

APPENDIX 1: GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS

ARMED CONFLICT A violently contested incompatibility including the use of armed force. In this report, statistics concerning armed conflict assume that an armed conflict results in at least 25 battle deaths and involves at least one party associated with a state. [For further details, see Appendix 2A.]

BIRTH RATE The number of births in a year per 1,000 people in the population.

DEMOCRACY A set of political systems in which leaders are elected in competitive multi-party and multi-candidate processes in which opposition parties have a legitimate chance of attaining power or participating in power.¹

DIASPORA Large-scale, long-term residence of members of an ethnic group outside of the country of the group's perceived origin.

FERTILITY (see total fertility rate)

GUERRILLA WARFARE A tactic used by an armed movement to overturn a government for the purpose of political change. In many instances guerrilla warfare consists of small bands of rebel forces that attack superior government forces.²

INFANT MORTALITY RATE The number of deaths to children under one year of age per 1,000 live births in a given year.

INSTITUTIONS The rules of law that the state enforces, the property rights and human rights that it agrees to protect, and the formal agreements it upholds and written policies it pursues.

INSURGENCY An armed insurrection or rebellion against an established system of government within a state.

MEDIAN AGE The age where there are just as many people older in the population as there are younger.

DEATH RATE The number of deaths in a year per 1,000 people in the population.

NON-STATE ACTORS / ORGANIZATIONS Organizations and informal groups without legal ties to a state or states.³

POPULATION GROWTH RATE The percentage of the present population by which a population increases annually. The rate can be negative, indicating a decline in population.

POPULATION MOMENTUM The tendency of a population to follow past growth trends for several decades, due to the influence of its age structure, despite immediate changes in fertility that could eventually stabilize population or even reverse its direction of change.

REFUGEE A person who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality, and is unable to or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country.⁴

REPLACEMENT OR REPLACEMENT-LEVEL FERTILITY The total fertility rate [see definition, next page] at which the population will ultimately stabilize in the absence of migration (into or out of the population). This level is typically just above two children per woman (as low as 2.04 in some cases) in populations with low rates of childhood mortality. *Note: For the purposes of its medium projection —where medium- and high-fertility countries reach replacement level before 2050, and then remain at that level—the UN Population Division assumes future childhood mortality rates that set this total fertility rate at 2.10 children per woman.*

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH A state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, in all matters relating to the reproductive system and to its functions and processes. This definition implies that men and women have the right to be informed and to have access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of family planning of their choice, as well as other methods of their choice for regulation of fertility that are not against the law, and the right of access to appropriate healthcare services that will enable women to go safely through pregnancy and childbirth and provide couples with the best chance of having a healthy infant, and of keeping themselves and their family free of sexually transmitted infections.⁵

REVOLUTION A sudden change in government by collective choice, not brought about through legitimate institutionalized channels such as election, national succession or retirement.²

STATE OR NATION-STATE The main actor in international relations, and main agent in international law. It has a permanent population, a defined territory and a government capable of maintaining control over its territory and of conducting international relations with other states.⁶

STATE CAPACITY A state's ability to use the institutions and organizations that it sanctions to respond to change.

STATE FAILURE The outbreak of revolutionary or ethnic wars, abrupt non-electoral changes in the state's ruling regime, or mass killings.⁷

TERRORISM The premeditated use, or threat of use, of extra-normal violence or brutality to gain a political objective through intimidation or fear. Terrorists frequently direct their violence and threats at a large target group or audience, not immediately involved in the political decision-making process that they seek to influence.²

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (TFR) The number of live births that a woman entering her reproductive years would experience, on average, during her lifetime, if the rates of childbearing for women of all ages remained the same during her reproductive years. *tfr* is a composite indicator, calculated in a population by adding the age-specific fertility rates of women across the span of reproductive years.

SUPPORT RATIO The ratio of working-age adults (ages 15 to 64 years, in the most economically productive years of their lives) to dependents (those aged 14 years and younger and those aged 65 years and older). Populations with high support ratios are endowed with more potential support-providers per dependent than those with low support ratios. *Dependency ratio*, a measure used to convey the same information, is the inverse of the support ratio.

¹ Freedom House. *Democracy's Century: A Survey of Global Political Change in the 20th Century*, Report. Washington, DC: F.H., 1999.

² Sandler T, Hartley K. *The Economics of Defense*. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1995.

³ Evans G, Newnham J (eds). *Penguin Dictionary of International Relations*. London: Penguin Books, 1998.

⁴ UN High Commissioner for Refugees. "The 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees," Resolution 2198 (XXI) Adopted by the UN General Assembly, July 28, 1951. New York: United Nations, Article 1, p 16.

⁵ United Nations Population Fund. *Programme of Action Adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994*. New York: UNFPA, 1996. (The definition is shortened from the World Health Organization definition that appears in this document.)

⁶ Convention on Rights and Duties of States (Inter-American). Montevideo, Uruguay, Dec. 26, 1933.

⁷ State Failure Task Force. "Final Report of the State Failure Task Force." Washington, DC: Science Applications International Corp. & U.S. Agency for International Development, 1995.

APPENDIX 2: DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGIES

A. ARMED CONFLICT DATA Data on armed conflicts are drawn from the *Uppsala Conflict Data Project: States in Armed Conflict*, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden (available online: <http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/data.htm>).¹ Uppsala researchers define armed conflict as a “contested incompatibility which concerns government and/or territory where the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state, results in at least 25 battle deaths.” All the analyses in this report do not distinguish between the intensity of conflicts. Instead, this report is concerned with the initiation of conflict, and particularly civil conflicts (intrastate conflicts, involving a state and a non-state insurgent or between state factions). Although we did not differentiate between these categories, the Data Conflict Project uses the following categories to denote differences in conflict intensity: (category 1: minor armed conflict) at least 25 battle-related deaths per year and fewer than 1,000 battle-related deaths during the course of conflict; (category 2: intermediate armed conflict) at least 25 battle-related deaths per year and an accumulated total of at least 1,000 deaths, but fewer than 1,000 per year; and (category 3: war) at least 1,000 battle-related deaths per year.

B. DECADES OF ANALYSIS The report’s analyses of the outbreak of civil conflict, based on a country’s position in the demographic transition (presented in Chapter 2), were conducted on data from three distinct decades. The decade of the 1990s was assumed to last from 1990 through 2000; the 1980s spanned from 1980 to 1990; the 1970s spanned from 1970 to 1980. These 11-year periods were used, rather than regular decades, to increase sample size.

C. POSITION IN THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION To characterize a country’s position in the demographic transition as it entered a decade, its population’s birth and death rates were drawn from the five-year period (the United Nations Population Division reports birth and death rates only for 5 year periods) preceding the decade of analysis. For example, analyses of the 1990s were based on birth and death rate data, and infant mortality data, from 1985–90. The immediately previous period was used to avoid the possibility that death and

birth rates observed were a product of the conflict conditions, itself. Birth and death rates, which are calculated using the total population as the base population, change more slowly than total fertility rate. Additional observations concerning these trends used the infant mortality rate of the same five-year period from which birth and death rates were drawn.

D. LIST OF STATES States were drawn from the United Nations current list of countries, using all countries with a population over 150,000. These were modified by combining the principal land mass of a state with its disputed or otherwise separately listed territories (such as adding Hong Kong and Macao’s populations into China, and combining France with French overseas territories, the Channel Islands with the United Kingdom, etc.). The list was adjusted for prior decades to correct for the emergence or dissolution of states.

