

WORLD POPULATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT DATA SHEET

	Population (millions) mid-1996	Natural Increase (annual, %)	Projected Population (millions) 2025	Child Mortality Rate (< age 5) per 1,000 1994	Percent Under Age 5 Underweight 1980-94	Water Available Per Capita (cubic meters)		Percent with Access to Safe Water 1990-95	Percent with Adequate Sanitation 1990-95	Cropland Available Per Capita (hectares)		GNP Per Capita Adjusted for PPP (US\$) 1994	CO ₂ Emissions Per Capita (metric tons) 1992
	1990	2025	1990	2025	1990	2025	1990-95	1990-95	1990	2025	1994	1992	
WORLD	5,771	2	8,193	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AFRICA	732	3	1,462	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Algeria	29.0	2.4	47.2	65	9	690	378	79	77	0.31	0.17	5,330	3.02
Angola	11.5	2.7	26.6	292	—	17,185	5,936	32	16	0.37	0.13	—	—
Botswana	1.5	2.7	3.0	54	15	14,107	6,040	93	55	1.08	0.46	5,320	1.60
Burkina Faso	10.6	2.8	20.9	169	30	3,116	1,293	78	18	0.40	0.16	770	0.06
Cameroon	13.6	2.9	29.2	109	14	18,046	7,130	50	50	0.61	0.24	1,970	0.18
Chad	6.5	2.6	12.9	202	—	6,843	2,944	24	—	0.58	0.25	740	0.04
Côte d'Ivoire	14.7	3.5	33.4	150	12	6,180	2,010	72	54	0.31	0.10	1,340	0.49
Egypt	63.7	2.2	97.6	52	9	1,046	605	80	50	0.05	0.03	3,610	1.54
Ethiopia	57.2	3.1	129.7	200	48	2,320	867	25	19	0.29	0.11	410	0.05
Ghana	18.0	3.0	38.0	131	27	3,529	1,395	56	42	0.18	0.07	2,020	0.24
Guinea	7.4	2.4	13.1	223	—	39,270	14,979	55	21	0.13	0.05	—	0.17
Kenya	28.2	2.7	49.1	90	22	635	237	53	77	0.10	0.04	1,350	0.22
Madagascar	15.2	3.2	34.4	164	39	3,182	1,162	29	3	0.25	0.09	670	0.08
Mali	9.7	3.1	23.7	214	31	6,730	2,523	37	31	0.23	0.09	520	0.05
Morocco	27.6	2.2	40.7	56	9	1,151	689	55	41	0.38	0.23	3,440	1.08
Mozambique	16.5	2.7	35.1	277	—	4,088	1,651	33	20	0.22	0.09	550	0.07
Niger	9.5	3.4	22.4	320	36	5,691	1,966	54	15	0.47	0.16	800	0.13
Nigeria	103.9	3.1	246.0	191	36	3,203	1,292	40	35	0.34	0.14	1,430	0.95
Rwanda	6.9	2.7	13.7	139	29	902	399	66	58	0.17	0.07	—	0.06
