



# POPULATION *Newsletter*

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## **WORLD POPULATION PROSPECTS: THE 2002 REVISION**

*World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision* (forthcoming) is the eighteenth in the series of official population estimates and projections prepared by the Population Division of the United Nations. The estimates and projections are used throughout the United Nations system as the basis for activities requiring population information.

The *2002 Revision* breaks new ground in terms of the assumptions made concerning future human fertility and the impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. For the first time, the Population Division projects that future fertility levels in the majority of developing countries are likely to fall below 2.1 children per woman, the level needed to ensure the long-term replacement of the population, at some point in the twenty-first century. By 2050, the medium variant of the *2002 Revision* projects that 3 out of every 4 countries in the less developed regions will be experiencing below-replacement fertility.

In 2002 a meeting of experts discussed guidelines on how to project the future fertility of intermediate-fertility countries, that is, those that had already experienced significant fertility decline but had not yet reached levels of fertility below replacement.<sup>1</sup> The projections of fertility in the *2002 Revision* reflect the conclusions reached at that meeting.

A second important change in the *2002 Revision* is that it anticipates a more serious and prolonged impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the most affected countries than previous revisions did. The impact of the disease is explicitly modelled for 53 countries, up from the 45 considered in the *2000 Revision*. The dynamics of the epidemic, as estimated by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), are assumed to remain unchanged until 2010. The resulting HIV prevalence levels remain relatively high until 2010 and then decline, but are still substantial by mid-century.

<sup>1</sup>United Nations, "Completing the fertility transition" (2002) (ESA/P/WP.1/Rev.1).

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*The population projections for 2050 in the 2002 Revision are lower than the projections for that date in the 2000 Revision: 8.9 billion instead of 9.3 billion.*

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As a consequence of those changes, the population projections for 2050 in the *2002 Revision* are lower than the projections for that date in the *2000 Revision*: 8.9 billion instead of 9.3 billion, according to the medium variant. About half of the 0.4 billion difference in the population projections results from an increase in the number of projected deaths, the majority stemming from higher projected levels of HIV prevalence. The other half of the difference reflects a reduction in the projected number of births, primarily as a result of lower expected future fertility levels.

The main findings of the *2002 Revision* are summarized below.

1. Despite the lower fertility levels projected and the increased mortality risks to which some populations will be subject, the population of the world is expected to increase by 2.6 billion during the next 47 years, from 6.3 billion today to 8.9 billion in 2050. However, the realization of these projections is contingent upon ensuring that couples have access to family planning and that efforts to arrest the current spread of the HIV/AIDS epidemic are successful in reducing its growth momentum. The potential for considerable population increase remains high. According to the results of the *2002 Revision*, if fertility were to remain constant in all countries at current levels, the total population of the globe could more than double by 2050, reaching 12.8 billion. If women were to have, on average, about half a child more than assumed in the medium variant, world population might rise to 10.6 billion in 2050, as projected in the high variant. The low variant, according to which women have, on average, half a child less than in the medium variant, would result in a 2050 population of 7.4 billion (figure I).

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*The world population is currently growing ... a net addition of 77 million people per year.*

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2. The world population is currently growing at a rate of 1.2 per cent annually, implying a net addition of 77 million people per year. Six countries account for half of that annual increment: India for 21 per cent; China for 12 per cent; Pakistan for 5 per cent; and Bangladesh, Nigeria and the United States of America for 4 per cent each.

3. The increasing diversity of population dynamics among the countries and regions of the world is evident in the results of the *2002 Revision*. Whereas today the population of the more developed regions of the world is rising at an annual rate of 0.25 per cent, that of the less developed regions is increasing nearly 6 times as fast, at 1.46 per cent, and the subset of the 49 least developed countries is experiencing even more rapid population growth (2.4 per cent per year).

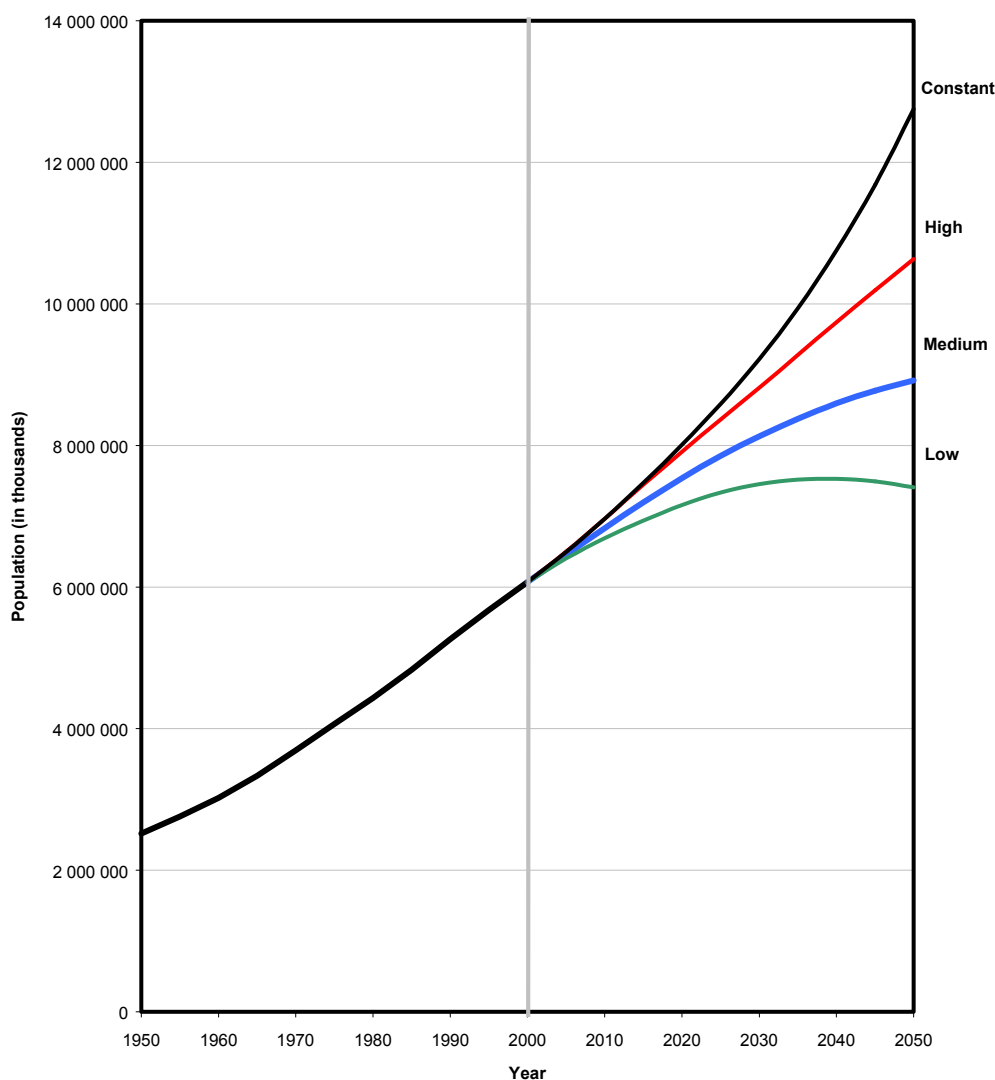
4. As a result of these trends, the population of the more developed regions, currently at 1.2 billion, is expected to change little during the next 50 years. Within those regions, the populations of 30 countries are projected to be smaller by mid-century than today (14 per cent smaller in Japan; 22 per cent smaller in Italy; and between 30 and 50 per cent smaller in the cases of Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, the Russian Federation and Ukraine).

