

HIGHLIGHTS

High mortality stands out as the most significant population issue in the world's less developed regions. According to this 2003 survey of population policies among the countries of the world, over 80 per cent of developing countries list infant and child mortality, maternal mortality and HIV/AIDS as their three most pressing population and development issues. Low life expectancy is ranked fifth. Following high mortality in importance is high fertility and related issues of high rates of population growth, large working-age populations and adolescent fertility (see Box 2).

In contrast, the most significant demographic issues raised by the developed countries are those related to low fertility. Among the four most pressing issues are population ageing, small size of the working-age population and low fertility itself. The other issue making up the top-four is HIV/AIDS.

In addition, to HIV/AIDS, the size of the working-age population is the only other issue raised by more than 70 per cent of both developing and developed countries. However, in developed countries the issue usually relates to a shortage of workers (due to low fertility and population ageing); whereas, in developing countries the issue usually relates to a surplus of workers (due to history of high fertility and high rates of population growth).

This chapter highlights the results from the 2003 edition of *World Population Policies*. It summarizes the current national population policy concerns and how they have evolved since the first intergovernmental conference on population and development in 1974. In turn the chapter considers policies related to population size and growth, population age structure, fertility and family planning, health and mortality, spatial distribution, and international migration.

I. POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH

Continued high rates of population growth remain an issue of policy concern for many countries of the developing world. In 2003, 54 per cent of countries in the less developed regions considered their rate of population growth to be too high (see table 1). Countries that viewed population growth as too high encompassed most of Africa (77 per cent) and over half of the islands in Oceania (56 per cent). More than one-third of countries in Asia (36 per cent) and Latin America and the Caribbean (36 per cent) viewed their population growth rate as too high.

To a great extent, concerns with the detrimental consequences of high population growth translate into policy interventions. Fifty-one per cent of the Governments of developing countries and 67 per

cent of the Governments of the least developed countries have policies aimed at reducing population growth (see table 2). One of the most significant population policy developments of the second half of the 1990s is the continued rise in the number of African Governments that report policies aimed at reducing the rapid growth of their population: 72 per cent in 2003, up from 60 per cent in 1996, 39 per cent in 1986 and 25 per cent in 1976.

In the developed world, a declining share of countries are satisfied with their level of population growth. Only half of countries report they are satisfied with their rate of population growth, down from 82 per cent in 1986 and 71 per cent in 1996 (table 1).

BOX 2. MAJOR POPULATION CONCERNS OF GOVERNMENTS IN 2003

ISSUES OF SIGNIFICANCE TO AT LEAST ONE-HALF OF GOVERNMENTS IN 2003,
BY LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT

(Percentage of Governments)

WORLD

HIV/AIDS	(80)
Size of the working-age population	(71)
Infant and child mortality	(71)
Maternal mortality	(68)
Low life expectancy	(57)
Population ageing	(56)
Adolescent fertility	(54)

MORE DEVELOPED REGIONS

Population ageing	(76)
HIV/AIDS	(74)
Size of the working-age population	(62)
Low fertility	(58)

LESS DEVELOPED REGIONS

Infant and child mortality	(84)
Maternal mortality	(82)
HIV/AIDS	(82)
Size of the working-age population	(76)
Low life expectancy	(65)
Adolescent fertility	(61)
High fertility	(58)
High rates of population growth	(55)

Nearly all the countries which declare their growth rate to be unsatisfactory view them as too low. One-half of developed countries do not have policies aimed at influencing population growth (table 2). The share of developed countries that express concern with low rates of population growth

has increased rapidly to 48 per cent in 2003 from 27 per cent in 1996. Consequently, the proportion of developed countries that have policies aimed at raising the growth of their population has climbed from 23 per cent in 1996 to 38 per cent in 2003.

II. POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE

An inevitable consequence of the demographic transition and the shift to lower fertility and mortality has been the evolution in the age structure of world population. Many societies, especially in the more developed regions, have already attained older population age structures than have ever been seen in the past. Many developing countries in the midst of the demographic transition are experiencing rapid shifts in the relative numbers of children, working-age population and older persons.

three-quarters of Governments consider it a major concern, a number of Governments in developing countries are becoming concerned by this demographic phenomena, as well. Almost one-half of developing countries expressed major concern over population ageing in 2003.

Once only limited to developed countries, concerns with the consequences of population ageing have spread to many developing countries as well. As of 2003, 56 per cent of reporting countries view population ageing as a major concern, and 43 per cent as a minor concern (table 3). Although concerns with population ageing are much more pronounced among developed countries, where

As regards the working-age population, almost three-quarters (71 per cent) of reporting countries viewed the size of the population in the ages 15-59 years as a major concern (table 4). Developed and developing countries differ in terms of the nature of the concern. Whereas developed countries are concerned that the size of the working-age population is too small, thus creating labour shortages, most developing countries feel that the working-age population is too large, posing problems of high unemployment.

III. FERTILITY AND FAMILY PLANNING

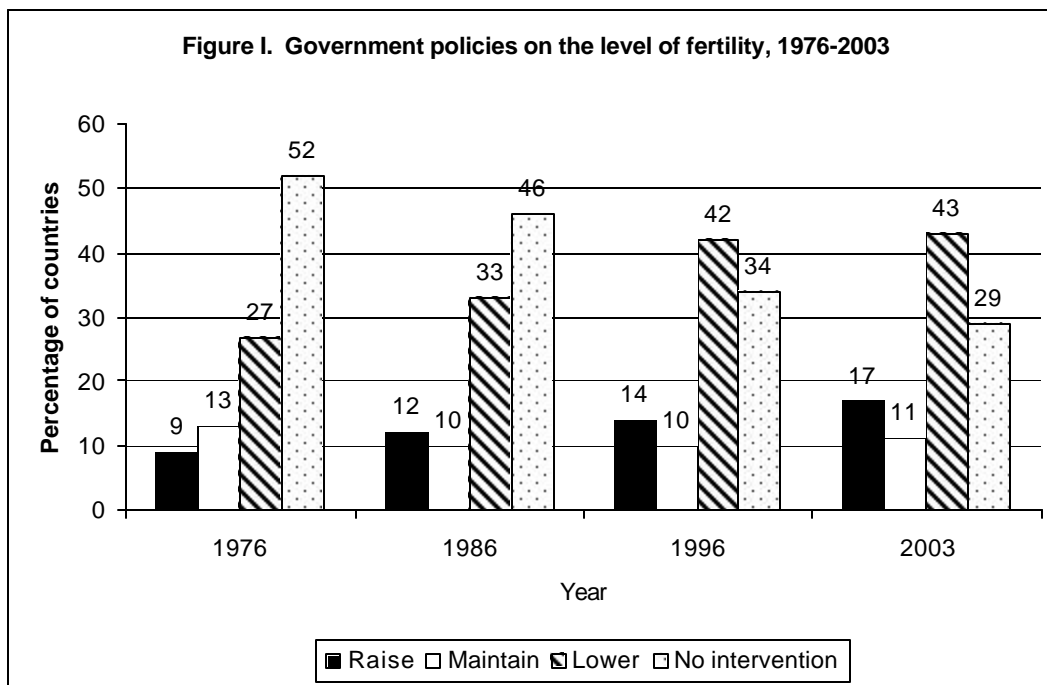
The percentage of countries that are satisfied with the level of fertility continues to decline (table 5). However, this global comparison masks a marked difference between the more developed regions and the less developed regions. In the more developed regions, 58 per cent of countries find their fertility levels to be too low and none indicate that fertility is too high. The opposite is true in the less developed regions where 58 per cent of countries indicate too high a fertility level, whereas only 8 per cent indicate too low. By 2003, only 37 per cent of countries said that the present level of

fertility was satisfactory. Twice as many countries in the world consider their fertility level too high (43 per cent) than too low (20 per cent).