Senegal	8.5	2.7	16.9	115	20	4,777	2,071	52	58	0.32	0.14	1,660	0.36
South Africa	44.5	2.3	70.1	68	—	1,349	705	70	—	0.36	0.19	—	7.49
Sudan	28.9	3.0	58.4	122	20	4,913	2,069	60	22	0.52	0.22	—	—
Tanzania	29.1	3.0	56.3	159	29	2,969	1,208	50	64	0.13	0.05	—	0.08
Tunisia	9.2	1.7	13.4	34	10	540	328	99	96	0.60	0.37	4,960	1.60
Uganda	22.0	3.3	37.4	185	23	3,677	1,373	34	57	0.37	0.14	940	0.05
Zaire	46.5	3.2	107.6	186	28	27,220	9,738	27	23	0.21	0.08	—	—
Zambia	9.2	3.0	18.5	203	25	11,779	5,018	50	37	0.65	0.28	1,000	0.29
Zimbabwe	11.5	2.5	17.3	81	12	2,323	1,172	77	66	0.28	0.14	2,040	1.82
EUROPE	728	-0.1	743	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Albania	3.3	1.7	4.6	41	—	6,385	4,499	—	—	0.21	0.15	—	1.24
Austria	8.1	0.1	8.2	7	—	11,681	10,893	—	—	0.20	0.18	20,230	7.15
Czech Republic	10.3	-0.1	10.6	10	—	5,848 ^a	5,470 ^a	—	—	0.33 ^a	0.31 ^a	7,910	13.15
Denmark	5.2	0.2	5.4	7	—	2,529	2,559	—	—	0.50	0.51	20,800	10.42
France	58.4	0.3	63.6	9	—	3,262	3,021	—	—	0.34	0.31	19,820	6.31
Germany	81.7	-0.1	79.3	7	—	2,520	2,616	—	—	0.16	0.16	19,890	10.89
Greece	10.5	0.1	10.0	10	—	5,763	5,979	—	—	0.38	0.40	11,400	7.16
Hungary	10.2	-0.3	9.3	14	—	11,095	12,238	—	—	0.51	0.56	6,310	5.80
Ireland	3.6	0.5	3.8	7	—	14,273	12,880	—	—	0.27	0.24	14,550	8.69
Italy	57.3	0.0	54.4	8	—	3,279	3,574	—	—	0.21	0.23	18,610	7.17
Netherlands	15.5	0.4	17.4	8	—	6,019	5,530	—	—	0.06	0.06	18,080	9.16
Norway	4.4	0.4	5.0	8	—	97,383	87,519	—	—	0.20	0.18	21,120	14.06
Poland	38.6	0.2	40.5	16	—	1,469	1,348	—	—	0.39	0.35	5,380	8.91
Russia	147.7	-0.5	153.1	31	—	19,493 ^b	17,733 ^b	—	—	0.79 ^b	0.72 ^b	5,260	14.14
Spain	39.3	0.1	34.6	9	—	2,826	2,954	—	—	0.51	0.54	14,040	5.72
Sweden	8.8	0.1	9.6	5	—	21,030	18,460	—	—	0.33	0.29	17,850	6.55
Switzerland	7.1	0.3	7.5	7	—	7,316	6,422	—	—	0.06	0.05	24,390	6.36
Ukraine	51.1	-0.5	54.0	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,330	11.72
United Kingdom	58.8	0.2	62.5	7	—	2,090	1,952	—	—	0.12	0.11	18,170	9.76
Yugoslavia	10.2	0.3	10.6	23	—	11,549 ^c	10,780 ^c	—	—	0.34 ^c	0.31 ^c	—	—