While our analyses began by considering the full complement of countries, those used in calculations performed in this report’s analyses varied. The sources of variation were: (1) elimination of countries from the analysis if they were experiencing persistent and recurring conflicts (explained in Appendix 2e); (2) the emergence or dissolution of states; and (3) missing data. For the three decadal analyses of the demographic transition’s influences on civil conflict in Chapter 2, the calculations were based on: 118 countries for the 1970s; 125 countries for the 1980s; and 144 countries for the 1990s. Variation in numbers of countries assessed occurs among the analyses of the four demographic stress factors (Chapters 3–6) and the final analysis (Chapter 7), as well. These counts are provided in the discussion of each factor.

E. DEFINING AN OUTBREAK OF CIVIL CONFLICT The object of this methodology was to eliminate, from the analysis, persistent and recurring conflicts. Analyses were concerned only with an *outbreak of civil conflict*—defined as a newly initiated civil conflict; one that neither continued from the five-year period directly preceding the decade of analysis, nor recurred from that period after ceasing for one or more years. Thus, in analyses of the 1990s, states were omitted that experienced a civil conflict that had also occurred during the period 1985 through 1989. Two exceptions were per-

mitted: (1) a civil conflict was counted and the country admitted to the analysis if that conflict was a newly initiated conflict, even though persistent and recurring conflicts were active in other parts of the country; and (2) a country was used in the analysis if the civil conflicts that occurred in the five years previous to that decade, did not resume during the decade.

F. THE LIKELIHOOD OF CIVIL CONFLICT The likelihood of civil conflict for any category in an analysis is equal to the sum of conflicts in the category, divided by the sum of eligible states in the category (after eliminating states with persistent or recurring conflicts). This calculation was considered valid only if more than 20 countries fell into a category. Graphs that portray a profile of the likelihood of civil conflict are displayed where sufficient data existed for analysis.

G. DEFINING DEMOGRAPHIC STRESS CATEGORIES In each analysis of a demographic factor, the range of demographic data—which were tabulated for states with populations over 150,000—was divided into four categories: low, medium, high and extreme demographic stress categories. Where possible, the values delineating the ranges of the high and extreme categories were based on benchmarks drawn from relevant literature, or derived from available evidence or logical assumptions.

H. THE PROPORTION OF YOUNG ADULTS Researchers who have statistically investigated the role of young adults in the outbreak of violent conflict have approached the question from several perspectives, each employing their own distinct hypothesis. And each hypothesis has spawned its own indicator to express the proportion of young adults in the population. As an indicator with which to measure the population's proportion of young adults in this report, researchers at Population Action International use YA, which expresses the proportion size of a country's population between the ages of 15 and 29 years, males and females, relative to the population of adults, aged 15 years and older. This proportion, is calculated as:

$$YA = \frac{N_{(15-29)}}{N_{(15+)}}$$

where N is the population in the age groups specified in its subscript. This indicator is the easiest to envision, but less sensitive to changes in the most politically volatile portion of the population, young adult males, than other calculations that have been used.

The high and extreme stress benchmarks in this analysis were derived from discussions with Christian

Mesquida (University of York, Canada), whose work suggests that a YA over 40 percent is an appropriate estimate for the lower bounds of this category. The categories were arranged as follows: where young adults comprised more than 50 percent of adults, countries were assumed to experience *extreme stress*; from 40 percent to just less than 50 percent, countries were assumed to experience *high stress*; from 30 percent to less than 40 percent, *medium stress*; less than 30 percent, *low stress*. Around 19 percent is about the normal lower bound of this indicator. These data are calculated from age composition estimates by the UN Population Division.²

Note: Other researchers have focused their investigations on what social scientists have determined to be the most volatile populations—young adult males. Some of these researchers have assumed that these males are between the ages 15 and 29 years, while others have used measures with males between 15 and 24 years old. In his review of the role of young men in violent conflict, Mallory (1970) devised an indicator of the male youth bulge,³ which he called the *young male ratio*, and which is written below as YMR and calculated as:

$$YMR = \frac{M_{(15-29)} \times 100}{M_{(30+)}}$$

where $M_{(15-29)}$ is the population of young males, aged 15 to 29 years, and $M_{(30+)}$, the population of males of ages 30 and over. In a human behavioral approach to state violence and conflict, such as that employed by Mesquida and Weiner,⁴ the indicator YMR has theoretical implications. It suggests a struggle for power between young males and older adult males that is reflected in the relative size of the young adult male subpopulation, vis-à-vis the older male subpopulation.

I. URBAN POPULATION GROWTH Urban population growth rates, estimated and projected by the UN Population Division, were used as the indicator of this demographic factor.⁵ The benchmark for the high stress category was assumed to be 4 percent, regarded as an excellent rate of economic growth among high-performing industrial countries. With exceptions, industrial country urban growth rates are typically 1 percent or below. Categories were assumed as follows: where urban population growth rate was at 5.0 percent or greater, countries were assumed to experience *extreme stress* conditions; from 4.0 percent to just less than 5.0 percent, *high stress*; from 1.0 percent to less than 4.0 percent, *medium stress*; less than 1.0 percent, *low stress*.

J. CROPLAND AND RENEWABLE FRESHWATER AVAILABILITY Cropland includes land under temporary and permanent crops, temporary meadows, land under market and kitchen gardens and temporarily fallow land, land under crops that need not be replanted after each harvest, such as cocoa, coffee, fruit and nut trees, rubber and vines. This category excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber. This definition of cropland (measured in hectares) is derived from the World Resources Institute, which aggregates data from the Food and Agricultural Organization's faostat database. Renewable fresh water data (in cubic meters) are the sum of average annual internal renewable water resources and annual river flows.⁶ Population estimates and projections, which were employed to calculate per capita data for the world's countries, are from the United Nations Population Division.

Several of the benchmarks used in this analysis are derived by other researchers. The cropland benchmark of 0.07 hectares per person, for extreme stress, was determined from an historical analysis by Vaclav Smil.⁷ Our own analysis finds 0.21 hectares per person as a reasonable benchmark for the high stress category, as few industrialized countries are able to remain agriculturally self-sufficient below this point. Vaclav Smil also finds a population density of between 4 to 5 people per hectare (0.20 to 0.25 ha per person) to be an historic constraint to population growth in agricultural societies before the synthesis of ammonia was industrialized.⁸ Malin Falkenmark is the source for two benchmarks for freshwater availability: 1,000 cubic meters per person (extreme stress); 1,667 cubic meters per person (high stress).⁹

For cropland, the following stress categories were used: where availability was less than 0.07 hectares per person, countries were assumed to experience *extreme stress* conditions; from 0.07 to just less than 0.21 hectares per person, *high stress*; from 0.21 to just less than 0.35 hectares per person, *medium stress*; 0.35 hectares per person or more, *low stress*. For freshwater availability, the following categories were used: where availability was less than 1,000 cubic meters per person, countries were assumed to experience *extreme stress*; from 1,000 to just less than 1,667 cubic meters per person, *high stress*; from 1,667 to just less than 3,000 cubic meters per person, *medium stress*; 3,000 cubic meters per person or more, *low stress*.