5. The population of the less developed regions is projected to rise steadily from 4.9 billion in 2000 to 7.7 billion in 2050 (medium variant). Particularly rapid growth is expected among the least developed countries, whose population is projected to rise from 668 million to 1.7 billion despite the fact that their fertility is projected to decline markedly in the future (from 5.1 children per woman today to 2.5 children per woman in 2045-2050). With sustained annual growth rates higher than 2.5 per cent between 2000 and 2050, the populations of Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Somalia, Uganda and Yemen are projected to quadruple, increasing from 85 million to 369 million in total.

6. Large population increments are expected among the most populous countries even if their fertility levels are projected to be low. Thus, during the period 2000 to 2050, eight countries (India, Pakistan, Nigeria, the United States, China, Bangladesh, Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in order of population increment) are expected to account for half of the world's projected population increase.

7. The past 50 years witnessed a remarkable reduction of fertility levels in the less developed regions, with total fertility falling from 6 to 3 children per woman. Over the next 50 years, fertility in the less developed regions is expected to reach replacement level during the period 2030 to 2035 and fall below it thereafter. However, average fertility in the less developed regions as a whole is still expected to be slightly above 2 children per woman during the period 2045 to 2050, mainly

**Figure I. Estimated and projected population of the world by projection variant, 1950-2050**



Source: United Nations, "World population prospects: the 2002 revision: highlights" (ESA/P/WP.180).

because the 49 least developed countries are expected to have a total fertility of 2.5 children per woman in the period 2045 to 2050, well above replacement level.

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*During the period 2000-2010, the number of excess deaths resulting from AIDS among the 53 most affected countries is estimated to reach 46 million.*

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8. The 2002 Revision indicates a worsening of the impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. During the period 2000-2010, the number of excess deaths resulting from AIDS among the 53 most affected countries is estimated to reach 46 million, and that

figure is projected to ascend to 278 million by 2050. For the seven most affected countries in Southern Africa, where current HIV prevalence is above 20 per cent, the population is projected to increase only slightly, from 74 million in 2000 to 78 million in 2050, and outright reductions in population are projected for Botswana, Lesotho, South Africa and Swaziland.

9. The deeper reductions of fertility projected in the 2002 Revision result in a faster ageing of the population of developing countries than in previous revisions. Globally, the number of older persons (60 years or over) will nearly triple, increasing from 606 million in 2000 to nearly 1.9 billion by 2050. An even more marked increase is expected in the number

number of the oldest-old (80 years or over) at the global level: from 69 million in 2000 to 377 million in 2050. In the less developed regions, the rise will be from 32 million to 265 million, again implying that, of the oldest old, most will live in less developed countries by 2050.

10. In the more developed regions, the population aged 60 or over currently constitutes 19 per cent of the population; by 2050 it will account for 32 per cent of the population. The elderly population in the more developed regions has already surpassed the child population (persons aged 0-14) and by 2050 there will be 2 elderly persons for every child. In the less developed regions, the proportion of the population aged 60 or over will rise from 8 per cent in 2000 to close to 20 per cent in 2050.

11. Over the next 50 years, the world's median age will rise by nearly 10 years to reach 37 in 2050. Among the developed countries, 16 are expected to have a median age of 50 or more, with Japan, Latvia and Slovenia (each with a median age of about 53), and the Czech Republic, Estonia, Italy and Spain

(each with a median age of about 52) leading the list. At the other end of the spectrum, Angola, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Somalia, Uganda and Yemen are still expected to have young populations, with median ages lower than 23 in 2050.

12. The more developed regions are expected to remain net receivers of international migrants, with an average gain of about 2 million migrants per year over the next 50 years. Averaged over the period 2000 to 2050, the main net gainers of international migrants are projected to be the United States (1.1 million annual net migrants), Germany (211,000), Canada (173,000), the United Kingdom (136,000) and Australia (83,000), whereas the major net senders are projected to be China (-303,000 annual net number of migrants), Mexico (-267,000), India (-222,000), the Philippines (-184,000) and Indonesia (-180,000).

Highlights and data from *World Population Prospects: the 2002 Revision* are available on the web site of the Population Division at <http://www.unpopulation.org>.

### ***PARTNERSHIP AND REPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIOUR IN LOW-FERTILITY COUNTRIES***

The report on partnership and reproductive behaviour in low-fertility countries stems from the Population Division's continued interest in fostering the understanding of new and emerging population issues in partnership and reproductive behaviour. In the more developed regions, marital (or, in a broader sense, partnership) behaviour diversified during recent decades and became one of the major determinants of fertility levels and trends. The other important issue is reproductive behaviour among populations with below-replacement fertility. The report focuses on the interaction of marital and reproductive behaviours resulting in below-replacement fertility.

