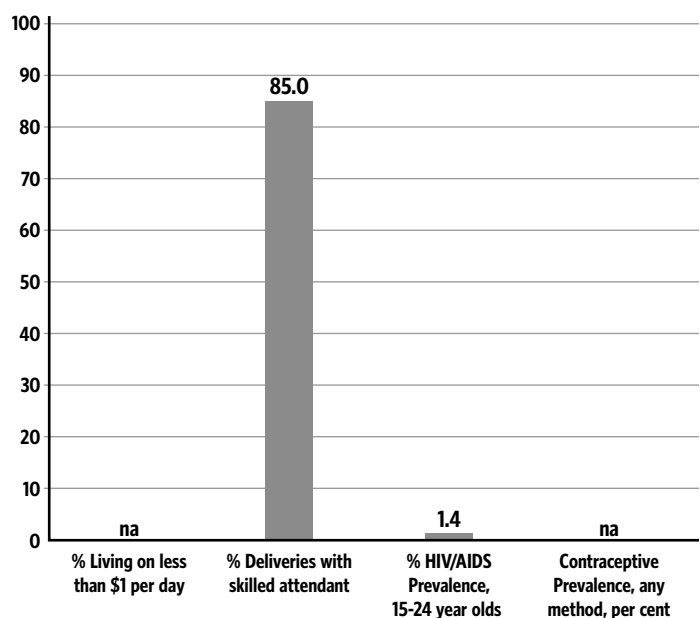
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	208.6
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	212.3
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	0.4
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	20.2
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.0
Urban Population, Per Cent	75.3
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	119.6
Women 15-49, Per Cent	56.4
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.21
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 230
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 170
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 280
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 29.1
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 29
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 70.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 72.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 67.5
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	8.3

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	1.77	1.89	1.97

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	3,799
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	-7.3
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	C
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 95
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 85
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	21.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	16.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 1.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 2.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.6

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	58.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	80.5
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	36.8
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	5.9
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	17.6

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	6.6
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	5.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.0
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	51.1
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	10.7
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	13.8
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	16.9
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	10.9
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	92.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.9
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	90.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	22.0
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	64.7	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	90.9	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	42.3	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	100.0	Urban, Per Cent	1.5
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	1.9
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	4.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	1.4
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	49.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.0
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	43.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	6.0
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	8.9	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

Trinidad and Tobago

Overview

The Government has a National Population Policy, which was revised to incorporate the recommendations of the International Conference on Population and Development. Other accomplishments include improvements in safe motherhood and obstetric care, which have led to a considerable decline in maternal mortality rates in the last decade. The Family Planning Association of Trinidad and Tobago implements family life education in schools, and it packages and markets its own brand of condoms.

In response to a 2001 United Nations inquiry, the Government indicated that it continued to view its population growth and fertility levels as too high despite past progress. Teenage fertility remains a significant problem, leading to school dropouts, female unemployment and homelessness among some unwed mothers. The HIV/AIDS pandemic has reached the general population. The Government has instituted a programme to prevent mother-to-child transmission by offering anti-retroviral treatment at the majority of public health facilities, and it seeks to expand this service to all HIV-infected people through collaboration with the United Nations Accelerated Access Programme. Trinidad and Tobago is also benefiting from a recent World Bank loan to Caribbean countries for HIV/AIDS care and prevention programmes.

In support of its commitment to poverty eradication, the Government plans to target deprived communities to support and strengthen families. Planned programmes involve integrated strategies, including individual education and training, community development, skills-training, micro-enterprise development, public assistance benefits and family life counselling.

In recognition of the link between poverty and education, the poverty eradication plan will also ensure that young citizens are prepared for the knowledge-based, technology-driven world of the 21st century. The National Development Planning Framework calls for: the creation of an economic, political, social, cultural and legal environment that will foster social development; the eradication of poverty through national actions and international cooperation; and the fostering of social integration through the promotion of human rights, equality of opportunity, and the security and participation of all people, including disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.

Statistics

POPULATION

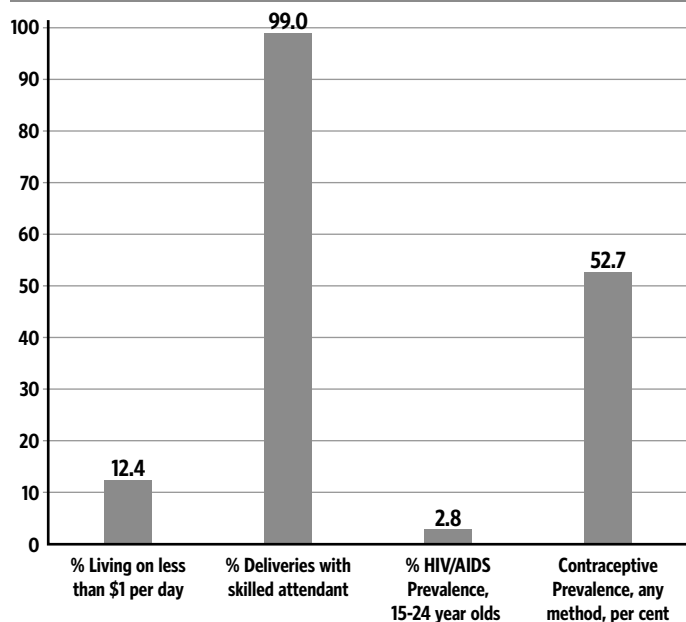
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	648.8
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	657.2
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	0.5
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	14.0
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	5.9
Urban Population, Per Cent	74.9
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.04
Women 15-49, Thousands	376.5
Women 15-49, Per Cent	57.3
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.70
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	44.4
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 52.7
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 65
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 21
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 200
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 14.3
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 14
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 12
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 17
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 73.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 76.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 71.5
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	10.6

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	5.65	5.87	5.94

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	8,964
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	4.8
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	C
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 12.4
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 86
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 99
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	1
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	2
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 103
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 105
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 75
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 82
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	33.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	27.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 2.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 4.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 3.3

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	66.5
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	81.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	51.6
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	50.1
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	20.9

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	2.1
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	0.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	36.0
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	21.4
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	48.4
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	9.4
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	5.3
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.0
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	12.3
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	95.3	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	96.5	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	77.8	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	100.0	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	1.1
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	0.4
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.0
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	4.0
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	16.7	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Uruguay

Overview

Although population concerns are recognized as an essential component of the development process, the Government does not have an explicit population policy. With its demographic transition completed, Uruguay has low population growth, high life expectancy and an ageing population. This presents a challenge in the formulation of development policies.

For many years Uruguay has been a leader in terms of welfare indicators, and it currently ranks in the "high human development category" according to the *Human Development Report*. The percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) allocated for social purposes is one of the highest in Latin America. However, the unfavourable economic situation since 1999 — largely due to the major economic problems in Brazil and Argentina — has led to cuts in all social services budgets. Budget cuts in the health sector have negatively affected reproductive health services.

In 2002, GDP declined for the fourth consecutive year, by 11 per cent in real terms.

In 2001 reproductive health services were merged with other assistance rendered by "family doctors", including free provision of contraceptives for the most-deprived population.

In December 2002 the Inter-American Development Bank approved a \$43 million loan designed to reach children living in poverty and their families, particularly female-headed households. This assistance was partly aimed at the prevention of adolescent pregnancies.

Another positive development was the approval in July 2002 of a law against domestic violence, following a public campaign against gender-based violence.

Statistics

POPULATION

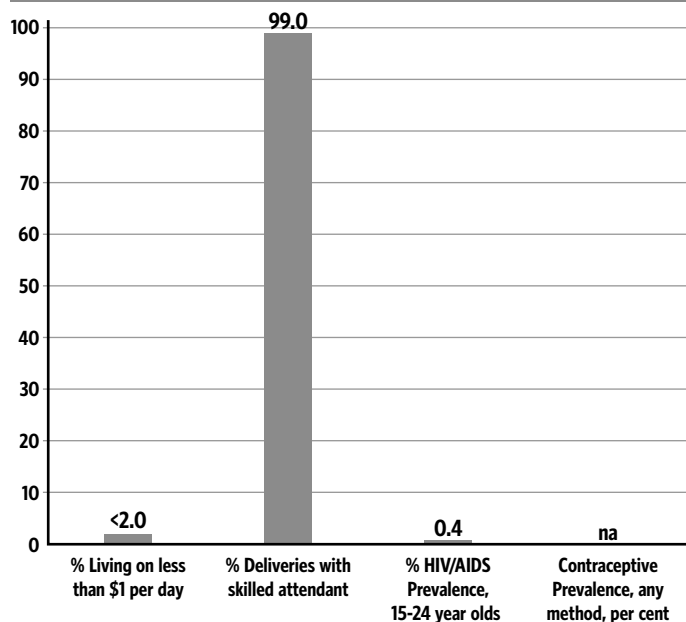
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	1,642.7
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	1,742.1
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	0.7
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	17.6
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	9.4
Urban Population, Per Cent	92.3
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	820.4
Women 15-49, Per Cent	47.1
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.40
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 50
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 17
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 150
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 17.5
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 15
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 13
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 18
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 73.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 78.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 70.5
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	17.2

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	11.7	11.62	11.22

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	9,035
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	-1.3
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	0
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ <2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 98
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 99
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	34.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	3
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	2
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 111
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 113
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 84
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 99
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	8
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	1
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	15.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	69.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.6

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	71.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	83.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	60.1
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	115.7
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	11.5

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	71.6
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	8.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	2.6	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	3.2	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	74.7	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	92.1	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Venezuela

Overview

Although Venezuela does not have a population policy *per se*, its 1999 constitution stipulates various social rights, especially the right to health. The constitution also addresses sexual and reproductive rights and gender equity and creates institutions for the defence of human rights. Article 50 of the 1998 Organic Law for the Protection of Children and Adolescents (LOPNA) spells out the sexual and reproductive rights of this age group.

The Government has expressed its commitment to the goals of the International Conference on Population and Development and has played an active leadership role in the ICPD+5 process. The NGO Network for Population and Sustainable Development Strategies helped position reproductive rights and gender equity in the constitution as well as in LOPNA and the Law against Violence against Women and the Family.

Over 80 per cent of all contraceptive users obtain them through private services. The country's acute disparities in income increase the risk of unwanted pregnancies among poor adults and adolescents. Both the high prevalence of unsafe abortion and the increase in sexually transmitted infections (including HIV/AIDS) among women and young people are causing great concern. In the area of education, the Government is incorporating education on reproductive health and human rights into the curricula at all levels. The National Institute of Statistics is now finishing the processing of data from the 2001 Demographic Census.

Statistics

POPULATION

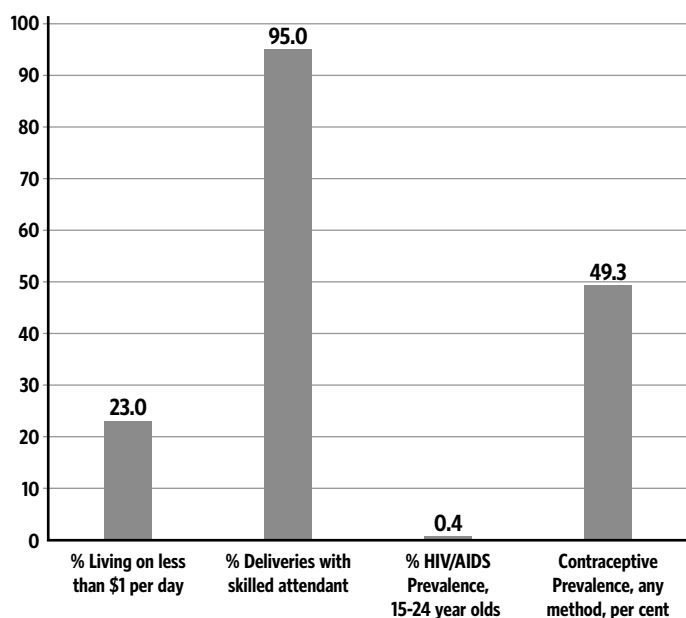
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	12,620.4
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	12,472.9
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.0
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	24.9
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	4.7
Urban Population, Per Cent	87.4
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	6,570.4
Women 15-49, Per Cent	52.7
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.98
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	37.7
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 49.3
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 43
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ 14
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ 120
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 20.9
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 22
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ 20
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ 25
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	● ▲ 72.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 75.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 70.0
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	7.3

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	89.02	98.88	100.21

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	5,794
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	3.2
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	B
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 23.0
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 84
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 95
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	29.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	7
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	8
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 101
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 103
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 54
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 65
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	5
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	5
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	14
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	5
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	3
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.5
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	94.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	24.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	21.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.74

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	63.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	83.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	43.0
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	676.8
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	9.7

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	1,825.1
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	29.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	2.2
Provincial High	4.0
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	17.3
Provincial High	37.4
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	na
Rural	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na

The countries of Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia may be grouped on the basis of geography, common needs, cultural cohesion and the adequacy of their health support systems.

Some largely developed countries in the region (Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovenia and the Slovak Republic) are looking forward to joining the European Union as early as 2004. Another group of countries, including Albania, Armenia, Georgia, Romania, the Russian Federation, Turkey and Ukraine, continue to need selective assistance from the international community in such areas as HIV/AIDS prevention, affordable reproductive health commodities, advocacy of reproductive rights, the reproductive health needs of young people, reproductive health education and gender issues.

A third group, the countries of Central Asia, including Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan, face the most daunting population and development challenges in the region. This is due to myriad problems — including generally worsening economies, increasing numbers of people falling below the poverty line, the AIDS pandemic, and crumbling health infrastructures. These countries will require larger levels of assistance from the international community if they are to make real progress towards meeting the ICPD and Millennium Development Goals and targets by 2015.

Among the important population and reproductive health issues and trends in the region that need to be more forcefully addressed are:

- The rapid rise in rates of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections — the rate of increase during 2002 was among the fastest ever experienced anywhere — especially among young people, and in the eastern parts of the region;
- Inadequate access to quality services for counselling, diagnosis and treatment of STIs is increasingly recognized as a constraint on the whole region;
- The need to address the reproductive health needs of young people, ensuring access to information and services to help them adopt healthy behaviours;
- The continuing incidence of recourse to abortion;
- The large discrepancy between the life expectancy of males and females in numerous countries;
- Negative population growth rates in many countries;
- The ageing of the population throughout the region;
- The rise in trafficking of women and girls;
- High maternal mortality rates.

Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia

There have been some positive developments. A growing number of national and community NGOs are active in addressing HIV/AIDS and in reproductive health concerns including family planning, and there are a growing number of well-structured regional and subregional initiatives on AIDS, reproductive health and other population issues.

While abortion rates in the region have been coming down, due in large part to greater access to modern contraception, they are still far too high. In many countries, ensuring access to modern contraceptive supplies at affordable prices remains a critical challenge.

While some countries are making progress in reducing maternal mortality, it is increasing in the Caucasus subregion and in some countries in Central Asia.

There is growing awareness of the need for capacity building to enable analytical assessment of the social situation and to provide a basis for effective policies. The United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, continues to be active in assisting countries, at their request, to prepare Common Country Assessments (CCAs), United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs), Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and other instruments designed to focus and improve the impact of domestic and internationally assisted social and economic development efforts of each country. To this end, an international initiative led by the World Bank (with 24 countries and three other organizations also taking part) was launched in 2002 to promote poverty reduction, growth and debt sustainability in seven low-income Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries — Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

Among the many additional challenges requiring greater attention and the commitment of domestic and international human and financial resources in almost every country in the region are poverty reduction, environmental degradation, migration, institutional capacity building, gender mainstreaming, and fostering reproductive health commodity security.

Albania



Overview

Albania is the first country in the European and Central Asia region to complete a full Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. In June 2002 it received a \$20 million Poverty Reduction Support Credit from the World Bank, which includes funds to improve service delivery in education and health. The crisis of 1997, followed by the 1999 Kosovo crisis, caused a severe economic recession, resulting in high unemployment rates and a weakening of the health and education infrastructure. Nevertheless, efforts are being made to expand family planning and reproductive health services to rural populations, improve quality of care by training sexual and reproductive health workers, and provide a diverse range of family planning methods through public and private health centres.

The Government still faces many challenges, including the increasing prevalence of HIV/AIDS, especially among mobile populations and intravenous drug users. The maternal mortality and under-5 mortality rates are also increasing. With 30 per cent of the population under 15 years of age, the Government recognizes the urgency of focusing on young people's reproductive and sexual health.

Through the Reproductive Health Law, ratified in June 2002, the Government takes a rights-based approach to reproductive health. The results of Albania's first reproductive health survey of women, men and young people is expected to have a major impact on policy-making and planning.

A Contraceptive Security Commission has been established under the Chairpersonship of the Vice Minister of Health. The commission is charged with extending the Logistics Management Information system throughout each district of Albania. UNFPA is developing the central/district warehousing and distribution system. This endeavour is expected to increase the availability of reproductive health services and commodities at the primary health care level.

Laws passed in Albania's post-socialist period promote equality between men and women in employment. Nevertheless, sexual and domestic violence against women, and trafficking in women, continue to be serious problems. The National Committee for Women and Family, in cooperation with non-governmental organizations, is addressing some of these issues. Albania reported on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women for the first time in 2002.

