

Country Profiles for Population and Reproductive Health: Policy Developments and Indicators 2005

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Poverty and inequity continue to be key issues in Latin America and the Caribbean. The region faces the greatest socio-economic inequalities in the world, and changes in the distribution of income during the period between 1990 and 2002 have been minimal. This partly explains why many countries are lagging behind in their efforts to meet the poverty reduction targets laid out in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for 2015. The region is also lagging behind in progress toward meeting the MDGs in the areas of HIV prevention and maternal mortality.

Some 222 million people (42.9 per cent) in the region are poor, with 96 million (18.1 per cent) living in extreme poverty. The determinants of poverty are manifold, and poverty reduction strategies need to intervene on several fronts simultaneously. However, a situational analysis of the region shows that the unmet need for reproductive health services is key. When women are capable of exercising control over their fertility, households are able to realize their desired family size and have the number of children they can comfortably support and nurture. Among poor women in the region, the gap between actual fertility and desired fertility is widest. In rural areas of Peru, for example, contraceptive prevalence of modern methods is only 33 per cent, and the gap between desired and observed fertility is 1.4 children. This pattern repeats itself in many countries of the region, especially among indigenous groups, people of African descent and rural women.

Equal access to quality reproductive health services can make a substantial contribution to reducing poverty and providing social services more equitably and efficiently. More equitable access — paid for, for instance, through targeted insurance schemes based on tax earnings — could eliminate the barrier of out-of-pocket expenses that keeps many poor households from receiving treatment for obstetric complications and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV. Equally important, investments in prevention of reproductive health problems could result in public savings, decrease case loads, and release millions from the burden of poor reproductive health.

Since the 1980s, the region has witnessed 'the construction of citizenship' — the progressive incorporation of social groups into a socio-political setting in which their human rights become actual entitlements. Progress has been most significant in the area of civic and political rights. During the 1980s and 1990s, relatively dynamic political competition emerged among different actors, including the growing civil society. However, progress in the arena of economic, social and cultural rights has been less impressive, as evidenced by the rigidity in income distribution and the limited progress on poverty-reduction targets. Social statistic indicators often mask wide

Latin America and the Caribbean

disparities among groups. For instance, even though literacy rates region-wide show considerable improvement, 38 per cent of indigenous women in Bolivia are illiterate, as are 59 per cent of indigenous women of Guatemala.

Despite evidence that socio-economic inequality has achieved greater priority in national and international decision-making, the specific issue of reproductive rights does not always garner comparable attention in social policies and programmes. Within certain politically powerful groups, there is a reluctance to deal with these issues as if they were rights — or even as public health issues. Much of the legislation on reproductive health and rights that has been debated in the region has been strongly contested. Some equate access for young people to reproductive health services — or to sexuality education — with promoting early and irresponsible sexual activity. However, with adolescent fertility rates still high and HIV prevalence rising among young people in many of the countries of the region, the need to address these issues is clear and demands sincere and open dialogue with young people about sexuality, reproductive health and gender.

The cultural and ideological factors that influence the policy environment and determine whether reproductive rights can be securely anchored in the social policy arena are compounded by debates regarding social investment priorities. Some poverty reduction programmes overlook reproductive health care. Likewise, basic insurance schemes — as in the case of Bolivia — often cover child and maternal health, but rarely do they integrate these services into a holistic package that includes family planning, voluntary testing and counselling or adolescent reproductive health services.

The region as a whole is moving into a phase of its demographic transition that could be used to overcome poverty — if appropriate investments and policies in place. By the year 2025, the region will have the possibility of realizing a demographic 'bonus' as the number of people in their most productive years (between 15 and 65) will outnumber older and younger dependents. It is a time in which the population structure favours savings and investments. The realization of reproductive rights will enable these people to control their fertility, giving them more options in life, including greater economic productivity and the possibility to save and invest. Other political, social and economic variables will come into play as well, including education, governance and employment, among others. Nevertheless, ensuring reproductive rights is a prerequisite for taking advantage of this potential demographic bonus.

Argentina



Overview

After a long period of growth and stability, economic reforms implemented in Argentina in the 1990's triggered a profound economic and social crisis in 2001. While the country's economy is growing again, Argentina's population, currently estimated at almost 39 million, continues to face economic uncertainty. As of 2003, only 43 per cent of women and 47 per cent of men were participating in the paid labor force. The quality of life of the working and middle classes has declined significantly and poverty remains a problem throughout the country. This situation has been aggravated by the government's economic policy, which includes cuts in social programmes such as health, education, social assistance and housing.

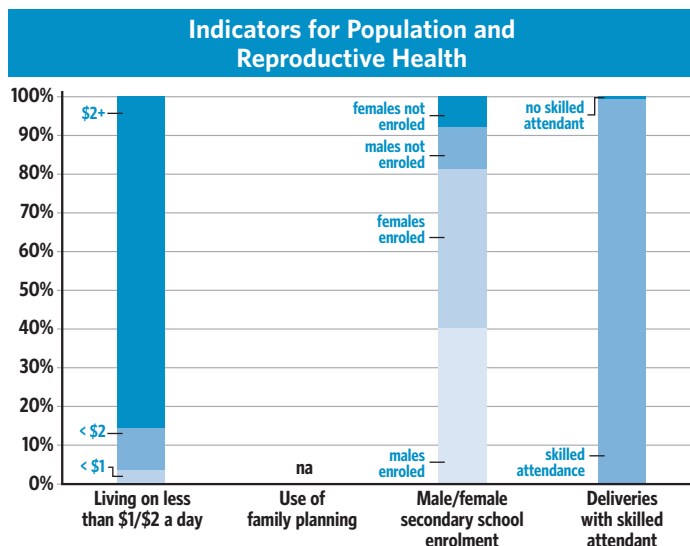
The government views current growth and fertility rates as satisfactory, although adolescent fertility and the spread of HIV/AIDS is cause for concern. The government also views under-five and maternal mortality as unacceptably high.

HIV prevalence among adults 15-49 is currently 0.7 per cent. Despite economic problems, the country spent \$US 75 million in 2002 in the fight against HIV/AIDS and is actively involved in negotiations for price reductions for anti-retrovirals.

A 1986 law made the state responsible for providing family planning services, although no real action has been taken to implement it. Lack of resources and ideological backlash at decision-making levels are to blame.

The Maternal and Child Health Programme provides coverage for women and children at highest risk, emphasizing antenatal care, skilled attendance at childbirth and monitoring of child health and development. Argentina has also reorganized health services to provide essential obstetric care.

The country has ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). Nevertheless, women are still predominantly employed in low-paid service-orientated work.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	15,996.7	18,948.5
Population in Thousands, Female	16,584.2	19,798.6
Population Growth Rate, %	na	1.0
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	21.7	19.9
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	8.3	7.7
Urban Population, %	87.0	90.6
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.04	1.04
Women 15-49, %	46.8	49.1
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.98	2.62
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	na	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	na	na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 100	82
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	54
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	110
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	10.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 25.7	14.2
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 28	16
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	21
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	26
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 71.3	74.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 75.2	78.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 68.1	71.1
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 27.2	28.9
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 12.9	13.9
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 66	58

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
4.50	120.34	3.00	878.85

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	11,586
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %	-1	7
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Upper middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲ na	3.3
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲ na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	na	1.0
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲ na	79
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %	na	95
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲ 92	99
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na	30.0
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)	na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male	4	3
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female	4	3
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male	2	1
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female	2	1
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲ na	0.96
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲ na	1.04
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	120
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	119
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	97
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	103
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %	na	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %	na	na
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	na
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	na
Undernourished People, %	na	na
Refugees, Number	11,500	2,642
Internally Displaced Persons, Number	na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number	na	1,211
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total	na	0.7
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male	na	1.0
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female	na	0.3

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	16.2	17.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20	73.0	59.0
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49	na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.8	25.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	23.3	23.3
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %	na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲ na	0.6
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲ na	0.3
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲ na	0.9

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value	na	0.6
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank	na	21.0
Malnourished Women, %	na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	85.7	46.6
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	33.6	43.0
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %	5.0	31.3
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %	na	26.0
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %	na	53.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	1,657.1
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %	na	15.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na	na

Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Bahamas



Overview

The Commonwealth of the Bahamas has a population of 323,000 inhabitants, with 18 per cent between the ages of 15 and 24. Approximately 90 per cent of the population lives in urban areas, up from 84 per cent in 1990. The country ranks 50th out of 177 in the 2005 Human Development Index. Total fertility is 2.4 lifetime births per woman and the population growth rate is 1.3 per cent.

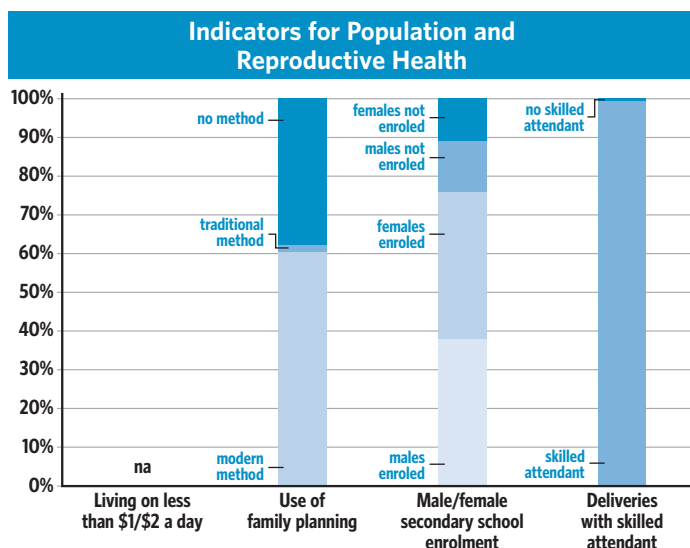
The Bahamas has no explicit population policy. The government is satisfied with the current rate of growth. However, it is concerned about general and adolescent fertility rates, the size of the working age population, life expectancy and under-five mortality.

There is universal access to health services, including family planning, education and housing. Private health insurance is offered and all workers are required by law to participate in the National Insurance Scheme.

To improve the health and well-being of the population, a Strategic Plan (2000-2004) was developed. It outlines five strategic directions: healthy people, healthy environment, maximized resources, quality service and health care planning. Priority areas include maternal and child health, adolescent health, family planning, the health of tourists and HIV/AIDS prevention. As a result of the plan, investments have been made in health infrastructure and human resources.

The Bahamas has been hard-hit by the AIDS pandemic. National prevalence rates are around 3 per cent for adult men and women and 2.8 per cent for those ages 15 to 24 years. However, the country has made significant efforts to combat the pandemic by making HIV/AIDS a top priority, conducting mass media educational campaigns, and passing anti-discrimination policies, like the Employment Act of 2002, which prohibits discrimination against HIV-infected persons in the workplace.

The country has also made strides in gender equity. Currently, 27 per cent of parliamentarians are women, up from just four per cent in 1991. The Bahamas has also adopted laws on paternity leave.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	126.2	157.3
Population in Thousands, Female	128.6	165.8
Population Growth Rate, %	na	1.3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	23.7	21.1
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.6	6.9
Urban Population, %	83.6	90.0
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.04	1.04
Women 15-49, %	54.3	54.4
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.61	2.40
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	60.1	60.1
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	61.7	61.7
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 100	60
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	25
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	98
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	10.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 21.5	12.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 26	15
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	21
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	27
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 68.2	70.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 73.0	74.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 64.2	67.6
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 23.2	27.6
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 6.7	9.3
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 59	53

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.35	1192.96	na	na

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		na	16,847
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %		na	1
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	High income: non OECD
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲	na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile		na	na
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲	na	97
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %		100	100
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲	99	99
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)		na	na
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)		na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male		6	5
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female		5	3
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male		5	3
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female		2	1
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲	na	0.93
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲	na	0.95
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲	na	92
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲	na	93
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲	na	90
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲	na	93
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %		na	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %		na	na
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %		na	na
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %		na	na
Undernourished People, %		na	na
Refugees, Number		400	400
Internally Displaced Persons, Number		na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number		na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total		na	3.0
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male		na	3.2
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female		na	2.8

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		21.2	17.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20		69.0	59.5
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49		na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male		29.1	29.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Female		27.2	27.2
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲	na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %		na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲	na	2.8
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲	na	3.0
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲	na	2.6

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value		na	0.7
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank		na	17.0
Malnourished Women, %		na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		81.9	76.7
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		68.8	70.5
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %		4.0	26.8
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %		na	31.0
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %		na	58.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	13.5
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %		na	13.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	●	na	na

Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	66.7
Highest Level of Education, %	71.0
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na



Overview

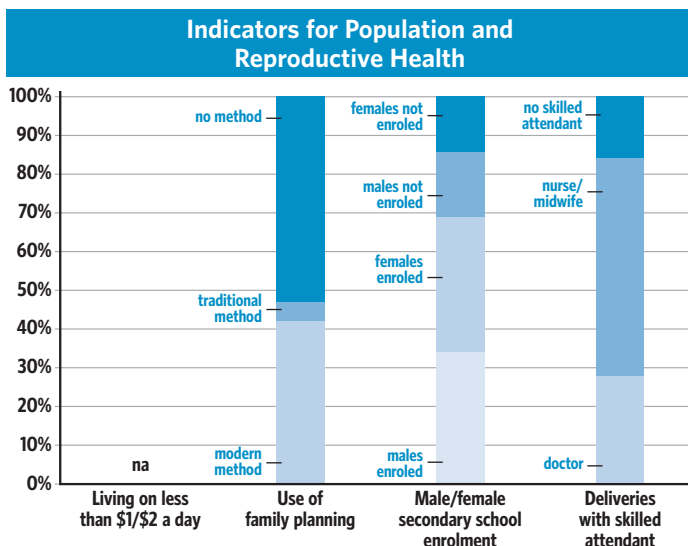
Belize, with a population estimated at 270,000, is the only English-speaking country in Central America. It has a high percentage of young people: some 21 per cent of the population is between 15 and 24 years of age. The elderly (60 years and older) account for just 6 per cent of the total population.

The government views its total fertility rate (3.7 lifetime births per woman) as too high and is concerned about growing rates of adolescent pregnancies. In addition, Belize is closely monitoring maternal and under-five mortality and HIV/AIDS prevalence.

From 1997-2000, Belize developed strategies to achieve health sector reform. In 1998, the government declared the Health Sector Reform Project as a main strategy to improve the health status of the population by improving the efficiency, equity, and quality of health care services and promoting healthier lifestyles. A multisectoral Food and Nutrition Security Policy was also approved by the Cabinet in October 2000.

Since the first diagnosed case of HIV in 1986, there has been a steady and dramatic increase in the rate of infection among Belizeans. Approximately 2.4 per cent of the population is thought to be infected, ranking Belize 5th in the Caribbean and 1st in Central America. National prevalence rates among pregnant women are estimated to be about one per cent. To combat the epidemic, a National Strategic Plan for the HIV/AIDS Epidemic in Belize (1999-2003) was developed. To coordinate AIDS prevention efforts at the national level, the National AIDS Commission under the Ministry of Human Development was founded. The Commission is dedicated to developing programmes and services to control the spread of HIV/AIDS.

In order to protect the rights of girls and women, Belize has instituted Information, Education and Communication (IEC) initiatives and advocacy programmes to promote gender equality.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	94.4	136.2
Population in Thousands, Female	91.3	133.6
Population Growth Rate, %	na	2.0
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	34.9	29.8
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	5.1	5.2
Urban Population, %	48.1	48.6
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.03	1.03
Women 15-49, %	45.1	52.2
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.53	3.67
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	41.8	41.8
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	46.7	46.7
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ na	140
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	70
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	280
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	18.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 35.1	29.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 45	40
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	42
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	43
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 72.3	71.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 73.7	74.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 71.1	69.5
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 17.6	21.2
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 6.1	5.9
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 94	70

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.46	83.25	4.02	446.22

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	3.1/4.2
No Education, Primary	6.0
Highest Level of Education	2.7
Provincial Low/High	3.0/5.6 Belize/Toledo
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	117.0/174.0
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	6,538
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %	na	9
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Upper middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲ na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲ na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	na	na
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲ na	91
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %	92	96
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲ 87	84
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na	na
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)	na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male	10	5
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female	12	5
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male	5	2
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female	3	1
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲ 0.94	0.94
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲ na	1.05
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	123
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	121
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	76
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	80
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %	na	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %	na	na
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	na
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	na
Undernourished People, %	na	na
Refugees, Number	20,400	861
Internally Displaced Persons, Number	na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number	na	8
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total	na	2.4
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male	na	3.3
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female	na	2.0

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	20.2	20.9
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20	127.0	81.5
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49	na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na	26.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na	23.9
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %	na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲ na	1.6
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲ na	2.0
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲ na	1.1

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value	na	0.5
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank	na	59.0
Malnourished Women, %	na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	81.7
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	36.2
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %	na	9.3
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %	na	31.0
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %	na	52.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	27.4
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %	na	31.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	● 16.9	16.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 7.0	11.3

Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	92.6/59.1
No Education, Primary, %	68.7
Highest Level of Education, %	95.1
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	49.3/29.7
No Education, Primary, %	32.0
Highest Level of Education, %	51.9
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Bermuda



Overview

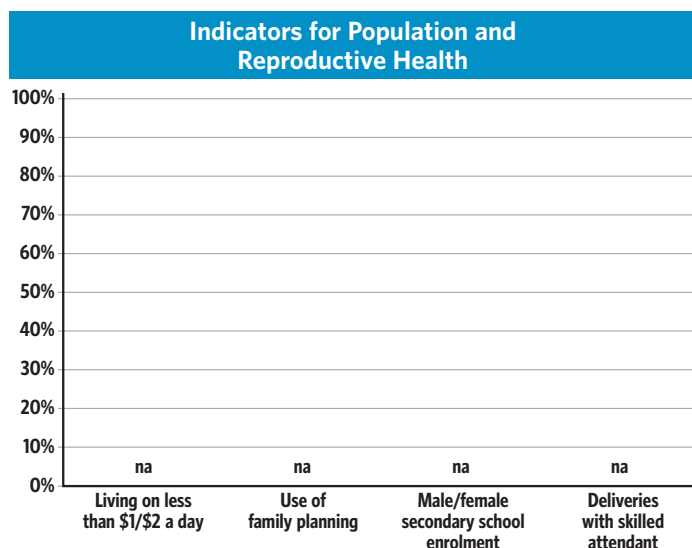
The island of Bermuda is a British colony and was the very first colony of the British Empire. The total population is nearly 63,000 inhabitants, with a population growth rate of 0.33 per cent. Very densely populated, there are 3,315 people per square mile and one hundred per cent of the population lives in urban areas.

There are virtually no natural resources on the island and it must import almost all of its consumer goods. The economy is based largely on the tourist trade and international business.

A high-income, non-OECD country, Bermuda's overall health and demographic indicators are favorable. The total fertility rate is 1.9 lifetime births per woman. Life expectancy at birth is 76.5 years. Infant mortality is reported at 8.5 deaths per 1,000 live births.

The government established the Population Council, but has not formulated a population policy. Bermuda began providing family planning services in 1937 and continues to maintain most of the country's clinical family planning services. Family planning is widely available through government-run clinics, private doctors and pharmacies.