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*During the last decades of the twentieth century ... new forms of partnership proliferated in many countries.*

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The demographic transition from high to replacement fertility has essentially been associated with the implementation of reproductive choices within marital unions. Post-transitional developments have been driven mostly by transformations of partnership behaviour. During the last decades of

the twentieth century, the family as a social institution changed, obligation and commitment with regard to formal marriage eroded and new forms of partnership proliferated in many countries. The range of options for individuals expanded. Those options consisted of a permanent or much more prolonged state of celibacy, and of partnerships that did not assume formal contractual status and may or may not have involved childbearing. The diversification of partnership options relaxed obligations to previously strict social norms when choosing the path of union formation. Marriage and parenthood were starting to exist independently of each other and the sequences of events in individual lives were no longer standardized. However, in the recent past those transformations have been confined mostly to Northern and Western Europe and Northern America, while formal marriage has remained the nearly exclusive form of conjugal unions in most countries of Eastern and Southern Europe and Eastern Asia.

The age at and the prevalence of marriage are the other dimensions of partnership. The respective levels and trends vary across regions. Since the Second World War the age at marriage, which for a long time had been relatively high in the West, with

the notable exception of the United States of America, increased further by 2 to 3 years despite its transitory fall during the baby boom. In some countries the age at first marriage for females approached 30 years—close to the end of the prime reproductive lifespan. In Eastern European countries the age at first marriage started to increase in the 90s, but it still does not exceed 25 years.

High proportions of never-married women past age 30 or 35, which are typical for most Western countries, are indicative of the substantial loss of opportunities for childbearing within formal marital unions. Rapidly growing celibacy among younger women will most probably increase further the proportion of women who never marry during their reproductive lifespan. Although in Eastern Europe formal marriage remains highly popular among women of prime reproductive age, its prevalence has begun to decline. The parallel and abrupt fall of the total marriage rate, which occurred in the 1990s in most developed countries and attained 0.6-0.7 first marriages per woman, suggests that formal marriage is receding everywhere.

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*In Northern and Western Europe and the United States of America, the spread of cohabitation compensates for the delay of formal marriage.*

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In Northern and Western Europe and the United States of America, the spread of cohabitation compensates for the delay of formal marriage and the decrease of nuptiality during the reproductive lifespan: the proportion of women who, by age 25, have entered either a formal or informal union remains stable at 70 to 80 per cent. In Southern Europe cohabitation does not compensate for delayed formal marriage; as a result, only 65 to 75 per cent of women enter a first relationship by age 25. Eastern Asia is similar to Southern Europe.

By historical standards and in comparison with most developing countries, fertility levels in all developed countries are low but diverse. The total fertility rate ranges from 1.2 children per woman in Eastern Europe, Eastern Asia and Southern Europe to 2.0 in the United States. However, period rates often understate the true fertility levels because of the massive postponement of births. The international variation of fertility levels is less apparent from the cohort perspective because cohort indicators are not affected by postponement effects. Yet, the average completed family size of women born in the mid-1960s varies from less than 1.6

children in Southern Europe to replacement level in the United States and France. Low fertility is coupled with and partly determined by the high age at first birth in most Western countries (27-29 years).

Developed countries differ by parity structure of recent fertility declines. In Northern and Western Europe (except France), rising childlessness was the major component of fertility decline during the last three decades of the twentieth century. In other developed regions, the shrinking of third and higher-order births was a decisive factor in fertility decline. The decrease in third and subsequent births determined four-fifths of the fertility decline from replacement to current levels in the Republic of Korea and Singapore. Higher-order births contributed less than 15 per cent to a similar fertility decline in Japan and the Russian Federation, where an increasing tendency to have one rather than two children played a major role. In terms of regions, the proportion of childless women by age 40 is highest in the United States (20 per cent) and lowest in Eastern Asia (5 per cent); the countries in transition have levels on the order of 10 per cent, while in Europe childlessness varies from 2 per cent in Iceland to 30 per cent in Germany and is rapidly rising in Southern Europe. The prevalence of childlessness is not likely to decrease anywhere; in Eastern Asia, particularly low first-order fertility rates (around 0.7 children per woman, adjusted for tempo distortions) imply significant increases of the proportion of childless women.

Several components of each partnership pattern are independent of each other. Similarly, reproductive patterns often consist of independent elements. However, the overall patterns of partnership and reproduction are closely interrelated. For example, age at marriage is positively related to age at first birth, although the former does not completely define the latter because extramarital fertility is widespread and on the rise. Prevalence of childlessness is positively related to the proportion of women never married, but this relationship is attenuated where childbearing within cohabitation is prevalent. The number of first-order births is typically higher when cohabitation is widespread. In the United States, low age at first marriage, a high proportion of never-married women and a high prevalence of cohabitation produce a low age at first birth, numerous extramarital births and a high prevalence of childlessness. In Eastern Europe, low age at marriage and a relatively low proportion of never-married women produce a low prevalence of childlessness. In Eastern Asia and Southern Europe,

late marriage, a high propensity to marry and a low prevalence of cohabitation result in a high prevalence of childlessness and low extramarital fertility.

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*All characteristics of the pattern of reproductive behaviour in Southern Europe and Eastern Asia (also applicable to Austria and Germany) are conducive to particularly low fertility.*

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Fertility levels and trends result from varying combinations of numerous demographic parameters, which do not necessarily evolve in parallel. As a result, fertility trends are likely to be non-linear and vary between countries. However, the combinations of key parameters of partnership and reproductive

behaviour form a series of regional patterns, which makes future fertility trends more predictable. From that perspective, all characteristics of the pattern of reproductive behaviour in Southern Europe and Eastern Asia (also applicable to Austria and Germany) are conducive to particularly low fertility, while in the United States and France most components of partnership and reproductive behaviour sustain overall fertility at higher and stable levels.

The report on partnership and reproductive behaviour in low-fertility countries (ESA/P/WP.177) may be obtained by writing to the Director, Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, New York, NY 10017, United States of America.

## **INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION REPORT 2002**

Around 175 million persons currently reside outside the country of their birth. Almost one of every 10 persons living in the more developed regions is an international migrant. Each year the more developed regions receive about 2.3 million migrants from the less developed regions, accounting for two thirds of the population growth in the developed regions. Those are some of the data included in the *International Migration Report 2002*. The *Report* was prepared by the United Nations Population Division and complements findings from the wallchart, *International Migration 2002*, issued on 28 October 2002.

The first part of the *Report* deals with general issues, including the following:

### *Data and policy issues*

The *Report* reviews some of the challenges faced in gathering and analysing data on levels and trends of international migration, illustrating some of those challenges with recent examples from the work of the Population Division. The *Report* also provides a summary of major trends in international migration policies in developed and developing countries since the mid-1970s.