Statistics

POPULATION

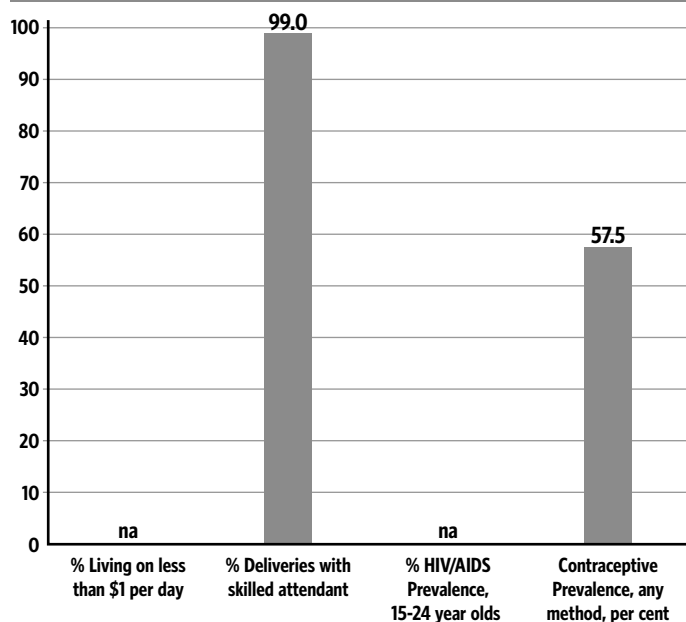
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	1,617.2
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	1,547.1
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	-0.3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	21.2
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	5.5
Urban Population, Per Cent	43.6
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.07
Women 15-49, Thousands	830.9
Women 15-49, Per Cent	53.7
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.59
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	15.3
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 57.5
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 31
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 9
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 95
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 28.3
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 34
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 31
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 37
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 72.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 75.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 69.9
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	10.1

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	na	na	na

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	3,506
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	7.8
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 99
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	8
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	23
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 109
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 110
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 75
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 77
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	15
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	13
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	32
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	17
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	11
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	4

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	17.5
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	15.7
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	75.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	86.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	64.6
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	5.2

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	77.0
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	9.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Armenia

Overview

In recent years, Armenia has enjoyed relative political and economic stability. Nevertheless, poverty is widespread, and reducing poverty is high on the Government's agenda. With support from the World Bank and the United Nations, the Government is formulating a full-fledged Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP), after having adopted an Interim PRSP in March 2001. The strategy emphasizes the need to expand budget allocations to the education and health sectors within the framework of ongoing reforms. These reforms aim to integrate and strengthen primary health care and to improve human capital, which has suffered the effects of poverty and migration. Responding to the increasing prevalence of tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS, the Government adopted the National HIV/AIDS prevention programme and increased funding for preventive programmes.

Estimates of the fertility rate, which is below replacement level, vary from 1.2 (the official figure) to 1.7 (the 2000 Demographic and Health Survey figure). The population growth rate has fallen to one eighth of prior levels in a decade. Responding to a 2001 inquiry from the United Nations, the Government indicated that it views population growth and fertility levels as too low. It also indicated that it provided support to increase access to modern contraceptive methods. Although the knowledge of modern methods of contraception among women is almost universal, and their use has notably increased over the last five years, the contraceptive prevalence is still quite low. Family planning has not yet displaced abortion, which has historically been permitted on a variety of grounds, to the extent it has in other transition states.

In 2002, the Government developed and approved a Reproductive Health Law, which awaits adoption by Parliament. The law is based on ICPD principles to ensure reproductive rights and access to reproductive health information and services, including those for young people. Various measures are being implemented to reduce maternal mortality and to expand sexual and reproductive health.

In October 2001 Armenia carried out its first census after its independence. In another positive development, non-governmental organizations have become far more active in working with young people, particularly on HIV/AIDS issues.

Statistics

POPULATION

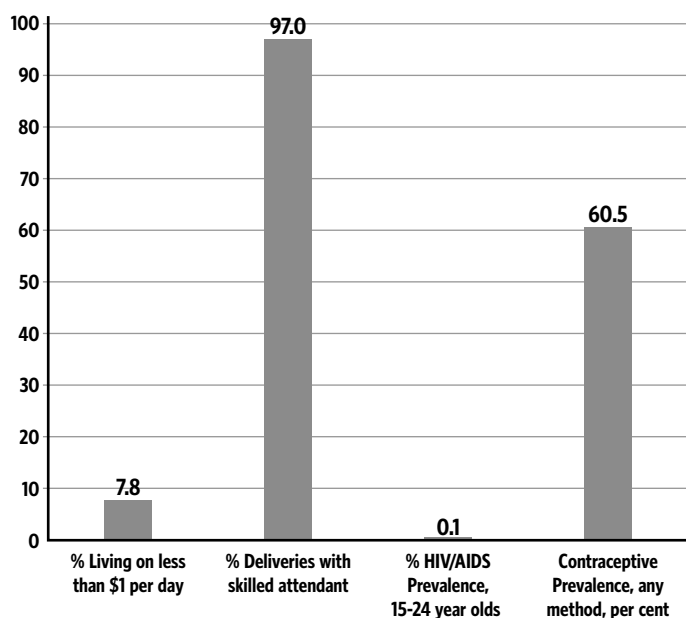
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	1,835.0
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	1,955.3
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	0.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	11.2
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7.3
Urban Population, Per Cent	67.4
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,102.5
Women 15-49, Per Cent	56.4
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.39
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	22.3
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 60.5
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 29
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 9
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 85
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 16.9
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 18
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 17
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 19
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 72.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 75.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 69.3
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	12.8

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	13.01	13.66	13.37

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	2,559
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	6.0
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 7.8
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 97
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	1
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	2
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	2
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	3
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	14
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	3
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	2
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	0

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	18.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	32.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.3

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	74.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	79.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	69.8
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	3.1

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-54.8
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-5.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 2.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 9.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 11.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 87.2

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	1.5	Urban, Per Cent	4.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	12.7
Rural	2.1	Rural, Per Cent	8.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	28.1
No Education/Primary	2.2	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	7.9	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	1.4	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	2.0	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	1.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.3	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	2.5	Provincial High, Per Cent	15.8	Urban, Per Cent	2.4
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	2.8
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	6.5
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	35.9	Urban, Per Cent	99.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.0
Rural	52.7	Rural, Per Cent	94.5	Provincial High, Per Cent	9.3
No Education/Primary	82.6	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	89.9	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	21.3	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	98.8	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	84.8	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	99.5	Urban, Per Cent	0.2
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	0.3
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	0.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	33.0	Urban, Per Cent	24.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.0
Rural	75.0	Rural, Per Cent	19.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	1.2
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	13.2	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

Azerbaijan

Overview

A National Reproductive Health strategy document was developed in late 2001. Resource mobilization efforts to support reproductive health services and operations — including ones targeted at refugees and internally displaced persons — continued to be a priority throughout 2001-2002.

In another encouraging development, in 2001 Family Life Education was made a part of the official secondary school curriculum. Additionally, a major demographic and reproductive health survey and the 1999 Population Census (conducted with UNFPA support) have improved the database for population and development planning.

Responding to a 2001 inquiry from the United Nations, the Government of Azerbaijan indicated that it viewed the population growth and fertility levels as satisfactory. It also reported that it saw the under-5 and maternal mortality levels as high, and the size of the working population was an area of major concern.

Statistics

POPULATION

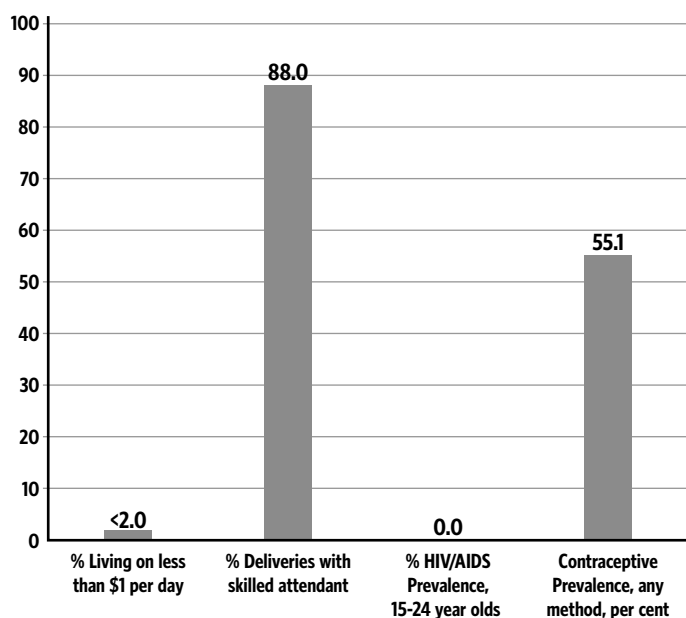
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	4,012.3
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	4,134.5
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	0.9
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	16.1
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.2
Urban Population, Per Cent	51.9
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.07
Women 15-49, Thousands	2,306.8
Women 15-49, Per Cent	55.8
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.94
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	15.8
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 55.1
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 37
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 12
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 110
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 32.5
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 40
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 38
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 41
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 71.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 74.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 67.2
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	10.2

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	28.35	29.90	37.46

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	2,936
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	11.1
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ <2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 88
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 99
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 97
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 80
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 80
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	15
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	18
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	20
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	7
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	8
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	2

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	18.7
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	26.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.1

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	68.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	78.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	58.3
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	10.5

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	209.2
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	9.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	13.5
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	19.7
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	14.9
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	18.5
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	23.2
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	10.4
Urban	63.0	Urban, Per Cent	94.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	11.4
Rural	92.0	Rural, Per Cent	81.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	22.4
No Education/Primary	92.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	83.3	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	42.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	100.0	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	80.6	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	93.8	Urban, Per Cent	3.9
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	4.6
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	6.4
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	2.3
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	19.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.3
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	11.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	8.0
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	10.3	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

Belarus



Overview

An overview with policy information was not available in time for this release. Updated material will be made available on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

Statistics

POPULATION

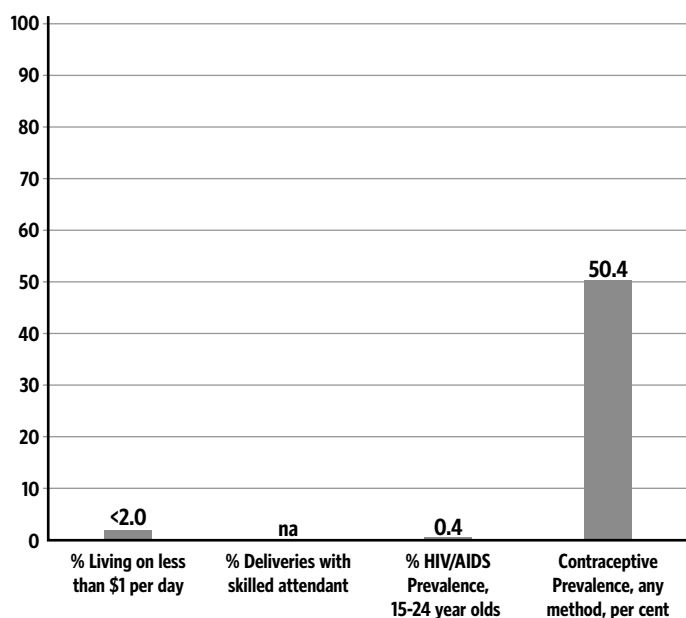
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	4,702.6
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	5,403.2
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	-0.3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	9.2
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	13.4
Urban Population, Per Cent	69.7
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.07
Women 15-49, Thousands	2,736.2
Women 15-49, Per Cent	50.6
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.27
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	42.1
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 50.4
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 33
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 22
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 44
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 12.5
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 16
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 13
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 18
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 68.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 74.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 62.8
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	18.1

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	33.09	32.85	31.10

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	7,544
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.8
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ <2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 100
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	0
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 109
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 112
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 96
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 93
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	15.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	29.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	24.5
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	21.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.8

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	77.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	81.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	72.7
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	18.4

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-291.3
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-10.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Overview

Seven years have passed since the end of the war, and Bosnia and Herzegovina — with the assistance of the international donor community led by the World Bank — has come a long way in normalizing and improving people's lives.

With most of the necessary reconstruction work completed, emphasis is shifting to fundamental structural reforms, including ones in the health sector.

In response to a 2001 United Nations inquiry, some members of the Government indicated that the Government views both population growth and fertility levels as too low. They also indicated that the Government supplied indirect support for the use of modern contraceptive methods and that abortion was legal and sanctioned in the country on various grounds.

Reproductive and sexual health is addressed within the public health sector. The Government is facing an increase in sexually transmitted infections. HIV/AIDS cases in particular are on the rise. Trafficking in women and girls is yet another challenge facing the Government.

The Government is rewriting its Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme with substantive assistance from the donor community.

Statistics

POPULATION

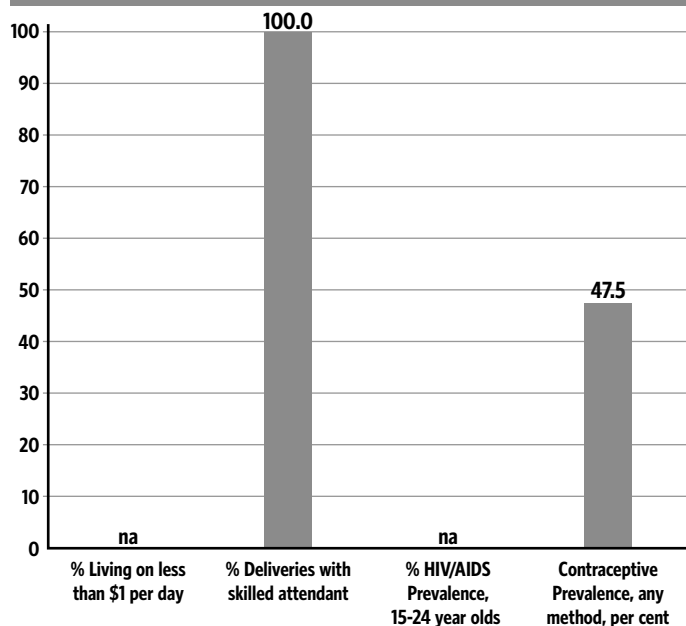
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	2,041.6
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	2,084.7
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	3.0
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	10.5
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7.4
Urban Population, Per Cent	43.9
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.07
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,120.7
Women 15-49, Per Cent	53.8
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.35
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	15.7
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 47.5
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 15
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 10
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 20
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 15.0
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 16
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 14
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 17
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 73.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 75.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 70.5
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	15.7

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	na	na	na

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.9
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 100
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	5
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	4
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	10
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	3
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	6
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	2

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	15.1
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	23.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	63.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	78.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	48.6
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-80.4
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-7.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	15.7
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	15.7
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	3.6
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	4.3
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	4.7
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	3.6
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	99.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.1
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	99.7	Provincial High, Per Cent	4.8
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	98.8	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	100.0	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	98.6	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	100.0	Urban, Per Cent	0.7
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	0.5
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	0.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	0.5
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	18.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.3
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	13.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	0.7
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	12.0	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

Bulgaria

Overview

Bulgaria, a country in transition to a free market economy, has achieved economic stability following the crisis of 1996-97. During that period, inflation rose to over 500 per cent, the public debt expanded, deficits mounted and the exchange rate depreciated rapidly. Despite the passing of that crisis, the country still faces chronic unemployment and a high level of poverty, and a large section of the society still struggles to make a living.

The country has experienced a drop in its population over the past decade. According to data presented at the Second World Assembly on Ageing, Bulgaria is among the most "aged" countries, with 22 per cent of its population over 60 years of age. Bulgaria also has one of the highest adolescent pregnancy rates among European and transition countries. While HIV prevalence is still generally low, the steady increases in syphilis and gonorrhoea incidence have reached epidemic thresholds in certain parts of the country.

To address these trends, the Government adopted a National Health Strategy and Action Plan and a National Strategy and Programme on HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs). Recently the National Reproductive Health Programme was drafted. According to national statistics, 2001 was the first year, after many, in which live births outnumbered abortions (though reporting from new private clinics needs to be assessed). Bulgaria aims to improve sexual and reproductive health by focusing on programmes for adolescents and women, improving the quality of service provision. The Ministry of Health is collaborating with the Ministry of Education and Science on sexual education programmes being carried out on a pilot basis both in schools and in out-of-school settings. The Government organized a Youth Sexual and Reproductive Health Day to increase awareness of the issue. Priority areas for intervention include promotion of the concept of reproductive health and enhanced information, education and communication efforts directed at promoting behaviour change.

The Government of Bulgaria continues to view its expectation of life as too low and levels of under-5 mortality as unacceptably high.