Among the group of least developed countries, 78 per cent said fertility was too high. This latter percentage has been rising steadily since 1976. In that year, only 31 per cent of the least developed countries thought their fertility was too high. By 1986, the percentage had risen to 54 per cent, and since 1996 it has remained at 78 per cent.

The persistence of low fertility has become a concern for more countries in recent years, particularly, as noted above, in the more developed regions where fertility has fallen to 1.6 children per woman for the period 2000-2005. In 2003, 58 per cent of the countries in the more developed regions considered fertility to be too low, up from 21 per cent in 1976. Of the 39 countries that considered fertility too low in 2003, 27 were in Europe and nine were in Asia. The countries are: Armenia, Cyprus, Georgia, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, the Republic of Korea, Singapore and the United Arab Emirates.

There is a notable correspondence between the percentage of countries that considered fertility to be too high and those that had implemented policies to lower it. Eighty-four countries (43 per cent of the total) considered fertility to be too high, and 83 countries had policies to lower fertility (see table 6, figure 1). This represents a greater convergence between Governments' views and policies than was previously seen. In 1976, for example, 55 countries stated that fertility was too high, but only 40 countries had policies to lower fertility.



Of the 39 countries that considered fertility to be too low in 2003, seven had not implemented policies aimed at raising it. These countries were: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland. By contrast, only five of 84 countries that considered fertility too high had failed to adopt fertility-reduction policies. The five countries with high fertility but without fertility policies were geographically diverse: Afghanistan, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Paraguay and São Tomé and Príncipe.

Government's views and policies with regard to the use of contraceptive methods have changed considerably during the last quarter century. The practice of limiting access to contraceptives has nearly vanished. By 2003, 93 per cent of all countries supported the provision of contraceptive methods either directly (through Government facilities) or indirectly (through support of non-governmental sources) (see table 7). In 1976, almost three-fourths of Governments were providing such support. Direct support for contraceptive methods is considerably more pervasive among developing countries, where 85 per cent of Governments are

providing such support. Among the developed countries, less than one-half provide contraceptives directly. This reflects the partial withdrawal of the State from the provision of health and welfare services and the growing prominence of non-governmental organizations and the private sector in the delivery of reproductive health services. Thirteen countries around the world provide no support.

Adolescent fertility is a concern for Governments, particularly in the less developed regions. Early childbearing entails a risk of maternal death that is much greater than average, while the children of young mothers have higher levels of morbidity and mortality. In 2003, 61 per cent of countries in the less developed regions and 63 per cent of the least developed countries viewed it as a major concern (table 8). In more developed regions, it was a major concern for one-third of the countries and a minor concern for 48 per cent. Some 80 per cent of the world's Governments now have programmes in place to address adolescent fertility (table 9), up from 60 per cent in 1996.

IV. HEALTH AND MORTALITY

World life expectancy has improved greatly during the last few decades, as attention to health concerns and reduction of infant and child mortality have increased the average length of life. There are still major gaps, however, between more developed and less developed countries. In 2000-2005, life expectancy averaged 76 years in the more developed regions compared to 63 years in the less developed regions. In the least developed countries, life expectancy at birth averaged only 50 years.

It is therefore no surprise that Governments' views of their country's mortality level differ according to development level. In 2003, 69 per cent of countries in more developed regions

considered the level of life expectancy to be acceptable, whereas only 35 per cent of the less developed and 4 per cent of the least developed did so (see table 10).

The emergence of the HIV/AIDS epidemic as a leading cause of adult mortality in many countries, particularly in the less developed regions has galvanized many countries to implement comprehensive policies and programmes to tackle the epidemic. Concern about HIV/AIDS is now nearly universal. In 2003, 83 per cent of countries in less developed regions reported that AIDS was a major concern, and 17 per cent a minor (see

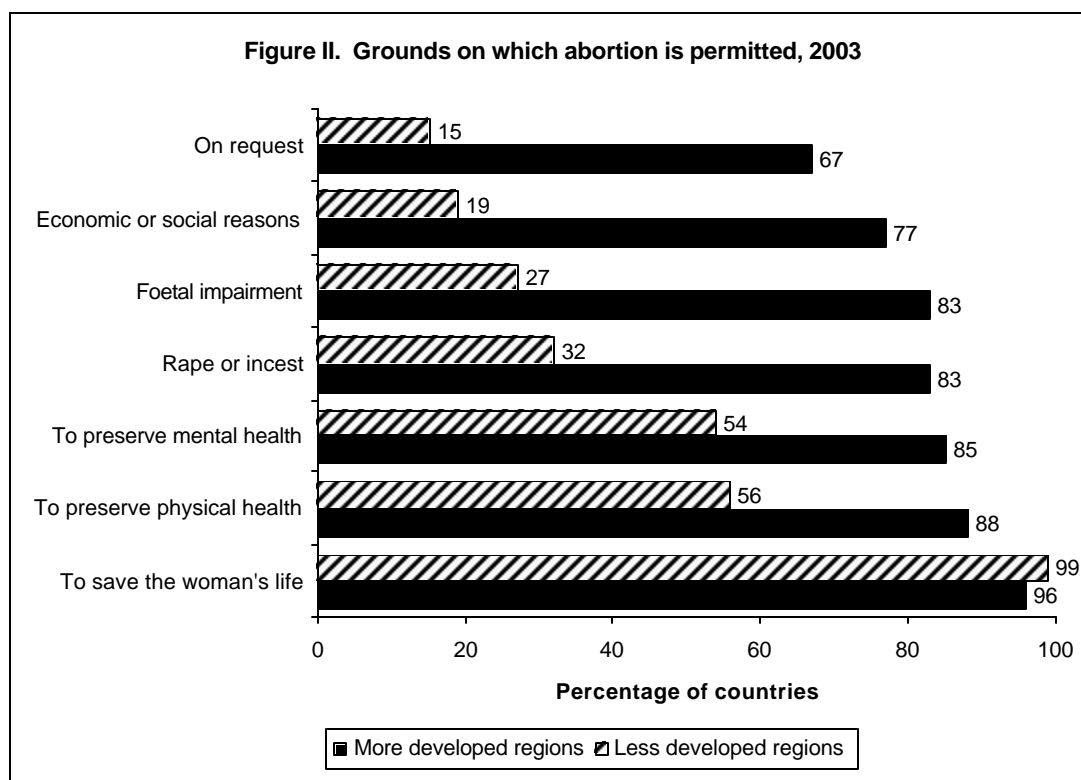
table 11. Among least developed countries, it was a major concern for 89 per cent of the countries and a minor concern for 11 per cent. Concern was also substantial in the more developed regions, where three-quarters of the countries viewed AIDS as a major concern, and one-fourth viewed it as a minor concern. When the regions are considered separately, this concern is understandably highest where the disease has spread most rapidly: 88 per cent of African countries and 91 per cent of Latin American and Caribbean countries felt that AIDS was a major concern.

Some segments of the population—most notably infants and children under age five—continue to register unacceptably high mortality levels and are considered problem areas for many countries. In 2003, only 29 per cent of countries considered their under-five mortality to be acceptable (see table 12). Still, differences are visible according to national levels of development. Eighty-four per cent of the countries in the less developed regions considered the level of under-five mortality to be unacceptable in 2003, as did all of the least developed countries. This is nearly unchanged from the views expressed in 1996. In the more developed regions, 68 per cent of the countries considered the level of under-five mortality to be

acceptable in 2003, up from 46 per cent in 1996.