The *International Migration Report 2002*, presents :

### *Migration issues in the General Assembly*

The report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on international migration and development, including the question of the

convening of a United Nations conference on international migration and development to address migration issues (A/56/167), summarizes the views of Governments and describes recent activities carried out by the relevant organizations at the regional and international levels. The *Report* also includes the text of resolution 56/203, adopted by the General Assembly following its consideration of the report (A/56/167).

The second part of the International Migration Report 2002, presents international migration profiles for each country and for regions, major areas and special groups of countries. Some of the major findings are described below.

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*Around 175 million persons currently reside in a country other than that where they were born.*

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### *Migrant stock*

Around 175 million persons currently reside in a country other than that where they were born, representing about 3 per cent of the world population. The number of international migrants has more than doubled since 1975. Sixty per cent of the world's international migrants currently reside in the more developed regions and 40 per cent in the less developed regions. Most of the world's international migrants live in Europe (56 million), Asia (50 million) and Northern America (41 million). Almost one out of every 10 persons living in the more developed regions, but only one out of every 70 persons in developing countries, is an

international migrant. In the 10 years from 1990 to 2000, the number of international migrants in the more developed regions increased by 23 million persons, or 28 per cent (see table). The twenty countries with the largest international migrant stock

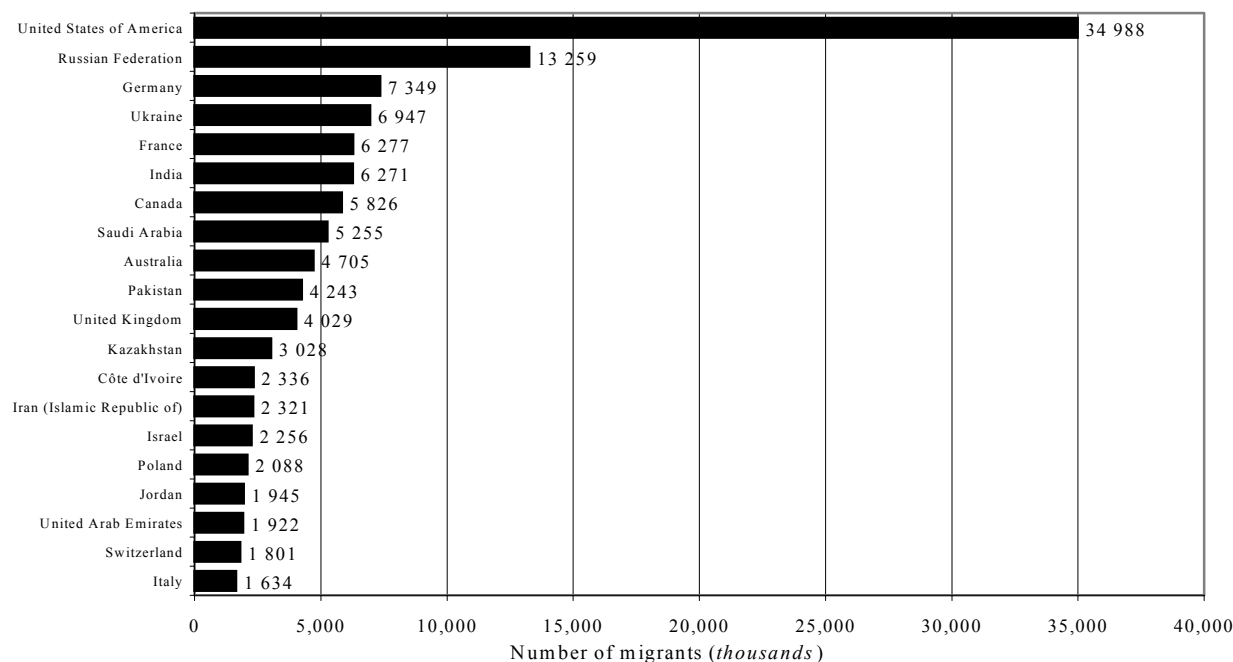
are shown in figure II. With 35 million international migrants, the United States contains the largest number of international migrants, followed by the Russian Federation with 13 million and Germany with 7 million.

TABLE. SIZE AND GROWTH OF THE INTERNATIONAL MIGRANT STOCK BY MAJOR AREA, 1990-2000

Major area	1990	2000	Change: 1990-2000	
	Number (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Number (thousands)	Percentage
World .....	153 956	174 781	20 825	13.5
More developed regions .....	81 424	104 119	22 695	27.9
Less developed regions.....	72 531	70 662	-1 869	-2.6
Least developed countries .....	10 992	10 458	-534	-4.9
Africa .....	16 221	16 277	56	0.3
Asia .....	49 956	49 781	-175	-0.4
Europe .....	48 437	56 100	7 663	15.8
Latin America and the Caribbean .....	6 994	5 944	-1 051	-15.0
Northern America.....	27 597	40 844	13 248	48.0
Oceania.....	4 751	5 835	1 084	22.8

Source: *International Migration Report 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.XIII.4).