This analysis was different from those in preceding chapters. The categorizations conducted for both cropland and freshwater availability were integrated. After placing all countries in the most limiting category determined among both resources, the likelihood of civil

conflict in each category was calculated as the percentage of countries that experienced civil conflict from 1990 to 2000 (excluding countries with persistent or recurring conflict).

K. DEATH AMONG WORKING-AGE ADULTS, AND HIV PREVALENCE Because of the usual 8- to 12-year delay between hiv infection and death (even without medication), and because of missing data and the variability of estimates of hiv prevalence, particularly in the past, we decided against using hiv prevalence as an indicator of aids impact. Because our literature review provided strong indications that death among trained individuals and parents could be the most important influence in the future, the demographic variable that we selected as an appropriate indicator of aids impact was the proportion of deaths among working-age adults (those aged 15 to 64 years). Data on age-specific deaths (1995 to 2000) and the size of the working age population were obtained from the UN Population Division (estimates for 1990 to 1995 are not currently available).¹⁰ The benchmark level of precisely 7.0 percent for five-year death losses among working-age adults is based on the recognition that this rate is highly unusual—persistent warfare generally pushes the working-age death toll to somewhere between 4 and 6 percent over five years. Countries were assigned to four demographic stress categories, based upon the proportion of deaths that occurred among working-age adults over a five-year period. The following stress categories were used: where the five-year death toll among working-age adults was greater than 10.0 percent of this group, countries were assumed to experience *extreme stress* conditions; from 7.0 percent to just less than 10.0 percent, *high stress*; from 2.0 percent to less than 7.0 percent, *medium stress*; less than 2.0 percent, *low stress*.

So that the reader can see current estimates of hiv prevalence, these data are mapped, along with working-age adult deaths in Chapter 6. hiv prevalence data are from the United Nations Joint Programme on hiv/aids (unaids), and the benchmarks that separate our categories on this map are derived from the unaids categorizations.¹¹ These categories are not directly comparable to this report's demographic stress categories.

L. ANALYSIS USING MULTIPLE DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS In this phase of the analysis, we overlap the factors using data from analyses of the 1990s to determine if there is a relationship between multiple demographic stress factors and the likelihood of outbreaks of civil conflict. Overlapping these factors produces a list (and map) of the countries that are most frequently in the

high and extreme stress categories (what we call the *critical categories*). The demographic factors used in this analysis are the three that, in previous analyses of the 1990s (discussed in the section entitled “Risk Assessment,” in Chapters 3 to 6), provided evidence of contributing to the risk of civil conflict. These were: proportions of young adults in 1995 [see Appendix 2h], the rate of urban population growth from 1990 to 1995 [Appendix 2i], and per capita availability of either cropland or fresh water in 1995 [Appendix 2j]. There was insufficient evidence to warrant using the fourth factor—death rates among working-age adults [see Appendix 2k]. The likelihood of civil conflict for the 1990s is calculated as the count of countries that experienced the outbreak of civil conflict divided by the count in the group. (The four groups are: states with zero, one, two or three critical categories.) For our analysis of 2000 to 2010, the same methods were used to identify countries in critical categories—using 2005 data (2000–05 data for urban population growth)—and to identify countries that are in critical categories multiple times.

¹ Gleditsch NP, Wallensteen P, Eriksson M, Sollenberg M, Strand H. Armed Conflict 1946–2001: A New Dataset. *Journal of Peace Research* 39(5):615–637 (2002); Wallensteen P, Sollenberg M. Armed Conflict, 1989–2000. *Journal of Peace Research* 38(5):629–644 (2001); Wallensteen P, Sollenberg M. Armed Conflict and Conflict Complexes, 1989–97. *Journal of Peace Research* 35(5): 621–634 (1998).

² United Nations Population Division. “World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision,” POP/DB/WPP/Rev.2002. New York: UN, 2003.

³ Durham WH. “Resource Competition and Human Aggression, Part I: A Review of Primitive War.” *The Quarterly Review of Biology*, 51, Sept. (1976): 385–415.

⁴ Mesquida CG, Wiener NI. Human Collective Aggression: a Behavioral Ecology Perspective. *Ethology and Sociobiology* 17: 247–262 (1996); Mesquida CG, Wiener NI. Male Age Composition and the Severity of Conflicts. *Politics in the Life Sciences* 18(2): 181–189 (1999).

⁵ United Nations Population Division. “World Urbanization Prospects: The 2001 Revision,” POP/DB/WUP/Rev.2001. New York: UN, 2002.

⁶ World Resources Institute. *World Resources 2000–2001: People and Ecosystems, the Fraying of Life*. Washington, DC: WRI, 2000.

⁷ Smil V. *Global Ecology: Environmental Change and Social Flexibility*. London: Routledge, 1993.

⁸ Smil V. Global Population and the Nitrogen Cycle. *Scientific American* (July): 76–81 (1997).

⁹ Falkenmark M, Widstrand C. “Population and Water Resources: A Delicate Balance,” *Population Bulletin*. Washington, DC: Population Reference Bureau, 1992. (The oddly precise indicator of high stress results from the reversal of a round fraction that divides 1,000 meters into thirds.)

¹⁰ United Nations Population Division. “World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision,” POP/DB/WPP/Rev.2002. New York: UN, 2003.

¹¹ United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). *Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic*, Geneva: UNAIDS; Greener R. “AIDS and Macroeconomic Impact,” in: *State of the Art: AIDS and Economics* (Forsythe S, ed), p 49–54. Washington, DC: International AIDS-Economics Network, 2002

APPENDIX 3: ILLUSTRATION SOURCES AND STATISTICS

Figures and Tables

FIGURE 1.1 THE ANNUAL NUMBER OF CIVIL AND INTERSTATE CONFLICTS, 1946–2001. Data are from the Conflict Data Project, Uppsala University, and described in: Wallensteen P, Sollenberg M. Armed Conflict, 1989–2000. *Journal of Peace Research* 38(5): 629–644 (2001).

FIGURE 2.1 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WOMEN’S EDUCATION AND FERTILITY, 1995–2000. A similar graph appears in: Lutz W, Goujon A. The World’s Changing Human Capital Stock: Multi-state Population Forecasts by Educational Attainment. *Population and Development Review* 27(2): 323–339 (2001). Data are from various *Demographic and Health Surveys*, which are international data collection efforts sponsored by the US Agency for International Development, and surveyed by *Measure DHS+*, Macro International, Inc. and collaborators (<http://www.measuredhs.com>).

FIGURE 2.2 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CONTRACEPTIVE USE AND FERTILITY DECLINE. Data for contraceptive use (cu) in 129 countries, 1995–2000, are from various sources compiled in: Chaya N and others. “A World of Difference: Sexual and Reproductive Health Around the World,” Wall chart and report. Washington, DC: Population Action International. Data for 1995–2000 total fertility rate (tfr) are from the UN Population Division, *World Population Prospects: the 2002 Revision*. New York: United Nations, 2003. The linear equation that is the best least-squares fit for these data are: $tfr = -5.89(100\text{ cu}) + 6.27$ ($r^2=0.68$). Also see: Ropey B, Rutstein SO, Morris L. Fertility Decline in Developing Countries. *Scientific American* 269(6): 60–67 (1993). The five states that deviate most substantially from this line, which appear in the lower left corner of the graph, are Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Ukraine—states where women have used abortion as a means of regulating fertility in the absence of well-developed family planning services.