Note: This data sheet includes selected countries only. Many countries with a population under 5 million were excluded. In addition, the following countries were not included due to lack of information: Azerbaijan, Georgia, Hong Kong, Lithuania, and Puerto Rico.

— Indicates data unavailable or inapplicable.

Italics indicate data collected from a year or period other than the one listed.

^a Figure is for the former Czechoslovakia (the Czech Republic and Slovakia).

	Population (millions) mid- 1996	Natural Increase (annual, %)	Projected Population (millions) 2025	Child Mortality Rate (< age 5) per 1,000 1994	Percent Under Age 5 Under- weight 1980-94	Water Available Per Capita (cubic meters)		Percent with Access to Safe Water 1990-95	Percent with Adequate Sanitation 1990-95	Cropland Available Per Capita (hectares)		GNP Per Capita Adjusted for PPP (US\$) 1994	CO ₂ Emissions Per Capita (metric tons) 1992
						1990	2025			1990	2025		
NORTH AMERICA	295	0.6	372	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	30.0	0.6	36.6	8	—	104,386	75,811	—	—	1.65	1.20	21,320	14.36
United States	265.2	0.6	335.1	10	—	9,915	7,483	—	—	0.75	0.57	25,860	19.11
LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN	486	1.9	678	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentina	34.7	1.2	46.5	27	—	30,540	21,546	71	68	0.84	0.59	8,920	3.50
Bolivia	7.6	2.6	13.1	110	16	45,641	22,847	55	55	0.35	0.18	2,520	0.96
Brazil	160.5	1.7	202.3	61	7	46,809	30,185	87	83	0.40	0.26	5,630	1.41
Chile	14.5	1.6	18.1	15	3	35,579	23,666	85	83	0.33	0.22	9,060	2.55
Colombia	38.0	2.1	52.7	19	10	33,127	21,678	87	63	0.17	0.11	5,970	1.76
Costa Rica	3.6	2.2	5.5	16	2	31,301	16,940	92	97	0.17	0.09	5,760	1.20
Cuba	11.0	0.7	12.4	10	—	3,303	2,765	93	66	0.31	0.26	—	—
Dominican Republic	8.1	2.3	11.7	45	10	2,813	1,791	76	78	0.20	0.13	3,790	1.40
Ecuador	11.7	2.3	17.8	57	17	30,592	17,648	71	48	0.27	0.15	4,380	1.76
Guatemala	9.9	2.9	17.0	70	34	12,613	5,354	62	60	0.20	0.09	3,490	0.58
Haiti	7.3	2.3	11.2	127	27	1,696	838	28	24	0.14	0.07	930	0.12
Mexico	94.8	2.2	142.1	32	14	4,224	2,614	83	50	0.29	0.18	7,050	3.92
Nicaragua	4.6	2.7	9.1	68	12	47,606	19,275	58	60	0.35	0.14	1,850	0.64
Peru	24.0	2.1	33.9	58	11	1,853	1,090	71	57	0.17	0.10	3,690	1.00
Venezuela	22.3	2.1	34.8	24	6	67,532	37,872	79	59	0.20	0.11	7,890	5.75
ASIA	3,501	1.6	4,898	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Afghanistan	21.5	2.8	45.3	257	—	3,323	1,105	12	—	0.54	0.18	—	—
Bangladesh	119.8	2.0	175.8	117	67	21,800	12,018	97	34	0.09	0.05	1,350	0.15
Cambodia	10.9	2.9	22.8	177	40	56,328	25,297	36	14	0.35	0.16	—	—
China	1,217.6	1.1	1,492.0	43	17	2,424	1,835	67	24	0.08	0.06	2,510	2.29
India	949.6	1.9	1,384.6	119	69	2,451	1,498	81	29	0.20	0.12	1,290	0.87
Indonesia	201.4	1.6	276.5	111	40	13,839	9,180	62	51	0.12	0.08	3,690	1.00
Iran	63.1	2.9	106.8	51	—	2,002	955	84	67	0.26	0.12	4,650	3.97
Iraq	21.4	3.7	52.6	71	12	6,029	2,555	44	70	0.30	0.13	—	—
Israel	5.8	1.5	8.0	9	—	461	275	—	—	0.09	0.06	15,690	8.13
Japan	125.8	0.2	125.8	6	—	4,428	4,499	97	—	0.04	0.04	21,350	8.79
Kazakhstan	16.5	0.9	20.5	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,830	17.55
Korea, North	23.9	1.9	32.1	31	—	3,077	2,007	—	—	0.09	0.06	—	—
Korea, South	45.3	0.9	50.8	9	—	1,470	1,158	93	100	0.05	0.04	10,540	6.64
Kuwait	1.8	2.3	3.4	14	6	75	57	—	—	0.00	0.00	24,500	11.42
Malaysia	20.6	2.4	34.5	15	23	25,488	14,441	78	94	0.27	0.15	8,610	3.76
Myanmar (Burma)	46.0	1.9	72.2	109	32	25,877	14,319	38	36	0.24	0.13	—	0.10
Nepal	23.2	2.6	43.5	118	70	8,830	4,178	46	21	0.14	0.07	1,080	0.07
Pakistan	133.5	2.9	232.9	137	40	3,838	1,643	79	33	0.17	0.07	2,210	0.60
Philippines	72.0	2.1	113.5	57	34	5,314	3,090	85	69	0.13	0.08	2,800	0.77
Saudi Arabia	19.4	3.2	50.3	36	—	284	107	95	86	0.15	0.06	—	13.11
Sri Lanka	18.4	1.5	23.2	19	38	2,496	1,718	53	61	0.11	0.08	3,150	0.29
Syria	15.6	3.7	31.7	38	—	2,089	770	85	83	0.46	0.17	—	—
Thailand	60.7	1.4	75.1	32	26	3,220	2,433	86	74	0.41	0.31	6,870	1.98
Turkey	63.9	1.6	91.8	55	10	3,619	2,232	80	—	0.49	0.30	4,610	2.49
Uzbekistan	23.2	2.3	42.3	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,390	5.74
Vietnam	76.6	2.3	118.8	46	42	5,638	3,182	36	22	0.10	0.05	—	0.31
Yemen	14.7	3.2	36.6	112	30	460	154	55	65	0.14	0.05	—	0.73
OCEANIA	29	1.1	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australia	18.3	0.8	23.1	8	—	20,310	13,905	—	—	2.90	1.99	19,000	15.33
New Zealand	3.6	0.9	4.3	9	—	118,155	90,722	97	—	0.12	0.09	16,780	7.60