Maternal mortality is another serious concern, particularly in the less developed countries. Reduction of maternal mortality is included in the Millennium Development Goals. In 2003, only 18 per cent of countries in less developed regions found the level of maternal mortality to be acceptable, as compared with 74 per cent of countries in the more developed regions (see table 13). Only one least developed country considered the level of maternal mortality to be acceptable.

In a strict sense, abortion is legal in most of the world. The overwhelming majority of countries (98 per cent) permit abortions to save the pregnant woman's life. In four countries, Chile, El Salvador, Holy See and Malta abortion is not permitted. The breadth of conditions under which abortion may legally be performed varies widely. Abortion laws and policies are significantly more restrictive in the developing world than in the developed world (see figure II). In developed countries, abortion is permitted for economic and social reasons in three fourth of the countries and on request in two thirds of the countries. In contrast, only one in five developing countries permits abortion for economic and social reasons and one in seven on request.



V. SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

Governments have expressed concern about the pattern of the spatial distribution of their populations for many years. This concern has often arisen from high levels of migration from rural to urban areas and the uncontrolled growth of primate cities and large urban agglomerations. In 2003, satisfaction with population distribution declined: 24 per cent of Governments considered spatial distribution to be satisfactory in 2003, compared with 29 per cent in 1996 (see table 14). However, the percentage of countries seeking major changes in spatial distribution patterns has not changed since 1986, dipping slightly from 46 per cent in 1986 to 45 per cent in 2003.

Countries in more developed regions were more likely to regard spatial distribution as satisfactory. In 2003, 35 per cent of the developed countries considered the spatial distribution of their population satisfactory, compared with 21 per cent of the developing countries and 10 per cent of the least developed countries. Major changes were desired most frequently by countries in less developed regions (52 per cent), particularly least developed countries (71 per cent), while those more developed countries that expressed a desire for change in the spatial distribution were somewhat more likely to want only minor changes.

The spatial distribution of population has been remarkably intractable with regard to policy initiatives. Governments in the past have attempted to modify population distribution in a variety of ways, including building new capitals; encouraging growth in small and medium-sized cities rather than in large ones; creating regional development zones; and controlling the movement of people to cities. Most of these attempts have failed to achieve their objectives. The increase in the percentage of Governments that expressed satisfaction with spatial distribution since 1976 may reflect an acceptance of the fact that policy has limited ability to influence population distribution. However, population distribution is still an area of major concern to a significant number of Governments, particularly in the less developed regions.

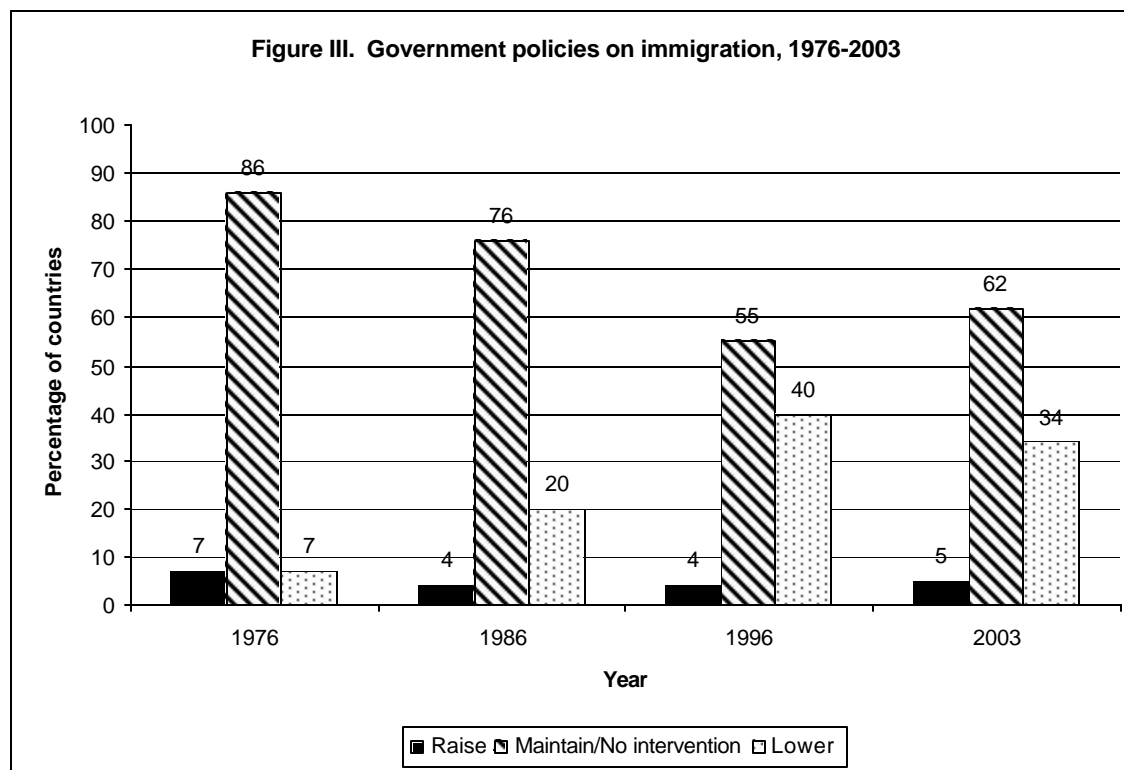
Since 1996, the share of Governments with policies to modify internal migration into metropolitan areas has increased from 51 to 59 per cent (table 15). This global trend, however, masks divergent trends between more and less developed regions. In developed countries, the share of Governments with policies to modify this flow fell from approximately one-half to one-quarter of countries between 1996 and 2003. In contrast, developing countries are now more likely to intervene than in the past. Between 1996 and 2003, the share of developing countries with policies to influence internal migration rose from 53 per cent to almost three-fourths. The greater propensity among developing countries to intervene is related to the detrimental consequences of rapid urban growth taking place in many of these countries.

VI. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

When the monitoring of Government views and policies on population began in 1976, international migration was not a topic of major concern for most Governments. Substantial changes in Government perceptions of migration trends took place, however, in the second half of the 1970s and the early 1980s. In the context of the economic recession that followed the first oil shock, Government's concerns with the demographic, economic, social and political consequences of immigration grew. While in 1976, only 7 per cent of Governments viewed immigration levels as too

high, the percentage rose to 20 per cent in 1986 (table 16). In 2003, the percentage of Governments that viewed immigration as too high was 21 per cent worldwide.

In 1976, few Governments had explicit policies to modify migration flows: seven per cent had a policy to lower immigration, while seven per cent had a policy to raise immigration (table 17, figure III). By 2003, one-third of countries had policies in place to lower immigration, and five per cent to raise it.



Disaggregating the data by development level indicates that more and less developed regions are identical in terms of the propensity to pursue lower immigration; in both regions, one-third of countries have policies in place to reduce immigration. However, the share of more developed countries that aim to lower immigration has declined since 1986 and by 2003, four developed countries actually had policies to raise immigration levels namely: Canada, the Czech Republic, the Ukraine and the United Kingdom.

In regard to emigration, developed and developing countries exhibited similar views and policies. In 2003, about three-fourth of the countries, whether developed or developing, viewed their level of emigration as satisfactory (see table 18) and one country in four had policies aimed at lowering emigration (see table 19). Only 6 per cent of all countries aimed to raise their level of

emigration. The percentage of developing countries that viewed their level of emigration as too high increased steadily from the 1970s to the mid-1990s. However, since 1996, it has dropped off to 23 per cent.