Figure II. Countries with the largest international migrant stock, 2000

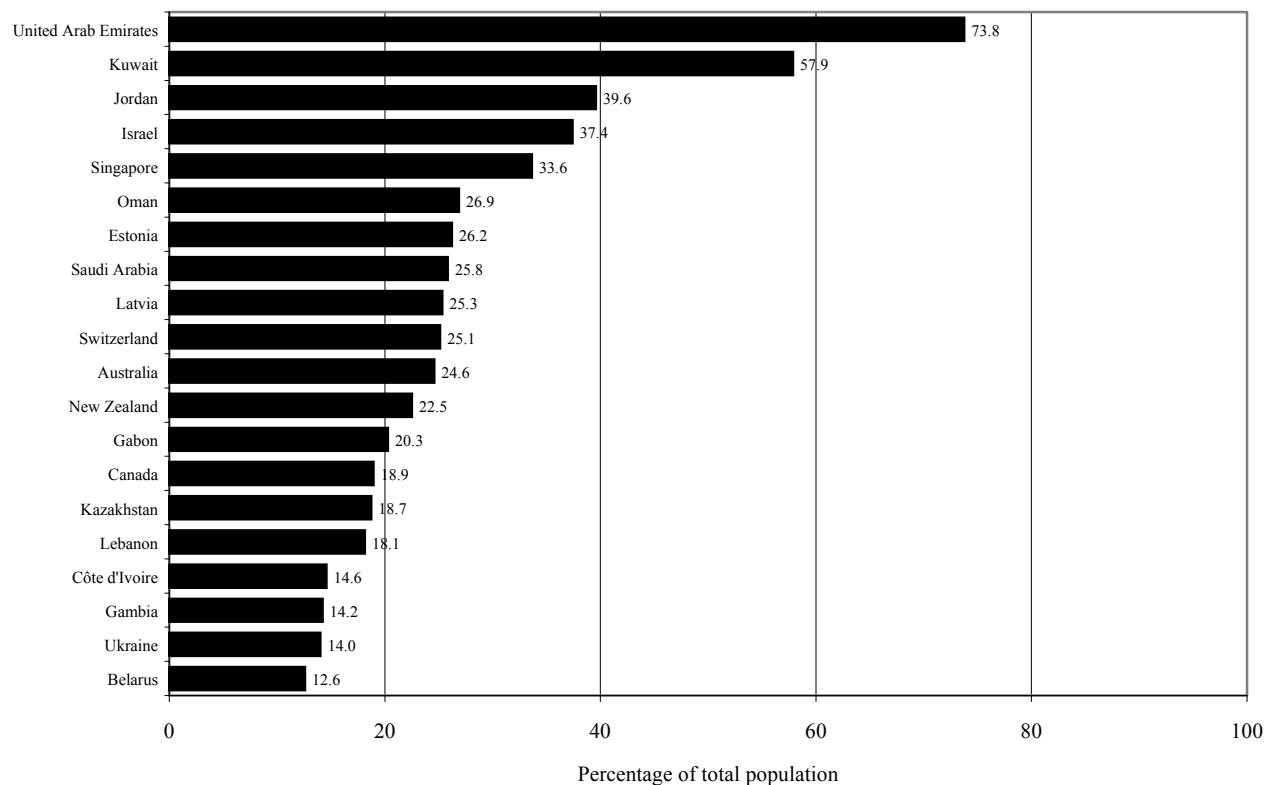


Source: *International Migration Report 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.XIII.4).

Figure III shows the twenty countries with the highest proportion of international migrants among their population. The four highest are in Western

Asia: United Arab Emirates (74 per cent), Kuwait (58 per cent), Jordan (40 per cent) and Israel (37 per cent).

**Figure III. Countries with the highest percentage of international migrants in the population, 2000<sup>a</sup>**



Source: *International Migration Report 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.XIII.4).  
<sup>a</sup> Countries with population of one million inhabitants or more.

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*In the five years from 1995 to 2000, the more developed regions of the world experienced a net gain of approximately 2.3 million international migrants per year.*

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#### *Net migration*

In the five years from 1995 to 2000, the more developed regions of the world gained nearly 12 million international migrants from the less developed regions, or approximately 2.3 million migrants per year. The net number of migrants amounted to 18 per cent of the number of births, and net migration accounted for two thirds of the population growth in the more developed regions. The largest gains per year were made by Northern

America, which absorbed 1.4 million international migrants annually, followed by Europe with an annual net gain of 0.8 million.

#### *Number of refugees*

About 9 per cent of the international migrants were refugees. At the end of 2000, there were 16 million refugees in the world: 12 million under the mandate of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and 4 million under the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). The largest numbers of refugees were in Asia (9 million) and Africa (4 million). Three million refugees were located in developed countries and 13 million in developing countries.

### *Worker remittances*

Remittances sent back to the home country by international migrants are a major source of foreign exchange earnings for some countries and are an important addition to gross domestic product. For example, in 2000, remittances from abroad were more than 10 per cent of the gross domestic product for countries such as Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cape Verde, El Salvador, Jamaica, Jordan, Nicaragua, Samoa and Yemen.

### *Government views and policies on immigration*

Since the late 1970s, major changes in government views and policies with regard to immigration have been taking place as a result of growing concerns with the economic, political and social consequences of immigration. In 2001, 44 per cent of the developed countries had policies aiming to lower immigration levels, as did 39 per cent of the developing countries.

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### *Government views and policies on emigration*

Developed and developing countries are strikingly similar in their views and policies concerning levels of emigration. About three quarters of all countries view their level of emigration as satisfactory, and one in five countries has policies in place to lower levels of emigration.

### *United Nations instruments*

A number of conventions and protocols for the protection of migrants have been adopted since 1951 and are highlighted below.

- The 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, ratified by 141 countries, establishes legal protections and a clear definition of the status of refugees. It also prohibits the expulsion or forcible return of refugees.
- The 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, ratified by 139 countries, extends the

scope of the 1951 Convention, which benefited only persons who became refugees as a result of events occurring before 1 January 1951. It extends the application of the Convention to persons who became refugees after that date.

- The 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families came into effect after the *Report* was sent for printing, when Timor-Leste became the twentieth country to ratify it. It establishes an international definition of the different categories of migrant workers and formalizes the responsibility of receiving States in regard to upholding the rights of all migrant workers and assuring their protection.
- The 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, ratified by 18 countries, aims to prevent and combat trafficking in persons, particularly women and children; to protect and assist the victims of such trafficking; and to promote cooperation among States parties to meet those objectives.

- The 2000 Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, ratified by 17 countries, aims to combat and prevent the smuggling of human cargo, reaffirming that migration in itself is not a crime, and that migrants may be victims in need of protection.

*The International Migration Report 2002* (Sales No. E.03.XIII.4) and the wallchart *International Migration 2002* (Sales No. E.03.XIII.3) may be obtained from the Sales Section, United Nations, New York or Geneva; through booksellers worldwide; or by writing to the Director, Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, New York, NY 10017, United States of America. Both publications are also available on the web site of the Population Division at the following address: <http://www.unpopulation.org>.

## ***NATIONAL POPULATION POLICIES, 2001***

The United Nations has issued *National Population Policies, 2001*, which contains the most comprehensive and up-to-date information available on the population policy situation for all Member States of the United Nations as well as non-Member States. Revised and updated on a biennial basis, the publication provides an overview of population policies and dynamics for each of the Member and non-Member States for which data were available at mid-decade for the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s—at the time of the convening of the United Nations international population conferences at Bucharest, Mexico City and Cairo—and for 2001.

The publication includes information on national population policies in relation to population growth, fertility, mortality, international migration and spatial distribution. In order to provide the proper demographic background, a number of key demographic indicators are also presented.