Health policy emphasizes several areas, including maternal and child health, health of schoolchildren, community nursing for the elderly, dental health, control of communicable diseases, mental health and alcohol and drug abuse. Population groups designated for special attention include: mothers and infants; school-age children; and the elderly.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	na	30,734.0
Population in Thousands, Female	na	32,237.0
Population Growth Rate, %	0.5	0.3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	na	13.0
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	na	8.0
Urban Population, %	na	100
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	na	na
Women 15-49, %	na	na
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	na	1.90
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	na	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	na	na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ na	na
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	na
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	na
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	8.5
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ na	na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ na	76.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ na	na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ na	na
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ na	na
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 0.6	0.6
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ na	na

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
na	na	na	na

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %	na	na
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	High income: non OECD
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲ na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲ na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	na	na
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲ na	na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %	na	na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲ na	na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na	na
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)	na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male	na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female	na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male	na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female	na	na
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲ na	0.99
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲ na	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %	na	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %	na	na
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	na
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	na
Undernourished People, %	na	na
Refugees, Number	na	na
Internally Displaced Persons, Number	na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number	na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total	na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male	na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female	na	na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	na	na
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20	na	na
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49	na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na	na
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %	na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲ na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲ na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲ na	na

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value	na	na
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank	na	na
Malnourished Women, %	na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	87.2	87.2
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	74.9	74.9
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %	na	na
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %	na	na
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	na
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na	na

Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Bolivia



Overview

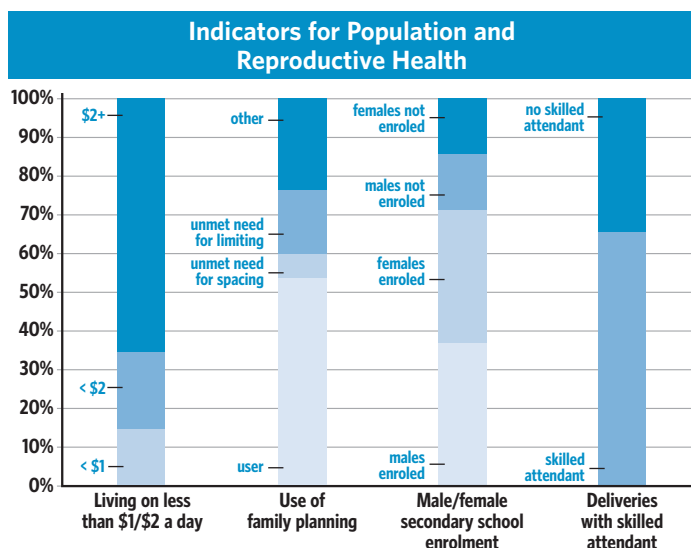
Bolivia was ranked 113 out of 177 countries on UNDP Human Development Index. Rural-urban migration is on the increase as result of extreme poverty in rural areas. In its response to the United Nations 2003 survey of population policies, the government viewed its fertility rate (4.2 births per woman) as satisfactory. However, the maternal mortality ratio — 420 deaths per 100,000 live births — is still one of the highest in Latin America and the Caribbean, while the modern contraceptive prevalence rate is just 27 per cent of married women, one of the lowest in the region. The HIV prevalence rate is 0.1 per cent of the population, but by 2001 8 per cent of registered cases were among youth ages 15-24.

The government, with assistance from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international agencies, including UNFPA, continues to make progress in reducing maternal mortality. The Universal Mother-Child Insurance scheme that provides free antenatal and delivery care services has led to an increase in the use of maternity services. Health personnel have received specialized training on emergency obstetric care, and monitoring of maternal deaths has improved.

With financial support from the Swedish and Danish governments, a project is being implemented to address the high rates of adolescent pregnancy and to promote behaviour change in order to reduce the incidence of STIs and HIV/AIDS.

The country has made significant progress in the evolution and pace of change in sexual and reproductive health and rights since the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in 1994. The government has a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and is committed to achieving the MDGs. A sexual and reproductive rights bill is under consideration by Parliament, while civil society organizations are building awareness of these issues in local communities and with key government authorities.

Violence against women remains a challenge. A national plan is being developed that includes a policy to prevent sexual violence, but it has not been implemented.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	3,303.7	4,574.8
Population in Thousands, Female	3,365.1	4,607.2
Population Growth Rate, %	na	1.9
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	36.3	32.6
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	10.7	7.9
Urban Population, %	55.6	64.4
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.05	1.05
Women 15-49, %	47.6	48.9
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.90	4.20
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	12.2	27.3
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	30.3	53.4
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 650	420
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	110
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	790
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	27.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 82.6	50.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 100	66
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	67
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	77
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 58.6	64.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 60.5	66.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 57.0	62.6
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 19.2	20.8
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 6.0	6.7
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 81	74

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
4.20	37.80	4.24	140.36

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	3.1/5.5
No Education, Primary	6.8
Highest Level of Education	2.1
Provincial Low/High	3.1/5.1 Tarija/Potosi
Poorest/Richest Quintile	7.4/2.1

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	44.0/67.0
No Education, Primary	72.0
Highest Level of Education	33.0
Provincial Low/High	29.0/88.0 Tarija/Oruro
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	106.5/25.5

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	146.5/32.0
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	68.0/124.0
Poorest/Richest Quintile	168.0/27.0

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	12.9/21.9
No Education, Primary, %	25.2

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	2,546
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %	0	4
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Lower middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲ na	14.4
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲ na	62.7
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	na	1.3
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲ 46	85
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %	38	79
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲ 29	65
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na	49.0
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)	na	59.6
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male	13	6
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female	30	17
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male	4	1
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female	11	5
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲ 0.90	0.95
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲ na	0.93
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	116
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	115
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	88
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	85
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %	na	10
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %	na	9
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	9
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	1
Undernourished People, %	26.0	22.0
Refugees, Number	500	527
Internally Displaced Persons, Number	na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number	na	1
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total	na	0.1
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male	na	0.2
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female	na	0.1

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	19.7	19.4
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20	89.0	81.0
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49	18.8	18.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.1	25.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.7	22.7
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49	27.5	25.3
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	56
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %	na	64.0
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲ na	0.1
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲ na	0.1
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲ na	0.1

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value	na	0.5
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank	na	41.0
Malnourished Women, %	na	0.9
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	85.4	83.7
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	25.1	61.1
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %	7.0	17.8
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %	na	36.0
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %	na	40.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	782.6
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %	na	28.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	● na	6.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	● na	16.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	● na	22.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na	499.9

Highest Level of Education	7.4	
Provincial Low/High, %	10.7/30.3	La Paz/Beni, Pando
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		
Urban/Rural, %	77.7/38.6	
No Education, Primary, %	29.8	
Highest Level of Education, %	97.8	
Provincial Low/High, %	42.5/84.2	Potosi/Santa Cruz
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	19.8/97.9	
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		
Urban/Rural, %	40.3/25.0	
No Education, Primary, %	17.8	
Highest Level of Education, %	50.4	
Provincial Low/High, %	18.3/50.9	Oruru/Beni, Pando
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	7.1/45.6	
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	7.4/36.4	
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	37.5/5.6	
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	8.7/3.5	

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na	
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na	
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:		
Urban/Rural, %	0.6/2.1	
No Education, Primary, %	1.9	
Highest Level of Education, %	0.2	
Provincial Low/High, %	0.4/2.3	Tarija, Oruro/Cochabamba
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	2.2/0.7	
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	87.3/98.8	
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	88.8/99.3	
Malnourished Women:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	0.5/2.2	
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	43.6/96.1	

Brazil



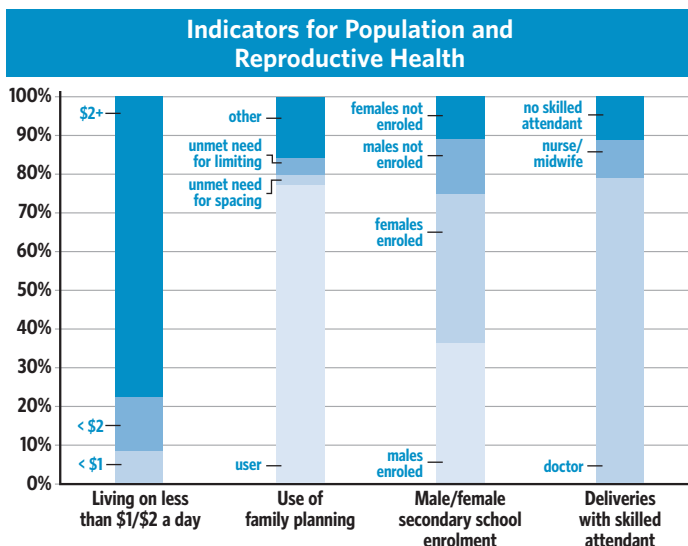
Overview

Brazil is a middle-income country, ranking 63 out of 177 countries on UNDP's Human Development Index. The majority of the population — 84 per cent — lives in urban areas. Although the total fertility rate is just 2.6 births per woman, both the maternal mortality ratio (260 deaths per 100,000 live births) and the adolescent fertility rate (73 per 1,000 births) are above ICPD thresholds. The under-five mortality rate decreased from 56 per cent in 1990 to 33 per cent in 2005. HIV prevalence was estimated at 0.7 per cent in 2003.

Despite improvements in demographic indicators, 17 per cent of the country's population, almost 32 million people — live below the poverty line. Continued poverty, especially in rural areas, remains a challenge for the government's economic and social policies.

The country has one of the most effective HIV/AIDS prevention campaigns in the developing world. The government employs a multi-sectoral approach to combating HIV/AIDS, combining prevention, treatment, research and surveillance. In 2001, UNESCO awarded the Ministry of Health its prestigious "Human Rights, Culture and Peace Award" for making human rights central to its efforts to combat HIV/AIDS. Brazil is one of the few countries that ensures free access to anti-retroviral therapy and treatment, producing eight generic versions of unpatented ARV drugs at low cost.

Brazil is committed to achieving the goals of the ICPD Programme of Action and MDGs. There have been some significant advances in the legal, normative and regulatory frameworks, guaranteeing a rights-based approach to the provision of reproductive health care. Brazil ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), and the Secretariat for Women's Policies is addressing gender and domestic violence. As part of the National Plan for the Reduction of Maternal Mortality, launched in 2004, Maternal Mortality Commissions are being established at state, regional and municipal levels.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	74,222.7	91,869.5
Population in Thousands, Female	75,171.6	94,535.4
Population Growth Rate, %	na	1.3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	24.5	20.7
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7.2	6.5
Urban Population, %	74.7	84.2
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.05	1.05
Women 15-49, %	51.7	54.8
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.85	2.55
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	na	99.9
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	na	76.7
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 220	260
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	160
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	370
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	15.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 47.5	25.5
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 56	33
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	39
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	52
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 65.8	71.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 69.8	75.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 62.4	67.3
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 22.5	26.8
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 6.7	8.8
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 66	51

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.60	93.87	2.96	394.19

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	2.3/3.5
No Education, Primary	5.0
Highest Level of Education	1.5
Provincial Low/High	2.1/3.1 Rio/Northeast
Poorest/Richest Quintile	4.8/1.7

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	42.0/65.0
No Education, Primary	93.0
Highest Level of Education	9.0
Provincial Low/High	25.0/74.0 South/Northeast
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	83.2/28.6

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	98.9/33.3
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	78.0/122.0
Poorest/Richest Quintile	176.0/28.0

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	16.6/24.2
No Education, Primary, %	54.4

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		na	7,767
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %		3	5
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲	na	8.2
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲	17.4	17.4
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile		na	0.5
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲	96	89
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %		75	86
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲	73	88
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)		na	59.0
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)		na	54.2
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male		17	11
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female		19	11
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male		9	5
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female		7	2
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲	na	0.93
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲	na	1.07
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲	na	151
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲	na	143
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲	na	105
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲	na	115
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %		na	6
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %		na	5
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %		na	3
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %		na	0
Undernourished People, %		12.0	9.0
Refugees, Number		5,400	3,193
Internally Displaced Persons, Number		na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number		na	566
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total		na	0.7
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male		na	0.8
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female		na	0.5

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		19.3	19.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20		82.0	89.5
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49		19.5	19.5
Mean Age at Marriage, Male		na	25.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Female		na	22.6
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49		29.6	22.7
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲	na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %		na	79.0
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲	na	0.6
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲	na	0.5
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲	na	0.6

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value		na	na
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank		na	na
Malnourished Women, %		na	6.3
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		84.6	81.0
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		44.0	54.1
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %		6.0	9.1
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %		na	na
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %		na	62.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	7,192.4
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %		na	12.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	●	na	2.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	●	na	4.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	●	na	7.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	●	na	3722.9

Highest Level of Education	6.4	
Provincial Low/High, %	12.7/23.5	Centro-Leste/Norte
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		
Urban/Rural, %	97.9/94.2	
No Education, Primary, %	92.9	
Highest Level of Education, %	100.0	
Provincial Low/High, %	95.3/98.3	North/Sao Paulo, South
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	71.6/98.6	
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		
Urban/Rural, %	72.6/61.2	
No Education, Primary, %	56.6	
Highest Level of Education, %	76.3	
Provincial Low/High, %	62.3/81.0	Northeast/Central West
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	55.8/76.8	
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	52.8/77.8	
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	11.9/2.0	
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	5.9/1.6	

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	52.1/77.9	
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	43.9/na	
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:		
Urban/Rural, %	0.5/0.9	
No Education, Primary, %	1.2	
Highest Level of Education, %	0.0	
Provincial Low/High, %	0.0/1.4	Center-East/Rio
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	1.2/0.3	
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	85.9/99.6	
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	85.3/99.4	
Malnourished Women:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	8.8/5.4	
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	72.2/98.1	

Chile



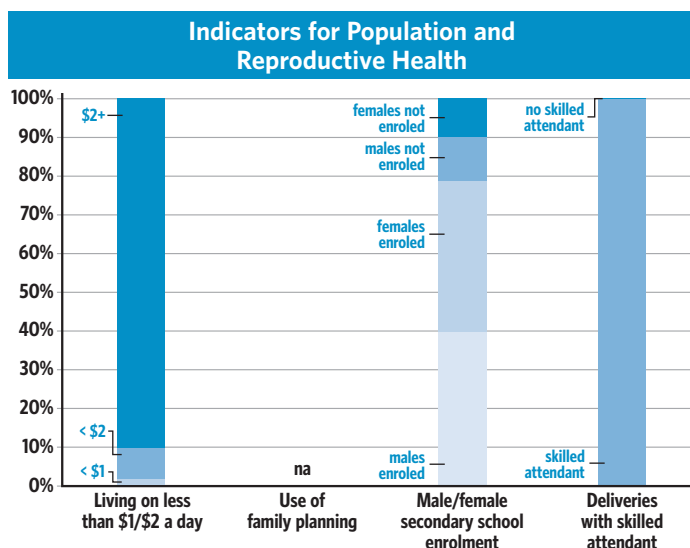
Overview

Chile, with a population of 16 million, has made great progress in alleviating poverty. It has some of the most favourable health indicators in Latin America and the Caribbean region: low maternal mortality ratio (31 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births); low total fertility rate (2.3 lifetime births per woman); and low HIV prevalence (0.24 per cent among 15-24 year olds). In its response to the 2003 United Nations survey of population policies, the government viewed ageing (11.6 per cent are 60 years and over) as a major concern.

With financial support from PAHO and UNFPA, the government has reviewed progress towards meeting the ICPD goals and is taking steps to achieve them. The Ministry of Health collaborated with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in establishing sexual and reproductive health norms and rights. As part of the country's health reform, the quality of sexual and reproductive health care (including breast and cervical cancer screening programmes) in the public health system has been improved and health providers trained.

The Global Fund has enabled the National AIDS Commission and its NGO partners to undertake several HIV/AIDS prevention programmes. In order to reduce adolescent pregnancies and the incidence of HIV/AIDS among youth, the government has set up numerous youth-friendly multi-purpose centres.

Although there is no national gender policy, UN organizations and NGOs have worked closely with the government to implement best practices for the prevention of domestic violence.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	6,511.7	8,061.2
Population in Thousands, Female	6,667.1	8,233.9
Population Growth Rate, %	na	1.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	22.7	19.9
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	5.7	5.2
Urban Population, %	83.3	87.7
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.04	1.04
Women 15-49, %	53.3	53.1
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.60	2.27
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	na	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	na	na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 65	31
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	21
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	42
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	6.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 16.2	7.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 17	9
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	12
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	15
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 73.3	78.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 76.6	81.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 70.5	75.1
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 25.7	30.6
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 9.0	11.6
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 56	49

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.60	110.28	3.24	797.68

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	10,206
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %	4	6
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Upper middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲ na	<2
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲ na	17.0
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	na	1.2
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲ 86	95
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %	91	95
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲ 98	100
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na	61.0
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)	na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male	6	3
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female	6	4
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male	2	1
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female	2	1
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲ 0.95	0.94
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲ na	0.72
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	99
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	97
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	91
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	92
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %	na	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %	na	na
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	na
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	na
Undernourished People, %	8.0	4.0
Refugees, Number	100	466
Internally Displaced Persons, Number	na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number	na	49
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total	na	0.3
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male	na	0.4
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female	na	0.2

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	18.8	17.1
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20	66.0	61.0
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49	na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.8	25.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	23.4	23.4
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	74
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %	na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲ na	0.2
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲ na	0.1
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲ na	0.4

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value	na	0.5
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank	na	58.0
Malnourished Women, %	na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	79.9	77.3
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	34.9	40.5
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %	6.0	10.1
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %	na	21.0
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %	na	52.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	473.8
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %	na	10.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na	na

Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Colombia



Overview

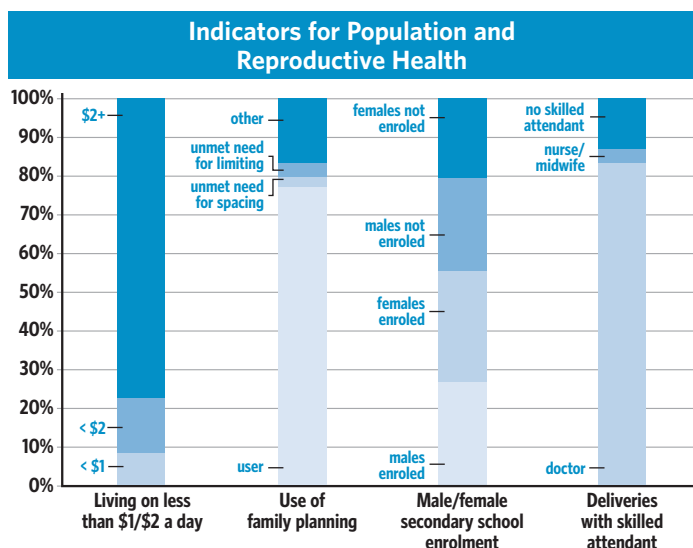
In the past several years, escalating armed conflict coupled with deteriorating economic, social and political conditions, has contributed to the most acute crisis in recent history. In 2002, 8.2 per cent of the population lived on less than a dollar a day. Poverty in rural areas affects 80 per cent of the population, most of them women and young people. During the last 10 years, over a million people have been internally displaced, while significant numbers have emigrated to neighboring countries, USA and Europe.

In responding to the UN 2003 Survey of Population Policies, the government considered adolescent pregnancy as too high, as well as levels of maternal mortality (130 deaths per 100,000 live births).

The total fertility rate (2.8 lifetime births per woman) shows a reduction in the rural-urban fertility gap. Other sexual and reproductive health indicators continue to improve: the contraceptive prevalence rate continues to rise (currently 64 per cent of women use a modern contraceptive method); while the overwhelming majority of births (86 per cent) are attended by skilled personnel.

Despite an increase in health expenditures, access to health insurance schemes has not kept pace with demand — 54 per cent of the population lacks insurance. Health packages include basic provisions for sexual and reproductive services, but fewer resources are available for prevention of unwanted pregnancies, HIV/AIDS and STIs.