^b Figure is for the former USSR.

^c Figure is for the former Yugoslavia, not the present Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).



World Population and the Environment Data Sheet Definitions and Sources

Population 1996: Estimates are for mid-1996 and are based on information from a recent census, official national data, the United Nations, or U.S. Census Bureau projections.

Data from *World Population Data Sheet 1996* by the Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington, DC: PRB, June 1996

Rate of Natural Increase: The rate at which a population is increasing (or decreasing) in a given year due to a surplus (or deficit) of births over deaths, expressed as a percentage. This rate does not include the effects of immigration or emigration.

Data from *World Population Data Sheet 1996* by Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington, DC: PRB, June 1996

Projected Population in 2025: Projected population in 2025 is based on assumptions of future fertility, mortality, and migration. Projections are drawn from official country projections, or on series issued by the UN, U.S. Census Bureau, or PRB projections.

Projections from *World Population Data Sheet 1996* by Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington, DC: PRB, June 1996

Child Mortality Rate: The estimated number of children born in a given year who will die before reaching age five per 1,000 live births in that same year. The rate was derived from data in 1994.

Following the 1990 World Summit for Children, almost all the world's governments agreed that under-five death rates should be reduced by the year 2000 to a rate of no more than 70 per 1,000 live births. The ICPD Programme of Action set a goal for 2015 to reduce rates to below 45 deaths per 1,000 live births.

Rates from *The State of the World's Children 1996* by UNICEF, New York: Oxford University Press, 1996

Percent of Children Under Five Years Suffering from Moderate and Severe Underweight: The proportion of children under the age of five who are below the average weight for their age and population. Those who suffer from malnutrition may simply have too little food to eat or may lack certain essential nutrients. Too little food creates a condition known as protein-energy malnutrition (PEM) caused by protein and energy deficiencies. The effects of deficiencies are made worse by infections that raise nutrient requirements and reduce the body's ability to digest food. PEM is the prime cause of low birth weight and poor growth among children in the developing world.

Data from *The State of the World's Children 1996* by UNICEF, New York: Oxford University Press, 1996

Per Capita Water Availability 1990 and Projected Per Capita Water Availability 2025 (Medium Projection): The amount of cubic meters of water available per person. Water availability is calculated from measurements of stream flow within countries minus the amount of evaporation based on local climate.

Water stress occurs when the annual availability of renewable fresh water is less than about 1,700, but greater than 1,000 cubic meters per person in the population.

Water scarcity occurs when the annual availability of renewable fresh water is 1,000 or fewer cubic meters of water per person in the population.