Statistics

POPULATION

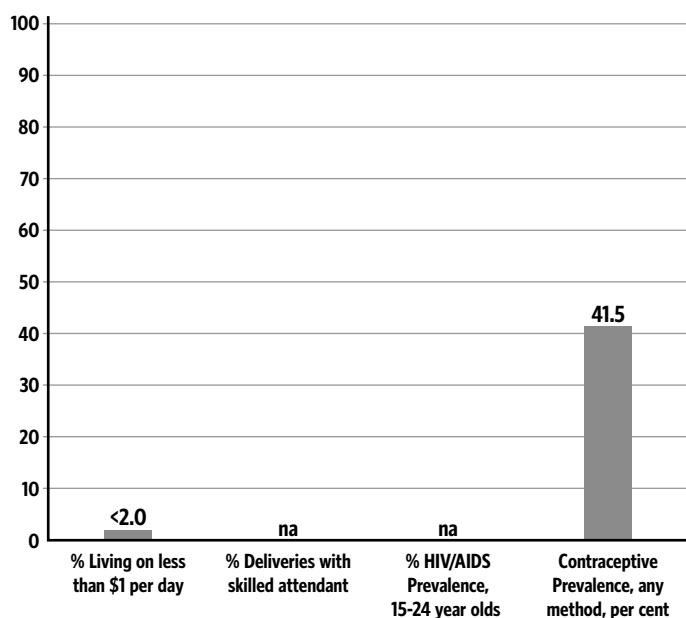
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	3,775.8
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	4,013.7
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	-1.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	8.0
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	14.3
Urban Population, Per Cent	67.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.1
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,930.3
Women 15-49, Per Cent	48.1
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.14
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	25.4
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 41.5
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 23
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 15
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 31
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 15.2
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 19
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 16
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 22
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 70.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 74.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 67.1
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	22.0

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	27.14	26.72	26.27

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	5,710
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.8
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ <2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 100
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	1
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	2
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 102
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 105
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 93
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 91
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	14.5
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	41.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	24.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	21.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	74.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	76.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	71.4
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	10.8

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-319.3
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-16.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Croatia

Overview

During the past two decades Croatia has experienced stagnant population growth that has led the Government to view its fertility rate as too low and to adopt policies to raise it. Croatia continues to suffer from the effects of regional wars, which led to a dramatic decline in industry and employment and to a sharp increase in poverty. The Government assists over 42,000 refugees and internally displaced persons (who have been repatriated from Serbia and Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina) with health-care provisions, basic household relief, and legal assistance.

The Government provides reproductive health services through state health care facilities and gives direct support to improving access to contraception. Croatia has the highest contraceptive prevalence rate of the republics of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. However, as use of modern contraceptive methods is still very limited relative to need, recourse to abortion remains a principal means of fertility limitation.

Curricula and programmes for sex education in schools have yet to be developed (though the National Institute for Maternity, Family, and Youth organizes two-day seminars for men, women and especially youth to provide information on the subject of sexual and reproductive health). To address HIV/AIDS, the Ministry of Health established an AIDS Committee in 1996 and informs the public about prevention and self-protection methods through media campaigns. In its response to a 2001 United Nations inquiry, the Government indicated that the size of the working population and the ageing of the population were two areas of major concern.

Statistics

POPULATION

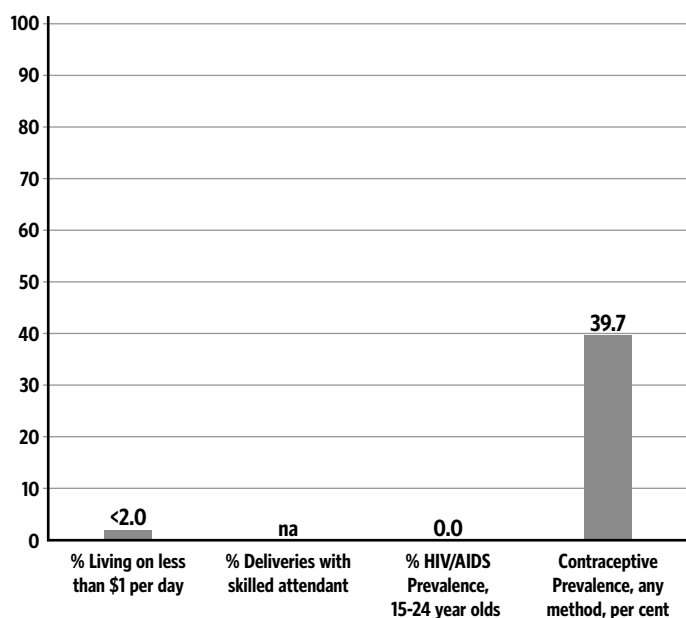
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	2,254.0
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	2,403.1
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	0.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	11.7
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	10.9
Urban Population, Per Cent	58.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.06
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,143.2
Women 15-49, Per Cent	47.6
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.70
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	25.6
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 39.7
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 18
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 12
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 24
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 10.1
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 9
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 8
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 10
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 73.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 77.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 69.3
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	21.3

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	na	na	na

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	8,091
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	3.7
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ <2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	1
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	3
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 89
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 91
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 83
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 86
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	1
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	1
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	13.7
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	19.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	24.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	23.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	55.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	59.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	51.4
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	229.1
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	16.2

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-117.2
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-10.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	6.0
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Cyprus



Overview

The Mediterranean country of Cyprus has experienced a significant drop in its annual growth rate, from nearly two per cent in 1995 to one per cent in the year 2000. In its response to a 2001 United Nations inquiry, the Government reported that it viewed the growth rate as too low. Another area of major concern to the Government is the increasing size of the elderly population, which is mainly attributable to improvements in health care and increased life expectancy. Adolescent fertility is also of major concern to the Government, as 13 per cent of all births occur to women under the age of 20. However, recent data suggest that more young couples are postponing the age of childbearing.

One hundred per cent of all births are reported as attended by skilled personnel. Consequently, infant mortality is very low, and the maternal mortality rate is negligible. The Family Planning Association of Cyprus offers reproductive health services and workshops on sexual education to high school and college students. Most methods of contraception are available in pharmacies or from the private or non-governmental sectors. Nonetheless, the non-governmental organization sector experiences procurement-related delays and shortages, resulting in reduced access to reliable contraceptive methods.

The island has experienced decades of communal strife, though promising negotiations have resumed. After Turkey invaded the island in 1974, a situation developed where over one third of the northern territory is occupied by Turkish Cypriots and by settlers who subsequently moved from Turkey. Many Greek Cypriots fled south, and the large number of displaced persons has presented a burden to the country's economic development and to its ability to implement a population policy. Cyprus also serves as a territory for asylum seekers from Iraq, Lebanon and Syria. Between the years 2000 and 2001, the number of asylum seekers in Cyprus nearly doubled.

The Government recognizes the importance of women's empowerment and gender equality, and has taken measures to increase the numbers of employed women. Encouragingly, the percentage of women in the workforce has increased in the last two decades, to approximately 56 per cent.

Statistics

POPULATION

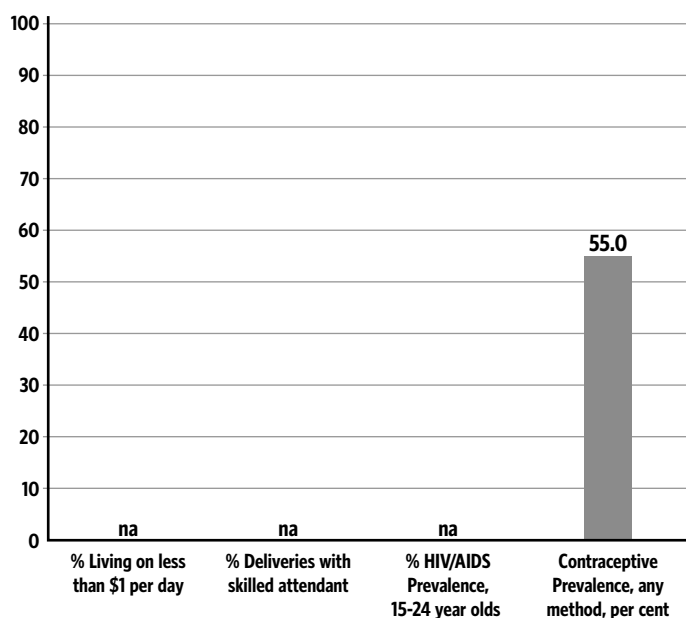
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	397.9
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	399.0
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	13.9
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7.4
Urban Population, Per Cent	70.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.07
Women 15-49, Thousands	196.1
Women 15-49, Per Cent	49.2
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.00
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	53.2
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 55.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 0
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 0
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 8.1
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 8
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 77.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 80.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 75.5
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	17.0

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	2.82	3.01	3.10

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	20,824
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	4.5
Income Group per World Bank Classification	High income non-OECD
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	0
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 100
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	1
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	5
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 83
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 82
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 81
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 85
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	15.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	10.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	27.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	23.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	71.5
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	87.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	55.7
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	28.8
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	7.1

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	7.4
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	3.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	na
Rural	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na

Czech Republic

Overview

The Czech Republic, a highly industrialized nation with an advanced transitional economy, ranks 33rd on the Human Development Index for 2002. The country is expected to join the European Union in 2004. Currently, the republic has a slight negative population growth rate, attributable to a steady decrease in the total fertility rate (TFR). Although the Government's stated policy desire is to increase the fertility rate, it supports couples' wishes to decide the number and spacing of their children.

The Czech Society for Family Planning and Sex Education offers a range of contraceptive and counselling services. It also offers information and education activities through the media on such population-related issues as sexually transmitted infections (including HIV/AIDS), child abuse and violence against women.

Although HIV/AIDS morbidity is low, the Government's response to a 2001 UN survey indicates that it considers HIV/AIDS transmission to be a major concern. To address that concern, the Government has developed a network of counselling and testing centres where testing is free and anonymous. Future goals of the Government include increased availability of contraceptives and family planning services; inclusion of sexual and reproductive health and family planning education in primary school curricula; free access to voluntary sterilization services to all citizens; and prevention of increasing violence against women, especially domestic violence, sexual harassment, and trafficking in women.

Due to improvements in health care, increasing life expectancy and the decreasing TFR, the nation's population is ageing. In response, the Government has developed the National Programme of Preparation for Ageing.

Statistics

POPULATION

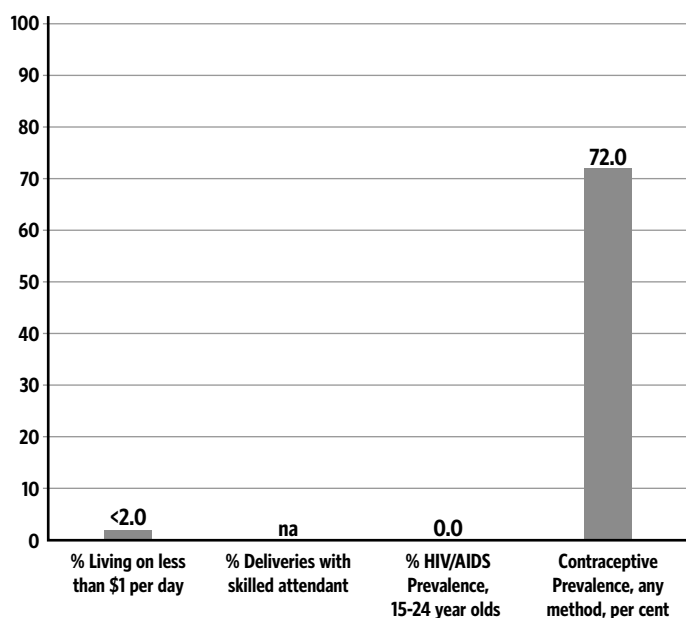
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	4,985.3
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	5,265.0
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	-0.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	8.8
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	10.9
Urban Population, Per Cent	74.6
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	2,562.3
Women 15-49, Per Cent	48.7
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.20
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	62.6
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 72.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 14
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 9
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 19
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 5.8
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 7
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 7
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 74.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 77.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 70.9
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	20.1

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	32.76	33.34	33.90

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	13,991
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	2.9
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ <2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 104
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 104
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 87
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 89
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	1
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	1
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	2
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	0
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	2
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	0

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	14.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	17.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.1

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	71.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	79.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	63.7
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	814.0
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	14.2

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-238.3
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-9.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	1.7	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	41.8
Rural	2.0	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	44.5
No Education/Primary	2.1	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	1.5	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	1.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	1.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	34.9	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Overview

Estonia's transition period has been characterized by political stability and successful economic reform. Despite ranking 42nd on the Human Development Index for 2002, the country faces a number of problems, including uneven income distribution and a low per capita gross domestic product.

Estonia's population growth rate is negative, in part because the total fertility rate is below replacement level. Moreover, the male mortality rate is relatively high, with the gap between female and male life expectancies exceeding 10 years. The negative population growth rate is of great concern to the Government, which is seeking to create conditions that would increase the fertility rate. The national family policy framework (currently awaiting cabinet approval) emphasizes the individual's right to decide the number and spacing of his or her children. The policy also seeks to improve the quality of life and to help parents combine work and family life.

The rapid increase of HIV/AIDS is of major concern to both the Government and civil society. A concentrated epidemic started among intravenous drug users, but a shift towards sexual transmission is taking place. A national HIV/AIDS programme adopted in early 2002 aims to stop the spread of HIV/AIDS and provide treatment and care for infected persons.

A national reproductive health programme was adopted in 2001, but was left without funding from the state budget. The Estonian Health Insurance Fund has financed some of the programme activities.

Noteworthy developments in the area of health care include the January 2002 enactment of a Law on Health Care Services and the passing, in June of the same year, of a Health Insurance Law. To make health care delivery more efficient, a Hospital Master Plan has been developed and a Health Care Project initiated for 2001-2015.

Female participation in the labour market is high, but there are few women in top management positions and in politics. A gender equality act currently being considered by Parliament prohibits discrimination in labour relations, obligates employers and government institutions to promote gender equality, and creates an institution for monitoring compliance.

Statistics

POPULATION

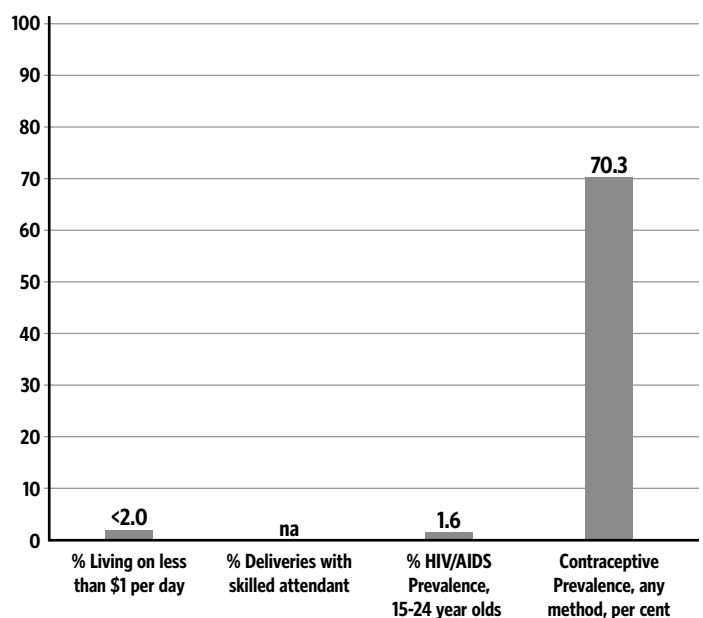
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	633.4
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	727.2
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	-1.3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	na
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	13.3
Urban Population, Per Cent	69.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.06
Women 15-49, Thousands	349.0
Women 15-49, Per Cent	48.0
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.24
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	56.4
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 70.3
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 80
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 50
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 100
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 11.1
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 12
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 10
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 14
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 70.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 75.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 64.3
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	20.6

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	na	na	na

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	10,066
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	6.4
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ <2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	0
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 101
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 105
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 105
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 108
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	15.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	27.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 3.2

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	72.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	78.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	66.4
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	138.2
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	17.8

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-66.5
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-18.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Georgia

Overview

Georgia continues to experience increasing poverty and economic, social and political difficulties as well as an ongoing reduction in its population. Georgia depends heavily on international assistance from UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, the World Bank, UNHCR, WFP and UNV to support activities in governance, capacity building, conflict resolution, and the health and education sectors. Currently Georgia does not have a population policy, but it does have a National Health Policy. Through it and the interim development of the Poverty Reduction and Economic Growth Programme (PREGP), Georgia seeks to address poverty alleviation and the health status of the population.

Some progress in the family planning area has been made. For example access to contraception has increased, and the contraception/abortion ratio declined from 1:4 (in 1993) to 1:1 (in 2001). Federal or municipal programmes in family planning and reproductive health services are not provided due to the state's financial limitations. Thus, reproductive health/family planning is the major area of UNFPA assistance to the country. Assistance was also provided for the General Census (January 2002) and the Reproductive Health Survey (1999).

In response to a 2001 inquiry from the United Nations, the Government indicated that it viewed its population and fertility rates as too low and viewed its expectation of life as well as its under-5 and maternal mortality levels as 'unacceptable'.

Georgia faces many challenges, and the Government has identified the following areas of concern for future strategies: decreasing regional, financial and gender imbalances regarding access to reproductive health services; upgrading skills and medical facilities to increase the quality of services; addressing the controversy related to free HIV/AIDS testing to high-risk population groups only; and strengthening youth-friendly reproductive health information and services.