Under the Strategic Health Plan, a comprehensive Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy was formulated. The policy recognizes maternal mortality and adolescent pregnancy as priority problems. Steps are being taken to address the reproductive health needs of internally displaced people. Additionally, public institutions are better equipped to prevent gender-based violence. A National Population and Housing Census is planned for 2005.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	17,340.1	22,530.2
Population in Thousands, Female	17,629.6	23,070.0
Population Growth Rate, %	na	1.5
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	27.4	24.5
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.4	5.4
Urban Population, %	68.7	77.4
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.05	1.05
Women 15-49, %	52.5	53.6
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.09	2.78
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	54.7	64.0
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	66.1	76.9
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 100	130
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	83
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	180
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	14.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 38.3	23.8
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 47	30
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	30
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	35
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 67.9	72.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 72.4	75.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 64.3	69.8
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 21.7	25.4
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 6.3	7.5
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 68	57

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
6.70	124.90	3.43	336.42

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	2.3/3.8
No Education, Primary	4.0
Highest Level of Education	1.5
Provincial Low/High	2.4/2.8 Bogota/Oriental
Poorest/Richest Quintile	5.2/1.7

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	21.0/31.0
No Education, Primary	42.0
Highest Level of Education	14.0
Provincial Low/High	17.0/29.0 Bogota/Atlantica and Pacifica
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	32.0/17.6

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	39.1/20.2
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	71.0/134.0
Poorest/Richest Quintile	180.0/24.0

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	16.9/26.2
No Education, Primary, %	29.9

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	6,784
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %	4	4
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Lower middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲ na	8.2
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲ 16.9	64.0
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	na	0.8
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲ 92	92
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %	83	90
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲ 51	86
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na	64.0
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)	na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male	11	7
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female	12	7
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male	6	3
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female	4	2
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲ 1.11	0.96
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲ na	1.06
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	111
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	110
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	67
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	74
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %	na	7
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %	na	7
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	3
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	0
Undernourished People, %	17.0	13.0
Refugees, Number	500	186
Internally Displaced Persons, Number	na	1,244,072
Asylum Seekers, Number	na	13
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total	na	0.7
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male	na	1.0
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female	na	0.5

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	20.8	18.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20	91.0	76.5
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49	19.9	19.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.9	25.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.6	22.6
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49	24.5	22.7
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	67
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %	na	82.0
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲ na	0.5
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲ na	0.2
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲ na	0.9

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value	na	0.5
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank	na	48.0
Malnourished Women, %	na	3.2
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	81.6	76.1
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	47.2	51.2
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %	na	10.8
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %	na	38.0
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %	na	50.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	2,336.0
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %	na	16.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	● 3.6	2.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	● 11.7	3.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	● 15.4	6.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 1425.7	756.0

Highest Level of Education	3.1	
Provincial Low/High, %	16.7/23.0	Bogota/Pacific
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		
Urban/Rural, %	94.0/69.8	
No Education, Primary, %	63.0	
Highest Level of Education, %	99.8	
Provincial Low/High, %	78.0/97.7	Pacific/Bogota
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	64.3/98.6	
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		
Urban/Rural, %	66.2/58.4	
No Education, Primary, %	55.5	
Highest Level of Education, %	63.5	
Provincial Low/High, %	59.3/69.0	Atlantica/Bogota
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	53.8/66.4	
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na	
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	6.2/2.6	
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	4.0/1.6	

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na	
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na	
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:		
Urban/Rural, %	0.6/1.1	
No Education, Primary, %	3.4	
Highest Level of Education, %	0.0	
Provincial Low/High, %	0.5/0.9	Pacific/Bogota
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	1.5/0.2	
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	88.0/97.7	
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	85.3/95.8	
Malnourished Women:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	3.2/3.0	
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	80.1/96.5	

Costa Rica

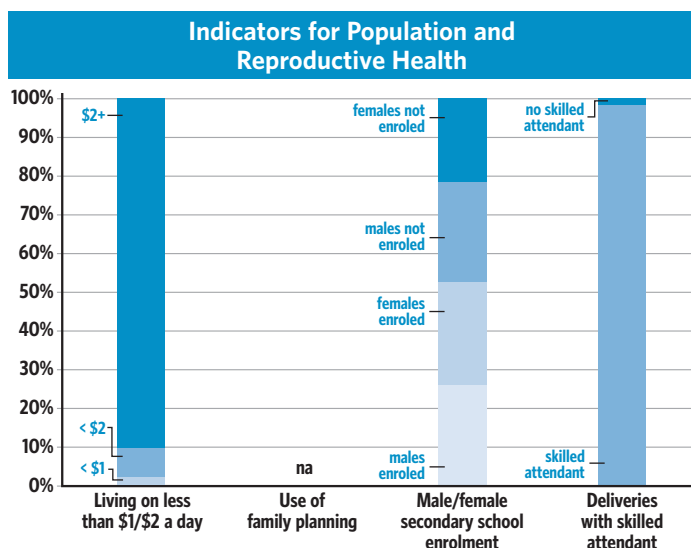
Overview

Costa Rica, with an estimated population of 4.3 million, has a stable democracy and ranks 47 out of 177 countries on the UNDP Human Development Index. In its response to the United Nations 2003 survey of population policies, the government viewed its fertility rate (2.6 lifetime births per woman) as satisfactory, maternal mortality (43 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births) as acceptable, but ageing of the population (8.3 per cent are 60 years and over) as a major concern. Its life expectancy of 79 years is one of the highest in Latin America and the Caribbean Region. The prevalence of HIV among 15-49 year olds is 0.6 per cent.

The government, in partnership with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), has developed a number of policies regarding the ICPD Programme of Action. The UNFPA, along with NGOs, assisted with the development of a National Youth Policy, which incorporates human rights and gender issues. A recently enacted Health Act also takes into account sexual and reproductive health and rights. The Ministry of Public Education has introduced population and family life education into the curricula of schools. The government approved a Comprehensive Law for the Elderly in 1999 and launched an Action Plan for 2002-2006.

Although there is no national policy on HIV/AIDS, a National HIV/AIDS Commission coordinates prevention and treatment activities and has received generous funding from the Global Fund. The country is implementing the national component of the jointly funded UNFPA-Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) project: "HIV/AIDS Prevention in Central America and the Caribbean."

The Ministry of Health has approved a maternal mortality reduction plan, which includes training of health providers on emergency obstetric care and strengthening hospital committees dealing with maternal mortality.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	1,565.0	2,199.8
Population in Thousands, Female	1,510.7	2,127.4
Population Growth Rate, %	na	1.7
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	26.8	21.4
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	4.3	4.0
Urban Population, %	53.6	61.7
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.05	1.05
Women 15-49, %	51.2	55.1
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.16	2.63
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	na	64.6
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	na	75.0
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 55	43
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	28
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	57
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	7.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 15.9	10.2
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 17	12
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	11
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	14
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 75.2	78.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 78.1	80.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 73.4	76.1
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 22.5	26.1
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 7.1	8.3
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 69	52

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
6.10	251.22	3.77	866.37

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	0.4/0.4
No Education, Primary	0.3
Highest Level of Education	0.3
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	9,490
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %	3	4
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Upper middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲ na	2.0
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲ 22.0	22.0
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	na	1.4
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲ 94	97
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %	91	70
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲ 97	98
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na	32.0
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)	na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male	6	4
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female	6	4
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male	3	2
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female	2	1
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲ 0.94	0.93
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲ na	1.03
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	109
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	107
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	64
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	69
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %	na	6
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %	na	4
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	na
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	na
Undernourished People, %	7.0	6.0
Refugees, Number	114,400	13,508
Internally Displaced Persons, Number	na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number	na	77
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total	na	0.6
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male	na	0.7
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female	na	0.4

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	19.0	19.8
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20	97.0	74.5
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49	na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na	25.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na	22.2
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %	na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲ na	0.4
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲ na	0.3
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲ na	0.6

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value	na	0.7
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank	na	19.0
Malnourished Women, %	na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	85.4	84.1
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	34.2	45.1
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %	12.0	35.1
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %	na	53.0
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %	na	28.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	281.7
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %	na	21.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na	na

Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	98.1/95.2
No Education, Primary, %	93.9
Highest Level of Education, %	96.9
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	83.0/75.0
No Education, Primary, %	71.0
Highest Level of Education, %	82.0
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Overview

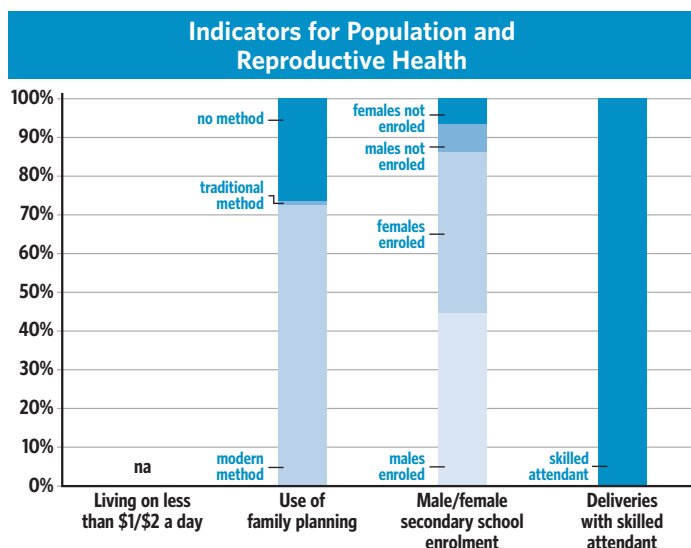
Cuba, which was ranked 52 out of 177 countries on the UNDP Human Development Index, has demographic and health indicators similar to those of developed countries. The total fertility rate at 1.7 lifetime births per woman is below replacement level and is among the lowest in the Latin America and Caribbean region. In its response to the United Nations 2003 survey of population policies, the government viewed ageing of the population (15 per cent are 60 years and over) as a major concern.

The use of modern contraceptives among married women is high (72 per cent), while the maternal mortality ratio is low (33 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births). Cuba has one of the lowest HIV prevalence rates in the region (0.07 per cent among 15-24 year olds in 2001). The early establishment of HIV/AIDS prevention programmes (the first was established in 1986) accounts for the relative low prevalence. Recently, the government received financial support from the Global Fund to carry out additional HIV/AIDS prevention and control activities.

The government is highly committed to achieving the goals of the ICPD Programme of Action and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and in 2004 prepared a report on progress towards reaching the MDGs. Several laws protect the rights of women, including reproductive health rights. In addition, a law governing paternity leave has been adopted.

Cuba provides free access to basic health care and social services. As part of its Infant-Maternal Programme, emergency obstetric services are accessible to all women through the national public health system. In addition, Cuba has improved its infant and maternal mortality monitoring system. Population and family life education has been incorporated into the curricula of all secondary schools.

One of the main challenges facing the population and development programme is the lack of adequate funding as a result of the international trade embargo.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	5,298.0	5,639.4
Population in Thousands, Female	5,238.5	5,630.0
Population Growth Rate, %	na	0.2
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	16.3	13.1
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.9	7.0
Urban Population, %	73.6	76.0
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.06	1.06
Women 15-49, %	57.2	54.0
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	1.72	1.67
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	na	72.1
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	na	73.3
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 95	33
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	16
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	66
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	4.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 15.6	5.5
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 19	7
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	8
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	12
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 74.3	77.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 76.7	79.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 72.9	76.1
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 27.7	35.6
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 11.6	15.3
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 46	43

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
6.50	170.73	6.05	na

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		na	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %		na	1
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲	na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile		na	na
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲	na	91
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %		100	100
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲	100	100
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)		na	na
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)		na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male		5	3
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female		5	3
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male		1	0
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female		1	0
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲	0.93	0.91
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲	na	1.00
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲	na	100
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲	na	96
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲	na	94
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲	na	92
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %		na	4
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %		na	4
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %		na	1
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %		na	0
Undernourished People, %		8.0	11.0
Refugees, Number		5,100	836
Internally Displaced Persons, Number		na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number		na	6
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total		na	0.1
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male		na	0.1
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female		na	0.0

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		21.4	14.1
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20		76.0	50.0
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49		na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male		na	23.5
Mean Age at Marriage, Female		na	19.9
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲	na	89
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲	na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %		na	91.0
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲	na	0.1
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲	na	0.0
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲	na	0.1

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value		na	na
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank		na	na
Malnourished Women, %		na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	85.3
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	52.9
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %		34.0	36.0
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %		na	na
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	-240.4
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %		na	-8.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	●	na	na

Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	71.5/73.9
No Education, Primary, %	68.8
Highest Level of Education, %	72.8
Provincial Low/High, %	71.0/72.6 Ciudad Habana/Oriente
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	0.5/0.2
No Education, Primary, %	0.0
Highest Level of Education, %	1.0
Provincial Low/High, %	0.0/1.2 Ciudad Habana Centro/Occidente
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Dominican Republic

Overview

The Dominican Republic ranks 95 out of 177 countries on the UNDP Human Development Index. In response to the United Nations 2003 survey of population policies, the government viewed international immigration (especially from neighboring Haiti), fertility levels (3 lifetime births per woman) and maternal mortality (150 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births) as unacceptably high. Except for Haiti, it has the highest HIV prevalence in Latin America and the Caribbean region (2.4 per cent among 15-24 year olds).

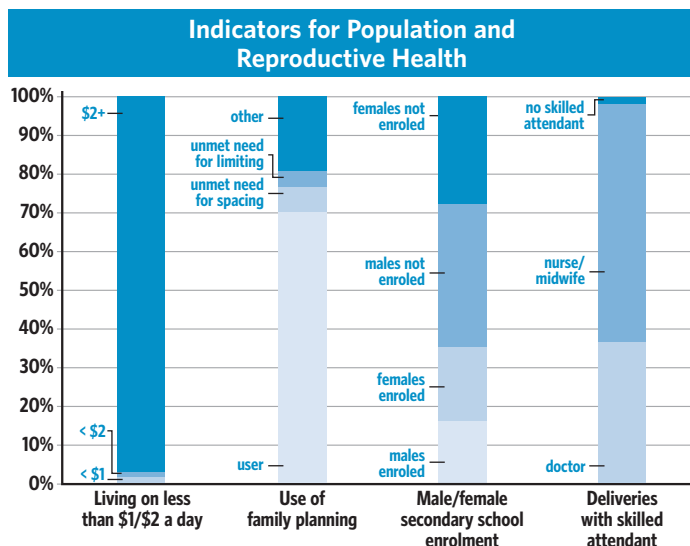
However, some health indicators are encouraging: life expectancy at birth averages 68 years; and 63 per cent of women ages 15 to 49 use a modern method of contraception.

The adolescent fertility rate remains high. The Margaret Sanger Center International (MSCI), PROFAMILIA and other NGOs are addressing the sexual and reproductive health needs of adolescents through projects that promote the establishment of youth-friendly services.

The government is collaborating with UN organizations, Family Care International and other local NGOs in the promotion and implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action, the Beijing Programme of Action and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, the country still lacks an appropriate information system that would allow an accurate monitoring of the progress made in meeting the goals of these three inter-related initiatives.

A law to prevent human trafficking, especially the exploitation of women and children, has been approved. Although there is a law prohibiting gender-based violence, it remains a major issue.

The government recently assigned a National Commission to draft and implement a Plan for Maternal Mortality Reduction by the year 2008. In addition, the Ministry of Health has formed a partnership with NGOs to control the spread of HIV. The UNFPA, UNAIDS and the International Red Cross Federation are working with the government to implement the national component of the Caribbean Regional Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	3,595.2	4,489.6
Population in Thousands, Female	3,494.7	4,405.3
Population Growth Rate, %	na	1.4
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	29.9	24.6
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.8	6.4
Urban Population, %	55.2	60.1
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.05	1.05
Women 15-49, %	51.1	54.7
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.39	2.97
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	51.7	62.5
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	56.4	64.7
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 110	150
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	37
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	280
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	19.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 50.4	32.1
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 67	47
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	48
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	58
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 65.2	67.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 67.6	71.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 63.3	64.6
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 20.0	23.3
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 4.9	6.2
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 72	58

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.20	55.54	1.70	129.74

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	2.8/3.3
No Education, Primary	4.7
Highest Level of Education	2.2
Provincial Low/High	2.6/4.3 Region II/Region VI
Poorest/Richest Quintile	5.1/2.1

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	33.0/37.0
No Education, Primary	53.0
Highest Level of Education	27.0
Provincial Low/High	25.0/50.0 Region VII/Region VI
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	66.7/23.4

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	89.9/26.6
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	104.0/145.0
Poorest/Richest Quintile	234.0/30.0

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	21.0/28.1
No Education, Primary, %	64.3

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	6,703
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %	3	-1
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Lower middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲ na	<2
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲ 24.5	28.6
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	na	2.1
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲ 62	93
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %	97	100
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲ 44	99
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na	50.0
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)	na	50.4
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male	20	15
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female	21	14
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male	13	8
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female	12	7
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲ na	0.94
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲ na	1.21
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	123
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	126
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	53
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	65
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %	na	4
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %	na	5
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	2
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	0
Undernourished People, %	27.0	25.0
Refugees, Number	500	500
Internally Displaced Persons, Number	na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number	na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total	na	1.7
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male	na	2.6
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female	na	1.0

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	21.4	20.6
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20	106.5	91.0
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49	18.9	18.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na	20.5
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49	41.4	40.3
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	73
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %	na	92.0
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲ na	2.4
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲ na	2.8
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲ na	2.1

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value	na	0.5
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank	na	40.0
Malnourished Women, %	na	7.5
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	87.3
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	43.0
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %	na	15.4
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %	na	31.0
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %	na	49.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	519.3
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %	na	19.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	● 8.0	6.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	● 9.2	4.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	● 17.2	10.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 301.7	255.5

Highest Level of Education	10.6
Provincial Low/High, %	19.2/34.7 Region 0/Region IV
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	99.0/95.7
No Education, Primary, %	89.6
Highest Level of Education, %	99.7
Provincial Low/High, %	91.6/99.1 Region IV/Region 0
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	88.9/97.8
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	65.5/66.3
No Education, Primary, %	61.3
Highest Level of Education, %	63.6
Provincial Low/High, %	61.0/70.4 Region IV/Region VII
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	51.2/63.7
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	51.0/63.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	8.7/4.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	11.3/4.5

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	0.4/0.9
No Education, Primary, %	1.4
Highest Level of Education, %	0.1
Provincial Low/High, %	0.1/1.2 Region VI/Region IV
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	2.0/0.0
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	83.1/97.5
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	80.7/97.8
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	10.4/6.1
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	96.4/100.0

Eastern Caribbean

Overview

The Eastern Caribbean countries covered in the UNFPA programme — Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Saint Vincent and Grenadines — have nearly completed their demographic transition with a combined total fertility rate of 2.1 lifetime births per woman, close to replacement level. The combined infant mortality rate is low at 16 deaths per 1,000 live births while the maternal mortality ratio is moderate at 58 deaths per 100,000 live births. The combined life expectancy is 75 years and ageing is a source of concern to most of the countries (12 per cent of the population are 60 years and over).

With a prevalence rate of over 2 per cent of the adult population, the HIV/AIDS pandemic is a significant problem in the Eastern Caribbean. It is now the leading cause of death among those ages 15-44 years.

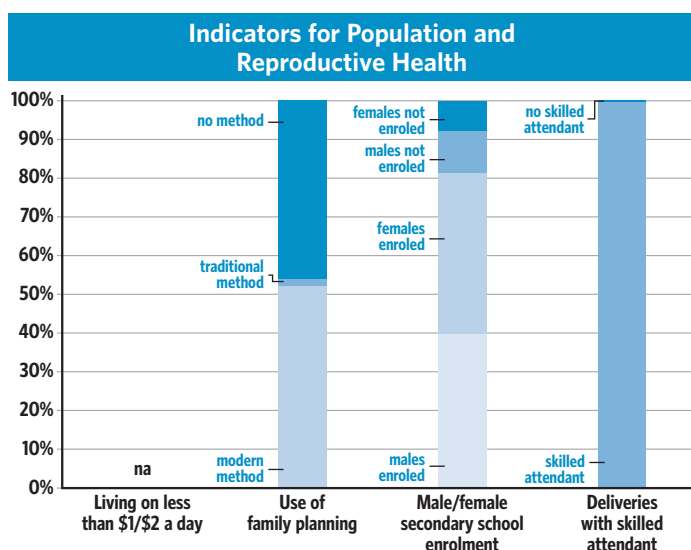
The governments of the Eastern Caribbean region have incorporated population and development issues in their poverty reduction strategies and are making progress towards achieving the ICPD Programme of Action and the Millennium Development Goals. Almost all the countries have national gender and youth policies in place.