Among the major findings of the study are the following:

- The most significant demographic concern in the world is HIV/AIDS. At least three out of every four countries in both more and less developed regions reported HIV/AIDS to be the most significant demographic issue for that country
- Other major concerns include low fertility and population ageing in developed countries and infant, child and maternal mortality in developing countries

- Continued high rates of population growth remain an issue of policy concern for more than half of the countries in the less developed regions
- Three-quarters of all countries provide direct support for access to contraceptive methods
- About 60 per cent of developing countries have policies in place to lower fertility
- Forty per cent of the countries in the world have implemented policies to lower the level of immigration
- Three-fourths of all countries are satisfied with the level of emigration

The country profiles can be downloaded from the web site of the Population Division at <http://www.unpopulation.org> or purchased in a CD-ROM version at a cost of \$100 United States dollars by writing to the Director, Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, New York, NY 10017, United States of America.

*National Population Policies, 2001*, may be obtained from the Sales Section, United Nations, New York or Geneva; through booksellers worldwide; or by writing to the Director, Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, New York, NY 10017, United States of America. It is also available on the web site of the Population Division.

## ***HIV/AIDS AND FERTILITY IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA: A REVIEW OF THE RESEARCH LITERATURE***

The report entitled “HIV/AIDS and fertility in sub-Saharan Africa: a review of the research literature”, prepared by the Population Division, reviews the impact of the AIDS epidemic on reproductive behaviour and fertility trends. The aim is to summarize the existing literature for developing countries. The report is organized in terms of some basic distinctions: effects of HIV/AIDS on fertility among the infected (biological and behavioural mechanisms), among the uninfected (behavioural mechanisms), and at the population level (compositional effects).

The report focuses on the effect of HIV/AIDS on fertility. That effect, in turn, operates at the population level or at the individual level. The population-level and individual-level effects can differ not only in size but also in direction. At the individual level, effects on the fertility of infected and uninfected individuals should be considered separately. Among the infected, the many mechanisms through which HIV/AIDS might affect fertility can be classified as biological or behavioural, whereas among the uninfected only behavioural mechanisms operate.

There is much debate about the likely future course of fertility in the high fertility countries of the developing world, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. Far more certain is that this region will experience substantial increases in adult mortality during the next two decades owing to the AIDS pandemic. The possible linkages between these two major demographic phenomena—fertility trends and the AIDS pandemic—have been the subject of numerous research studies. At present, the nature and magnitude of the impact of HIV/AIDS on reproductive behaviour cannot be quantified with any precision. However, it can be stated with some confidence that the fertility of those infected with HIV is markedly lower than that of the uninfected, a differential on the order of 25 to 40 per cent. This differential is probably due primarily to non-volitional factors, in particular the depressing effect of sexually transmitted infections on fecundability. An intentional behavioural response to HIV infection is not yet clearly evident, but may well emerge as the pandemic matures. Obviously the potential population-level impact of such behavioural responses will increase with the increase in the fraction of the population that is infected with HIV.

Even so, behavioural responses by those who are uninfected (actual or perceived) have a far greater potential impact on fertility levels and trends; this will certainly be true in the near future and in all likelihood will continue to be true when the pandemic reaches its peak. For this reason, it is distressing that the existing literature is seriously deficient on the questions of whether and to what extent those persons who live in societies where the risk of HIV infection is high, but who do not perceive themselves to be infected, are modifying their reproductive aspirations and behaviours in response to a recognition of HIV risk. The plausible responses include changes in fertility desires, changes in sexual and marriage patterns, and changes in contraceptive practice. Changes in one

or more of these reproductive domains could significantly shift the trajectory of fertility change in Africa. Equally, whether or not such changes occur will have substantial bearing on the future path of the AIDS pandemic.

The report concludes with a research agenda on the linkages between HIV/AIDS and fertility. It states that although an increasing number of African countries have carried out more than one national demographic survey, these appear to have been under-utilized for the purpose of examining the impact of HIV/AIDS on trends in reproductive behaviour. The problem for the analyst is determining what portion of any observed change in reproductive behaviour can be attributed to HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes. Increase in condom use, for example, might be motivated in part by an intention to regulate fertility, absent any concern about HIV infection. Two analytical strategies are possible. First, one can examine at the aggregate level (for example, regions within countries) the association between HIV/AIDS prevalence and changes in reproductive behaviours. To what extent is the increase in condom use sharper in high prevalence areas? Through multivariate analyses, the portion of change that can be attributed to HIV/AIDS might be extracted. Second, one can examine at the individual level the association between HIV/AIDS knowledge/attitudes and changes in reproductive behaviour. To what extent is the increase in condom use more rapid among those who perceive themselves to be at high risk of HIV infection?

“HIV/AIDS and fertility in sub-Saharan Africa: a review of the research literature” (ESA/P/WP.174) may be obtained by writing to the Director, Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017, United States of America. It is also available on the web site of the Population Division at the following address: <http://www.unpopulation.org>.

### ***COORDINATION MEETING ON INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION***

The Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, with financial support from the International Organization for Migration, organized a Coordination Meeting on International Migration on 11 and 12 July 2002 in New York. The objectives of the meeting were to discuss issues related to the collection and exchange of information on international migration, and to facilitate

coordination of activities within the United Nations system and among other relevant organizations concerned with international migration issues. The meeting, which brought together participants from international, intergovernmental and other relevant organizations, helped to build a more solid basis for the collection and exchange of information on international migration.

The meeting comprised four substantive sessions: measurement and policy issues; major challenges in gathering information on international migration; unmet needs for information and coordination of future activities; and conclusions. The first session started with the presentation of two background papers prepared by the Population Division, one touching upon measurement issues and a second one on policy issues. The discussion focused on two main topics: (a) the capacity and willingness of Governments to produce and share information; and (b) coordination among those working on international migration at the international and national levels. In the second session, participants briefly described their activities in the field of international migration and the lessons learned from them. Such activities were also described, in further detail, in the papers submitted prior to the meeting. Participants agreed on the importance of building national capacity at various levels, technical and managerial, and in several sectors, taking into account regional and national particularities. While there was awareness of the need to improve coordination and cooperation among relevant organizations, the extent to which efforts were coordinated was unclear. The extent of unmet needs, at both the national and international levels, was debated in the third session. The need for data to address emerging issues, such as short-term migration and the movement of persons in the context of trade in services, was also discussed. The group saw the need for further inter-agency meetings focused on emerging policy needs.