Statistics

POPULATION

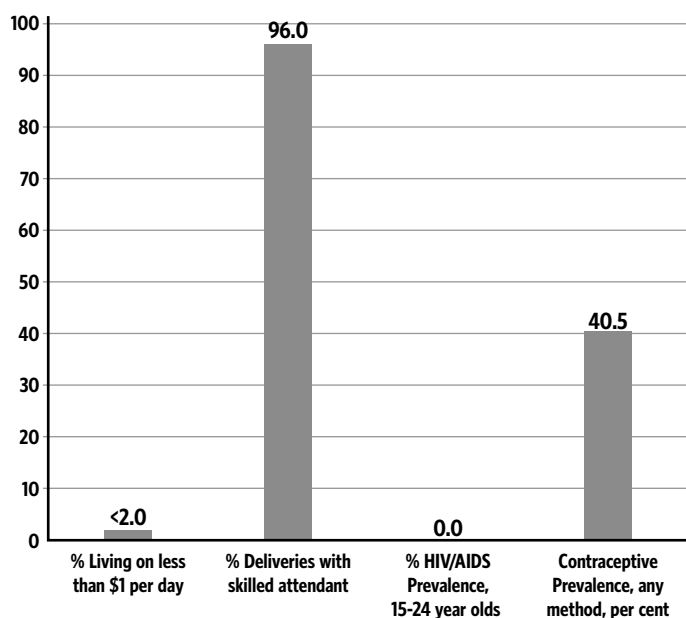
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	2,489.3
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	2,723.5
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	-0.3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	11.7
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	9.4
Urban Population, Per Cent	56.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.06
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,369.3
Women 15-49, Per Cent	50.3
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.58
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	19.8
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 40.5
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 22
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 7
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 65
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 19.4
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 22
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 18
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 25
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 72.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 76.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 68.5
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	18.6

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	17.84	18.11	18.05

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	2,664
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	1.9
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ <2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 96
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 98
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 99
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 77
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 78
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	4
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	2
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	12
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	4
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	2
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	15.7
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	33.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	70.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	78.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	62.5
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	7.2

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-202.2
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-14.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	28.4
Urban	1.5	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	2.0	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	1.6	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	1.7	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	1.5	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	1.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	40.7	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	40.8	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	48.5	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	31.2	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	49.0	Urban, Per Cent	25.2	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	84.0	Rural, Per Cent	15.7	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	8.4	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

Hungary

Overview

Although Hungary does not have an explicit population policy, incentives and compensations are given to married couples to promote childbearing. Programmes to protect women of childbearing age, to assist pregnant women, and to support them after childbearing have been implemented, in the context of a situation characterized by a negative population growth rate and a sub-replacement total fertility rate.

Family planning services are integrated into national health services and focus on prenatal and postnatal care and counselling, as well as on reducing the number of abortions. However, the knowledge, skills and level of involvement of midwives and nurses in the area of reproductive health service provision remain low. Although the Government does not subsidize contraceptives, a full range of modern contraceptives is widely available in pharmacies and clinics. Nevertheless, many individuals do not have easy access to high-quality sexual and reproductive health services.

In its response to a 2001 United Nations inquiry, the Government indicated that it views its maternal and infant mortality levels as unacceptably high. It also reported that it considers HIV/AIDS an area of major concern.

Although legal provisions in Hungary protect human rights, support for women's protection and empowerment and for exercise of reproductive rights need to be strengthened and enforced. Particular problems persist in the areas of domestic violence and the trafficking of women. In the area of education, information on sexuality and reproductive health has not been properly introduced into school curricula.

Statistics

POPULATION

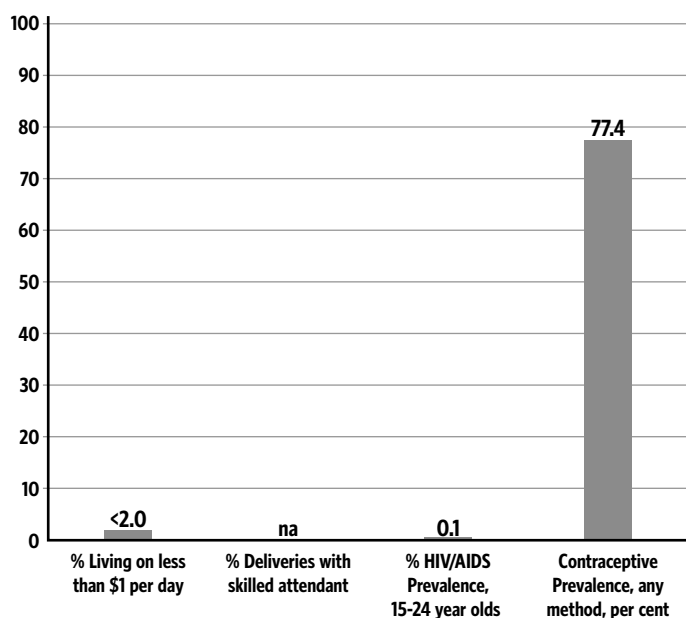
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	4,703.0
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	5,163.5
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	-0.5
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	9.8
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	14.0
Urban Population, Per Cent	65.1
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	2,454.4
Women 15-49, Per Cent	47.5
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.40
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	68.4
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 77.4
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 23
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 15
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 31
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 9.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 11
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 10
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 12
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 70.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 75.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 66.3
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	20.7

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	30.16	30.20	30.33

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	12,416
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.2
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ <2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 99
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	1
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	1
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 103
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 104
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 98
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 99
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	2
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	2
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	3
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	0
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	2
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	0

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	14.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	21.5
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.7
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.1

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	59.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	67.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	52.3
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	679.6
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	8.3

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-277.5
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-11.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	na
Rural	na
No Education/Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	na
Rural	na
Poorest	na
Richest	na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	na
Rural, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na
Poorest, Per Cent	na

Kazakhstan

Overview

While Kazakhstan does not yet have a formal population policy, two important policy documents were recently formulated: the National Programme of Demographic Development for the years 2001-2005 and the Strategy-2010.

The Strategy-2010 is the first development plan in which population dimensions are incorporated and well elaborated. A National Migration Policy has recently been developed. Because of out-migration, high infant and maternal mortality rates, high rates of abortion and the disinclination of many Kazakh women to have more than one child, the population of the country has decreased by some 1.5 million since 1999.

Since 2000 the situation regarding sexually transmitted infections has worsened considerably; HIV infection, for example, has increased fourfold. Responding to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, the Government of Kazakhstan and neighbouring countries participated in the first Central Asian Conference on HIV/AIDS, held in May 2001 in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

Statistics

POPULATION

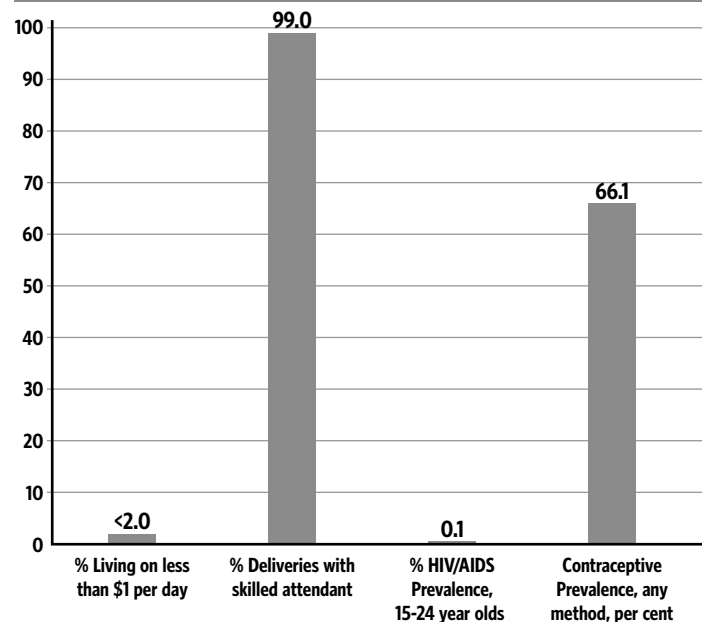
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	7,765.4
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	8,261.2
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	-0.5
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	16.9
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	10.0
Urban Population, Per Cent	55.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.06
Women 15-49, Thousands	4,445.0
Women 15-49, Per Cent	53.8
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.10
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	52.7
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 66.1
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 80
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 25
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 240
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 44.8
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 52
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 42
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 62
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 64.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 70.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 58.6
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	10.5

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	64.54	65.8	64.6

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	5,871
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	9.6
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ <2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 91
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 99
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	42.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	1
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 96
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 96
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 87
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 87
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	4
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	5
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	10
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	3
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	2
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	0

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	18.5
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	45.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	24.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.2

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	74.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	81.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	68.3
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	11.2

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-220.1
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-5.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 3.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 5.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 8.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 215.6

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	1.5
Rural	2.7
No Education/Primary	2.4
Highest Level of Education	1.5
Provincial Low	1.0
Provincial High	2.9
Poorest	3.2
Richest	1.3

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	43.7
Rural	63.8
No Education/Primary	57.0
Highest Level of Education	47.1
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	35.1
Richest	29.1

Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	36.0
Rural	44.0
Poorest	101.0
Richest	26.0

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	7.0
Rural, Per Cent	6.4
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	6.2
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	3.4
Provincial Low, Per Cent	4.3
Provincial High, Per Cent	8.8
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	98.4
Rural, Per Cent	99.5
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	99.7
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	98.3
Provincial Low, Per Cent	98.6
Provincial High, Per Cent	100.0
Poorest, Per Cent	99.4
Richest, Per Cent	100.0

Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	54.1
Rural, Per Cent	51.1
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	50.8

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	57.6
Provincial Low, Per Cent	48.0
Provincial High, Per Cent	61.8
Poorest, Per Cent	44.2
Richest, Per Cent	48.1

Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	4.8
Rural, Per Cent	3.9
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	5.5
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	3.4
Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.8
Provincial High, Per Cent	6.7
Poorest, Per Cent	11.3
Richest, Per Cent	3.2

Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	0.8
Rural, Per Cent	0.1
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	0.8
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	0.0
Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.0
Provincial High, Per Cent	1.9
Richest, Per Cent	0.8
Poorest, Per Cent	1.9

Kyrgyzstan

Overview

While Kyrgyzstan does not have a national population policy *per se*, it does have a number of population-related policies and initiatives. The 2000 Law on Reproductive Rights reflects the increased understanding and response to population and gender problems within Kyrgyz society. This law outlines how the State aims to protect the population's reproductive health, promote reproductive rights and establish a legal basis for family care services.

Other positive developments are the inclusion of reproductive health care at the community level in the ongoing reorientation of the health services system and the second phase of the "Manas" Health Care Reform (launched in 2001). Data from the First National Census (1999) has, since 2001, been supporting the planning process for a 10-year national development policy. The opening of the Kyrgyz borders has raised the real threat of an HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infection epidemic. The number of people infected by HIV is estimated to have increased 400 per cent in 2001. The pandemic is being addressed by the National AIDS Centre (assisted under a joint United Nations project).

A new programme for supporting the implementation of children's rights was elaborated (with assistance from UNICEF) and approved in August 2001. A high-level National Commission on Population (established with UNFPA assistance) is expected to be operational shortly.

In 2001, an international preparatory conference, "Women of the Kyrgyz Republic at the Edge of Centuries", was organized in Bishkek. The conference focused on "Ayalzat", the National Programme on the Improvement of Women's Status, which is based on the Beijing Platform of Action. A working group on the development of "Ayalzat-2" has been created, including UNFPA representation. The Programme was approved in September 2001 by presidential decree. A new Government institution, the National Council on Women, Family and Gender Development, will implement the plans.

Statistics

POPULATION

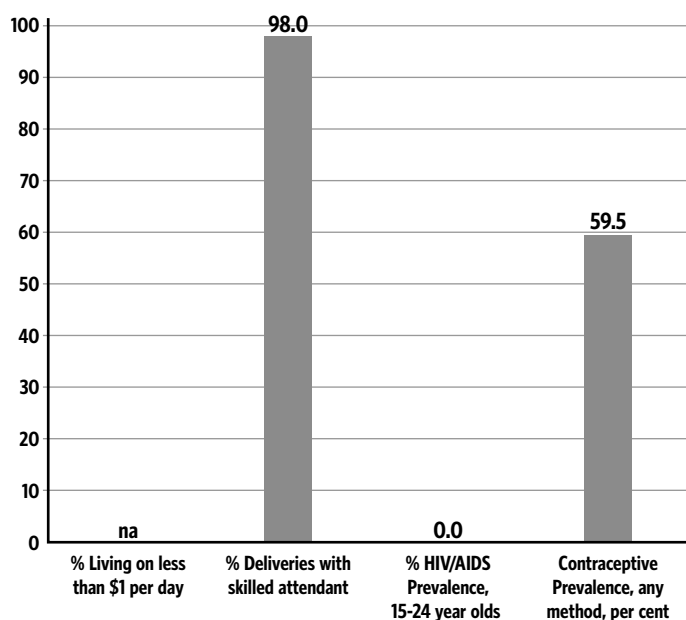
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	2,474.8
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	2,572.1
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.5
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	23.2
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7.6
Urban Population, Per Cent	34.4
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.03
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,348.1
Women 15-49, Per Cent	52.4
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.89
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	48.9
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 59.5
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 80
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 23
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 250
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 43.2
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 46
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 42
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 50
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 66.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 71.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 62.8
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	8.2

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	18.8	20.52	22.28

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	2,711
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.0
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 77
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 98
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	49.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 100
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 103
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 85
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 88
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	13
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	9
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	25
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	6
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	3
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	29.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	24.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	21.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	72.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	78.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	66.7
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	6.7

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	332.1
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	25.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 4.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 7.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 11.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 86.8

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban	2.3
Rural	3.9
No Education/Primary	3.7
Highest Level of Education	2.4
Provincial Low	1.7
Provincial High	4.3
Poorest	4.6
Richest	2.0

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban	54.3
Rural	70.4
No Education/Primary	81.7
Highest Level of Education	47.5
Provincial Low	na
Provincial High	na
Poorest	83.3
Richest	45.8

Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban	55.0
Rural	84.0
Poorest	120.0
Richest	29.0

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban, Per Cent	5.3
Rural, Per Cent	11.2
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	9.6
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	8.1
Provincial Low, Per Cent	6.9
Provincial High, Per Cent	12.2
Poorest, Per Cent	na
Richest, Per Cent	na

Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:

Urban, Per Cent	99.2
Rural, Per Cent	97.8
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	97.7
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	99.0
Provincial Low, Per Cent	97.2
Provincial High, Per Cent	99.6
Poorest, Per Cent	96.0
Richest, Per Cent	100.0

Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:

Urban, Per Cent	55.0
Rural, Per Cent	46.0
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	47.0

Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	51.2
Provincial Low, Per Cent	44.9
Provincial High, Per Cent	59.6
Poorest, Per Cent	44.4
Richest, Per Cent	54.4

Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:

Urban, Per Cent	5.9
Rural, Per Cent	12.5
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	12.7
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	8.4
Provincial Low, Per Cent	4.3
Provincial High, Per Cent	14.0
Poorest, Per Cent	12.9
Richest, Per Cent	8.2

Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban, Per Cent	1.0
Rural, Per Cent	1.9
No Education/Primary, Per Cent	2.3
Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	1.3
Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.0
Provincial High, Per Cent	3.7
Richest, Per Cent	1.0
Poorest, Per Cent	3.0

Latvia

Overview

An overview with policy information was not available in time for this release. Updated material will be made available on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

Statistics

POPULATION

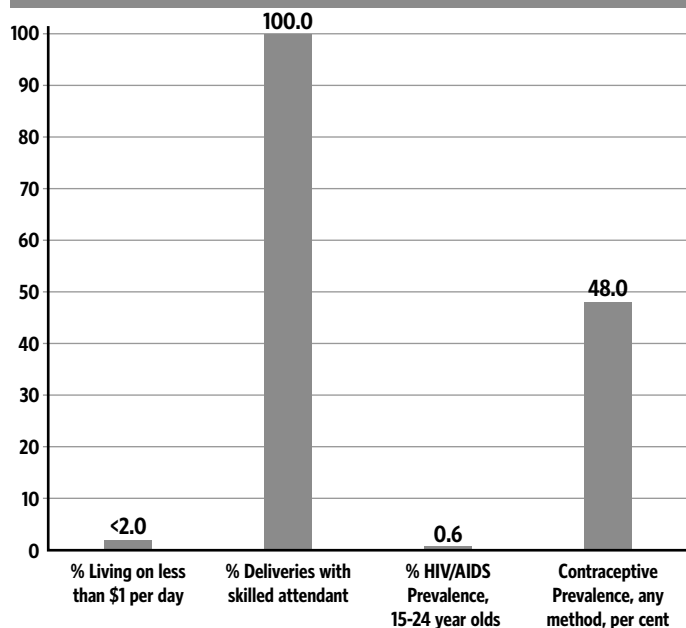
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	1,102.2
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	1,289.8
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	-0.8
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	7.7
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	13.4
Urban Population, Per Cent	60.4
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.06
Women 15-49, Thousands	609.7
Women 15-49, Per Cent	47.3
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.12
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	39.3
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 48.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 70
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 45
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 90
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 15.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 17
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 15
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 19
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 69.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 75.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 63.7
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	21.9

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	na	na	na

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	7,045
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	6.6
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ <2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 100
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	0
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 100
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 102
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 88
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 90
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	14.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	20.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	24.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.1

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	68.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	75.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	62.6
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	196.0
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	17.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-72.7
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-11.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	1.0	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	1.5	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	12.0	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	10.3	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	15.0	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	27.0	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Lithuania

Overview

An overview with policy information was not available in time for this release. Updated material will be made available on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