UNFPA and CARICOM have worked with member states to make sexual and reproductive health services youth-friendly. These programmes rely on peer educators and trained counsellors to reach adolescents and young people. The mass media has also been used to raise awareness of sexual and reproductive health and rights issues. In addition, most governments in the region have set up national guidelines for the prevention and control of the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

Emergency obstetric services have been improved to further reduce maternal mortality.

Maternal deaths are reported within 24 hours so that audits may be undertaken.

The continued exodus of well-qualified personnel to the United States and Europe remains a challenge. Another major concern of many governments in the region is addressing the needs of an increasingly elderly population.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	89.6	92.0
Population in Thousands, Female	96.0	98.6
Population Growth Rate, %	na	0.9
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	20.0	20.0
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7.6	7.3
Urban Population, %	47.1	53.2
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.04	1.04
Women 15-49, %	51.7	53.4
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.33	2.11
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	53.2	50.0
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	55.0	51.8
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 43	58
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	64
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	130
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	9.8
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 21.3	15.7
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 24	18
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	11
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	15
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 72.7	74.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 75.5	77.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 69.9	71.4
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 26.0	31.8
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 11.2	12.0
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 62	48

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.98	256.07	3.51	na

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		na	9,711
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %		na	2
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Upper middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲	na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile		na	na
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲	99	96
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %		98	89
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲	98	99
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)		na	na
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)		na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male		2	2
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female		2	2
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male		3	1
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female		2	1
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲	0.91	1.02
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲	na	1.04
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲	na	105
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲	na	109
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲	na	89
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲	na	99
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %		na	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %		na	na
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %		na	na
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %		na	na
Undernourished People, %		na	na
Refugees, Number		na	na
Internally Displaced Persons, Number		na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number		na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total		na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male		na	2.2
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female		na	1.0

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		18.4	17.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20		64.5	44.3
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49		na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male		32.3	32.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Female		29.4	29.4
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲	na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %		na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲	na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲	na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲	na	na

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value		na	0.7
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank		na	24.0
Malnourished Women, %		na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		84.7	84.7
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		71.4	71.4
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %		4.0	18.2
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %		na	na
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	-2.2
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %		na	-2.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	●	na	na

Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na



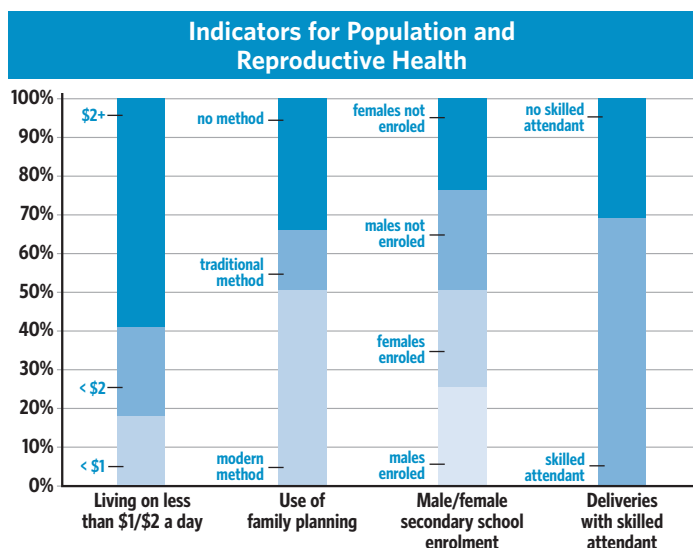
Overview

The country's population in 2005 was estimated at 13.2 million. Severe droughts have worsened the economy and exacerbated poverty in Ecuador. The recent high turnover of ministers in several key ministries has also severely affected the country's governance capacity. In its response to the United Nations 2003 survey of population policies, the government viewed its fertility rate (3.1 lifetime births per woman) as too high, maternal mortality (130 deaths per 100,000 live births) as unacceptably high and ageing of the population (8.3 per cent are 60 years and over) as a major concern. The HIV prevalence rate among 15-24 year olds is 0.22 per cent.

The country has made significant progress in the direction and pace of change in sexual and reproductive health and rights indicators since the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in 1994. Ecuador has also made considerable progress in enacting several laws to promote human rights and gender equity, including the sexual and reproductive health and rights of women and children. A domestic violence law also provides protection for women and children against sexual violence. A network of NGOs including women lawyers assist in the monitoring of these rights.

Population and family life education has been incorporated into the curricula of schools as part of the National Sex Education Plan. The Ministry of Education, with UNFPA assistance through a grant from the United Nations Foundation, has launched a comprehensive sexual and reproductive health education programme in secondary schools in several provinces. With adolescent pregnancies an increasing cause for concern, the government considers sexual and family life education to be an important part of its campaign to reduce teenage pregnancies and keep girls in school longer.

With support from UNFPA and financial assistance from the Global Fund, the government has stepped up HIV prevention efforts. Health providers have received further training to improve the quality of reproductive health services especially in the poorest municipalities.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	5,164.6	6,633.4
Population in Thousands, Female	5,107.2	6,595.0
Population Growth Rate, %	na	1.4
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	29.2	25.4
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.3	5.0
Urban Population, %	55.1	62.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.05	1.05
Women 15-49, %	49.3	52.1
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.70	3.14
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	41.5	50.1
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	52.9	65.8
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 150	130
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	53
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	200
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	16.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 49.9	23.0
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 57	28
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	49
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	60
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 68.4	74.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 71.3	77.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 66.4	71.7
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 20.1	24.0
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 6.2	8.3
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 76	62

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.70	32.23	0.95	52.16

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	2.9/3.9
No Education, Primary	5.7
Highest Level of Education	2.0
Provincial Low/High	2.7/4.2 Insular/Amazonia
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	28.0/32.0
No Education, Primary	48.0
Highest Level of Education	16.0
Provincial Low/High	26.0/34.0 Costa/Sierra
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	87.0/119.0
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	3,684
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %	2	6
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Lower middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲ na	17.7
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲ na	35.0
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	na	0.9
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲ 58	86
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %	47	84
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲ 26	69
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na	46.0
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)	na	62.3
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male	10	6
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female	15	8
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male	4	2
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female	5	2
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲ na	0.97
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲ na	0.99
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	117
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	117
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	59
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	60
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %	na	16
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %	na	14
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	8
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	na
Undernourished People, %	8.0	4.0
Refugees, Number	200	6,381
Internally Displaced Persons, Number	na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number	na	2,565
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total	na	0.3
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male	na	0.4
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female	na	0.2

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	20.4	19.4
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20	86.0	84.0
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49	na	18.7
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.2	25.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.0	22.0
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49	na	31.6
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %	na	58.0
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲ na	0.2
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲ na	0.2
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲ na	0.3

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value	na	0.5
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank	na	50.0
Malnourished Women, %	na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	79.3	83.3
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	33.7	57.4
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %	6.0	16.0
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %	na	25.0
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %	na	44.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	790.9
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %	na	19.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na	348.8

Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	89.4/57.3
No Education, Primary, %	36.7
Highest Level of Education, %	95.6
Provincial Low/High, %	61.2/95.9 Amazonia/Insular
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	62.4/50.9
No Education, Primary, %	37.2
Highest Level of Education, %	65.3
Provincial Low/High, %	44.0/71.1 Amazonia/Insular
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

El Salvador

Overview

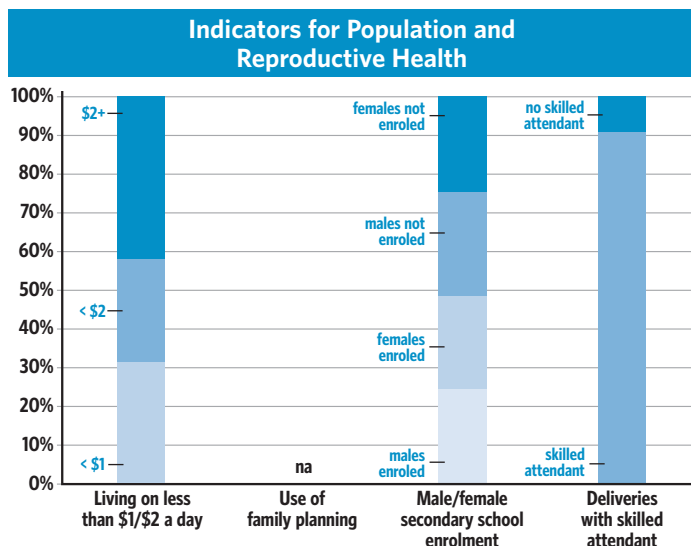
With a population estimated at 6.9 million squeezed onto 8,000 square miles, El Salvador is the most densely populated country in the Americas. Reduced coffee harvests, attributable to the collapse of international coffee prices, has worsened the economic situation in some rural areas leading to a marked increase in rural-urban migration.

In its response to the United Nations 2003 survey of population policies, the government viewed its fertility rate (3.2 lifetime births per woman) as too high and maternal mortality (150 deaths per 100,000 live births) as unacceptably high. The HIV prevalence rate is 0.6 per cent among 15-24 year olds while the percentage of reproductive-age women who use modern contraceptives is 54 per cent. A recent Ministry of Public Health report indicates adolescents ages 15-19 years account for a third of all deliveries at public maternity wards.

The government collaborated with international donors and local NGOs to set priorities in implementing the ICPD Programme of Action and the Millennium Development Goals. The Ministry of Public Health incorporated reproductive health and rights into the national health reform agenda. Educational sector reform has resulted in increased enrolment of girls in schools. Mid-career personnel at the Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Education and selected NGOs have successfully completed two-year masters level training on quality sexual reproductive health services and IEC advocacy at the University of El Salvador under the sponsorship of UNFPA.

The government with support from UNFPA has launched multi-media HIV prevention campaigns targeting youth, and has made reproductive health services more accessible to adolescents and young people. In addition, with financial support from international donors, the quality of reproductive health services has improved particularly in the rural areas.

The government has put in a proposal to the Global Fund for additional support to control the spread of HIV/AIDS. Religious groups continue to oppose women's rights and gender equity.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	2,501.8	3,382.1
Population in Thousands, Female	2,608.3	3,498.9
Population Growth Rate, %	na	1.7
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	30.1	27.7
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7.4	5.8
Urban Population, %	49.2	60.1
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.05	1.05
Women 15-49, %	47.8	52.3
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.71	3.20
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	na	54.1
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	na	59.7
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 300	150
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	37
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	270
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	16.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 47.1	24.0
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 51	32
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	31
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	38
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 65.0	71.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 69.5	74.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 61.2	68.2
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 18.9	23.3
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 6.5	7.6
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 82	65

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.60	80.10	2.21	203.69

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	2.4/3.8
No Education, Primary	4.5
Highest Level of Education	2.0
Provincial Low/High	2.4/4.2 San Salvador/Cabañas
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	24.0/24.0
No Education, Primary	36.0
Highest Level of Education	23.0
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	88.0/124.0
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	4,994
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %	0	2
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Lower middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲ na	31.1
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲ 48.3	48.3
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	na	0.9
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲ 41	82
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %	69	86
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲ 66	51
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na	46.0
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)	na	64.2
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male	24	16
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female	31	21
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male	15	9
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female	17	11
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲ na	0.93
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲ na	0.97
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	116
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	109
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	59
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	59
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %	na	12
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %	na	12
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	6
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	0
Undernourished People, %	12.0	14.0
Refugees, Number	19,900	246
Internally Displaced Persons, Number	na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number	na	3
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total	na	0.7
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male	na	1.1
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female	na	0.6

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	20.8	19.2
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20	115.0	84.0
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49	na	18.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.3	25.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	22.3	22.3
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49	na	37.9
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %	na	68.0
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲ na	0.6
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲ na	0.4
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲ na	0.8

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value	na	0.4
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank	na	60.0
Malnourished Women, %	na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	82.9	82.2
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	53.8	49.2
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %	8.0	10.7
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %	na	26.0
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %	na	46.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	532.7
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %	na	24.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	● 18.3	18.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 228.2	319.4

Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	87.3/54.1
No Education, Primary, %	41.4
Highest Level of Education, %	93.7
Provincial Low/High, %	49.6/91.4 Morazan/San Salvador
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	65.5/55.6
No Education, Primary, %	55.5
Highest Level of Education, %	59.8
Provincial Low/High, %	41.7/68.4 Morazán/Santa Ana
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	0.2/0.9
No Education, Primary, %	1.3
Highest Level of Education, %	0.5
Provincial Low/High, %	0.0/1.8 San Miguel, Morazán/Santa Ana
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Guadeloupe

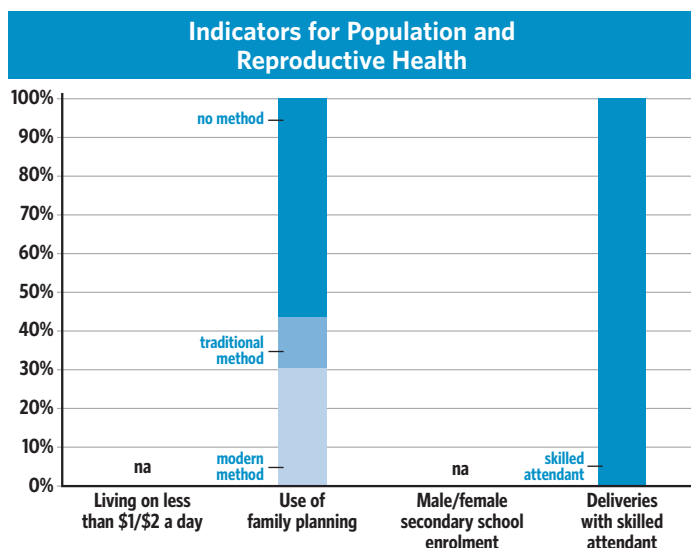
Overview

Guadeloupe, a chain of eight small islands in the Caribbean, is a possession of France. The total population is 448,500 inhabitants, with 13 per cent of the population between the ages of 15 and 24. The population is projected to increase by 19 per cent by the year 2050. Approximately one hundred per cent of the inhabitants of Guadeloupe live in urban areas. The total fertility rate is 2.1 lifetime births per woman (replacement level fertility).

Overall, reproductive health indicators are positive, with moderately high levels of contraceptive prevalence, low levels of maternal mortality and high levels of skilled attendance at delivery. Although no survey has been completed since the mid-1970s, contraceptive use is estimated at about 44 per cent among reproductive-age women. Maternal mortality is low at 5 deaths per 100,000 live births. Almost one hundred per cent of women received skilled attendance at delivery.

A five-year perinatal plan began in 1996, with 13 measures to improve the monitoring of pregnancy and birth conditions, including media campaigns, dissemination of good clinical practice cards to professionals and restructuring of maternity wards.

Guadeloupe supports family planning, sex education and women's development. Sex education is included in the secondary school curricula and the government has established a Women's Desk in Guadeloupe. Access to family planning for everyone, including minors, is fully guaranteed by law, as is gender equality. The government offers family planning services in its maternal and child health centres and hospitals.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	191.0	216.4
Population in Thousands, Female	199.7	232.1
Population Growth Rate, %	na	0.7
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	18.6	17.6
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.2	6.2
Urban Population, %	98.5	99.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.04	1.04
Women 15-49, %	54.0	50.6
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.27	2.13
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	na	30.5
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	na	43.6
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ na	5
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	3
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	10
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 15.6	7.0
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 12	9
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	8
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	11
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 74.7	78.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 78.6	82.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 71.3	75.4
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 26.9	34.1
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 11.3	13.8
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 53	54

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
na	na	na	na

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %	na	na
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	na
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲ na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲ na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	na	na
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲ na	94
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %	na	na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲ na	100
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na	na
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)	na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male	na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female	na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male	na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female	na	na
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲ na	na
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲ na	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %	na	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %	na	na
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	na
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	na
Undernourished People, %	na	na
Refugees, Number	na	na
Internally Displaced Persons, Number	na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number	na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total	na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male	na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female	na	na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	19.9	13.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20	20.5	18.5
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49	na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	32.3	32.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	29.5	29.5
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %	na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲ na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲ na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲ na	na

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value	na	na
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank	na	na
Malnourished Women, %	na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	79.4
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	62.2
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %	na	na
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %	na	na
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	1.3
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %	na	1.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na	na

Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Guatemala

Overview

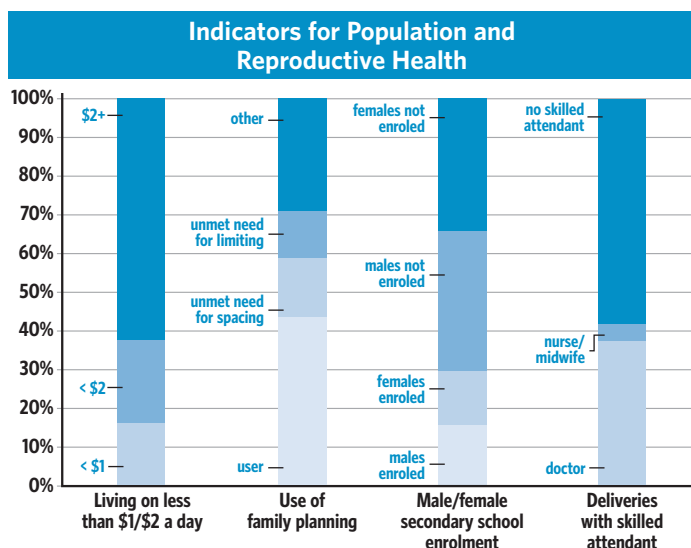
Although Guatemala boasts the largest economy in Central America, the country is characterized by striking inequalities in economic resources, land distribution and access to quality health services and education. It is ranked 117th in UNDP's 2005 Human Development Index, among the lowest in the region. With a population of 12.6 million, the government now acknowledges poverty alleviation as an integral component of development.

Guatemala's population growth remains high at 2.4 per cent per year (in 2005). The total fertility rate is 4.9 lifetime births per woman. In its response to a 2003 United Nations inquiry, the government indicated that it viewed the levels of population growth and fertility as too high. Although it has policies and programmes designed to lower them, including subsidized access to modern contraceptive methods, contraceptive prevalence remains low. Only 38 per cent of reproductive-age women use some form of contraception and 31 per cent use modern methods.

The government approved the Law on Social Development in 2001, which covered issues such as reproductive health, family planning, sexual education and population and development. Significantly, approval was achieved with the broad-based support from important civil society groups, including both Catholic and Protestant churches.

UNFPA launched a project to disseminate messages on reproductive health and family planning through the Evangelical Churches of Guatemala, which represent more than 40 per cent of the total population, and through community radio stations. The Intersectoral Commission on Population and Education, founded jointly by the Ministry of Education and civil society organizations, has also succeeded in incorporating population issues into the curricula of pre-primary and primary schools. However, the extension of health and education services continues to be severely constrained by shortages in government funding.