At the end of the meeting, participants reached a series of conclusions regarding capacity-building needs, methodology, research priorities and coordination. It was agreed that international organizations should encourage and facilitate the collection, analysis and dissemination of international migration statistics and policies by Governments. Multilateral efforts to standardize international migration statistics and information should be strengthened in order to improve cross-national comparability; in addition, existing sources of information on international migration should be fully exploited. Regarding the research agenda, relevant organizations were encouraged to take into account the evolving nature of international migration issues and policies. Among research issues highlighted were family reunification, trafficking, remittances, flows of skilled migrants, temporary movements, the relationship between population and sustainable development, and the consequences of international migration policies for both sending and receiving countries. It was agreed that coordination among organizations that gather and analyse international migration should be strengthened, and that efforts should also be made to assist relevant institutions within countries to coordinate their reporting on international migration.

The report of the meeting is entitled "Coordination meeting on international migration" (ESA/P/WP.178). The papers presented at the meeting are available on the web site of the Population Division at: <http://www.unpopulation.org>.

## **2002 RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT AND THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL WITH REGARD TO POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

### **Resolution 2002/1 Reproductive rights and reproductive health, including human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS)**

*The Commission on Population and Development,*

*Reaffirming* the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and De-

velopment,<sup>2</sup> in particular those recommendations relating to reproductive rights and reproductive health,

*Reaffirming also* the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,<sup>3</sup> in particular those

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<sup>2</sup> *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

<sup>3</sup> General Assembly resolution S-21/2, annex.

relating to reproductive rights and reproductive health,<sup>4</sup>

*Reaffirming further* the Beijing Platform for Action<sup>5</sup> and the further actions and initiatives to implement the Beijing Declaration<sup>6</sup> and the Platform for Action adopted at the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,<sup>7</sup> in particular those recommendations relating to reproductive rights and reproductive health,

*Bearing in mind* the goals and objectives of the United Nations Millennium Declaration<sup>8</sup> and the outcome of other major United Nations conferences and summits and their reviews, in particular on population and development,

*Bearing in mind also* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights<sup>9</sup> and the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS,<sup>10</sup>

*Recalling* that the theme for the thirty-fifth session of the Commission on Population and Development was “Reproductive rights and reproductive health, with special reference to human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS)”,

1. *Requests* the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat to continue its research and requests the United Nations Population Fund to continue its programming on reproductive rights and reproductive health, in close collaboration with each other and with all other relevant funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system;

2. *Also requests* that the Population Division, in collaboration with the Joint United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) (UNAIDS) and other relevant funds, programmes and agencies, strengthen its work on the demographic aspects and impact of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS);

3. *Further requests* that the Population Division incorporate the findings from this and other relevant research on reproductive rights and reproductive health, including the interrelationship with HIV/AIDS, in its contribution to the next review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action

of the International Conference on Population and Development<sup>2</sup> scheduled for 2004 and, to the extent appropriate, to the annual reviews of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS<sup>10</sup> as well as to any other relevant review processes.

#### **Decision 2002/1**

#### **Documents considered by the Commission on Population and Development at its thirty-fifth session**

The Commission on Population and Development notes the following documents:

(a) Concise report of the Secretary-General on world population monitoring, 2002: reproductive rights and reproductive health, with special reference to human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) (E/CN.9/2002/2);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the monitoring of population programmes focusing on reproductive rights and reproductive health, with special reference to human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS), as contained in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (E/CN.9/2002/3);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the flow of financial resources for assisting in the implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (E/CN.9/2002/4);

(d) Report of the Secretary-General on programme implementation and progress of work in the field of population in 2001: Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (E/CN.9/2002/5).

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

#### **Decision 2002/299**

#### **Report of the Commission on Population and Development on its thirty-fifth session and provisional agenda for the thirty-sixth session of the Commission**

At its 41st plenary meeting, on 26 July 2002, the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Took note of the report of the Commission on Population and Development on its thirty-fifth session;<sup>11</sup>

Approved the provisional agenda for the thirty-sixth session of the Commission

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., sect. IV.

<sup>5</sup> *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., annex I.

<sup>7</sup> General Assembly resolution S-23/2, annex, and Assembly resolution S-23/3, annex.

<sup>8</sup> See General Assembly resolution 55/2.

<sup>9</sup> See General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

<sup>10</sup> See General Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex.

<sup>11</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 5* and corrigendum (E/2002/25 and Corr.1).

## ***SELECTED WORK IN PROGRESS***

### *Population policies: past, present and future*

Work is in progress in the Population Division on a publication entitled "Population policies: past, present and future". Government views and policies with regard to population changed considerably during the second half of the twentieth century. The publication traces the evolution over time of population policies dealing with population growth and age structure, mortality and health, fertility and family planning, international migration and spatial distribution, by summarizing the five phases in this evolution from the creation of the United Nations in 1945 to the beginning of the twenty-first century. It

examines the various policy recommendations adopted at the three major international population conferences and reviews the role of regional population conferences in shaping population policies at the regional level. In addition, the publication includes a section on future challenges for population policies, such as those posed by international migration, population ageing and the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

The publication will provide a major input into the quinquennial review and appraisal of progress made in achieving the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.

## ***TECHNICAL COOPERATION***

The technical cooperation programme of the Population Division of the United Nations focuses on capacity-building for population research in developing countries and the use of information and communication technologies for that purpose. The Division also wishes to draw on the synergies between its analytical and normative activities and its technical cooperation activities.

### *Collaborative networks*

A large part of the technical cooperation efforts of the Division are channelled through DemoNetA and DemoNetAsia, which are networks of population research and training institutions. The first network is composed of francophone institutions in Western Africa, and the second is composed of institutions in Asia. The Division assures the maintenance and gradual development of the web sites of the networks (<http://demoneta.org> and <http://demonetasia.org>). The web site of DemoNetAsia comprises one of the most extensive collections available of links to online resources for population research. A third web site (<http://redeluso.org>) is a portal to online population resources for the eight Portuguese-speaking countries.