Concerns with high levels of emigration among developed countries are found mostly among Eastern European countries. In Oceania where the population size of countries is generally small, the number of Governments viewing emigration as too high has been on a steady upward trend, 38 per cent in 2003. In contrast, in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean, concerns with high emigration eased during the second-half of the 1990s and the beginning of the 21st century. This may in part, reflect the growing recognition of the importance of workers' remittances for the economies of sending countries.

VII. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

World Population Policies 2003 tracks the evolution of Governments' views and policies on population and development that has taken place since the convening of the World Population Conference in 1974. The major conclusion of this study is that Governments are becoming increasingly concerned with the consequences of population trends. Furthermore, Governments are now more inclined to view population as a legitimate area of Government action and to act upon these concerns by formulating and implementing policies which address these issues.

Population policies and programmes in many countries have been reoriented towards the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the goals of the ICPD +5 year review undertaken in 1999, as well as the series of regional conferences and reviews held in the wake of the ICPD. For example, in the area of family planning, policies focusing on women of reproductive age have given way to a life-cycle oriented reproductive health approach encompassing both sexes. Targets to reduce the unmet need for contraception have replaced fertility reduction and contraceptive-use

targets. Improving method choice and the quality of care have also become priorities.

At the global level, the HIV/AIDS epidemic is the most significant demographic issue in the world. Among the world's less developed regions, infant and child mortality, maternal mortality and HIV/AIDS are the most pressing population and development issues. In the more developed regions, demographic issues of greatest concern are those related to low fertility (population ageing, the small size of the working-age population, the persistence of low fertility) and HIV/AIDS.

Adopting a population policy, however, is only the initial step in ensuring the achievement of population and development objectives. Other essential elements include the implementation of appropriate programmes, sufficient political commitment and adequate financial resources. Respect for traditional cultural values, partnerships with non-governmental organizations and international donors, good governance and the maintenance of peace and security are also crucial. Finally, measures for the monitoring and evaluation of population policies must be in place.

TABLES

1 - 19

TABLE 1. GOVERNMENT VIEWS ON THE RATE OF POPULATION GROWTH: 1976, 1986, 1996 AND 2003

<i>A. By level of development</i>								
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>			
	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>								
1976	34	67	49	150	23	45	33	100
1986	26	73	65	164	16	45	40	100
1996	31	83	79	193	16	43	41	100
2003	36	78	80	194	19	40	41	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
1976	11	22	1	34	32	65	3	100
1986	6	28	0	34	18	82	0	100
1996	13	34	1	48	27	71	2	100
2003	23	24	1	48	48	50	2	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
1976	23	45	48	116	20	39	41	100
1986	20	45	65	130	15	35	50	100
1996	18	49	78	145	12	34	54	100
2003	13	54	79	146	9	37	54	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
1976	6	25	11	42	14	60	26	100
1986	4	20	24	48	8	42	50	100
1996	2	11	36	49	4	22	73	100
2003	1	11	37	49	2	22	76	100

TABLE 1. (CONTINUED)

<i>B. By major area</i>								
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>			
	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Africa</i>								
1976	7	24	17	48	15	50	35	100
1986	3	18	30	51	6	35	59	100
1996	1	13	39	53	2	25	74	100
2003	2	10	41	53	4	19	77	100
<i>Asia</i>								
1976	11	12	14	37	30	32	38	100
1986	13	13	12	38	34	34	32	100
1996	11	16	19	46	24	35	41	100
2003	8	22	17	46	17	47	36	100
<i>Europe</i>								
1976	11	18	0	29	38	62	0	100
1986	6	23	0	29	21	79	0	100
1996	13	29	1	43	30	67	2	100
2003	22	20	1	43	51	47	2	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
1976	4	10	13	27	15	37	48	100
1986	3	14	16	33	9	42	48	100
1996	2	18	13	33	6	55	39	100
2003	1	20	12	33	3	61	36	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
1976	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1986	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1996	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
2003	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
1976	1	1	5	7	14	14	71	100
1986	1	3	7	11	9	27	64	100
1996	4	5	7	16	25	31	44	100
2003	3	4	9	16	19	25	56	100

TABLE 2. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE RATE OF POPULATION GROWTH: 1976, 1986, 1996 AND 2003

<i>By level of development</i>										
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>					<i>(Percentage)</i>				
	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>										
1976	28	0	39	83	150	19	0	26	55	100
1986	26	12	53	73	164	16	7	32	45	100
1996	25	16	71	81	193	13	8	37	42	100
2003	29	16	76	73	194	15	8	39	38	100
<i>More developed regions</i>										
1976	8	0	0	26	34	24	0	0	76	100
1986	8	8	0	18	34	24	24	0	53	100
1996	11	6	1	30	48	23	12	2	62	100
2003	18	5	1	24	48	38	10	2	50	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>										
1976	20	0	39	57	116	17	0	34	49	100
1986	18	4	53	55	130	14	3	41	42	100
1996	14	10	70	51	145	10	7	48	35	100
2003	11	11	75	49	146	8	8	51	34	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>										
1976	5	0	6	31	42	12	0	14	74	100
1986	4	3	14	27	48	8	6	29	56	100
1996	1	1	27	20	49	2	2	55	41	100
2003	1	1	33	14	48	2	2	67	29	100

TABLE 2. (CONTINUED)

<i>B. Major area</i>										
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>					<i>(Percentage)</i>				
	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Africa</i>										
1976	7	0	12	29	48	15	0	25	60	100
1986	4	3	20	24	51	8	6	39	47	100
1996	2	2	32	17	53	4	4	60	32	100
2003	2	1	38	12	53	4	2	72	23	100
<i>Asia</i>										
1976	9	0	14	14	37	24	0	38	38	100
1986	13	1	12	12	38	34	3	32	32	100
1996	8	5	18	15	46	17	11	39	33	100
2003	7	7	18	15	47	15	15	38	32	100
<i>Europe</i>										
1976	8	0	0	21	29	28	0	0	72	100
1986	8	6	0	15	29	28	21	0	52	100
1996	11	6	1	25	43	26	14	2	58	100
2003	17	5	1	20	43	40	12	2	47	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>										
1976	3	0	9	15	27	11	0	33	56	100
1986	0	0	15	18	33	0	0	45	55	100
1996	1	2	13	17	33	3	6	39	52	100
2003	1	2	12	18	33	3	6	36	55	100
<i>Northern America</i>										
1976	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
1986	0	1	0	1	2	0	50	0	50	100
1996	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
2003	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
<i>Oceania</i>										
1976	1	0	4	2	7	14	0	57	29	100
1986	1	1	6	3	11	9	9	55	27	100
1996	3	1	7	5	16	19	6	44	31	100
2003	2	1	7	6	16	12	6	44	38	100

TABLE 3. GOVERNMENT LEVEL OF CONCERN ABOUT THE AGEING OF THE POPULATION, 2003

<i>A. By level of development</i>							
<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>			
<i>Major concern</i>	<i>Minor concern</i>	<i>Not a concern</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Major concern</i>	<i>Minor concern</i>	<i>Not a concern</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>							
81	62	2	145	56	43	1	100
<i>More developed regions</i>							
34	11	0	45	76	24	0	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>							
47	51	2	100	47	51	2	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>							
10	14	1	25	40	56	4	100
<i>B. Major area</i>							
<i>Africa</i>							
17	17	1	35	49	49	3	100
<i>Asia</i>							
12	22	0	33	35	65	0	100
<i>Europe</i>							
31	9	0	40	78	22	0	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>							
19	10	0	29	66	34	0	100
<i>Northern America</i>							
1	1	0	2	50	50	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>							
1	3	1	5	20	60	20	100