FIGURE 2.3 COUNTRIES WITH OUTBREAKS OF CIVIL CONFLICT, 1990–2000: THEIR POSITIONS ALONG THE PATH OF DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION. Data are from the UN Population Division’s tables of crude birth rates (cbr) and crude death rates (cdr), 1985–90, in: UN Population Division. *World Population Prospects: the 2002 Revision*, 2003. For this 5 year period, these data can be modeled by the equation: $\text{Expected cdr} = 0.0245(\text{cbr}^2) - 1.2608(\text{cbr}) + 22.45$; ($r^2 = 0.71$). In this exercise, we analyzed data for 144 states, which included the 15 former Soviet states, states that evolved from the breakups of Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. Israel and Occupied Palestinian Territories, listed separately by the UN, were combined. Armed-conflict data were obtained from: Wallensteen P, Sollenberg M. Armed Conflict, 1989–2000. *Journal of Peace Research* 38(5):629–644 (2001). Gleditsch NP, Wallensteen P, Eriksson M, Sollenberg M, Strand H. Armed Conflict 1946–2001: A New Dataset. *Journal of Peace Research* 39(5): 615–637 (2002). The portions of these data are featured in Appendix 5.

TABLE 2.1 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BIRTHS, DEATHS AND THE LIKELIHOOD OF CIVIL CONFLICT, 1990–2000. Data for this analysis were from: UN Population Division. *World Population Prospects: the 2002 Revision*. 2003; Gleditsch NP and others, 2002.

FIGURE 2.4 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION AND THE LIKELIHOOD OF CIVIL CONFLICT, 1970S, ‘80S AND ‘90S. Data for this analysis were from: UN Population Division. *World Population Prospects: the 2002 Revision*. 2003; Gleditsch NP and others, 2002.

FIGURE 2.5 THE PROCESS OF DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION: AN IDEALIZED MODEL. This graph is an idealized version of the transition; it does not represent any specific country in the past or future. To make this graphic, we began with the birth and death rates of Mauritius, and smoothed out spikes, particularly in the death rates. We also separated the tops of the birth and death rate curves, so that the beginnings of descent are more distinguishable and added a projected future using the country’s medium projection.

FIGURE 2.6 EXAMPLES OF POPULATION AGE STRUCTURES AT PROGRESSIVE STAGES OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION. The common source of these age composition data is: UN Population Division. *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision*. 2003.

FIGURE 2.7 THE ASIAN TIGER MODEL OF DEVELOPMENT, FROM 1965–2000. Data are national income per capita (World Bank Atlas Method) from: World Bank, “World Development Indicators,” Database. 2002; and estimates of total fertility rates from: UN Population Division. *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision*. 2003. Fertility data for each 5 years, 1965 to 2000, was calculated (in order to match the income data) by averaging the five-year total fertility rate (tfr) estimates before and after the calculated year. Thus, the 1990 tfr was derived from averaging the 1985–90 and 1990–95 tfr estimates provided by the UN Population Division.

FIGURE 3.1 AN EXTREMELY LARGE YOUTH BULGE: POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES (WEST BANK AND GAZA), 2000. The source of these data is: UN Population Division. *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision*. 2003.

FIGURE 3.2 THE YOUTH BULGE AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH MILITARISM AND POLITICAL INSTABILITY: JAPAN, SOUTH KOREA, THAILAND AND SRI LANKA. Proportions of young adults were calculated from Japanese census data in: Ogawa N. “Japanese Population by Age and Sex, 1920–2000,” Data set. Nihon University Population Research Institute, Tokyo (2002). Fertility data were unavailable for the years during World War II (WWII). Before WWII, fertility was estimated from the prior year’s female cohorts, from ages 15 to 49. Fertility estimates after WWII are total fertility rate estimates from the UN Population Division. Fertility for those years was derived by averaging the five-year fertility estimates for the five years previous and after the year calculated. All data for South Korea and Thailand are derived from data published by the UN Population Division. Data for Sri Lanka are derived from: Fuller G. The Demographic Backdrop to Ethnic Conflict: A Geographic Overview, in: *The Challenge of Ethnic Conflict to National and International Order in the 1990s: Geographic Perspectives*, p 151–154. Washington, DC: Central Intelligence Agency, 1995. Data in the study used to characterize youth, originally for ages 15–24 years, were adjusted for ages 15–29 using UN population to estimate the 25–29 cohort. Estimates of the size of the sub-population of children during each year were used to transform youth, as a proportion of total population, to youth as a proportion of all adults.

TABLE 3.1 THE YOUTH BULGE AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH CIVIL CONFLICT, 1990–2000. The source of the data used in this analysis is: UN Population Division. *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision*. 2003; Gleditsch NP and others, 2002. Data are from 145 countries (extreme and high stress categories, 87 countries; medium, 22; low, 36).

TABLE 3.2 TRENDS IN THE YOUTH BULGE, 1975–2005. The data are estimates of population by age from: UN Population Division. *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision*. 2003.

FIGURE 4.1 GROWTH IN THE NUMBER OF CITIES IN THE DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, 1950–2000. Data are from: UN Population Division. *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2001 Revision*. POP/DB/WUP/Rev.2001. New York: United Nations, 2002.

FIGURE 4.2 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN URBAN POPULATION GROWTH AND THE RATE OF NATIONAL POPULATION GROWTH, 1995–2000. The regression line in this figure, relating urban population growth (**ur**) to the national rate of population growth (**pr**), both measured in percent per year, can be fit: $ur = 1.46(pr) + 0.24$; ($r^2 = 0.76$). If the Y-intercept is forced to zero, the line can be expressed as: $ur = 1.56(pr)$, ($r^2 = 0.75$). The data are from 177 countries, 1995–2000. Liberia and Sierra Leone have been omitted because of unusually high rates of population growth associated with refugee movements, as have states with populations under 150,000. Sources of data: UN Population Division. *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2001 Revision*, 2002. UN Population Division. *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision*, 2003.

TABLE 4.1 URBAN POPULATION GROWTH AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH CIVIL CONFLICT, 1990–2000. The sources of data used in this analysis are: UN Population Division. *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2001 Revision*. New York: United Nations, 2002; Gleditsch NP and others, 2002. The likelihood of conflict was calculated as the proportion of countries in a category that experienced a new outbreak of civil conflict, from 1990 to 2000. Data

comprises values from 144 countries, which excludes conflicts that persisted or reemerged from the late 1980s. Data for population growth are for 1990–1995, and comprise 145 countries (extreme and high stress categories, 38 countries; medium, 71; low, 36).

TABLE 5.1 CROPLAND AND FRESHWATER SCARCITY, 1975–2025. Population data from: UN Population Division. *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision*, 2003. Cropland estimates are from: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (fao). “faostat,” Online database. Rome: fao, 2002. Estimates of country renewable freshwater supplies are from: World Resources Institute. *World Resources 2002–2004*. Washington, DC: wri, 2003 (which also publishes the fao cropland data). A note: In 1975, two countries were both cropland and freshwater scarce, with a population of 1.5 million. In 2000, three countries had entered these two scarcity classifications simultaneously, with 73 million people among them. The medium projection for 2025 suggests the possibility that there will nine land- and water-scarce countries, with total population of 204 million by that year.

