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THE WORLD BANK

Washington, D.C.

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Statistics, Profiles

1984 - 1985

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Water Supply and Urban Development Research Material - Statistics, Profiles - 1984 - 1985

RETURN TO ARCHIVES IN HB1-001

ISN # 58654 ACC# R92185

BOX # 8

NUS LOCATION 155-3-8

DECLASSIFIED
WBG Archives

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

file

DATE October 31, 1985

TO Mr. Robert Picciotto, Director, EMP

FROM Michael A. Cohen, Chief, WUDSR
M.A. Cohen

EXTENSION 61451

SUBJECT Urban Development Program
FY72-85

1. As you requested, attached please find statistical data on the Bank's urban development program from its inception to the past fiscal year (FY72-85).

2. Lending for urban development projects during FY72-85 has amounted to \$3.8 billion which helped finance 113 projects in 52 developing countries. Total project costs were estimated at appraisal at \$9.1 billion. (All dollar amounts have been expressed in current terms.)

| | | |
|-------|-------------|--------------|
| | <i>Bank</i> | <i>Total</i> |
| FY85: | \$384.6 | 1.256 |

cc: Messrs. A. Churchill, WUDDR
D. de Ferranti, WUDOR ✓

EHewitt:dj

well over half have been shelter mainly

*building units
water & services*

*affordable
bringing down
costs
mobilize
resources*

*int. develop.
private sector*

*the Bank
the program*

- \$
- directions
- pamphlets

*land, infra, credit
replica →
public/private
partnership*

*World Bank conf. →
PAF
Hagrib's*

195H

- continue & strengthen lending & policy
- help raise awareness & understanding
- promote linkages
- Africa
- multiple

Urban Development Projects
Regional Distribution, by Project Type
FY1972-85

| Urban Projects' Typology | East Africa | | | West Africa | | | EMENA | | | LAC | | | AEP | | | SA | | | Total All Regions | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|--------|-------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|-----|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|-----|--------|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| | No. | L/C | Est | No. | L/C | Est | No. | L/C | Est | No. | L/C | Est | No. | L/C | Est | No. | L/C | Est | No. | L/C | Est | | |
| | | Amount | TPC | | Amount | TPC | | Amount | TPC | | Amount | TPC | | Amount | TPC | | Amount | TPC | | Amount | TPC | Amount | TPC |
| | | US\$ m | | US\$ m | | US\$ m | US\$ m | | US\$ m | | US\$ m | | US\$ m | | US\$ m | | US\$ m | | US\$ m | | US\$ m | | US\$ m |
| Shelter | 15 | 261.9 | 462.4 | 4 | 54.0 | 115.3 | 8 | 198.8 | 543.9 | 14 | 417.8 | 1,289.0 | 11 | 538.1 | 1,222.4 | 3 | 176.9 | 330.8 | 55 | 1,647.5 | 3,963.8 | | |
| Transport | - | - | - | 1 | 51.0 | 104.0 | 5 | 182.0 | 360.0 | 4 | 210.5 | 567.0 | 4 | 111.0 | 335.3 | 2 | 81.0 | 172.2 | 16 | 635.5 | 1,538.5 | | |
| Integrated | - | - | - | 3 | 66.0 | 150.9 | 3 | 51.0 | 103.6 | 9 | 448.2 | 1,238.4 | 1 | 39.3 | 64.4 | 5 | 213.0 | 468.3 | 21 | 817.5 | 2,025.6 | | |
| Regional | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 164.0 | 468.0 | 5 | 234.5 | 488.3 | - | - | - | 6 | 398.5 | 956.2 | | |
| Urban Eng/Urban & Mun. Mgmt. | 1 | 12.1 | 18.0 | 4 | 49.1 | 61.7 | 1 | 9.2 | 10.7 | 5 | 48.1 | 88.8 | 2 | 48.0 | 80.3 | 1 | 136.3 | 303.0 | 14 | 302.8 | 562.5 | | |
| Supplementary Loan | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 10.5 | 10.5 | - | - | - | 1 | 10.5 | 10.5 | | |
| TOTAL | 16 | 274.0 | 480.4 | 12 | 220.1 | 431.9 | 17 | 441.0 | 1,018.2 | 33 | 1,288.6 | 3,651.2 | 24 | 981.4 | 2,201.2 | 11 | 607.2 | 1,274.3 | 113 | 3,812.3 | 9,057.2 | | |

TPC = Total project costs.

L/C = Loan/credit.

Record of Urban Development Projects
FY72-85

| | Amounts | | Estimated Total Project Costs |
|---|---------|------|--|
| | IBRD | IDA | |
| | US\$ m | | |
| FY72 | | | |
| Turkey Urban Development | - | 2.3 | 3.3 |
| Senegal Sites and Services | - | 8.0 | 12.9 |
| | - | 10.3 | 16.2 |
| FY73 | | | |
| Nicaragua Earthquake Reconstruction | - | 20.0 | 30.3 |
| Malaysia Urban Transport | 16.0 | - | 31.6 |
| | 16.0 | 20.0 | 61.9 |
| FY74 | | | |
| Botswana Francistown Urban Development | - | 3.0 | 4.4 |
| India Calcutta Urban Development | - | 35.0 | 96.9 |
| Iran Teheran Urban Transport | 42.0 | - | 65.9 |
| Jamaica Kingston Sites and Services | 15.0 | - | 34.9 |
| Tunisia Urban and Public Transportation | 11.0 | 7.0 | 28.6 |
| | 68.0 | 45.0 | 230.7 |
| FY75 | | | |
| Kenya Nairobi Urban Development | 8.0 | 8.0 | 29.5 |
| Tanzania National Sites and Services | - | 8.5 | 16.7 |
| Zambia Lusaka Sites and Services | 20.0 | - | 41.3 |
| El Salvador Sites and Services | 2.5 | 6.0 | 15.5 |
| Indonesia Urban Development | 25.0 | - | 51.0 |
| Korea Regional Development | 15.0 | - | 25.0 |
| | 70.5 | 22.5 | 179.0 |
| FY76 | | | |
| Peru Sites and Services | 21.6 | - | 43.2 |
| Malaysia Urban Transport | 26.0 | - | 72.0 |
| Philippines Urban Development | 32.0 | - | 65.0 |
| | 79.6 | - | 180.2 |
| FY77 | | | |
| Ivory Coast Urban Development | 44.0 | - | 122.3 |
| El Salvador Sites and Services | 6.7 | 6.0 | 24.5 |
| Indonesia Urban Development | 52.5 | - | 104.8 |
| India Bombay Urban Transportation | 25.0 | - | 50.5 |
| India Madras Urban Development | - | 24.0 | 52.0 |
| | 128.2 | 30.0 | 354.1 |

| | Amounts | | Estimated Total Project Costs |
|--|--------------|--------------|--|
| | IBRD | IDA | |
| | US\$ m | | |
| FY78 | | | |
| Bolivia Urban Development | 17.0 | - | 22.5 |
| Botswana Urban Development | 8.0 | - | 12.5 |
| Brazil Urban Transport | 88.0 | - | 248.9 |
| Colombia Urban Development | 24.8 | - | 62.0 |
| Costa Rica San Jose Urban Transportation | 16.5 | - | 31.4 |
| Egypt Urban Development | - | 14.0 | 21.0 |
| India Calcutta Urban Development | - | 87.0 | 183.7 |
| Kenya Urban Development | 25.0 | 25.0 | 69.4 |
| Mexico Cardenas Conurbation | 16.5 | - | 36.1 |
| Morocco Urban Development | 18.0 | - | 37.6 |
| Tanzania National Sites and Services | - | 12.0 | 29.3 |
| Thailand Bangkok Sites and Services | 8.6 | - | 17.2 |
| Upper Volta Urban Development | - | 8.2 | 10.8 |
| | <u>222.4</u> | <u>146.2</u> | <u>782.4</u> |
| FY79 | | | |
| Mali Urban Development | - | 12.0 | 15.3 |
| Tunisia Urban Development | 19.0 | - | 45.0 |
| Brazil Sites and Services | 93.0 | - | 265.7 |
| Brazil Medium Cities Development | 70.0 | - | 200.0 |
| Colombia Cartagena Urban Development | 13.5 | - | 35.3 |
| Indonesia Urban Development | 54.0 | - | 69.9 |
| Philippines Urban Development | 32.0 | - | 96.0 |
| Thailand Bangkok Traffic | 16.0 | - | 34.0 |
| | <u>297.5</u> | <u>12.0</u> | <u>761.2</u> |
| FY80 | | | |
| Burundi Urban Development | - | 15.0 | 16.7 |
| Lesotho Urban Development | - | 6.0 | 7.1 |
| Nigeria Urban Development | 17.8 | - | 36.6 |
| Ecuador Guayaquil Urban Development | 31.0 | - | 51.6 |
| Nicaragua Urban Reconstruction | - | 22.0 | 26.0 |
| Panama Urban Development | 35.0 | - | 133.3 |
| Korea Gwangju Regional Development | 65.0 | - | 154.8 |
| Philippines Urban Development | 72.0 | - | 120.0 |
| Thailand National Sites and Services | 29.0 | - | 56.4 |
| India Calcutta Urban Transport | - | 56.0 | 121.7 |
| | <u>249.8</u> | <u>99.0</u> | <u>724.2</u> |
| FY81 | | | |
| Brazil Urban Transport | 90.0 | - | 257.0 |
| Indonesia Urban Development | 43.0 | - | 86.1 |
| Jordan Urban Development | 21.0 | - | 57.6 |
| Korea Urban Housing | 90.0 | - | 240.0 |
| India Madras Urban Development | - | 42.0 | 84.0 |
| Mauritius Urban Rehabilitation | 15.0 | - | 24.5 |
| Mexico Regional Development | 164.0 | - | 468.0 |
| Morocco Urban Development | 36.0 | - | 81.0 |
| | <u>459.0</u> | <u>42.0</u> | <u>1,298.2</u> |

| | Amounts | | Estimated Total Project Costs |
|---|--------------|--------------|--|
| | IBRD | IDA | |
| | US\$ m | | |
| FY82 | | | |
| Liberia Monrovia Urban Development | - | 10.0 | 13.3 |
| Ivory Coast Urban Development | 51.0 | - | 104.0 |
| YAR Sana'a Urban Development | - | 15.0 | 26.0 |
| Egypt Greater Cairo urban Development | - | 59.0 | 116.0 |
| Brazil Recife Metropolitan | 123.9 | - | 348.0 |
| Dominican Republic Sites and Services | 25.4 | - | 42.0 |
| Ecuador National Low-Income Housing | 35.7 | - | 100.4 |
| Bahamas Urban Development | 5.8 | - | 24.3 |
| Nicaragua Municipal Development | 16.0 | - | 22.8 |
| Philippines Urban Engineering | 8.0 | - | 11.5 |
| India Kanpur Urban Development | - | 25.0 | 51.7 |
| | <u>265.8</u> | <u>109.0</u> | <u>860.0</u> |
| FY83 | | | |
| Kenya Secondary Towns | 7.0 | 20.4 | 37.4 |
| Ethiopia Urban Development | - | 18.0 | 27.7 |
| Cameroon Urban Development | 20.2 | - | 55.0 |
| Morocco First Housing Loan | 60.0 | - | 209.5 |
| Tunisia Urban Development | 25.0 | - | 60.1 |
| Brazil NE Metropolitan Development Engineering | 8.9 | - | 25.1 |
| Haiti Urban Development | - | 19.4 | 23.8 |
| Dominican Republic Municipal Technical Assistance | 7.1 | - | 17.5 |
| Mexico Deconcentration Program | 9.2 | - | 15.2 |
| Korea National Urban Land Development and Housing | 100.0 | - | 316.0 |
| Philippines Regional Cities Development | 67.0 | - | 114.6 |
| India Calcutta Urban Development | - | 136.3 | 303.0 |
| India Madhya Pradesh Urban Development | 24.1 | - | 50.1 |
| Pakistan Lahore Urban Development | - | 14.8 | 24.0 |
| | <u>328.5</u> | <u>208.9</u> | <u>1,279.0</u> |
| FY84 | | | |
| Madagascar Urban Development | - | 12.1 | 18.0 |
| Zimbabwe Urban Development | 43.0 | - | 112.5 |
| Gambia Urban Management | - | 11.0 | 12.4 |
| Guinea Urban Development | - | 10.1 | 16.4 |
| Senegal Technical Assistance Urban Mgmt. and Rehab. | - | 6.0 | 6.6 |
| Jordan Amman Transportation and Municipal Dev. | 30.0 | - | 65.6 |
| Tunisia Urban Transport | 33.0 | - | 82.5 |
| YAR Urban Development | - | 11.5 | 17.9 |
| Brazil Parana Market Towns | 52.7 | - | 150.2 |
| Colombia Popayan Reconstruction | 40.0 | - | 149.4 |
| Jamaica Urban Transport | 16.0 | - | 29.7 |
| Peru Lima Metropolitan Development | 82.5 | - | 135.9 |
| Indonesia Urban Development | 39.3 | - | 64.4 |
| Korea Jeonju Regional Development | 60.0 | - | 143.0 |
| Philippines Municipal Development | 40.0 | - | 68.8 |
| Philippines Urban and Water Supplementary Loan | 10.5 | - | 10.5 |
| | <u>447.0</u> | <u>50.7</u> | <u>1,083.8</u> |

FY85

| | <u>Amounts</u> | | <u>Estimated Total Project Costs</u> |
|---|--------------------|--------------|--|
| | <u>IBRD</u> | <u>IDA</u> | |
| | ----- US\$ m ----- | | |
| Chile Public Sector Housing Project | 80.0 | - | 576.8 |
| Djibouti Housing Rehabilitation | - | 5.0 | 15.2 |
| Ghana Accra District Rehabilitation | - | 22.0 | 26.3 |
| Honduras Municipal Development Pilot | 6.9 | - | 8.2 |
| India Bombay Urban Development | - | 138.0 | 256.7 |
| Jordan Second Urban Development | 28.0 | - | 88.5 |
| Korea Seoul Urban Transport | 53.0 | - | 204.6 |
| Malawi Urban Development and Technical Assistance | - | 15.0 | 18.2 |
| Thailand Regional Cities Development | 27.5 | - | 50.9 |
| Turkey Cukurova Region Urban Development | 9.2 | - | 10.7 |
| | <u>204.6</u> | <u>180.0</u> | <u>1,256.1</u> |
| TOTALS | <u>2,836.9</u> | <u>975.6</u> | <u>9,067.0</u> |
| | <u>3,812.5</u> | | |

years because of uncertainties of the number of projects to be dropped (because of the ^{low} absorptive capacity of LDCs) + what **effectively** can be delivered.

④ Even if the volume of lending were to increase from 8-9% to 14% + the number of projects rose to more than 30 per year -- can the Bank deliver given its manpower constraints
Eleanora.

Dave:

I could find no hard evidence to substantiate a 14% Urban/WSS/total Bank lending ratio.

Several things could explain this possibility.

- ① Demand is growing from LDCs for assistance in new style urban development projects.
- ② Pressures from the Decade ???
- ③ Our printouts show a much larger lending program in the outer

In millions

WORLD BANK / INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION

Urban Population in Developing Countries

| | <u>Total Population</u> | <u>% Urban</u> |
|------|-------------------------|----------------|
| 1950 | 1,672.3 | 17.3 |
| 1960 | 2,069.1 | 21.4 |
| 1970 | 2,656.1 | 25.2 |
| 1975 | 2,961.2 | 27.1 |
| 1980 | 3,317.2 | 29.4 |
| 1985 | 3,669.2 | 31.7 |
| 1990 | 4,054.0 | 34.4 |
| 1995 | 4,464.0 | 37.3 |
| 2000 | 4,882.0 | 40.4 |
| 2010 | 5,683.0 | 47.5 |
| 2020 | 6,441.0 | 54.4 |
| 2025 | 6,801.0 | 57.7 |

609.9

101

+ 4

710.9

IDA came into existence
in Sept 24, 1960

Joint Bank/IDA operations count only once

| 1960 | Urban | | Water | | Total | |
|------|-------------------------|--------|---------|--------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Amt | # Proj | Amt | # Proj | Amt | # Proj |
| 1960 | - | - | - | - | 658.9 | 31 |
| 1961 | - | - | - | - | 710.9 | 31 |
| 1962 | - | - | 2.0 | 1 | 1,037.0 | 47 29 |
| 1963 | - | - | 3.0 | 1 | 727.0 | 45 46 |
| 1964 | - | - | 55.4 | 3 | 1,093.0 | 55 |
| 1965 | - | - | 27.0 | 2 | 1,332.4 | 57 |
| 1966 | - | - | 22.4 | 2 | 1,123.3 | 49 49 |
| 1967 | - | - | 1.7 | 1 | 1,230.3 | 63 66 |
| 1968 | - | - | 22.0 | 2 | 953.5 | 60 62 |
| 1969 | - | - | 34.6 | 5 | 1,784.2 | 111 112 |
| 1970 | - | - | 32.5 | 3 | 2,186.0 | 119 126 |
| 1971 | - | - | 188.7 | 9 | 2,585.0 2,480.8 | 129 131 |
| 1972 | 40.3 | 2 | 54.7 | 3 | 2,966.0 | 140 |
| 1973 | 36.0 10.3 | 2 | 278.8 | 9 | 3,408.0 | 148 |
| 1974 | 3113.0 | 4 | 173.7 | 8 | 4,313.0 | 174 |
| 1975 | 93.3 | 6 | 145.1 | 10 | 5,895.8 | 190 |
| 1976 | 79.6 | 3 | 334.6 | 11 | 6,632.4 | 214 |
| 1977 | 158.2 | 5 | 300.7 | 14 | 7066.8 | 228 |
| 1978 | 368.6 | 13 | 375.2 | 16 | 8,410.7 | 246 |
| 79 | 309.5 | 8 | 1,018.8 | 22 | 10,010.5 | 247 |
| 80 | 348.8 | 10 | 631.1 | 16 | 11,481.7 | 247 |
| 81 | 501.0 | 8 | 534.6 | 11 | 12,291.0 | 246 |
| 82 | 375.0 | 3 | 441.2 | 11 | 13,015.9 | 247 |
| 83 | 554.3 | 14 | 810.9 | 19 | 14,477.0 | 243 |
| 84 | 500.0 | 13 | 640.8 | 13 | 15,522.3 | 235 |
| 85 | 384.6 | 10 | 780.8 | 13 | 14,386.3 | 236 |
| 86 | 1,272.0 | 18 | 704.2 | 20 | | |
| 87 | 1,210.0 | 14 | 1328.7 | 24 | | |
| 88 | 1,484.0 | 22 | 1425.0 | 28 | | |
| 89 | | | 1220.0 | 20 | | |

34

2673.7

Dave,

I wrote the attached verbiage for my position description. The last para. has a few ideas that could be expanded upon when putting the touch on UNDP and Habitat.

Steve Malp.

NATURE AND SCOPE

A. Environment

Urbanization has accompanied economic development in every time and place since 15th century Europe. Cities in the developing world are growing at 2 to 4 percent per year, and these urban population growth rates are correlated with every other important development indicator. Bank urban project and sector work aims to help clients accommodate this inevitable growth. The Operations Support and Research Unit of the Water Supply and Urban Development Department has developed a program of Bank-wide review of urban project and sector work, direct participation in operational missions, and research and policy analysis of economic issues related to water supply and urban development. These activities improve Bank lending operations, policy advice, and analytical work.

The Bank's urban policies must be based on accurate information if they are to be effective at a reasonable cost, and therefore replicable on a wide scale. Broadly, operational staff are concerned with two kinds of urban issues. The first are those that have a direct bearing on project design, such as questions of affordability, the location of the project, what prices to charge, who will participate, and so on. The second kind of questions are those that arise in the policy dialogue with member countries. In many countries the key to improving the urban sector's performance is to change policies which affect the operation of the private market. For example, in housing markets, successful policy requires the participation of the private sector because no government can afford the direct provision of housing services for many of its citizens. Successful Bank projects to date have focused on mobilizing non-government resources to complement project-supplied infrastructure, financing, and organization. To do more requires better understanding of how individuals and groups behave in response to changes in incentives and constraints.

Research therefore aids in effectively addressing both kinds of issues. While project design is a crucial issue it is only half the battle. Progress requires changes in sector policies as well, and research improves both project design and policies.

It is important to note that research on many urban issues in developing countries is not widely supported outside the Bank, in contrast to research in other sectors (e.g. agriculture) where the Bank research effort is not large relative to outside research. For example, a recent review of empirical housing demand studies in LDCs revealed that over 90 percent of such studies have been Bank connected. This imbalance is not surprising, since much research in other sectors has a faster payoff which can be internalized by those supporting the research. The benefits of research on urban issues are long run and often perceived to be external to those supporting the research. That does not make the benefits any less real. Strengthening Bank urban research improves our ability to advise our clients on the best possible set of urban policies.

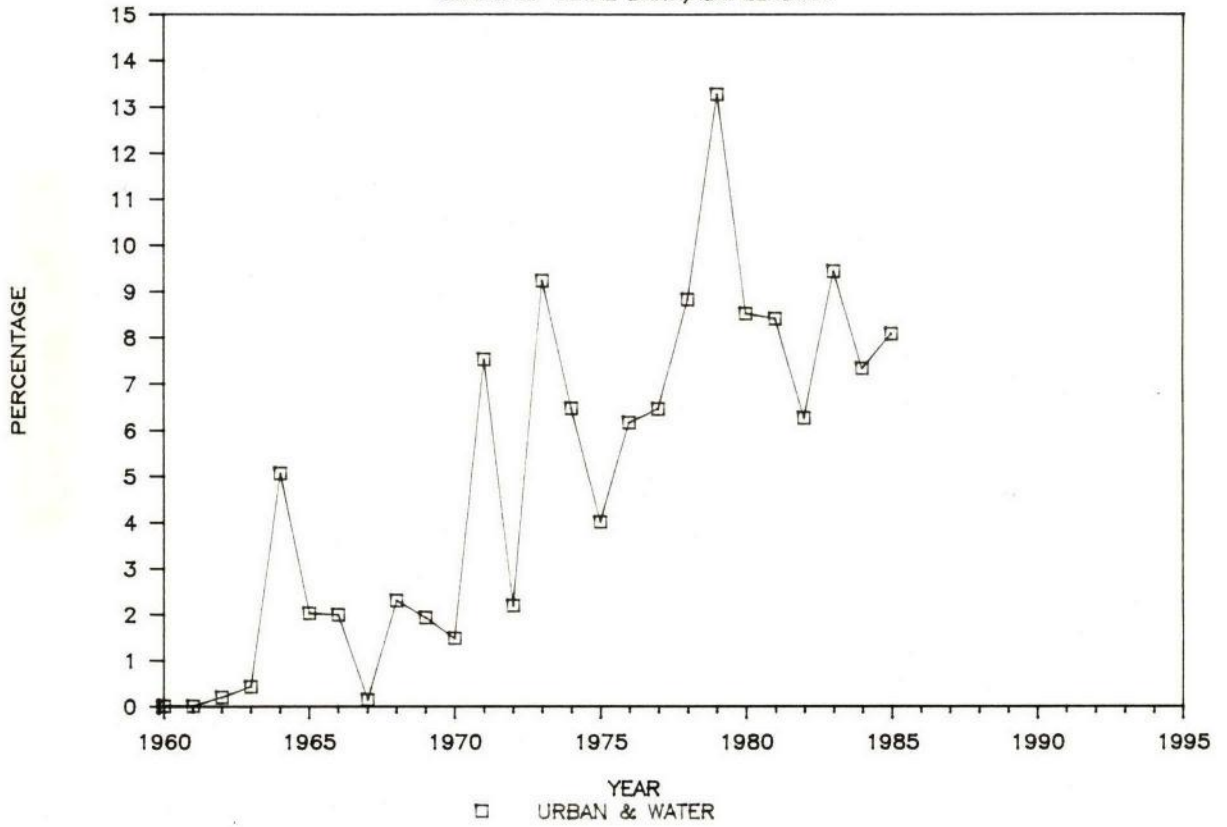
Gujranwala (Buff Drivers)

| | <u>1980</u> | <u>2000</u> | <u>%Δ</u> | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| Mexico | 15.1 | 27.4 | 3.1 | |
| Shanghai | 15.0 | 25.9 | 2.8 | |
| Sao Paulo | 12.6 | 21.5 | 2.7 | |
| Beijing | 12.0 | 22.8 | 3.3 | |
| Buenos Aires | 10.1 | 12.2 | 1.0 | |
| Rio | 9.2 | 14.2 | 2.2 | |
| Calcutta | 8.9 | 15.9 | 2.9 | (3.5) |
| Seoul | 8.6 | 13.7 | 2.4 | |
| Bombay | 8.4 | 16.3 | 3.4 | (7.2) |
| Cairo | 7.3 | 12.8 | 2.9 | |
| Jakarta | 7.0 | 14.3 | 3.6 | |
| Delhi | 5.5 | 11.2 | 3.6 | |
| Madras | 5.5 | 12.3 | 4.1 | |
| Tehran | 5.4 | 11.0 | 3.6 | |
| Tianjin | 5.4 | ? | | 9 9 |
| Karachi | ~4 | 11.4 | 5.4 | 8 |
| Bahdad | ~3.5 | 11.0 | 5.9 | 6 3 |
| Istanbul | ~4 | 10.9 | 5.1 | 5 491 |
| Manila | 1.6 | 10.5 | 9.9 | 4 1 |
| Dacca | ~3 | 10.2 | 6.3 | 3 1346667 |
| Bangkok | 4.8 | 9.9 | 3.7 | 2 872949 |
| | | | | 1 0 |

median
3.6%

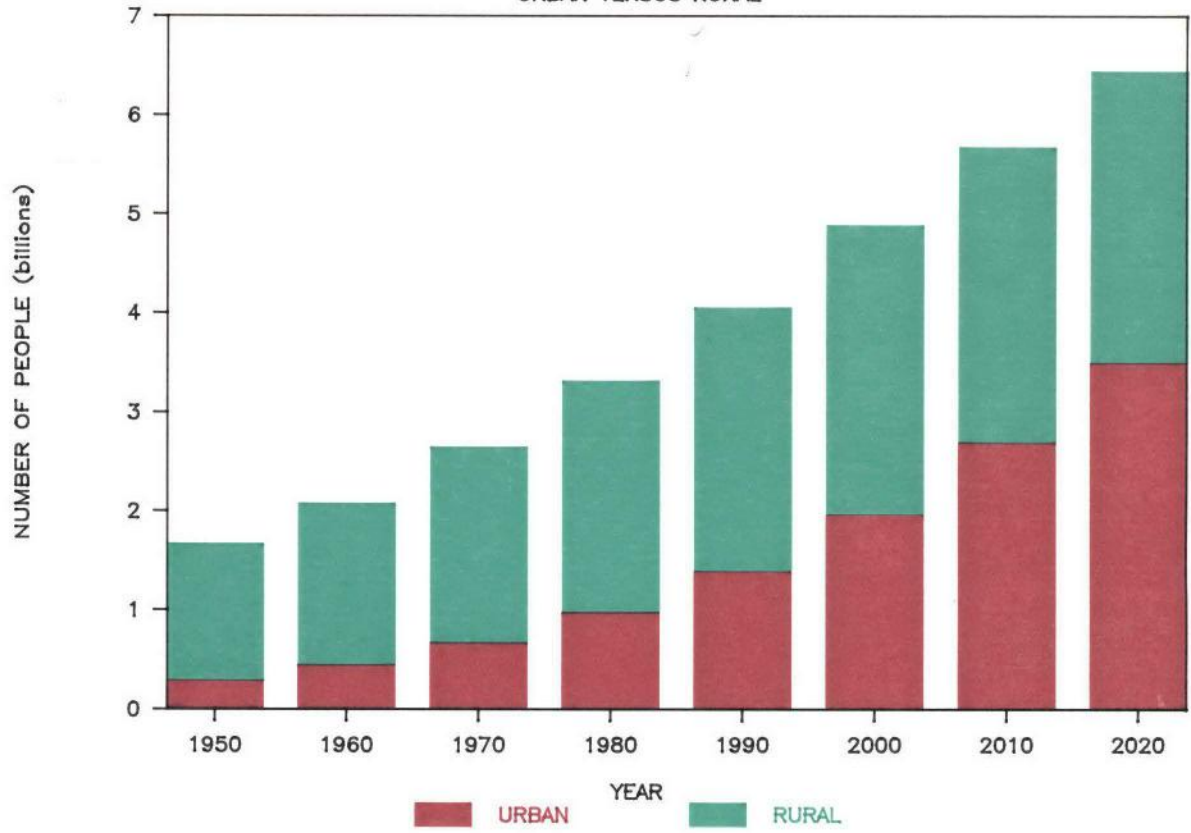
WATER SUPPLY AND URBAN PROJECTS

SHARE OF TOTAL BANK/IDA LENDING

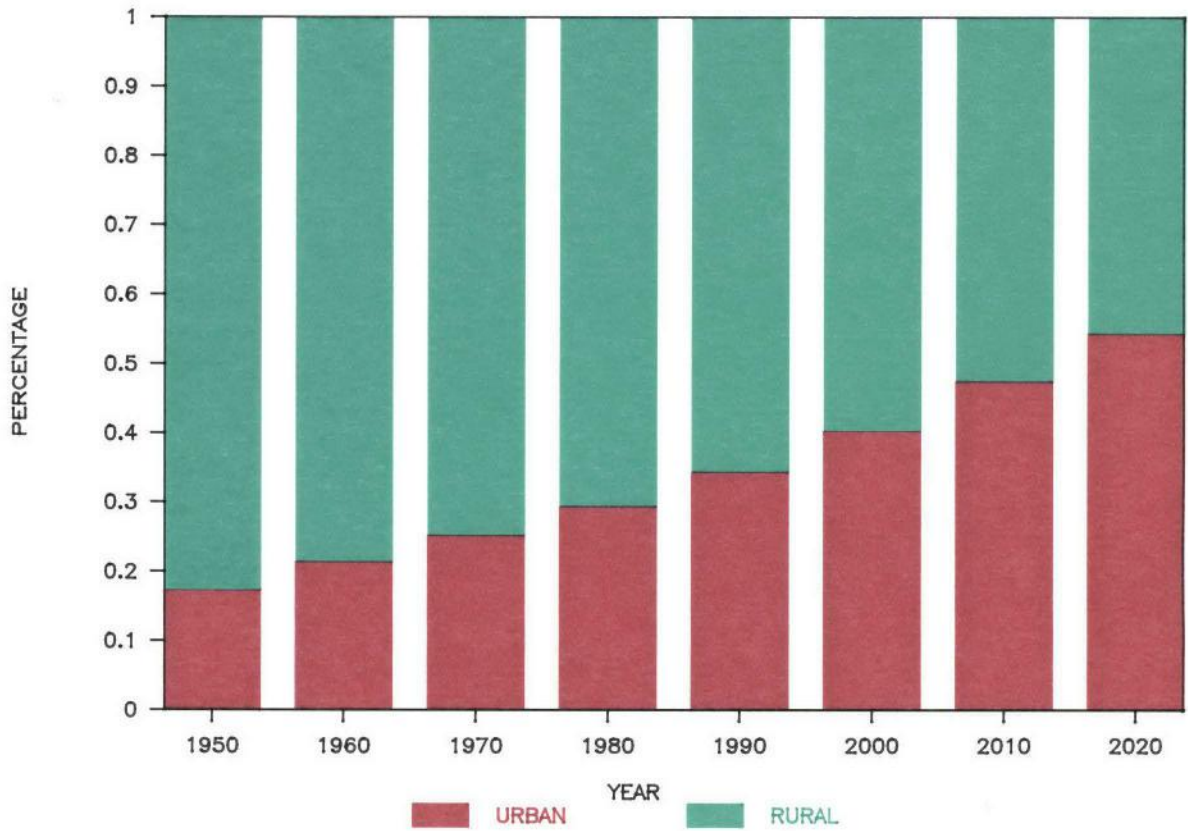


POPULATION GROWTH

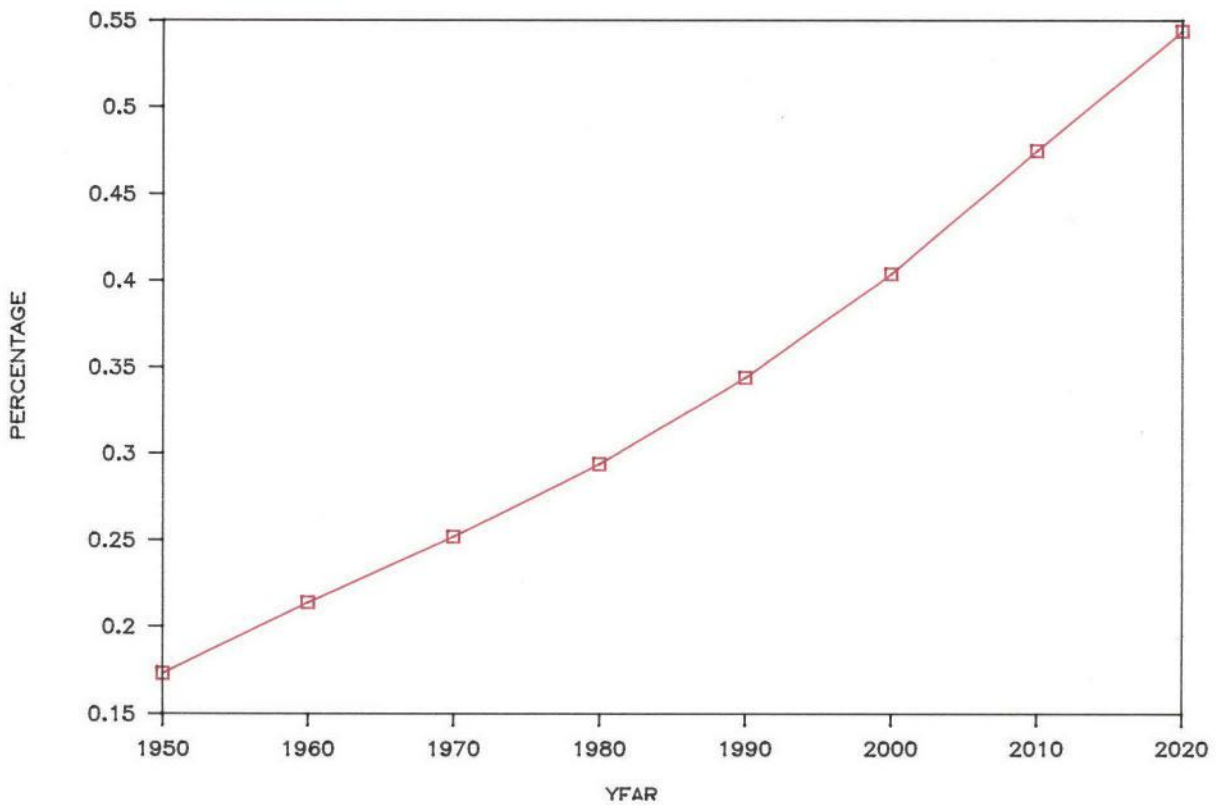
URBAN VERSUS RURAL



URBAN VS TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH

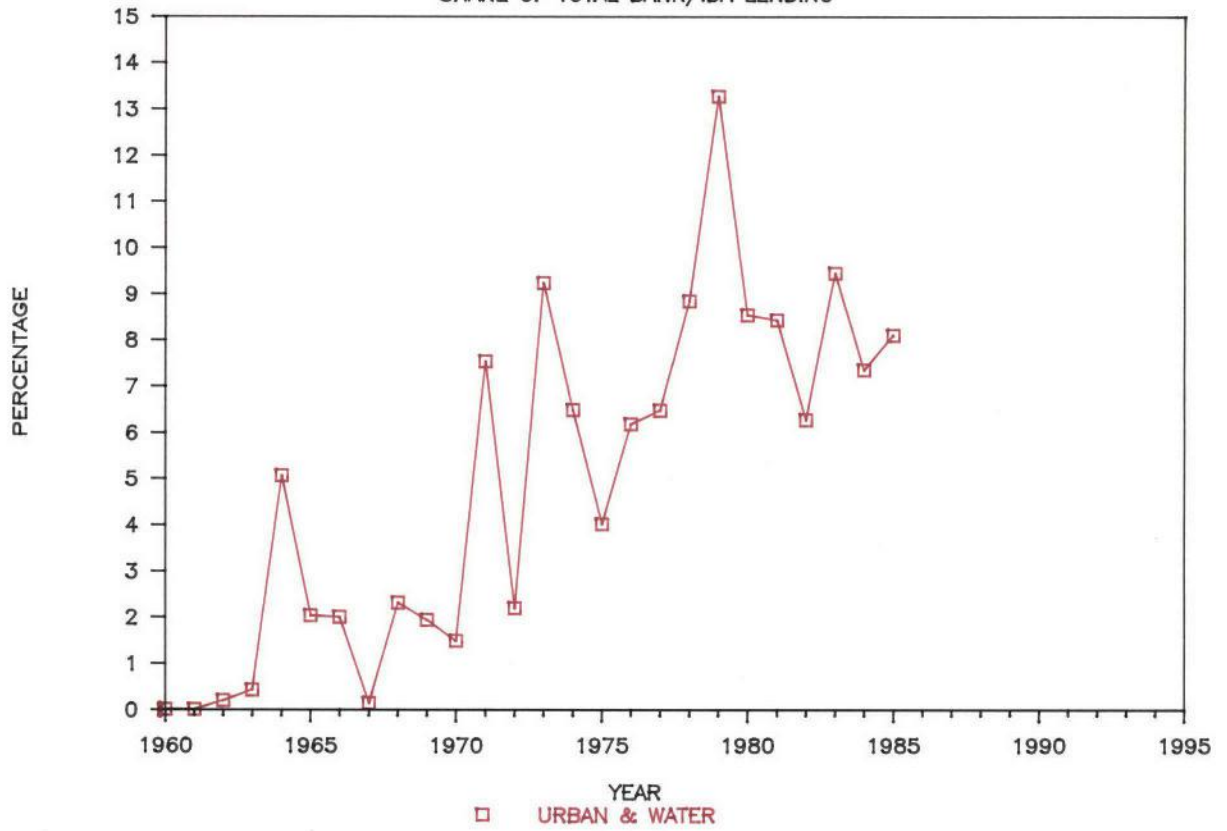


URBAN POPULATION GROWTH

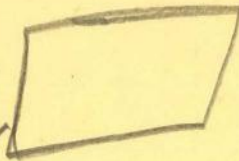


WATER SUPPLY AND URBAN PROJECTS

SHARE OF TOTAL BANK/IDA LENDING



P. 9



Our current plans call for expansion of loans from 24 in the last 2 fiscal years to 31 in fiscal years 1987 and 1988. The total amount of assistance provided is projected to rise from \$1.5 billion to \$2.4 billion, an increase of 60 percent.