TABLE 4. GOVERNMENT LEVEL OF CONCERN ABOUT THE SIZE OF THE WORKING-AGE POPULATION, 2003

<i>A. By level of development</i>							
<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>			
<i>Major concern</i>	<i>Minor concern</i>	<i>Not a concern</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Major concern</i>	<i>Minor concern</i>	<i>Not a concern</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>							
85	28	6	119	71	24	5	100
<i>More developed regions</i>							
25	12	3	40	62	30	8	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>							
60	16	3	79	76	20	4	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>							
19	2	0	21	90	10	0	100
<i>B. Major area</i>							
<i>Africa</i>							
23	5	0	28	82	18	0	100
<i>Asia</i>							
24	3	0	27	89	11	0	100
<i>Europe</i>							
21	12	2	35	60	34	6	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>							
9	8	3	20	45	40	15	100
<i>Northern America</i>							
2	0	0	2	100	0	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>							
5	0	1	6	83	0	17	100

TABLE 5. GOVERNMENT VIEWS ON THE LEVEL OF FERTILITY: 1976, 1986, 1996 AND 2003

<i>A. By level of development</i>								
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>			
	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>								
1976	16	79	55	150	11	53	37	100
1986	22	75	67	164	13	46	41	100
1996	28	78	87	193	15	40	45	100
2003	39	71	84	194	20	37	43	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
1976	7	27	0	34	21	79	0	100
1986	9	25	0	34	26	74	0	100
1996	19	28	1	48	40	58	2	100
2003	28	20	0	48	58	42	0	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
1976	9	52	55	116	8	45	47	100
1986	13	50	67	130	10	38	52	100
1996	9	50	86	145	6	34	59	100
2003	11	51	84	146	8	35	58	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
1976	3	26	13	42	7	62	31	100
1986	2	20	26	48	4	42	54	100
1996	0	11	38	49	0	22	78	100
2003	0	11	38	49	0	22	78	100

TABLE 5. (CONTINUED)

<i>B. Major area</i>								
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>			
	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Africa</i>								
1976	5	25	18	48	10	52	38	100
1986	3	17	31	51	6	33	61	100
1996	1	11	41	53	2	21	77	100
2003	1	11	41	53	2	21	77	100
<i>Asia</i>								
1976	2	18	17	37	5	49	46	100
1986	7	17	14	38	18	45	37	100
1996	7	20	19	46	15	43	41	100
2003	9	21	17	47	19	45	36	100
<i>Europe</i>								
1976	7	22	0	29	24	76	0	100
1986	9	20	0	29	31	69	0	100
1996	18	24	1	43	42	56	2	100
2003	27	16	0	43	63	37	0	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
1976	2	9	16	27	7	33	59	100
1986	3	15	15	33	9	45	45	100
1996	1	14	18	33	3	42	55	100
2003	1	14	18	33	3	42	55	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
1976	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1986	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1996	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
2003	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
1976	0	3	4	7	0	43	57	100
1986	0	4	7	11	0	36	64	100
1996	1	7	8	16	6	44	50	100
2003	1	7	8	16	6	44	50	100

TABLE 6. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE LEVEL OF FERTILITY: 1976, 1986, 1996 AND 2003

<i>A. By level of development</i>										
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>					<i>(Percentage)</i>				
	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>										
1976	13	19	40	78	150	9	13	27	52	100
1986	19	16	54	75	164	12	10	33	46	100
1996	27	19	82	65	193	14	10	42	34	100
2003	33	21	83	57	194	17	11	43	29	100
<i>More developed regions</i>										
1976	7	7	0	20	34	21	21	0	59	100
1986	8	6	0	20	34	24	18	0	59	100
1996	16	4	1	27	48	33	8	2	56	100
2003	21	5	0	22	48	44	10	0	46	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>										
1976	6	12	40	58	116	5	10	34	50	100
1986	11	10	54	55	130	8	8	42	42	100
1996	11	15	81	38	145	8	10	56	26	100
2003	12	16	83	35	146	8	11	57	24	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>										
1976	1	2	6	33	42	2	5	14	79	100
1986	2	4	15	27	48	4	8	31	56	100
1996	0	3	32	14	49	0	6	65	29	100
2003	0	4	34	11	49	0	8	69	22	100

TABLE 6. (CONTINUED)

<i>B. Major area</i>										
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>					<i>(Percentage)</i>				
	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Africa</i>										
1976	2	2	12	32	48	4	4	25	67	100
1986	3	3	21	24	51	6	6	41	47	100
1996	2	3	36	12	53	4	6	68	23	100
2003	1	3	38	11	53	2	6	72	21	100
<i>Asia</i>										
1976	2	9	14	12	37	5	24	38	32	100
1986	8	6	13	11	38	21	16	34	29	100
1996	7	9	19	11	46	15	20	41	24	100
2003	10	7	20	10	47	21	15	43	21	100
<i>Europe</i>										
1976	7	7	0	15	29	24	24	0	52	100
1986	8	6	0	15	29	28	21	0	52	100
1996	16	4	1	22	43	37	9	2	51	100
2003	20	4	0	19	43	47	9	0	44	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>										
1976	2	0	10	15	27	7	0	37	56	100
1986	0	0	15	18	33	0	0	45	55	100
1996	1	0	18	14	33	3	0	55	42	100
2003	1	3	17	12	33	3	9	52	36	100
<i>Northern America</i>										
1976	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
1986	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
1996	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
2003	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
<i>Oceania</i>										
1976	0	1	4	2	7	0	14	57	29	100
1986	0	1	5	5	11	0	9	45	45	100
1996	1	3	8	4	16	6	19	50	25	100
2003	1	4	8	3	16	6	25	50	19	100

TABLE 7. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON PROVIDING ACCESS TO CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS: 1976, 1986, 1996 AND 2003

<i>A. By level of development</i>										
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>					<i>(Percentage)</i>				
	<i>Limits</i>	<i>No support</i>	<i>Indirect support</i>	<i>Direct support</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Limits</i>	<i>No support</i>	<i>Indirect support</i>	<i>Direct support</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>										
1976	10	28	17	95	150	7	19	11	63	100
1986	7	18	22	117	164	4	11	13	71	100
1996	2	26	18	143	189	1	14	10	76	100
2003	1	13	33	147	194	1	7	17	76	100
<i>More developed regions</i>										
1976	3	4	6	21	34	9	12	18	62	100
1986	3	4	8	19	34	9	12	24	56	100
1996	1	12	7	28	48	2	25	15	58	100
2003	1	6	18	23	48	2	12	38	48	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>										
1976	7	24	11	74	116	6	21	9	64	100
1986	4	14	14	98	130	3	11	11	75	100
1996	1	14	11	115	141	1	10	8	82	100
2003	0	7	15	124	146	0	5	10	85	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>										
1976	4	14	6	18	42	10	33	14	43	100
1986	2	4	7	35	48	4	8	15	73	100
1996	0	3	3	42	48	0	6	6	88	100
2003	0	1	5	43	49	0	2	10	88	100

TABLE 7. (CONTINUED)