Guatemala faces an acceleration of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, which is concentrated among commercial sex workers and men who have sex with men. Legislation on the prevention of HIV/AIDS has been enacted, and a National Programme of Prevention has been established.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	4,483.0	6,138.8
Population in Thousands, Female	4,410.6	6,460.3
Population Growth Rate, %	na	2.4
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	39.3	36.6
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	9.0	6.4
Urban Population, %	41.1	47.2
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.05	1.05
Women 15-49, %	44.3	46.6
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.58	4.86
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	na	30.9
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	na	38.2
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 200	240
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	140
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	350
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	19.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 61.0	34.7
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 79	47
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	51
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	58
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 61.4	67.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 64.7	71.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 58.6	64.1
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 17.1	18.1
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 5.3	6.1
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 95	91

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.30	44.56	1.27	73.05

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	3.4/5.2
No Education, Primary	6.8
Highest Level of Education	2.9
Provincial Low/High	3.2/6.5
Poorest/Richest Quintile	8.0/2.4

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	35.0/48.0
No Education, Primary	57.0
Highest Level of Education	17.0
Provincial Low/High	21.0/66.0
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	58.0/39.2

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	77.6/39.3
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	85.0/133.0
Poorest/Richest Quintile	203.0/54.0

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	33.5/42.4
No Education, Primary, %	62.6

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	4,122
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %	1	2
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Lower middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲ na	16.0
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲ 57.9	56.2
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	na	0.9
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲ 60	95
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %	34	86
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲ 23	41
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na	37.0
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)	na	45.3
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male	31	21
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female	47	35
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male	20	13
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female	34	24
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲ na	0.88
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲ na	0.88
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	110
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	102
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	44
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	41
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %	na	26
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %	na	23
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	21
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	1
Undernourished People, %	16.0	25.0
Refugees, Number	222,900	715
Internally Displaced Persons, Number	na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number	na	2
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total	na	1.1
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male	na	1.7
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female	na	1.1

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	19.5	20.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20	129.5	111.0
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49	na	18.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	23.8	23.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	21.3	21.3
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49	na	34.3
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %	na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲ na	0.9
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲ na	0.8
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲ na	0.9

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value	na	na
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank	na	na
Malnourished Women, %	na	2.0
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	89.7
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	47.2
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %	na	8.2
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %	na	na
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	1,416.0
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %	na	35.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	● na	15.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	● na	12.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	● na	27.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na	827.6

Highest Level of Education	23.1	
Provincial Low/High, %	28.3/50.6	Metropolitana/Peten
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		
Urban/Rural, %	65.6/29.5	
No Education, Primary, %	20.6	
Highest Level of Education, %	89.0	
Provincial Low/High, %	19.3/70.7	Norte/Metropolitana
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	8.8/91.9	
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		
Urban/Rural, %	56.7/34.7	
No Education, Primary, %	24.7	
Highest Level of Education, %	67.6	
Provincial Low/High, %	27.3/60.0	Nor-Occidente/Metropolitana
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	5.4/59.7	
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na	
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	17.9/3.9	
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	14.5/3.7	

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na	
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na	
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:		
Urban/Rural, %	1.5/4.7	
No Education, Primary, %	5.7	
Highest Level of Education, %	0.6	
Provincial Low/High, %	1.1/6.6	Metropolitana/Nor-Oriente
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	8.5/0.0	
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	55.4/87.4	
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	65.3/84.4	
Malnourished Women:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	3.7/0.5	
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	36.8/97.0	

Guyana



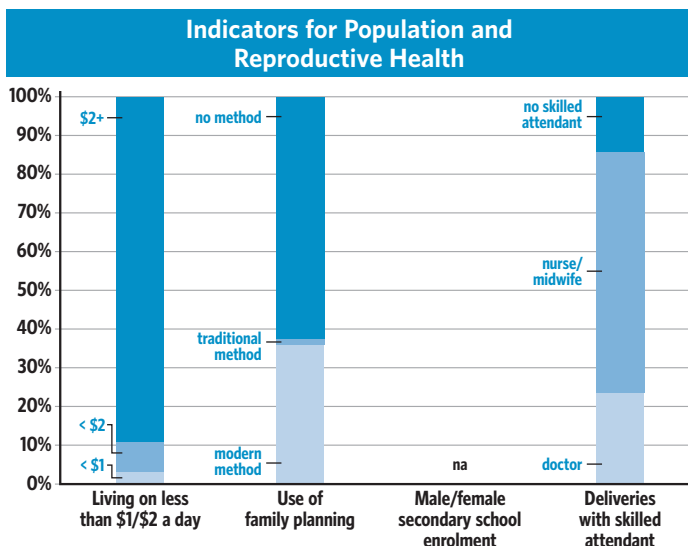
Overview

Guyana, with a total population of 751,200 inhabitants, is one of the least densely populated countries in the world, with poverty affecting 35 per cent of the population, including disproportionately high numbers of women and rural residents. In its major efforts toward reducing poverty, the government prepared a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper in 2002.

Guyana has a relatively low life expectancy at birth of 61 years for men and 67 years for women in 2005. Maternal, infant, and under-age 5 mortality also remain high. In its response to a UN inquiry in 2003, the government indicated that it viewed the current mortality levels to be unacceptably high and the life expectancy to be unacceptably low. Reforms are needed to reduce morbidity and mortality and to provide equitable access to social services that would protect, promote and maintain health.

To date the country has not adopted a formal population policy. The Guyana Responsible Parenthood Association is one of the lead agencies in the area of population and reproductive health. The association has promoted the implementation of family life education in schools since 1995. It currently conducts adolescent outreach, markets and distributes contraceptives and carries out media advocacy efforts. Contraceptive prevalence, however, remains low in Guyana. Only a little over a third of the married women use modern contraceptive methods.

Guyana has very high incidence rates of communicable diseases such as malaria, dengue, tuberculosis, hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections (STIs). The HIV prevalence rate in Guyana is second highest in the region. It is part of the Center for Disease Control's Global AIDS Program, which is helping the government develop surveillance and infrastructure systems. The government's Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan includes the development of a national database for the management of STIs, including HIV/AIDS. An initiative supported by USAID is promoting capacity-building efforts with eight indigenous non-governmental organizations to expand HIV prevention among youth by involving religious organizations, parents and peers.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	354.7	364.4
Population in Thousands, Female	374.4	386.8
Population Growth Rate, %	na	0.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	24.9	23.8
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	9.5	8.7
Urban Population, %	33.2	38.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.05	1.05
Women 15-49, %	52.5	56.1
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.63	2.37
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	na	36.0
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	na	37.3
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ na	170
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	110
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	240
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	25.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 64.6	46.1
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 89	64
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	60
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	81
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 60.3	64.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 63.8	67.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 57.1	61.0
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 20.8	25.7
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 6.7	7.4
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 70	53

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
4.27	40.44	5.60	218.03

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	54.0/54.0
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		na	4,194
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %		na	-1
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲	na	<2
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲	na	35.0
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile		na	1.3
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲	81	83
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %		95	81
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲	93	86
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)		na	46.0
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)		na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male		2	1
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female		4	1
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male		0	0
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female		0	0
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲	0.97	0.95
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲	na	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲	na	126
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲	na	123
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲	na	87
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲	na	89
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %		na	12
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %		na	11
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %		na	na
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %		na	na
Undernourished People, %		21.0	14.0
Refugees, Number		na	na
Internally Displaced Persons, Number		na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number		na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total		na	2.5
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male		na	2.4
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female		na	2.8

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		22.0	19.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20		91.5	62.0
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49		na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male		na	26.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Female		na	23.7
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲	na	69
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲	na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %		na	84.0
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲	na	3.6
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲	na	4.0
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲	na	3.3

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value		na	na
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank		na	na
Malnourished Women, %		na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		na	88.0
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		na	41.9
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %		37.0	20.0
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %		na	na
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %		na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	-9.4
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %		na	-4.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	●	na	na

Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	100.0/80.4
No Education, Primary, %	58.1
Highest Level of Education, %	89.1
Provincial Low/High, %	21.7/100.0 Region 9/Region 10
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	35.7/36.1
No Education, Primary, %	30.1
Highest Level of Education, %	36.9
Provincial Low/High, %	17.6/39.5 Region 8/Region 2
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	1.7/3.4
No Education, Primary, %	3.8
Highest Level of Education, %	2.7
Provincial Low/High, %	0.6/10.7 Region 9/Region 3
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Haiti



Overview

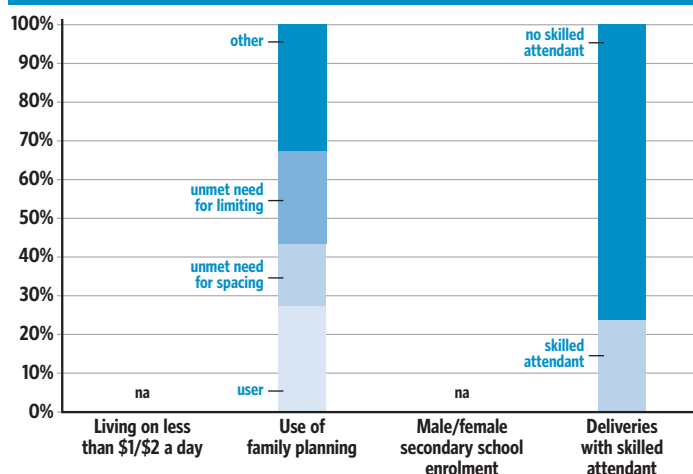
Haiti is the poorest and the only least-developed country in Latin America. Its health and demographic indicators are dismal: Haiti has the highest prevalence of HIV in the region (currently estimated at 5.6 per cent of the adult population); the maternal mortality ratio is 680 deaths per 100,000 live births, the worst in the Western Hemisphere; the total fertility rate is 4.5 lifetime births per woman; and the population growth rate is 1.4 per cent per year.

Successive governments have struggled for over two decades to lower these rates by increasing access to modern contraceptive methods, integrating sexual health education into schools and carrying out related initiatives using non-formal education and mass media communication channels. Nevertheless, results have been unsatisfactory. For instance, the contraceptive prevalence rate remains low: just 21 per cent of women between the ages of 15-49 use a modern method.

The government recognizes the need to include population issues in its efforts to reduce poverty and create suitable conditions for fostering sustainable socio-economic development. It reinstated the Population Secretariat in 1997 and adopted a National Population Policy in 2000. Strategic priorities include: reducing maternal mortality, preventing HIV/AIDS, meeting the reproductive health needs of adolescents and expanding and improving the country's population and development database.

On a positive note, several projects have led to increased availability and quality of comprehensive reproductive health services under the leadership of the Ministry of Health. A project funded by UNFPA and the European Union, and executed in partnership with NGOs, is being implemented to provide integrated services covering reproductive health, prevention of STIs and HIV/AIDS and access to contraceptives. Another UNFPA programme funded by the Japanese Trust Fund for Human Security, and subsequently by Canada (CIDA), supports family planning and emergency obstetric care in departmental hospitals. Care for victims of sexual violence is promoted through partnerships with NGOs. The availability of new population data has improved the government's capacity to plan for future health, education and social needs.

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	3,369.2	4,202.0
Population in Thousands, Female	3,498.2	4,325.8
Population Growth Rate, %	na	1.4
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	37.5	31.6
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	15.9	13.1
Urban Population, %	29.5	38.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.05	1.05
Women 15-49, %	45.0	51.1
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.36	4.48
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	9.8	21.4
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	10.2	27.4
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 1,000	680
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	400
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	970
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	34.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 89.1	59.1
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 134	105
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	104
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	119
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 49.1	52.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 51.3	53.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 47.0	51.7
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 17.8	20.0
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 5.8	6.0
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 93	71

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.00	11.45	na	na

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	3.3/5.8
No Education, Primary	6.4
Highest Level of Education	2.5
Provincial Low/High	3.2/7.6 Aire Metropolitaine/Centre
Poorest/Richest Quintile	7.0/2.3

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	87.0/90.5
No Education, Primary	94.1
Highest Level of Education	55.9
Provincial Low/High	67.2/107.7 Grande-Anse/Ouest
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	99.5/97.2

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	163.9/108.7
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	61.0/100.0
Poorest/Richest Quintile	105.0/25.0

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	13.3/22.8
No Education, Primary, %	44.9

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	1,635
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %	0	0
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Low income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲ na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲ na	65.0
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	na	na
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲ 42	71
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %	43	79
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲ 40	24
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na	51.0
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)	na	44.4
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male	57	43
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female	63	47
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male	44	32
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female	46	31
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲ 0.93	0.93
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲ na	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ 49	150
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ 46	153
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ 21	21
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ 20	20
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %	na	27
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %	na	28
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	15
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	2
Undernourished People, %	65.0	49.0
Refugees, Number	na	na
Internally Displaced Persons, Number	na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number	na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total	na	5.6
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male	na	5.4
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female	na	7.1

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	18.6	23.5
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20	83.5	61.0
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49	na	18.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	27.3	27.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	23.8	23.8
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49	na	27.9
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	46
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	72
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %	na	68.0
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲ na	4.5
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲ na	5.0
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲ na	4.1

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value	na	na
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank	na	na
Malnourished Women, %	na	11.5
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	80.8	82.9
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	49.8	58.8
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %	na	9.1
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %	na	na
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	613.8
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %	na	23.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	● na	16.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	● na	23.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	● 27.2	39.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 431.7	861.6

Highest Level of Education	10.7	
Provincial Low/High, %	13.6/40.3	Nord/Centre
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		
Urban/Rural, %	52.2/11.1	
No Education, Primary, %	10.4	
Highest Level of Education, %	62.0	
Provincial Low/High, %	9.5/56.7	Sud-Est/Aire Metropolitaine
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	4.1/70.0	
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		
Urban/Rural, %	22.3/22.3	
No Education, Primary, %	17.5	
Highest Level of Education, %	29.0	
Provincial Low/High, %	14.1/28.7	Sud-Est/Grand-Anse
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	17.4/24.2	
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	22.0/20.8	
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	27.6/21.7	
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	16.7/13.2	

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	34.1/55.4	
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	27.8/na	
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:		
Urban/Rural, %	2.8/4.1	
No Education, Primary, %	5.1	
Highest Level of Education, %	1.5	
Provincial Low/High, %	2.5/6.3	Centre/Sud
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	5.9/1.3	
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	66.5/77.5	
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	63.3/85.5	
Malnourished Women:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	17.3/8.1	
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	65.4/90.7	

Honduras

Overview

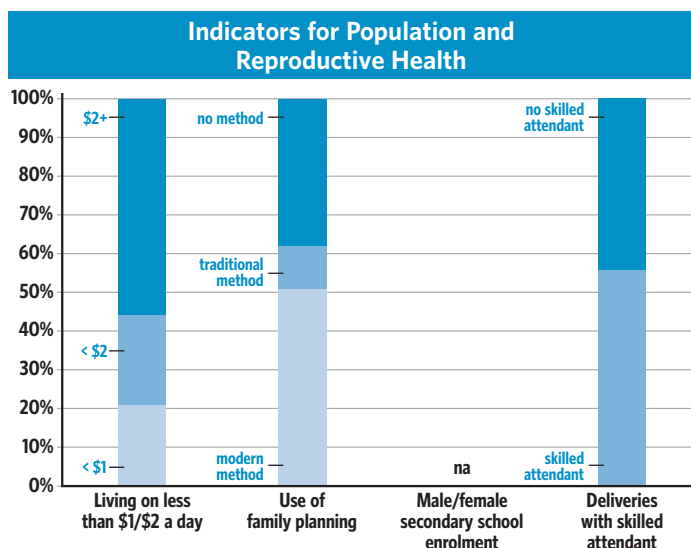
Poverty remains the major social and economic problem in Honduras. During the past four years there has been a plateau in economic growth, and Honduras remains one of the poorest countries in Latin America. As articulated in its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and National Plan for Reconstruction and Transformation, Honduras is focusing on integrating population dynamics with sustainable development, strengthening reproductive health and family planning, and promoting gender equality and equity.

Honduras, with a population of 7.2 million, faces many reproductive health challenges. While there has been a decrease in the infant mortality rate (now at 30 deaths per 1,000 live births), there are significant disparities across urban and rural areas and educational levels. There are high numbers of adolescent pregnancies and significant urban-rural gaps in the prevalence of contraceptive use, with female sterilization being the most common method.

Honduras has a very young population — 50 per cent are under the age of 19. The lack of opportunities for young people remains a serious problem. Every year nearly 17,000 Hondurans leave the country, mainly for the USA. Migration has an impact on family composition and behaviour, human rights and income level through remittances.

Despite halving the maternal mortality ratio over the course of a decade, from 220 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 110 in 2000, it remains unacceptably high. To address this, the Ministry of Health launched an Initiative for Zero Avoidable Maternal Mortality in 2003, which emphasizes access to emergency obstetric care.

The number of HIV/AIDS cases is the highest in Central America and the incidence of infection in women and adolescents is increasing rapidly. In March 2003, the government approved the Regulations for the Implementation of the Special Law on HIV/AIDS. In addition, in 2003 Honduras began receiving part of the \$42 million in funds approved from the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria to address the HIV/AIDS crisis.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	2,449.6	3,631.3
Population in Thousands, Female	2,417.1	3,573.4
Population Growth Rate, %	na	2.2
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	38.3	33.5
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7.0	6.0
Urban Population, %	40.3	46.4
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.05	1.05
Women 15-49, %	45.6	50.0
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	5.14	4.23
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	34.7	50.8
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	46.7	61.8
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 220	110
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	54
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	220
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	18.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 48.3	30.1
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 64	46
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	43
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	53
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 65.0	68.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 67.6	70.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 62.9	66.4
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 17.2	19.8
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 4.5	5.6
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 93	76

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.20	30.97	na	na

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	3.3/5.6
No Education, Primary	6.5
Highest Level of Education	2.7
Provincial Low/High	3.2/5.9
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na
Metropolitana/Region 7	

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	29.0/38.0
No Education, Primary	63.0
Highest Level of Education	18.0
Provincial Low/High	24.0/52.0
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Region 3/Region 7	

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	114.0/162.0
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	2,658
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %	3	3
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Lower middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲ na	20.7
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲ 50.0	53.0
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	na	0.9
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲ 52	90
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %	78	84
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲ 63	56
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na	44.0
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)	na	72.7
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male	31	22
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female	33	22
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male	22	14
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female	19	11
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲ 0.99	0.98
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲ na	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	105
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	107
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %	na	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %	na	na
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	14
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	0
Undernourished People, %	23.0	20.0
Refugees, Number	100,100	23
Internally Displaced Persons, Number	na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number	na	5
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total	na	1.8
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male	na	1.5
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female	na	2.0

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	20.3	21.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20	130.5	98.0
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49	na	18.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na	na
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49	na	36.5
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	35
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %	na	81.0
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲ na	1.4
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲ na	1.5
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲ na	1.2

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value	na	0.4
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank	na	70.0
Malnourished Women, %	na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	86.7
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	44.7
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %	12.0	5.5
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %	na	22.0
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %	na	36.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	758.5
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %	na	33.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na	na

Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	82.9/38.2
No Education, Primary, %	26.8
Highest Level of Education, %	98.6
Provincial Low/High, %	35.4/89.6 Region 5/Metropolitana
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	59.4/43.6
No Education, Primary, %	38.5
Highest Level of Education, %	59.2
Provincial Low/High, %	31.1/64.3 Region 5/Metropolitana
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Jamaica

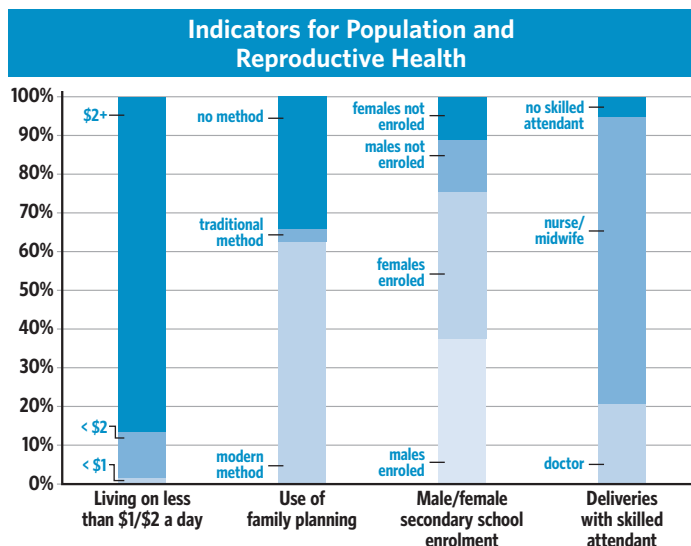
Overview

Jamaica's population is estimated at 2.7 million and the country has a comprehensive National Population Policy. The current population growth rate (0.4 per cent) is below the Policy's target of 0.8 per cent. The total fertility rate is 2.6 lifetime births per woman. In its response to a United Nations inquiry in 2003, the government indicated it viewed both the population growth and fertility rates as too high. There has been steady improvement in the maternal mortality ratio (87 deaths per 100,000 live births) and infant and under-five mortality rates (15 deaths per 1,000 live births and 20 deaths per 1,000, respectively), yet they remain high.

