



TABLE 21. TEN TOP CONTRIBUTORS TO WORLD POPULATION GROWTH, 1995-2000

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Net addition (thousands)</i>	<i>Percentage contribution to world population growth</i>
1. India	15 999	20.6
2. China	11 408	14.7
3. Pakistan	4 048	5.2
4. Indonesia	2 929	3.8
5. Nigeria	2 511	3.2
6. United States of America	2 267	2.9
7. Brazil	2 154	2.8
8. Bangladesh	2 108	2.7
9. Mexico	1 547	2.0
10. Philippines	1 522	2.0
WORLD	77 738	

Source: United Nations Population Division.



TABLE 22. TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH FASTEST AND SLOWEST RATES OF NATURAL INCREASE, 1995-2000

<i>Country or area*</i>	<i>Rate of natural increase (per cent)</i>
<i>A. Fastest rate of natural increase</i>	
1. Gaza Strip	4.25
2. Yemen	3.73
3. Somalia	3.38
4. Niger	3.18
5. Dem. Rep. of the Congo	3.15
6. Solomon Islands	3.14
7. Oman	3.12
8. Mali	3.10
9. Afghanistan	3.07
10. Nicaragua	3.03
<i>B. Slowest rate of natural increase</i>	
1. Latvia	-0.52
2. Bulgaria	-0.47
3. Estonia	-0.47
4. Ukraine	-0.43
5. Russian Federation	-0.42
6. Hungary	-0.38
7. Belarus	-0.34
8. Romania	-0.23
9. Czech Republic	-0.22
10. Lithuania	-0.16
WORLD	1.33

Source: United Nations Population Division.

*Countries or areas with 150,000 persons or more in 1995.



TABLE 23. TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH HIGHEST AND LOWEST POPULATION SEX RATIO, 1999

<i>Country or area*</i>	<i>Males per 100 females</i>
<i>A. Highest sex ratio</i>	
1. Qatar	189
2. United Arab Emirates	174
3. Bahrain	133
4. Saudi Arabia	124
5. Oman	113
6. China, Hong Kong SAR ¹	112
7. Guam	111
8. Brunei Darussalam	110
9. Samoa	109
10. Kuwait	109
<i>B. Lowest sex ratio</i>	
1. Latvia	83
2. Ukraine	87
3. Cape Verde	87
4. Russian Federation	88
5. Belarus	89
6. Estonia	89
7. Lithuania	89
8. Georgia	92
9. Hungary	92
10. Republic of Moldova	92
WORLD	101

Source: United Nations Population Division.

¹As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

*Countries or areas with 150,000 persons or more in 1995.



TABLE 24. TEN OLDEST AND TEN YOUNGEST COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD, 1999 AND 2050

1999		2050	
Country or area*	Median age	Country or area*	Median age
<i>A. Oldest countries or areas</i>			
1. Italy	40.2	1. Spain	54.3
2. Japan	40.2	2. Czech Republic	53.3
3. Germany	39.7	3. Italy	53.2
4. Sweden	39.7	4. Greece	52.5
5. Greece	39.1	5. China, Hong Kong SAR ¹	52.2
6. Finland	39.1	6. Romania	52.2
7. Belgium	39.0	7. Slovenia	51.5
8. Denmark	38.8	8. Bulgaria	51.2
9. Croatia	38.5	9. Austria	50.2
10. Bulgaria	38.5	10. Portugal	50.0
<i>B. Youngest countries or areas</i>			
1. Gaza Strip	14.4	1. Gaza Strip	26.9
2. Uganda	15.0	2. Burkina Faso	27.6
3. Niger	15.8	3. Mozambique	27.7
4. Yemen	15.9	4. Somalia	27.8
5. Dem. Republic of the Congo	15.9	5. Ethiopia	28.1
6. Somalia	16.0	6. Dem. Republic of the Congo	28.1
7. Zambia	16.1	7. Angola	28.3
8. Angola	16.2	8. Guinea-Bissau	28.3
9. Burkina Faso	16.2	9. Niger	28.3
10. Malawi	16.3	10. Congo	28.3
WORLD	26.4	WORLD	37.8

Source: United Nations Population Division.

¹As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

*Countries or areas with 150,000 persons or more in 1995.