3427.7
384.0

Barry:

Did the Bank lend
US\$1.1 billion in FY86
for ~~Urban development~~
projects?

$$944.5 - 173 =$$

Eleanor
61391

1.117.5

#

Historical

24

v

R

| | <u>87</u> | <u>88</u> | <u>89</u> |
|---------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| <u>East Africa</u> | | | |
| Burundi | | | 14.0 |
| Botswana | | | 35.0 |
| Zimbabwe | | | 50.0 |
| Rwanda | | | 15.0 |
| <u>West Africa</u> | | | |
| Cameroon | 115.0 | 25.0 | |
| Ivory Coast | 115.0 | | 20.0 |
| Papua NG | | 80.0 | |
| Nigeria | | | |
| Burkina | | 20.0 | |
| <u>EMENA</u> | | | |
| Tunisia | 30.2 | | 50.0 |
| Turkey | 120.0 | | 150.0 |
| Jordan | | 15.0 | 25.0 |
| Morocco | | 70.0 | 70.0 |
| YAR | | 10.0 | |
| | <u>380.2</u> | <u>220</u> | <u>429.0</u> |

| | | |
|-------|-------------------|----------------|
| 72-84 | 3427.7 | 103 |
| FY 85 | 384 | -10 |
| FY 86 | 1117.5 | -14 |
| FY 87 | 1018.5 | -12 |
| FY 88 | 1428.6 | -19 |
| FY 89 | 1202.0 | -19 |
| | <u>3649.1</u> | <u>50</u> |

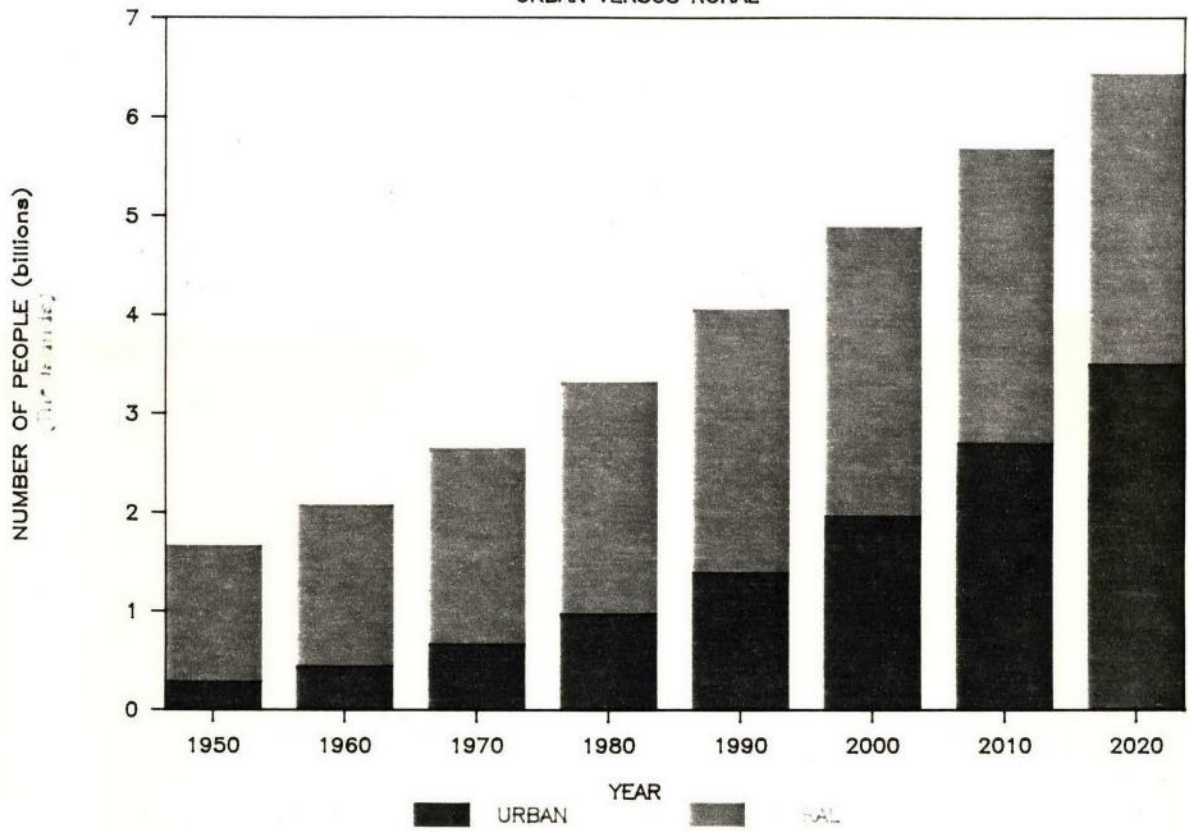
logans + credits

| | <u>87</u> | <u>88</u> | <u>89</u> |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------------|------------|
| <u>LAC</u> | | | |
| Guatemala | 27.3 | | 38.0 |
| Brazil | 200.0 | 130.0 | 200.0 |
| Mexico | | | 80.0 |
| Chile | | | 50.0 |
| Panama | | | 30.0 |
| Uruguay | | 75.0 | |
| Argentina | | | |
| Ecuador | | 65.0 (2) | |
| Bolivia | | 20.0 | |
| Barbados | | 8.6 | |
| <u>East Asia</u> | | | |
| China | 145.0 | | |
| Philippines | 28.0 | 50.0 | 200.0 (2) |
| Thailand | 44.0 | | |
| Indonesia | 60.0 | 200.0 | |
| Korea | | 400.0 (3) | 100.0 |
| Papua NG | | | 25.0 |
| <u>South Asia</u> | | | |
| Bangladesh | 24.0 | | |
| India | 110.0 | 200.0 | 50.0 |
| Pakistan | | 60.0 | |
| | <u>638.3</u> | <u>1208.6</u> | <u>773</u> |

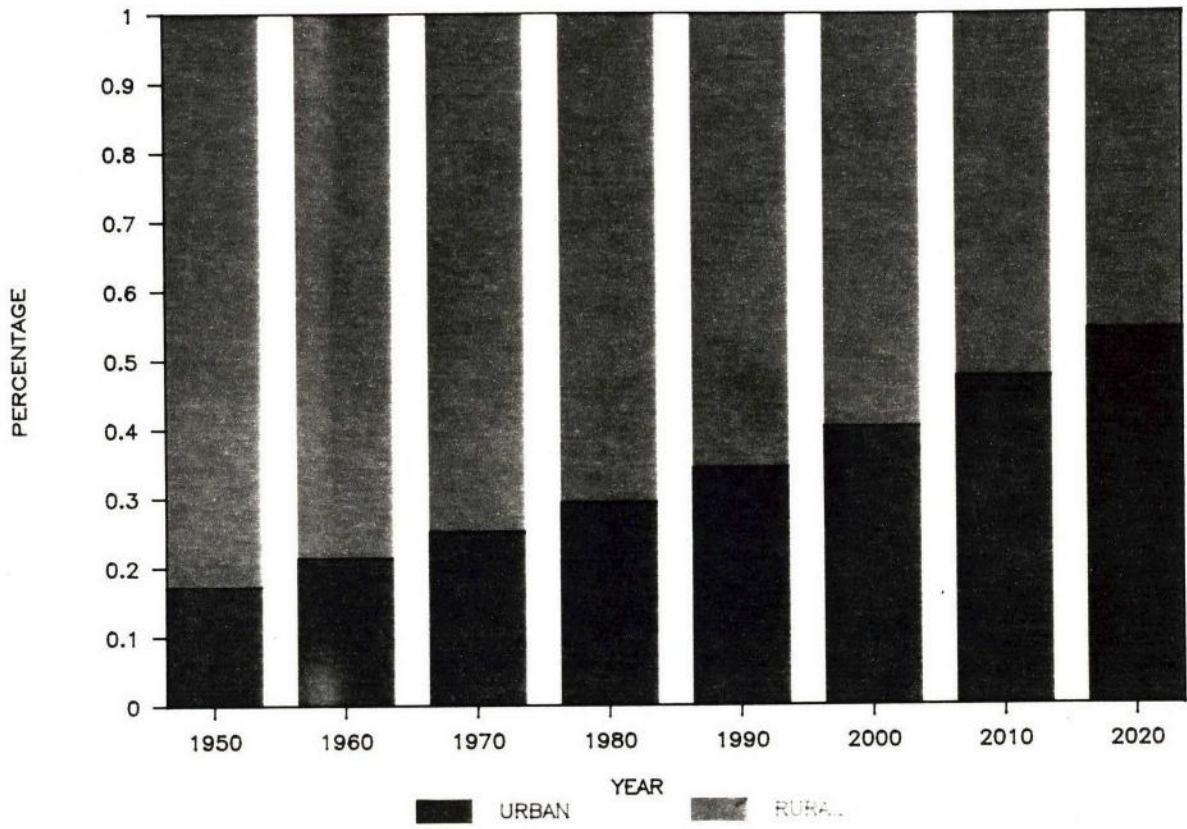
Projections based of WUD INFO most recent info (August).

POPULATION GROWTH

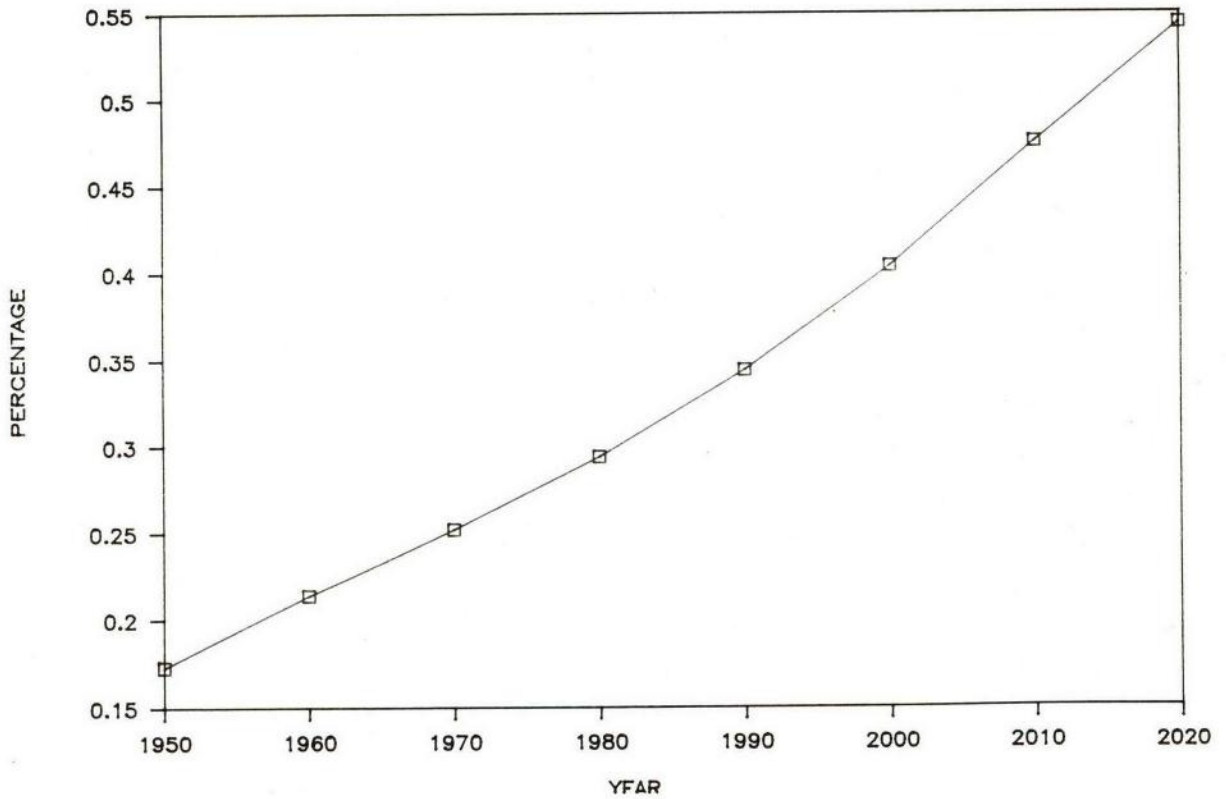
URBAN VERSUS RURAL



URBAN VS TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH



URBAN POPULATION GROWTH



11/17/86.

Ref: Aid Coordination

Dave:

Attached for information is a record of cofinancing by bilaterals for urban + water projects over the last 5 years. This gives some indication of bilateral support at the project level in both sectors.

Eleanor.

TABLE 60

OFFICIAL BILATERAL COFINANCING, FY82 - 86

URBAN AND WATER SUPPLY SECTORS

| COUNTRY | CODE | AGENCY | NUMBER OF PROJECTS | AMOUNT (US\$M) | % |
|--------------------------|-----------|--|-----------------------|-------------------|-------|
| AUSTRALIA | ADAB | AUSTRALIA DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE BUREAU | 2 | 6.5 | 4.5 |
| BILATERAL (UNIDENTIFIED) | BILATERAL | BILATERAL AGENCIES (UNIDENTIFIED) | 1 | 4.1 | 2.8 |
| CANADA | CIDA | CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY | 1 | .2 | .1 |
| FRANCE | CCCE | CAISSE CENTRALE DE COOPERATION ECONOMIQUE | 4 | 22.7 | 15.6 |
| | FAC | FONDS D'AIDE ET DE COOPERATION | 1 | .7 | .5 |
| | 1FRA | GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE | 1 | .5 | .3 |
| GERMANY | GTZ | GERMAN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CORPORATION | 2 | 2.2 | 1.5 |
| | KfW | KREDITANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU | 1 | 14.4 | 9.9 |
| | 1GRM | GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY | 1 | 1.5 | 1.0 |
| NETHERLANDS | NMDC | NETHERLANDS MINISTER FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION | 1 | 1.0 | .7 |
| NORWAY | 1NOR | GOVERNMENT OF NORWAY | 3 | 8.6 | 5.9 |
| SWITZERLAND | SDC | SWISS DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION | 1 | 5.5 | 3.8 |
| UNITED KINGDOM | CDC | COMMONWEALTH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION | 3 | 31.4 | 21.6 |
| | ODA | OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION | 1 | .1 | .1 |
| UNITED STATES | USAID | AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT | 3 | 46.1 | 31.7 |
| TOTAL | | | 20 | 145.5 | 100.0 |

NUMBER OF BILATERAL AGENCIES FOR THIS PERIOD: (15)

NOTE: THE NO. OF OPERATIONS DO NOT ADD UP TO THE TOTAL NO. SHOWN IN THIS TABLE
SINCE MANY PROJECTS ARE COFINANCED FROM MORE THAN ONE OFFICIAL SOURCE,
ALSO, SUPPLEMENT PROJECTS ARE COUNTED HERE.

VPCAU: 11/14/86

Cofinancing by Bilaterals + Other Sources

TABLE 78

URBANIZATION COFINANCED PROJECTS, FY82 - 86

| <u>FY</u> | <u>COUNTRY</u> | <u>PROJECT</u> | <u>AGENCY</u> | <u>AMOUNT</u> |
|-----------|----------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 83 | CAMEROON | URBAN DEVT | IBRD | 20.0 |
| | | | SDC | 5.5 |
| | | | GAP | 29.5 |
| | | | TPC | 55.0 |
| 84 | JAMAICA | URBAN TRANSPORT | IBRD | 16.0 |
| | | | EXPORT CREDIT | 2.6 |
| | | | GAP | 11.2 |
| | | | TPC | 29.8 |
| | PERU | LIMA METROPOLITAN DEVT | IBRD | 82.5 |
| | | | GTZ | 1.0 |
| | | | EXPORT CREDIT | 5.0 |
| | | | GAP | 47.4 |
| | | | TPC | 135.9 |
| | TUNISIA | URBAN TRANSPORT II | IBRD | 33.0 |
| | | | BILATERAL | 4.1 |
| | | | GAP | 45.4 |
| | | | TPC | 82.5 |
| | ZIMBABWE | URBAN I | IBRD | 43.0 |
| | | | CDC | 9.6 |
| | | | GAP | 60.0 |
| | | | TPC | 112.6 |
| 85 | DJIBOUTI | URBAN | IDA | 5.0 |
| | | | CCCE | 1.0 |
| | | | USAID | 5.5 |
| | | | GAP | 3.7 |
| | | | TPC | 15.2 |
| | GHANA | URBAN DEVELOPMENT | IDA | 22.0 |
| | | | CIDA | .2 |
| | | | ODA | .1 |
| | | | WFP | .3 |
| | | | GAP | 3.7 |
| TPC | 26.3 | | | |
| | THAILAND | REGIONAL CITIES | IBRD | 27.5 |
| | | | ADAB | 5.0 |
| | | | GAP | 18.4 |
| | | | TPC | 50.9 |
| | TURKEY | CUKUROVA ENG. (URBAN) | IBRD | 9.2 |
| | | | UNDP | .1 |
| | | | GAP | 1.4 |
| | | | TPC | 10.7 |
| 86 | BRAZIL | NE URBN RECON (FL'D)-A | IBRD | 100.0 |
| | | | UNDP | .9 |
| | | | GAP | 107.7 |

GAP = local counterpart funding
 TPC = total project cost

TABLE 78

URBANIZATION COFINANCED PROJECTS, FY82 - 86

| FY | COUNTRY | PROJECT | AGENCY | AMOUNT |
|----|----------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------|
| 86 | BRAZIL | NE URBAN RECON (FL'D)-A | TPC | 208.6 |
| | MALI | URBAN II | IDA | 28.0 |
| | | | FAC | .7 |
| | | | GAP | 5.8 |
| | | | TPC | 34.5 |
| | NIGERIA | LAGOS SOLID WASTE MG | IBRD | 72.0 |
| | | | EXPORT CREDIT | 11.6 |
| | | | GAP | 80.7 |
| | | | TPC | 164.3 |
| | PAKISTAN | KARACHI SPECIAL DEVT. PROJECT | IDA | 70.0 |
| | | | ADB | 44.4 |
| | | | GAP | 34.2 |
| | | | TPC | 148.6 |
| | PORTUGAL | HOUSING FINANCE | IBRD | 25.0 |
| | | | USAID | 25.6 |
| | | | GAP | 6.0 |
| | | | TPC | 56.6 |

 VPCAU: 11/14/86

TABLE 78

WATER SUPPLY AND SEW COFINANCED PROJECTS, FY82 - 86

| <u>FY</u> | <u>COUNTRY</u> | <u>PROJECT</u> | <u>AGENCY</u> | <u>AMOUNT</u> |
|-----------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 82 | MALAWI | LILONGWE W/S ENG. | IDA | 4.0 |
| | | | INOR | .8 |
| | | | GAP | .8 |
| | | | TPC | 5.6 |
| | PERU | LIMA WATER SUPPLY | IBRD | 27.0 |
| | | | EXP-6ARG | 11.7 |
| | | | GAP | 23.5 |
| | | | TPC | 62.2 |
| | SOMALIA | MOGADISHU W/S II | IDA | 15.0 |
| | | | ARAB FUND | 17.5 |
| | | | EDF | 5.5 |
| | | | INOR | 7.5 |
| GAP | | | 4.3 | |
| | | TPC | 49.8 | |
| ----- | | | | |
| 83 | JORDAN | WATER SUPPLY V | IBRD | 17.0 |
| | | | ISLAMIC BANK | 7.8 |
| | | | KFW | 14.4 |
| | | | USAID | 15.0 |
| | | | GAP | 49.4 |
| | | | TPC | 103.6 |
| | NIGER | WATER SUPPLY | IDA | 6.5 |
| | | | UNDP | 1.1 |
| | | | GAP | .6 |
| | | | TPC | 8.2 |
| | TOGO | WATER SUPPLY | IDA | 12.0 |
| | | | BOAD | 3.5 |
| CCCE | | | 4.1 | |
| OPEC-SF | | | 4.0 | |
| GAP | | | 4.0 | |
| | | TPC | 27.6 | |
| ----- | | | | |
| 84 | BOTSWANA | WATER SUPPLY III | IBRD | 22.0 |
| | | | CDC | 10.8 |
| | | | GAP | 17.2 |
| | | | TPC | 50.0 |
| | CYPRUS | LIMASSOL SEW. | IBRD | 16.8 |
| | | | COUNCIL OF EUR | 7.8 |
| | | | GAP | 12.7 |
| | | | TPC | 37.3 |
| | HONDURAS | WATER I | IBRD | 19.6 |
| | | | CDC | 11.0 |
| | | | IFRA | .5 |
| | | | INOR | .3 |
| GAP | | | 10.9 | |
| | | TPC | 42.3 | |
| SYRIA | SEWERAGE I | IBRD | 30.0 | |

TABLE 78

WATER SUPPLY AND SEW COFINANCED PROJECTS, FY82 - 86

| FY | COUNTRY | PROJECT | AGENCY | AMOUNT |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------|
| 84 | SYRIA | SEWERAGE I | ARAB FUND | 17.1 |
| | | | GAP | 103.8 |
| | | | TPC | 150.9 |
| YEMEN, PEOPLES DEMOCRATIC REP | WATER SUPPLY II | IDA | 7.0 | |
| | | ARAB FUND | 6.8 | |
| | | GAP | 2.2 | |
| | | TPC | 16.0 | |
| 85 | CHINA | RURAL WATER S. I | IDA | 80.0 |
| | | | WFP | 10.5 |
| | | | I GRM | 1.5 |
| | | | GAP | 118.2 |
| | | | TPC | 210.2 |
| COLOMBIA | BOGOTA WATER IV-A | IBRD | 129.0 | |
| | | EXPORT CREDIT | 42.5 | |
| | | PRIVATE | 7.5 | |
| | | GAP | 174.5 | |
| LIBERIA | WATER SUPPLY II | TPC | 353.5 | |
| | | IDA | 5.0 | |
| | | AFDB | 4.0 | |
| | | GTZ | 1.2 | |
| SENEGAL | WATER SUPPLY II | GAP | 1.8 | |
| | | TPC | 12.0 | |
| | | IDA | 24.0 | |
| | | CCCE | 7.6 | |
| 86 | BENIN, PEOPLES REPUBLIC | WATER II | GAP | 4.4 |
| | | | TPC | 36.0 |
| | | | IDA | 10.0 |
| | | | CCCE | 10.0 |
| INDONESIA | E. JAVA WATER SUP. II | ISLAMIC BANK | 4.5 | |
| | | OPEC-SF | 2.7 | |
| | | GAP | 5.8 | |
| | | TPC | 33.0 | |
| | | IBRD | 43.3 | |
| KOREA, REPUBLIC OF | WATER SUPPLY IV | ADAB | 1.5 | |
| | | NMDC | 1.0 | |
| | | GAP | 34.6 | |
| | | TPC | 80.4 | |
| SYRIA | ALEPPO SEWERAGE II | IBRD | 38.0 | |
| | | ADB | 4.0 | |
| | | GAP | 80.3 | |
| | | TPC | 122.3 | |
| 86 | SYRIA | ALEPPO SEWERAGE II | IBRD | 70.0 |
| | | | EIB | 12.0 |
| | | | GAP | 129.6 |
| | | | TPC | 211.6 |

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FINANCIAL AND OTHER ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO AND AMONG
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

SUMMARY

The present report has been prepared in compliance with General Assembly Resolution 34/114 in which the Assembly requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements to prepare a biennial report on "financial and other assistance provided to and among developing countries for human settlements and the human settlements activities of the United Nations system." An interim report containing proposals on how the report should be prepared was presented to and approved by the Commission on Human Settlements at its fourth session (HS/C/4/7). The first report on this subject was presented to the Commission at its fifth session in 1982 (HS/C/5/6) with a second (HS/C/7/6) at its seventh session. This report is thus the third biennial report.

The report is divided into 10 sections. After an introduction, Section B presents the objectives of the Report while C examines the methodological issues raised by seeking to define what kinds of aid project or programme constitute 'aid for human settlements', especially in the context of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless. Sections D - G look at the scale of aid flows in recent years to housing, urban and community development, water supply, sanitation and solid waste disposal, and building materials production from multilateral and bilateral agencies and from Private Voluntary Organizations. These are estimated to total some \$3 billion a year and represent less than 5 percent of concessional aid and some 6.5 percent of non concessional aid. Sections H and I look at the nations and the cities which have received most aid to shelter-related projects; very few have received sufficient aid to make much impact on improving housing conditions, especially for lower income groups. Section J summarizes the report's findings and suggests how the information base for a report on aid for human settlements could be improved.

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Chart 1: Abbreviations used in the report

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Table 1: Aid to housing and urban development and to water supply, sanitation and solid waste disposal from the three largest multilateral agencies, 1980-1984.

Table 2: Nations receiving most shelter related multilateral aid commitments, 1970-1979.

Table 3: Nations receiving most shelter related multilateral aid commitments, 1980-1984.

Table 4: Cities receiving most multilateral aid commitments for shelter-related projects, 1970-1979.

Table 5: Cities receiving most multilateral aid commitments for shelter related projects, 1980-1984.

DIAGRAMS

Diagram 1: A comparison of Third World nations' total net aid receipts, 1982, and annual commitments to shelter related projects (average, 1980-84).

Diagram 2: Annual commitments to housing, urban and community development (average, 1980-84).

Diagram 3: Annual commitments to water supply, sanitation and solid waste disposal (average, 1980-84).

Diagram 4: Annual commitments to the improvement of shelter conditions (average, 1980-84)

Diagram 5: Scale of annual aid flows of some of the larger Private Voluntary Agencies compared to selected official aid agencies

Diagram 6: Official aid agencies' support to Private Voluntary organizations

Diagram 7: Different options for project implementation

A. INTRODUCTION

1. On the recommendation of the Commission on Human Settlements, the General Assembly (in resolution 34/114, decision 2/3) requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements to prepare a biennial report in 1982, beginning with an interim report in 1981, on "financial and other assistance provided to and among developing countries on human settlements and on human settlement activities of the United Nations system." The interim report was presented to the Commission at its fourth session (HS/C/4/7). The first biennial report, entitled "Financial and other assistance provided to and among developing countries on human settlements and on human settlement activities of the United Nations system" was presented to the Commission at its fifth session in 1982 (HS/C/5/6). This was followed by the second biennial report presented to the Commission at its seventh session in 1984 (HS/C/7/6). This report, prepared for the Commission at its ninth session, is thus the third biennial report.

2. The objectives of these biennial reports have gradually evolved and become more specific, drawing on the experience and information accumulated through these years. They can be derived from the original mandate, General Assembly resolution 34/114 and from the earlier reports, namely: (i) The report of the Executive Director to the second session of the Commission on Human Settlements on the feasibility of undertaking the special studies requested by the Commission at its first session (HS/C/2/8), (ii) the 1981 interim report (HS/C/4/7), (iii), the first and second biennial reports (HS/C/5/6 and HS/C/7/6), (iv) the proceedings of the Commission on Human Settlements at its fifth and seventh sessions (HS/C/5/11 and HS/C/7/11), (v), resolution 5/24 of the Commission on Human Settlements at its fifth session and (vi), resolution 7/12 of the Commission on Human Settlements at its seventh session. In addition, the reformulation of objectives for the Third United Nations Development Decade which call on the developed nations to target their efforts and assistance to those developing countries with the lowest incomes and, in particular, to the 36 least developed nations, has been underlined. The current biennial report was also prepared in the context of UNCHS's work programme and of the preparation for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (IYSH) in 1987.

B. OBJECTIVES

3. This report seeks to provide the Commission on Human Settlements with

(i) The amount spent in recent years by multilateral and bilateral agencies and Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) on projects or programmes designed to improve shelter conditions in the Third World

(ii) The terms under which such funds were made available (ie

loans at commercial or concessional interest rates or grants)

(iii) How the amounts and the terms under which they are made available have changed in recent years

(iv) The nations and the cities which have been the main beneficiaries of such aid, and the distribution of such aid between large cities, small and intermediate urban centres and rural areas.

(v) The prospect for increased flows of human settlements aid, especially in relation to the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless in 1987 and the second half of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1986-1990).

In addition, the report seeks to point to the proportion of shelter-related aid going to the least developed nations. It also seeks to clarify the role of Private Voluntary Organizations in such aid and the changing relationship these have with official aid.

C. WHAT IS AID FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

4. Virtually all forms of aid have some impact on housing and living conditions. But clearly, certain kinds of aid project have a much more direct impact than others. A large, city-wide slum or squatter upgrading scheme which includes improvements in water supply, sanitation, drainage and solid waste disposal or a large, low cost housing project clearly has a much larger impact on housing and living conditions than, say, aid for balance of payments support or an agricultural processing plant. But it is difficult to define specific categories of aid project or programme which can be said to have a direct, less direct or only indirect impact on human settlements.

5. In the context of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (IYSH), the most relevant kinds of aid are: first that which directly improves people's shelter and living conditions or provides people with the resources to allow them to do so themselves (eg cheaper materials, land sites or loans); and secondly, that which offers lower income groups more secure, affordable accommodation with easy and cheap access to employment and to such basic services and facilities as water supply, sanitation, solid waste disposal, public transport and primary health care. All these can be judged to relate directly to housing conditions. And three distinct categories of aid project can be defined within this. The first is what this report will call housing, urban and community development projects which includes all forms of shelter construction or improvement. These include slum and squatter upgrading, site and service schemes, core house and low cost housing projects, and community development projects which have shelter-construction or improvement as their main focus. The second is water supply, sanitation and solid waste disposal. And the third is building

materials production, including the production of components and fixtures such as lintels, rafters, doors and windows. This report concentrates on aid commitments to these three categories of project; collectively, the three are referred to as 'shelter-related aid'. It is possible to talk about the scale and kind of support given to such 'shelter-related aid' because most aid agencies' annual reports give information on these three categories. Thus, it is possible to determine the priority these receive in overall aid flows.