### *Capacity-building in Africa*

In the second half of 2002, the Division undertook the preparations for a training workshop on software for documentation management (WIN-ISIS), held at the University of Lomé, Togo, in February 2003, for the benefit of DemoNetA institutions. The workshop, organized in collaboration with the Demographic Research Unit of the University of Lomé and the French Centre for Population and Development (CEPED), resulted in the online publication of the library databases of four major DemoNetA institutions: the National School of Statistics and Applied Economics (ENSEA; Côte d'Ivoire), the Demographic Training and Research Institute (IFORD; Cameroon), the Demographic Training and Research Unit of the University of Ouagadougou (UERD; Burkina Faso) and the Demographic Research Unit of the University of Lomé (URD; Togo). The catalogues for all of the institutions can now be accessed interactively, which is an important new development for African libraries. The catalogues are available on the internet at the following locations:

<http://ceped.cirad.fr/wwwisis/ensea/form.htm>  
<http://ceped.cirad.fr/wwwisis/iford/form.htm>  
<http://ceped.cirad.fr/wwwisis/uerd/form.htm>  
<http://ceped.cirad.fr/wwwisis/urd/form.htm>

### *Research training programme on ageing in Asia*

As part of its preparations for a research training programme on population ageing in the developing countries of Asia, launched in 2003, the Population Division, in collaboration with the Emerging Social Issues Division of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), organized a meeting of a panel of experts on research in ageing, which was held at ESCAP in Bangkok in January 2003.

### *POPIN*

The technical cooperation programme of the Population Division currently maintains the web site of the United Nations Population Information

Network (<http://www.un.org/popin>), which is designed to be a portal to all population resources online in the United Nations system.

### *Population Division e-mail alerts*

In order to ensure the timely dissemination of the analytical work of the Division to users around the world, and particularly to those in developing countries, the technical cooperation programme has also set up an automated e-mail announcement service for the Population Division. Interested persons who would like to be informed of the availability of new Population Division publications, for instance, can subscribe to this service from the Division's home page, <http://unpopulation.org>.

## **RECENT PUBLICATIONS**

### *Studies*

World Urbanization Prospects 2001: Data Tables and Highlights  
ESA/P/WP.173

Methods for Estimating Adult Mortality  
ESA/P/WP. 175

International Migration from Countries with Economies in Transition: 1980-1999  
ESA/P/WP.176

*National Population Policies, 2001*  
Sales No. E.02.XIII.12

*International Migration Report 2002*  
Sales No. E.03.XIII.4

Partnership and Reproductive Behaviour in Low-Fertility Countries  
ESA/P/WP.177

Coordination Meeting on International Migration, New York, 11-12 July 2002  
ESA/P/WP.178

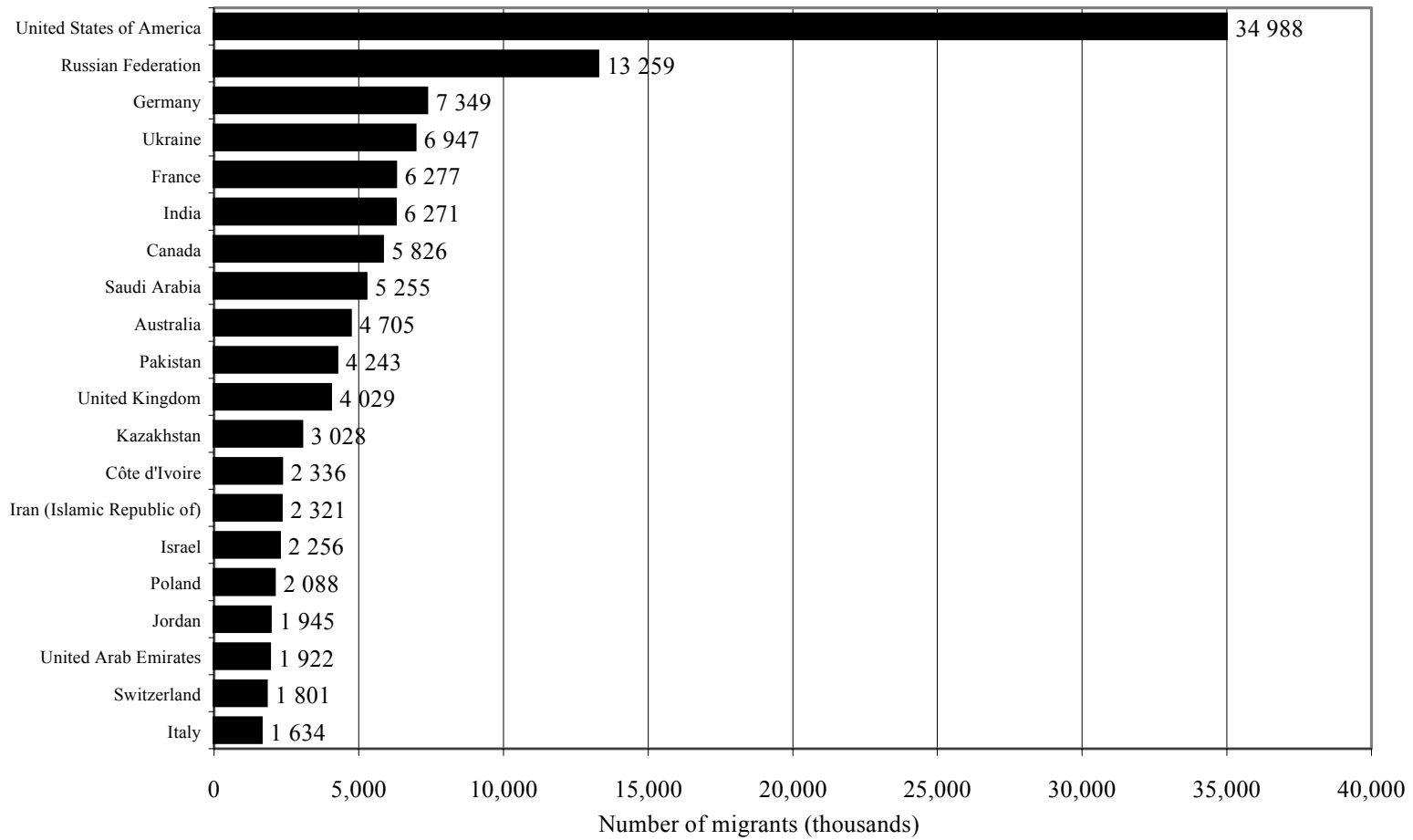
### *Wallcharts*

*Urban and Rural Areas, 2001*  
Sales No. E.02.XIII.10

*Urban Agglomerations, 2001*  
Sales No. E.02.XIII.9

*International Migration 2002*  
Sales No. E.03.XIII.3

### Countries with the largest international migrant stock, 2000



Source: *International Migration Report 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.XIII.4).