Data from *Sustaining Water: An Update* by Robert Engelman and Pamela LeRoy, Washington, DC: Population Action International, 1995

Percent of Population with Access to Safe Water and Sanitation 1990-1995:

The proportion of persons with reasonable means of getting clean drinking water, including treated surface water and untreated but not contaminated water from springs, boreholes, and wells. For urban areas, "reasonable" access means that there is a public fountain or water spigot within 200 meters of the household. For rural areas, it implies that people do not have to spend excessive time each day fetching water. Access to sanitation is defined as the proportion of people served by connections to public sewers or household disposable systems that collect waste water and then clean and redistribute it. The percentage is calculated for a specific period between 1990 and 1995.

As a goal for the year 2000, almost all the world's governments agreed that 100 percent of all communities should have safe water and sanitation.

Data from *The State of the World's Children 1996* by UNICEF, New York: Oxford University Press, 1996

Per Capita Cropland Availability 1990 and Projected Per Capita Cropland Availability 2025 (Medium Projection):

The amount of hectares of arable land available per person. Arable land is land fit for crop production, including permanent meadows and pastures. The quality varies considerably according to land slope, soil structure, and climate.

The minimum amount of arable land required per person to sustain a largely vegetarian diet, without the use of intensive fertilizers and pest controls, is 0.07 hectares. Projected availability in 2025 is based on 1992 long-range regional projections and 1994 country projections.

Data from *Conserving Land: Population and Sustainable Food Production* by Robert Engelman and Pamela LeRoy, Washington, DC: Population Action International, 1995

Classroom Guide

Definitions and Conversions

GNP per capita adjusted for purchasing power (PPP): The Gross National Product (GNP) is the total amount of goods and services produced by a country in a year. GNP per capita expresses this amount as if each individual had an equal share, but GNP per capita is not the average money income for an individual. In this Data Sheet, the GNP per capita is given in terms of purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP is the number of units of a country's currency required to purchase the same type of goods and services that a U.S. dollar would buy in the United States. The concept of PPP is similar to that of market exchange rates, although PPP is favored when analyzing social dimensions of economic development. Simply put, PPP compares the cost of goods in the purchasing power of each country's currency in that country to what the same things might cost in the United States. The price levels of various baskets of basic consumption items can be used to develop an international price index of basic needs.

Data from *The World Bank Atlas 1996* by The World Bank, Washington, DC: World Bank, 1995

Per Capita CO₂ Emissions: The amount of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emitted in metric tons per person from industrial processes: solid fuels, liquid fuels, gas fuels, gas flaring, and cement manufacturing. The total amount of emissions is based on the net apparent consumption of fossil fuels and the world cement manufacture, activities associated with the industrialization process. These emissions reflect how industrialized a country is and how much energy its people consume. Per capita emissions are calculated from aggregate emissions and population estimates for 1992.

Data from *World Development Report 1996* by The World Bank, New York: Oxford University Press, 1996.

CARE (Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Inc.): CARE is the world's largest private relief and development organization assisting the world's people to achieve social and economic well-being.

Hectares: 1 hectare = 2.47 acres.

Nongovernmental Organization (NGO): an organization not established by government, not primarily profit-making, and which in some way promotes the public good—for example, humanitarian organizations, cooperatives, women's groups, farmers' organizations, environmental organizations.

Pan American Development Foundation (PADF): PADF is a private, U.S.-based, voluntary organization working to strengthen poor people throughout Latin America and the Caribbean.

Square Kilometers (km²): 1 square kilometer = 0.3861 square miles.

Sustainable Development: Practices in agriculture, economic development, health, and education that lead to progress and meet the needs and desires of the current generation without decreasing the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP): UNDP is a division of the United Nations set up to promote human development by helping developing countries to fight poverty, ignorance and disease, to conserve the environment, to stimulate technology, and to enhance the contributions of women.

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID): USAID is an agency of the U.S. State Department that provides economic development and humanitarian assistance to countries overseas.

World Bank: The World Bank is an international organization owned by member governments. It makes loans to developing country governments in support of projects or economic reforms.

Note: The essays in this classroom guide use both British and American terms. Here are some examples of different spellings:

British	American
catalogue	catalog
colour	color
labour	labor
programme	program