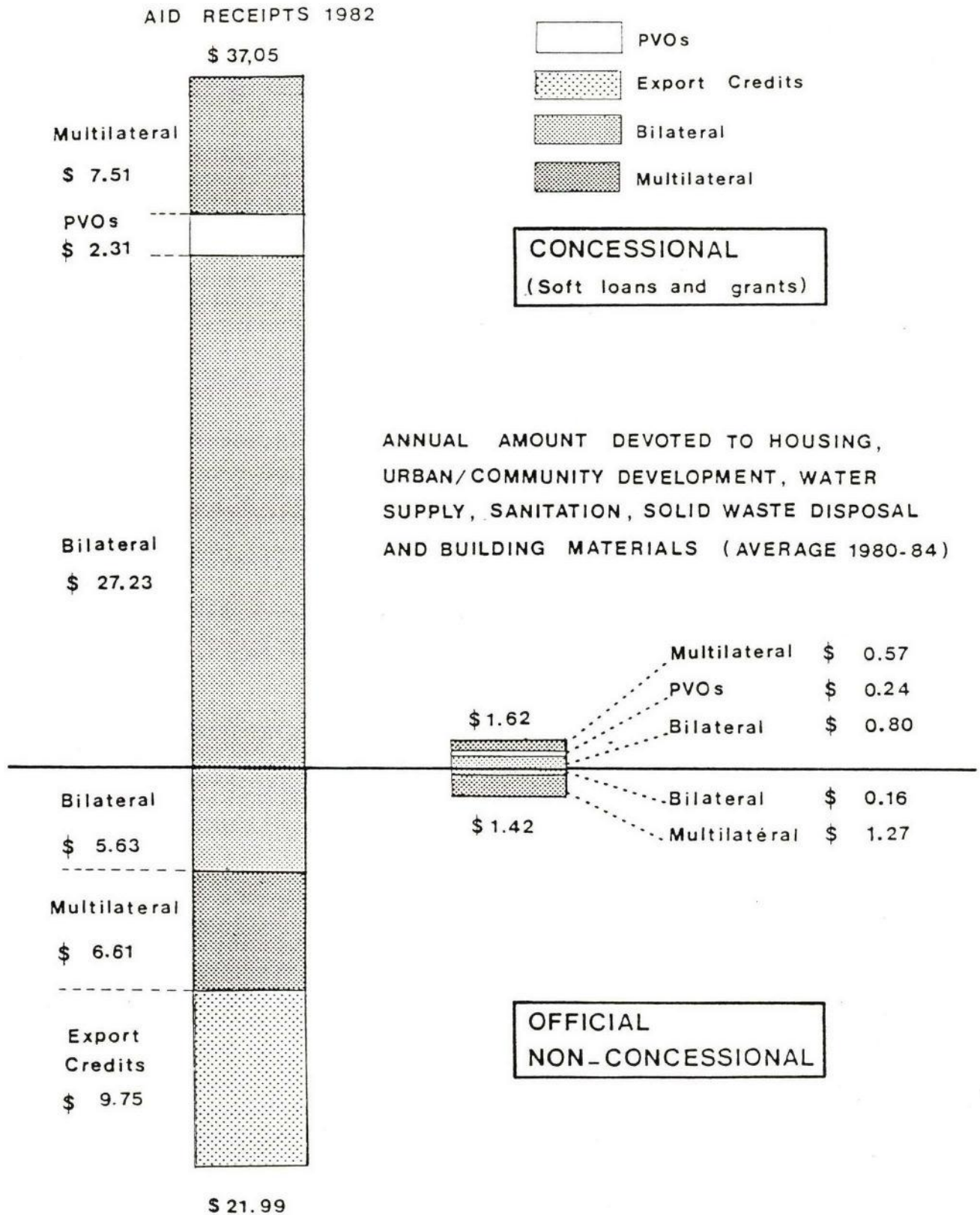
6. There are at least five other kinds of aid which relate directly to improving housing and living conditions.

These are: aid for health care services (including nutrition programmes); aid for certain kinds of infrastructure such as electricity supply and the paving of roads and sidewalks in residential areas; aid to support the provision of cheap loans for those wishing to build, improve or extend their house; aid to improving public transport services (since the reduction in time and cost these can provide in terms of people's access to employment, goods and services have been shown to have a major impact on living conditions); and finally, aid and technical assistance to city or municipal authorities to help improve their capacity to provide basic services and facilities and to run shelter construction or upgrading programmes. In fact, more than one of these five is usually present in any shelter construction or upgrading project and nearly all of them may be part of an 'integrated urban development' programme. In giving totals for aid commitments to housing, urban and community development, aid to strengthening the capacity of national, regional or city agencies concerned with housing and to improving public transport services is included. The provision of public health facilities, electrification and the paving of streets are not included, except where these are components within projects or programmes aimed at improving shelter-conditions.

7. This report will not seek to cover human settlements aid given to provide immediate relief to the victims of wars or natural disasters; this is a subject in itself and could only be inadequately covered within the context of this report. Nor will it look at urban investments which are not directly aimed at improving shelter-conditions and related service provision. Thus, it excludes aid given to the construction or improvement of urban roads, public markets and industrial estates and support for urban based enterprises, except where these are components of larger projects or programmes directly designed to improve shelter conditions in low income neighbourhoods. In no way is this meant to imply that such investments to improve the efficiency of cities' economies and to support the expansion and diversification of their economic base are not 'human settlements aid'. But since this report is aimed specifically at clarifying aid flows directed to the improvement of shelter conditions, in the context of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, it seeks to take a narrower focus on an analysis of human settlements aid than that taken in other reports (1). Annex 1 describes the information base used for this report.

DIAGRAM 1: A COMPARISON OF THIRD WORLD NATIONS' TOTAL NET AID RECEIPTS AND ANNUAL COMMITMENTS TO SHELTER RELATED PROJECTS (average 1980-1984)

(figures in US\$ billions)



D. THE SCALE OF AID FLOWS

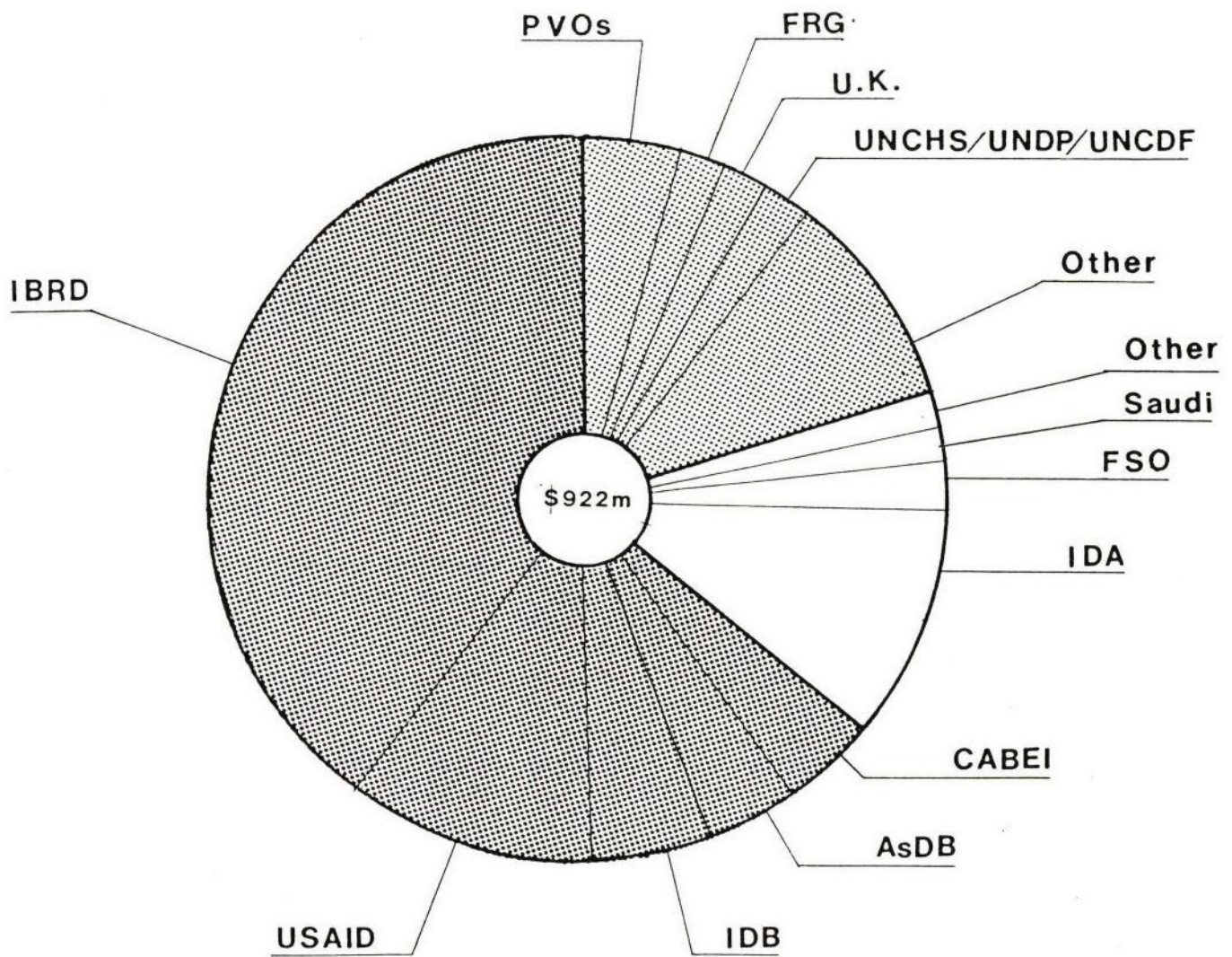
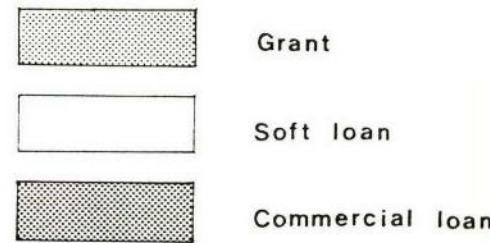
8. Diagram 1 compares the aid received by Third World nations in 1982 with the annual average devoted to what this report calls 'shelter-related aid'. This highlights just how low a proportion of total aid flows goes to projects or programmes aimed at directly improving shelter conditions. Less than 5 percent of concessional aid (including both grants and concessional loans) and some 6.5 percent of official non-concessional aid is allocated to housing, urban and community development, water supply, sanitation, solid waste disposal and the production of building materials. In total, the annual average for such aid for the period 1980-1984 was some \$3 billion. Even allowing for some under-estimation from the fact that some housing or water supply components within some rural or regional development projects are not included, since it proved impossible to disaggregate these from the larger projects, the total flow is clearly very small in relation to need. Indeed, the total flow of this kind of aid to the entire Third World is of the same order or magnitude as the investment budget for just a few large Western metropolitan areas.

E. AID TO HOUSING, URBAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

9. Diagram 2 breaks down aid given to housing, urban and community development into non-concessional loans, concessional loans and grants and shows the relative contribution of the major donors; Chart 1 at the end of this report gives the full name for all the agencies for which abbreviations are given in the text and in diagrams. It is interesting to note the extent to which most of the aid is in the form of non-concessional loans. Just two agencies, the IBRD (the World Bank Group's commercial loan affiliate) and U.S. AID's Housing Guaranty Program account for half of all aid and more than three quarters of all non-concessional aid to housing, urban and community development. US AID's Housing Guaranty Programme is unique among bilateral aid programmes both in that it is a single agency specializing in housing-related aid to the Third World and in that it funds its projects and programmes with non-concessional loans. No other bilateral program has a comparable agency and virtually all aid to housing-related projects from bilateral sources is in the form of a grant or a concessional loan. IDA (the soft loan affiliate within the World Bank Group) is much the largest contributor of concessional loans to this category. Since beginning an urban programme in 1972, the World Bank Group has supported over 100 housing/urban development projects. For the first five years, an average of less than 4 projects were supported each year; the average rose to close to 9 per year between 1977 and 1981 and to more than 12 for the years 1982-85. For loan commitments made up to 1984, over three quarters had come from IBRD and thus were non-concessional loans. Table 1 gives figures both for the number of projects and for the scale of lending for IBRD and IDA and for the commercial and concessional lending of the Inter-American and Asian Development Banks for the years 1980 to 1984.

DIAGRAM 2: ANNUAL COMMITMENTS TO HOUSING, URBAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (average, 1980-1984)

Chart 1, page 19, gives the full name of agencies for which abbreviations are given here



HOUSING, URBAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

10. Among the regional development banks, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) has made much the largest commitment to this category both in terms of concessional and non-concessional aid. In fact, IDB gave a substantially higher proportion of its aid to housing, urban and community development during the Sixties, especially during the first few years of the Sixties before the original dollar resources of the Social Progress Trust Fund had been committed. IDB was the first large aid agency to give housing projects a high priority. Between 1961 and 1966, commitments were made to support an average of seven housing projects a year compared to three a year between 1966 and 1970, and less than one between 1970 and 1979. Between 1980 and 1984, there were 12 housing or urban development projects and in 1984, these received an unusually high proportion of the agency's total commitments: 8.3 percent. IDB seems committed to continuing to support such projects in the future, although the decline in the funding base for its soft loan affiliate, the Fund for Special Operations, is likely to seriously constrain its ability to do so, especially to poorer nations. Two other agencies in Latin America have been active in housing projects: the Latin American Bank for Savings and Loans which was established mainly to provide financial support to national housing finance institutions and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration through its Housing Fund. Both these agencies have received substantial financial support from US AID's Housing Guaranty Program.

11. The Asian Development Bank has never given a high priority to housing and urban/community development. Up to the end of 1984, total lending to this category was just 2 percent of total lending. Between 1976 and 1983, 11 projects within this category received support; in 1984, no commitment was made. The number of people who have benefited from a housing or slum and squatter upgrading project supported by the Bank up to 1984 is less than the number of people living in slums or squatter settlements in just one of Asia's larger, poorer cities. The African Development Bank Group does not support projects in this category, although it has helped set up Shelter-Afrique (the company for Habitat and Housing in Africa). Shelter-Afrique aims to help mobilize finance and channel funds from African and non-African institutions for shelter projects in Africa but as of late 1985, it had not made any commitments to support shelter projects, although it is planning to begin dispensing loans in 1986.

12. Apart from US AID'S Housing Guaranty programme, the bilateral programmes which provide aid to housing, urban and community development provide it in the form of concessional aid, most of which is in the form of grants. The ones with the largest commitments to housing, urban and community development are US AID's Economic Support Fund, the Saudi Fund for Development and the bilateral programmes of the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany. Private Voluntary Organizations do not give a high priority to housing, urban and community development.

TABLE 1: AID TO HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND WATER SUPPLY,
SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FROM THE THREE LARGEST
MULTILATERAL AGENCIES

| Agency | Aid commitments to housing and urban development (US\$m) | | | | | Number of projects | | | | |
|--------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|----|----|----|----|
| | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 |
| IBRD | 249.8 | 459.0 | 324.8 | 328.3 | 447.0 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 11 |
| IDA | 99.0 | 42.0 | 50.0 | 226.0 | 53.0 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| IDB* | 6.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 32.7 | 255.0 |) 2 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| FSO** | 34.0 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 22.0 | 42.3 | | | | | |
| AsDB | 20.0 | 99.3 | 30.2 | 36.7 | 0.0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| AsDF | 20.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| Agency | Aid commitments to water supply, sanitation and solid waste disposal | | | | | Number of projects | | | | |
|--------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|----|----|----|----|
| | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 |
| IBRD | 446.4 | 433.5 | 400.2 | 630.9 | 549.9 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 10 |
| IDA | 184.7 | 101.1 | 41.0 | 180.0 | 90.9 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 3 |
| IDB* | 189.9 | 126.7 | 21.1 | 151.8 | 23.3 |) 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| FSO** | 0.0 | 61.1 | 21.1 | 68.3 | 57.0 | | | | | |
| AsDB | 105.5 | 123.7 | 28.5 | 186.6 | 94.0 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| AsDF | 1.7 | 0.0 | 29.4 | 0.0 | 17.0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |

NOTES

* Since many projects received both commercial and concessional loans, the number of projects given is for both commercial and concessional loans.

** Also includes concessional loans from other funds administered by the Inter-American Development Bank

Among the Private Voluntary Organizations, two (SELAVIP and DESWOS) devote virtually all their resources to this category. Some of the larger Private Voluntary Organizations such as MISEREOR have annual aid commitments to this category of more than a million dollars.

13. During the Seventies, an increasing number of aid agencies became involved in housing projects which sought to expand the number of people or households reached with improved housing. In seeking to do so and to make resources go further than in conventional public housing projects, slum and squatter upgrading projects and site and service or core housing schemes became common. In such projects, the recipients are expected to organize most or all of the house construction. This move to upgrading and site and service projects tied in with the increasing recognition by Third World governments that public housing programmes were extremely expensive and that the cheapest unit produced in publicly supported projects cost far more than lower income groups could afford. If public housing units were built with a relatively small unit subsidy, to make limited resources go further, they were too expensive for lower income groups. If unit subsidies were increased to the point that they made the units affordable to lower income groups, very few units were produced relative to need. Thus, through aid agencies concentrating on the provision or improvement of infrastructure and services within existing residential developments and by giving support to households living there to improve their own dwellings, the cost per shelter was reduced. In addition, ensuring that the households who lived on illegally developed land gained security of tenure was also shown to provide the security that such households need to invest in improving the quality of their houses. Similarly, site and service schemes became more common since this meant that public agencies supplied only the land site and basic infrastructure and services. The household was made responsible for the construction of the shelter itself. Again, unit costs were reduced. While site and service schemes have run up against some of the problems that faced public housing schemes such as inaccessible locations for lower income groups or high unit costs because land prices were so high, the number of units produced by such schemes generally exceeded those provided by public housing programmes.

14. However, in terms of total numbers of households reached with improved housing, the combined programmes of multilateral and bilateral agencies has not made a great impact. Over the last 20 years, it is unlikely that more than 5 percent of the Third World's urban population and a considerably lower proportion of its rural population have taken part in a housing construction or upgrading project sponsored by official bilateral or multilateral agencies. Among the multilateral agencies, the World Bank Group and the Inter-American Development Bank have had much the largest programmes. For the World Bank Group, from 1972 (when its urban lending programme began) to 1981, an estimated 1.9 million households were served by 49 shelter projects (2) while close to 30 urban projects included support for shelter construction or

upgrading between 1982 and 1984. Between 1961 and 1984, the Inter-American Development Bank's lending programme supported an estimated total of 400,000 finished housing units (3).

15. The combined impact of multilateral and bilateral agencies' programmes on policies has certainly been greater than the impact of the projects or programmes they have financed. This impact has been achieved through a combination of training, technical assistance, policy research and, more recently, support to strengthening national and city governments' institutional capacity. For instance, the impact of technical assistance to housing, urban and community development from UNCHS and UNDP cannot be assessed by the scale of the funds committed to technical assistance. The quantitative impact could be estimated more accurately if figures were available as to the total cost of the projects and programmes to which they gave technical assistance and the number of beneficiaries but such figures are not available.

16. Similarly, it is impossible to gauge the impact of training programmes, although their importance can hardly be questioned, given the consensus among international agencies and most Third World governments of the need to increase the capacity of city and national government agencies to implement housing, urban and community development programmes. US AID'S Office of Housing and Urban Development (which runs the Housing Guaranty Program) has sponsored in-country training as part of many of its projects. In recent years, the World Bank Group's urban lending has increasingly included projects to strengthen urban institutions in the Third World through training and municipal development programmes. UNCHS places a high priority on training; it provides training guidelines, co-ordinates training efforts within the United Nations system and encourages co-operation between multilateral and bilateral agencies. It also encourages the formation of regional and subregional networks of training and research institutions and seeks to build up training capacities within Third World nations by assisting member governments in analyzing training needs and formulate national training plans. Training components are also included in technical cooperation projects. Some bilateral programmes including those of Canada, Denmark, Sweden and the Netherlands have also given considerable support to strengthening Third World based training and research. But perhaps insufficient attention is given by most bilateral agencies to a long term program to build up training and research capabilities within Third World nations, rather than support Third World professionals or students taking part in training programmes within their own nation.

17. On the question of research, IDRC (Canada) and SAREC (Sweden) are notable in that their purpose is to strengthen Third World institutions' research capabilities. However, neither institution has given a high priority to research relating to housing, urban and community development. It is also interesting to note some recent work sponsored by the World Health Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme. In recognition of the fact

that housing, urban and community development projects have important elements relating to their responsibilities, a Technical Panel has been set up on environmental health aspects of housing and urban planning. Within this are working groups producing reports on: community based actions in the assessment and meeting of the environmental health needs of children; guidelines on setting up life-saving services in urban areas, especially low income neighbourhoods; the design and planning of insect and rodent control in residential areas; guidelines for the use of low-cost survey techniques for environmental health in slums and squatter settlements; and health criteria for urban and indoor environmental quality. Each recognizes the important but often neglected link between improving shelter conditions and improving people's health status.

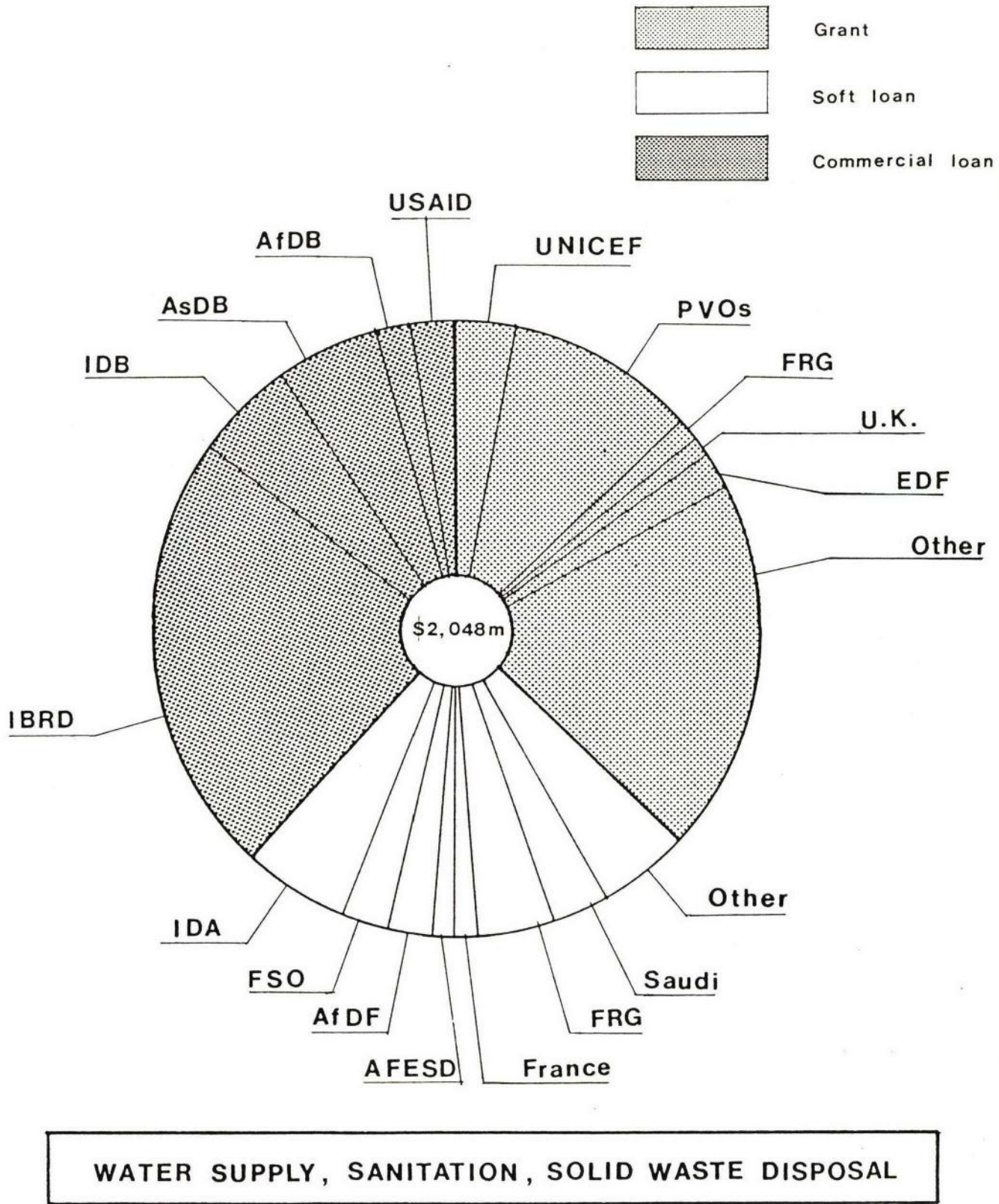
18. Looking at the prospects for the next five years, especially in relation to the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless in 1987, the high level of indebtedness of so many Third World nations and the difficulty most Third World nations have in taking on more non-concessional loans will inevitably affect the extent to which non-concessional aid can play a role in financing housing, urban and community development. As was noted earlier, a high proportion of total aid to this category has been in the form of non-concessional aid. Although innovative projects financed by non-concessional aid have managed to reach lower income groups with improved housing, unless governments can reduce the cost of some of the most expensive inputs into new low income projects (such as the cost of land), the scale of aid-financed housing, urban and community development projects is unlikely to increase much. This does not imply that aid to such a category should be seen as 'non-productive'; indeed, in a very real sense, it is highly productive in that it has large, long term social and economic benefits. Well designed slum or squatter upgrading or low cost housing schemes also contribute greatly to total capital formation at very low cost and do so with considerable multiplier links within the national economy. They also demand little or no imports to do so, a fact much appreciated by governments with serious foreign exchange shortages. In the long term, more efficient and healthy cities, towns and rural settlements also contribute much to a stronger national economy. But it has often proved difficult to obtain total cost recovery at project level when the lower income groups are the beneficiaries.

19. The extent to which aid to housing, urban and community development has gone to the least developed nations is discussed in paragraph 39.

F. WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

20. For water supply, sanitation and solid waste disposal, as Diagram 3 shows, 62 percent of aid flows have been grants or concessional loans in recent years. This is in contrast to aid flows to housing, urban and community development. The

DIAGRAM 3: ANNUAL COMMITMENTS TO WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL (average, 1980-1984)

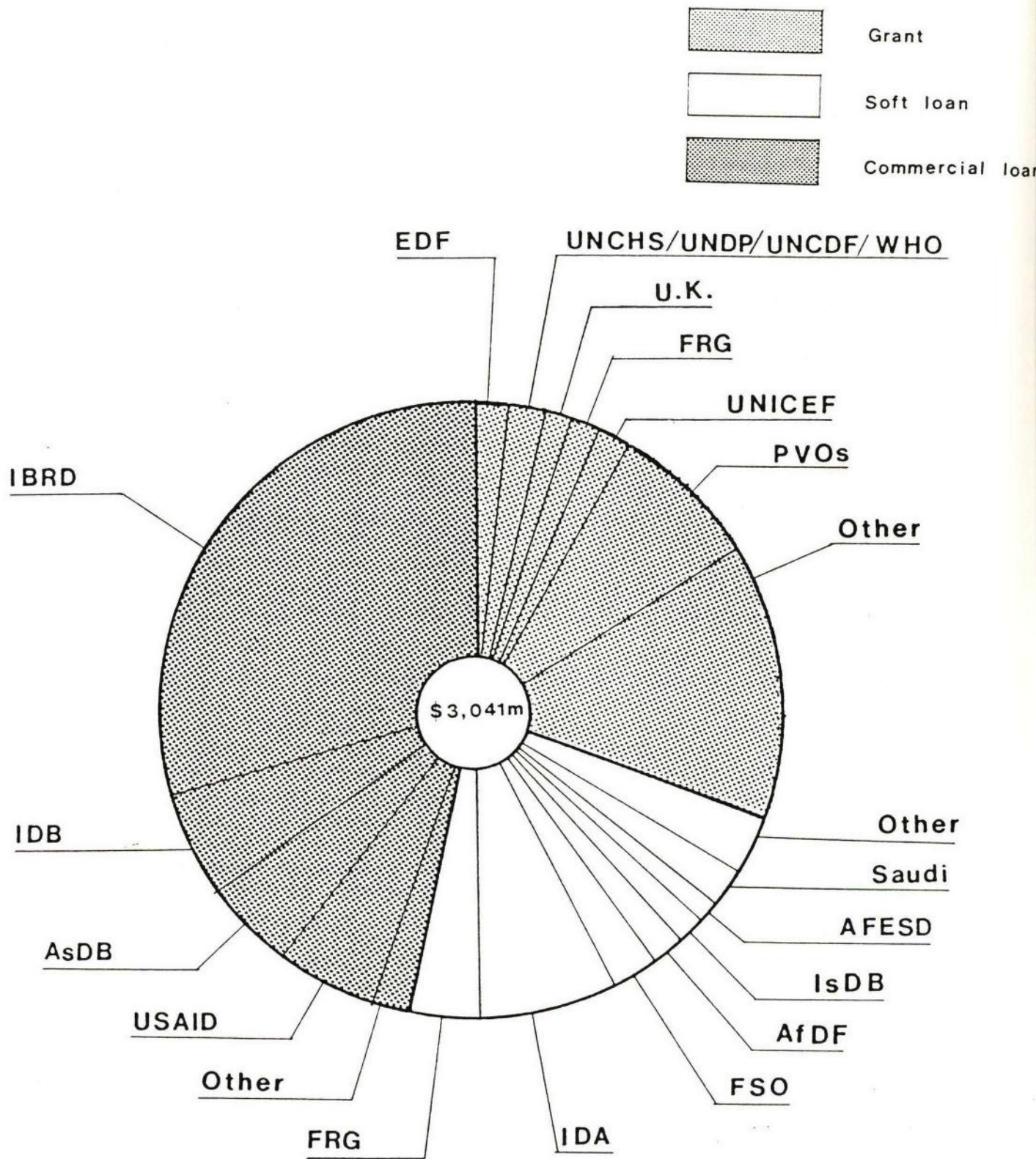


multilateral agencies with the largest annual flows of concessional aid are IDA, UNICEF, the African Development Fund, the Inter-American Bank's Fund for Special Operations, the European Development Fund and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development. The bilateral agencies with among the largest annual flows of concessional aid are the Saudi Fund for Development and the bilateral programmes of the United States, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, and the United Kingdom. Most of the non-concessional flows to this category come from just five agencies: the IBRD, the Inter-American, African and Asian Development Banks and US AID's Housing Guaranty Program. Private Voluntary Organizations, as a group, are estimated to have provided around \$200 million a year to this category in recent years. CARE is much the largest contributor with some \$57 million annually while MISEREOR provide some \$19 million and CEBEMO some \$4 million.

21. In recent years, less than 6 percent of most bilateral and multilateral agencies' commitments have gone to water supply, sanitation and solid waste disposal. The exceptions are UNICEF which devoted some 28 percent of its programme expenditures to this category during the period 1982-1984, the West African Development Bank where approved and proposed assistance to this category for the period 1980-85 is of the order of 20 percent of total lending and the African Development Fund and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development where commitments to this category have exceeded 10 percent of total commitments in recent years.

22. For the World Bank Group, for the years 1980-1984, 4.9 percent of IBRD commitments and 3.5 percent of IDA commitments went to this category. However, the scale of the Group's total lending make this the largest agency providing funds for this category. Since 1975, at least 10 projects a year in this category have received support while in several years, the number exceeded 15. Between 1980 and 1984, annual commitments were \$492 million for IBRD and \$119.5 million for IDA. In terms of number of projects and in the proportion of commitments allocated to this category, the Inter-American Development Bank's support was highest in the first half of the Sixties and in the mid Seventies. For the years 1980-1984, annual commitments have averaged \$103 million for non-concessional loans and \$42 million for concessional loans. For the Asian Development Bank, during this same period, annual commitments have averaged \$108 million for non-concessional loans and \$10 million for concessional loans. In contrast to the World Bank Group and the Inter-American and Asian Development Banks, in these same years, the soft loan affiliate of the African Development Bank Group, the African Development Fund, has been responsible for substantially higher commitments of funds to this category than the African Development Bank.

DIAGRAM 4: ANNUAL COMMITMENTS TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF SHELTER CONDITIONS (average, 1980-1984)



TOTAL: IMPROVEMENT OF SHELTER CONDITIONS

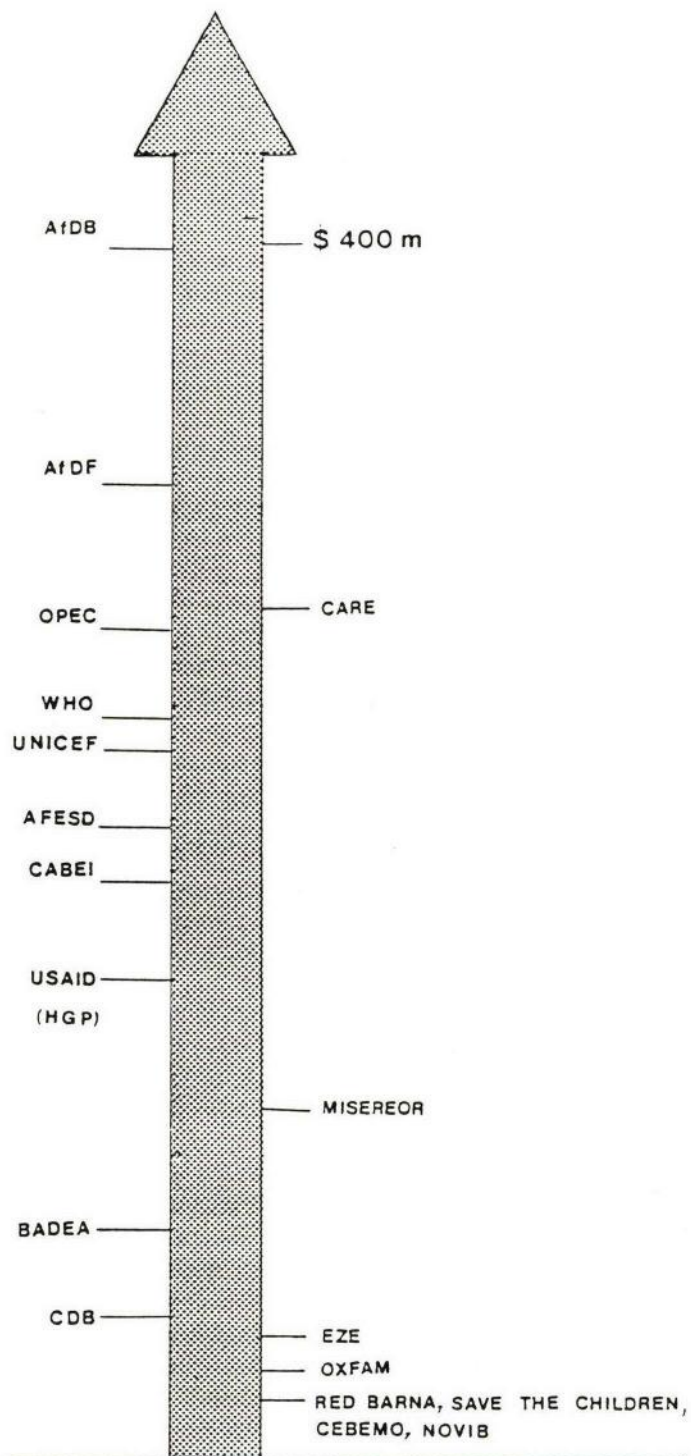
G. AID TO IMPROVING SHELTER CONDITIONS

23. Diagram 4 summarizes total average annual aid flows to what this report terms 'shelter-related aid' for the period 1980-84. Within this, water supply, sanitation and solid waste disposal represents 67 percent of the total with housing, urban and community development representing virtually all the rest. IBRD and IDA together account for more than a third of aid with US AID's Housing Guaranty Program, Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund accounting for around one sixth and the Inter-American, Asian and African Development Banks some 13 percent (if the flows from their soft loan funds or affiliates is included). In total, these agencies account for close to two thirds of all aid within these categories. The Federal Republic Germany's bilateral programme and the Saudi Fund for Development are the largest bilateral donors, after US AID.