<i>B. By major area</i>										
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>					<i>(Percentage)</i>				
	<i>Limits</i>	<i>No support</i>	<i>Indirect support</i>	<i>Direct support</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Limits</i>	<i>No support</i>	<i>Indirect support</i>	<i>Direct support</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Africa</i>										
1976	3	14	7	24	48	6	29	15	50	100
1986	0	7	6	38	51	0	14	12	75	100
1996	0	4	5	43	52	0	8	10	83	100
2003	0	3	5	45	59	0	6	9	85	100
<i>Asia</i>										
1976	3	7	2	25	37	8	19	5	68	100
1986	4	5	4	25	38	11	13	11	66	100
1996	1	9	3	32	45	2	20	7	71	100
2003	0	4	8	35	47	0	9	17	74	100
<i>Europe</i>										
1976	3	4	5	17	29	10	14	17	59	100
1986	3	4	6	16	29	10	14	21	55	100
1996	1	12	6	24	43	2	28	14	56	100
2003	1	6	14	22	43	2	14	33	51	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>										
1976	1	3	2	21	27	4	11	7	78	100
1986	0	2	4	27	33	0	6	12	82	100
1996	0	1	3	29	33	0	3	9	88	100
2003	0	0	1	32	33	0	0	3	97	100
<i>Northern America</i>										
1976	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
1986	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
1996	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
2003	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	50	50	100
<i>Oceania</i>										
1976	0	0	1	6	7	0	0	14	86	100
1986	0	0	2	9	11	0	0	18	82	100
1996	0	0	1	13	14	0	0	7	93	100
2003	0	0	4	12	16	0	0	25	75	100

TABLE 8. GOVERNMENT LEVEL OF CONCERN ABOUT ADOLESCENT FERTILITY, 1996 AND 2003

<i>A. By level of development</i>								
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>			
	<i>Major concern</i>	<i>Minor concern</i>	<i>Not a concern</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Major concern</i>	<i>Minor concern</i>	<i>Not a concern</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>								
1996	59	39	30	128	46	30	23	100
2003	89	55	20	164	54	34	12	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
1996	9	12	12	33	27	36	36	100
2003	14	20	8	42	33	48	19	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
1996	50	27	18	95	53	28	19	100
2003	75	35	12	122	61	29	10	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
1996	16	9	8	33	48	27	24	100
2003	26	10	5	41	63	24	12	100
<i>B. Major area</i>								
<i>Africa</i>								
1996	24	8	9	41	59	20	22	100
2003	30	10	5	45	67	22	11	100
<i>Asia</i>								
1996	7	12	8	27	26	44	30	100
2003	14	16	6	36	39	44	17	100
<i>Europe</i>								
1996	7	9	12	28	25	32	43	100
2003	11	18	8	37	30	49	22	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
1996	18	6	1	25	72	24	4	100
2003	24	5	1	30	80	17	3	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
1996	1	1	0	2	50	50	0	100
2003	2	0	0	2	100	0	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
1996	2	3	0	5	40	60	0	100
2003	8	6	0	14	57	43	0	100

TABLE 9. GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES ADDRESSING ADOLESCENT FERTILITY, 1996 AND 2003

<i>A. Level of development</i>						
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>			<i>(Percentage)</i>		
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>						
1996	76	51	127	60	40	100
2003	134	33	167	80	20	100
<i>More developed regions</i>						
1996	16	15	31	52	48	100
2003	30	14	44	68	32	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>						
1996	60	36	96	62	38	100
2003	104	19	123	85	15	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>						
1996	18	12	30	60	40	100
2003	33	6	39	85	15	100
<i>B. Major area</i>						
<i>Africa</i>						
1996	24	14	38	63	37	100
2003	37	7	44	84	16	100
<i>Asia</i>						
1996	16	13	29	55	45	100
2003	31	8	39	79	21	100
<i>Europe</i>						
1996	13	15	28	46	54	100
2003	25	14	39	64	36	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>						
1996	18	6	24	75	25	100
2003	29	2	31	94	6	100
<i>Northern America</i>						
1996	2	0	2	100	0	100
2003	2	0	2	100	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>						
1996	3	3	6	50	50	100
2003	10	2	12	83	17	100

TABLE 10. GOVERNMENT VIEWS ON THE ACCEPTABILITY OF THE MORTALITY LEVEL:
1976, 1986, 1996 AND 2003

<i>A. By level of development</i>						
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>			<i>(Percentage)</i>		
	<i>Acceptable</i>	<i>Unacceptable</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Acceptable</i>	<i>Unacceptable</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>						
1976	55	95	150	37	63	100
1986	60	104	164	37	63	100
1996	77	116	193	40	60	100
2003	84	110	194	43	57	100
<i>More developed regions</i>						
1976	27	7	34	79	21	100
1986	27	7	34	79	21	100
1996	30	18	48	62	38	100
2003	33	15	48	69	31	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>						
1976	28	88	116	24	76	100
1986	33	97	130	25	75	100
1996	47	98	145	32	68	100
2003	51	95	146	35	65	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>						
1976	2	40	42	5	95	100
1986	3	45	48	6	94	100
1996	1	48	49	2	98	100
2003	2	47	49	4	96	100

TABLE 10. (CONTINUED)

<i>B. Major area</i>						
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>			<i>(Percentage)</i>		
	<i>Acceptable</i>	<i>Unacceptable</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Acceptable</i>	<i>Unacceptable</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Africa</i>						
1976	2	46	48	4	96	100
1986	4	47	51	8	92	100
1996	7	46	53	13	87	100
2003	5	48	53	9	91	100
<i>Asia</i>						
1976	13	24	37	35	65	100
1986	15	23	38	39	61	100
1996	19	27	46	41	59	100
2003	24	23	47	51	49	100
<i>Europe</i>						
1976	22	7	29	76	24	100
1986	22	7	29	76	24	100
1996	28	15	43	65	35	100
2003	29	14	43	67	33	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>						
1976	11	16	27	41	59	100
1986	13	20	33	39	61	100
1996	17	16	33	52	48	100
2003	18	15	33	55	45	100
<i>Northern America</i>						
1976	2	0	2	100	0	100
1986	2	0	2	100	0	100
1996	1	1	2	50	50	100
2003	1	1	2	50	50	100
<i>Oceania</i>						
1976	5	2	7	71	29	100
1986	4	7	11	36	64	100
1996	5	11	16	31	69	100
2003	7	9	16	44	56	100

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT LEVEL OF CONCERN ABOUT HIV/AIDS, 1996 AND 2003

<i>A. By level of development</i>								
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>			
	<i>Major concern</i>	<i>Minor concern</i>	<i>Not a concern</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Major concern</i>	<i>Minor concern</i>	<i>Not a concern</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>								
1996	89	34	2	125	71	27	2	100
2003	152	36	1	189	80	19	1	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
1996	21	12	0	33	64	36	0	100
2003	34	12	0	46	74	26	0	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
1996	68	22	2	92	74	24	2	100
2003	118	24	1	143	83	17	1	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
1996	26	8	0	34	76	24	0	100
2003	41	5	0	46	89	11	0	100
<i>B. By major area</i>								
<i>Africa</i>								
1996	34	7	0	41	83	17	0	100
2003	44	5	1	50	88	10	2	100
<i>Asia</i>								
1996	17	7	2	26	65	27	8	100
2003	34	13	0	47	72	28	0	100
<i>Europe</i>								
1996	17	11	0	28	61	39	0	100
2003	29	12	0	41	71	29	0	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
1996	16	8	0	24	67	33	0	100
2003	30	3	0	33	91	9	0	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
1996	2	0	0	2	100	0	0	100
2003	2	0	0	2	100	0	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
1996	3	1	0	4	75	25	0	100
2003	13	3	0	16	81	19	0	100

TABLE 12. GOVERNMENT VIEWS ON THE ACCEPTABILITY OF THE LEVEL OF UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY, 1996 AND 2003