Statistics

POPULATION

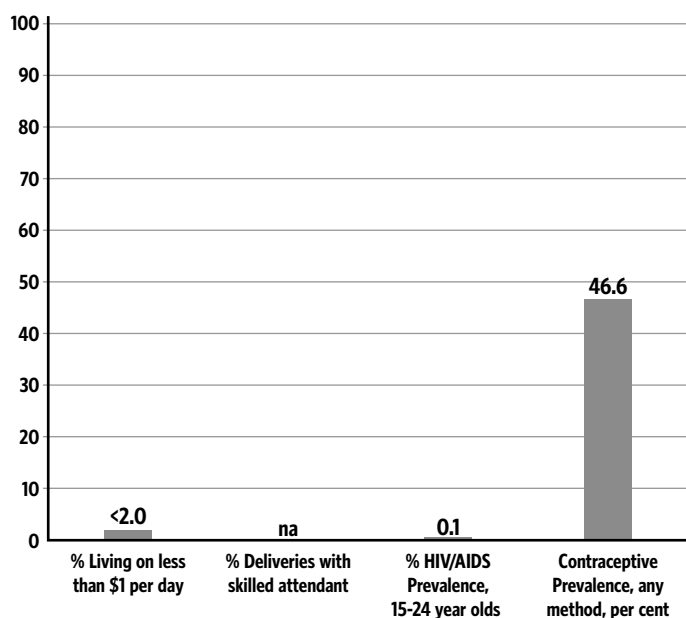
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	1,735.1
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	1,946.4
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	-0.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	10.2
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	11.2
Urban Population, Per Cent	68.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.06
Women 15-49, Thousands	953.9
Women 15-49, Per Cent	49.0
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.38
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	30.5
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 46.6
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 27
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 18
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 36
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 10.7
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 12
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 10
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 14
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 71.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 76.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 66.1
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	19.9

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	na	na	na

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	7,106
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	3.9
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ <2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	1
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 100
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 101
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 115
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 71
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	14.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	26.7
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	24.7
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.2

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	72.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	77.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	68.3
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	284.1
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	10.6

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-69.0
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-7.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	1.2	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	1.9	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Macedonia, former Yugoslav Republic of

Overview

An overview with policy information was not available in time for this release. Updated material will be made available on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

Statistics

POPULATION

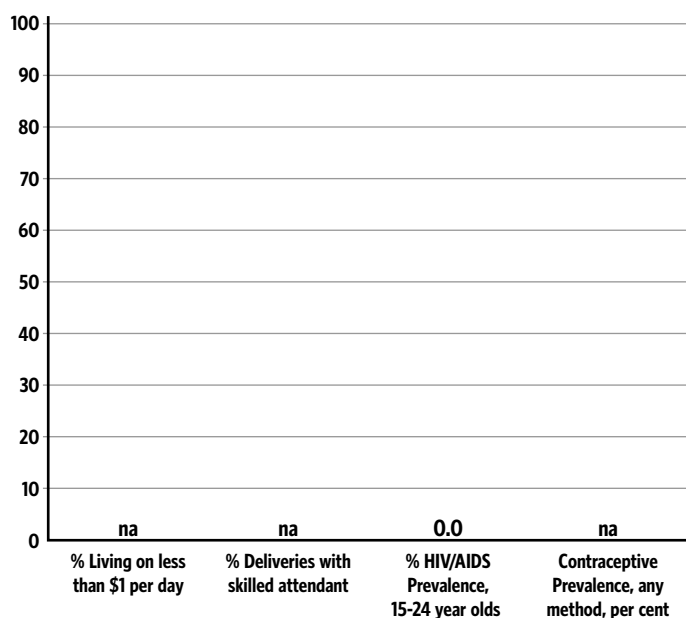
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	1,025.1
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	1,025.9
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	0.7
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	14.7
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	8.2
Urban Population, Per Cent	59.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.08
Women 15-49, Thousands	530.4
Women 15-49, Per Cent	51.7
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.92
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 17
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 11
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 23
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 18.2
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 18
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 18
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 19
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 72.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 74.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 70.6
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	15.4

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	na	na	na

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	5,086
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	4.3
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 100
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 101
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 85
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 82
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	7
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	2
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	4
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	16.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	26.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	59.7
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	72.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	46.5
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	6.7

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	4.5
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	0.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Moldova, Republic of

Overview

Low living standards and mass unemployment continued to spur mass emigration for labour purposes. More than 900,000 Moldovan citizens (almost one individual in every third household) are working abroad. Moldova has a negative population growth, due to the low birth rate (which decreased by 50 per cent since 1989) and a high general mortality rate. According to local estimates, the maternal mortality ratio increased from 25.8 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 1994 to 43.9 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2001. More than 50 per cent of the Moldovan population lives in rural areas and has limited access to quality medical services and information on reproductive health and family planning. The Government, with support from UN agencies, seeks to stop the adverse trends through the implementation of the National Programme on Family Planning/Reproductive Health, which was approved in 1999.

The National Programme for Family Planning and Reproductive Health is seeking to improve the reproductive health of women, men and adolescents by increasing access to quality reproductive health services, awareness of modern contraceptives, and knowledge of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV/AIDS. The National Action Plan on HIV/AIDS was developed to address this pandemic by implementing STI and HIV/AIDS prevention education in schools and widely disseminating information, education and communication materials.

The International Organization for Migration considers Moldova to be the main European source for trafficking in Western Europe, the Balkans and the Middle East (60 per cent of the girls and women trafficked come from Moldova). The Government views domestic violence and the trafficking of women and children as a major concern and has developed a National Action Plan to Combat Trafficking. Other strategies include efforts to further reduce under-5 and maternal mortality rates.

Statistics

POPULATION

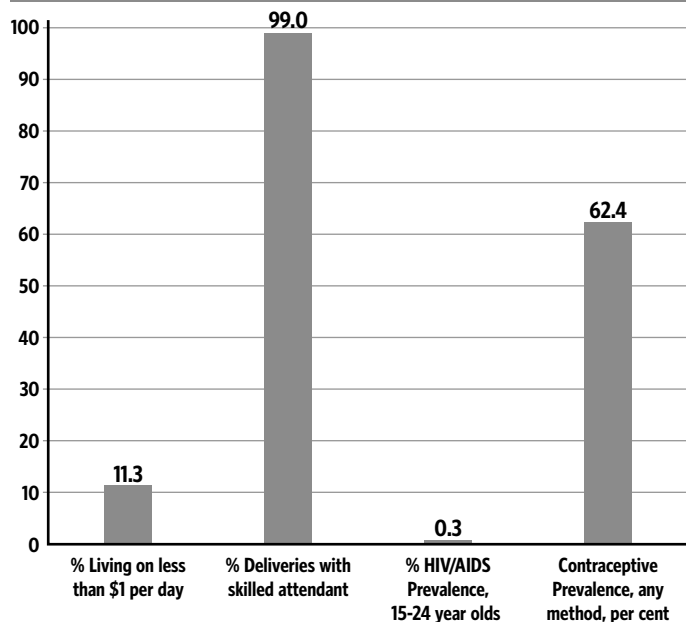
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	2,043.3
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	2,230.1
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	-0.2
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	12.3
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	11.8
Urban Population, Per Cent	41.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.06
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,189.8
Women 15-49, Per Cent	53.4
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.61
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	42.8
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 62.4
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 65
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 42
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 85
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 20.5
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 25
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 22
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 28
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 66.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 70.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 62.8
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	13.3

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	15.25	15.73	16.2

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	2,109
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	1.9
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 11.3
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 100
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 99
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	2
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	3
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	3
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	10
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	3
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	18.1
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	43.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	23.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	21.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.2
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.3
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.6

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	75.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	80.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	70.2
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	181.9
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	8.9

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-76.0
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-6.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	56.5
Urban	1.6	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	45.0
Rural	2.3	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	62.1
No Education/Primary	2.1	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	1.6	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	1.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	2.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	51.0	Urban, Per Cent	55.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	74.0	Rural, Per Cent	44.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	40.9	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

Poland

Overview

Poland is highly concerned about its decreasing birth rate. In its response to a 2001 United Nations inquiry, the Government indicated that it viewed its population growth and fertility levels as too low, and stated that it had formulated policies to raise them. It also expressed major concern over both the size of its working-age population and the ageing of its population. Moreover, it viewed its expectation of life and under-5 mortality levels as "unacceptable".

Although the Government also stated that it provided direct access to contraceptive methods, the climate for promotion of family planning and related activities in Poland remains unsupportive or ambivalent. Reproductive health services are available in hospitals, health centres and private clinics, but cultural and religious influences impede access to modern methods of family planning and to sex education. Use of modern methods of contraception remains relatively low.

The Government does support two programmes to improve the reproductive health of women: the National Health Programme and Promotion of the Health of Mother and Children with Special Focus on Family Planning.

To address the increase in HIV/AIDS prevalence and prevent further transmission of HIV, the Ministry of Health has introduced the National Programme for the Prevention of HIV Infection and the Care of Persons Living with or Suffering from HIV/AIDS. The ongoing HIV/AIDS programmes emphasize harm reduction: mostly safe injecting methods and needle exchanges, dissemination of information about safe sex, provision of social counselling and distribution of free condoms. Nonetheless, promotion of condom use and safe sex and dissemination of reliable information on high-risk behaviours receive little public support.

Statistics

POPULATION

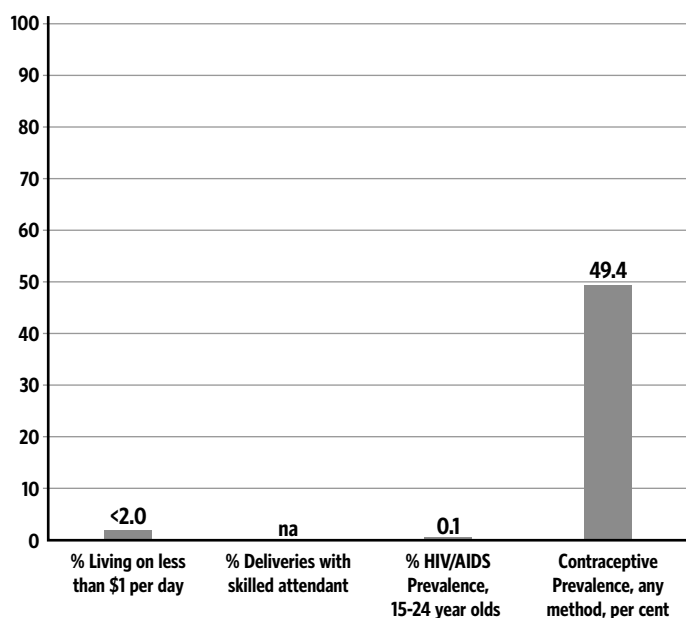
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	18,716.8
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	19,825.7
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	0.0
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	10.5
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	9.9
Urban Population, Per Cent	62.7
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.06
Women 15-49, Thousands	10,164.4
Women 15-49, Per Cent	51.3
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.46
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	19.0
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 49.4
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 12
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 8
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 16
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 10.0
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 11
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 10
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 11
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 72.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 77.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 68.6
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	16.81

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	126.05	127.71	130.34

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	9,051
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	4.0
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ <2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	0
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 99
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 102
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 99
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 98
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	17.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	15.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	26.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	23.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.1

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	65.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	72.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	59.8
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	2,353.0
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	12.7

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-998.2
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-9.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	1.4	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	2.0	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Romania

Overview

Although Romania experienced some economic recovery in 2001, the country continues to be in poor economic and social condition. Population growth is negative, as it has been for the last 10 years, and the proportion of elderly people continues to increase. Maternal mortality and abortion rates are decreasing as contraceptive prevalence increases, but they remain high compared to other countries in the region. (Some estimates suggest there are three abortions per live birth). Although the contraceptive prevalence rate for modern methods has doubled since 1993, it is still relatively low.

The incidence of sexually transmitted infections has dramatically increased over the last several years. At present, the main means of HIV transmission is heterosexual, but the increase of intravenous drug use among youth is an emerging risk factor. Romania has 90 per cent of Europe's total population of HIV/AIDS-infected children.

The ongoing health system reform continues to foster progress in improving the management and implementation of public health programmes. Government priorities include providing quality reproductive health and family planning services, especially at the primary health care level and to disadvantaged populations. National Strategies on Reproductive and Sexual Health and on the Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections were developed and need support for implementation.

A Reproductive and Sexual Health (RSH) Programme initiated in late 2000 aims to improve the reproductive and sexual health of women, men and young people. Through this project, progress has been made towards enhancing and improving coordination mechanisms in this area (with UNFPA assistance). There is, however, still a need for governmental institutions and the Ministry of Health and Family to improve their technical and managerial capacities. Education efforts are being promoted. In 2001, 2.8 million leaflets were distributed to enhance population awareness and knowledge of modern contraceptives, STI/HIV/AIDS and responsible sexual behaviour.

A recent initiative involves the Ministry of Health and Family's efforts to design a national strategy on gender-based violence. A crisis centre was established to provide medical, psychological and juridical assistance to victims of domestic violence, and subsequent initiatives are using a similar approach.

Statistics

POPULATION

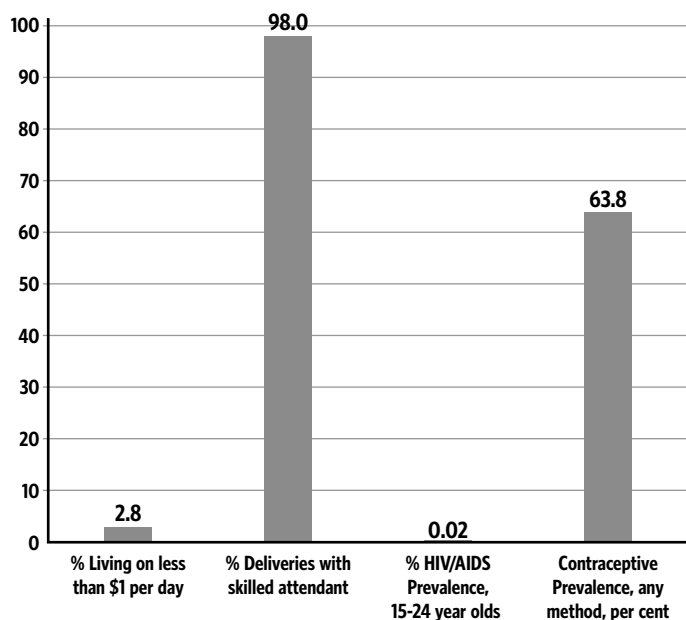
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	10,915.4
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	11,417.1
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	-0.2
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	10.3
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	12.0
Urban Population, Per Cent	55.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.06
Women 15-49, Thousands	5,818.9
Women 15-49, Per Cent	51.0
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.32
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	29.5
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 63.8
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 60
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 41
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 85
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 22.1
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 27
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 25
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 29
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 69.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 73.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 66.5
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	18.7

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	75.29	74.84	72.05

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	6,423
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	1.6
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 2.8
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 58
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 98
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	1
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	3
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 101
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 103
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 80
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 81
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	6
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	6
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	8
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	2
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	3
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	0

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	16.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	36.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	69.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	76.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	61.9
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	950.1
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	9.3

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-337.2
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-5.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	1.0	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	26.0
Rural	1.8	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	37.1
No Education/Primary	2.5	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	0.9	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	1.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	1.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	32.2	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	27.2	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	39.7	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	22.3	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	18.0	Urban, Per Cent	34.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	63.0	Rural, Per Cent	20.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	13.8	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

Russian Federation

Overview

With a low fertility rate, a high mortality rate and decreasing migration inflows, Russia's negative population growth rate is of major concern to the Government. National priorities include increasing life expectancy, improving reproductive health, promoting healthy lifestyles, and reinforcing the institution of the family.

Reproductive health policies are enshrined in the Constitution of the Russian Federation, in the Fundamental Legislation of the Russian Federation on the Protection of Human Health (approved in 1993), in other legislation directly or indirectly affecting reproductive health services, and in political decisions taken by the Government. Reproductive health policies focus on ensuring gender equity and equality in access to reproductive health services, including ones related to family planning and sexual health. Although a draft law on reproductive rights was discussed in the State Duma, it was rejected in 1997, due to political sensitivities based on religious grounds and pronatalist concerns.

Measures being taken to improve the health care system for pregnant women and children have been hampered by a deteriorating socio-economic situation.

Unemployment and poverty is widespread, affecting women in particular. The level of abnormal or complicated pregnancy is high and is accompanied by the risk of infant death or child disability. Infant and under-5 mortality rates remain unacceptably high. Abortions, though decreasing in incidence, continue to be a major reproductive policy issue.

In recent years, HIV/AIDS transmission has been on the rise, especially among intravenous drug users and youth. In its response to a 2001 United Nations inquiry, the Government indicated that it viewed AIDS as an area of major concern.

A number of national programmes in the field of reproductive health have been launched, aimed at improving the health of the entire population as well as that of specific subgroups such as pregnant women and disabled children.

Future strategies identified by the Government include decreasing infant and maternal mortality, abortions and sexually transmitted infections; providing sexual and reproductive health education to adolescents and youth; and preventing the trafficking of women and children. A population census was undertaken in 2002.