24. Aid to the production of building materials alone receives only a small proportion of total aid commitments. And very rarely does aid from multilateral or bilateral agencies go to building material industries other than cement factories. This is surprising, given the reduction in costs in housing production, extension or upgrading made possible by a cheap and plentiful supply of building materials and of the more expensive components, fixtures and fittings which go into house construction such as structural elements (eg lintels and rafters), roofing panels or tiles, and doors and windows. There have been innovative and successful projects in this area supported by technical assistance from, for instance, UNCHS (Habitat) and private voluntary agencies. But this does not seem to be an area to which the major multilateral or bilateral agencies attach much priority. However, it is interesting to note the support given by IDA in recent years to what are termed 'small scale enterprises' and these include projects for building materials. For instance, in 1982, a \$5.2 million concessional loan was provided to Burundi to develop local construction materials; funds were to be made available through a national bank to help support small and medium size construction contractors, brick makers and lime producers.

25. There have been two notable trends in the support given by multilateral agencies to human settlements aid. The first is the tendency for some of the larger multilateral agencies to move away from single projects in one city focused on shelter such as a slum or squatter upgrading or site and service project to multi-sectoral city wide or multi-city projects. Thus, one project loan is often for several cities or for a whole region and contains components for shelter, water supply and sanitation, community services (including health care), markets and street paving. For example, in 1980, Colombia received \$24 million, \$18 million on concessional terms, from the Inter-American Development Bank to carry out projects involving water supply, sanitation, street and sidewalk paving, bus and truck terminals and site and service schemes in many different cities. However, the complexity of such projects will probably ensure that these

DIAGRAM 5: SCALE OF ANNUAL AID FLOWS OF SOME OF THE LARGER PRIVATE VOLUNTARY AGENCIES COMPARED TO SELECTED OFFICIAL AID AGENCIES



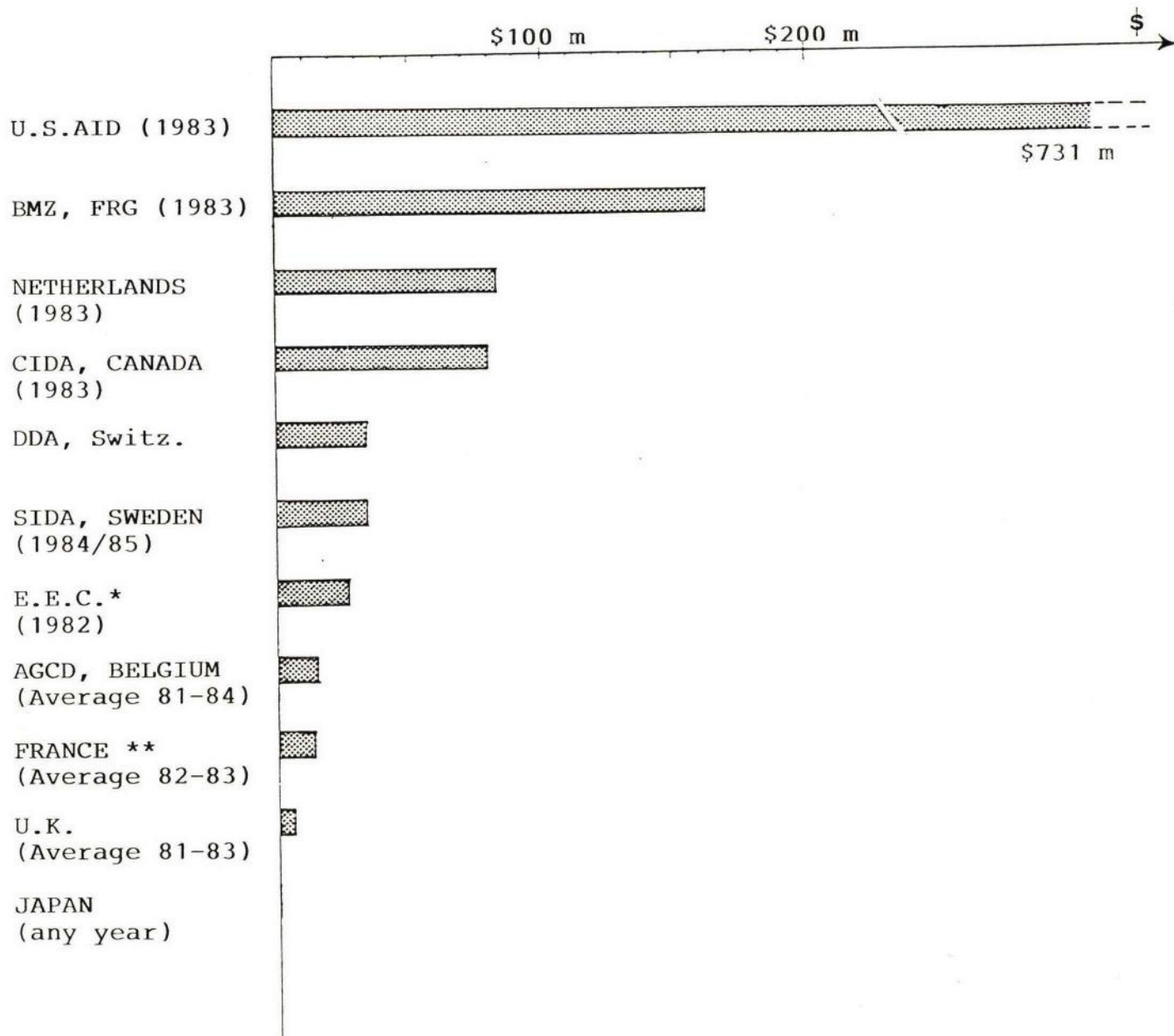
remain unpopular with many agencies, especially those with relatively small budgets. Small, relatively simple projects are often preferred both because they are more simple to manage and because they are generally cheaper. The second trend is a growing interest in 'urban management' to increase national or city authorities' capacity to implement such multi-sectoral programmes and improve cost recovery, tax collection and maintenance of infrastructure. For example, in 1983, IBRD committed \$24.1 million to area development, slum upgrading and sanitation in ten cities in Madhya Pradesh State, India, with a component also to strengthen national, state and local institutions involved in policy, planning and implementation of urban development projects. The World Bank Group have given several loans specifically to strengthen the capacities of national, regional or city authorities concerned with shelter-related projects.

26. As an increasing number of agencies have become involved in shelter-related projects, it has become more common for more than one agency to join together to 'co-finance' one particular project. For instance, it is common for more than one Arab funded multilateral or bilateral agency to co-finance projects while many World Bank Group loans to water supply and sanitation have also been co-financed with Arab funded agencies.

27. In recent years, certain agencies such as the World Bank Group and US AID and the bilateral programmes of the Netherlands and Sweden have supported projects to improve cadastral or land registration records in urban centres. This stems both from the recognition that an up-to-date cadastral survey is essential both for the legalization and regularization of squatter settlements and illegal subdivisions and for improving the fiscal base of city authorities, using taxes or charges levied on land. In addition, part of the support provided by aid agencies to improve urban management may include programmes or projects to improve national or city government agencies' capacity to guarantee an increased supply of cheap, well located land for new low income housing developments. But support direct to government agencies to develop their capacity to provide low income households with cheap, well-located and legal alternatives to squatter settlements or illegal subdivisions has not received much attention. This is surprising, given the fact that numerous government and international agency reports point to the absence of such a supply of land as being the major constraint on stimulating the supply of cheap, new, legal dwellings which are both affordable and suitable for lower income groups. As in building materials production, land acquisition or assembly has received technical assistance, usually as part of wider projects or programmes to strengthen city, neighbourhood or settlement planning. But it has not received much support from the major bilateral or multilateral aid agencies.

28. For certain agencies, there seems to be a certain trend towards diminishing the level of concessionality in aid commitments, perhaps to ensure more projects can be supported without increasing the real value of commitments. Certain

DIAGRAM 6: OFFICIAL AID AGENCIES' SUPPORT TO PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS



Notes

* EEC support to PVO or NGO projects excludes emergency and food aid

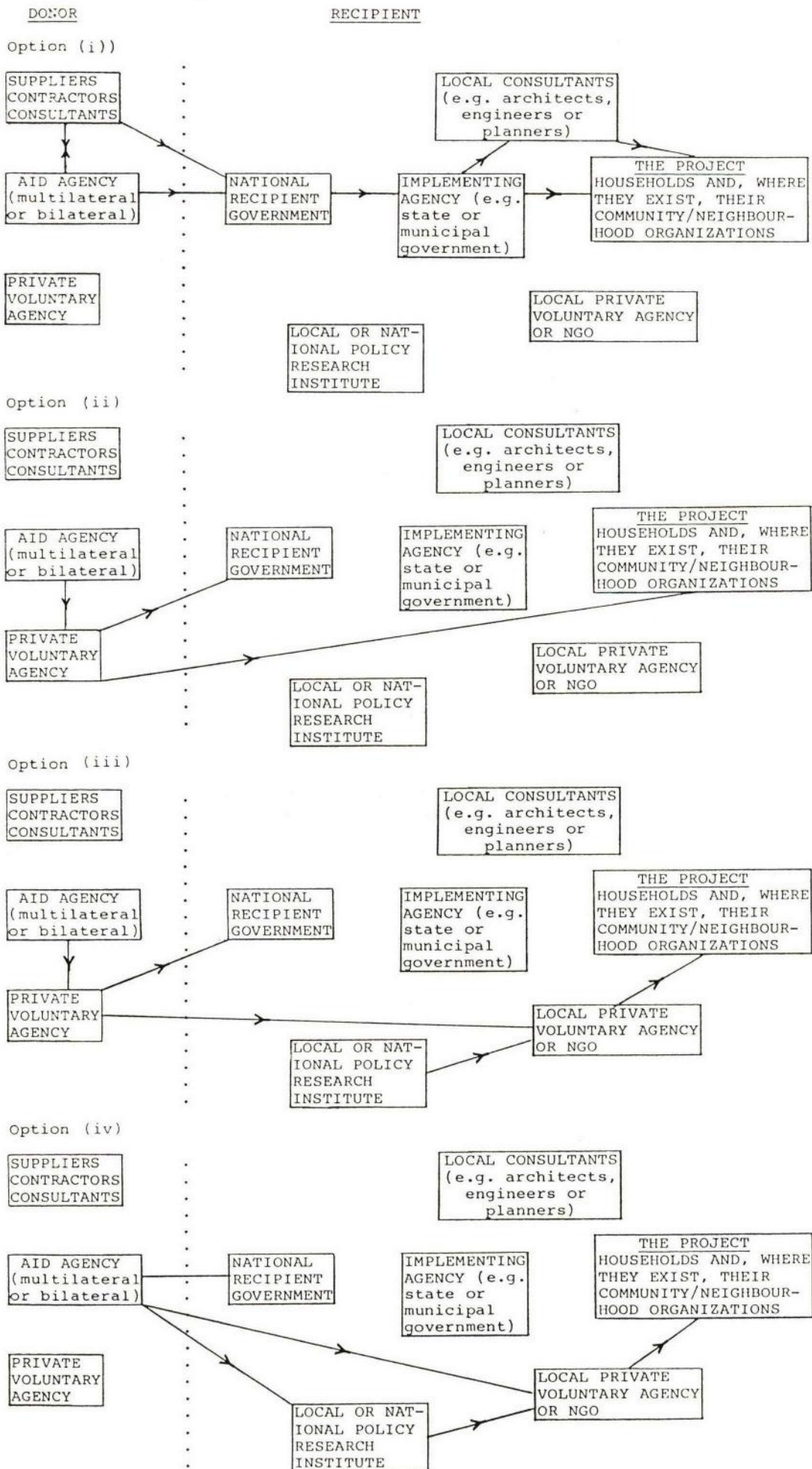
** including SILONG

bilateral programmes (including those of France, Federal Republic of Germany and Japan) have national aid banks in contrast to most whose aid is primarily in the form of grants - although such aid is often tied to products or services provided by donor nation enterprises.

29. Another trend is for bilateral agencies to channel a proportion of their official development assistance through Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs). As Diagram 5 shows, certain PVOs have annual aid programmes on a scale comparable to some of the United Nations agencies and smaller multilateral agency programmes. And as Diagram 6 shows, certain bilateral programmes, notably those of US AID, BMZ (Federal Republic of Germany), the Netherlands and CIDA (Canada), are channelling considerable volumes of funds through such agencies. But relatively few bilateral programmes have an explicit policy on this issue. And even fewer channel more than a small proportion of their aid through PVOs. PVO's involvement in shelter-related aid is more oriented to water supply and sanitation than it is to housing, urban and community development; in terms of sectoral priorities, MISEREOR (Federal Republic of Germany) and CARE (USA) give a much higher priority to water supply and sanitation than most official bilateral and multilateral agencies. Although total PVO involvement in shelter-related aid is probably less than 10 percent of all aid flows, it is particularly relevant both in terms of such organization's commitment to reaching the lower income groups with their projects and in the fact that it provides a mechanism through which official aid agencies avoid the problem of implementing projects. Virtually all aid agencies agree that the actual implementation of shelter-related projects is more difficult than, say, the implementation of a large dam or construction of a factory. This is certainly one reason for the relatively low priority such agencies have given to shelter-related aid. Few bilateral or multilateral agencies have seriously considered how the use of PVOs with long experience within the nation or region where the project is to be located can help them support shelter-related projects without involving them in the complex question of project design, implementation and evaluation. Both United Nations agencies (including UNCHS) and certain PVOs can provide the means through which bilateral or multilateral agencies increase their commitment to shelter-related projects and programmes.

30. Diagram 7 illustrates the different ways through which a project can be implemented by some outside agency. Option (i) is the most common with the aid agency dealing direct with the recipient government at national level which in turn deals with the implementing agency. Options (ii) and (iii) involve support to an outside PVO such as MISEREOR, NOVIB, CARE or OXFAM which is then responsible for implementing the project, in option (ii) direct with the beneficiary households, in option (iii), through a locally based PVO. Option (iv) is where the aid agency gives support direct to a PVO based within the recipient nation, although clearly, this is done with the approval of the national and local government.

DIAGRAM 7: DIFFERENT OPTIONS FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION



31. Options (ii), (iii) and (iv) are ones to which perhaps insufficient attention has been paid by most multilateral or bilateral agencies. Certain PVOs have built up a considerable experience and expertise at reaching the lowest income groups with improved housing and living conditions. They have also done so with relatively low overhead costs.

H. THE NATIONS WHICH RECEIVE MOST SHELTER-RELATED MULTILATERAL AID

32. It is only possible to point to the nations which received most shelter-related aid (ie aid for housing, urban and community development, water supply, sanitation and solid waste disposal, and building materials) when a complete list of projects is available. Such lists are not available for most bilateral agencies and so this section will concentrate on the nations which have received most multilateral aid with comments, where possible, on bilateral aid.

33. Table 2 lists the nations which received most shelter-related aid for the period 1970-79 from multilateral agencies while Table 3 list the nations which received most for the period 1980-1984. These agencies are listed in note (4) and combined, they account for more than 95 percent of all shelter-related multilateral commercial loans and more than 80 percent of all multilateral concessional aid. All nations which received more than \$30 million in these two periods are listed. Care must be taken in interpreting these tables since the nations are classified according to the volume of total aid, not concessional aid. Paragraph 38 discusses the distribution of concessional aid among nations.

34. For the period 1970-1979, it is not surprising to see Brazil, Indonesia, Pakistan, Mexico and India as among the nations receiving the largest amounts of shelter-related aid; in terms of aid per capita, these were not among the larger recipients and India was one of the smallest recipients with less than 1 dollar of shelter related aid per capita for the entire decade (5). South Korea, the Philippines, Colombia and Morocco were the nations with between 10 and 59 million inhabitants which received most in total amounts. In terms of aid per capita, these four nations were also among the nations receiving most in their population categories, along with Malaysia, Algeria and Kenya; per capita aid received during the decade for this group of nations varied between \$6 and \$16.

35. For nations with between 5 and 9.9 million inhabitants, Tunisia was the nation which received the most shelter related aid during the Seventies; it was also the nation in this population category which received most in per capita terms. Bolivia, Ivory Coast, Ecuador and Syria received most both in total aid and in aid per capita. While Tunisia received more than \$30 per capita during the decade, the other four received between \$14.5 and \$21.

TABLE 2: NATIONS RECEIVING MOST SHELTER-RELATED MULTILATERAL AID COMMITMENTS
1970-1979.

| AID COMMIT- MENTS (US\$) | NATIONS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF INHABITANTS | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------|------------------------------|---|---|---|
| | Over 100 m | 60-99.9 million | 30-59.9 million | 10-29.9 million | 5-9.9 million | 1-4.9 million |
| \$400-700 million | . Brazil . India | | | Colombia | | |
| \$200-400 million | . Indon- esia | | R. Korea Philipp- ines | Morocco | Tunisia | |
| \$100-200 million | | Mexico Pakistan | Thailand Egypt | Yugoslavia Malaysia Algeria Kenya | Bolivia Ecuador Syria Ivory C. | |
| \$50-100 million | | Nigeria | | Peru <u>Nepal</u> Argen- tina Zaire | El Salvador Guatemala Hong Kong <u>Yemen AR</u> Dominican R <u>Haiti</u> | Honduras Jamaica Nicaragua Singapore |
| \$30-50 million | | | Turkey <u>Ethiopia</u> | Chile <u>Tanzania</u> Ghana Portugal | Greece Zambia | Costa R. Israel Paraguay Uruguay Jordan |

NB Nations underlined are those which are among the 36 nations identified by the General Assembly as in the category of the Least Developed Countries.

SOURCE: See note (4)

36. For nations with between 1 and 4.9 million inhabitants, Honduras, Jamaica, Singapore and Nicaragua received most shelter-related aid and among the most such aid per capita; for Nicaragua and Singapore, aid per capita exceeded \$30 although in the case of Nicaragua, much of this aid was to support reconstruction after the earthquake and to help repair war-damage.

37. Several nations with less than 1 million inhabitants to which less than \$30 million was committed by multilateral agencies actually received among the highest per capita totals. Gabon, Botswana and Mauritius were allocated more than \$15 per capita while Barbados was allocated more than \$40 per capita.

38. The nations which received most concessional aid were not necessarily those which received most aid. For instance, South Korea, the Philippines, Mexico and Singapore received no concessional aid in this decade. Most of the aid received by Indonesia was non-concessional aid. India received close to \$500 million concessional aid in this decade while Pakistan and Colombia with close to \$150 million were the only others to receive in excess of \$100 million. Argentina, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Kenya, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Peru, Syria and Yemen Arab Republic all received between \$50 million and \$100 million. The fact that so many Latin American nations appear in this list of the largest recipients of concessional aid is explained first by the fact that the Inter-American Development Bank is the largest of the three regional development banks and secondly, because it has allocated more concessional loans to shelter-related projects than the other regional development banks.

39. The 36 nations defined as the least developed countries by the United Nations did not receive much shelter-related aid between 1970 and 1979. Not surprisingly, they received a very low proportion of non-concessional aid commitments; rarely could their economies be expected to generate the foreign exchange needed to repay commercial loans. In total, they received around \$530 million of concessional aid in this decade which in per capita terms means rather less than \$2. In terms of total concessional aid commitments, Yemen Arab Republic, Haiti, Nepal, Tanzania and Ethiopia were the main beneficiaries and received between \$1 and \$12 per capita while in per capita terms, Botswana, Djibouti and Lesotho received relatively large amounts; each received \$7 or more. Although neither the International Development Association of the World Bank Group nor the European Development Fund gave a high priority to shelter-related aid in this decade, these two agencies were responsible for most shelter-related concessional aid commitments to the least developed nations in this decade.

40. For the period 1980-1984, as Table 3 shows, again it was Brazil, South Korea, India, Mexico and the Philippines which received most aid. While total commitments to Brazil exceed \$1 billion in these five years, in fact this still does not place

TABLE 3: NATIONS RECEIVING MOST SHELTER-RELATED MULTILATERAL AID COMMITMENTS
1980-1984

| AID COMMITMENTS (US\$) | NATIONS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF INHABITANTS | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|---------------------|---------------------------|---|--|--|
| | 100 + million | 60-99.9 million | 30-59.9 million | 10-29.9 million | 5-9.9 million | 0.1-4.9 million |
| \$700 million plus | Brazil | | R. Korea | | | |
| \$400-700 million | India | Mexico | Philippines | | | |
| \$200-400 million | Indonesia | | Egypt | Algeria Colombia Morocco | Tunisia | |
| \$100-200 million | | | Turkey <u>Ethiopia</u> | Chile Peru | | Jordan Jamaica Uruguay |
| \$50-100 million | | Pakistan Nigeria | Thailand | Malaysia <u>Nepal</u> Kenya Argentina Yugoslavia <u>Tanzania</u> | Ecuador Ivory C. Zimbabwe <u>Yemen AR</u> Guatemala Cameroon Syria | Costa R. <u>Yemen PDR</u> Panama |
| \$30-50 million | | <u>Bangladesh</u> | | Sri Lanka Ghana Zaire | Senegal <u>Somalia</u> Zambia Madagascar | Congo <u>Burundi</u> Honduras Nicaragua <u>Botswana</u> Mauritius |

NB Nations underlined are among the 36 nations categorized by the General Assembly as being the Least Developed Countries.

SOURCE: See note (4)

Brazil among the highest recipients per capita. As in the period 1970-79, India and Indonesia remain among the smaller recipients in per capita terms; India received less than \$1 per capita, as in the previous decade. And all loans committed to South Korea and the Philippines and virtually all committed to Mexico and to Brazil are non concessional loans.

41. In terms of commitments per capita, 12 nations received more than \$25 in these five years: Bahamas, Botswana, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Djibouti, the Gambia, Jamaica, Mauritius, Panama, Tunisia, Uruguay and Yemen PDR while Algeria, Chile, Congo, Ecuador, Honduras, Lesotho and Nicaragua received between \$11 and \$20 per capita.

42. Apart from India, the largest recipients of concessional aid in these five years were Colombia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Nepal, Pakistan, Syria, Yemen Arab Republic and Yemen PDR. The 34 least developed countries received around 32 percent of all the concessional aid commitments for the period 1980-1984 with Ethiopia, Nepal, Tanzania, Yemen Arab Republic and Yemen PDR receiving the largest commitments and Cape Verde, Djibouti, and the Gambia receiving the largest commitments per capita. As in the decade 1970-1979, total shelter-related aid commitments for the period 1980-84 were less than \$5 per capita for more than half of the least developed nations; for many, total aid commitments were less than \$2 per capita for both periods.

TABLE 4: CITIES RECEIVING MOST MULTILATERAL AID COMMITMENTS FOR SHELTER-RELATED PROJECTS, 1970-1979.

| AID COMMITMENTS (US\$) | CITIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF INHABITANTS | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|---|---|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Over 5 million | 2 - 4.9 million | 1 - 1.99 million | 500,000 - 999,999 | 250,000- 499,999 | Up to 249,999 |
| \$250 million plus | Bombay | | | | | |
| \$120 - \$249.9 million | Manila Bangkok Sao Paulo Calcutta | Bogota | | | | |
| \$80 - \$119.9 million | | Algiers Singapore | Abidjan Nairobi Damascus | | Kaduna | |
| \$60 - \$79.9 million | Cairo | Alexandria Medellin | Tunis Kuala Lumpur | Rabat | San Salvador | |
| \$40 - \$59.9 million | Jakarta | | Aleppo Bandung | Quito Managua Port au P. Guatemala C. | Mombasa | Buenaventura Sha Tin* |
| \$20 - \$39.9 million | Buenos Aires Seoul | Casablanca Dacca Istanbul Lahore Madras Rangoon Lima Recife Busan Surabaya | Amman Faisala- bad Incheon Salvador Montevideo Addis Ababa Guayaquil | Conakry Lusaka La Paz San Jose Kingston | Sfax Cocha- bamba | Sana'a |

* A new town development close to Kowloon, the largest city in Hong Kong.

SOURCE: See Note (4)

I. CITIES WHICH RECEIVED MOST SHELTER RELATED MULTILATERAL AID

43. Table 4 shows the cities which received most shelter-related multilateral commitments for the decade 1970-79 while Table 5 covers the period 1980-84. Perhaps the most surprising fact is not so much which cities received most multilateral aid but how few cities feature in each table. With over 500 cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants in the Third World, only some 10 percent received commitments of more than \$20 million in the decade 1970-79 and in the five year period 1980-84. The vast majority of Third World cities with 100,000 or more inhabitants either received no shelter-related aid or received less than \$20 million in the period 1970-1984. Prior to 1970, a few Latin American cities such as Buenos Aires, Guatemala City, Medellin, Quito and Rio de Janeiro had received considerable amounts of shelter-related multilateral aid but these were exceptions since only the Inter-American Development Bank, among the multilateral agencies, gave substantial volumes of shelter-related aid prior to 1970. For both the period 1970-79 and 1980-84, more than three quarters of the cities which received more than \$20 million for shelter-related aid were either national capitals or major industrial centres which have more than 1 million inhabitants, although the concentration of such aid in these cities was less in the period 1980-84.

44. If it was possible to combine all bilateral aid commitments to multilateral aid commitments for the periods 1970-79 and 1980-84, the list of cities which received most shelter-related aid is not likely to change much although the relative position of some cities in terms of the amount of funding received would change. For example, many of the cities which appear on tables 4 and 5 have also received large commitments from bilateral agencies. For instance, US AID and the U.K.'s bilateral programme have made large commitments to improve water supply and/or sanitation in Cairo; US AID has also made large commitments for this same category to Damascus, Alexandria and Amman. Since 1971, grants or loans exceeding \$10 million have been made by the Federal Republic of Germany's bilateral aid programme to water supply and/or sanitation in Mombasa (and the coastal area around it), Casablanca, La Paz and Lima while it too supported sewerage in Cairo and water supply in Bujumbura and Banjul. Since 1976, the Saudi Fund for Development has made commitments exceeding \$20 million to water supply and/or sanitation in Nairobi, Tunis, Sfax, Sana'a, Amman, Colombo and Damascus while commitments exceeding \$10 million have been to sewerage in Mombasa.

45. However, one noticeable trend has been for certain multilateral and bilateral agencies to give an increasing amount of shelter-related aid to settlements which are neither national capitals nor, within their national urban systems, particularly large and important cities. For instance, for the World Bank Group, project commitments for water supply and sanitation or for housing and urban development were heavily concentrated in national capitals or cities with more than 1 million inhabitants for the period 1970-1974; for the period 1980-84, project

TABLE 5: CITIES RECEIVING MOST MULTILATERAL AID COMMITMENTS FOR SHELTER RELATED PROJECTS, 1980-1984

| AID COMMITMENTS (US\$) | CITIES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF INHABITANTS | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---|--|--|---|
| | Over 5 million | 2 - 4.9 million | 1 - 1.9 million | 500,000 - 999,999 | 250,000 - 499,999 | Up to 100,000 |
| Over \$250 million | Mexico C. | Algiers | | | | |
| \$120 - 249.9 million | Manila Calcutta Seoul | Recife Lima | Salvador | | | |
| \$80 - 119.9 million | Cairo | Bogota Istanbul | | | | |
| \$60 - 79.9 million | | Monterrey | Montevideo Abidjan Addis Ababa | | Onitsha | |
| \$40-59.9 million | Bangkok | Madras | Amman | | | |
| \$20 - 39.9 million | Jakarta | Karachi Santiago Surabaya | Tunis Damascus Kanpur Guayaquil Chitta- gong | Medan Colombo San Jose Dar es Sal. Mandalay Semarang Antanan- arivo | Sfax Mogadishu Aden Ulsan Masan Homs* | Banjul Sha Tin Gabarone Hama* Bujumbura |

* Homs and Hama received some \$47 million from IBRD and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development for extending the sewage system and sewage treatment and disposal; the assumption here is that both cities received in excess of \$20 million from this.

SOURCE: See Note (4).

commitments in both these categories for multi-city or regional projects which rarely included cities of 1 million or more inhabitants exceeded those for national capitals and cities of 1 million or more inhabitants. For the Inter-American Development Bank, most commitments to housing and urban development projects for the period 1980-84 were for multi-city city projects, excluding the largest cities while many project commitments for water supply and sanitation were for rural areas or relatively small urban centres. The same is true for the Asian Development Bank's commitments to water supply and sanitation although most commitments were for the Republic of Korea in these years. Multi-city projects for water supply and sanitation, not including the largest city, have also become common for commitments made by the African Development Bank Group. In recent years, most commitments to water supply and sanitation for the bilateral programmes of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands have been for rural or for relatively small urban centres. Since 1970, several urban centres other than the largest have received substantial aid commitments for shelter-related projects in the Republic of Korea, Colombia, Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia, Tunisia, Lesotho, Ivory Coast, Nicaragua, Indonesia, Malaysia, Costa Rica, Panama, Guatemala, Uruguay, Egypt, Yemen Arab Republic, Jordan, Nepal, and several Indian, Brazilian and Mexican states.

J. RECOMMENDATIONS

46. The analysis of aid flows to shelter-related projects and programmes from official multilateral and bilateral aid agencies and from private voluntary agencies has pointed to the fact that their scale is small in relation to need. Aid to housing, urban and community development, to the provision or improvement of basic services and facilities such as water supply, sanitation and solid waste disposal which are essential components of a healthy living environment and to the provision of essential resources for housing construction such as land, loans and building materials have not received a high priority in aid commitments. Aid to these - which the report has termed 'shelter-related aid' - amount to some 6.5 percent of non-concessional aid and less than 5 percent of concessional aid (loans and grants). While the concentration of aid on agriculture and industry and on the infrastructure these need (such as roads and power stations) is understandable, given that no Third World nation can provide its citizens with an adequate living without a strong economy, it still seems that projects or programmes directed to improving housing and living conditions receive too low a priority from most agencies. Shelter-related aid combined with other types of project which are directed to improving housing and living conditions such as the provision of primary health care and, where relevant, nutrition programmes, should receive more consideration both from aid agencies and from national governments as they discuss priorities for aid allocations with aid agencies. The important role such projects play not only in social terms but in helping build the base for a stronger economy was noted earlier. But if an increasing amount of concessional aid is to be made

available to shelter-related aid, it is important that the beneficiaries of this concessional aid are the lower income groups. In certain instances, the concessional terms under which aid is provided to recipient governments is not passed on to the beneficiaries.

47. Building Third World nations' and cities' institutional capacity to formulate and implement an annual programme of investments and supports commensurate with need must receive a high priority. This demands more coherence and coordination in the way shelter-related aid is provided. It suggests the need for more aid agencies to work together which can reduce problems caused by the often bewildering number of both official and private agencies working on different projects within a single city. It suggests the need for more support to cheapening the cost and increasing the supply of all the resources needed in house construction or improvement: land sites, building materials and components and loans. And it suggests the need for more support for Private Voluntary Organizations, both from donor nations and within recipient nations. As Diagram 7 illustrates, there are options for project implementation in terms of supporting PVOs which have perhaps been given insufficient attention by official aid agencies.

48. The preparation of this report and previous reports revealed three serious inadequacies in the data base to allow a comprehensive report on aid for human settlements. The first is inadequate information on the projects and programmes implemented by aid agencies; only with information on each agency's projects is it possible to determine the priorities given to different categories of 'aid for human settlements'. This report has concentrated more on multilateral aid because multilateral agencies' annual reports generally give more details as to the project commitments they make. The second is more information on financial and technical assistance among developing nations; this report was unable to describe this because the information base was too incomplete. But certain Third World nations are known to provide such assistance in shelter-related areas. The third is more project or programme evaluation. This report has not discussed the extent to which aid agencies' shelter-related projects or programmes have reached lower income groups because, again, the information base is too incomplete. A few agencies have undertaken detailed evaluations of their projects and published these evaluations; more have undertaken such evaluations but have restricted their circulation. Evaluations should include specialists from outside the agency which implemented the project. In many recipient nations, there are specialists working in private voluntary organizations who could take part in such evaluations and monitor progress on agencies' projects or programmes; such monitoring over a number of years is rare. But it is much needed, if shelter-related aid is to be made more effective.