TABLE 5.2 CROPLAND AND FRESHWATER AVAILABILITY AND CIVIL CONFLICT, 1990–2000. The sources of data used in this analysis are from: UN Population Division. *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision*. 2003; World Resources Institute. *World Resources, 2002–2004*. Washington, DC: wri, 2003; fao. faostat Database, 2002; Gleditsch NP and others, 2002. In total, 144 countries are listed in this analysis, all over 150,000 population. Cropland data for Djibouti is unreported, and data for fresh water resource supplies are missing Djibouti and for most small islands states, plus Swaziland, Luxembourg, Cyprus, and Cape Verde. For these states, only freshwater availability per capita was used as an indicator in this analysis. Djibouti was dropped from the analysis.

FIGURE 6.1 BOTSWANA’S AGE STRUCTURE IN 2020: WITH AND WITHOUT THE AIDS EPIDEMIC. The graph appears in the report: McDevitt TM, Stanecki KA, Way PO. *World Population Profile: 1998*. Washington, DC: U.S. Census Bureau, 1999.

TABLE 6.1 HIV PREVALENCE IN SELECTED MILITARIES IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA. These estimates appear in: Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center. *Impact of HIV/AIDS on Military Forces: Sub-Saharan Africa*. DI-1817–2–00 (unclassified sections). Washington, DC: Defense Intelligence Agency, 2000.

TABLE 7.1 DEMOGRAPHIC STRESS FACTORS AND THE LIKELIHOOD OF CIVIL CONFLICT, 1990–2000. These data are compiled from analyses in chapters 3 to 6 (see Maps 3, 4, 5 and 6 for data sources), and use the following armed conflict data base for analysis: Gleditsch NP and others. 2002. The table shows 143 countries. Two countries, China (with rapid urban growth and low cropland or freshwater availability) and Portugal (with rapid urban growth only), are not included in the final table (which would have included 145 countries) because there are too few countries in these groupings (one country in each) for a meaningful analysis.

TABLE 7.2 FOR 2000 TO 2010, 25 COUNTRIES ARE ASSESSED WITH VERY HIGH LEVELS OF DEMOGRAPHIC RISK OF CIVIL CONFLICT. Results of an analysis by Population Action International, based upon data analyzed in Chapters 3 to 6 (see Maps 3, 4, 5 and 6 for data sources). Countries are listed in alphabetical order.

Maps

SUMMARY MAP. A DECADE OF RISK, 2000–2010. Data are the product of analyses from Chapters 3 to 6 (see Maps 3, 4, 5 and 6 for data sources).

MAP 1. ARMED CONFLICTS, 1990–2000. The source of data is: Gleditsch NP, Wallenstein P, Eriksson M, Soltenberg M, Strand H. *Armed Conflict 1946–2001: A New Dataset*. *Journal of Peace Research* 39(5):615–637 (2002).

MAP 2.1 HUMAN FERTILITY, 1970–1975; MAP 2.2 HUMAN FERTILITY, 2000–2005. National data are estimates (1970–75) and projections (medium variant, 2000–05) from: the UN Population Division. *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision*. 2003.

MAP 3. YOUNG ADULTS, 2005. Data are projections (medium variant, 2005) from: UN Population Division. *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision*. 2003.

MAP 4. URBAN POPULATION GROWTH, 2000–2005. Data are projections (medium variant, 2000–2005) from: UN Population Division. *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2001 Revision*. 2002.

MAP 5.1 CROPLAND AVAILABILITY, 2005. Data are calculations from population projections (medium variant, 2005) from: UN Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision*, 2003; and estimates of cropland area from: FAO. FAOSTAT Database, 2002. (These data also can be obtained in the database associated with: World Resources Institute. *World Resources: 2002–2004*, 2003).

MAP 5.2 FRESHWATER AVAILABILITY, 2005. Data are calculations from population projections (medium variant, 2005) from: UN Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision*, 2003; World Resources Institute. *World Resources: 2002–2004*, 2003.

MAP 6.1 WORKING-AGE DEATHS, 2000–2005. Data are calculations from population projections (medium variant, 2005) from: UN Population Division, *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision*, 2003.

MAP 6.2 ADULT HIV PREVALENCE, 2001. Data are from: UN Joint Programme on hiv/aids, *Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic*. Geneva: **unaids**, 2002.

MAP 7. DEMOGRAPHIC STRESS, 2000–2010. Data are the product of analyses from Chapters 3 to 6 (see Maps 3, 4, 5 and 6 for data sources).

APPENDIX 4: COUNTRY DATA TABLE

	Population	Total Fertility Rate	Young Adults (15-29) as a Proportion of all Adults (15+)	Urban Population Growth	Natural Renewable Freshwater Resources	Available Renewable Fresh Water per Capita	Cropland	Available Cropland per Capita	Working-Age Adult (15-64) Death Rate	Adult (15-49) HIV Prevalence	Total Population HIV-positive
Date	2005	2000-05	2005	2000-05	2002	2005	2000	2005	2000-05	2001	2001
Unit Measure	thousands of people	children per woman	percent	percent per year	cubic kilometers	cubic meters per person	thousands of hectares	hectares per person	percent dying over 5-year period	percent	people
SOURCES	(a)	(a)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a,c)	(d)	(a,d)	(a)	(e)	(e)
Afghanistan	25,971	6.8	47.4	5.7	65	2,503	8,054	0.31	5.1	nd	nd
Albania	3,220	2.3	35.3	2.1	42	13,043	699	0.22	1.0	nd	nd
Algeria	32,877	2.8	45.1	2.7	14	426	8,195	0.25	1.5	0.1	13,000
Angola	14,533	7.2	50.7	4.8	184	12,661	3,300	0.23	7.6	5.5	350,000
Argentina	39,311	2.4	34.7	1.4	814	20,707	27,200	0.69	1.7	0.7	130,000
Armenia	3,043	1.2	34.1	0.2	11	3,615	560	0.18	1.6	0.2	2,400
Australia	20,092	1.7	26.0	1.4	492	24,487	50,600	2.52	1.1	0.1	12,000
Austria	8,120	1.3	21.1	0.2	78	9,606	1,470	0.18	1.3	0.2	9,900
Azerbaijan	8,527	2.1	37.0	0.6	30	3,518	1,907	0.22	1.6	<0.1	1,400
Bahamas	321	2.3	36.3	1.6	nd	nd	11	0.03	3.7	3.5	6,200
Bahrain	754	2.7	35.0	2.0	nd	nd	6	0.01	1.1	0.3	<1,000
Bangladesh	152,593	3.5	45.6	4.3	1,211	7,936	8,484	0.06	2.9	<0.1	13,000
Barbados	272	1.5	27.9	1.4	nd	nd	17	0.06	1.0	1.2	nd
Belarus	9,809	1.2	28.2	-0.2	58	5,913	6,257	0.64	3.0	0.3	15,000
Belgium	10,359	1.7	21.7	0.2	18	1,738	837	0.08	1.3	0.2	8,500
Belize	266	3.2	47.0	2.2	19	71,359	89	0.33	1.8	2.0	2,500
Benin	7,103	5.7	51.9	4.5	25	3,520	2,215	0.31	5.1	3.6	120,000
Bhutan	2,392	5.0	47.7	5.9	95	39,719	160	0.07	2.8	<0.1	<100
Bolivia	9,138	3.8	43.9	3.0	623	68,173	2,206	0.24	2.7	0.1	4,600
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,209	1.3	26.8	2.2	38	9,029	650	0.15	1.7	<0.1	900
Botswana	1,801	3.7	52.4	1.4	14	7,775	373	0.21	14.0	38.8	330,000
Brazil	182,798	2.2	38.5	1.9	8,233	45,039	65,200	0.36	2.6	0.1	610,000
Brunei Darussalam	374	2.5	40.8	2.5	nd	nd	7	0.02	0.8	nd	nd

nd = NO DATA AVAILABLE

DATA SOURCES: (a) UN POPULATION DIVISION, 2003, (b) UN POPULATION DIVISION, 2002, (c) WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE, 2003, (d) FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION, 2002, (e) UN JOINT PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS, 2002.