TABLE 25. TEN COUNTRIES WITH HIGHEST AND LOWEST POTENTIAL SUPPORT RATIO, 1999 AND 2050

1999		2050	
Country or area*	Potential support ratio **	Country or area*	Potential support ratio **
<i>A. Highest potential support ratio</i>			
1. Qatar	35.9	1. Mozambique	16.0
2. Kuwait	32.6	2. Uganda	13.8
3. United Arab Emirates	29.6	3. Burkina Faso	13.4
4. East Timor	23.5	4. Somalia	13.1
5. Bahrain	23.0	5. Ethiopia	12.6
6. Zambia	22.8	6. Gaza Strip	12.4
7. Uganda	22.7	7. Dem. Republic of the Congo	12.3
8. Botswana	22.5	8. Namibia	12.3
9. Rwanda	21.7	9. Malawi	12.3
10. Oman	21.4	10. Niger	12.2
<i>B. Lowest potential support ratio</i>			
1. Spain	3.8	1. Spain	1.4
2. Italy	3.8	2. Italy	1.5
3. Greece	3.8	3. Greece	1.6
4. Belgium	4.0	4. China, Hong Kong (SAR) ¹	1.6
5. United Kingdom	4.1	5. Czech Republic	1.6
6. Spain	4.1	6. Japan	1.7
7. Japan	4.1	7. Slovenia	1.7
8. France	4.1	8. Portugal	1.8
9. Norway	4.2	9. Romania	1.9
10. Germany	4.2	10. Austria	1.9
WORLD	9.2	WORLD	3.9

Source: United Nations Population Division.

¹ As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

*Countries or areas with 150,000 persons or more in 1995.

**Average number of persons aged 15-64 for each person aged 65 or older.



TABLE 26. TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH HIGHEST
AND LOWEST FERTILITY, 1995-2000

<i>Country or area*</i>	<i>Average number of children per woman</i>
<i>A. Highest fertility</i>	
1. Yemen	7.60
2. Gaza Strip	7.30
3. Somalia	7.25
4. Uganda	7.10
5. Afghanistan	6.90
6. Niger	6.84
7. Angola	6.80
8. Malawi	6.75
9. Mali	6.60
10. Burkina Faso	6.57
<i>B. Lowest fertility</i>	
1. Spain	1.15
2. Romania	1.17
3. Czech Republic	1.19
4. Italy	1.20
5. Bulgaria	1.23
6. Latvia	1.25
7. Slovenia	1.26
8. Greece	1.28
9. Estonia	1.29
10. Germany	1.30
WORLD	2.71

Source: United Nations Population Division.

*Countries or areas with 150,000 persons or more in 1995.



TABLE 27. TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH HIGHEST AND LOWEST LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, 1995-2000

<i>Country or area*</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Country or area*</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Country or area*</i>	<i>Both sexes combined</i>
	<i>(years)</i>		<i>(years)</i>		<i>(years)</i>
<i>A. Highest life expectancy at birth</i>					
1. Japan	76.8	1. Japan	82.9	1. Japan	80.0
2. Iceland	76.8	2. France	82.0	2. Iceland	79.0
3. Sweden	76.3	3. Martinique	82.0	3. Canada	79.0
4. Canada	76.1	4. Canada	81.8	4. Martinique	78.8
5. China, Hong Kong SAR ¹	75.8	5. Switzerland	81.8	5. Switzerland	78.6
6. Israel.	75.7	6. Spain.	81.5	6. Sweden	78.5
7. Greece	75.6	7. China, Hong Kong SAR ¹	81.4	7. China, Hong Kong SAR ¹	78.5
8. Cyprus	75.5	8. Iceland	81.3	8. Australia	78.2
9. Martinique	75.5	9. Italy	81.2	9. Italy	78.2
10. Australia	75.5	10. Australia	81.1	10. Norway	78.1
<i>B. Lowest life expectancy at birth</i>					
1. Sierra Leone	35.8	1. Sierra Leone	38.7	1. Sierra Leone	37.2
2. Uganda	38.9	2. Malawi	39.6	2. Malawi	39.3
3. Malawi	38.9	3. Uganda	40.4	3. Uganda	39.6
4. Rwanda	39.4	4. Zambia	40.6	4. Zambia	40.1
5. Zambia	39.5	5. Rwanda	41.7	5. Rwanda	40.5
6. Burundi	41.0	6. Burundi	43.8	6. Burundi	42.4
7. Ethiopia	42.4	7. Ethiopia	44.3	7. Ethiopia	43.3
8. Central African Republic	42.9	8. Zimbabwe	44.7	8. Zimbabwe	44.1
9. Guinea-Bissau	43.5	9. Burkina Faso	45.2	9. Burkina Faso	44.4
10. Burkina Faso	43.6	10. Afghanistan	46.0	10. Central African Republic	44.9
WORLD	63.2		67.6		65.4

Source: United Nations Population Division.

¹As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

*Countries or areas with 150,000 persons or more in 1995.