CHART 1: ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

AfDB: African Development Bank, the non-concessional loan affiliate of the African Development Bank Group

AfDF: African Development Fund, the soft loan affiliate of the African Development Bank Group

AFESD: Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development

AsDB: Asian Development Bank Group

BADEA: Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa

BMZ: Bundesministerium fur Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit, official aid organization of the Federal Republic of Germany

CABEI: Central American Bank for Economic Integration

CARE: Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere, U.S. private voluntary organization

CDB: Caribbean Development Bank

CEBEMO: Catholic Organization for Joint Financing of Development Programmes, Dutch private voluntary association

CIDA: Canadian International Development Agency

DANIDA: Danish International Development Agency

DESWOS: German Development Assistance Association for Social Housing

EDF: European Development Fund of European Economic Community

EZE: Private voluntary organization of the protestant church in the Federal Republic of Germany

FSO: Fund for Special Operations, the main soft loan affiliate of the Inter-American Development Bank

GTZ: Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit, the Federal Republic of Germany's Agency for Technical Cooperation

HGP: Housing Guaranty Program of the United States Agency for International Development

IBRD: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the non-concessional loan affiliate of the World Bank Group

IDA: International Development Association, the soft loan affiliate of the World Bank Group

IDB: Inter-American Development Bank

IDRC: International Development Research Centre, Canada.

IsDB: Islamic Development Bank

IYSH: International Year of Shelter for the Homeless

MISEREOR: Private Voluntary Organization of the Catholic Church in the Federal Republic of Germany

NOVIB: Netherlands Organization for International Development Cooperation, a private voluntary association

OPEC: OPEC Fund for International Development

PVO: Private Voluntary Organization

Red Barna: Swedish Save the Children, a private voluntary agency

SAREC: Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries

Saudi: Saudi Fund for Development

SELAVIP: Chilean private housing foundation (Funcacion de Viviendas Hogar de Cristo)

UK: United Kingdom's Overseas Development Administration

US AID: United States Agency for International Development

ANNEX 1: NOTES ON THE INFORMATION BASE

The information base for the figures presented in the text are drawn from the sources listed below. For most multilateral and bilateral agencies, the figures given in the text for the annual average spending on housing, urban and community development, water supply, sanitation and garbage disposal, and building material industries are based on the average for the five year period 1980 to 1984. This was done to even out the often large differences in agencies' yearly commitments to such categories of projects.

Accurate information on shelter-related aid up to 1984 was available for virtually all the largest multilateral agencies and at least up to 1982 or 1983 for many of the bilateral agencies. But various factors prevent the figures presented in the report being totally accurate. The first is the fact that there is incomplete up-to-date data on every project supported by certain agencies, especially Private Voluntary Organizations and some of the Arab OPEC nations' bilateral programmes. An accurate figure for total commitments to shelter-related aid, as defined earlier, is only possible where a complete list of all projects up to 1984 is available. This is because the tables presented in many official reports giving sectoral breakdowns for aid are rarely sufficiently disaggregated to allow the separation of what are termed here shelter-related projects. However, for most of the major agencies, a complete list of all projects (and thus the separation from these of shelter related projects) proved possible.

Where it proved impossible to obtain figures for agencies' commitments to shelter-related aid projects for each of the five years between 1980 to 1984, annual averages for these five years were derived from whatever annual figures were available in this five year period. Figures for commitments rather than disbursements were preferred since these give a more up-to-date picture of how agencies' priorities are changing in the field of shelter-related aid. But this can lead to some inaccuracies in terms of aid flows since the implementation of some projects is delayed (and thus disbursements delayed) or projects are cancelled, after the original commitment has been made. For a few agencies, only figures on disbursements were available and so these are used in place of commitments.

This report has not commented on how the volume of aid flows to shelter-related projects has changed in recent years. It is hoped that further analysis can deal with this question but to do so would demand that all agencies' commitments, year by year, to shelter-related projects were available for at least the past ten years and that the annual commitments were then converted into US dollars of constant purchasing power. In this report, the need to convert all figures for commitments or disbursements into US dollars will inevitably introduce some inaccuracies, although this conversion was done for the conversion rate on the year for which the commitment or disbursement was made, using IMF data as

to yearly exchange rates.

In the period between 1986 and 1987, an effort will be made to improve the data base. However, the figures given for the total volume of aid flows to the different categories of shelter-related projects are certainly of the right order of magnitude. We would welcome further information from all bilateral and multilateral agencies and Private Voluntary Organizations involved in human settlement projects to allow the information base on this subject to be made more complete.

Previous reports on aid for human settlements have made more use of the annual country UNDP Reports on development assistance which are produced for each Third World nation. However, although these provide a high level of detail since they list all projects, they have not proved satisfactory in terms of a comprehensive data base. Firstly, not all reports for all countries are available and to cover the subject comprehensively, annual reports for all countries would be needed for all recent years. Secondly, the reports interpret the guidelines as to the sectoral classification of projects in different ways and in many instances, there is insufficient information about many projects to allow their re-classification. Thirdly, the reports rarely give much detail as to the terms under which the aid is made available.

All these considerations have led to a new approach when preparing the present report. The first report (HS/C/5/6) was based mainly on the responses to an extensive questionnaire sent to member states, organizations of the United Nations system, inter-governmental organizations outside the United Nations system and non governmental organizations involved in the provision or monitoring of financial assistance to and among developing countries on human settlements. Due to the incomplete response to this questionnaire, the second biennial report was largely based on the UNDP compendia of approved projects and the annual UNDP country reports on development assistance. The current report sought new and more reliable information sources. National governments and agencies were again addressed, requesting information from them on the aid they provide to human settlements and their views on how best to report their activities. Although this produced detailed responses from certain agencies, the response was too incomplete to provide a comprehensive coverage. Thus, the main information base for this report has been the annual reports produced by agencies.

The information base for shelter related aid is drawn from the following sources:

For information on total aid flows and general information on multilateral and bilateral agency aid: Development Cooperation 1984 Review (OECD, Paris) and earlier editions of this annual review.

For the World Bank Group: Annual Reports, 1971-1984, Learning by Doing; World Bank Lending for Urban Development 1972-1982 (The World Bank, 1983) and International Assistance for Urban Development Strategies and Approaches of the major Multilateral and Bilateral donors (Water Supply and Urban Development Department, World Bank, 1985). These were supplemented with information from a letter from the Bank to UNCHS dated October 11th, 1985.

For the Inter-American Bank (including the funds it administers): from Annual Reports, 1976-1984, Statement of Loans 1975 (Inter-American Development Bank, 1976) and from information provided for UNCHS by the Bank in a letter dated October 16th, 1985.

For the African Development Bank Group (including the Nigerian Trust Fund): from Annual Reports, 1973-1983 and from The African Development Bank, 1964-1984. In producing figures for the Group's average annual lending, 1980-1984, since details were not available of commitments made in 1984, an average was taken for the years 1980-1983.

For Shelter-Afrique, from Annual Report and Accounts, 1984 and from the Three Year Corporate Plan of Action, 1985-1987.

For the Asian Development Bank Group: from Annual Reports, 1975-1984 and from a paper on Loans and Technical Assistance Approvals published by the Bank in April 1982.

For the Caribbean Development Bank: from Annual Reports, 1980-1984.

For the Islamic Development Bank, Annual Reports up to 1982 and from information provided to UNCHS in a letter dated October, 1985. The figure for the annual average of the Bank's investment in shelter related projects between 1980 and 1984 is based on annual figures for the period 1980-1982.

For the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development: Annual Reports up to 1984.

For the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa: Annual Reports up to 1984.

For the OPEC Fund for International Development: Annual Reports up to 1984, and from the information supplied to UNCHS by the Fund in a letter dated September 18th, 1985.

For the Central American Bank for Economic Integration: from Annual Reports up to 1982 and from the information supplied to UNCHS in a letter from the Bank dated November 5th, 1985.

For the West African Development Bank, from The International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Directory, Second Edition, World Health Organization, 1984.

For the United Nations system: 'Operational Activities for

Development', reports of the United Nations Director General for Development and International Economic Cooperation 1981-1984, Generation, Portrait of the United Nations Development Programme, 1950-1985, and from UNDP Compendia of Approved Projects.

For UNICEF: 'An Overview of UNICEF policies, organization and working methods' (E/ICEF/670/REV3), 'Report to the Executive Director' (E/ICEF/1984/2), 'Report to the Executive Director' (E/ICEF/1985/2), 'Medium term plan for the period 1983-1987' (E/ICEF/1984/3), 'Medium term plan for the period 1984-1988' (E/ICEF/1985/3) and Annual Reports for 1984 and 1985.

For World Health Organization: The International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Directory Second Edition (1984) and documents from the WHO/UNEP Technical Panel on Environmental Health Aspects of Housing and Urban Planning.

Information on Multilateral agencies' commitments to shelter-related aid during the Seventies was also drawn from a series of publications which were themselves based on agencies' annual reports:

Donelson, Stuart, Hardoy, Jorge E and Schkolnik, Susana, Aid for Human Settlements in the Third World, IIED paper (1978) updated in 1980 for commitments for 1977 and 1978 by Blitzer, Silvia and Hardoy, Jorge E, IIED Paper (1980)

Hardoy, Jorge E., Schkolnik, Susana and Hardoy, Ana Maria, Aid for Human Settlements in Latin America IIED Paper (1978), updated for commitments for 1977 and 1978 by Blitzer, Silvia and Hardoy, Jorge E., IIED Paper (1980).

Blitzer, Silvia, Hardoy, Jorge E. and Satterthwaite, David, Aid for Human Settlements in Africa, IIED Paper (1980) published by ENDA (Senegal) in a special issue of African Environment Occasional Papers series.

Blitzer, Silvia, Hardoy, Jorge E. and Satterthwaite, David (1983), 'The Sectoral and Spatial Distribution of Multilateral Aid for Human Settlements', Habitat International Vol. 7, no 1-2, pp 103-127.

Cabannes, Yves and Hardy, Yves, Role de organizations internationales dans l'economie des echanges internationaux du batiment GRET (1983)

Monographs (in French) published by GRET (Paris) on the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank.

For general information on Bilateral agencies' lending policies and their involvement in projects or programmes linked to water supply, sanitation and solid waste disposal: The International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Directory, second

edition, (World Health Organization, 1984). Information on OPEC funded aid was also drawn from L'Aide des Pays de L'OPEP (OECD, 1983).

For the bilateral agencies' support to shelter-related projects, much of the information was drawn from a series of monographs published by the Paris based 'Groupe de Recherche et D'Echanges Technologiques. These drew their information from interviews with agencies' staff and from agencies' official reports.

Braun, Francois S., La Politique francaise de cooperation bilaterale pour le developpement, GRET, 1983.

Forster, Marco, Identification et analyse de l'aide au developpement suisse et du role des ONG dans le domaine de l'habitat, GRET, 1983.

Dost, Francois, L'aide bilaterale americaine pour le developpement, GRET, 1984.

Julien, Jaques, Le role de l'aide bilaterale et des ONG du Canada, GRET, 1985.

Cabennes, Yves, Aide bilaterale de Japon, GRET, 1985.

Thus, the information base for specific bilateral agencies was drawn from these and from the following sources:

For U.S. AID: U.S. Bilateral and Multilateral aid from 1946 to 1982, (U.S. AID); The Housing Guaranty Program since its creation, 1961-1982 (HUD/US AID); The Housing Guaranty program 1983, listing of projects (HUD/AID); WASH Program, 1980-1982 (US AID); Housing and Urban Development Projects financed by AID - Development Aid, Economic Support Fund, Housing Guaranty Program (US AID); Source of NGO's Funds for 1983 (US AID); and 'International Assistance for Urban Development Strategies and Approaches of the major Multilateral and Bilateral agencies (Op. cit.).

For Canada: Listing of projects 1981-1984 (CIDA); Co-financing - NGOS/CIDA 1981-1984 (CIDA); 'Listing of CIDA projects related to Habitat, 1983-1985' (CIDA); information provided to UNCHS in a letter from CIDA.

For France: Annual Reports of CCCE, 1980-1984; 'FAC, funding, 1981-1985'; Rexcoop programme, budget 1982-1985.

For the U.K.: British Overseas Aid 1983 (Overseas Development Administration) and information provided in a letter to UNCHS from O.D.A. dated 31st October, 1985.

For the Netherlands bilateral aid and PVOs: Habitat and Development Cooperation; a Review of past experience and future options (IHS, 1983); The International Drinking Water.....Directory, (op.cit.); CEBEMO, Annual Reports 1975-1984 and listing of

projects; NOVIB, Annual Report, 1983.

For Switzerland: DDA Annual Reports, 1979-1981; SWISSAID, Statistics 1981; DDA, Listing of Housing Projects (technical assistance and financial aid); DDA, Habitat Report, 1977, 1978/79/80/81.

For Belgium: AGCD Annual Reports, 1975-1984 (AGCD); and 'The Belgian NGOs' (CETRI, 1983).

For Federal Republic of Germany: BMZ, Annual Report, 1983; KFW, Annual Report, 1983; 'Listing of Habitat Projects' (KFW, 1983); GTZ projects, 1983 (GTZ); EZE Annual Report, 1983; and issue of the Urban Edge on 'The Federal Republic of Germany's Urban Projects in Developing Countries' (Summer, 1984).

For EEC: 'Use of EEC Grants to NGOs; 1976-1983' (EEC); listing of EEC financed projects in the ACP Courier Magazine; 'Lome II Convention' (EEC, 1980); 'Europe Information (Development)' - a series of EEC publications; and 'EDF 1960-1975, Fifteen years of Development Cooperation.

For Sweden: 'Sweden and International Development Cooperation' (SIDA, 1983), SAREC Annual Reports up to 1983.

For Japan: annual reports of the Japan International Cooperation Agency and information provided to UNCHS in a letter from this Agency dated 26th November, 1985.

For Austria: from The International Drinking Water....Directory (op. cit.) and information provided to UNCHS from the Austrian Embassy.

For Australia, Denmark, Norway and New Zealand: information drawn from the DAC committee's annual reviews and from The International Drinking Water.....Directory (op. cit.).

For the Saudi Fund for Development: Annual Reports up to 1983. For the Fund's average annual commitment to shelter related projects in recent years, an average figure was drawn from commitments between 1980 and 1983.

For the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development: Annual Reports up to 1982 and 'Basic Information' (KFAEC, 1981).

For the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Cooperation: Annual Reports up to 1981.

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(1) See IIED and GRET reports on Aid for Human Settlements (op. cit.)

(2) The World Bank, Learning from Doing; World Bank Lending for Urban Development, 1972-82, 1983.

(3) The World Bank, 'International Assistance for Urban Development Strategies and Approaches of the major Multilateral and bilateral donors', Water Supply and Urban Development Department, 1985.

(4) To calculate the nations and cities which received most shelter-related multilateral aid for the periods 1970-79 and 1980-84, projects from the following agencies were included:

The World Bank Group (IBRD and IDA) for all projects up to 1984.

The Inter-American Development Bank for all projects up to 1984.

The Asian Development Bank for all projects up to 1984.

The African Development Bank for all projects up to 1983; information was not available on projects in 1984.

The Caribbean Development Bank for all projects up to 1984.

The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development for all projects up to 1984.

The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa for all projects up to 1984.

The OPEC Fund for International Development for all projects up to 1984.

The Islamic Development Bank for all projects up to 1981.

The European Development Fund for all projects up to 1985.

Exact figures for aid commitments are not given since the fact that annual commitments are not converted into a currency of constant value would make this misleading. As the data base improves, it should prove possible to do so. For aid commitments within multi-city projects, if information did not exist as to the division of the aid funds between the different cities, such commitments were divided between the cities with the amount going to each city weighed according to their relative population size.

For the population size of cities, information was drawn, wherever possible, from the latest census, and, in the case of larger cities, was based on the population size of the agglomeration or metropolitan area.

(5) To calculate per capita figures, statistics for national populations were drawn from the World Development Report, 1985

URBAN CHANGE IN THE THIRD WORLD: ARE RECENT TRENDS

A USEFUL POINTER TO THE URBAN FUTURE?

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URBAN CHANGE IN THE THIRD WORLD: ARE RECENT TRENDS A USEFUL POINTER TO THE URBAN FUTURE?

Introduction

Much of the current literature on Third World urban issues talks of rapid (or even 'explosive') growth of cities. United Nations publications continually remind one that around half the world's population will be 'urban' by the year 2000, and many authors have translated this into half the world's population living in 'cities' by the year 2000. United Nations projections forecast close to 500 'million cities' (ie cities with a million or more inhabitants) in the Third World in less than 40 years compared to 119 in 1980 (1). The number of Third World cities with 4 million or more inhabitants is also projected to multiply several times from 22 in 1980 and 114 in 2025 (2). Thus, there is a hardly surprising tendency to assume first that all Third World cities are growing rapidly and secondly, that urban trends, evident in the last few decades, are likely to continue and thus provide a reliable guide for projections into the future. But an examination of recent census data and of the forces and factors which have underpinned urban change in different Third World nations and regions raises serious doubts as to the validity of these two assumptions.

This paper has three aims. The first is to examine the reliability of the data base for the statistics which are used as the basis for commenting on urban change in the Third World. The second is to explore whether valid generalizations about urban change can be made for 'the Third World'. And the third is to examine the validity of United Nations projections for the Third World's urban future.

How reliable are the statistics used for international urban comparisons?

It is still very common for comparisons to be made between different nations' level of urbanization (ie the proportion of national populations living in 'urban centres'). Figures for such comparisons are usually drawn from United Nations publications or from the data tables in the annual 'World Development Report', published by the World Bank where urban statistics are largely based on United Nations figures. These are then used to show that one particular nation or region is 'more urbanized' than another.

While footnotes for tables listing different nations' level of urbanization usually mention that cross-country comparisons should be 'interpreted with caution' because of the different national definitions as to what is 'urban', such comparisons are still made. Thus, India is said to be predominantly rural because, according to its last census in 1981, 24 percent of the population lived in 'urban areas'. Peru, by contrast, is said to be relatively urbanized; United Nations figures state that 67 percent of its population lived in urban areas in 1985. But in Peru, 'urban centres' are defined as populated centres with 100 or more occupied dwellings. In India, the criteria are more complicated but with relatively few exceptions, urban centres have 5,000 or more inhabitants, a relatively high density and more than three quarters of the adult male population employed in non-agricultural activities. Much of India's rural population live in villages which have more than 100 occupied dwellings. Thus, if the Indian government decided to change the criteria by which they defined their 'urban population' to that used by the Peruvian government, India would suddenly become one of Asia's more urbanized nations. This, in turn, would radically alter statistics for the level of urbanization in South Asia. It would even alter, significantly, the level of urbanization for the Third World and for the world. Similarly, the manner in which China's urban population is defined can significantly change the size of the Third World's urban population. A recently published report on urbanization in China (3) had to devote a whole chapter to the discussion of how best to define urban population there; depending on which of the two commonly used urban criteria were used, China's population could be said to be 13.9 percent urban or 20.2 percent urban in 1981. Since the choice of one or other figure involves either the inclusion or exclusion of some 60 million people, the difference is hardly negligible. And again, if the Peruvian government's urban definition was used in China, this too would radically alter the figures for the level of urbanization in China and Asia and significantly change figures for the whole world.

In most major Third World nations, the definition as to what constitutes an urban centre is based on a stated threshold for the number of inhabitants above which a settlement is 'an urban centre'. But this threshold may be a few hundred (or less) or up to 50,000 inhabitants. Most fall within the range of 1,500 to 5,000 inhabitants. Two other kinds of urban criteria, not based on population thresholds, are widely used to arrive at 'national urban population'. The first is simply by stating that certain specified settlements are to be regarded as 'urban centres'; this is widely used in small-population and in relatively un-urbanized nations with just a few named settlements being the only ones regarded as urban. In some of the smallest nations, just one settlement is regarded as urban. The second is based on the population in settlements which perform government functions; a settlement is 'urban' if it is the seat of a certain level of local government. In some nations, local government status and population size are combined - so a settlement is urban if its population exceeds a defined threshold and it is the

administrative headquarters of a certain level of local government. Or more sophisticated criteria are added to population thresholds or local government status such as the proportion of the labour force working in non-agricultural activities or population density or other characteristics thought to be typical of an 'urban centre'. And in a few nations, the 'urban population' are those people living in 'townships' or 'municipalities' or other forms of administrative area within which most of the population lives in one or more nucleated settlement said to have 'urban' characteristics. Research into how different Third World nations obtained the urban criteria they use today might prove interesting; for instance, several former French colonies' urban criteria are similar to that of their former ruler. But this is a question beyond the scope of this present paper.

The great diversity in the way that national governments arrive at the figures for their nation's level of urbanization greatly limits the validity of international comparisons. This is made most clear with some examples. For instance, in 1976, Bolivia's population was 32.2 percent urban if a population threshold of 20,000 inhabitants was used to define whether a settlement was 'urban' or 42.6 percent urban if the threshold was 2,000 inhabitants (4). Mexico's population would have been 43.3 percent urban in 1970 if urban centres are settlements with 20,000 or more inhabitants instead of 59 percent urban, a figure based on an urban criterion of localities with 2,500 or more inhabitants (5). If Peru's urban centres were only those with 50,000 or more inhabitants, then in 1981, its level of urbanization would have been 44 percent, not around 67 percent (6).

Since the United Nations produces statistics for all nations as to the number of inhabitants in cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants, this should provide a more valid base for international comparisons since the same criterion is used for each nation. But even here, the statistics for certain nations are known to be inaccurate. Many nations have not had a census in recent years. For such nations, United Nations figures for the population in cities of 100,000 plus inhabitants are based on extrapolations of older data. These extrapolations do not seem to make allowances for cities which are likely to have grown into the 100,000 plus inhabitant category between the last census and recent years. Thus, according to a recently published United Nations compendium of urban statistics, China had only one city with between 100,000 and 249,999 inhabitants in 1980 (7). This is hardly believable in a nation with more than a billion inhabitants and (whichever way the urban population is calculated) one of the world's largest urban populations. For nations in which there has been no recent, reliable census, the United Nations seem reluctant to use the estimates from local researchers. For instance, recently published United Nations figures for the population of Lagos in 1980 - 2.8 million inhabitants (8) - is more realistic than a figure of 1.17 million

for 1980, published in 1980 (9). But for some time, local researchers have pointed to a figure of between 4 and 5 million inhabitants for Lagos urban agglomeration for 1980 (10). Certainly, it suited the Nigerian government to keep population estimates for Lagos low since population size is one of the criterion on which the division of Federal resources has been based. The fact that United Nations figures for Lagos have been so low led one commentator to suggest that Nigeria has one of the least primate city dominated urban systems of any nation in the Third World (11). But in terms of concentration of a nation's industry, services and trade, Lagos is a primate city. United Nations figures for the level of urbanization in Nigeria also seem to be rather low. Perhaps they are based only on extrapolations of populations in the urban centres which existed in 1963, the last date for which reliable census data is available. But if such estimates are too low, since these make little or no allowance for settlements which have grown and developed into 'urban centres', this in turn means that statistics for the level of urbanization in Western Africa are too low, given Nigeria's demographic dominance of this region.

There also seems to be a considerable time-lag between the point when new national censuses become available and their use in United Nations statistics. For instance, the figures for the percentages of the urban population in cities of 500,000 plus in 1980 for nations such as Kenya (57 percent) and Tanzania (50 percent) are far higher than those suggested by the censuses in Kenya in 1979 and in Tanzania for 1978. Such United Nations figures were still being quoted in material published in late 1985 - for instance in the data tables of the World Development Report, 1985. Using statistics from these nations' censuses would mean a much lower proportion of the urban population in cities of 500,000 or more inhabitants in 1980; in both nations, it would be of the order of 35 percent. The extent to which national urban populations are concentrated in cities of 500,000 or more inhabitants may well be over-stated for many other nations. But then to list the proportion of nations' urban populations in cities of 500,000 or more inhabitants is in itself misleading, again because of the major differences in the criteria by which national urban populations are calculated.

One final example of United Nations urban statistics which seem open to question are the estimates for the proportion of many small nations' or territories' populations living in cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants. Between 95 and 100 percent of the urban populations of many of the Third World's nations with small populations are said to be living in cities of 100,000 plus inhabitants in 1950, 1955 and 1960 (12). But these nations or territories had no cities at all which had reached 100,000 inhabitants. Examples include Burundi, Djibouti, Sao Tome and Principe, the Gambia, Antigua, the Seychelles, Gibraltar, New Caledonia, Cook Islands, Niue and the Faeroe islands. Indeed, for some of these, their national populations had not reached 100,000 inhabitants by these dates and some still have no urban centre

with 100,000 inhabitants.

What generalizations are valid as to urbanization in the Third World?

Even if the levels of urbanization for different nations or regions of the Third World could be calculated using the same criteria, the usefulness of such comparisons would still be limited, unless such comparisons were part of a more detailed analysis of the forces and factors which underpin urban change in two different nations or regions. If two urban centres with comparable population sizes had comparable population growth rates, this can hardly be stated as evidence that they are experiencing comparable economic changes. For instance, the relative contribution of natural increase and net in-migration to population growth may be very different. Or one of the centres may have a rapidly expanding population as a result of an inflow of refugees or of local rural inhabitants because of a drought while the other centre's population growth is largely due to immigration by people attracted by a growth in retail and service trade which in turn was stimulated by rapid growth in production in surrounding farming areas. The contributions of wars and natural disasters to population movements (and to urban growth) may be considered a special case; the movements might be assumed to be temporary. But it seems that the influence of such 'natural disasters' on population movements is growing and that their impact is so often greatly exacerbated by human action (or inaction). And in many instances, much of the population movements produced by natural disasters are permanent moves.

Perhaps because it has proved possible to arrive at some generalizations about urban trends in the First World in recent decades, as nations there underwent comparable economic and demographic transformations (although during different decades), it has been assumed that comparable generalizations can be made about the Third World. But it is more difficult to point to 'Third World wide' trends than it is to 'First World' trends. There is more diversity between nations in their economic structures, population growth rates, levels of per capita income and population sizes. The Third World includes many large, resource-rich and very small resource-poor nations. Differences between the richer, more industrialized nations such as Brazil and South Korea and the poorer nations such as Chad or Mali or Nepal make it difficult to generalize about urban trends. It is even more difficult to generalize about future prospects for urban development when comparing the many Third World nations which have little potential for developing stable, viable economic bases, and the Third World nations which have become major industrial powers within the world market.

But in seeking to better understand urban processes in the Third World and the unique and highly complicated mix of local, regional, national and international factors which influence population movements within each individual nation and sub-national region, it is useful to seek some generalizations which have validity beyond some very tightly bound focus. And it seems that four generalizations about urban processes in the Third World in recent decades which have some validity. The first is that most nations experienced a far more rapid growth in urban population than in rural population which implies an increasing proportion of their national populations living in urban centres, whichever way these urban centres are defined. The second is that in most nations, there has been an increasing concentration of population and economic activities in one or two cities, metropolitan areas or 'core regions'; Table 1 gives some examples of cities which contain a high concentration of national production or trade. The third is that rapid growth in urban population and rapid growth in rural population have taken place simultaneously; only relatively recently have rural populations declined in a few Third World nations and in most, they seem likely to continue growing rapidly in the foreseeable future. The fourth is that in aggregate, natural increase has contributed more to the growth in urban population than net rural to urban migration. But on this last point, as examples given later will show, for many cities and for some nations, net rural to urban migration has contributed more than natural increase in recent decades. And in many instances, a high proportion of migrants into cities are young people, soon to have children, while many migrants from urban to rural areas are relatively old and infertile. So a high rate of natural increase in a city's population may owe much to rapid in-migration of young, fertile people in previous years.

Although, as suggested above, serious doubts can be raised about the validity of international comparisons for levels of urbanization, one is faced with the problem that there are no alternative sources of information which would give Third World wide coverage. Some recent censuses contain sufficient information as to the proportion of national populations in settlements within defined ranges of population size but these are too few to allow the preparation of a reasonably comprehensive alternative to figures based on each nation's own criteria. United Nations statistics for the proportion of national populations in cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants seem a better base for international comparisons, despite the reservations expressed earlier.

Thus, separate sections for Latin America, Asia and Africa look at some of the aspects of urban change between 1960 and the early 1980s. Comparisons between different nations' level of urbanization, using United Nations figures, is avoided wherever possible, for the reasons outlined already. However, there is no other source for the change of nations' levels of urbanization over time. Thus, comments are made about the extent to which the proportion of different nations' populations living in 'urban

TABLE 1: CITY PRIMACY WITHIN NATIONAL ECONOMIES

ABIDJAN (Ivory Coast): In 1978, some 70 percent of all economic and commercial transactions were said to take place in Abidjan which contained around 15 percent of the national population.

BANGKOK (Thailand): The metropolitan area contained 86 percent of GNP in banking, insurance and real estate, 74 percent of manufacturing, 61 percent of government expenditures in public administration and defence and one third of national GDP in the early Seventies. At that time, it had 10 percent of the national population.

LAGOS (Nigeria): In 1981, the metropolitan area handled over 40 percent of the nation's external trade, accounted for over 57 percent of total value added in manufacturing and contained over 40 percent of highly skilled manpower. It contains around 5 percent of the national population.

LIMA (Peru): The metropolitan area accounts for 43 percent of GDP, four fifths of bank credit and consumer goods production and for more than 90 percent of capital goods production in Peru. It contained around 27 percent of national population in 1981.

MANAGUA (Nicaragua): A report in 1983 suggests that enterprises in Managua account for 38 percent of the nation's GDP. It contains around 25 percent of the national population.

MANILA (Philippines): The metropolitan area produces one third of the nation's GNP, handles 70 percent of all imports and contains 60 percent of all manufacturing establishments. In 1981, it contained around 13 percent of national population

MEXICO CITY (Mexico): In 1970, it contained 30 percent of total employment in manufacturing, 28 percent of employment in commerce, 38 percent of employment in services, 69 percent of employment in national government, 62 percent of national investment in higher education and 80 percent of research activities. In 1965, it contained 44 percent of national bank deposits and 61 percent of national credits. In 1970, it contained around 24 percent of the national population.

NAIROBI (Kenya): In 1975, it had 57 percent of all Kenya's manufacturing employment and 67 percent of its industrial plants in 1974. By 1975, Nairobi and its industrial satellite Thika had 61 percent of all industrial wage employment. In 1979, Nairobi contained 5 percent of national population.

PORT AU PRINCE (Haiti): Approximately 40 percent of the national income is produced within Port au Prince. It virtually monopolizes all urban economic activities and the highly centralized political and administrative system and development policies highly geared to the manufacturing sector there have contributed to this. Only some 14 percent of the national population live there.

RANGOON (Burma): Located at the centre of the national transport and communications network, Rangoon is the economic, political and administrative heart of Burma. It is the dominant tertiary service centre and virtually all the import and export trade pass through its port. More than half the national manufacturing industry is said to be located there. In 1981, it contained 6 percent of the national population.

SAO PAULO (Brazil): In 1980, Greater Sao Paulo contributed over 40 percent of Brazil's industrial value added and one quarter of net national product. On that same year, it contained around one tenth of the national population.

Source: based on Table 2 in Hardoy, Jorge E. and Satterthwaite, David (1986), 'Government Policies and Small and Intermediate Urban Centres' in Hardoy and Satterthwaite (Editors), Small and Intermediate Urban Centres: Their Role in Regional and National Development in the Third World, Hodder and Stoughton, London.

NB. The proportion of each nation's urban population within each of these cities is not given, since the different criteria used by each nation to determine what is an urban centre (and thus provide the parameters for calculating total urban population) ensure these have little validity when international comparisons are made.

centres' has changed since 1960 since this provides some measure of the extent to which national populations are concentrating in settlements which have some urban characteristics. The sections also seek to link urban trends with forces and factors which underpin these trends.

Latin America

As Table 2 shows, in 1980, the various regions in Latin America had among the highest proportion of their populations living in cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants and with more than 1 million inhabitants of all the Third World regions. Indeed, the southern cone of Latin America had a higher proportion of its inhabitants in such cities than the Second World and most First World regions both in 1960 and in 1980. By 1985, four metropolitan centres (Mexico City, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires) had populations exceeding 10 million inhabitants and were among the world's 15 largest urban agglomerations.

Nations with the most rapid growth in their economies and in manufacturing output during the Sixties and Seventies such as Mexico, Colombia and Brazil also tended to be those with the highest increase in the proportion of their inhabitants living in urban centres. Between 1960 and 1982, the level of urbanization grew from 51 percent to 68 percent in Mexico, from 45 to 69 percent in Brazil and from 48 to 65 percent in Colombia.