<i>A. By level of development</i>						
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>			<i>(Percentage)</i>		
	<i>Acceptable</i>	<i>Unacceptable</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Acceptable</i>	<i>Unacceptable</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>						
1996	26	87	113	23	77	100
2003	55	134	189	29	71	100
<i>More developed regions</i>						
1996	13	15	28	46	54	100
2003	32	15	47	68	32	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>						
1996	13	72	85	15	85	100
2003	23	119	142	16	84	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>						
1996	0	34	34	0	100	100
2003	0	48	48	0	100	100
<i>B. Major area</i>						
<i>Africa</i>						
1996	2	39	41	5	95	100
2003	1	52	53	2	98	100
<i>Asia</i>						
1996	8	17	25	32	68	100
2003	14	32	46	30	70	100
<i>Europe</i>						
1996	13	11	24	54	46	100
2003	30	12	42	71	29	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>						
1996	3	16	19	16	84	100
2003	5	27	32	16	84	100
<i>Northern America</i>						
1996	0	1	1	0	100	100
2003	1	1	2	50	50	100
<i>Oceania</i>						
1996	0	3	3	0	100	100
2003	4	10	14	29	71	100

TABLE 13. GOVERNMENT VIEWS ON THE ACCEPTABILITY OF THE LEVEL OF MATERNAL MORTALITY, 2003

<i>A. By level of development</i>					
<i>(Number of countries)</i>			<i>(Percentage)</i>		
<i>Acceptable</i>	<i>Unacceptable</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Acceptable</i>	<i>Unacceptable</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>					
60	127	187	32	68	100
<i>More developed regions</i>					
35	12	47	74	26	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>					
25	115	140	18	82	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>					
1	46	47	2	98	100
<i>B. Major area</i>					
<i>Africa</i>					
1	51	52	2	98	100
<i>Asia</i>					
11	35	46	24	76	100
<i>Europe</i>					
32	10	42	76	24	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>					
8	23	31	26	74	100
<i>Northern America</i>					
1	1	2	50	50	100
<i>Oceania</i>					
7	7	14	50	50	100

TABLE 14. GOVERNMENT VIEWS ON THE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION:
1976, 1986, 1996 AND 2003

<i>A. By level of development</i>								
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>			
	<i>Major change desired</i>	<i>Minor change desired</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Major change desired</i>	<i>Minor change desired</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>								
1976	78	55	17	150	52	37	11	100
1986	75	71	18	164	46	43	11	100
1996	80	57	55	192	42	30	29	100
2003	87	60	47	194	45	31	24	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
1976	4	19	11	34	12	56	32	100
1986	3	18	13	34	9	53	38	100
1996	11	15	22	48	23	31	46	100
2003	11	20	17	48	23	42	35	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
1976	74	36	6	116	64	31	5	100
1986	72	53	5	130	55	41	4	100
1996	69	42	33	144	48	29	23	100
2003	76	40	30	146	52	27	21	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
1976	27	15	0	42	64	36	0	100
1986	26	22	0	48	54	46	0	100
1996	30	12	6	48	62	25	12	100
2003	35	9	5	49	71	18	10	100

TABLE 14. (CONTINUED)

<i>B. Major area</i>								
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>			
	<i>Major change desired</i>	<i>Minor change desired</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Major change desired</i>	<i>Minor change desired</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Africa</i>								
1976	36	12	0	48	75	25	0	100
1986	34	17	0	51	67	33	0	100
1996	33	13	6	52	63	25	12	100
2003	41	7	5	53	77	13	9	100
<i>Asia</i>								
1976	14	19	4	37	38	51	11	100
1986	11	24	3	38	29	63	8	100
1996	17	18	11	46	37	39	24	100
2003	19	16	12	47	40	34	26	100
<i>Europe</i>								
1976	2	17	10	29	7	59	34	100
1986	2	15	12	29	7	52	41	100
1996	10	13	20	43	23	30	47	100
2003	10	18	15	43	23	42	35	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
1976	22	4	1	27	81	15	4	100
1986	24	8	1	33	73	24	3	100
1996	16	7	10	33	48	21	30	100
2003	10	14	9	33	30	42	27	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
1976	0	1	1	2	0	50	50	100
1986	0	1	1	2	0	50	50	100
1996	0	0	2	2	0	0	100	100
2003	0	1	1	2	0	50	50	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
1976	4	2	1	7	57	29	14	100
1986	4	6	1	11	36	55	9	100
1996	4	6	6	16	25	38	38	100
2003	7	4	5	16	44	25	31	100

TABLE 15. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON INTERNAL MIGRATION INTO METROPOLITAN AREAS:
1976, 1986, 1996 AND 2003

<i>A. By level of development</i>										
Year	<i>(Number of countries)</i>					<i>(Percentage)</i>				
	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>										
1976	4	0	39	40	83	5	0	47	48	100
1986	2	1	50	41	94	2	1	53	44	100
1996	3	5	55	60	123	2	4	45	49	100
2003	5	4	65	52	126	4	3	52	41	100
<i>More developed regions</i>										
1976	2	0	11	7	20	10	0	55	35	100
1986	1	1	8	9	19	5	5	42	47	100
1996	3	3	8	17	31	10	10	26	55	100
2003	2	3	5	30	40	5	8	12	75	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>										
1976	2	0	28	33	63	3	0	44	52	100
1986	1	0	42	32	75	1	0	56	43	100
1996	0	2	47	43	92	0	2	51	47	100
2003	3	1	60	22	86	3	1	70	26	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>										
1976	0	0	11	15	26	0	0	42	58	100
1986	0	0	7	19	26	0	0	27	73	100
1996	0	0	17	17	34	0	0	50	50	100
2003	0	0	18	6	24	0	0	75	25	100

TABLE 15. (CONTINUED)

<i>B. Major area</i>										
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>					<i>(Percentage)</i>				
	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Africa</i>										
1976	0	0	18	19	37	0	0	49	51	100
1986	0	0	16	17	33	0	0	48	52	100
1996	0	1	22	18	41	0	2	54	44	100
2003	0	0	26	6	32	0	0	81	19	100
<i>Asia</i>										
1976	1	0	4	0	5	20	0	80	0	100
1986	1	0	12	6	19	5	0	63	32	100
1996	0	0	18	9	27	0	0	67	33	100
2003	2	1	21	9	33	6	3	64	27	100
<i>Europe</i>										
1976	2	0	11	6	19	11	0	58	32	100
1986	1	1	8	6	16	6	6	50	38	100
1996	3	3	7	13	26	12	12	27	50	100
2003	2	3	5	25	35	6	9	14	71	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>										
1976	1	0	6	13	20	5	0	30	65	100
1986	0	0	13	6	19	0	0	68	32	100
1996	0	0	8	15	23	0	0	35	65	100
2003	0	0	12	8	20	0	0	60	40	100
<i>Northern America</i>										
1976	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	100	100
1986	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
1996	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
2003	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
<i>Oceania</i>										
1976	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	100	100
1986	0	0	1	4	5	0	0	20	80	100
1996	0	1	0	3	4	0	25	0	75	100
2003	1	0	1	2	4	25	0	25	50	100

TABLE 16. GOVERNMENT VIEWS ON THE LEVEL OF IMMIGRATION: 1976, 1986, 1996 AND 2003

<i>A. By level of development</i>								
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>			
	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>								
1976	11	129	10	150	7	86	7	100
1986	6	125	33	164	4	76	20	100
1996	4	148	41	193	2	77	21	100
2003	9	145	40	194	5	75	21	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
1976	1	27	6	34	3	79	18	100
1986	0	26	8	34	0	76	24	100
1996	1	31	16	48	2	65	33	100
2003	5	32	11	48	10	67	23	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
1976	10	102	4	116	9	88	3	100
1986	6	99	25	130	5	76	19	100
1996	3	117	25	145	2	81	17	100
2003	4	113	29	146	3	77	20	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
1976	2	39	1	42	5	93	2	100
1986	1	40	7	48	2	83	15	100
1996	0	41	8	49	0	84	16	100
2003	0	44	5	49	0	90	10	100

TABLE 16. (CONTINUED)