	Population	Total Fertility Rate	Young Adults (15-29) as a Proportion of all Adults (15+)	Urban Population Growth	Natural Renewable Freshwater Resources	Available Renewable Fresh Water per Capita	Cropland	Available Cropland per Capita	Working-Age Adult (15-64) Death Rate	Adult (15-49) HIV Prevalence	Total Population HIV-positive
Date	2005	2000-05	2005	2000-05	2002	2005	2000	2005	2000-05	2001	2001
Unit Measure	thousands of people	children per woman	percent	percent per year	cubic kilometers	cubic meters per person	thousands of hectares	hectares per person	percent dying over 5-year period	percent	people
Bulgaria	7,763	1.1	25.1	-0.9	21	2,705	4,636	0.6	2.6	<0.1	nd
Burkina Faso	13,798	6.7	55.1	5.1	13	942	3,850	0.28	7.0	6.5	440,000
Burundi	7,319	6.8	55.6	6.4	4	547	1,260	0.17	8.9	8.3	390,000
Cambodia	14,825	4.8	48.2	5.5	476	32,108	3,807	0.26	4.0	2.7	170,000
Cameroon	16,564	4.6	49.9	3.6	286	17,266	7,160	0.43	7.7	11.8	920,000
Canada	31,972	1.5	24.2	1.1	2,902	90,766	45,700	1.43	1.2	0.3	55,000
Cape Verde	482	3.3	50.2	3.9	nd	nd	41	0.09	1.4	nd	nd
Central African Republic	3,962	4.9	50.1	2.8	144	36,347	2,020	0.51	10.5	12.9	250,000
Chad	9,117	6.7	49.9	4.7	43	4,716	3,550	0.39	6.5	3.6	150,000
Chile	16,185	2.4	32.6	1.5	922	56,965	2,297	0.14	1.4	0.3	20,000
China <i>Including Hong Kong and Macau SARs</i>	1,329,927	1.8	30.4	3.2	2,830	2,128	135,557	0.1	1.6	0.1	850,000
Colombia	45,600	2.6	38.6	2.3	2,132	46,754	4,545	0.1	1.8	0.4	140,000
Comoros	812	4.9	50.2	4.6	nd	nd	128	0.16	2.9	nd	nd
Congo, Democratic Republic	56,079	6.7	52.3	4.9	1,283	22,878	7,880	0.14	7.4	4.9	1,300,000
Congo, Republic	3,921	6.3	51.7	4.0	832	212,217	220	0.06	7.1	7.2	110,000
Costa Rica	4,327	2.3	39.3	2.9	112	25,884	505	0.12	1.1	0.6	11,000
Côte d'Ivoire	17,165	4.7	52.3	3.0	81	4,719	7,350	0.43	9.4	9.7	770,000
Croatia	4,405	1.7	23.9	0.8	106	24,063	1,586	0.36	2.1	<0.1	200
Cuba	11,353	1.6	25.2	0.5	38	3,347	4,465	0.39	1.5	<0.1	3,200
Cyprus	813	1.9	29.1	1.2	nd	nd	143	0.18	1.1	0.3	
Czech Republic	10,216	1.2	25.4	0.0	13	1,273	3,318	0.32	1.8	<0.1	500
Denmark	5,386	1.8	20.7	0.2	6	1,114	2,289	0.43	1.7	0.2	3,800
Djibouti	721	5.7	47.3	1.3	nd	nd	nd	nd	6.9	nd	nd
Dominican Republic	8,998	2.7	41.0	2.4	21	2,334	1,596	0.18	2.7	2.5	130,000
East Timor	857	3.8	49.0	4.7	nd	nd	80	0.09	5.8	nd	nd
Ecuador	13,379	2.8	41.7	2.4	432	32,290	3,001	0.22	1.7	0.3	20,000
Egypt	74,878	3.3	44.2	1.8	58	775	3,291	0.04	1.8	<0.1	8,000
El Salvador	6,709	2.9	43.1	3.5	25	3,726	810	0.12	2.0	0.6	24,000
Equatorial Guinea	521	5.9	46.3	4.9	26	49,920	230	0.44	5.4	3.4	5,900
Eritrea	4,456	5.4	51.0	6.3	6	1,346	501	0.11	5.7	2.8	55,000

	Population	Total Fertility Rate	Young Adults (15-29) as a Proportion of all Adults (15+)	Urban Population Growth	Natural Renewable Freshwater Resources	Available Renewable Fresh Water per Capita	Cropland	Available Cropland per Capita	Working-Age Adult (15-64) Death Rate	Adult (15-49) HIV Prevalence	Total Population HIV-positive
Date	2005	2000-05	2005	2000-05	2002	2005	2000	2005	2000-05	2001	2001
Unit Measure	thousands of people	children per woman	percent	percent per year	cubic kilometers	cubic meters per person	thousands of hectares	hectares per person	percent dying over 5-year period	percent	people
Estonia	1,294	1.2	26.8	-1.1	13	10,045	1,134	0.88	2.8	1.0	7,700
Ethiopia	74,189	6.1	50.3	4.6	110	1,483	10,728	0.14	7.1	6.4	2,100,000
Fiji	854	2.9	40.8	2.5	29	33,939	285	0.33	2	0.1	300
Finland	5,224	1.7	22.6	0.1	110	21,058	2,191	0.42	1.5	<0.1	1,200
France	60,711	1.9	23.4	0.6	204	3,360	19,582	0.32	1.3	0.3	100,000
Gabon	1,375	4.0	47.2	3.4	164	119,253	495	0.36	4.7	nd	nd
Gambia	1,499	4.7	44.4	4.4	8	5,336	235	0.16	4.6	1.6	8,400
Georgia	5,026	1.4	28.4	-0.1	63	12,535	1,062	0.21	1.9	<0.1	900
Germany	82,560	1.4	20.3	0.2	154	1,865	12,020	0.15	1.4	0.1	41,000
Ghana	21,833	4.1	49.2	3.1	53	2,428	5,809	0.27	4.2	3.0	360,000
Greece	10,978	1.3	22.5	0.5	74	6,740	3,854	0.35	1.2	0.2	8,800
Guatemala	12,978	4.4	49.7	3.4	111	8,553	1,905	0.15	2.6	1.0	67,000
Guinea	8,788	5.8	49.2	3.1	226	25,717	1,485	0.17	5.1	1.5	52,000
Guinea-Bissau	1,584	7.1	49.1	4.8	31	19,576	350	0.22	5.9	2.8	17,000
Guyana	768	2.3	40.4	1.4	241	313,801	496	0.65	3.0	2.7	18,000
Haiti	8,549	4.0	51.5	3.3	14	1,638	910	0.11	6.9	6.1	250,000
Honduras	7,257	3.7	47.9	4.0	96	13,228	1,427	0.20	2.4	1.6	57,000
Hungary	9,784	1.2	25.2	-0.1	104	10,629	4,803	0.49	2.8	0.1	2,800
Iceland	294	2.0	28.0	0.8	170	578,818	7	0.02	1.0	0.2	220
India	1,096,917	3.0	39.7	2.3	1,897	1,729	169,700	0.15	2.4	0.8	3,970,000
Indonesia	225,313	2.4	39.4	3.6	2,838	12,596	33,546	0.15	2.2	0.1	120,000
Iran, Islamic Republic of	70,675	2.3	49.1	2.4	138	1,953	16,326	0.23	1.4	<0.1	20,000
Iraq	26,555	4.8	47.5	2.7	75	2,824	5,540	0.21	2.6	<0.1	<1000
Ireland	4,040	1.9	31.3	1.4	52	12,871	1,053	0.26	1.2	0.1	2,400
Israel	6,685	2.7	33.2	2.2	2	299	418	0.06	0.8	0.1	2,700
Italy	57,253	1.2	19.3	0.1	191	3,336	10,825	0.19	1.2	0.4	100,000
Jamaica	2,701	2.4	39.9	1.8	9	3,332	274	0.10	1.1	1.2	20,000
Japan	127,914	1.3	20.7	0.4	430	3,362	4,830	0.04	1.1	<0.1	12,000
Jordan	5,750	3.6	46.0	3.0	1	174	401	0.07	1.6	<0.1	<1000
Kazakhstan	15,364	2.0	36.1	-0.3	110	7,159	21,671	1.41	2.7	0.1	6,000
Kenya	32,849	4.0	55.5	4.6	30	913	4,520	0.14	9.3	15.0	2,500,000
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	22,876	2.0	30.7	1.2	77	3,366	2,000	0.09	3.8	nd	nd
Korea, Republic of	48,182	1.4	28.1	1.3	70	1,453	1,919	0.04	1.5	<0.1	4,000