The three nations in the southern cone - Chile, Uruguay and Argentina - had much slower rates of urban population growth and less dramatic increases in the level of urbanization; the proportion of Argentina's population living in urban areas only grew from 74 to 83 percent in these 22 years while that of Uruguay only grew from 80 to 84 percent. But these three southern cone nations are unusual not only in that they have long been the most urbanized nations in Latin America and among the most urbanized nations in the world. In addition, these nations had among the slowest growing economies and slowest growth in manufacturing output in Latin America during the Sixties and Seventies Argentina and Chile also had a decrease in the proportion of their labour forces working in industry. In 1980, some 36 percent of their national populations were in 'million cities' which was a higher proportion than in Japan, North America or West Europe. The reasons are rooted in the economic and demographic histories of these countries. In Argentina and Uruguay, for instance (and indeed in Southern Brazil), rapid immigration from Europe in the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth centuries took place at a time when there was no change in rural land tenancy; the 'latifundia' and poor transportation networks generally prevented immigrants moving into farming. The only exceptions were a few areas being settled for the first time and where official colonization programmes were implemented (although these only covered a small percentage of good agricultural land). One should recall that it was easier, cheaper and quicker for immigrants from Europe to get to the east coast of South America than to reach the Andean nations. And it

TABLE 2: POPULATION, URBAN AND CITY STATISTICS FOR 1960 & 1980

| 1960 | Popul ation (million) | % of POPn in Urban Areas | % of POPn in 100,000+ Inhabitant Cities | % of POPn in One Million+ Inhabitant Cities | Number of 100,000+ Cities | Number of Million+ Cities |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <u>THIRD WORLD</u> | | | | | | |
| Eastern Africa | 76.0 | 7.4 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 11 | 0 |
| Middle Africa | 34.9 | 18.2 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 12 | 0 |
| Northern Africa | 65.1 | 30.0 | 19.9 | 9.7 | 31 | 3 |
| Southern Africa | 20.8 | 42.2 | 22.8 | 6.3 | 11 | 1 |
| Western Africa | 80.7 | 13.4 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 21 | 0 |
| Caribbean | 20.4 | 38.7 | 19.1 | 7.1 | 10 | 1 |
| Central America & Mexico | 49.5 | 46.7 | 23.1 | 10.5 | 25 | 1 |
| Tropical South America | 116.1 | 46.1 | 24.7 | 14.3 | 58 | 7 |
| Southern Cone of South America | 30.7 | 72.7 | 46.7 | 32.7 | 21 | 3 |
| China | 667.3 | 16.8 | 11.4 | 6.6 | 105 | 16 |
| Other East Asia (not including Japan) | 39.7 | 36.3 | 26.1 | 15.9 | 19 | 3 |
| South Asia | 864.5 | 18.3 | 9.7 | 4.0 | 219 | 17 |
| <u>SECOND WORLD</u> | | | | | | |
| U.S.S.R. | 214.3 | 48.8 | 25.6 | 6.0 | 166 | 5 |
| East Europe | 116.7 | 44.5 | 19.5 | 8.0 | 59 | 6 |
| <u>FIRST WORLD</u> | | | | | | |
| West Europe | 308.4 | 66.6 | 42.9 | 22.6 | 259 | 25 |
| Northern America | 198.7 | 69.9 | 49.5 | 28.7 | 169 | 19 |
| Japan | 94.1 | 62.5 | 30.5 | 21.7 | 54 | 5 |
| Australia & New Zealand | 12.7 | 79.8 | 54.8 | 31.7 | 12 | 2 |
| WORLD TOTAL | 3,013.8 | 33.6 | 19.9 | 9.9 | 1,262 | 114 |

| 1980 | Popul ation (million) | % of POPn in urban areas | % of POPn in 100,000+ inhabitants cities | % of POPn in one million + inhabitants cities | Number of 100,000+ cities | Number of Million cities |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <u>THIRD WORLD</u> | | | | | | |
| Eastern Africa | 136.7 | 15.7 | 8.4 | 3.1 | 23 | 3 |
| Middle Africa | 54.6 | 34.4 | 18.7 | 9.7 | 19 | 3 |
| Northern Africa | 108.2 | 44.1 | 25.0 | 14.6 | 43 | 6 |
| Southern Africa | 32.8 | 49.2 | 23.0 | 13.0 | 14 | 3 |
| Western Africa | 143.8 | 22.8 | 15.8 | 5.5 | 48 | 5 |
| Caribbean | 29.5 | 52.3 | 28.8 | 15.6 | 17 | 3 |
| Central America & Mexico | 92.3 | 60.7 | 37.2 | 22.6 | 39 | 4 |
| Tropical South America | 198.0 | 65.8 | 41.5 | 26.2 | 122 | 16 |
| Southern Cone of South America | 42.3 | 82.4 | 54.2 | 35.9 | 27 | 3 |
| China | 1002.8 | 20.3 | 11.0 | 7.0 | 105 | 28 |
| Other East Asia (not including Japan) | 63.0 | 60.4 | 49.1 | 32.1 | 46 | 6 |
| South Asia. | 1408.2 | 25.4 | 15.9 | 8.2 | 430 | 39 |
| <u>SECOND WORLD</u> | | | | | | |
| U.S.S.R. | 265.5 | 63.2 | 36.2 | 14.0 | 224 | 21 |
| East Europe | 134.9 | 56.3 | 26.4 | 10.4 | 80 | 8 |
| <u>FIRST WORLD</u> | | | | | | |
| West Europe | 349.1 | 76.8 | 48.2 | 25.7 | 302 | 32 |
| Northern America | 251.9 | 73.8 | 56.3 | 34.7 | 224 | 32 |
| Japan | 116.7 | 76.2 | 45.6 | 27.0 | 106 | 6 |
| Australia & New Zealand | 17.9 | 85.8 | 69.1 | 47.0 | 15 | 4 |
| WORLD TOTAL | 4,453.2 | 39.9 | 24.7 | 13.6 | 1886 | 222 |

SOURCE: Derived from Statistics in United Nations (1985)
Estimates and Projections of Urban, Rural and City Populations,
1950-2025: the 1982 Assessment, ST/ESA/SER.R/58. New York.

Columns do not add up to totals because of rounding of figures and because of exclusion of Melanesia and Micronesia.

Reference should be made to source document for list of nations within each of the African, American and Asian categories. Europe is divided into just two categories: East Europe (Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia) and West Europe (the rest). This is a different sub-division from that followed by the source document.

was in the southern part of this coast that investments concentrated, most of them coming from overseas. Urban developments there were much stimulated by investments in industries and infrastructure such as railways, urban services and ports; most were to serve national or international economic interests located in the largest cities. Buenos Aires and Rosario in Argentina, Montevideo in Uruguay and Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro in Brazil experienced more rapid population growth in the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth centuries than they have in recent decades.

Over the last four decades, available statistics suggest that there has been an increasing concentration of productive activities and of urban populations in only one or two cities, metropolitan areas or 'core regions' within most Latin American nations - although, as earlier examples suggest, for many nations this process began many decades ago. A high proportion of Latin America's industry is concentrated in relatively few 'core-regions'; three of the most prominent examples are the La Plata-Buenos Aires-Campana-Zarate-San Nicholas-Rosario-San Lorenzo region in Argentina, the triangle of Rio de Janeiro-Sao Paulo-Belo Horizonte in Brazil and Mexico City-Toluca-Cuernavaca-Puebla-Queretaro in Mexico. While the general trend in Latin America's large cities has been for much of the new (or expanding) industry to be within or close to city centres, in recent years in many cities, industrial and commercial employment has grown more rapidly outside the inner cities. There are examples both of central cities growing more slowly than suburban rings (or even of losing population) and of cities beyond the commuting range or the largest centres sustaining population growth rates higher than the metropolitan areas, a process termed polarization reversal (13). For instance, in Buenos Aires, the central city (the Federal District) lost population between 1970 and 1980 while the population in the counties within the Greater Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area but outside the Federal District had a total population increase of 30 percent (14). Perhaps more significantly in the long term, Greater Buenos Aires only increased its share of the national population by 0.1 percent during the Seventies compared to an increase of 2.0 percent during the Sixties (15).

Within Greater Sao Paulo, since 1940, the population outside Sao Paulo City had consistently grown more rapidly than that in the City; while between 1940 and 1980, Sao Paulo City's population grew more than sixfold, the population within Greater Sao Paulo but outside the city grew more than sixteenfold (16). And during the Seventies, population growth in cities outside Greater Sao Paulo have come to exceed that of Greater Sao Paulo itself (17). Comparable trends have also been apparent for many years in Mexico City's Metropolitan area where population growth within the area but outside the central city (the Federal District) began to sustain higher rates of population growth than the central city during the 1950s. The proportion of the metropolitan area's population (and indeed industrial and commercial activity) located within the Federal District is

likely to continue to decline (18). Furthermore, various cities closeby but not within the Metropolitan area had more rapid population growth rates than that of the metropolitan area during the Seventies. It is also worth noting that the population growth rate of Lima-Callao in Peru which in 1981 had 4.4 million inhabitants, was among the slowest of any urban centre in Peru with 50,000 or more inhabitants between 1972 and 1981 (19).

But in terms of changes in population distribution, it is more pertinent to examine migration flows within nations for these can reveal and clarify trends which population growth rates for different cities obscure. The large metropolitan centres in Latin America may have slower population growth rates than many other smaller cities but some may still be the dominant centres for receiving net rural to urban migration flows. This was certainly the case for Mexico City during the Forties and Fifties. Mexico City attracted 49 percent of all migrants between 1940 and 1950 which was 9 times the number received by the next largest migrant receiving city (Guadalajara). But between 1950 and 1960, Mexico City's share in attracting migrants for the nation was down to 42 percent and the number of migrants it attracted was only three times that of Guadalajara (20).

It is worth noting that Cuba's pattern of urban development does not bear much relation to that of most other nations which experienced comparable rates of rapid economic growth during the 1960s and 1970s. Since the mid 1960s a declining proportion of national urban population has lived in Havana, the capital and much the largest city. The agrarian reform implemented shortly after the revolution in 1959 removed one of the main causes of rural to urban migration. Since then, a combination of economic and social development outside Havana (in rural and selected urban areas), the rationing system and a postponement of new housing and infrastructure investments in Havana have meant that Havana's economic and demographic dominance of the national urban system has been reduced (21).

Asia

South and East Asia (22) have a lower concentration of population in cities of 100,000 or more or one million or more inhabitants than aggregate figures for Africa and Latin America. But such aggregated statistics are inevitably heavily influenced by circumstances in China and India which together represent more than two thirds of Third World Asia's population. In Table 2, it is interesting to note the very large differences between China and the rest of Third World East Asia (which includes Hong Kong and both North and South Korea) in terms of the level of population concentration in cities with 100,000 or more or 1 million or more inhabitants. By 1985, Third World Asia had five of the world's largest urban agglomerations: two in China (Shanghai and Beijing), two in India (Calcutta and Bombay) and one in South Korea (Seoul). Each had more than 10 million inhabitants (23).

Within Asia, during the 1960s and 1970s it was richer nations with the highest economic growth rates which tended have the highest increases in the proportion of their national populations living in urban centres. Between 1960 and 1982, the proportion of the national population living in 'urban areas' grew from 30 to 69 percent in Saudi Arabia, from 43 to 70 percent in Iraq and from 28 to 61 percent in South Korea. In Saudi Arabia, immigration has certainly played an important role in this and perhaps a significant proportion of the growth in urban population in this period was accounted for by temporary workers.

Meanwhile, in this same period, it was the far poorer Asian nations with relatively low economic growth that generally experienced the smallest increase in the proportion of their national populations living in urban centres: Bangladesh, Nepal, Burma, India, and, (although to a lesser extent) Pakistan and the Philippines. While growth in the output of manufacturing was often rapid during this period - as in the case of Bangladesh and Pakistan where the annual growth in output averaged more than 7 percent - there was little change in the proportion of the labour force engaged in agriculture.

Urban trends in India between 1971 and 1981 illustrate how aggregate national statistics provide a poor idea of what is happening in large, populous nations. Among the 12 cities with 1 million or more inhabitants in 1981, Lucknow, Kanpur and Calcutta were probably experiencing net out-migration but Bangalore was growing rapidly (24). A study of population growth rates (and their causes) in urban centres with 20,000 or more inhabitants in a relatively rich, urbanized region and a relatively poor, un-urbanized region, failed to show any clear correlation between the size of urban centres and their population growth rates over the last 8 decades (25). In India as a whole, most of the more rapidly growing cities during the Seventies had less than 500,000 inhabitants in 1971 and were either single industry cities, centres for raw material extraction or state capitals. Many were a long way from the most densely populated areas. However, for large metropolitan centres such as Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad, there are cities closeby but outside the metropolitan area which grew more rapidly than the metropolitan centre; examples include the two major industrial centres of Asansol and Durgapur (among others) close to Calcutta and Nasik, Khopoli or, further away, Aurangabad for Bombay. These and other rapidly growing cities close to metropolitan centres are not residential or industrial suburbs, although they usually have very strong economic links with the metropolitan centres. It may be that 'polarization reversal' is beginning for some Indian centres. Certainly, within several of India's metropolitan areas, population growth outside the central city exceeded that within the city during the 1970s (26).

Within Asia, China stands out in terms of urban trends for it had very rapid economic growth and very rapid growth in industrial production during the 1960s and 1970s but relatively little

change in the proportion of population living in urban areas. Richard Kirkby, in his study of urbanization in China suggests that an understanding of such trends is best achieved by considering three periods in China's development since the revolution in 1949. The first is between 1949 and 1960 when there was very rapid growth in urban population, most of it from net rural to urban migration. These 11 years included both the First Five year Plan and 'The Great Leap Forward'; while having very different approaches to the form that development should take, both shared a common purpose of accelerated industrial growth. The period 1961-76 can be characterized, in terms of urban trends, as a period of 'de-urbanization'. A combination of mass forced resettlement and strict state control of individuals' access to jobs, housing and food provided the means. Urban population growth was also kept down by the practise of recruiting peasants to work in industry but not allowing their dependents to live with them in the city, a technique widely used by colonial governments in sub-Saharan Africa to limit urban growth in earlier decades. The third phase, between 1977 and 1982, saw a return to rapid growth in urban population, once again with net rural to urban migration playing a larger role than natural increase. And much of the increase in urban population has been the officially sanctioned return to urban areas of many of the millions of people removed during the previous period (27).

It is interesting to note that a paper documenting recent trends in migration flows to core regions within 46 Third World nations found that several centrally planned economies do not have the continued concentration of production and urban population that most nations with market or mixed economies experienced, at least up to 1980 (28). The case of China's de-urbanization between 1961 and 1976 and the case of Cuba in Latin America have already been noted. In North Korea, the population in P'Yongyang Metropolitan area (the capital) has also been carefully controlled (29).

Africa

Africa has long been the least urbanized of the world's continents despite a rich and varied (if poorly documented and often ill-understood) urban history which stretches back centuries in many nations and millenia in some. As in other continents, there is great diversity in levels of urbanization and urban growth trends. By 1985, according to U.N. estimates, no urban agglomeration had reached 10 million inhabitants although other sources suggest that by then Cairo had more than 10 million inhabitants (30). The urban agglomeration in and around metropolitan Lagos is probably the second largest in Africa and estimates suggest more than 5 million inhabitants there by 1985 (31).

While in 1980, most Sub-Saharan African nations had three quarters or more of their population still living in rural areas

and most of their economically active population working in agriculture, it is in Sub-Saharan Africa that some of the most spectacular examples of increases in the population of cities have been evident in the last four decades. For instance, the population of cities such as Khartoum (the Sudan), Nairobi (Kenya), Abidjan (Ivory Coast) and Dar es Salaam (Tanzania) have increased more than sixfold since 1950 while that of Lagos (Nigeria) increase more than 16 fold (32). Estimates suggest that the population of Nouakchott (Mauritania) has increased more than 40 fold since 1965 (33). Examples of very rapid population growth in other Sub-Saharan African nations' largest city could be given. For most of these, net in-migration contributed more than natural increase to their population growth in the Fifties, Sixties and Seventies - despite what are often among the world's highest rates of natural increase.

At least for the 1960s and 1970s it was not uncommon for Sub-Saharan African nations to experience rapid growth in their level of urbanization and relatively slow growth in production. Indeed, for nations such as Chad, Zaire, Central African Republic or Ghana, economic indicators suggest little change during these two decades. But the proportion of their national populations living in urban centres changed relatively rapidly between 1960 and 1982: from 7 to 19 percent in Chad, from 16 to 38 percent in Zaire; from 23 to 37 percent in Central African Republic and from 23 to 37 percent in Ghana. If these estimates accurately reflect what was happening in these nations, they are interesting in that in Latin America and Asia, it is less common for there to be such slow economic change but still comparatively rapid urbanization.

But certainly, part of the reason is the fact that on gaining political independence, many Sub-Saharan African nations had very small urban populations due to restrictions on urban population growth imposed by the colonial powers which were removed after Independence. These nations also lacked the institutional structures for independence. Building this institutional structure and attempting to lessen dependence on imported manufactured goods through government-funded industrial development, however unsuccessful, have been important factors underpinning urbanization.

The case of Tanzania can serve as an example. In 1952, 27 percent of the inhabitants of the colonial capital, Dar-es-Salaam, were 'non-African' and among the 'African' population, there were 1.5 men to every woman. An important part of the migration from rural to urban areas during the Fifties and Sixties was the movement of women and children to join their spouses. Under colonial policies in previous decades, women and children had been strongly discouraged from living with their husbands in urban centres. Between 1951 and 1967, a period of rapid growth in urban population (with net rural to urban migration contributing more than natural increase), it was generally the urban centres with the highest proportion of men to women which grew most rapidly. Women made up a higher proportion of the migrants than men as the much less imbalanced urban sex

ratio in 1967 attests. By then, there were 1.2 men to every woman in Dar-es-Salaam. Other urban centres also experienced large reductions in the imbalance of their sex ratios (34). We suspect that processes such as these plus the consolidation of the institutional base of independent governments, the general enthusiasm among newly independent governments for promoting import substitution industry and the low priority given to agriculture have been the main factors behind the rapid urbanization that many Sub-Saharan African nations have experienced over the last three decades.

South Africa stands out as an exception in that relatively rapid growth in GDP between 1960 and 1982 was accompanied by very little change in the proportion of population living in urban centres. South Africa is the only Third World nation with a market or 'mixed' economy which has had relatively effective policies to control migration flows to large cities. There, the apartheid system, which denies to the majority of the country's population basic economic, political and social rights on the basis of race, also denies them the right to free movement in response to, for example, the lack of employment and the poverty in predominantly rural 'homelands' to which many have been forcibly relocated.

In North Africa, the relationship between economic change and urbanization is more like that evident in Asia and Latin America. For instance, between 1970 and 1982, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Morocco had among the highest growth in GDP and in industrial output in Africa; they also had among the highest increases in the proportion of their population living in urban centres.

In terms of population growth rates in different size cities, or population distribution within core regions, the data base is too poor to point to continent wide trends. The largest cities within each nation may be attracting a lower proportion of new productive investment; it is perhaps surprising to find that the two largest cities in Kenya, Nairobi and Mombasa, had the slowest population growth rates of any of the 16 urban centres with more than 20,000 inhabitants in 1979 during the last intercensal period, 1969-79, (35). Recent reports suggest that population growth in Cairo has slowed considerably in recent years (36). The population growth rate of one city close to metropolitan Lagos was recently estimated to have been more rapid than that of metropolitan Lagos itself (37). But it would be unwise to consider these to be pointers to trends towards decentralization of urban development from the largest cities in Africa.

Small and intermediate urban centres

It is worth noting the increasing interest among Third World governments, international agencies and researchers in urban centres other than the largest cities or metropolitan centres. These are often termed 'small and intermediate urban centres' or 'secondary cities' although the criteria used to define such centres are almost as diverse as those used to define urban centres. However, it has been suggested that there are some general trends in population growth rates for certain size-classes of small or intermediate urban centres for the whole Third World. For instance, it is claimed that "the population growth rates of cities in the size group of 20-100,000, since the 1950s, have dropped sharply" (38) or that "intermediate cities have been growing slower than cities in the larger and smaller size categories" (39). But it seems that these generalizations were arrived at, using United Nations estimates which show that the populations of urban centres in some defined population size category - or the population in urban centres of some defined population size category (40) - are growing more slowly than the population in primate cities or large cities. This is not borne out by an examination of census data. An examination of two intercensal periods in Mexico, three inter-censal periods in Peru, two intercensal periods in Tanzania, two intercensal periods in the Sudan and between six and eight inter-censal periods in two regions in India and one in Argentina provides no substantiation for either of these generalizations. Indeed, at least for urban centres with 20,000 or more inhabitants, population size at the beginning of a census period for any urban centre seems in itself an unreliable guide as to its population growth rate, relative to other urban centres, up to the next census. Admittedly, the empirical base used to test these generalizations was small for the Third World. But we suspect that inter-census statistics for most Third World nations with more than a few million inhabitants would show some urban centres with between 20,000 and 200,000 inhabitants which have grown faster than the largest urban centre and others which have grown slower. Aggregating the population of urban centres in some defined population category for two censuses and then deriving general conclusions about population growth rates in these urban centres from an aggregated figure for average population growth rate has little validity; this usually hides a considerable diversity in population growth rates for individual centres within that particular category. Indeed, it is more relevant to examine each urban centre's own population growth rate in relation to the mix of social, economic and perhaps political factors unique to that centre than to make judgements based only on population growth. Perhaps there are two particularly notable aspects worth highlighting for urban centres with between 20,000 and 200,000 inhabitants in any nation or region. The first is the great diversity in the mix of factors (and their relative importance) which have underpinned population change. A study of such factors (41) showed examples of urban centres where one of the following was the dominant factor in that centre's population growth within a recent inter-census period: location of

provincial/state/regional government headquarters and public services; multiplier links with agricultural production; housing the workforce for large public works or mines; centres serving major transport axes; centres for refuge from social unrest, floods or droughts; national or international tourism; main towns within the political constituency of powerful politicians and thus highly favoured with public investments; retirement centres; and location of university or some other large higher education institution there. These are quite apart from the more common explanation of industrial investment there. And the second notable aspect is the number of urban centres with very slow population growth rates, although this is also true for larger urban centres as well. This hardly supports the idea of universal, rapid urban growth.

The underpinnings of urban change

It is self evident that an understanding of urban change demands an understanding of the more fundamental economic, social, physical and political forces which underpin it. While it has long been recognised that there are certain regularities in such changes between certain nations or groups of nations, perhaps insufficient attention has been given to the differences which are often more significant. Changes in the nature of the economic and employment base within each nation are certainly the most important influence on urban change. In most nations - especially the majority of Third World nations with weaker economies - population movements are essentially responses to where employment (or, on occasion education opportunities) are concentrated. In many nations, population movements are largely responses to where survival is more certain. This is in sharp contrast to the richer western nations where individual and household choice as to where they want to live has become increasingly important.

Economic change also has a major influence on income distribution and thus on the level and the spatial distribution of demand for goods and services. This too is a powerful influence on urban change. The highly unequal distribution of income within many Third World nations shows up within cities in the quality of housing; the minority living in high standard, well serviced residential areas and the majority living in very poor conditions in different sub-markets such as inner city tenements, cheap boarding housing, squatter settlements and shelters built on illegal subdivisions. Unequal income or asset distribution also shows up in national or regional urban systems. For instance, the fact that so many regions within Third World nations are predominantly rural and have had little growth in the level of urbanization reflects the lack of purchasing power among most rural residents who tend either to be poorly paid landless labourers or cultivate small, largely subsistence oriented plots. Their lack of demand for the kinds of goods and services commonly provided by urban based enterprises shows up in the lack of urban development within their region. Conversely, there are a few regions where rapid growth in agricultural production and

relatively equal distribution of land ownership have been the main factors in supporting rapid urban development there (42). The more even spread of urban centres of different sizes across the national territory of most First World nations reflects both higher average incomes and a more equal income distribution.

Changes in political structure - as in the case of nations gaining political independence or of nations where governments committed to central planning come to power - are also important influences on urban change. Examples of the influence these can bring on urban change have already been given - for Tanzania and for Cuba. But the role of government in influencing urban change is very varied. Perhaps surprisingly, the slower growth experienced by many of the world's largest cities in recent decades seems to owe relatively little to explicit government policies to slow their growth. In centrally planned economies, the role of government in influencing urban change is usually clearer and more explicit. A desire to lessen regional differences in industrial development and strategic military thinking have often played a considerable role in influencing the location of productive investment. For instance, in China, a dispersed pattern of industrial development and initiatives to develop the interior have been much influenced by the government's desire, until recent years, to reduce the concentration of industry on its vulnerable eastern seaboard (43). The government of North Korea has also sought to reduce the concentration of productive activities close to its southern border for comparable reasons (44). But even in market or mixed economies, public investments in infrastructure and services, public expenditures and incentives or controls to encourage or discourage investments in certain regions or cities certainly are an important influence on urban change. Just as the U.S. Government's expenditures in defence and the space programme have helped underpin the redistribution of population and productive activities towards the south and west, so too have comparable expenditures by the Indian Federal Government (and by the former colonial government for defence) helped to underpin Bangalore metropolitan centre's rapid growth (45). South Korea, like North Korea, has sought to reduce population and industrial concentration close to the border which divides them.

However, what may be more significant, although certainly less well understood, is the influence on urban change of government's macro-economic policies, tax systems, interventions in setting prices for certain goods or services and the distribution of power and resources between national, regional and local governments (46). Within many Third World nations, the spatial effects of these have helped encourage a high concentration of productive activities in a few cities (or core regions). This happens when such policies explicitly or implicitly favour the better off inhabitants of larger urban centres and the more powerful industrial, commercial and financial interests which are also generally concentrated there. To characterize this as 'urban bias' is incorrect for two reasons. The first is that the low income residents of the larger urban centres who generally

comprise half or more of the total population rarely benefit from any such bias. Services and facilities may be better in larger urban centres in per capita terms but these are not necessarily accessible to lower income groups. A high proportion of the population in most large Third World cities or metropolitan centres receive little or no benefit from any concentration of public investments in infrastructure and services there and from the concentration of high income employment. The second is the fact that the population living in small and intermediate urban centres are frequently as starved of public investments and public supports as most of the rural population (47).

One crucial set of factors which influence the economic structures (and thus the urban systems) of all nations is that coming from the world market. All nations have been affected by the unprecedented transformation of the world's economy and political structure over the last 150 years or so. The changing role of city based enterprises within the world market are just as relevant to rapid population growth in and around Sao Paulo and Seoul in recent decades as they were to London's rapid population growth during much of the nineteenth century and its decline since the 1940s. Certain governments have insulated their economies from world market forces; examples include the Chinese government for much of the Fifties, Sixties and early part of the Seventies or the Burmese Government in recent decades. Groups or blocs of nations have also sought to do so - for instance COMECON especially during the 1950s or indeed, in the West in the case of agriculture, the European Economic Community. But no economy is completely impervious. And in the present debt crisis facing so many Third World nations, the changes in government spending and social orientation which many are obliged or forced to make will have a critical impact on urban change. So too will a continuing trend towards protectionism in the First World; a Third world city whose economy has grown underpinned by certain exports will have its economic structure and population growth rate considerably influenced if the ability of enterprises located there to sell their goods in export markets is suddenly restricted. The decline in the availability of concessional multilateral aid may well inhibit the construction or improvement of infrastructure to support urban development in many Third World nations. These are given as examples to show the complexity of seeking to identify the mix of factors which underpin urban change within any nation or region and to discover their relative importance. Of course, the mix of factors and their relative importance also change over time.

The Urban Future?

The brief review of some of the more widespread influences on urban change in the Third World provides the context for considering the relevance of United Nations projections for future levels of urbanization or for future populations in specific Third World cities. These are essentially based on the

extrapolation of past trends in population growth. But such trends may be a poor guide to future developments. For as this chapter has sought to demonstrate, population change in any particular city or changes in any nation's level of urbanization are much influenced by more fundamental economic, social and political factors which cannot be predicted with any certainty even up to the year 2000 - let alone up to 2025 as in recent U. N. projections (48). Extrapolating trends in urban population growth in China from 1949 to 1960 to give a guide as to what would happen in the next 40 years would make China's population 100 percent urban before the year 2000 and could hardly provide a useful indicator of future trends after 1960 since the proportion of China's population in urban areas declined between 1961 and 1976 (49). Extrapolating population growth in Sao Paulo from its growth from 48,000 inhabitants in 1886 to 484,000 in 1916 would have given it a population of some 48 million in 1976 (50). These may seem extreme examples to use in questioning the value of future projections - but United Nations projections for cities such as Dar es Salaam (Tanzania), Nairobi (Kenya) and various Nigerian cities seem as unreal. Even someone with a relatively unsophisticated knowledge of Tanzania's economy and potential for urban development would find it hard to imagine sufficient economic change to sustain an agglomeration of 4.6 million people in Dar es Salaam within 15 years (51). The obvious question are - on what will they live and how will they be fed? People will not move to Dar es Salaam if there is no chance of an income or food. For comparable reasons, suggestions that Nairobi in Kenya will grow from under one million inhabitants to 18.9 million inhabitants between 1980 and 2025, as projected by the United Nations, must be treated with a measure of disbelief. This would mean that in less than 40 years, Nairobi would have three times the population currently living in Greater London.

There is also a certain measure of unreality in the fact that projections some 40 years in the future can be made for cities for which there has been no reliable population data for more than 20 years. For instance, population projections for the year 2025 are confidently given for certain Nigerian cities like Lagos or Ado Ekiti when there has been no reliable census in Nigeria since 1963. And Ado Ekiti, a relatively unknown (and unimportant) Nigerian city even appears as the worlds 25th largest urban agglomeration in projections for 2025, with 15.4 million inhabitants. The assumption underpinning such projections - and projections assuming a steady increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas - is that all Third World nations will undergo economic transformations comparable to those experienced by First and Second World nations. But this seems puzzling, since few development specialists seriously subscribe to the idea, so popular in the 1950s and 1960s that there is a historically linear development process through which all nations will pass.

A parallel can be drawn between current techniques for forecasting cities' future populations and techniques used for forecasting energy demand in the early Seventies. At that time,

it was assumed that energy demand in the West would simply continue to rise in line with past trends, just as urban trends in the immediate past are still assumed to be a guide to urban change in the future. The 1973 oil price rise led to energy demand forecasts being revised downwards a bit but no fundamental change occurred in the forecasting methodology. Perhaps forecasting urban growth in the Third World is at this stage now with projections made 5 or 10 years ago generally being scaled down a little, because of the recession. Successive United Nations reports in the last ten years have given lower and lower figures for the projected population for the year 2000 of cities such as Rio de Janeiro, Bombay, and Mexico City. But after rigorous studies of the economic and social changes which would underpin changes in energy demand were produced in the mid Seventies (52), it was recognized that trends in the immediate past are often a very poor guide to the future. Projecting past trends, even if adjusted a bit, does not take into account the economic and social changes which underpin changes in energy demand. In most western nations, there is a very slow growth in population, a slow growth in the number of households, a declining importance for energy intensive industries and a growing importance for economic activities with very low energy inputs per unit of value added. Clearly such factors have a major influence of how energy demand changes. If realistic projections for Third World cities' populations are to be produced, then these too must be based on an comparable understandings of social and economic change.

Specialists looking at urban change in the west may have stronger grounds for claiming that there are comparable trends and comparable factors under-pinning such trends. Recent censuses in many western nations or regions suggest urban change is best characterized as 'counter-urbanization' and thus in the opposite direction to the steady progression to 'megalopolis' which little more than ten years ago was widely projected as 'the urban future'. The fact that there are comparable trends in many western nations or regions in terms of population redistribution at regional level within metropolitan centres and between metropolitan centres, non-metropolitan centres and rural areas gives more scope for a study as to whether comparable factors underly such trends. There may also be the beginnings of some 'counter-urbanization' in certain poor Third World regions. But the two are hardly comparable. In poor Third World regions, this is likely to be people moving from cities to rural areas to ensure they can obtain sufficient food to survive. In the First World, 'counter-urbanization' reflects the ability of people to live or work in rural areas but have ways of life which are more urban than rural due largely to enormous advances in transport and communications technology and higher incomes.

One eminent urban specialist has suggested an alternative to the vision of the urban future dominated by large cities. For he proposes that there is a general model for urban growth and change which can be applied to all nations as their urban systems go from those dominated by a primate city through

decentralization of urban development away from city cores to suburban rings and finally to urban growth concentrating in non-metropolitan areas (53). Thus, in time, regions or nations in the Third World will also arrive at 'counter-urbanization'. This almost implies that Third World governments need not worry about the growth of their largest cities since in time, urban developments will become decentralized. This model receives some support from recent changes which have become apparent in or close to some of the Third World largest urban centres, as described earlier.

But this model, too, assumes that economic change in all Third World nations will be comparable to those now apparent in much of the West. For it is economic change which is usually the most important influence on urban change. Economic change also usually has a major influence on social change which in turn also impinges on urban change. But there are two reasons which make this vision of the future as unlikely as that of the United Nations. The first is the enormous diversity within the Third World; a common model for urban change seems as unlikely as a common model for economic change. The second is the fact that there are so many Third World nations which, without a major modification to the world economic system, have no hope of developing prosperous and stable economic bases. As such, they can hardly be expected to develop along an urban model which depends on very large capital investments, major economic changes and a very considerable level of prosperity. And most of their citizens will never have the luxury of being able to choose where they would like to live, based on anything but a search for an adequate economic base for their lives.

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THE WORLD BANK ATLAS 1985

Population

Gross national product

Gross national product per capita

Life expectancy

Infant mortality

Primary school enrollment

For 189 countries and territories

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INTRODUCTION

This eighteenth edition of *The World Bank Atlas*, in keeping with the previous editions, presents data on population, gross national product (gnp), and gnp per capita for 1982 in current U.S. dollars. This Atlas also presents preliminary estimates for each of these indicators for 1983 and average annual growth rates for 1973–82. New in this edition are data on life expectancy, infant mortality, and primary school enrollment. The data on gnp per capita remain the focal point of the Atlas, but the addition of some selected social measures broadens the picture of living conditions throughout the world. Also new is the greater use of text and charts to highlight some of the more instructive aspects of the data.

As a result of the Bank's continuing efforts to improve the coverage and comparability of its gnp data, the procedures for estimating gnp in U.S. dollars differ from those used in previous years. The principle of using average prices and exchange rates for a three-year base period to smooth the effects of fluctuating exchange rates remains unchanged. But the conversion factor for translating gnp in national currencies to gnp in U.S. dollars is now the simple average of the exchange rates for the current year and for the two preceding years; the latter two exchange rates are adjusted for differences between domestic inflation and U.S. inflation. In addition, the three-year base period for gnp conversion in the Atlas consists, in every instance, of the reporting year and the two preceding years. In the past the three-year base period used to calculate final figures in one Atlas was advanced a year from that used to calculate preliminary figures for the same year in the preceding Atlas. Now, the base period for all 1982 data is 1980–81–82, and that for all 1983 data is 1981–82–83. This change from previous practice ensures that the base period for preliminary 1983 data presented this year will be the same for that of the final 1983 data presented next year. Any changes between the preliminary and the final gnp per capita data will thus be due to revisions of the underlying national accounts and population, not to a change in the base period. Moreover, the assessments of national accounting systems, of the quality of national accounts data, and of the appropriateness of using the official exchange rate as the conversion factor have now been systematized. See the Technical Notes on page 28.

Despite these changes, it must be kept in mind that the statistical systems in many developing economies are still weak, and this affects the availability and reliability of data. Much effort has gone into standardizing the data—their definitions, coverage, timing, valuation, and other characteristics. But this standardization has not been possible for all countries. Readers should take these limitations into account in interpreting the data, particularly when comparing countries and country groups. Further, the gnp data shown in the Atlas provide only an approximate measure of economic conditions and trends in the countries of the world and reveal nothing about the distribution of income within countries.