The government has promoted increased acquisition of contraceptives from private sources with the objective of achieving a private-to-public ratio of 40:60, a ratio achieved for pills and condoms since 1997. About 66 per cent of reproductive-age women use some type of contraceptive method and most use modern methods.

The National Family Planning Board of Jamaica places special emphasis on adolescent reproductive and sexual health. The Adolescent Policy Working Group has been set up within the government to better address the high prevalence of adolescent pregnancies and abortions. The National Advisory Committee on adolescent development has also been established, facilitating more cooperation among partners.

Another area of major policy concern is the growing HIV/AIDS pandemic. Young women ages 15-19 years have one of the highest HIV prevalence rates, according to surveillance reports among antenatal clinic attendees. This reflects high-risk sexual behaviour and a lack of awareness of the risk of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections among adolescents. In 2002 the World Bank approved a \$15 million loan to Jamaica for an HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Project. The UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS, expanded to include national institutions and partners as well as other international agencies, has been active in working for a national, coordinated response to the pandemic.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	1,161.1	1,309.6
Population in Thousands, Female	1,207.8	1,341.1
Population Growth Rate, %	na	0.4
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	25.2	21.9
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.8	7.7
Urban Population, %	51.5	52.2
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.05	1.05
Women 15-49, %	49.4	52.5
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.97	2.64
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	na	62.6
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	na	65.9
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 120	87
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	44
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	170
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	10.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 21.9	14.5
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 23	20
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	21
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	28
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 71.7	70.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 73.3	72.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 69.7	69.2
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 22.1	24.9
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 10.0	10.2
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 74	63

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.40	102.00	3.81	607.50

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	2.6/3.3
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	114.0/133.0
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	4,184
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %	2	3
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Lower middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲ na	<2
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲ na	18.7
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	na	2.7
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲ 72	93
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %	67	99
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲ 88	95
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na	62.0
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)	na	68.9
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male	22	15
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female	14	8
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male	13	8
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female	5	2
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲ 0.99	0.96
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲ na	1.02
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	100
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	100
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	83
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	85
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %	na	4
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %	na	3
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	na
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	na
Undernourished People, %	14.0	9.0
Refugees, Number	na	na
Internally Displaced Persons, Number	na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number	na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total	na	1.2
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male	na	1.7
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female	na	1.5

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	20.4	19.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20	108.0	78.0
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49	na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na	30.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na	29.7
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %	na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲ na	0.8
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲ na	0.9
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲ na	0.8

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value	na	na
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank	na	na
Malnourished Women, %	na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	79.5	74.6
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	67.4	57.9
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %	5.0	13.6
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %	na	na
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	49.6
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %	na	6.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	● 16.0	16.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 95.5	116.5

Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	94.5/93.9
No Education, Primary, %	88.3
Highest Level of Education, %	99.3
Provincial Low/High, %	93.3/96.3 Region 4/Region 2
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	64.7/61.7
No Education, Primary, %	60.2
Highest Level of Education, %	64.8
Provincial Low/High, %	61.9/63.1 Region 4/Region 1
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Martinique

Overview

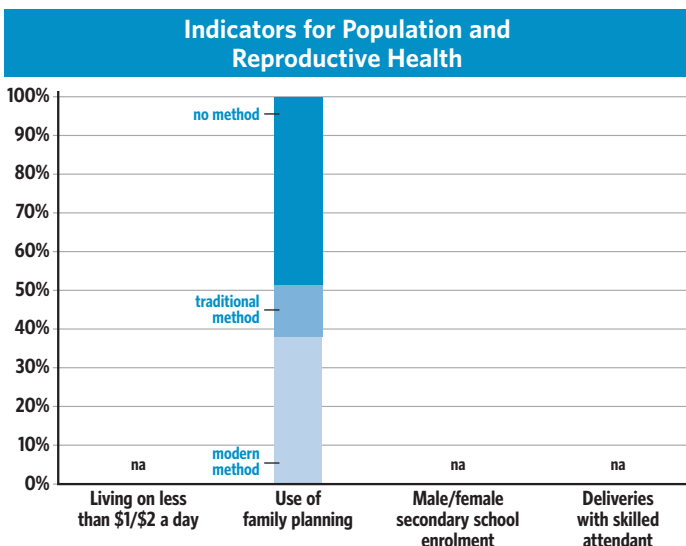
Martinique is an island situated in the central arc of the Antilles with an estimated population of about 396,000 inhabitants. As a part of the French Overseas Departments (FODs), Martinique's political and administrative organization coincides with the rest of France. Martinique has a growing, yet still weak economy that depends mostly on foreign aid and tourism.

The total fertility rate has held steady at replacement for over a decade (2 lifetime births per woman in 2005). Net migration is negative, and the annual population growth rate, which has declined steadily, is currently 0.39 per cent. Adults ages 60 and over make up 17 per cent of the total population. The country has achieved high levels of life expectancy at birth (76 years for men and 82 years for women).

Almost all pregnant women attend at least one antenatal check-up, and the maternal mortality ratio is low (4 deaths per 100,000 live births). Infant and under-five mortality rates are also low, at 7 deaths per 1,000 live births and 9 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS infections is increasing and is now a priority public health issue. The use of the triple drug regimen since 1996 has reduced the number of new cases as well as the number of deaths from AIDS. The main mode of infection is through unprotected sex.

The health policies of Martinique are fashioned along the lines of the National Policy of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs of France. As ultraperipheral regions of the European Union, the FODs receive programme funds designed to assist developing European regions. Regional health priorities are set during a conference of health professionals, decision-makers and representatives of institutions and users.

Martinique has a universal health insurance plan that forms part of the social security system, funded by compulsory contributions. The plan enables the government to provide care to the poorest sectors of the population.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	174.2	187.6
Population in Thousands, Female	186.1	208.4
Population Growth Rate, %	na	0.4
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	17.5	15.3
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.5	7.4
Urban Population, %	90.5	96.2
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.04	1.04
Women 15-49, %	52.9	50.0
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.05	1.98
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	na	37.9
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	na	51.3
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ na	4
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	2
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	10
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	na
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 9.7	6.9
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 12	9
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	8
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 75.9	79.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 79.3	81.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 72.9	75.9
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 28.2	36.4
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 13.4	16.8
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 52	52

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
na	na	na	na

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %	na	na
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	na
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲ na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲ na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	na	na
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲ na	na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %	na	na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲ na	na
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na	na
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)	na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male	5	2
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female	4	2
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male	1	0
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female	0	0
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲ na	na
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲ na	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	na
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	na
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %	na	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %	na	na
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	na
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	na
Undernourished People, %	na	na
Refugees, Number	na	na
Internally Displaced Persons, Number	na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number	na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total	na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male	na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female	na	na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	19.4	14.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20	32.0	30.5
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49	na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	33.0	33.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	31.0	31.0
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %	na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲ na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲ na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲ na	na

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value	na	na
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank	na	na
Malnourished Women, %	na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	78.5
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	66.0
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %	na	na
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %	na	na
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	-10.7
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %	na	-11.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na	na

Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Mexico



Overview

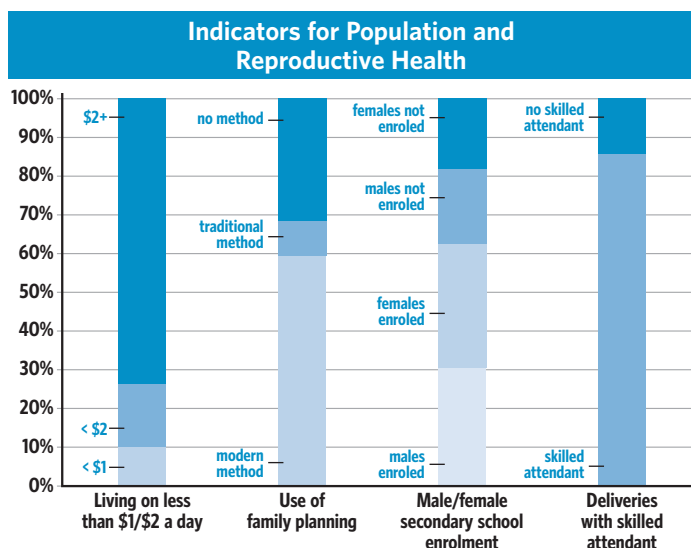
Since the presidential election in 2000, Mexico is more economically stable and democratic. The proportion of people living in extreme poverty (less than \$1 a day) has fallen to 10 per cent of the country's total population of 107 million. The total fertility rate has declined steadily from 3.5 lifetime births per woman in 1990 to 2.8 in 2005. The current National Population Programme seeks to facilitate the process of demographic transition and to address challenges that have emerged as a result of increasing external migration and changes in the population age structure.

There has been an increase in health budgets, and major efforts are being made to expand access to reproductive health care. The recent reform of the General Health Act, approved by Congress, created the Social Protection in Health System. Through the People's Insurance scheme, protection will gradually be provided to 45 million people.

Sexually transmitted infections rank among the top ten causes of morbidity in the country, and the government's response to a 2003 UN inquiry suggests that it regards the rising incidence of HIV/AIDS as a major concern. Though men who have sex with men have the greatest risk of HIV infection, heterosexual infection rates have increased considerably.

There have been some important gains in gender equity, but violence against women remains a serious social problem. Two important achievements in this area are noteworthy: the inclusion of violence against women in the National System of Indicators for the Follow-up of Women's Situation; and the release of results of the National Survey on Family Violence. The National Institute for Women has also strengthened its coordination strategies with NGOs and government institutions to address issues of gender equity.

Developing a strategy on migration and population distribution is also seen as critical. By targeting the most impoverished states and municipalities, the government aims to promote sustainable development by guiding migratory flows in a safe and orderly manner and by providing migrants and their families with an integrated package of services.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	41,566.3	52,307.7
Population in Thousands, Female	42,729.3	54,721.7
Population Growth Rate, %	na	1.2
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	28.9	24.6
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	5.4	4.4
Urban Population, %	72.5	76.0
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.05	1.05
Women 15-49, %	50.3	54.6
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.45	2.80
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	na	59.5
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	na	68.4
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 110	83
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	56
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	110
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	15.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 36.3	18.6
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 40	22
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	31
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	37
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 70.6	75.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 73.8	78.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 67.9	73.1
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 19.4	25.0
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 5.8	7.8
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 76	57

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.70	167.75	3.60	861.14

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	2.3/3.5
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	26.0/48.0
No Education, Primary	48.0
Highest Level of Education	20.0
Provincial Low/High	19.8/31.9 Distrito Federal/Chiapas
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	61.7/94.6
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		na	9,136
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %		1	4
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Upper middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲	na	9.9
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲	10.1	10.1
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile		na	1.0
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲	78	91
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %		60	86
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲	45	86
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)		na	75.0
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)		na	61.7
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male		9	6
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female		16	9
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male		4	2
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female		6	3
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲	0.94	0.95
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲	na	1.02
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲	na	111
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲	na	110
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲	na	76
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲	na	83
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %		na	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %		na	na
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %		na	6
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %		na	1
Undernourished People, %		5.0	5.0
Refugees, Number		361,000	6,075
Internally Displaced Persons, Number		na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number		na	82
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total		na	0.3
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male		na	0.4
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female		na	0.2

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		21.9	19.0
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20		83.0	66.5
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49		na	19.6
Mean Age at Marriage, Male		na	24.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Female		na	20.6
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49		na	33.3
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲	na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %		na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲	na	0.2
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲	na	0.1
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲	na	0.4

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value		na	0.6
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank		na	34.0
Malnourished Women, %		na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		77.6	84.2
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		22.8	40.5
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %		12.0	21.2
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %		na	25.0
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %		na	40.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	6,300.9
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %		na	18.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	●	na	na

Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	71.4/51.7
No Education, Primary, %	45.0
Highest Level of Education, %	74.0
Provincial Low/High, %	56.3/86.4 Baja California/Zacatecas
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Nicaragua



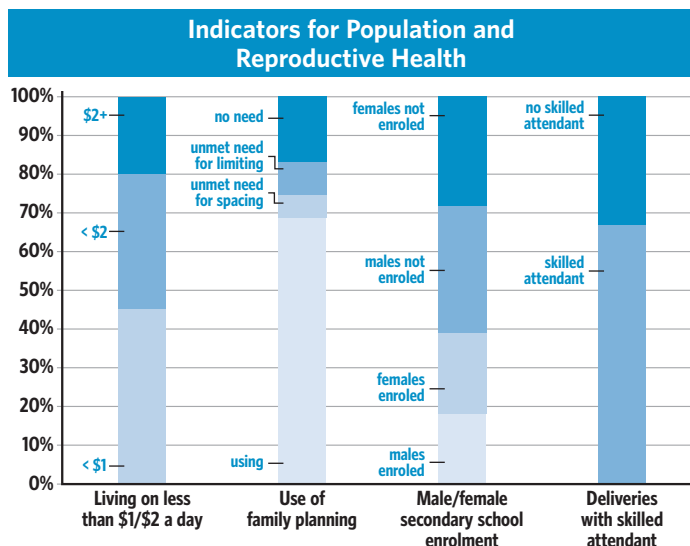
Overview

Nicaragua is the second poorest country in Latin America after Haiti. While the country has made progress toward macroeconomic stability over the past few years, economic growth has been far too low to meet the country's needs. Pervasive poverty exacerbated by rapid population growth, large disparities in income and gender inequality hamper sustainable development efforts. The government adopted a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) in 2001 and submitted a proposal of a second generation PRSP in 2004, currently under consideration by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Nicaragua has made progress in reducing infant mortality from 57 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 28 in 2005. Contraceptive prevalence has also improved significantly — 69 per cent of married women currently use some form of contraception. In 2005, Nicaragua had an estimated total fertility rate of 3.9 lifetime births per woman and a population growth rate of 2 per cent per year, which are still among the highest in the region. The maternal mortality ratio is high at 230 deaths per 100,000 live births.

Other significant challenges include: limited access to maternal health care; low awareness of HIV prevention, especially among youth; high pregnancy rate among adolescents; severe discrimination against women (statutory, customary and religious); and limited male participation in sexual and reproductive health decisions. The Ministry of Health has been planning a sector-wide approach to sexual and reproductive health to address these issues. A Population and Sexuality Education Programme for youth has been implemented by the Youth Secretariat, local government agencies and NGOs.

The HIV/AIDS infection rate in Nicaragua is estimated to be low but growing, although there is a severe lack of data. The government recognizes the need to implement a systematic prevention campaign to address HIV/AIDS, the high incidence of sexual violence against women and risky sexual practices, especially among youth.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	1,971.5	2,742.0
Population in Thousands, Female	1,988.3	2,744.6
Population Growth Rate, %	na	2.0
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	37.9	35.3
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7.4	4.9
Urban Population, %	53.1	58.1
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.05	1.05
Women 15-49, %	44.9	51.3
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.90	3.92
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	44.9	66.1
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	48.7	68.6
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 160	230
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	58
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	420
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	18.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 56.5	28.1
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 62	38
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	40
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	50
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 64.0	70.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 67.1	72.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 61.3	67.9
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 16.5	19.7
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 4.3	4.9
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 98	73

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.90	29.62	1.92	48.58

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	2.6/4.4
No Education, Primary	5.2
Highest Level of Education	1.7
Provincial Low/High	2.5/5.3 Leon, Managua/Jinotega
Poorest/Richest Quintile	6.6/1.9

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	28.0/43.0
No Education, Primary	54.0
Highest Level of Education	16.0
Provincial Low/High	19.0/50.0 Leon/RAAS
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	49.6/16.3

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	64.3/19.2
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	99.0/153.0
Poorest/Richest Quintile	213.0/58.0

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	21.3/30.2
No Education, Primary, %	46.3

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	2,523
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %	-2	4
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Low income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲ na	45.1
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲ na	47.9
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	na	1.2
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲ 53	81
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %	87	82
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲ 42	67
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na	49.0
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)	na	52.2
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male	37	32
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female	37	32
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male	32	28
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female	31	26
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲ 1.04	0.98
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲ na	1.15
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	109
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	108
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	56
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	66
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %	na	13
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %	na	11
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	9
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	1
Undernourished People, %	30.0	29.0
Refugees, Number	14,500	300
Internally Displaced Persons, Number	na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number	na	17
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total	na	0.2
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male	na	0.3
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female	na	0.2

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	20.2	22.2
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20	163.0	119.0
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49	na	17.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na	na
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49	na	48.5
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %	na	73.0
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲ na	0.2
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲ na	0.1
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲ na	0.2

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value	na	na
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank	na	na
Malnourished Women, %	na	3.5
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	88.5	50.8
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	41.7	22.4
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %	16.0	20.7
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %	na	na
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	582.0
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %	na	32.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	● na	5.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	● na	8.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	● na	14.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na	203.7

Highest Level of Education	5.4
Provincial Low/High, %	17.3/38.4 Boaco/Jinoteca
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	88.8/45.5
No Education, Primary, %	34.2
Highest Level of Education, %	95.8
Provincial Low/High, %	35.0/93.7 Jinoteca/Managua
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	77.5/99.3
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	70.7/60.0
No Education, Primary, %	50.4
Highest Level of Education, %	68.3
Provincial Low/High, %	43.6/73.0 RAAN/Leon
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	50.2/71.0
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	45.2/68.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	16.4/5.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	8.6/4.2

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	2.6/8.4
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	0.8/2.8
No Education, Primary, %	4.3
Highest Level of Education, %	0.0
Provincial Low/High, %	0.0/3.9 Chontales/Boaco
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	3.2/0.5
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	55.3/95.2
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	49.5/92.3
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	3.4/4.0
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	68.8/96.6

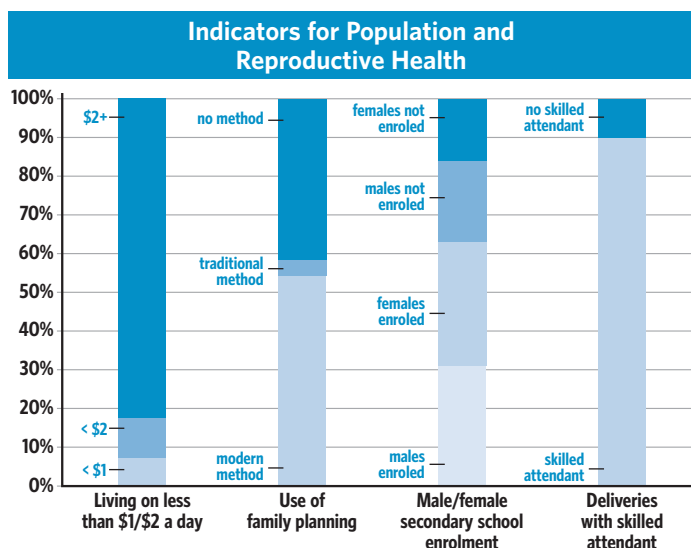
Panama

Overview

Panama, with a population of 3.2 million, ranks 56 out of 177 countries on the UNDP Human Development Index. In its response to the 2003 United Nations survey of population policies, the government viewed its fertility (2.8 lifetime births per woman) as satisfactory, and the levels of under-five mortality (25 deaths per 1,000 live births) and maternal mortality (160 deaths per 100,000 live births) as unacceptably high. Life expectancy at birth is 75 years. Ageing of the population is a major concern. Panama has a concentrated HIV/AIDS pandemic, with low prevalence rates in the general population, but growing infection rates in vulnerable groups, such as sex workers and truck drivers.

The government is making progress towards achieving the targets of the ICPD Programme of Action and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Reproductive health and rights have been incorporated into most programmes. A National Sexuality Education Policy has been developed and family life skills and sexuality education incorporated into the curricula of primary and secondary schools. A National Plan on Intra-family Violence has been developed. Additionally, a multisectoral National Commission on Sexual and Reproductive Health has been established. The existing Strategic National Plan of Children and Adolescents 2003-2015 addresses important sexual and reproductive health issues.