TABLE 28. TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH HIGHEST AND LOWEST INFANT MORTALITY, 1995-2000

<i>Country or area*</i>	<i>Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</i>
<i>A. Highest infant mortality</i>	
1. Sierra Leone	170
2. Afghanistan	151
3. Malawi	138
4. East Timor	135
5. Guinea-Bissau	130
6. Angola	125
7. Guinea	124
8. Rwanda	124
9. Somalia	122
10. Gambia	122
<i>B. Lowest infant mortality</i>	
1. Japan	4
2. Singapore	5
3. Norway	5
4. Germany	5
5. Iceland	5
6. Sweden	5
7. Finland	6
8. Australia	6
9. Switzerland	6
10. China, Hong Kong SAR ¹	6
WORLD	57

Source: United Nations Population Division.

¹As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region of (SAR) of China.

*Countries or areas with 150,000 persons or more in 1995.



TABLE 29. TEN COUNTRIES OR AREAS WITH THE GREATEST IN-MIGRATION AND GREATEST OUT-MIGRATION, 1970-1995

<i>Country or area</i>	<i>Net number of migrants (millions)</i>
<i>A. Greatest in-migration</i>	
1. United States of America	16.7
2. Russian Federation	4.1
3. Saudi Arabia	3.4
4. India	3.3
5. Canada	3.3
6. Germany	2.7
7. France	1.4
8. Australia	1.4
9. Turkey	1.3
10. United Arab Emirates	1.3
<i>B. Greatest out-migration</i>	
1. Mexico	-6.0
2. Bangladesh	-4.1
3. Afghanistan	-4.1
4. Philippines	-2.9
5. Kazakhstan	-2.6
6. Viet Nam	-2.0
7. Rwanda	-1.7
8. Sri Lanka	-1.5
9. Columbia	-1.3
10. Bosnia and Herzegovina	-1.2

Source: United Nations Population Division.



TABLE 30. TEN MOST AND LEAST URBANIZED COUNTRIES
OR AREAS IN THE WORLD, 1999

<i>Country or area*</i>	<i>Percentage urban</i>
<i>A. Most urbanized</i>	
1. Singapore	100.0
2. Guadeloupe	99.7
3. Macau	98.8
4. Kuwait	97.5
5. Belgium	97.3
6. China, Hong Kong SAR ¹	95.5
7. Western Sahara	94.9
8. Martinique	94.6
9. Gaza Strip	94.5
10. Qatar	92.3
<i>B. Least urbanized</i>	
1. Rwanda	6.1
2. Bhutan	6.9
3. East Timor	7.5
4. Burundi	8.7
5. Nepal	11.6
6. Uganda	13.8
7. Malawi	15.0
8. Papua New Guinea	17.1
9. Ethiopia	17.2
10. Burkina Faso	17.9
WORLD	47.2

Source: United Nations Population Division.

¹As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

*Countries or areas with 150,000 persons or more in 1995.



TABLE 31. TEN LARGEST URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS IN THE WORLD, 1999

<i>Agglomeration</i>	<i>Population (millions)</i>
1. Tokyo (Japan)	28.8
2. Mexico City (Mexico)	17.8
3. Sao Paulo (Brazil)	17.5
4. Bombay (India)	17.4
5. New York (United States)	16.5
6. Shanghai (China)	14.0
7. Los Angeles (United States)	13.0
8. Lagos (Nigeria)	12.8
9. Calcutta (India)	12.7
10. Buenos Aires (Argentina)	12.3

Source: United Nations Population Division.



TABLE 32. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE RATE OF POPULATION GROWTH BY MAJOR AREA, 1996

<i>Major area</i>	<i>Rate of population growth</i>				<i>Total</i>	<i>Number of countries</i>
	<i>Per cent of Governments with policy to</i>					
	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>		
World	11	8	38	44	100	179
More developed regions	18	11	2	68	100	44
Less developed regions	8	7	50	36	100	135
Africa	4	4	58	35	100	52
Asia	17	10	43	30	100	40
Europe	21	13	3	64	100	39
Latin America and the Caribbean	3	6	39	52	100	33
Northern America	0	0	0	100	100	2
Oceania	8	8	54	31	100	13

Source: United Nations Population Division.



TABLE 33. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE LEVEL OF FERTILITY BY MAJOR AREA, 1996

<i>Major area</i>	<i>Level of fertility</i>				<i>Total</i>	<i>Number of countries</i>
	<i>Per cent of Governments with policy to</i>					
	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>		
World	13	9	45	34	100	179
More developed regions	32	7	2	59	100	44
Less developed regions	7	10	59	25	100	135
Africa	4	6	67	23	100	52
Asia	15	17	45	23	100	40
Europe	36	8	3	54	100	39
Latin America and the Caribbean	3	3	55	39	100	33
Northern America	0	0	0	100	100	2
Oceania	0	15	62	23	100	13

Source: United Nations Population Division.