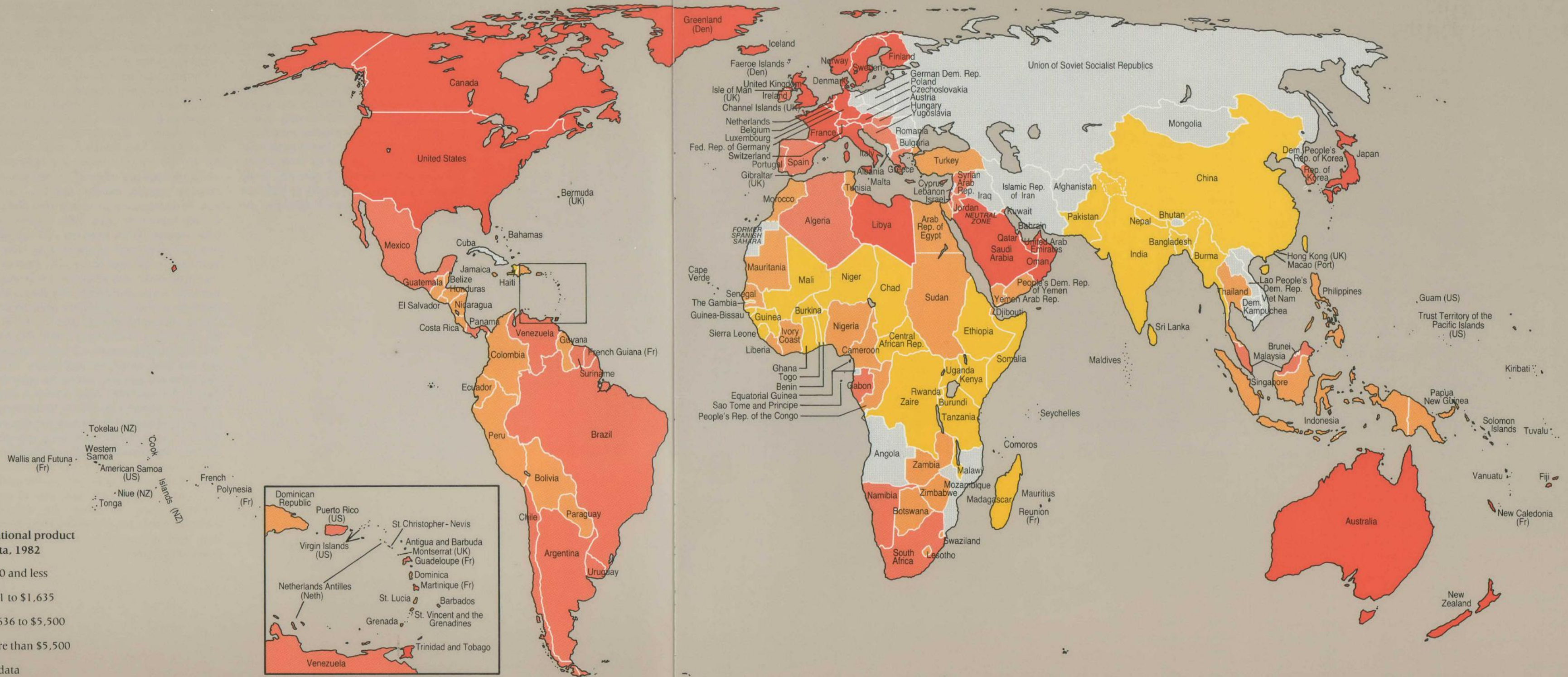
THE WORLD'S COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

The Eckert IV projection, used for the maps in this Atlas, maintains correct areas for all countries, though at the cost of some distortions in shape, distance, and direction.

The names, colors, boundaries, and classifications in this Atlas do not imply, on the part of the World Bank and its affiliates, any judgment about the legal status or other status of any country or territory—or any endorsement or acceptance of any boundary.

Gross national product per capita, 1982

- \$400 and less
- \$401 to \$1,635
- \$1,636 to \$5,500
- More than \$5,500
- No data



STATISTICS ON 189 COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

| Country or territory | Gnp at market prices (millions of U.S. dollars) | | Population (thousands) | | Gnp per capita (U.S. dollars) | | Growth rates (percent) | | | Life expectancy at birth (years) | | Infant mortality rate (aged under 1) | | Primary school enrollment (percent) | | Location |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---|------|---|------|--|-------------------|----------|
| | 1982 | 1983 ^p | 1982 | 1983 ^p | 1982 | 1983 ^p | Gnp 1973-82 | Population 1973-82 | Gnp per capita 1973-82 | 1970 | 1982 | 1970 | 1982 | 1970 | 1982 ⁱ | |
| | Afghanistan | n.a. | n.a. | 16,786 | 17,220 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 2.6 | n.a. | 36 | 36 | 211 | 205 | 28 | |
| Albania | n.a. | n.a. | 2,860 | 2,920 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 2.4 | n.a. | 67 | 72 | 66 | 44 | 106 | 106 | EUR |
| Algeria | 46,810 | 49,450 | 19,911 | 20,569 | 2,350 | 2,400 | 5.6 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 53 | 57 | 144 | 111 | 76 | 94 | AFR |
| American Samoa ^a | 140 | 140 | 34 | 35 | 4,040 | 4,130 | -4.6 | 1.9 | -6.4 | n.a. | n.a. | 27 | 17 | n.a. | n.a. | ASP |
| Angola | n.a. | n.a. | 7,992 | 8,206 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 2.5 | n.a. | 37 | 43 | 179 | 165 | 59 | n.a. | AFR |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 130 | 140 | 77 | 78 | 1,680 | 1,730 | 6.2 | 1.2 | 4.9 | n.a. | 72 | 21 | 32 | n.a. | 80 | NCA |
| Argentina | 58,860 | 58,560 | 28,432 | 28,783 | 2,070 | 2,030 | 0.2 | 1.3 | -1.1 | 67 | 70 | 54 | 44 | 106 | 119 | SOA |
| Australia | 169,080 | 166,230 | 15,175 | 15,427 | 11,140 | 10,780 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 71 | 74 | 18 | 10 | 115 | 110 | ASP |
| Austria | 74,130 | 69,830 | 7,571 | 7,584 | 9,790 | 9,210 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 70 | 73 | 26 | 13 | 104 | 99 | EUR |
| Bahamas ^a | 840 | 900 | 218 | 222 | 3,830 | 4,060 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 66 | 69 | 36 | 32 | n.a. | 99 | NCA |
| Bahrain ^a | 3,750 | 4,120 | 380 | 398 | 9,860 | 10,360 | 10.7 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 62 | 68 | 74 | 50 | 102 | 101 | ASP |
| Bangladesh | 12,830 | 12,530 | 92,859 | 95,111 | 140 | 130 | 5.7 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 45 | 48 | 150 | 133 | 52 | 62 | ASP |
| Barbados | 960 | 1,020 | 251 | 260 | 3,830 | 3,930 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 69 | 72 | 40 | 26 | 108 | 115 | NCA |
| Belgium | 103,450 | 90,540 | 9,871 | 9,888 | 10,480 | 9,160 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 71 | 73 | 21 | 12 | 103 | 100 | EUR |
| Belize | 170 | 170 | 150 | 153 | 1,160 | 1,140 | 6.4 | 2.1 | 4.2 | 60 | 65 | 51 | 45 | n.a. | 85 | NCA |
| Benin | 1,240 | 1,110 | 3,690 | 3,809 | 330 | 290 | 5.6 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 43 | 48 | 151 | 117 | 40 | 65 | AFR |
| Bermuda ^a | 790 | 840 | 62 | 63 | 12,770 | 13,320 | 4.7 | 1.5 | 3.1 | n.a. | n.a. | 15 | 15 | n.a. | n.a. | NCA |
| Bhutan | n.a. | n.a. | 1,162 | 1,188 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 2.2 | n.a. | 34 | 43 | 226 | 163 | 7 | 21 | ASP |
| Bolivia | 3,570 | 3,070 | 5,874 | 6,032 | 610 | 510 | 1.5 | 2.6 | -1.1 | 46 | 51 | 154 | 126 | 76 | 86 | SOA |
| Botswana | 860 | 920 | 966 | 998 | 890 | 920 | 9.8 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 56 | 61 | 100 | 80 | 69 | 102 | AFR |
| Brazil | 274,610 | 245,590 | 126,806 | 129,660 | 2,170 | 1,890 | 5.2 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 59 | 64 | 99 | 73 | 84 | 93 | SOA |
| Brunei ^a | 4,450 | 4,420 | 201 | 209 | 22,150 | 21,140 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 1.1 | n.a. | 74 | 34 | 18 | n.a. | n.a. | ASP |
| Bulgaria | n.a. | n.a. | 8,918 | 8,946 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 0.4 | n.a. | 71 | 72 | 27 | 20 | 101 | 99 | EUR |
| Burkina Faso | 1,360 | 1,210 | 6,493 | 6,666 | 210 | 180 | 3.7 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 42 | 44 | 188 | 157 | 12 | 20 | AFR |
| Burma | 6,520 | 6,500 | 34,882 | 35,700 | 190 | 180 | 6.0 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 49 | 55 | 128 | 96 | 87 | 84 | ASP |
| Burundi | 1,050 | 1,050 | 4,346 | 4,466 | 240 | 240 | n.a. | 2.1 | n.a. | 42 | 47 | 136 | 123 | 29 | 32 | AFR |
| Cameroon | 8,170 | 7,640 | 9,266 | 9,562 | 880 | 800 | 7.8 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 48 | 53 | 117 | 92 | 91 | 107 | AFR |
| Canada | 278,960 | 300,400 | 24,625 | 25,025 | 11,330 | 12,000 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 73 | 75 | 19 | 10 | 101 | 106 | NCA |
| Cape Verde ^a | 110 | 110 | 304 | 308 | 370 | 360 | 5.1 | 1.0 | 4.1 | 56 | 61 | 99 | 78 | n.a. | n.a. | AFR |
| Central African Rep. ^a | 740 | 690 | 2,408 | 2,470 | 310 | 280 | 1.0 | 2.3 | -1.3 | 42 | 48 | 148 | 119 | 64 | 68 | AFR |
| Chad | 360 | n.a. | 4,647 | 4,747 | 80 | n.a. | -5.8 | 2.0 | -7.7 | 39 | 44 | 191 | 161 | 35 | 35 | AFR |
| Channel Islands ^a | 1,460 | 1,380 | 135 | 136 | 10,830 | 10,110 | 0.4 | 1.0 | -0.7 | 72 | 75 | 19 | 11 | n.a. | n.a. | EUR |
| Chile | 25,170 | 21,890 | 11,487 | 11,683 | 2,190 | 1,870 | 3.0 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 62 | 70 | 82 | 27 | 107 | 115 | SOA |
| China | 302,630 | 301,840 | 1,008,200 | 1,021,630 | 300 | 290 | 5.7 | 1.2 | 4.5 | 52 | 67 | 109 | 67 | 110 | 118 | ASP |
| Colombia | 38,260 | 38,830 | 26,965 | 27,516 | 1,420 | 1,410 | 4.6 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 59 | 64 | 71 | 54 | 108 | 130 | SOA |
| Comoros ^{a,b} | 120 | n.a. | 368 | 378 | 340 | n.a. | 2.7 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 45 | 48 | 111 | 89 | 34 | 103 | AFR |
| Congo, People's Rep. | 2,340 | 2,180 | 1,712 | 1,768 | 1,370 | 1,230 | 6.7 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 54 | 60 | 95 | 68 | 130 | 156 | AFR |
| Cook Islands | n.a. | n.a. | 17 | 17 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | ASP |
| Costa Rica | 2,680 | 2,420 | 2,324 | 2,378 | 1,150 | 1,020 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 67 | 74 | 62 | 18 | 110 | 108 | NCA |
| Cuba | n.a. | n.a. | 9,782 | 9,877 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 0.8 | n.a. | 70 | 75 | 39 | 17 | 121 | 107 | NCA |
| Cyprus | 2,520 | 2,430 | 645 | 653 | 3,900 | 3,720 | n.a. | 0.6 | n.a. | 71 | 74 | 29 | 20 | 88 | 84 | EUR |
| Czechoslovakia | n.a. | n.a. | 15,366 | 15,418 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 0.6 | n.a. | 70 | 72 | 22 | 16 | 98 | 90 | EUR |
| Denmark | 63,220 | 58,850 | 5,121 | 5,120 | 12,350 | 11,490 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 73 | 75 | 14 | 8 | 96 | 97 | EUR |
| Djibouti | n.a. | n.a. | 330 | 399 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 6.7 | n.a. | n.a. | 50 | 33 | 30 | n.a. | 32 | AFR |
| Dominica | 80 | 80 | 80 | 81 | 940 | 970 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 0.6 | n.a. | 74 | 58 | 20 | 123 | n.a. | NCA |

| Country or territory | Gnp at market prices (millions of U.S. dollars) | | Population (thousands) | | Gnp per capita (U.S. dollars) | | Growth rates (percent) | | | Life expectancy at birth (years) | | Infant mortality rate (aged under 1) | | Primary school enrollment (percent) | | Location |
|-------------------------------|---|-----------|---------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|--------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---|------|---|------|--|-------------------|----------|
| | 1982 | 1983p | 1982 | 1983p | 1982 | 1983p | Gnp 1973-82 | Population 1973-82 | Gnp per capita 1973-82 | 1970 | 1982 | 1970 | 1982 | 1970 | 1982 ¹ | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 1970 | 1982 | 1970 | 1982 | 1970 | 1982 ¹ | |
| Dominican Rep. | 7,670 | 8,170 | 5,744 | 5,908 | 1,340 | 1,380 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 57 | 62 | 90 | 65 | 95 | 109 | NCA |
| Ecuador | 12,880 | 11,690 | 7,988 | 8,193 | 1,610 | 1,430 | 5.7 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 56 | 63 | 107 | 78 | 97 | 107 | SOA |
| Egypt, Arab Rep. | 29,550 | 31,880 | 44,315 | 45,364 | 670 | 700 | 9.4 | 2.6 | 6.6 | 50 | 57 | 120 | 104 | 72 | 76 | AFR |
| El Salvador | 3,560 | 3,690 | 5,082 | 5,232 | 700 | 710 | 0.6 | 3.0 | -2.3 | 58 | 63 | 107 | 72 | 85 | 61 | NCA |
| Equatorial Guinea | n.a. | n.a. | 353 | 360 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 1.8 | n.a. | 37 | 44 | 167 | 138 | 75 | 81 | AFR |
| Ethiopia | 4,640 | 4,860 | 32,933 | 33,908 | 140 | 140 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 41 | 47 | 151 | 122 | 16 | 46 | AFR |
| Faeroe Islands ^a | 460 | 440 | 44 | 44 | 10,400 | 9,850 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 2.6 | n.a. | n.a. | 18 | 8 | n.a. | n.a. | EUR |
| Fiji | 1,290 | 1,190 | 658 | 670 | 1,960 | 1,790 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 68 | 68 | 50 | 34 | 101 | 109 | ASP |
| Finland | 52,451 | 50,730 | 4,830 | 4,858 | 10,860 | 10,440 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 70 | 73 | 13 | 7 | 82 | 96 | EUR |
| France | 627,210 | 568,690 | 54,356 | 54,752 | 11,540 | 10,390 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 72 | 75 | 18 | 10 | 117 | 110 | EUR |
| French Guiana ^a | 210 | n.a. | 64 | 65 | 3,230 | n.a. | 0.7 | 2.0 | -1.3 | n.a. | n.a. | 44 | 29 | n.a. | n.a. | SOA |
| French Polynesia ^a | 1,210 | 1,260 | 152 | 154 | 7,960 | 8,190 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 1.8 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | ASP |
| Gabon | 3,300 | 2,950 | 682 | 695 | 4,840 | 4,250 | -3.3 | 1.4 | -4.7 | 44 | 50 | 137 | 113 | n.a. | n.a. | AFR |
| Gambia, The | 240 | 200 | 682 | 697 | 360 | 290 | 3.0 | 3.7 | -0.8 | 32 | 36 | 217 | 194 | 24 | 52 | AFR |
| German Dem. Rep. | n.a. | n.a. | 16,735 | 16,734 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | -0.2 | n.a. | 71 | 73 | 19 | 12 | 93 | 95 | EUR |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. | 757,210 | 702,440 | 61,586 | 61,506 | 12,300 | 11,420 | 2.3 | -0.1 | 2.3 | 70 | 73 | 24 | 12 | 100 | 100 | EUR |
| Ghana | 4,160 | 3,980 | 12,169 | 12,518 | 340 | 320 | -1.1 | 2.9 | -3.8 | 50 | 55 | 107 | 86 | 64 | 69 | AFR |
| Gibraltar ^a | 140 | 130 | 27 | 24 | 5,330 | 5,420 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.2 | n.a. | n.a. | 9 | 10 | n.a. | n.a. | EUR |
| Greece | 41,960 | 39,210 | 9,793 | 9,880 | 4,280 | 3,970 | 3.3 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 72 | 74 | 30 | 14 | 107 | 103 | EUR |
| Greenland ^a | 590 | 550 | 52 | 53 | 11,380 | 10,390 | 6.3 | 0.6 | 5.7 | n.a. | n.a. | 46 | 32 | n.a. | n.a. | EUR |
| Grenada | 110 | 110 | 113 | 114 | 940 | 990 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 67 | 69 | 33 | 15 | 90 | 108 | NCA |
| Guadeloupe ^a | 1,370 | n.a. | 317 | 318 | 4,330 | n.a. | 4.3 | -0.4 | 4.7 | 68 | 73 | 46 | 18 | n.a. | n.a. | NCA |
| Guam ^a | 640 | 690 | 111 | 113 | 5,740 | 6,070 | -3.2 | 0.8 | -4.0 | n.a. | 71 | 22 | 26 | n.a. | n.a. | ASP |
| Guatemala | 8,700 | 8,890 | 7,704 | 7,932 | 1,130 | 1,120 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 53 | 60 | 87 | 66 | 57 | 69 | NCA |
| Guinea | 1,710 | 1,740 | 5,704 | 5,831 | 300 | 300 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 34 | 38 | 208 | 190 | 33 | 33 | AFR |
| Guinea-Bissau ^a | 190 | 150 | 849 | 866 | 220 | 180 | 2.4 | 4.6 | -2.1 | 34 | 38 | 168 | 144 | 45 | 101 | AFR |
| Guyana | 470 | 410 | 798 | 801 | 590 | 520 | -0.5 | 0.8 | -1.3 | 63 | 68 | 57 | 41 | 99 | 95 | SOA |
| Haiti | 1,580 | 1,700 | 5,201 | 5,300 | 300 | 320 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 49 | 54 | 143 | 110 | 53 | 69 | NCA |
| Honduras | 2,620 | 2,740 | 3,957 | 4,097 | 660 | 670 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 0.7 | 53 | 60 | 118 | 83 | 87 | 95 | NCA |
| Hong Kong | 32,160 | 31,900 | 5,233 | 5,313 | 6,150 | 6,000 | 9.5 | 2.6 | 6.8 | 70 | 75 | 20 | 10 | 117 | 106 | ASP |
| Hungary | 24,250 | 23,050 | 10,706 | 10,699 | 2,260 | 2,150 | 6.0 | 0.3 | 5.6 | 69 | 71 | 36 | 20 | 97 | 99 | EUR |
| Iceland | 2,830 | 2,430 | 234 | 237 | 12,110 | 10,270 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 74 | 77 | 13 | 8 | 104 | 97 | EUR |
| India | 184,130 | 190,710 | 716,985 | 733,248 | 260 | 260 | 4.1 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 48 | 55 | 139 | 94 | 73 | 79 | ASP |
| Indonesia | 88,960 | 87,120 | 152,598 | 155,824 | 580 | 560 | 7.0 | 2.3 | 4.6 | 47 | 53 | 121 | 102 | 77 | 100 | ASP |
| Iran, Islamic Rep. | n.a. | n.a. | 41,230 | 42,508 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 3.1 | n.a. | 55 | 60 | 136 | 102 | 73 | 95 | ASP |
| Iraq | n.a. | n.a. | 14,161 | 14,660 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 3.6 | n.a. | 55 | 59 | 104 | 73 | 69 | 113 | ASP |
| Ireland | 17,570 | 16,960 | 3,483 | 3,527 | 5,050 | 4,810 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 71 | 73 | 20 | 11 | 106 | 102 | EUR |
| Isle of Man ^a | 370 | 340 | 68 | 69 | 5,410 | 4,910 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 0.4 | n.a. | n.a. | 26 | 10 | n.a. | n.a. | EUR |
| Israel | 21,440 | 21,990 | 4,027 | 4,101 | 5,320 | 5,360 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 72 | 74 | 25 | 16 | 96 | 95 | ASP |
| Italy | 382,230 | 357,570 | 56,276 | 56,329 | 6,790 | 6,350 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 72 | 74 | 30 | 14 | 110 | 101 | EUR |
| Ivory Coast | 8,170 | 6,730 | 8,936 | 9,294 | 910 | 720 | 5.6 | 4.4 | 1.1 | 43 | 47 | 146 | 119 | 63 | 76 | AFR |
| Jamaica | 2,780 | 2,940 | 2,246 | 2,264 | 1,240 | 1,300 | -2.6 | 1.4 | -4.0 | 67 | 73 | 32 | 10 | 119 | 99 | NCA |
| Japan | 1,190,650 | 1,204,270 | 118,449 | 119,259 | 10,050 | 10,100 | 4.3 | 1.0 | 3.3 | 72 | 77 | 13 | 7 | 99 | 100 | ASP |
| Jordan ^c | 4,200 | 4,400 | 3,127 | 3,240 | 1,690 | 1,710 | 11.5 | 2.5 | 7.8 | 54 | 64 | 98 | 65 | 72 | 103 | ASP |
| Kampuchea, Dem. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 30 | n.a. | ASP |
| Kenya | 7,020 | 6,450 | 18,115 | 18,900 | 390 | 340 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 52 | 57 | 96 | 77 | 61 | 109 | AFR |
| Kiribati ^a | 30 | 30 | 60 | 61 | 470 | 460 | -11.8 | 1.5 | -13.1 | n.a. | 52 | 49 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | ASP |
| Korea, Dem. People's Rep. | n.a. | n.a. | 18,747 | 19,185 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 2.5 | n.a. | 59 | 64 | 50 | 32 | n.a. | 116 | ASP |
| Korea, Rep. of | 75,090 | 80,310 | 39,336 | 39,958 | 1,910 | 2,010 | 7.2 | 1.6 | 5.6 | 59 | 67 | 50 | 32 | 103 | 107 | ASP |
| Kuwait | 30,630 | 30,290 | 1,562 | 1,667 | 19,610 | 18,180 | 10.3 | 6.4 | 3.7 | 66 | 71 | 49 | 32 | 89 | 94 | ASP |

| Country or territory | Gnp at market prices (millions of U.S. dollars) | | Population (thousands) | | Gnp per capita (U.S. dollars) | | Growth rates (percent) | | | Life expectancy at birth (years) | | Infant mortality rate (aged under 1) | | Primary school enrollment (percent) | | Location |
|---|---|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---|------|---|------|--|-------------------|----------|
| | 1982 | 1983 ^p | 1982 | 1983 ^p | 1982 | 1983 ^p | Gnp 1973-82 | Population 1973-82 | Gnp per capita 1973-82 | 1970 | 1982 | 1970 | 1982 | 1970 | 1982 ⁱ | |
| | Lao PDR | n.a. | n.a. | 3,578 | 3,657 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 2.1 | n.a. | 40 | 43 | 171 | 159 | 54 | |
| Lebanon | n.a. | n.a. | 2,637 | 2,624 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | -0.3 | n.a. | 64 | 65 | 50 | 39 | 119 | 118 | ASP |
| Lesotho ^a | 710 | 670 | 1,404 | 1,437 | 510 | 470 | 6.5 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 47 | 53 | 119 | 94 | 90 | 104 | AFR |
| Liberia | 990 | 990 | 2,014 | 2,090 | 490 | 470 | 2.5 | 3.5 | -0.9 | 49 | 54 | 132 | 91 | 50 | 66 | AFR |
| Libya | 27,120 | 25,100 | 3,216 | 3,344 | 8,430 | 7,500 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 0.3 | 52 | 57 | 128 | 95 | 111 | 123 | AFR |
| Luxembourg | 5,130 | 4,470 | 366 | 367 | 14,010 | 12,190 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 70 | 73 | 25 | 11 | 116 | 95 | EUR |
| Macao ^a | 810 | 780 | 298 | 304 | 2,710 | 2,560 | 11.3 | 1.9 | 9.3 | 60 | 68 | 36 | 38 | n.a. | n.a. | ASP |
| Madagascar | 2,960 | 2,730 | 9,199 | 9,435 | 320 | 290 | 0.1 | 2.7 | -2.5 | 42 | 48 | 149 | 116 | 88 | 100 | AFR |
| Malawi | 1,360 | 1,390 | 6,452 | 6,670 | 210 | 210 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 41 | 44 | 173 | 137 | 36 | 62 | AFR |
| Malaysia | 27,100 | 27,760 | 14,528 | 14,863 | 1,870 | 1,870 | 7.4 | 2.4 | 4.9 | 61 | 67 | 46 | 29 | 87 | 92 | ASP |
| Maldives | n.a. | n.a. | 163 | 168 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 3.1 | n.a. | 47 | 47 | n.a. | 88 | n.a. | 61 | ASP |
| Mali | 1,230 | 1,110 | 7,076 | 7,277 | 170 | 150 | 4.8 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 41 | 45 | 162 | 132 | 23 | 27 | AFR |
| Malta | 1,370 | 1,310 | 360 | 354 | 3,790 | 3,710 | 10.8 | 1.6 | 9.1 | 70 | 72 | 28 | 14 | 113 | 110 | EUR |
| Martinique ^a | 1,450 | 1,330 | 311 | 311 | 4,670 | 4,270 | 2.7 | -0.6 | 3.3 | 67 | 75 | 34 | 13 | n.a. | n.a. | NCA |
| Mauritania | 760 | 720 | 1,598 | 1,637 | 480 | 440 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 40 | 45 | 162 | 138 | 14 | 33 | AFR |
| Mauritius | 1,210 | 1,250 | 985 | 999 | 1,230 | 1,150 | 3.9 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 62 | 67 | 61 | 32 | 97 | 107 | AFR |
| Mexico | 200,520 | 168,070 | 73,122 | 75,103 | 2,740 | 2,240 | 6.2 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 61 | 65 | 74 | 53 | 104 | 121 | NCA |
| Mongolia | n.a. | n.a. | 1,764 | 1,812 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 2.9 | n.a. | 59 | 65 | 73 | 51 | 113 | 105 | ASP |
| Montserrat ^d | 30 | 30 | 12 | 13 | 2,420 | 2,360 | 5.3 ^d | 0.6 ^d | 4.7 ^d | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | NCA |
| Morocco | 17,510 | 15,620 | 20,269 | 20,801 | 860 | 750 | 4.7 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 51 | 52 | 134 | 125 | 52 | 78 | AFR |
| Mozambique | n.a. | n.a. | 12,908 | 13,345 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 4.9 | n.a. | 46 | 51 | 133 | 111 | 47 | 90 | AFR |
| Namibia ^a | 2,010 | 1,920 | 1,051 | 1,088 | 1,910 | 1,760 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 56 | 60 | 137 | 116 | n.a. | n.a. | AFR |
| Nepal | 2,560 | 2,660 | 15,428 | 15,838 | 170 | 170 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 42 | 46 | 173 | 145 | 26 | 91 | ASP |
| Netherlands | 154,400 | 142,420 | 14,310 | 14,374 | 10,790 | 9,910 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 74 | 76 | 13 | 8 | 102 | 100 | EUR |
| Netherlands Antilles ^a | 1,370 | n.a. | 253 | 256 | 5,430 | n.a. | 3.4 | 0.9 | 2.4 | n.a. | 71 | 23 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | NCA |
| New Caledonia ^a | 1,150 | 1,140 | 144 | 146 | 7,960 | 7,790 | 0.3 | 1.2 | -0.9 | 61 | 67 | 41 | 30 | n.a. | n.a. | ASP |
| New Zealand | 25,390 | 24,000 | 3,210 | 3,237 | 7,910 | 7,410 | 0.4 | 0.8 | -0.3 | 72 | 73 | 17 | 12 | 110 | 102 | ASP |
| Nicaragua | 2,490 | 2,690 | 2,886 | 2,999 | 860 | 900 | -1.6 | 3.9 | -5.3 | 53 | 58 | 116 | 86 | 83 | 104 | NCA |
| Niger | 1,780 | 1,460 | 5,878 | 6,057 | 300 | 240 | 6.1 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 41 | 45 | 158 | 132 | 14 | 23 | AFR |
| Nigeria | 77,380 | 71,030 | 90,572 | 93,642 | 850 | 760 | 2.0 | 2.6 | -0.7 | 44 | 50 | 154 | 109 | 37 | 98 | AFR |
| Niue | n.a. | n.a. | 3 | 3 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | ASP |
| Norway | 58,720 | 57,090 | 4,115 | 4,130 | 14,270 | 13,820 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 3.2 | 74 | 76 | 13 | 8 | 89 | 100 | EUR |
| Oman | 6,870 | 7,070 | 1,079 | 1,133 | 6,370 | 6,240 | 10.4 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 44 | 52 | 158 | 123 | 3 | 74 | ASP |
| Pacific Islands, Trust Terr. ^a | 130 | 140 | 142 | 145 | 930 | 1,000 | 7.1 | 3.9 | 3.1 | n.a. | 71 | 30 | 31 | n.a. | n.a. | ASP |
| Pakistan | 33,020 | 35,000 | 87,125 | 89,831 | 380 | 390 | 5.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 46 | 50 | 143 | 121 | 40 | 56 | ASP |
| Panama | 4,060 | 4,070 | 1,920 | 1,964 | 2,120 | 2,070 | 4.8 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 67 | 71 | 49 | 33 | 106 | 111 | NCA |
| Papua New Guinea | 2,590 | 2,510 | 3,128 | 3,197 | 830 | 790 | 1.4 | 2.1 | -0.7 | 46 | 53 | 133 | 99 | 52 | 65 | ASP |
| Paraguay | 4,910 | 4,540 | 3,133 | 3,211 | 1,570 | 1,410 | 9.4 | 2.5 | 6.8 | 61 | 65 | 60 | 45 | 109 | 102 | SOA |
| Peru | 22,030 | 18,650 | 17,449 | 17,877 | 1,260 | 1,040 | 2.0 | 2.4 | -0.4 | 54 | 58 | 120 | 83 | 105 | 112 | SOA |
| Philippines | 41,530 | 39,420 | 50,740 | 51,980 | 820 | 760 | 5.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 59 | 64 | 75 | 51 | 108 | 110 | ASP |
| Poland | n.a. | n.a. | 36,227 | 36,555 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 0.9 | n.a. | 70 | 72 | 33 | 20 | 101 | 100 | EUR |
| Portugal | 24,780 | 22,490 | 10,056 | 10,291 | 2,460 | 2,190 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 67 | 71 | 58 | 26 | 98 | 103 | EUR |
| Puerto Rico | 12,140 | 12,830 | 3,259 | 3,295 | 3,720 | 2,890 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 72 | 74 | 29 | 16 | 117 | 82 | NCA |
| Qatar ^a | 5,950 | 5,960 | 270 | 282 | 22,060 | 21,170 | -2.0 | 7.4 | -8.7 | 65 | 71 | 77 | 50 | 102 | 113 | ASP |
| Reunion ^a | 2,170 | 2,060 | 544 | 554 | 4,000 | 3,710 | 1.2 | 1.7 | -0.5 | 62 | 66 | 55 | 19 | n.a. | n.a. | AFR |
| Romania | n.a. | n.a. | 22,478 | 22,604 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 0.9 | n.a. | 69 | 71 | 49 | 29 | 112 | 103 | EUR |
| Rwanda | 1,440 | 1,540 | 5,530 | 5,720 | 260 | 270 | 5.9 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 43 | 46 | 150 | 126 | 74 | 72 | AFR |
| Saint Christopher & Nevis | 40 | 40 | 53 | 53 | 830 | 820 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 64 | 63 | 48 | 53 | n.a. | n.a. | NCA |
| Saint Lucia | 130 | 130 | 123 | 125 | 1,040 | 1,060 | 5.5 | 1.6 | 3.9 | n.a. | 69 | 60 | 30 | n.a. | 95 | NCA |
| Saint Vincent | 80 | 90 | 101 | 102 | 770 | 860 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 3.0 | n.a. | 69 | 56 | 45 | 97 | 90 | NCA |