The government collaborated with United Nations agencies and local NGOs in developing a Multisectoral National Plan on STIs/HIV/AIDS 2003-2007. The National HIV/AIDS programme has stepped up HIV prevention activities and anti-retroviral therapy is readily available. The Ombudsman's Office actively promotes the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS and prevents discrimination against them. In 2003, Panama received grants from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria to implement the HIV prevention programme in the poorest indigenous regions.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	1,220.5	1,630.1
Population in Thousands, Female	1,190.5	1,601.4
Population Growth Rate, %	na	1.7
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	26.2	24.1
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	5.3	5.0
Urban Population, %	53.7	57.8
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.05	1.05
Women 15-49, %	51.9	53.2
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.04	2.80
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	na	54.2
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	na	58.2
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 55	160
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	110
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	220
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	11.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 28.3	19.4
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 34	25
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	23
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	31
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 72.0	75.1
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 75.1	77.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 69.7	72.6
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 21.9	26.1
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 7.2	8.8
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 67	57

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
6.40	255.28	2.73	562.81

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		na	6,475
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %		1	5
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Upper middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲	na	7.2
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲	na	37.3
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile		na	0.7
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲	83	91
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %		83	72
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲	85	90
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)		na	49.0
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)		na	75.3
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male		10	6
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female		12	8
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male		4	2
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female		5	3
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲	0.92	0.93
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲	na	1.02
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲	na	114
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲	na	110
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲	na	68
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲	na	73
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %		na	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %		na	na
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %		na	na
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %		na	na
Undernourished People, %		20.0	26.0
Refugees, Number		1,000	1,445
Internally Displaced Persons, Number		na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number		na	103
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total		na	0.9
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male		na	1.1
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female		na	0.8

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		21.0	17.9
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20		96.0	86.0
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49		na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male		25.4	25.4
Mean Age at Marriage, Female		21.9	21.9
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲	na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %		na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲	na	1.6
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲	na	1.3
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲	na	1.9

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value		na	0.5
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank		na	52.0
Malnourished Women, %		na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		77.0	83.9
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		32.2	50.4
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %		8.0	9.9
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %		na	38.0
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %		na	49.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	196.6
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %		na	20.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	●	na	na

Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Paraguay

Overview

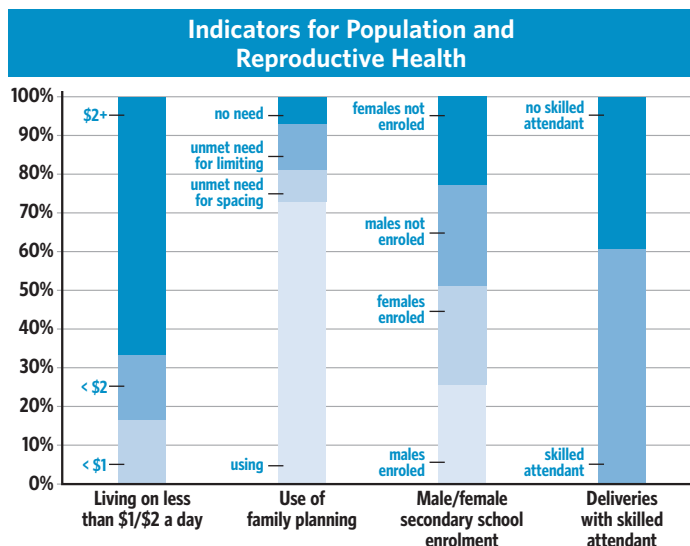
The recent economic downturn has led to widespread poverty with more than a third of the country's total population of 6.2 million living below the national poverty line. In its response to the 2003 United Nations survey of population policies, the government viewed its fertility rate (4.1 lifetime births per woman) as too high, and the levels of under-five mortality (43 deaths per 1,000 live births) and maternal mortality (170 deaths per 100,000 live births) as unacceptably high.

The country has made significant progress in achieving the targets of the ICPD Programme of Action. The government has incorporated the National Sexual and Reproductive Health Plan into its National Poverty Reduction Strategy. The National Population Policy has been revised and laws have been enacted against domestic violence and to protect the sexual and reproductive rights of women.

Internal migration has led to two-thirds of the population inhabiting just 11 per cent of the national territory, mostly crowded into urban areas. As a result, a national migration policy and law has been established to ameliorate the situation.

The establishment of the National AIDS Commission in 1986 has helped to keep the pandemic at just 0.08 per cent among 15-24 year olds. An initiative targeting Paraguay's armed forces and national police (and including both information and clinical services) has been successful in increasing condom use among conscripts and cadets.

Recently the government has focused on building national capacity to collect and analyse socio-demographic data and to increase the accessibility of such data. A maternal death surveillance system has been implemented and the quality of emergency obstetric care has been improved to reduce maternal mortality.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	2,125.6	3,102.1
Population in Thousands, Female	2,093.2	3,056.1
Population Growth Rate, %	na	2.3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	35.3	31.3
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.3	4.9
Urban Population, %	48.7	58.5
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.05	1.05
Women 15-49, %	47.2	50.4
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	4.73	4.13
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	35.3	47.7
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	48.4	57.4
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 160	170
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	72
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	270
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	16.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 45.0	35.5
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 54	43
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	39
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	51
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 68.1	71.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 70.4	73.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 65.9	69.1
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 19.0	20.8
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 5.4	5.6
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 84	70

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.20	31.24	3.30	185.79

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	2.5/3.7
No Education, Primary	4.2
Highest Level of Education	2.1
Provincial Low/High	3.0/3.9 Este/Norte
Poorest/Richest Quintile	7.9/2.7

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	32.0/38.2
No Education, Primary	44.8
Highest Level of Education	22.4
Provincial Low/High	28.1/41.6 Gran Asuncion/Norte
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	42.9/15.7

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	57.2/20.1
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	52.0/91.0
Poorest/Richest Quintile	181.0/34.0

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	12.8/20.8
No Education, Primary, %	34.0

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	4,724
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %	3	2
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Lower middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲ na	16.4
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲ 21.8	21.8
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	na	0.6
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲ 33	83
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %	91	94
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲ 30	58
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na	56.0
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)	na	49.2
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male	8	5
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female	12	6
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male	4	2
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female	5	2
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲ 0.93	0.94
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲ na	1.00
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	112
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	108
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	64
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	66
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %	na	6
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %	na	4
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	na
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	na
Undernourished People, %	18.0	13.0
Refugees, Number	na	28
Internally Displaced Persons, Number	na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number	na	4
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total	na	0.5
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male	na	0.7
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female	na	0.3

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	19.3	20.4
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20	89.0	64.0
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49	19.3	19.3
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	25.8	25.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	21.5	21.5
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49	23.7	23.7
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %	na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲ na	0.1
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲ na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲ na	na

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value	na	0.4
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank	na	63.0
Malnourished Women, %	na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	86.4	89.0
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	54.3	37.2
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %	6.0	8.8
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %	na	23.0
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %	na	54.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	592.3
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %	na	30.5
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	● 8.2	8.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	● 11.8	11.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	● 20.0	20.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 197.6	300.4

Highest Level of Education	6.2
Provincial Low/High, %	10.7/23.8 Gran Asuncion/Norte
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	92.8/76.4
No Education, Primary, %	57.3
Highest Level of Education, %	98.1
Provincial Low/High, %	67.1/93.9 Norte/Gran Asuncion
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	41.2/98.1
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	64.2/55.1
No Education, Primary, %	47.6
Highest Level of Education, %	67.4
Provincial Low/High, %	49.8/63.7 Norte/Centro Sur
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	20.6/46.1
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	10.4/3.0
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	15.0/4.3

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	0.4/0.5
No Education, Primary, %	1.5
Highest Level of Education, %	0.3
Provincial Low/High, %	0.2/1.0 Este/Norte
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	0.7/0.3
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	78.0/88.9
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	73.8/86.6
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	72.5/98.1

Peru



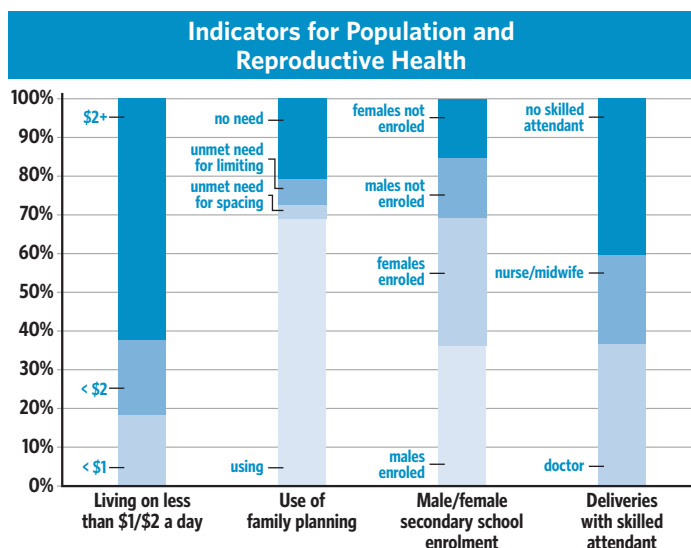
Overview

Ethnically, socially and culturally, Peru's population of nearly 28 million is one of the most heterogeneous in Latin America. In its response to the United Nations 2003 survey of population policies, the government viewed its fertility (3.3 births per woman) as too high, and its under-five mortality (49 deaths per 1,000 live births) as unacceptably high. It has one of the highest maternal mortality ratios (410 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births) in the Latin American and the Caribbean region. The HIV prevalence rate is 0.5 per cent.

Peru has made significant progress in the direction and pace of change in sexual and reproductive health and rights indicators since the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD). The country was selected to prepare its MDGs report to serve as a model to other countries in the region. Several national plans have been developed and implemented, including a National Programme of Action for Children and Adolescents 2002-2010; National Plan of Action on Violence against Women 2002-2007; National Programme on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men 2003-2010; National Plan for Elderly 2002-2006; and National Plan of Action for Disabled People 2003-2007.

The priorities of the Ministry of Health include: implementation of an integrated health insurance system to make healthcare accessible to the poor; reduction of maternal mortality; and HIV prevention programmes. National Reproductive Health Guidelines have been widely disseminated to promote the sexual and reproductive rights of women and gender equity. Guilds, professional associations, human rights associations, NGOs, grass-roots organizations and universities are gradually incorporating gender, sexual and reproductive health and rights approaches into their agendas.

Despite the substantial gains made, infant mortality and maternal mortality rates remain high in poor areas and among rural and indigenous groups.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	10,944.5	14,059.8
Population in Thousands, Female	10,808.8	13,908.4
Population Growth Rate, %	na	1.5
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	30.2	26.2
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	7.4	6.0
Urban Population, %	68.9	74.6
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.05	1.05
Women 15-49, %	49.6	52.7
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.90	3.28
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	32.8	50.4
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	59.0	68.9
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 280	410
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	230
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	590
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	16.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 61.7	31.0
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 77	49
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	47
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	57
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 65.3	70.5
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 68.0	73.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 63.2	68.0
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 20.5	24.2
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 6.1	7.8
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 73	60

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.20	46.50	1.84	163.39

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	2.2/4.3
No Education, Primary	5.1
Highest Level of Education	1.8
Provincial Low/High	2.0/6.1 Tacna/Huancavelica
Poorest/Richest Quintile	6.6/1.7

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	28.0/60.0
No Education, Primary	73.0
Highest Level of Education	20.0
Provincial Low/High	20.0/82.0 Lima/Cusco
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	63.5/13.9

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	92.6/17.6
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	45.0/118.0
Poorest/Richest Quintile	169.0/18.0

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	9.2/21.7
No Education, Primary, %	36.9

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	5,267
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %	0	4
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Lower middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲ na	18.1
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲ na	49.0
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	na	0.7
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲ 58	81
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %	68	85
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲ 78	59
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na	59.0
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)	na	67.0
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male	8	4
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female	21	12
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male	3	1
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female	8	4
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲ na	0.96
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲ na	0.92
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	119
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	118
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	93
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	87
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %	na	8
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %	na	7
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	8
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	0
Undernourished People, %	40.0	11.0
Refugees, Number	600	718
Internally Displaced Persons, Number	na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number	na	182
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total	na	0.5
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male	na	0.7
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female	na	0.4

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	20.3	19.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20	71.5	53.0
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49	19.4	19.0
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na	25.7
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na	22.7
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49	24.2	23.4
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	34
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %	na	72.0
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲ na	0.3
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲ na	0.2
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲ na	0.4

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value	na	0.5
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank	na	42.0
Malnourished Women, %	na	1.3
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	na	79.0
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	na	58.4
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %	6.0	18.3
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %	na	27.0
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %	na	44.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	1,899.3
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %	na	22.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	● 3.8	3.6
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	● 12.4	6.7
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	● 16.2	10.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● 867.8	734.3

Highest Level of Education	4.1	
Provincial Low/High, %	7.1/34.4	Moquegua/Loreto
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:		
Urban/Rural, %	85.0/28.7	
No Education, Primary, %	17.5	
Highest Level of Education, %	96.4	
Provincial Low/High, %	21.0/94.2	Huancavelica/Ica
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	13.0/87.5	
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:		
Urban/Rural, %	56.1/40.3	
No Education, Primary, %	33.0	
Highest Level of Education, %	58.1	
Provincial Low/High, %	24.2/69.1	Puno/Tumbes
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	36.8/58.0	
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	22.7/62.0	
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	14.1/3.1	
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	5.6/2.5	

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	40.7/72.5	
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na	
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:		
Urban/Rural, %	0.1/1.7	
No Education, Primary, %	3.3	
Highest Level of Education, %	0.0	
Provincial Low/High, %	0.0/3.1	Ica, Lambayeque, Lima, Moquegua & Tacna/Cusco
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	2.2/0.0	
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	88.4/97.5	
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	90.3/97.6	
Malnourished Women:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	1.2/1.7	
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:		
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	41.1/74.3	

Saint Lucia



Overview

Saint Lucia ranked 76 out of 177 countries on the 2005 UNDP Human Development Index. In its response to the 2003 United Nations survey of population policies, the government viewed its fertility rate (2.8 lifetime births per woman) as too high, and its under-five mortality (19 deaths per 1,000 live births) as unacceptably high. The government is also concerned about the ageing of the population.

The total population of this Caribbean island is around 161,000 inhabitants. The population growth rate is 0.81 per cent. Ninety eight per cent of residents have access to safe water.

One hundred per cent of all pregnant women have at least one antenatal care visit and are attended by skilled personnel during delivery. Total life expectancy averages 73 years.

Primary school enrolment rates are an impressive 100 per cent, with 95 per cent of all children reaching the fifth grade.

Saint Lucia has made progress towards empowering women. Some 21 per cent of members of Parliament are women.

Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	67.7	79.2
Population in Thousands, Female	70.0	81.6
Population Growth Rate, %	na	0.8
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	26.1	21.1
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.6	6.9
Urban Population, %	26.7	31.3
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.03	1.03
Women 15-49, %	47.1	54.1
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.48	2.83
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	46.1	46.1
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	47.3	47.3
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ na	na
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	na
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	na
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	10.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 18.4	14.2
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 22	19
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	na
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	na
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 71.1	72.7
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 73.6	74.2
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 68.8	71.2
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 21.5	25.6
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 9.6	9.7
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 78	56

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
3.42	156.64	6.54	na

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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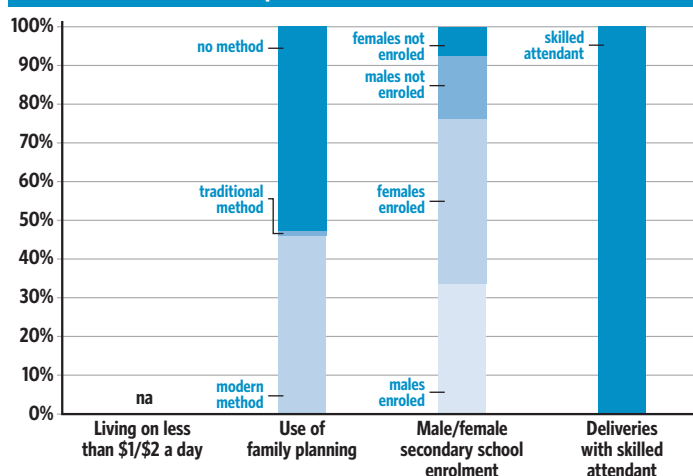
Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na

Indicators for Population and Reproductive Health



SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	5,620
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %	na	2
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Upper middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲ na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲ na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	na	2.0
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲ na	98
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %	100	100
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲ na	100
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na	na
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)	na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male	na	11
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female	na	9
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male	na	5
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female	na	4
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲ 0.95	0.90
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲ na	1.33
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	112
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	112
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	77
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	97
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %	na	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %	na	na
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	na
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	na
Undernourished People, %	na	na
Refugees, Number	na	na
Internally Displaced Persons, Number	na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number	na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total	na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male	na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female	na	na

Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	19.9	20.1
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20	100.0	61.5
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49	na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na	34.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na	31.4
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %	na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲ na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲ na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲ na	na

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value	na	na
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank	na	na
Malnourished Women, %	na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	83.1	83.1
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	53.2	53.2
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %	na	20.7
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %	na	na
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %	na	na

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	6.3
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %	na	13.3
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na	na

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:

Urban/Rural, %	na/na
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No Education, Primary, %	na
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Highest Level of Education, %	na
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Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
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Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Malnourished Women:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Suriname



Overview

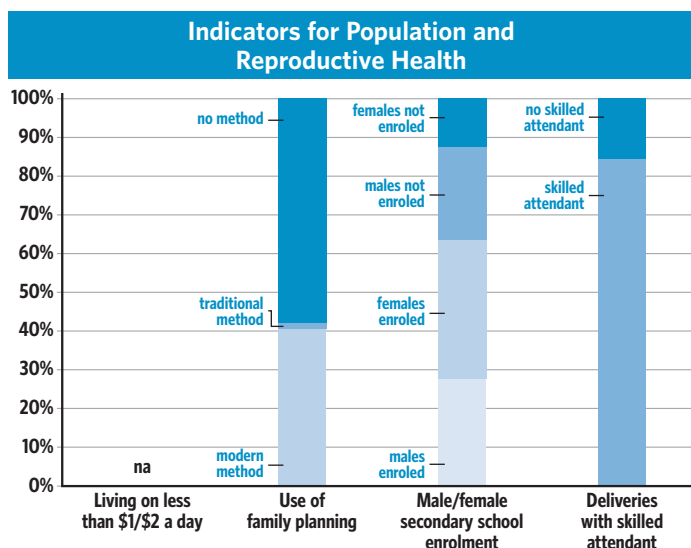
The population of Suriname, now estimated at 449,000, continues to grow at 0.6 per cent per year. Life expectancy is relatively high, at 70 years. Although the government has no formal population policy, it seeks to incorporate population issues in a comprehensive, multisectoral approach to development.

The government considers children, women and the elderly as priority groups for health care. Several NGOs provide reproductive health care services including family planning, fertility counseling, basic infertility testing and cervical cancer screening. The total fertility rate is 2.6 lifetime births per woman and about 42 per cent of married women use some form of contraception, while 41 per cent use a modern method. An NGO initiative promoting breastfeeding has shown results and food aid projects were undertaken in elementary schools in poor areas. A new gerontology unit has been established within Bureau of Public Health.

The implementation of demonstration projects in the area of adolescent sexual and reproductive health has resulted in strengthened political will for integrating these services within the primary health care system. Enhanced recognition of adolescent sexual and reproductive rights, and policy changes to foster their institutionalization, have taken place and have led other agencies to emulate the programme.

Suriname, like the rest of the Caribbean, is experiencing an increase in the number of HIV infections. From the onset of the pandemic, the government has shown commitment to HIV prevention. Under the National Strategic Plan 2002-2006, priority areas include development of a National HIV/AIDS Policy, and programmes for special populations (including youth) and behavior change communication.