Date	Population	Total Fertility Rate	Young Adults (15-29) as a Proportion of all Adults (15+)	Urban Population Growth	Natural Renewable Freshwater Resources	Available Renewable Fresh Water per Capita	Cropland	Available Cropland per Capita	Working-Age Adult (15-64) Death Rate	Adult (15-49) HIV Prevalence	Total Population HIV-positive
Unit Measure	2005 thousands of people	2000-05 children per woman	2005 percent	2000-05 percent per year	2002 cubic kilometers	2005 cubic meters per person	2000 thousands of hectares	2005 hectares per person	2000-05 percent dying over 5-year period	2001 percent	2001 people
Kuwait	2,671	2.7	31.6	2.6	0.02	7	10	0.00	0.7	nd	nd
Kyrgyzstan	5,278	2.6	41.4	1.2	21	3,979	1,435	0.27	2.1	<0.1	500
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5,918	4.8	47.4	4.6	334	56,435	958	0.16	3.8	<0.1	1,400
Latvia	2,265	1.1	26.5	-0.6	35	15,453	1,874	0.83	2.9	0.4	5,000
Lebanon	3,761	2.2	38.0	1.9	4	1,064	332	0.09	1.2	nd	nd
Lesotho	1,797	3.8	53.9	3.4	3	1,669	325	0.18	14.7	31.0	360,000
Liberia	3,603	6.8	52.0	6.8	232	64,394	595	0.17	7.9	nd	nd
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	5,768	3.0	46.4	2.5	1	173	2,150	0.37	1.4	0.2	7,000
Lithuania	3,401	1.3	26.4	0.0	25	7,350	2,992	0.88	2.5	0.1	1,300
Luxembourg	465	1.7	21.6	1.6	nd	nd	837	0.08	1.3	0.2	nd
Macedonia, TFYR	2,076	1.9	29.9	0.4	6	2,890	599	0.29	1.6	<0.1	nd
Madagascar	18,409	5.7	48.0	4.9	337	18,307	3,500	0.19	4.0	0.3	22,000
Malawi	12,572	6.1	51.2	4.6	17	1,352	2,240	0.18	11.2	15.0	850,000
Malaysia	25,325	2.9	38.8	2.9	580	22,902	7,605	0.3	1.5	0.4	42,000
Maldives	338	5.3	49.9	4.6	nd	nd	3	0.01	1.9	0.1	nd
Mali	13,829	7.0	54.5	5.1	100	7,231	4,674	0.34	5.2	1.7	110,000
Malta	397	1.8	26.8	0.7	nd	nd	9	0.02	1.1	0.1	nd
Mauritania	3,069	5.8	47.4	5.1	11	3,585	500	0.16	4.2	nd	nd
Mauritius	1,244	1.9	33.0	1.6	nd	nd	106	0.09	1.9	0.1	700,000
Mexico	106,385	2.5	41.2	1.7	457	4,296	27,300	0.26	1.6	0.3	150,000
Micronesia, Federated States of	111	3.8	46.8	3.6	nd	nd	36	0.32	1.8	nd	nd
Moldova, Republic of	4,259	1.4	33.4	0.0	12	2,818	2,190	0.51	2.8	0.2	5,500
Mongolia	2,667	2.4	45.3	1.3	35	13,124	1,176	0.44	2.1	<0.1	100
Morocco	31,564	2.7	42.5	2.9	29	919	9,734	0.31	1.6	0.1	13,000
Mozambique	19,495	5.6	49.9	5.1	216	11,080	4,135	0.21	10.2	13.0	1,100,000
Myanmar	50,696	2.9	41.0	2.9	1,046	20,633	10,495	0.21	3.7	nd	nd
Namibia	2,032	4.6	48.7	3.3	18	8,857	820	0.4	10.7	22.5	230,000
Nepal	26,289	4.3	45.5	5.1	210	7,988	2,968	0.11	3.2	0.5	58,000
Netherlands	16,300	1.7	21.5	0.5	91	5,583	944	0.06	1.2	0.2	17,000
New Zealand	3,932	2.0	25.5	0.9	327	83,168	3,280	0.83	1.3	0.1	1,200
Nicaragua	5,727	3.7	49.3	3.3	197	34,396	2,746	0.48	1.9	0.2	5,800