Statistics

POPULATION

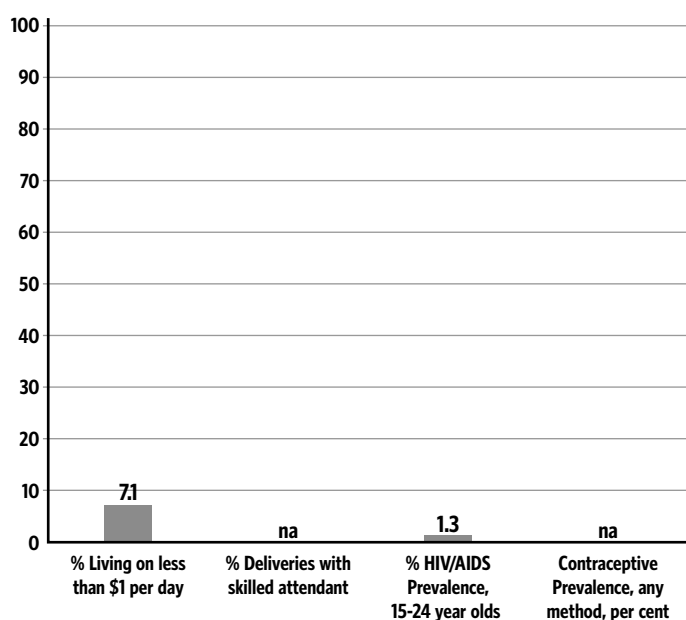
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	67,198.4
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	76,553.9
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	-0.4
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	8.8
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	14.3
Urban Population, Per Cent	72.9
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	39,016.3
Women 15-49, Per Cent	51.0
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.23
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 75
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 49
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 100
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 16.7
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 21
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 18
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 24
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 66.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 72.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 60.2
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	17.4

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	478.59	470.68	461.39

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	8,377
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	8.3
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 7.1
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 99
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	1
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 84
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 85
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 79
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 85
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	3
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	3
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	13
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	7
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	4
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	2

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	16.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	31.5
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	24.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	21.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.5
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 2.2

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	68.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	74.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	63.9
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	13,406.0
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	5.6

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-5,836.5
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-14.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	1.1	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	1.5	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	0.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	2.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	10.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	40.3	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Serbia and Montenegro (formerly Yugoslavia)

Overview

An overview with policy information was not available in time for this release. Updated material will be made available on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

Statistics

POPULATION

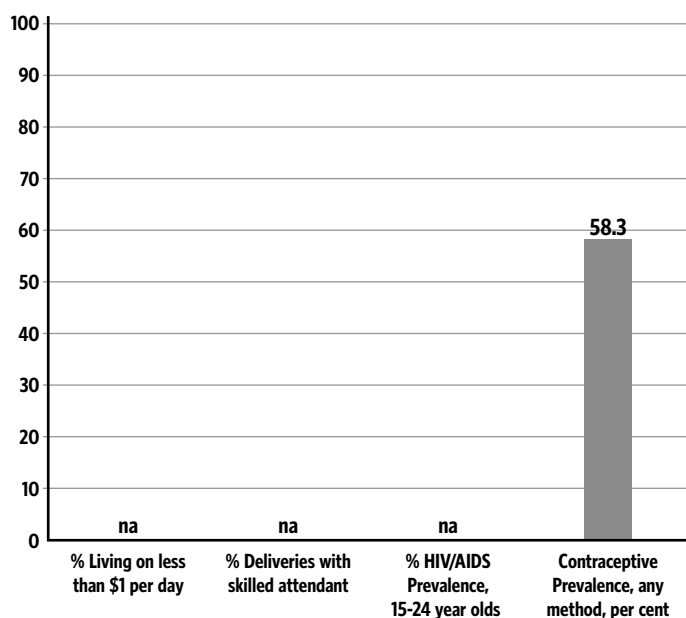
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	5,234.0
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	5,289.0
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	0.0
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	12.4
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	10.4
Urban Population, Per Cent	na
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.08
Women 15-49, Thousands	2,585.0
Women 15-49, Per Cent	0.5
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.80
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	32.8
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 58.3
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 15
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 10
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 20
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 14.8
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 15
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 14
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 17
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 72.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 74.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 69.9
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	18.5

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	na	na	na

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

 for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	na
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	2
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	2
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	5
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	2
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	4
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	15.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	25.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	66.5
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	76.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	56.5
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-151.5
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-5.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	45.8
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	30.7
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	33.0
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	3.6
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	3.9
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	2.6
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	3.7
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	4.6
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	0.7
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	0.6
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	0.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	0.5
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.3
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	26.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	0.7
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	26.9	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	21.5	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Slovakia

Overview

An overview with policy information was not available in time for this release. Updated material will be made available on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

Statistics

POPULATION

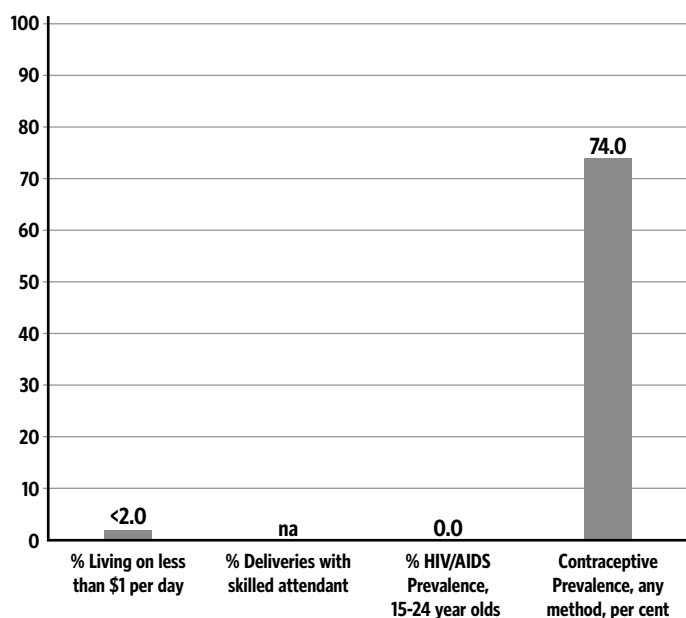
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	2,627.7
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	2,779.8
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	0.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	10.8
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	9.9
Urban Population, Per Cent	57.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,445.7
Women 15-49, Per Cent	52.0
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.40
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	41.0
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 74.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 14
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 9
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 19
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 8.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 10
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 10
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 10
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 72.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 76.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 68.8
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	16.1

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	18.09	18.58	19.09

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	11,243
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	2.2
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Upper middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ <2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 100
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 102
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 103
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 86
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 87
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	16.9
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	24.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.5
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	69.3
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	76.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	62.6
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	401.5
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	14.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-93.8
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-6.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Slovenia

Overview

An overview with policy information was not available in time for this release. Updated material will be made available on the internet at <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>.

Statistics

POPULATION

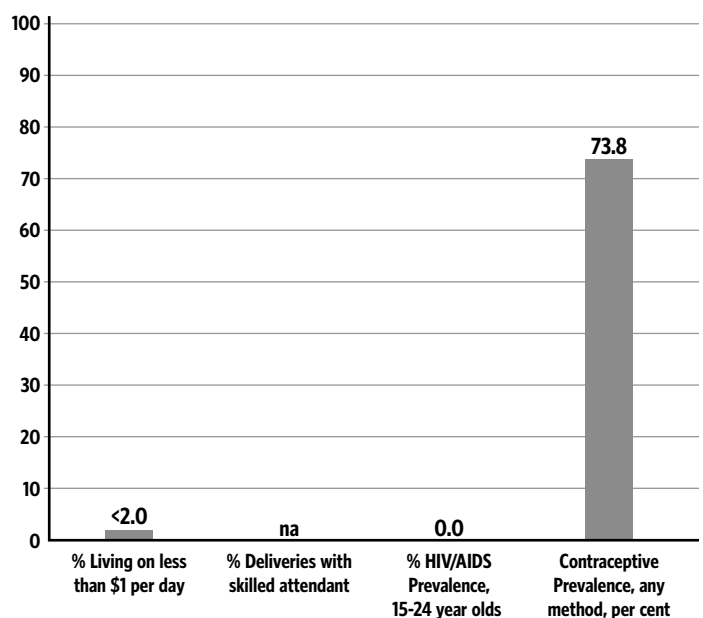
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	963.7
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	1,019.5
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	0.0
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	9.1
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	9.9
Urban Population, Per Cent	49.2
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	511.1
Women 15-49, Per Cent	50.1
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.20
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	32.3
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 73.8
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 17
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 11
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 23
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 6.1
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 7
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 7
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 75.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 78.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 71.1
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	20.7

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	na	na	na

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	17,367
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	4.6
Income Group per World Bank Classification	High income: non-OECD
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ <2
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 100
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	0
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	14.5
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	8.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	28.5
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	24.8
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	68.0
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	72.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	63.3
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	130.0
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	12.2

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-77.9
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-15.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Tajikistan

Overview

Over the past decade, Tajikistan has experienced significant emigration that has caused a slowdown in its population growth. Although it is believed that the fertility rate may also have fallen as a result of increasing contraceptive use, these gains are threatened by the high cost of modern contraceptives and the inability of health institutions to provide affordable or free supplies. Increased poverty, exacerbated by the civil war, brought extreme vulnerability to the majority of the population, just when the Government's capacity for providing essential social services had been weakened. UN and international and bilateral aid agencies are still largely operating in an "emergency" mode, though the recent tranquility bodes well for the strengthening of government and civil society institutions and the development of sustainable, long-term development programmes.

Although the abortion ratio dropped during the 1990s, reflecting increasing access to family planning, abortion remains a significant cause of infertility, pelvic inflammatory disease and death. In its response to a recent UN inquiry, the Government indicated that it regards HIV/AIDS as a major concern. Data suggests that provider preference for the IUD undermines the range of contraceptive choices offered to clients.

Since the ICPD, Tajikistan has introduced laws to promote the health status of its population. The Declaration on Reproductive Health (1995) supports widespread access to family planning and the extension of reproductive health services to rural areas. A 1997 law emphasizes the advancement of women's health and reproductive choice and expanded access to modern methods of contraception. That same year, a National Commission on Population and Development was established under the leadership of the Deputy Prime Minister. In February 2002 the President of Tajikistan held a national meeting at which he expressed concern over current population dynamics and the lack of reliable statistics.

A concept paper on the national demographic policy for the years 2002-2015 and a National Programme of Action to implement the policy have been adopted by the Government. A Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights Law was adopted by Parliament in December 2002.

Statistics

POPULATION

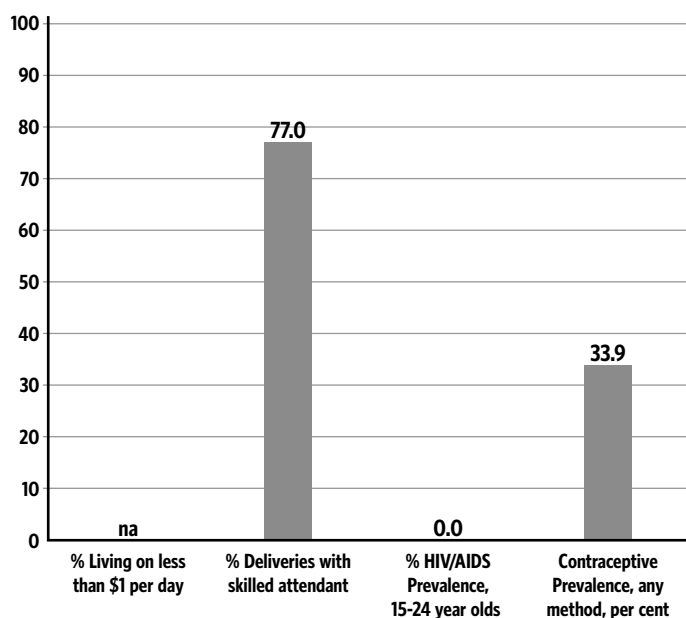
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	3,077.4
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	3,099.9
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.2
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	28.8
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.7
Urban Population, Per Cent	27.6
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,599.8
Women 15-49, Per Cent	51.6
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.72
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	27.3
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 33.9
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 120
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 35
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 380
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 56.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 76
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 70
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 82
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 67.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 70.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 64.2
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	6.4

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	23.03	27.42	30.15

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	1,152
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	8.3
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ na
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 77
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	54.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	1
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 101
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 109
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 82
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 70
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	24.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	23.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	20.9
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	68.6
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	77.8
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	59.5
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	12.4

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	498.8
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	32.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	21.9
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	55.1
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	70.0	Urban, Per Cent	93.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	94.0	Rural, Per Cent	59.9	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	274.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	34.4	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	28.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	90.8	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	36.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	21.1	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	102.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	98.8	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	33.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	25.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	15.6	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na

Turkey

Overview

Although Turkey ranks among the world's 20 most industrialized nations, progress on several social indicators lags behind similarly advanced economies.

With the revision of the Family Code, progress has been made in human rights, including gender equality. A Parliamentary Group on Population and Development is promoting the harmonization of population trends with sustainable development.

Population movements continue to strain health, education and social service infrastructures, particularly in growing peri-urban areas and the sending rural zones. Nonetheless, there have been dramatic improvements in all levels of education, particularly among girls and among children living in rural areas.

There are wide regional and socio-economic disparities in demographic and reproductive health outcomes. Disparities exist between the eastern and western regions in such areas as fertility levels, the proportion of deliveries at home, and the proportion of deliveries with trained attendants.

A recent UN inquiry suggests that the Government views the adolescent fertility level as a major concern.

While the number of reported cases of sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS remains low, prevalence is thought to be increasing.

Traditional contraceptive methods (e.g., withdrawal) are most common, and abortion rates remain high. Providers tend to be biased against hormonal and permanent family planning methods. There is a critical need to train clinicians in client counselling. An initiative targeting young men during mandatory military service promotes male involvement in reproductive and sexual health decision-making.

Programmes envisioned to address these concerns include: implementing communication and outreach strategies for the most marginalized populations living in the southeastern provinces; improving access to modern contraceptive methods; development of adolescent reproductive health programmes; integration of HIV/AIDS prevention into reproductive health services; training of service providers in counselling, antenatal care, sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS, and cervical and breast cancer prevention; and capacity building for the collection and analysis of data.

The Turkish Academy of Sciences has established a committee to design a national database to monitor progress in health and development.

Statistics

POPULATION

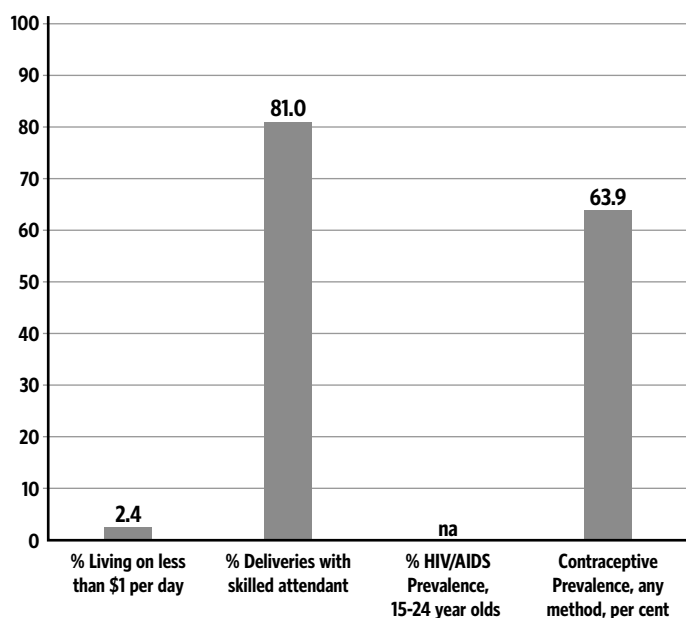
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	34,614.3
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	33,955.0
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.6
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	23.5
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.5
Urban Population, Per Cent	66.6
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	18,230.5
Women 15-49, Per Cent	53.7
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.70
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	37.7
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 63.9
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 55
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 18
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 160
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 45.7
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 49
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 42
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 56
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 69.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 71.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 66.5
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	8.9

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	195.65	210.89	223.53

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	6,974
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	7.2
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	C
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 2.4
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 83
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 81
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	59.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	7
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	24
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 96
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 106
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 67
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 48
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	8
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	8
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	16
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	6
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	2
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	0

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	50.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ na

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	56.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	77.9
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	34.4
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	531.0
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	4.2

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	3,447.4
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	19.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 3.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 6.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 10.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 1,238.2

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	52.7
Urban	2.4	Urban, Per Cent	9.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	26.7
Rural	3.1	Rural, Per Cent	11.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	42.8
No Education/Primary	3.9	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	22.0	Poorest, Per Cent	21.0
Highest Level of Education	1.6	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	2.0	Richest, Per Cent	45.5
Provincial Low	2.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	6.7	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	4.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	11.2	Urban, Per Cent	6.2
Poorest	3.7	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	11.9
Richest	1.5	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	17.2
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	2.4
Urban	35.2	Urban, Per Cent	87.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	3.8
Rural	55.0	Rural, Per Cent	68.7	Provincial High, Per Cent	17.1
No Education/Primary	60.5	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	53.8	Poorest, Per Cent	22.1
Highest Level of Education	36.1	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	98.6	Richest, Per Cent	3.0
Provincial Low	32.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	52.3	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	61.5	Provincial High, Per Cent	92.3	Urban, Per Cent	0.9
Poorest	99.9	Poorest, Per Cent	43.4	Rural, Per Cent	2.3
Richest	25.4	Richest, Per Cent	98.9	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	3.4
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	0.2
Urban	55.0	Urban, Per Cent	40.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.2
Rural	68.0	Rural, Per Cent	31.4	Provincial High, Per Cent	3.0
Poorest	56.0	Rural, Per Cent	31.4	Richest, Per Cent	0.0
Richest	32.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	27.9	Poorest, Per Cent	6.1

Turkmenistan

Overview

The State Health Programme aims to improve the health and reproductive health status of the population, to promote gender equity and equality and to improve understanding of population and development interrelationships.