<i>B. Major area</i>								
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>			
	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Africa</i>								
1976	5	41	2	48	10	85	4	100
1986	1	39	11	51	2	76	22	100
1996	0	46	7	53	0	87	13	100
2003	1	45	7	53	2	85	13	100
<i>Asia</i>								
1976	4	32	1	37	11	86	3	100
1986	1	30	7	38	3	79	18	100
1996	1	35	10	46	2	76	22	100
2003	1	31	15	46	2	66	32	100
<i>Europe</i>								
1976	0	24	5	29	0	83	17	100
1986	0	22	7	29	0	76	24	100
1996	0	27	16	43	0	63	37	100
2003	4	29	10	43	9	67	23	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
1976	1	25	1	27	4	93	4	100
1986	4	23	6	33	12	70	18	100
1996	2	26	5	33	6	79	15	100
2003	1	28	4	33	3	85	12	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
1976	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1986	0	1	1	2	0	50	50	100
1996	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
2003	1	1	0	2	50	50	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
1976	1	5	1	7	14	71	14	100
1986	0	10	1	11	0	91	9	100
1996	1	12	3	16	6	75	19	100
2003	1	11	4	16	6	69	25	100

TABLE 17. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON IMMIGRATION: 1976, 1986, 1996 AND 2003

<i>A. By level of development</i>								
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>			
	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain/No intervention</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain/No intervention</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>								
1976	11	129	10	150	7	86	7	100
1986	6	125	33	164	4	76	20	100
1996	8	107	78	193	4	55	40	100
2003	10	119	65	194	5	62	34	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
1976	1	27	6	34	3	79	18	100
1986	0	21	13	34	0	62	38	100
1996	1	18	29	48	2	37	60	100
2003	4	28	16	48	8	58	33	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
1976	10	102	4	116	9	88	3	100
1986	6	104	20	130	5	80	15	100
1996	7	89	49	145	5	61	34	100
2003	6	91	49	146	4	63	34	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
1976	2	39	1	42	5	93	2	100
1986	1	43	4	48	2	90	8	100
1996	1	35	13	49	2	72	27	100
2003	1	37	11	49	2	75	22	100

TABLE 17. (CONTINUED)

<i>B. By major area</i>								
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>			
	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain/No intervention</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain/No intervention</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Africa</i>								
1976	5	41	2	48	10	85	4	100
1986	1	41	9	51	2	80	18	100
1996	2	35	16	53	4	66	30	100
2003	2	38	13	53	4	72	25	100
<i>Asia</i>								
1976	4	32	1	37	11	86	3	100
1986	1	30	7	38	3	79	18	100
1996	2	23	21	46	4	50	46	100
2003	2	22	23	46	4	47	49	100
<i>Europe</i>								
1976	0	24	5	29	0	83	17	100
1986	0	16	13	29	0	55	45	100
1996	0	15	28	43	0	35	65	100
2003	3	24	16	43	7	56	37	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
1976	1	25	1	27	4	93	4	100
1986	4	25	4	33	12	76	12	100
1996	3	20	10	33	9	60	30	100
2003	1	23	9	33	3	70	27	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
1976	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1986	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1996	0	1	1	2	0	50	50	100
2003	1	1	0	2	50	50	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
1976	1	5	1	7	14	71	14	100
1986	0	11	0	11	0	100	0	100
1996	1	13	2	16	6	81	12	100
2003	1	11	4	16	6	69	25	100

TABLE 18. GOVERNMENT VIEWS ON THE LEVEL OF EMIGRATION: 1976, 1986, 1996 AND 2003

<i>A. By level of development</i>								
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>			
	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>								
1976	6	125	19	150	4	83	13	100
1986	9	124	31	164	5	76	19	100
1996	5	133	55	193	3	69	28	100
2003	7	142	45	194	4	73	23	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
1976	1	28	5	34	3	82	15	100
1986	2	29	3	34	6	85	9	100
1996	1	35	12	48	2	73	25	100
2003	0	36	12	48	0	75	25	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
1976	5	97	14	116	4	84	12	100
1986	7	95	28	130	5	73	22	100
1996	4	98	43	145	3	68	30	100
2003	7	106	33	146	5	73	23	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
1976	0	39	3	42	0	93	7	100
1986	1	39	8	48	2	81	17	100
1996	1	37	11	49	2	76	22	100
2003	2	40	7	49	4	82	14	100

TABLE 18. (CONTINUED)

<i>B. Major area</i>								
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>			
	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Africa</i>								
1976	1	44	3	48	2	92	6	100
1986	3	41	7	51	6	80	14	100
1996	2	40	11	53	4	75	21	100
2003	2	44	7	53	4	83	13	100
<i>Asia</i>								
1976	4	31	2	37	11	84	5	100
1986	3	28	7	38	8	74	18	100
1996	2	31	13	46	4	67	28	100
2003	5	31	11	47	11	66	23	100
<i>Europe</i>								
1976	1	23	5	29	3	79	17	100
1986	1	26	2	29	3	90	7	100
1996	1	31	11	43	2	72	26	100
2003	0	32	11	43	0	74	26	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
1976	0	18	9	27	0	67	33	100
1986	2	17	14	33	6	52	42	100
1996	0	18	15	33	0	55	45	100
2003	0	23	10	33	0	70	30	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
1976	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1986	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1996	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
2003	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
1976	0	7	0	7	0	100	0	100
1986	0	10	1	11	0	91	9	100
1996	0	11	5	16	0	69	31	100
2003	0	10	6	16	0	62	38	100

TABLE 19. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON EMIGRATION: 1976, 1986, 1996 AND 2003

<i>A. By level of development</i>								
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>			
	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain/ No intervention</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain/ No intervention</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>								
1976	6	125	19	150	4	83	13	100
1986	8	120	36	164	5	73	22	100
1996	6	142	45	193	3	74	23	100
2003	11	137	46	194	6	71	24	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
1976	1	28	5	34	3	82	15	100
1986	2	28	4	34	6	82	12	100
1996	1	35	12	48	2	73	25	100
2003	1	35	12	48	2	72	25	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
1976	5	97	14	116	4	84	12	100
1986	6	92	32	130	5	71	25	100
1996	5	107	33	145	3	74	23	100
2003	10	102	34	146	7	70	23	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
1976	0	39	3	42	0	93	7	100
1986	0	39	9	48	0	81	19	100
1996	1	39	9	49	2	79	18	100
2003	2	38	9	49	4	77	18	100

TABLE 19. (CONTINUED)

<i>B. By major area</i>								
YEAR	<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>			
	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain/ No intervention</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain/ No intervention</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Africa</i>								
1976	1	44	3	48	2	92	6	100
1986	2	41	8	51	4	80	16	100
1996	2	42	9	53	4	79	17	100
2003	1	43	9	53	2	81	17	100
<i>Asia</i>								
1976	4	31	2	37	11	84	5	100
1986	5	25	8	38	13	66	21	100
1996	3	32	11	46	7	70	24	100
2003	8	24	15	47	17	51	32	100
<i>Europe</i>								
1976	1	23	5	29	3	79	17	100
1986	1	24	4	29	3	83	14	100
1996	1	30	12	43	2	70	28	100
2003	1	30	12	43	2	70	28	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
1976	0	18	9	27	0	67	33	100
1986	0	18	15	33	0	55	45	100
1996	0	23	10	33	0	70	30	100
2003	1	25	7	33	3	76	21	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
1976	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1986	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1996	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
2003	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
1976	0	7	0	7	0	100	0	100
1986	0	10	1	11	0	91	9	100
1996	0	13	3	16	0	82	19	100
2003	0	13	3	16	0	82	19	100