Date	Population	Total Fertility Rate	Young Adults (15-29) as a Proportion of all Adults (15+)	Urban Population Growth	Natural Renewable Freshwater Resources	Available Renewable Fresh Water per Capita	Cropland	Available Cropland per Capita	Working-Age Adult (15-64) Death Rate	Adult (15-49) HIV Prevalence	Total Population HIV-positive
Unit Measure	2005 thousands of people	2000-05 children per woman	2005 percent	2000-05 percent per year	2002 cubic kilometers	2005 cubic meters per person	2000 thousands of hectares	2005 hectares per person	2000-05 percent dying over 5-year period	2001 percent	2001 people
Niger	12,873	8.0	52.7	6.0	34	2,641	4,500	0.35	5.0	1.4	nd
Nigeria	130,236	5.4	50.2	4.4	286	2,196	30,850	0.24	5.6	5.8	3,500,000
Norway	4,570	1.8	22.5	0.7	382	83,596	883	0.19	1.2	0.1	1,800
Occupied Palestinian Territory	3,815	5.6	48.8	4.1	nd	nd	231	0.06	1.2	nd	nd
Oman	3,020	5.0	44.0	4.0	1	331	80	0.03	1.2	0.1	1,300
Pakistan	161,151	5.1	46.5	3.5	223	1,384	21,960	0.14	2.2	0.1	78,000
Panama	3,235	2.7	37.5	2.0	148	45,755	655	0.20	1.4	1.5	25,000
Papua New Guinea	5,959	4.1	45.7	3.7	801	134,413	855	0.14	4.1	0.7	17,000
Paraguay	6,160	3.8	45.1	3.6	336	54,548	2,378	0.39	1.5	0.1	nd
Peru	27,968	2.9	41.3	2.1	1,913	68,399	4,210	0.15	1.8	0.4	53,000
Philippines	82,809	3.2	44.4	3.2	479	5,784	10,050	0.12	1.7	<0.1	9,400
Poland	38,516	1.3	29.3	0.3	62	1,610	14,330	0.37	2.0	0.1	14,000
Portugal	10,080	1.5	23.9	1.9	69	6,845	2,705	0.27	1.5	0.5	27,000
Qatar	628	3.2	26.7	1.7	nd	nd	21	0.03	1.8	0.1	nd
Romania	22,228	1.3	28.4	0.1	212	9,538	9,865	0.44	2.5	<0.1	6,500
Russian Federation	141,553	1.1	28.3	-0.6	4,313	30,469	126,820	0.90	3.9	0.9	700,000
Rwanda	8,607	5.7	53.5	4.2	5	581	1,150	0.13	9.6	8.9	500,000
Saint Lucia	152	2.3	40.8	1.7	nd	nd	17	0.11	1.7	nd	nd
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	121	2.2	43.4	2.6	nd	nd	11	0.09	1.1	nd	nd
Samoa	182	4.1	49.3	nd	nd	nd	122	0.67	1.6	nd	nd
Sao Tome and Principe	169	4.0	51.9	3.2	nd	nd	47	0.28	1.6	nd	nd
Saudi Arabia	25,626	4.5	43.6	3.6	2	78	3,785	0.15	1.2	0.1	nd
Senegal	10,587	5.0	50.2	4.0	39	3,684	2,400	0.23	4.6	0.5	27,000
Serbia and Montenegro	10,513	1.7	27.5	0.2	209	19,880	3,736	0.36	2.0	0.2	10,000
Sierra Leone	5,340	6.5	48.3	6.3	160	29,965	550	0.1	9.5	7.0	170,000
Singapore	4,372	1.4	23.4	1.7	nd	nd	1	0.0	1.1	0.2	3,400
Slovakia	5,411	1.3	29.5	0.4	50	9,240	1,576	0.29	2.0	<0.1	nd
Slovenia	1,979	1.1	24.3	-0.1	32	16,168	204	0.10	1.7	<0.1	280
Solomon Islands	504	4.4	49.0	6.0	45	89,214	60	0.12	1.6	nd	nd
Somalia	10,742	7.3	50.8	5.8	14	1,303	1,067	0.10	4.8	1.0	43,000

Date	Population	Total Fertility Rate	Young Adults (15-29) as a Proportion of all Adults (15+)	Urban Population Growth	Natural Renewable Freshwater Resources	Available Renewable Fresh Water per Capita	Cropland	Available Cropland per Capita	Working-Age Adult (15-64) Death Rate	Adult (15-49) HIV Prevalence	Total Population HIV-positive
Unit Measure	2005 thousands of people	2000-05 children per woman	2005 percent	2000-05 percent per year	2002 cubic kilometers	2005 cubic meters per person	2000 thousands of hectares	2005 hectares per person	2000-05 percent dying over 5-year period	2001 percent	2001 people
South Africa	45,323	2.6	44.2	2.1	50	1,103	15,712	0.35	9.8	20.1	5,000,000
Spain	41,184	1.2	23.3	0.3	112	2,719	18,217	0.44	1.10	0.5	130,000
Sri Lanka	19,366	2.0	34.8	2.4	50	2,582	1,910	0.10	1.5	<0.1	4,800
Sudan	35,040	4.4	45.3	4.7	65	1,855	16,433	0.47	4.1	2.6	450,000
Suriname	442	2.5	41.3	1.3	122	275,799	67	0.15	1.6	1.2	3,700
Swaziland	1,087	4.5	55.8	2.2	nd	nd	190	0.17	15.9	33.4	170,000
Sweden	8,895	1.6	21.6	-0.1	174	19,562	2,706	0.30	1.1	0.1	3,300
Switzerland	7,157	1.4	19.6	nd	54	7,545	437	0.06	1.3	0.5	19,000
Syrian Arab Republic	18,650	3.3	50.5	3.3	26	1,394	5,352	0.29	1.2	0.1	nd
Tajikistan	6,356	3.1	46.2	0.7	16	2,517	860	0.14	1.6	<0.1	200
Tanzania, United Republic of	38,365	5.1	53.1	5.3	91	2,372	4,950	0.13	8.6	7.8	1,500,000
Thailand	64,081	1.9	35.3	2.1	410	6,398	18,000	0.28	2.5	1.8	670,000
Togo	5,129	5.3	50.0	4.2	15	2,925	2,630	0.51	6.3	6.0	150,000
Tonga	106	3.7	44.7	nd	nd	nd	48	0.45	1.9	nd	nd
Trinidad and Tobago	1,311	1.6	37.5	1.0	4	3,051	122	0.09	2.3	2.5	17,000
Tunisia	10,042	2.0	40.8	2.1	5	498	5,014	0.50	1.2	0.1	nd
Turkey	73,302	2.4	39.7	1.9	229	3,124	26,672	0.36	1.4	<0.1	nd
Turkmenistan	5,015	2.7	43.7	2.3	25	4,986	1,695	0.34	1.9	<0.1	nd
Uganda	27,623	7.1	55.2	5.7	66	2,389	6,960	0.25	6.9	5.0	600,000
Ukraine	47,782	1.2	26.9	-0.8	140	2,930	33,496	0.70	3.1	1.0	250,000
United Arab Emirates	3,106	2.8	29.9	2.2	0	0	247	0.08	1.0	0.2	nd
United Kingdom	59,598	1.6	23.2	0.3	147	2,467	5,928	0.10	1.3	0.1	34,000
United States of America	300,038	2.1	26.5	1.2	3051	10,169	179,000	0.60	1.6	0.6	900,000
Uruguay	3,463	2.3	30.0	0.9	139	40,136	1,340	0.39	1.7	0.3	6,300
Uzbekistan	26,868	2.4	44.0	1.4	50	1,861	4,850	0.18	1.7	<0.1	740
Vanuatu	222	4.1	46.7	4.2	nd	nd	120	0.54	1.9	nd	nd
Venezuela	26,640	2.7	40.6	2.1	1,233	46,285	3,400	0.13	1.5	0.5	62,000
Viet Nam	83,585	2.3	42.0	3.1	891	10,660	7,350	0.09	1.9	0.3	130,000
Yemen	21,480	7.0	53.2	5.3	4	186	1,669	0.08	3.0	0.1	9,900
Zambia	11,043	5.6	56.5	2.7	105	9,508	5,279	0.48	15.2	21.5	1,200,000
Zimbabwe	12,963	3.9	58.8	3.7	20	1,543	3,350	0.26	18.1	33.7	2,300,00

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