In recent years, the government has reached some important objectives in line with the ICPD Programme of Action. These accomplishments include the establishment of a National Gender Bureau and a Women's Parliament Forum. Currently under development is a Youth Parliament and a policy that guarantees basic education for all.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	200.9	224.3
Population in Thousands, Female	201.0	225.0
Population Growth Rate, %	na	0.6
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	24.5	23.9
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.8	7.2
Urban Population, %	65.4	77.2
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.08	1.08
Women 15-49, %	51.6	53.5
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.80	2.62
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	na	40.6
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	na	42.1
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ na	110
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	56
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	220
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	18.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 34.9	24.0
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 40	29
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	23
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	35
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 67.9	69.6
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 71.0	72.9
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 65.1	66.4
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 22.0	25.1
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 7.0	9.0
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 66	57

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
5.18	114.50	na	na

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		na	na
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %		na	3
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Lower middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲	na	na
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile		na	na
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲	84	92
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %		100	91
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲	91	85
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)		na	na
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)		na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male		na	8
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female		na	16
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male		na	5
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female		na	8
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲	0.96	0.96
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲	na	1.13
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲	na	127
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲	na	125
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲	na	63
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲	na	85
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %		na	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %		na	na
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %		na	na
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %		na	na
Undernourished People, %		13.0	11.0
Refugees, Number		100	100
Internally Displaced Persons, Number		na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number		na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total		na	1.7
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male		na	2.8
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female		na	1.4

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		21.1	19.7
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20		55.0	42.5
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49		na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male		na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Female		na	na
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲	na	58
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲	na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %		na	70.0
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲	na	1.4
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲	na	1.5
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲	na	1.2

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value		na	0.5
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank		na	37.0
Malnourished Women, %		na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		71.6	80.5
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		47.6	36.8
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %		na	17.6
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %		na	28.0
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %		na	51.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	5.9
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %		na	4.9
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	●	na	na

Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	92.6/90.0
No Education, Primary, %	64.7
Highest Level of Education, %	90.9
Provincial Low/High, %	42.3/100.0 Brokopondo/Commewijne
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	49.8/43.1
No Education, Primary, %	8.9
Highest Level of Education, %	51.0
Provincial Low/High, %	0.0/51.1 Brokopondo/Paramaribo
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	1.5/1.9
No Education, Primary, %	4.0
Highest Level of Education, %	1.4
Provincial Low/High, %	0.0/6.0 Nickerie, Coronie, Marowijne, Para/Brokopondo
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Trinidad and Tobago

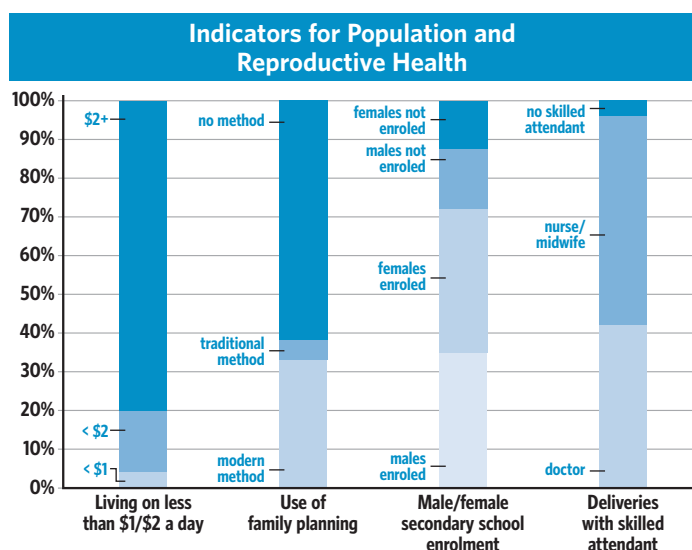
Overview

The population of Trinidad and Tobago is estimated at 1.3 million. With the launch of the country's long-term development plan, Vision 2020, the government specifically stated that achievement of the vision will be measured by its success in achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The government has a National Population Policy, which was revised to incorporate the recommendations of the ICPD Programme of Action.

Access to sexual and reproductive health information and services (particularly family planning, antenatal care, safe delivery and the prevention of STIs) are more tied to income levels than is the case in other regions. Trinidad and Tobago has taken steps in addressing gender violence. The government enacted the Domestic Violence Act and is also collecting and analyzing data on domestic violence, while conducting an extensive public awareness campaign.

The government is implementing a health sector reform package. Initiatives to improve effective coverage and access to health services include the creation of a national health insurance system, upgrading of primary health care facilities, training of staff and development of health promotion and prevention. Reproductive health services for some groups not previously considered — men, young people and infertile couples — are included in the package. Family planning services are contained in the Maternal and Child Health Care Programme and available in approximately 100 government health centres. The Family Planning Association of Trinidad and Tobago implements family life education in schools.

Trinidad and Tobago is experiencing an acceleration of its HIV/AIDS pandemic, particularly among women. Factors promoting this acceleration include a widening poverty gap and lack of opportunities for young people, high levels of risky behaviour, an expanding commercial sex industry and limited access to care and services. Seventy per cent of AIDS cases occur in the 15-44 age group, where it has become the leading cause of death. The government has recognized HIV/AIDS as a national development priority and has made significant increases in the national budget to combat it.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	608.0	643.7
Population in Thousands, Female	607.2	661.5
Population Growth Rate, %	na	0.3
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	20.5	14.1
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	6.7	8.2
Urban Population, %	69.1	76.2
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.04	1.04
Women 15-49, %	51.2	57.6
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.45	2.03
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	na	33.2
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	na	38.2
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 90	160
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	100
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	210
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	13.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 18.2	13.1
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 19	18
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	16
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	21
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 71.7	70.0
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 74.4	72.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 68.7	67.3
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 24.1	29.4
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 8.7	10.7
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 66	41

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
1.40	99.89	1.75	467.39

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	9,975
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %	-3	6
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Upper middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲ 4.0	4.0
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲ 21.0	21.0
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	2.1	2.1
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲ 96	91
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %	95	95
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲ 95	96
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na	na
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)	na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male	2	1
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female	4	2
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male	0	0
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female	0	0
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲ 0.97	0.95
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲ na	1.05
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	101
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	99
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	79
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	86
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %	na	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %	na	na
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	na
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	na
Undernourished People, %	13.0	12.0
Refugees, Number	na	na
Internally Displaced Persons, Number	na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number	na	na
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total	na	3.2
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male	na	3.8
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female	na	3.7

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	18.0	20.7
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20	64.0	35.5
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49	na	19.1
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na	27.9
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na	22.3
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49	na	32.5
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	54
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %	na	95.0
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲ na	2.8
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲ na	3.2
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲ na	2.4

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value	na	0.6
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank	na	22.0
Malnourished Women, %	na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	80.6	81.1
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	42.3	51.6
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %	17.0	25.4
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %	na	40.0
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %	na	51.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	-13.4
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %	na	-3.8
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na	na

Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	95.3
Highest Level of Education, %	96.5
Provincial Low/High, %	77.8/100.0 Nariva, Mayaro/Port of Spain
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	16.7
Highest Level of Education, %	36.0
Provincial Low/High, %	21.4/48.4 St Anns/Arima Borough
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	1.1
Highest Level of Education, %	0.4
Provincial Low/High, %	0.0/4.0 Port of Spain/Nariva, Mayaro
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Uruguay



Overview

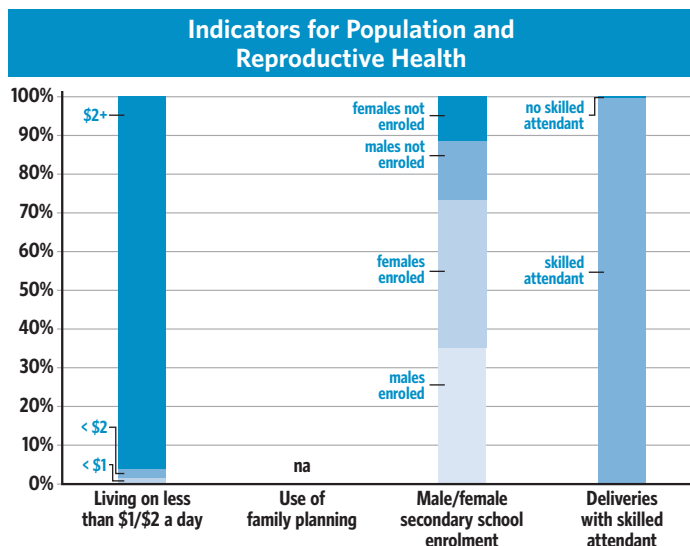
Nearly 93 per cent of Uruguay's population of 3.5 million live in urban centres, with 42 per cent concentrated in the capital city, Montevideo. The process of demographic transition has been completed in step with many industrialized countries. Consequently, Uruguay has a low annual population growth rate of 0.7 per cent, a relatively high life expectancy at birth (76 years) and a significantly ageing population, which presents challenges to the formulation of development policies.

Since the inception of the Human Development Index, Uruguay has been included in the "high human development category." Among its most important social indicators are the high literacy rate, low infant mortality rate (12.5 deaths per 1,000 live births) and high enrolment rates for both boys and girls in primary and secondary education. The impact of the continuous and severe economic recession, among other consequences, has had direct implications in the provision of health services both at the private and public levels, particularly the provision of reproductive health commodities by the public sector.

Although population concerns form an essential component of the socio-economic development process designed to improve the well-being of the population, the government does not have an explicit population policy and population issues are not integrated into development plans.

Some isolated programmes to combat poverty deal with population issues but there is no national strategy. In 2003 the government initiated the Integrated Programme for Childhood, Adolescents and Families in Risk Situations with funding from the Interamerican Development Bank. The programme aims to improve the social and living conditions of vulnerable segments of the population ages 0 to 18.

Although the HIV/AIDS pandemic has a low prevalence among the general population, it is highly concentrated in vulnerable populations. There is strong political commitment for addressing the HIV/AIDS threat and a high level of public awareness, especially in the main urban areas.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	1,507.4	1,680.3
Population in Thousands, Female	1,598.2	1,782.9
Population Growth Rate, %	na	0.7
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	18.2	17.6
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	9.9	9.1
Urban Population, %	89.0	93.0
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.05	1.05
Women 15-49, %	46.5	47.0
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	2.51	2.36
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	na	na
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	na	na
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 85	27
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	18
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	35
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	7.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 21.3	12.5
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 23	15
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	13
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	18
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 72.3	75.8
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 76.4	79.4
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 68.9	72.1
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 30.7	32.1
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 16.4	17.4
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 60	60

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.90	104.69	1.73	436.27

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	2.6/3.2
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	74.7/92.1
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars		na	8,280
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %		1	9
Income Group per World Bank Classification		na	Upper middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲	na	<2
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲	na	na
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile		na	1.8
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲	84	98
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %		56	94
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲	100	100
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)		na	34.0
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)		na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male		4	2
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female		3	2
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male		2	1
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female		1	0
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲	0.95	0.94
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲	na	1.09
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲	na	110
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲	na	108
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲	na	99
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲	na	112
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %		na	na
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %		na	na
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %		na	na
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %		na	na
Undernourished People, %		6.0	3.0
Refugees, Number		100	91
Internally Displaced Persons, Number		na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number		na	9
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total		na	0.3
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male		na	0.5
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female		na	0.2

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24		15.7	14.9
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20		68.5	69.5
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49		na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male		25.2	25.2
Mean Age at Marriage, Female		22.9	22.9
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49		na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲	na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %		na	na
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲	na	0.4
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲	na	0.2
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲	na	0.5

GENDER EQUALITY		1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value		na	0.5
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank		na	46.0
Malnourished Women, %		na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male		59.3	80.5
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female		37.9	61.6
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %		6.0	11.5
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %		na	37.0
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %		na	52.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY		1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands		na	71.7
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %		na	8.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	●	na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	●	na	na

Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Venezuela

Overview

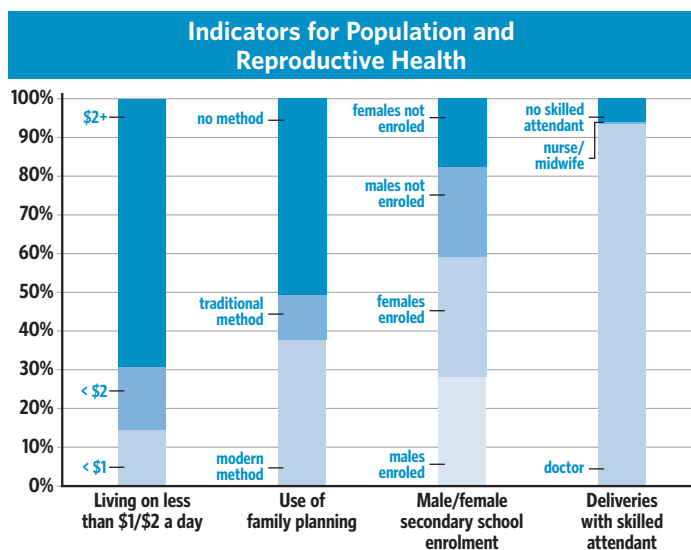
Venezuela, with 26.7 million people, has the sixth largest population in Latin America and the Caribbean. The country has experienced considerable political upheaval since 2002, due to clashes between President Hugo Chavez's supporters and the political opposition. In April 2002, these clashes culminated in the ousting and imprisonment of President Chavez, the appointment of a transition government, the overthrow of this government, and the reinstatement of Chavez. In December 2002, the opposition called a general strike that lasted until February 2003. With mediation by the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Carter Center, the government and opposition groups agreed to a recall referendum, which Chavez won in late 2004.

While Venezuela does not have a formal population policy, its 1999 Constitution guarantees various social rights, especially the right to health. The Constitution also addresses sexual and reproductive rights, gender equity, recognizes the value of women's unpaid work around the house and creates institutions for the defense of human rights. The Law on Equal Opportunities for Women, enacted in 1993, was amended in 1999 to create the National Institute for Women. Proposals for a Law of Equal Opportunities and Responsible Fatherhood are under consideration in the National Assembly.

The maternal mortality ratio for Venezuela is 96 deaths per 100,000 live births. In an effort to reduce this figure, the Ministry of Health and Social Development established a National Committee for the Prevention of Maternal Mortality and Infant Mortality. The government also established a national programme to reduce child mortality.

The government identifies the size of the working age population and the ageing of the population as major causes for concern. Adolescent fertility, under-five mortality, maternal mortality and HIV/AIDS are also areas of concern.

The first UNFPA Country Programme for Venezuela began in January 2003. Initially, the programme is focusing on implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.



Statistics

POPULATION	1990	Most Recent
Population in Thousands, Male	9,956.7	13,442.1
Population in Thousands, Female	9,778.1	13,307.0
Population Growth Rate, %	na	1.7
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	28.6	24.9
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 Population	4.9	5.0
Urban Population, %	84.0	88.1
Sex Ratio at Birth, Male Births per Female Births	1.05	1.05
Women 15-49, %	50.6	53.3
Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49	3.45	3.00
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Modern Method, %	na	37.7
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49, Any Method, %	na	49.3
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100,000 Live Births (MMR)	● ▲ 120	96
MMR, Lower Bound	● ▲ na	64
MMR, Upper Bound	● ▲ na	130
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ na	12.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	● ▲ 25.0	16.7
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Total	● ▲ 30	28
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Female	● ▲ na	20
Under Age 5 Mortality Rate, Male	● ▲ na	25
Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, Years	● ▲ 70.7	73.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Female, Years	● ▲ 74.0	76.3
Life Expectancy at Birth, Male, Years	● ▲ 68.2	70.4
Median Age of Total Population	● ▲ 21.0	24.7
Population 60 Years and Over, %	● ▲ 5.7	7.6
Dependency Ratio	● ▲ 72	57

Public Expenditures on Health and Education

Health		Primary & Secondary Education	
% of GDP	Per capita (\$US)*	% of GDP	Per student (\$US)
2.30	86.37	na	na

* Commission on Macroeconomics and Health (2001) estimates that \$30-40 per capita per year is the minimum required for essential health interventions in low-income countries. Much of this expenditure requires public funding particularly to provide services for the poor.

INTERNAL DISPARITIES

Total Fertility Rate per Woman 15-49:

Urban/Rural	na/na
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	2.2/4.0 Aragua/Amazonas
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births:

Urban/Rural	na/na
No Education, Primary	na
Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High	17.3/37.4 Distrito capital/Delta Amacuro
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Under Age 5 Mortality Rate:

Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
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Age-Specific Fertility Rate, 15-19 Years:

Urban/Rural	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile	na/na

Adolescent Women 15-19 Begun Childbearing:

Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na

SOCIO-ECONOMIC & HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity, International Dollars	na	4,909
Gross Domestic Product Growth Rate, Annual %	1	9
Income Group per World Bank Classification	na	Upper middle income
Population Below \$1/Day, %	▲ na	14.3
Population Living Below National Poverty Line, %	▲ 31.3	31.3
Share of Income or Consumption by Poorest Quintile	na	0.6
Access to Improved Water Supply, %	▲ 89	83
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit, %	74	94
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants, %	●▲ 82	94
Family Planning Programme Effort Index, 1999 (Total Mean Score)	na	29.0
Maternal and Neonatal Health Programme Index, 2001 (Total Mean Score)	na	na
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Male	10	6
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 and Over, Female	12	6
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Male	5	2
Illiteracy Rate, % of Population 15 to 24, Female	3	1
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Primary Education	▲ 0.99	0.94
Ratio of Girls to Boys, Secondary Education	▲ na	1.15
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	105
Primary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	103
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Male	●▲ na	65
Secondary School Enrolment, Gross % of School Age Population, Female	●▲ na	75
Children Underweight Under 5, Male, %	na	5
Children Underweight Under 5, Female, %	na	5
Stunted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	5
Wasted Children under 5, Severe, %	na	1
Undernourished People, %	11.0	18.0
Refugees, Number	2,000	58
Internally Displaced Persons, Number	na	na
Asylum Seekers, Number	na	2,291
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Total	na	0.7
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Male	na	1.0
Estimated HIV Prevalence, 15-49, Female	na	0.5

ADOLESCENT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	1990	Most Recent
Proportion of Population 15-24	19.5	19.4
Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women, 15-20	101.0	91.0
Median Age at First Sexual Intercourse, Female, 25-49	na	na
Mean Age at Marriage, Male	na	24.8
Mean Age at Marriage, Female	na	21.2
Married by 18, Percent, Female, 25-49	na	na
HIV Knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Herself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	28
HIV Knowledge, Men 15-24 Who Know That a Person Can Protect Himself from HIV by Consistent Condom Use, %	▲ na	na
HIV knowledge, Women 15-24 Who Know That a Healthy-looking Person Can Transmit HIV, %	na	78.0
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Total	▲ na	0.4
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Female	▲ na	0.2
HIV Prevalence, 15-24, Male	▲ na	0.5

GENDER EQUALITY	1990	Most Recent
Gender Empowerment Measure, Value	na	0.4
Gender Empowerment Measure, Rank	na	61.0
Malnourished Women, %	na	na
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Male	78.2	86.2
Labor Force Participation Rate, 15-64, Female	35.0	57.9
Seats in Parliament Held by Women, %	10.0	9.7
Female Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers, %	na	27.0
Female Professional and Technical Workers, %	na	61.0

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH COMMODITY SECURITY	1990	Most Recent
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, Thousands	na	1,818.1
Projected Increase/Decrease in Women of Reproductive Age 2000-2015, %	na	22.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Total, %	● na	na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Thousands	● na	na

Highest Level of Education	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Deliveries Attended by Skilled Attendants:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	100.0
Highest Level of Education, %	93.5
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Women 15-49:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Men 15-54:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Limiting:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Unmet Need for Family Planning, Spacing:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na

Women 15-49 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Men 15-54 Seen Medically for Treatment of Genital Discharge, Ulcer, or Sore:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Children Underweight Under 5, Severe:	
Urban/Rural, %	na/na
No Education, Primary, %	na
Highest Level of Education, %	na
Provincial Low/High, %	na/na
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Girls 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Boys 6-10 Who Currently Attend School:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Malnourished Women:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na
Antenatal Care, At Least One Visit:	
Poorest/Richest Quintile, %	na/na