Although Turkmenistan has experienced a steady decrease in the total fertility rate, the infant mortality rate and the maternal mortality ratio, the Government desires further improvements. To that end, it is developing a strategy to reduce anaemia among pregnant women and to strengthen training of health providers on prenatal care, anaemia, breastfeeding, HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted infections, water and sanitation.

The State Health Programme also introduces voluntary medical insurance, promotes the establishment of private clinics, hospitals and pharmacies, and focuses on developing human resources and improving health management. Support is being given through UNFPA's first Country Programme of Assistance (for 2000-2004).

Strategies to achieve population and reproductive health goals include: training in reproductive health management and in counselling about family planning and the use of modern contraceptives, adolescent reproductive health, and safe motherhood; introduction of gender-sensitive reproductive health curricula in schools, including topics on HIV/AIDS; increased distribution of a range of contraceptives to improve the method mix; and integrating reproductive health services into primary health care.

The national strategy "Healthy Family-Wealthy Generation" was introduced to improve adolescent reproductive health services by increasing awareness of issues related to reproductive health, gender, and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS.

As a result of efforts to promote gender equity, female literacy is now universal.

Statistics

POPULATION

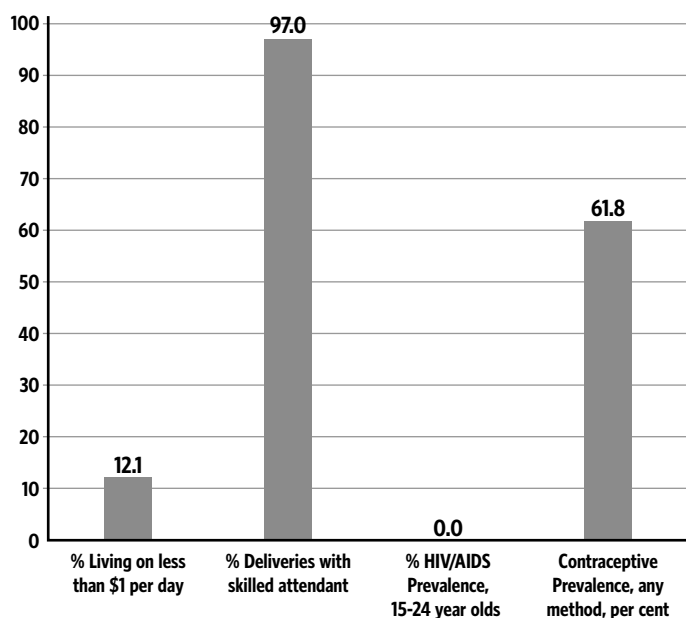
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	2,441.0
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	2,488.7
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	2.4
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	28.6
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7.2
Urban Population, Per Cent	45.2
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	1,294.9
Women 15-49, Per Cent	52.0
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.60
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	53.1
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 61.8
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 65
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 18
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 200
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 54.8
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 68
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 61
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 74
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 65.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 68.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 61.9
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	6.0

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	16.17	19.3	20.54

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	3,956
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	17.6
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Lower middle income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 12.1
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 97
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	59.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	na
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	na

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	19.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	17.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	73.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	81.1
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	66.0
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	26.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	444.6
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	36.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 5.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 4.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 10.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 84.5

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	2.5	Urban, Per Cent	3.8	Provincial Low, Per Cent	48.5
Rural	3.3	Rural, Per Cent	4.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	60.9
No Education/Primary	3.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	4.3	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	2.6	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	4.1	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	2.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	0.0	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	3.1	Provincial High, Per Cent	7.0	Urban, Per Cent	12.0
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	12.0
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	12.3
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	9.3
Urban	60.1	Urban, Per Cent	98.2	Provincial Low, Per Cent	7.6
Rural	79.9	Rural, Per Cent	96.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	16.0
No Education/Primary	76.5	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	96.4	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	61.2	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	98.6	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	47.7	Provincial Low, Per Cent	92.7	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	98.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	99.8	Urban, Per Cent	2.1
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	1.5
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	1.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	1.2
Urban	36.0	Urban, Per Cent	52.6	Provincial Low, Per Cent	1.0
Rural	26.0	Rural, Per Cent	53.5	Provincial High, Per Cent	2.7
Poorest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	52.6	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na			Poorest, Per Cent	na



Overview

In Ukraine reproductive health is one of the priority areas of health care. The implementation of the National Family Planning Programme for 1995-2000 has led to encouraging changes in major reproductive health indicators: the maternal mortality rate and abortion-to-birth ratio both decreased markedly, and modern contraceptive prevalence (while still low) increased 50 per cent. With UNFPA support, reproductive health/family planning (RH/FP) services were made available through the establishment of RH/FP centres in each of the 28 regions of Ukraine. In early 2001 the National Reproductive Health Programme for 2001-2005 was finalized and adopted by the President. Additionally, various United Nations organizations are working on addressing the reproductive health needs of refugees in Ukraine.

Since 2001 good progress has been made in developing a peer education network (with over 40 youth NGOs participating) within the system of social services for youth. Additional related actions include the development, production and distribution of IEC materials for adolescents and youth.

HIV/AIDS is a matter of serious concern, as Ukraine has the highest infection expansion rate in Central and Eastern Europe. In partnership with UNAIDS, three projects focusing on HIV/AIDS prevention were developed and received funding in 2002. Preventative activities have been targeted at members of the Armed Forces since 2000; similar initiatives now target the Police Forces and Internal Forces.

Since 1991, the natural population growth rate in Ukraine has been negative, though the rate of decline slowed for the first time in 2001. Ukraine held a national census in December 2001. Results were published by the State Statistics Committee in December 2002.

Statistics

POPULATION

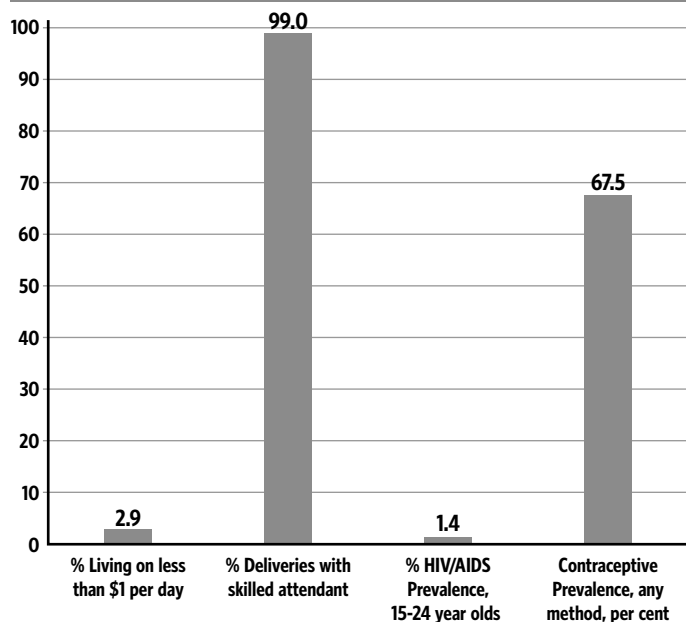
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	22,582.2
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	26,070.2
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	-0.8
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	8.9
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	14.7
Urban Population, Per Cent	68.1
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.06
Women 15-49, Thousands	12,688.3
Women 15-49, Per Cent	48.7
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.26
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	37.6
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 67.5
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 45
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 30
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 60
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 15.3
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 19
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 16
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 22
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 68.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 73.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 62.7
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	20.4

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	163.27	161.96	159.87

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

for updates, please visit our web site: <http://www.unfpa.org/profile>

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	3,816
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	5.8
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 2.9
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 99
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	1
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 84
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 83
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ 87
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ 100
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	3
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	4
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	15
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	6
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	6
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	1

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	15.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	38.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	24.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	21.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.6
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 1.1
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 1.4
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 2.5

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	66.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	71.4
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	61.8
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	4,113.6
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	7.8

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	-1,948.4
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	-15.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	1.3	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	24.8
Rural	1.8	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	43.1
No Education/Primary	1.6	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	1.1	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	1.1	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	2.0	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	na	Urban, Per Cent	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	na	Rural, Per Cent	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
No Education/Primary	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na
Highest Level of Education	na	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	na	Richest, Per Cent	na
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	na	Urban, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	
Urban	44.0	Urban, Per Cent	41.9	Provincial Low, Per Cent	na
Rural	64.0	Rural, Per Cent	27.2	Provincial High, Per Cent	na
Poorest	na	Rural, Per Cent	27.2	Richest, Per Cent	na
Richest	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	28.6	Poorest, Per Cent	na

Uzbekistan

Overview

The economy in Uzbekistan depends heavily on cotton production and natural gas exports, and the country faces economic problems similar to those of other countries within the Commonwealth of Independent States. Since 1991, the Government has supported the use of modern contraception as a way of increasing child-spacing and improving maternal and child health. Over the past decade levels of both infant and maternal mortality have declined, and the rate of abortion has been reduced by more than 50 per cent.

Major high-level initiatives such as "Healthy Generations" and "Healthy Mother-Healthy Child" seek to promote safe motherhood and family planning. Reproductive and sexual health issues have been incorporated into the secondary school curricula. An Uzbek Association on Reproductive Health (an International Planned Parenthood Federation affiliate) was formed in 2000. However, while contraceptive prevalence is relatively high, method choice is limited and over-reliance on the IUD is a major concern. Investment in a more sophisticated logistics management system will be essential as the range of available contraceptives expands. Education and outreach are needed to provide reproductive health information and to mobilize the support of community and religious leaders.

Although there are no current and reliable data, a report by the Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology suggests that there has been a steady increase in the incidence of sexually transmitted infections. In addition, despite the reportedly low prevalence of HIV in the population, it is likely that the number of cases has grown significantly in recent years, particularly among intravenous drug users. In 1999, the Government introduced a new law on HIV/AIDS that includes the provision of voluntary anonymous testing with pre- and post-test counselling, confidential testing in clinically suspected cases with informed consent, and a shift from mass screening towards sentinel surveillance.

With half of its population under age 19, Uzbekistan must pay special attention to the needs of adolescents. Makhallas (local government units), NGOs and schools will be important partners in promoting adolescent-specific information, education and communication activities.

Statistics

POPULATION

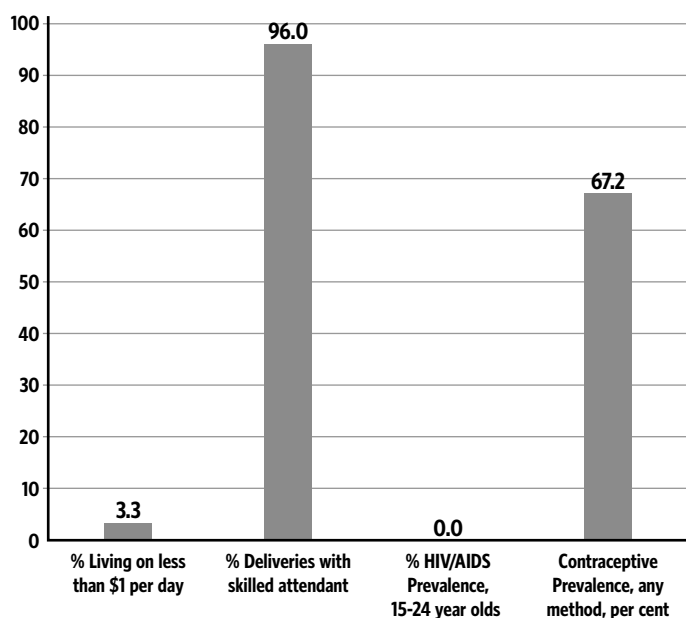
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Male	12,729.6
Population in Thousands, 2001, Total, Female	12,888.3
Population Growth Rate, Per Cent	1.8
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	24.4
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.2
Urban Population, Per Cent	36.7
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Birth	1.05
Women 15-49, Thousands	6,900.3
Women 15-49, Per Cent	53.5
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.85
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, Per Cent	62.5
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, Per Cent	▲ 67.2
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	●▲ 60
MMR, Lower Bound	●▲ 17
MMR, Upper Bound	●▲ 190
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	●▲ 41.0
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	●▲ 52
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	●▲ 48
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	●▲ 56
Life Expectancy at Birth, Combined, Years	●▲ 68.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	●▲ 71.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	●▲ 65.3
Population 60 Years and Over, Per Cent	6.8

Estimated Annual Resource Requirements for Population Programmes

Years 2005-2015 (in millions \$US)

Date	2005	2010	2015
Cost	90.26	103.18	108.01

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Indicators

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	2,441
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual Per Cent	4.0
Income Group per World Bank Classification	Low income
UNFPA Country Priority Classification	T
Population Below \$1/Day, Per Cent	▲ 3.3
Access to Improved Water Supply, Per Cent	▲ 85
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, Per Cent	● ▲ 96
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	55.0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Male	0
Illiteracy Rate, Per Cent of Population Age 15 and Over, Female	1
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Male	● ▲ na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross Per Cent of School Age Population, Female	● ▲ na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, Per Cent	21
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, Per Cent	17
Stunted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	31
Stunted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	14
Wasted Children Under 5, Moderate, Per Cent	12
Wasted Children Under 5, Severe, Per Cent	3

● ICPD Goals ▲ MDG Indicators

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Proportion of Population 15-24	20.4
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1000 Women, 15-20	50.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Female	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Lower Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0
HIV/AIDS Prevalence, 15-24, Upper Bound, Male	● ▲ 0.0

GENDER EQUALITY

Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Total	72.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	78.2
Labour Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	66.3
Women in Managerial or Technical Positions, Thousands	na
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, Per Cent	7.2

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY

Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	2,081.2
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Per Cent	31.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, Per Cent	● 6.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, Per Cent	● 7.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, Per Cent	● 13.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 656.4

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:		Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	62.7
Urban	2.7	Urban, Per Cent	9.4	Provincial Low, Per Cent	50.6
Rural	3.7	Rural, Per Cent	9.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	71.3
No Education/Primary	3.5	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	9.3	Poorest, Per Cent	47.2
Highest Level of Education	2.8	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	15.9	Richest, Per Cent	53.5
Provincial Low	2.3	Provincial Low, Per Cent	7.3	Children Underweight Under 5, Moderate:	
Provincial High	3.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	10.8	Urban, Per Cent	16.6
Poorest	4.4	Poorest, Per Cent	na	Rural, Per Cent	19.7
Richest	2.1	Richest, Per Cent	na	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	24.7
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:		Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	5.2
Urban	42.9	Urban, Per Cent	96.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	4.2
Rural	43.8	Rural, Per Cent	95.5	Provincial High, Per Cent	24.5
No Education/Primary	45.4	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	66.7	Poorest, Per Cent	25.0
Highest Level of Education	51.0	Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	95.8	Richest, Per Cent	11.7
Provincial Low	na	Provincial Low, Per Cent	93.6	Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Provincial High	na	Provincial High, Per Cent	97.4	Urban, Per Cent	5.7
Poorest	49.5	Poorest, Per Cent	91.9	Rural, Per Cent	4.7
Richest	46.8	Richest, Per Cent	100.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	6.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		Highest Level of Education, Per Cent	0.8
Urban	60.0	Urban, Per Cent	58.0	Provincial Low, Per Cent	2.5
Rural	62.0	Rural, Per Cent	64.6	Provincial High, Per Cent	8.0
Poorest	58.0	Rural, Per Cent	64.6	Richest, Per Cent	3.0
Richest	39.0	No Education/Primary, Per Cent	41.9	Poorest, Per Cent	9.5

Glossary

AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
DHS	Demographic and health survey
EOC	Emergency obstetric care
FGC	Female genital cutting
GDP	Gross domestic product
GNI	Gross national income
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IEC	Information, education and communication
IMR	Infant mortality rate
IPPF	International Planned Parenthood Federation
IUD	Intra-uterine device
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MMR	Maternal mortality ratio
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RH	Reproductive health
RHC	Reproductive and child health
RH/FP	Reproductive health/family planning
SRH	Sexual and reproductive health
STD	Sexually transmitted disease
STI	Sexually transmitted infection
SWAp	Sector-wide approach
TFR	Total fertility rate
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

Technical Notes

Total population, M/F

Source: United Nations Population Division. Data for larger countries from the United Nations Population Division. 2001. *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision* (Data Disk 1, Standard set). New York: United Nations. Data for smaller countries from the U.S. Census Bureau. 2002. International Data Base. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Census Bureau. These indicators present the total size of national population by sex, based on a medium variant projection for 1 July 2001.

Population growth rate, per cent

Source: United Nations Population Division. 2001. *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision* (Data Disk 1, Standard set). New York: United Nations. This indicator presents the period (1995-2000) annual growth of national populations.

Crude birth rate

Source: United Nations Population Division. 2001. *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision* (Data Disk 1, Standard set). New York: United Nations. This indicator refers to the period (1995-2000) annual number of births per 1,000 total population. Adjustment has not been made for the age structure of the population.

Crude death rate

Source: United Nations Population Division. 2001. *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision* (Data Disk 1, Standard set). New York: United Nations. This indicator refers to the period (1995-2000) annual number of deaths per 1,000 total population. Adjustment has not been made for the age structure of the population.

Urban population, per cent

Source: United Nations Population Division. 1999. *World Urbanization Prospects*. New York: United Nations. <http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/wup1999/wup99.htm>. This indicator reflects the estimated proportion of the national population living in areas termed 'urban' by that country in the year 2000. Typically, the population living in towns of 2,000 or more or in national or provincial capitals is classified 'urban'.