TABLE 34. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON PROVIDING ACCESS TO
CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS BY MAJOR AREA, 1996

<i>Major area</i>	<i>Access to contraceptive methods</i>				<i>Total</i>	<i>Number of countries</i>
	<i>Per cent of Governments with policy of</i>					
	<i>Limits</i>	<i>No support</i>	<i>Indirect support</i>	<i>Direct support</i>		
World	1	12	7	79	100	179
More developed regions	2	20	9	68	100	44
Less developed regions	1	8	7	83	100	135
Africa	0	8	10	83	100	52
Asia	3	20	3	75	100	40
Europe	3	23	8	67	100	39
Latin America and the Caribbean	0	3	9	88	100	33
Northern America	0	0	0	100	100	2
Oceania	0	0	8	92	100	13

Source: United Nations Population Division.



TABLE 35. GOVERNMENT VIEWS ON THE ACCEPTABILITY OF MORTALITY LEVEL BY MAJOR AREA, 1996

<i>Major area</i>	<i>Per cent of Governments which view mortality level as</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Number of countries</i>
	<i>Acceptable</i>	<i>Unacceptable</i>		
World	40	60	100	179
More developed regions	70	30	100	44
Less developed regions	31	69	100	135
Africa	13	87	100	52
Asia	45	55	100	40
Europe	69	31	100	39
Latin America and the Caribbean	52	48	100	33
Northern America	50	50	100	2
Oceania	15	85	100	13

Source: United Nations Population Division.



TABLE 36. GROUNDS ON WHICH ABORTION IS PERMITTED, BY MAJOR AREA, 1999

<i>Major area</i>	<i>Per cent of countries permitting on grounds of</i>						
	<i>To save the woman's life</i>	<i>To preserve physical health</i>	<i>To preserve mental health</i>	<i>Rape or incest</i>	<i>Foetal impairment</i>	<i>Economic or social reasons</i>	<i>On request</i>
World	98	63	62	43	39	33	27
More developed regions	96	88	85	81	81	75	65
Less developed regions	99	55	54	30	26	19	14
Africa	100	53	51	23	21	8	6
Asia	100	63	59	48	46	39	35
Europe	95	86	86	79	81	74	65
Latin America and the Caribbean	94	52	55	33	15	15	6
Northern America	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Oceania	100	56	56	13	13	13	6

Source: United Nations Population Division.

TABLE 37. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE LEVEL OF IMMIGRATION
(PERMANENT SETTLEMENT) BY MAJOR AREA, 1996

<i>Major area</i>	<i>Level of immigration (permanent settlement)</i>					<i>Total</i>	<i>Number of countries</i>
	<i>Per cent of Governments with policy to</i>						
	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>	<i>Not available</i>		
World	4	26	35	24	10	100	179
More developed regions	2	30	59	5	5	100	44
Less developed regions	5	25	27	30	12	100	135
Africa	4	13	19	46	17	100	52
Asia	5	33	47	15	0	100	40
Europe	0	26	64	5	5	100	39
Latin America and the Caribbean	9	24	18	33	15	100	33
Northern America	0	50	50	0	0	100	2
Oceania	8	62	15	0	15	100	13

Source: United Nations Population Division.



TABLE 38. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE LEVEL OF EMIGRATION BY MAJOR AREA, 1996

<i>Major area</i>	<i>Level of emigration</i>				<i>Total</i>	<i>Number of countries</i>
	<i>Per cent of Governments with policy to</i>					
	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>		
World	3	21	22	54	100	179
More developed regions	2	18	20	59	100	44
Less developed regions	4	21	22	53	100	135
Africa	4	15	17	63	100	52
Asia	7	27	23	43	100	40
Europe	3	21	26	51	100	39
Latin America and the Caribbean	0	9	30	61	100	33
Northern America	0	0	0	100	100	2
Oceania	0	54	8	38	100	13

Source: United Nations Population Division.



TABLE 39. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON INTERNAL MIGRATION, 1996

<i>Major area</i>	<i>Trends in internal migration</i>					<i>Total</i>	<i>Number of countries</i>
	<i>Per cent of Governments with policy to</i>						
	<i>Accelerate trend</i>	<i>Decelerate trend</i>	<i>Reverse trend</i>	<i>Maintain trend</i>	<i>No intervention</i>		
World	2	44	12	6	37	100	179
More developed regions	0	27	11	9	52	100	44
Less developed regions	2	49	13	4	32	100	135
Africa	0	62	8	4	25	100	52
Asia	7	46	13	4	17	100	40
Europe	0	26	12	9	44	100	39
Latin America and the Caribbean	0	36	15	3	45	100	33
Northern America	0	0	0	0	100	100	2
Oceania	0	6	13	6	56	100	13

Source: United Nations Population Division.