Sex ratio at birth

Source: United Nations Population Division. 2001. *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision* (Data Disk 1, Standard set). New York: United Nations. This indicator

refers to the ratio of males to females at birth in a given population, expressed as the number of males for every female. Estimates for the period (1995-2000) are used.

Women 15-49, thousands

Source: United Nations Population Division. 2001. *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision* (BETA version). New York: United Nations. This indicator presents the total national population of women of reproductive age, most commonly defined as ages 15 through 49. Medium variant projections for the year 2001 are used.

Women 15-49, per cent

Source: United Nations Population Division. 2001. *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision* (BETA version). New York: United Nations. This indicator presents the proportion of the national population comprised by women of reproductive age, most commonly defined as ages 15 through 49. Medium variant projections for the year 2001 are used.

Total fertility rate per woman, 15-49

Source: United Nations Population Division. 2001. *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision* (Data Disk 1, Standard set). New York: United Nations. This indicator reflects the average number of children a woman would bear assuming that age-specific fertility rates remain constant throughout her childbearing years (most commonly defined as ages 15 through 49). Estimates for the period (1995-2000) are used. When available, these data have been presented at the intranational level disaggregated by urban/rural, provincial high and low, high and low economic quartile, and highest and lowest level of maternal educational attainment. Data are from national health surveys, such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (UNICEF) and demographic and health surveys (ORC Macro), and reflect the most recent year available. Since the disaggregated data are from different sources and may be from a different point in time, these data will not equal the total figures.

Contraceptive prevalence rate

Source: United Nations Population Division. 2002. Database on Contraceptive Use. New York: United Nations. These data are derived from sample survey reports and estimate the proportion of married women (including women in consensual unions) currently using any method or modern methods of contraception. Modern

or clinic and supply methods include male and female sterilization, IUDs, the pill, injectables, hormonal implants, condoms and female barrier methods. These numbers are roughly but not completely comparable across countries due to variation in population surveyed by age (15- to 49-year-old women being most common), in the timing of the surveys, and in the details of the questions. All of the data are from the most recent year available. When available, the modern contraceptive prevalence rate has been presented at the intranational level disaggregated by urban/rural, provincial high and low, high and low economic quartile, and highest and lowest level of maternal educational attainment. Data are from national health surveys, such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (UNICEF) and demographic and health surveys (ORC Macro), and reflect the most recent year available.

Since the disaggregated data are from different sources and may be from a different point in time, these data will not equal the total figures.

Maternal mortality ratio

Source: United Nations Children's Fund, World Health Organization, and United Nations. 2002.

Maternal Mortality Database.

http://www.childinfo.org/eddb/mat_mortal/database.htm.

This indicator presents the annual number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes, when pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, per 100,000 live births. The maternal mortality ratio is a measure of the risk of death once a woman has become pregnant. Precision can be difficult due to problems associated with defining and reporting maternal deaths, but relative magnitudes can be informative. These estimates have a degree of uncertainty. Statistical techniques provide the upper and lower boundary values consistent with the data, with 95 per cent certainty.

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births

Source: United Nations Population Division. 2001. *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision* (Data Disk 1, Standard set). New York: United Nations. This indicator refers to the death of a live-born infant within the first year of life, which is the most sensitive to development levels. Stillbirths (also referred to as foetal deaths) are not included in infant mortality calculations. When available, these data have been presented at the intranational level disaggregated by urban/rural, provincial high and low, high and low economic quartile, and highest and lowest level of maternal educational attainment. Data are from national health surveys, such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (UNICEF) and demographic and health surveys (ORC Macro), and reflect the most recent year available. Since the disaggregated data are from different sources and may be from a different point in time, these data will not equal the total figures.

Under-5 mortality

Source: United Nations Population Fund. 2001. *The State of World Population 2001*. New York: UNFPA. Data 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 5 per 1,000 live births in a given year. The estimate refers to the period 2000-2005.

Life expectancy at birth

Source: United Nations Population Division. 2001. *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision* (Data Disk 1, Standard set). New York: United Nations. Life expectancy at birth refers to the average number of years a newborn infant would be expected to live if health and living conditions at the time of birth remained the same throughout its lifespan. This measure reflects the health of a country's people and the quality of care they receive when they are ill.

Population 60 years and over, per cent

Source: United Nations Population Division. 2001. *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision* (Data Disk 1, Standard set). New York: United Nations. This indicator presents the proportion of the national population age 60 and over, considered to be a 'dependent age'. Medium variant projections for the year 2005 are used.

Gross domestic product per capita, purchasing power parity

Source: 2000 figures from: The World Bank. 2002. *World Development Indicators 2002*. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank. PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current international dollars. Note, however, that several policy overviews approved by the field offices report U.S. dollar values (converted at official exchange rates) and not purchasing power corrected international dollars.

Gross domestic product growth rate

Source: 2000 figures from: The World Bank. 2002. *World Development Indicators 2002*. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank. This indicator reflects the annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 1995 U.S. dollars. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.

Income group

Source: The World Bank. 2002. Available at <http://www.worldbank.org/data/databytopic/CLASS.XLS>. GNI (gross national income; called gross national product until recently) comprises GDP (see above) plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from nonresident sources. Based on its GNI per capita, every economy is classified as low income, middle income (subdivided into lower middle and upper middle), or high income. These categories are based on the World Bank's operational lending categories. Economies are divided according to 2000 GNI per capita, calculated using the World Bank Atlas method. The groups are low income, \$755 or less; lower middle income, \$756-\$2,995; upper middle income, \$2,996-\$9,265; and high income, \$9,266 or more.

UNFPA country priority classification

Source: UNFPA Executive Board decision 2000/19; system described in "Review of the System for the Allocation of UNFPA Resources to Country Programmes" (DP/FPA/2000/14).

UNFPA classifies countries based on their progress in the achievement of ICPD Goals (using the indicators of births with skilled attendants, contraceptive prevalence rate, proportion of the population aged 15-24 living with HIV/AIDS, adolescent fertility rate, infant mortality rate, maternal mortality ratio, adult female literacy rate and secondary net enrolment ratio). Threshold levels are defined for each indicator. Highest priority in resource allocation (Category A) is given to countries with annual per capita GNI (see above) below \$900 and success on fewer than five of the indicators. Next, Category B countries are comprised of those with success on 5-6 of the indicators and/or higher per capita GNI. Finally, Category C countries are successful on more goal indicators and/or have above threshold annual per capita GNI. Additionally, categories with lower allocation priority exist for countries with economies in transition with specific needs for external assistance on a temporary basis (Category T) and for small developing countries with fewer than 150,000 people (Category O).

Population below one dollar a day

Source: The World Bank. 2002. *World Development Indicators 2002*. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank. This

indicator reports the percentage of population living on less than \$1.08 a day at 1993 international prices (equivalent to \$1 in 1985 prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity). When estimating poverty world-wide, the same reference poverty line has to be used, and expressed in a common unit across countries. Therefore, for the purpose of global aggregation and comparison, the World Bank uses reference lines set at \$1 and \$2 per day in 1993 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) terms (where PPPs measure the relative purchasing power of currencies across countries). It should be emphasized that for analysis of poverty in a particular country, the World Bank always uses poverty line(s) based on norms for that society.

Because of the time involved in collecting and processing the household survey data upon which these figures are based, and because of the complexities of the estimation exercise, these figures appear with a lag, and are updated only every three years.

Access to improved water supply

Source: World Health Organization and UNICEF. 2000. *Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000 Report*. This indicator reflects the proportion of the population with access to an adequate amount of safe drinking water located within a convenient distance from the user's dwelling.

Deliveries attended by skilled attendants

Source: World Health Organization. February 2002. *Skilled Attendant at Delivery 2001 Global Estimates*. This indicator is based on national reports of the proportion of births attended by a skilled health worker, including doctors (specialists or non-specialists), nurses, and/or other persons with midwifery skills who can diagnose and manage obstetrical complications as well as normal deliveries. Traditional birth attendants, trained or not, have been excluded from the category of skilled health workers. When available, these data have been presented at the intranational level disaggregated by urban/rural, provincial high and low, high and low economic quartile, and highest and lowest level of maternal educational attainment. Data are from national health surveys, such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and demographic and health surveys, and reflect the most recent year available. Since the disaggregated data are from different sources and may be from a different point in time, these data will not equal the total figures.

Family planning programme effort index

Source: John Ross and John Stover. "The Family Planning Program Effort Index: 1999 Cycle." *International Family Planning Perspectives* 27(3): 119-129. New York: Alan Guttmacher Institute. This indicator reflects the Total Mean Score from questionnaires covering four areas of family planning efforts: policy and stage-setting activities; service and service-related activities; evaluation and recordkeeping;

and availability of fertility control methods. The scores used in this indicator are intended to capture programme effort or strength, independent of outputs such as contraceptive use or fertility change. The maximum for the total effort index is a score of 120, with >80 indicating strong effort, 55-79 indicating moderate effort, 25-54 as weak effort, and <24 indicating very weak or no effort.

Illiteracy, M/F

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. July 2002. Estimates and Projections of Adult Illiteracy for Population Aged 15 Years and Above, by Country and by Gender, 1970-2015. Montreal: UNESCO. Illiteracy definitions are subject to variation in different countries. Data collection methods range from self-identification during an interview to formally administered literacy tests. UNESCO compiles literacy statistics collected during national population censuses and household surveys. Insofar as possible, data refer to the proportion of the population who cannot, with understanding, both read and write a short simple statement on everyday life, usually assessed exclusively in an official or de facto official language. Adult illiteracy (rates for persons above 15 years of age) reflects recent levels of educational enrolment and past education attainment, as well as skill maintenance.

Primary and secondary enrolment, gross percentage of school age population, M/F

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. 2000. Montreal: UNESCO. Gross enrolment ratios indicate the number of students enrolled in the primary and secondary levels 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. Denominator data are from the United Nations Population Division 2000 estimates.

Children underweight under 5, M/F

Source: UNICEF Global Database on Child Malnutrition. 2002. New York: United Nations Children's Fund. <http://www.childinfo.org/eddb/malnutrition/database1.htm>. This indicator presents the proportion of under-fives falling below minus 2 standard deviations (moderate underweight) and minus 3 standard deviations (severe underweight) from the median weight-for-age of the reference population. Data are from national health surveys, such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and demographic and health surveys, and reflect the most recent year available.

Stunted children under 5, moderate/severe

Source: UNICEF Global Database on Child Malnutrition. 2002. New York: United Nations Children's Fund. <http://www.childinfo.org/eddb/malnutrition/database2.htm>. This indicator presents the proportion of under-fives falling

below minus 2 standard deviations (moderate underweight) and minus 3 standard deviations (severe underweight) from the median height-for-age of the reference population. Data are from national health surveys, such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and demographic and health surveys, and reflect the most recent year available.

Wasted children under 5, moderate/severe

Source: UNICEF Global Database on Child Malnutrition. 2002. New York: United Nations Children's Fund. <http://www.childinfo.org/eddb/malnutrition/database3.htm>. This indicator presents the proportion of under-fives falling below minus 2 standard deviations (moderate underweight) and minus 3 standard deviations (severe underweight) from the median weight-for-height of the reference population. Data are from national health surveys, such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and demographic and health surveys, and reflect the most recent year available.

Population 15-24

Source: United Nations Population Division. 2001. *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision* (BETA version). New York: United Nations. This indicator presents the proportion of the national population from age 15 through 24, the approximate years of adolescence, defined as the period between childhood and full maturity, beginning with puberty. Medium variant projections for the year 2001 are used.

Age-specific fertility rate, 15-20

Source: United Nations Population Division. 2001. *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision* (BETA version). New York: United Nations. This is an indicator of the burden of fertility on young (adolescent) women using medium variant projections for 2000-2005. This measure includes women up to the age of 20 (19 years, 11 months, and 29 days). 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. When available, these data have been presented at the intranational level disaggregated by urban/rural, provincial high and low, high and low economic quartile, and highest and lowest level of maternal educational attainment. Data are from national health surveys, such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (UNICEF) and demographic and health surveys (ORC Macro), and reflect the most recent year available. Since the disaggregated data are from different sources and may be from a different point in time, these data will not equal the total figures.

Mean age at marriage, M/F

Source: United Nations/Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division. 1999. The Women's Indicators and Statistics Database, Version 4 (Wistat 4).

This indicator reports the singulate mean age at marriage for each sex. It is an indicator of the timing of marriage, or the average age at first marriage calculated on the basis of a single census or survey according to Hajnal's procedure (See J. Hajnal. 1953. "Age at Marriage and Proportions Marrying." *Population Studies* 7(2): 111-136. Essentially, it is the mean age at first marriage among those who ever married in age group 15-49. It is computed from the proportions never married in each five-year age group within the broad age group 15-49, usually derived from census or survey data of a specific year. It therefore measures the average age at first marriage over the historical period covered by age group 15-49, rather than the average age of those currently marrying for the first time. Data was used for the most recent year available.

HIV/AIDS prevalence rate, M/F, 15-24

Source: UNAIDS. 2002. *The Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic*. Geneva: UNAIDS. These data derive from surveillance system reports and model estimates. Data provided for men and women aged 15-24 are high and low estimates for each country. The reference year is 2001. Male-female differences reflect physiological and social vulnerability to the illness and are affected by age differences between sexual partners. Where data was not available for 2001 but was available in the prior assessment (reference year 1999), the earlier data point is used.

Labour force participation rate 15-64 — total, male/female

Source: International Labour Organization. 2001. *Yearbook of Labour Statistics*. Geneva: International Labour Organization. Data were provided by the International Labour Organization, and also found in the *Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 2001*. This indicator reflects the economically active population and its relation to the total population, by sex and age (15-64).

Women in managerial or technical positions, thousands

Source: International Labour Organization. 2001. *Yearbook of Labour Statistics*. Geneva: International Labour Organization. Data were provided by the International Labour Organization, and also found in the *Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 2001*. This indicator reflects the number of women in managerial or technical positions as calculated from the table "Total employment, by occupation". This table presents absolute figures on the distribution of the employed by occupation, according to either ISCO-68 or ISCO-88 (International Standard Classification of Occupations).

Seats in parliament held by women

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union. 2002. Women in National Parliaments. <http://www.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm>. This indicator was compiled by the Inter-Parliamentary Union on the basis of information provided by National Parliaments in 2002. Countries were classified by the percentage of women in the lower or single House.

Projected increase/decrease in women of reproductive age, thousands

Source: United Nations Population Division. 2001. *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision* (Data Disk 1, Standard set). New York: United Nations. This indicator presents the projected increase or decrease in the total national population of women of reproductive age (most commonly defined as ages 15 through 49) using medium projections for the period 2000-2015.

Projected increase/decrease in women of reproductive age, per cent

Source: United Nations Population Division. 2001. *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision* (Data Disk 1, Standard set). New York: United Nations. This indicator presents the projected increase or decrease in the proportion of the national population comprised by women of reproductive age (most commonly defined as ages 15 through 49) using medium projections for the period 2000-2015.

Unmet need for family planning (spacing, limiting, total, number)

Source: demographic health surveys and family health surveys. ORC Macro and Centers for Disease Control (CDC). Calverton, MD: ORC Macro and Atlanta, GA: CDC. These indicators reflect married or in union women who are sexually active who would prefer to avoid becoming pregnant, but are not using any method of contraception. These women are considered to have an "unmet need" for family planning. The concept of unmet need points to the gap between some women's reproductive intentions and their contraceptive behaviour. Unmet need for spacing includes pregnant women whose pregnancy was mistimed, amenorrheic women whose last birth was mistimed, and women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrheic and who are not using any method of family planning and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth. Also included in unmet need for spacing are women who are unsure whether they want another child or who want another child but are unsure when to have the birth. Unmet need for limiting refers to pregnant women whose pregnancy was unwanted, amenorrheic women whose last child was unwanted, and women who are neither pregnant nor amenorrheic and who are not using any method of family planning and who want no more children. Data are from surveys of the most recent year available.

Intranational Disparity Indicators

Adolescent women 15-19 begun childbearing

Source: Demographic and health surveys. ORC Macro. Calverton, MD: ORC Macro. This indicator presents the proportion of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing. Adolescent fertility is a major social and health concern. Teenage mothers are more likely to suffer from severe complications during pregnancy and childbirth, which can be detrimental to the health and survival of both mother and child. When available, these data have been presented at the intranational level disaggregated by urban/rural, provincial high and low, high and low economic quartile, and highest and lowest level of maternal educational attainment. Data are from national health surveys, such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (UNICEF) and demographic and health surveys (ORC Macro), and reflect the most recent year available. Since the disaggregated data are from different sources and may be from a different point in time, these data will not equal the total figures.

Children underweight under 5 (moderate, severe)

Source: Demographic and health surveys. ORC Macro. Calverton, MD: ORC Macro. This indicator presents the proportion of under-fives falling below minus 2 standard deviations (moderate underweight) and minus 3 standard deviations (severe underweight) from the median weight-for-age of the reference population. Data are from national health surveys, such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and demographic and health surveys, and reflect the most recent year available. When available, these data have been presented at the intranational level disaggregated by urban/rural, provincial high and low, high and low economic quartile, and highest and lowest level of maternal educational attainment. Since the disaggregated data are from different sources and may be from a different point in time, these data will not equal the total figures.