| Country or territory | Gnp at market prices (millions of U.S. dollars) | | Population (thousands) | | Gnp per capita (U.S. dollars) | | Growth rates (percent) | | | Life expectancy at birth (years) | | Infant mortality rate (aged under 1) | | Primary school enrollment (percent) | | Location |
|------------------------------------|---|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---|------|---|------|--|-------------------|----------|
| | 1982 | 1983 ^p | 1982 | 1983 ^p | 1982 | 1983 ^p | Gnp 1973-82 | Population 1973-82 | Gnp per capita 1973-82 | 1970 | 1982 | 1970 | 1982 | 1970 | 1982 ^f | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sao Tome and Principe ^a | 40 | 30 | 100 | 103 | 390 | 310 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 1.4 | n.a. | 62 | 70 | 62 | n.a. | n.a. | AFR |
| Saudi Arabia | 158,630 | 127,080 | 10,025 | 10,437 | 15,820 | 12,180 | 11.3 | 4.8 | 6.2 | 48 | 56 | 145 | 108 | 45 | 64 | ASP |
| Senegal | 2,950 | 2,730 | 6,026 | 6,195 | 490 | 440 | 2.0 | 2.7 | -0.7 | 40 | 44 | 168 | 155 | 38 | 48 | AFR |
| Seychelles ^a | 150 | 160 | 64 | 65 | 2,370 | 2,400 | 5.1 | 1.3 | 3.7 | n.a. | 70 | 40 | 30 | n.a. | 95 | AFR |
| Sierra Leone | 1,230 | 1,230 | 3,194 | 3,265 | 390 | 380 | 1.8 | 2.1 | -0.3 | 34 | 38 | 219 | 190 | 33 | 39 | AFR |
| Singapore | 14,780 | 16,560 | 2,472 | 2,501 | 5,980 | 6,620 | 7.9 | 1.3 | 6.5 | 68 | 72 | 20 | 11 | 106 | 104 | ASP |
| Solomon Islands | 170 | 160 | 245 | 254 | 680 | 640 | 5.5 | 3.4 | 2.0 | 51 | 57 | 52 | n.a. | 61 | 60 | ASP |
| Somalia | 1,290 | 1,140 | 4,515 | 4,641 | 290 | 250 | 4.7 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 37 | 39 | 200 | 184 | 11 | 30 | AFR |
| South Africa | 80,660 | 76,890 | 30,422 | 31,345 | 2,650 | 2,450 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 58 | 63 | 74 | 55 | 99 | n.a. | AFR |
| Spain | 204,240 | 182,760 | 37,935 | 38,070 | 5,380 | 4,800 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 72 | 74 | 27 | 10 | 123 | 110 | EUR |
| Sri Lanka | 4,870 | 5,140 | 15,189 | 15,419 | 320 | 330 | 4.9 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 64 | 69 | 59 | 32 | 99 | 103 | ASP |
| Sudan | 8,640 | 8,420 | 20,167 | 20,807 | 430 | 400 | 6.7 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 42 | 47 | 150 | 119 | 38 | 52 | AFR |
| Suriname | 1,220 | 1,280 | 368 | 363 | 3,310 | 3,520 | 4.4 | -0.7 | 5.1 | 64 | 65 | 51 | 34 | 131 | 103 | SOA |
| Swaziland ^a | 620 | 610 | 664 | 688 | 930 | 890 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 48 | 55 | 146 | 130 | 89 | 110 | AFR |
| Sweden | 115,240 | 103,240 | 8,325 | 8,327 | 13,840 | 12,400 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 74 | 77 | 11 | 7 | 94 | 98 | EUR |
| Switzerland | 108,460 | 105,060 | 6,393 | 6,411 | 16,960 | 16,390 | 0.7 | -0.1 | 0.8 | 73 | 79 | 15 | 8 | n.a. | n.a. | EUR |
| Syrian Arab Rep. | 15,870 | 16,510 | 9,458 | 9,810 | 1,680 | 1,680 | 8.6 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 57 | 66 | 96 | 58 | 78 | 101 | ASP |
| Tanzania ^c | 5,340 | 4,880 | 19,763 | 20,410 | 270 | 240 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 47 | 52 | 122 | 98 | 39 | 102 | AFR |
| Thailand | 38,350 | 40,380 | 48,531 | 49,568 | 790 | 810 | 6.5 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 58 | 63 | 75 | 51 | 83 | 96 | ASP |
| Togo | 960 | 790 | 2,754 | 2,847 | 350 | 280 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 42 | 47 | 164 | 122 | 69 | 111 | AFR |
| Tokelau | n.a. | n.a. | 2 | 2 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | ASP |
| Tonga ^a | 70 | 80 | 101 | 104 | 740 | 780 | 5.5 | 1.5 | 3.9 | n.a. | 63 | 8 | 21 | n.a. | n.a. | ASP |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 7,720 | 7,870 | 1,116 | 1,140 | 6,920 | 6,900 | 5.6 | 0.3 | 5.2 | 66 | 68 | 34 | 26 | 107 | 94 | NCA |
| Tunisia | 9,230 | 8,860 | 6,683 | 6,846 | 1,380 | 1,290 | 6.6 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 53 | 61 | 121 | 65 | 101 | 106 | AFR |
| Turkey | 63,110 | 58,260 | 46,459 | 47,471 | 1,360 | 1,230 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 56 | 63 | 127 | 83 | 110 | 102 | EUR |
| Tuvalu | n.a. | n.a. | 7 | 7 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | ASP |
| U.S.S.R. | n.a. | n.a. | 269,994 | 272,311 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 0.9 | n.a. | 70 | 69 | 24 | n.a. | 104 | 107 | EUR |
| Uganda ^a | 3,250 | 3,090 | 13,451 | 13,881 | 240 | 220 | -3.0 | 2.7 | -5.6 | 47 | 47 | 113 | 120 | 39 | 54 | AFR |
| United Arab Emirates | 27,260 | 25,770 | 1,132 | 1,208 | 24,080 | 21,340 | 11.5 | 12.0 | -0.4 | 65 | 71 | 77 | 50 | 98 | 127 | ASP |
| United Kingdom | 536,790 | 505,610 | 55,782 | 55,893 | 9,620 | 9,050 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 72 | 74 | 18 | 11 | 104 | 103 | EUR |
| United States | 3,047,490 | 3,292,340 | 231,533 | 233,739 | 13,160 | 14,090 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 71 | 75 | 20 | 11 | 100 | 100 | NCA |
| Uruguay | 10,020 | 7,390 | 2,948 | 2,969 | 3,400 | 2,490 | 3.4 | 0.5 | 2.9 | 69 | 73 | 47 | 34 | 113 | 122 | SOA |
| Vanuatu | n.a. | n.a. | 123 | 127 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 2.5 | n.a. | n.a. | 55 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | ASP |
| Venezuela | 68,930 | 70,820 | 16,660 | 17,257 | 4,140 | 4,100 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 63 | 68 | 59 | 39 | 94 | 105 | SOA |
| Viet Nam | n.a. | n.a. | 57,046 | 58,538 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 2.7 | n.a. | 55 | 64 | 129 | 53 | n.a. | 113 | ASP |
| Virgin Islands (U.S.) ^a | 810 | 890 | 100 | 101 | 8,090 | 8,810 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 0.4 | n.a. | 69 | 25 | 23 | n.a. | n.a. | NCA |
| Wallis and Futuna | n.a. | n.a. | 10 | 10 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | ASP |
| Western Samoa | n.a. | n.a. | 159 | 161 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 0.8 | n.a. | 61 | 65 | 48 | 13 | 91 | n.a. | ASP |
| Yemen Arab Rep. | 3,710 | 3,930 | 7,470 | 7,696 | 500 | 510 | 6.6 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 39 | 44 | 188 | 163 | 12 | 47 | ASP |
| Yemen, PDR ^a | 930 | 1,020 | 1,957 | 2,009 | 470 | 510 | 9.0 ^d | 2.3 | 6.4 ^d | 40 | 46 | 177 | 140 | 57 | 64 | ASP |
| Yugoslavia | 70,270 | 58,520 | 22,646 | 22,777 | 3,100 | 2,570 | 5.2 | 0.9 | 4.3 | 68 | 71 | 56 | 34 | 106 | 99 | EUR |
| Zaire | 5,580 | 5,050 | 30,688 | 31,627 | 180 | 160 | -1.2 | 3.0 | -4.2 | 44 | 50 | 132 | 106 | 88 | 90 | AFR |
| Zambia | 3,860 | 3,630 | 6,045 | 6,255 | 640 | 580 | 0.6 | 3.2 | -2.5 | 45 | 51 | 137 | 105 | 89 | 96 | AFR |
| Zimbabwe | 6,400 | 5,820 | 7,499 | 7,822 | 850 | 740 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 53 | 56 | 90 | 83 | 74 | 126 | AFR |

p: preliminary. n.a.: not available. AFR: Africa. ASP: Asia and the Pacific. EUR: Europe. NCA: North and Central America. SOA: South America.
a. Estimates of gnp and gnp per capita and their growth rates are tentative. b. Excludes data for Mayotte. c. Figures for gnp and gnp per capita are for the East Bank only. d. Refers to 1975-82. e. Figures for gnp and gnp per capita are for mainland Tanzania only. f. Figures generally refer to 1980, 1981, or 1982.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, 1982

The market value of the final output of goods and services claimed by the residents of a country in a year.

The World Bank uses estimates of gnp as the main yardstick of economic activity in a country.

Gnp does not measure items important to welfare in most societies, such as employment status, the distribution of income and wealth, the quality of the environment, the availability of health and education services, and job security and the opportunities for advancement. The complexity of incorporating these conditions in a comprehensive indicator of welfare leads economists to settle for such measures as gnp—which covers most of the goods and services available for consumption and investment.

Gnp data need, therefore, to be complemented by other indicators, particularly those that relate more directly to the quality of life, such as the social data presented later in this Atlas.

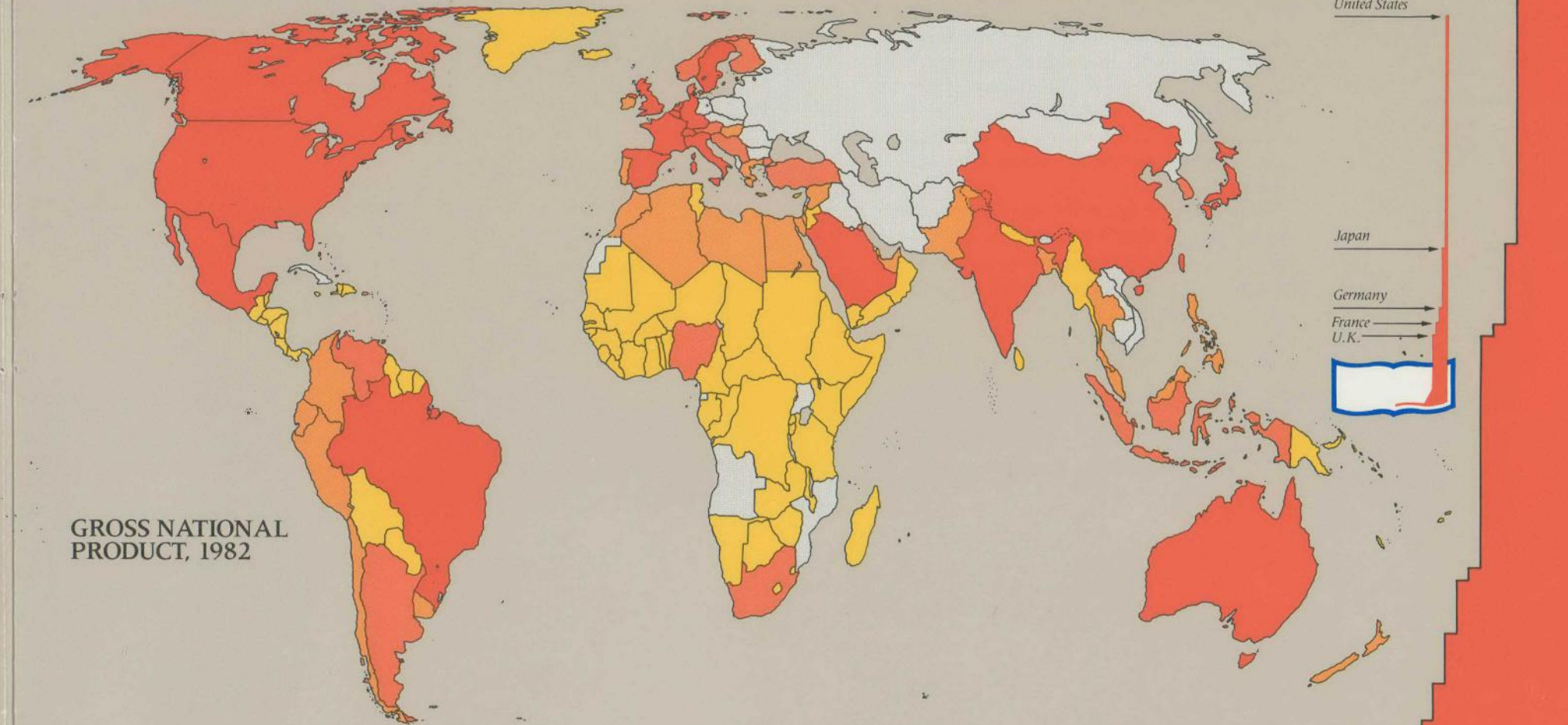
How gnp is estimated

Gnp estimates comprise estimates of gross domestic product (gdp) and net factor income from abroad. Gdp measures the value of final goods and services produced by a country's domestic economy. To obtain gnp, which is the output claimed by residents of the country, gdp must be adjusted by the net factor income from abroad. That income comprises the income residents receive from abroad for factor services (labor, investment, and interest) less similar payments made to nonresidents who contributed to the domestic economy.

There are three ways of estimating gdp (see the chart below). The production method focuses on the net output of an economy's various sectors (that is, on the value of the gross output of goods and services produced, less the value of goods and services used as inputs in the production process). The income method focuses on the income that goes to the various factors of production (labor, capital, and land). The expenditure method focuses on the final expenditure on consumption, investment, and exports (less imports, which are subtracted because imported goods and services are included in consumption and investment). Since some goods and services are not exchanged for money but are produced for own use or barter, the value of many such goods and services is imputed and included in the gdp estimates.

Gnp at market prices, 1982

- Less than \$10 billion
- \$10 billion to less than \$50 billion
- \$50 billion to less than \$100 billion
- \$100 billion and more
- No data

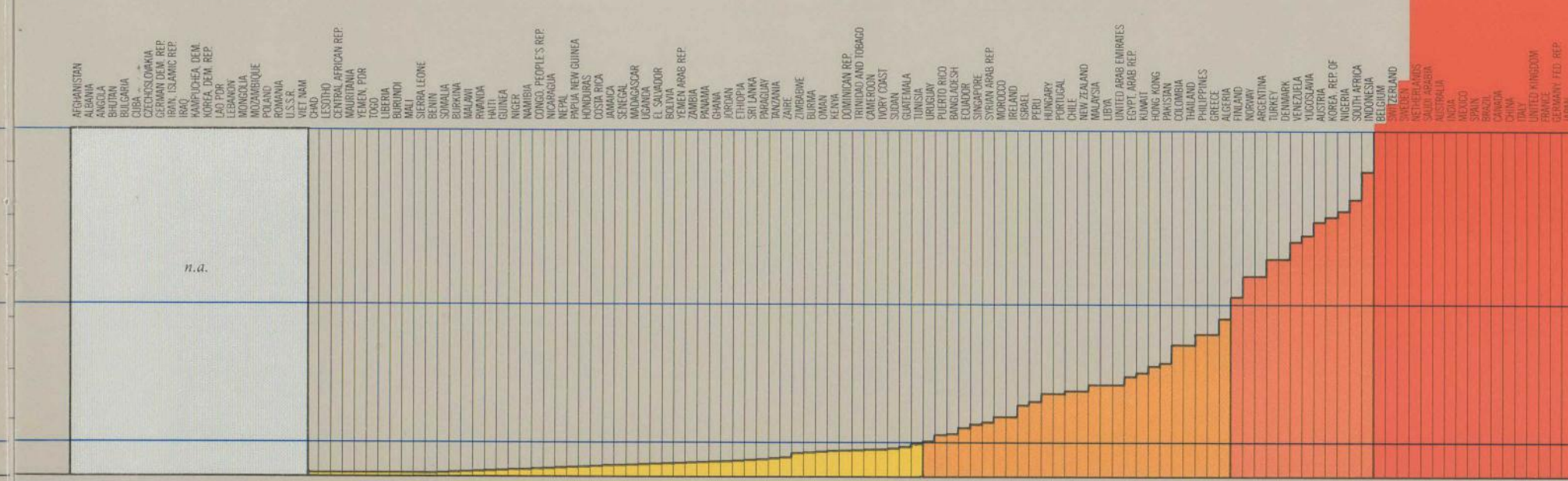
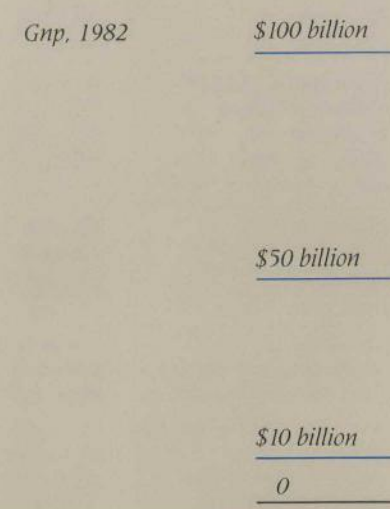


GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, 1982

Summary of the three ways of estimating gnp at market prices

| Production | Income | Expenditure |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Net output of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Agriculture + Mining and manufacturing + Construction + Utilities + Trade and transport + Government services + Other private services <hr/> <p>= Gdp at market prices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Net factor income from abroad <hr/> <p>= Gnp at market prices</p> | <p>Wages and salaries of employees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Profit and income from self-employment + Rent and interest + Depreciation + Net indirect taxes <hr/> <p>= Gdp at market prices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Net factor income from abroad <hr/> <p>= Gnp at market prices</p> | <p>Private consumption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Public consumption + Investment + Exports of goods and nonfactor services - Imports of goods and nonfactor services <hr/> <p>= Gdp at market prices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Net factor income from abroad <hr/> <p>= Gnp at market prices</p> |

Ranking of countries and territories with more than 1 million people

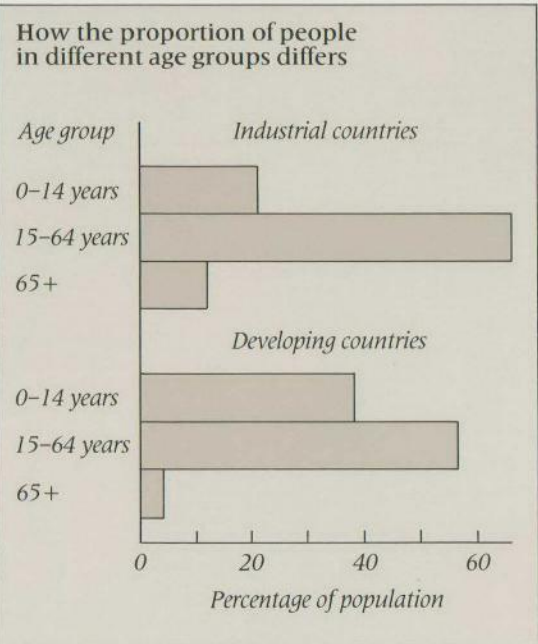


POPULATION, 1982

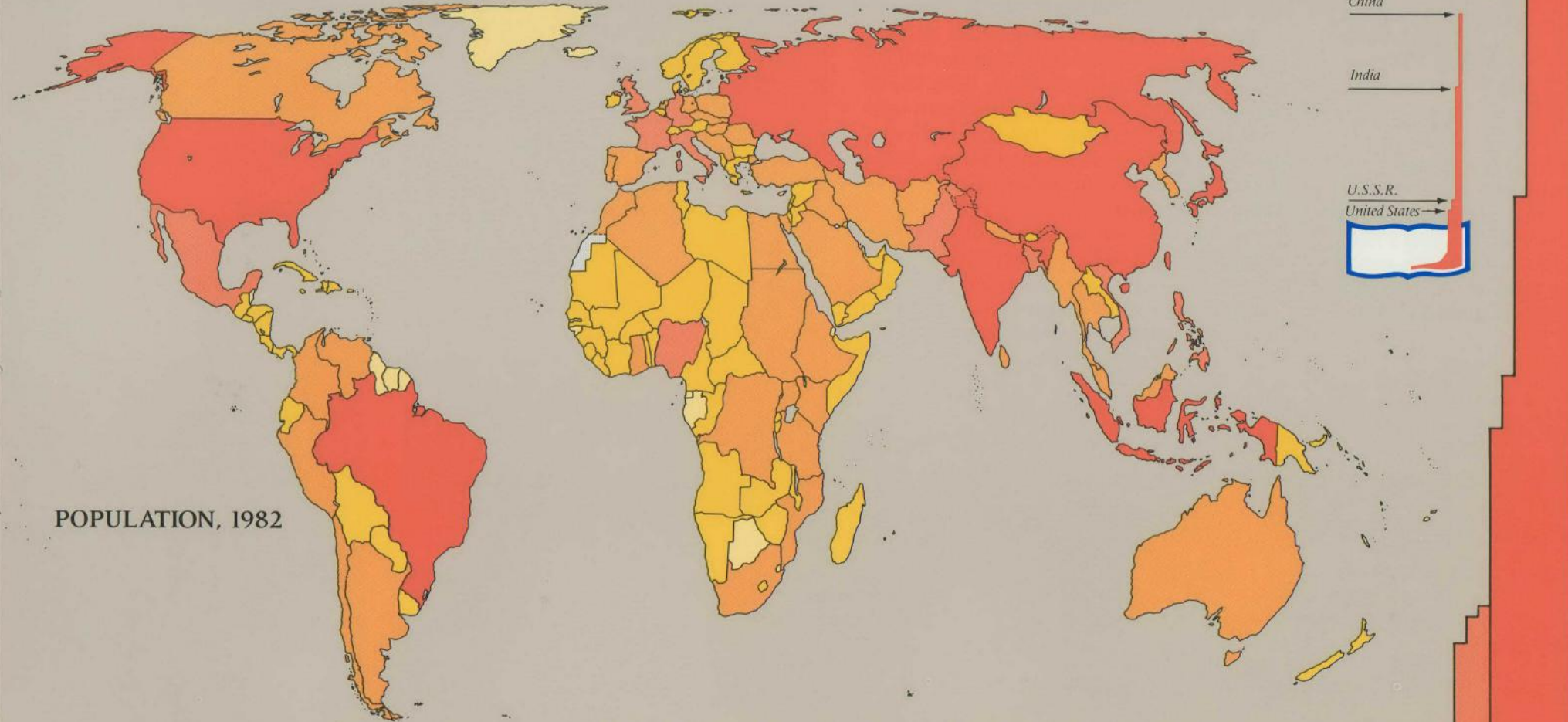
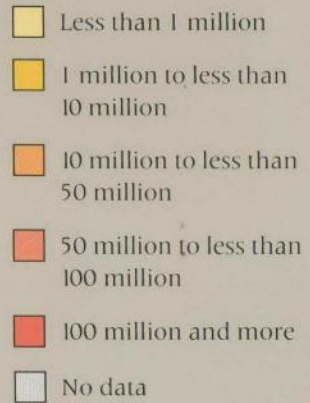
The number of people living in a country in the middle of a year.

Where do the world's people live? A fifth live in China, a seventh in India, a tenth in the U.S. and U.S.S.R. combined, a hundred-thousandth in Belize. Put differently, three-quarters of the world's people live in developing countries. And of 189 countries and territories, 114 have fewer than 10 million people, 61 fewer than 1 million people.

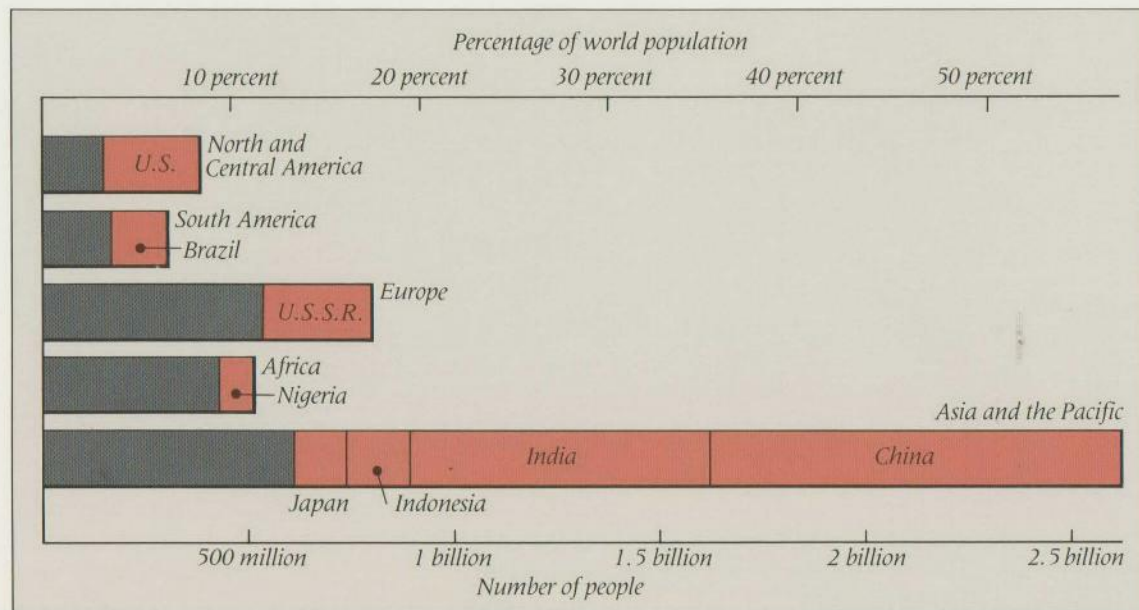
How does the proportion of people in different age groups differ from country to country? The proportion in the youngest group is far greater in the developing countries than in the developed countries. And in many developing countries almost half the people are under 15, poised to enter their productive and reproductive years.



Population, 1982

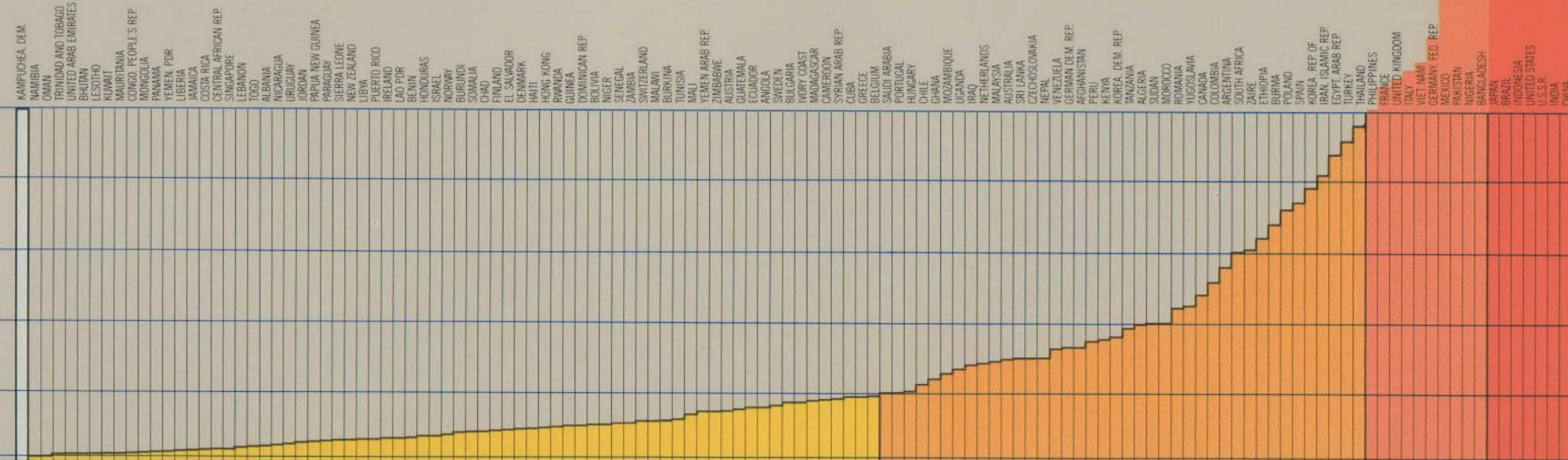
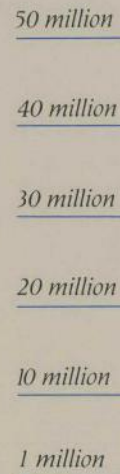


Where people live



Ranking of countries and territories with more than 1 million people

Population, 1982



POPULATION GROWTH RATE, 1973-82

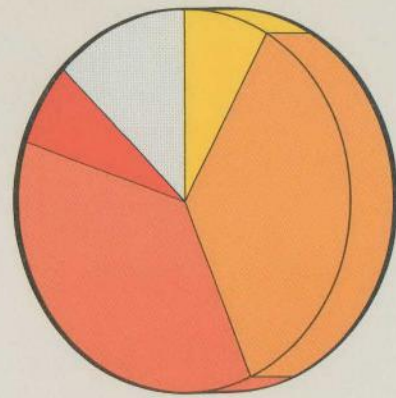
The average annual percentage change in a country's population. The absolute change in a year is the sum of births and immigrants minus the sum of deaths and emigrants.

Population growth in the developing countries peaked at 2.4 percent a year in 1965. That rate has since fallen to about 2.1 percent, with much of the decline occurring in China. Even so, the number of people added each year to most countries' populations is larger today than in the mid-1960s. The reason is that the increases in the population base have more than offset the reduction in growth rates.

A country's rate of population growth is determined by how many women are of child-bearing age and by how frequently they have children. It is also determined by the rate at which people are dying—and by migration.

How fast is the number of people growing?

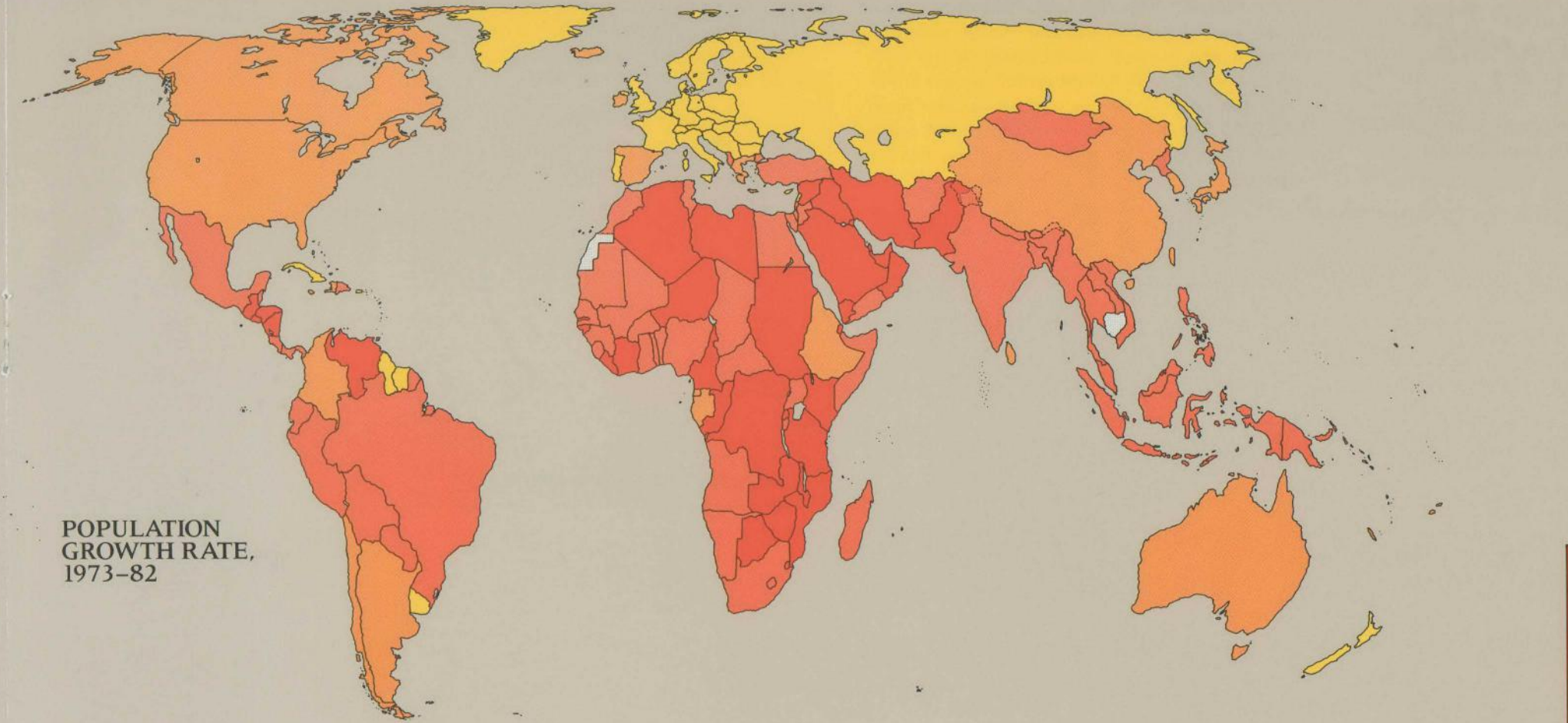
Shares of world population growing at different rates



Country groups are the same as those in the map key at right

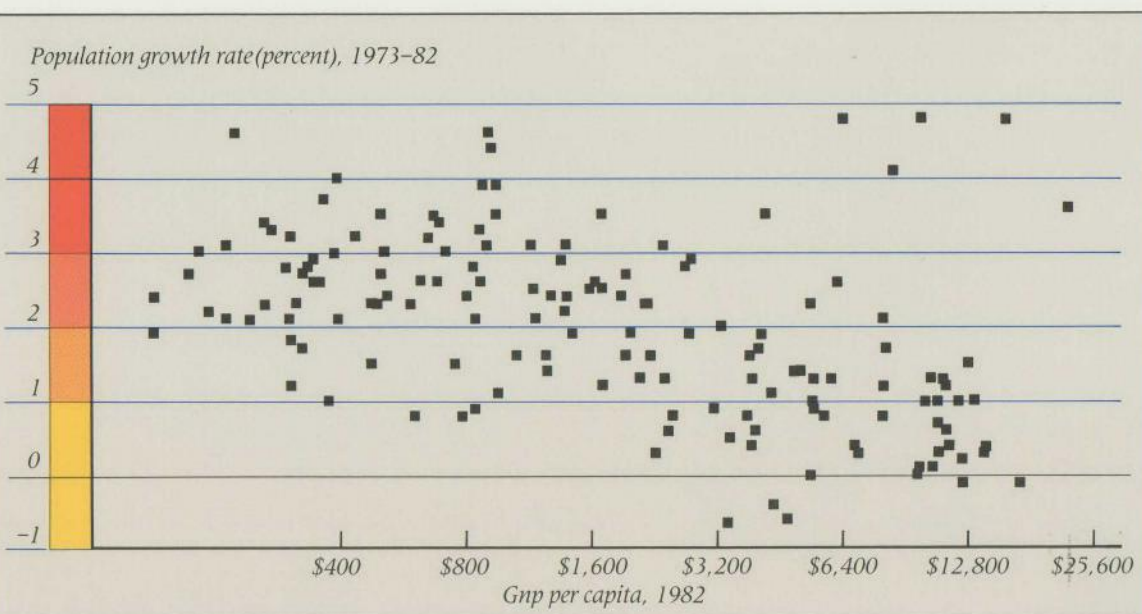
Population growth rate, 1973-82

- Less than 1 percent
- 1 percent to less than 2 percent
- 2 percent to less than 3 percent
- 3 percent and more
- No data



POPULATION GROWTH RATE, 1973-82

Population growth and gnp per capita

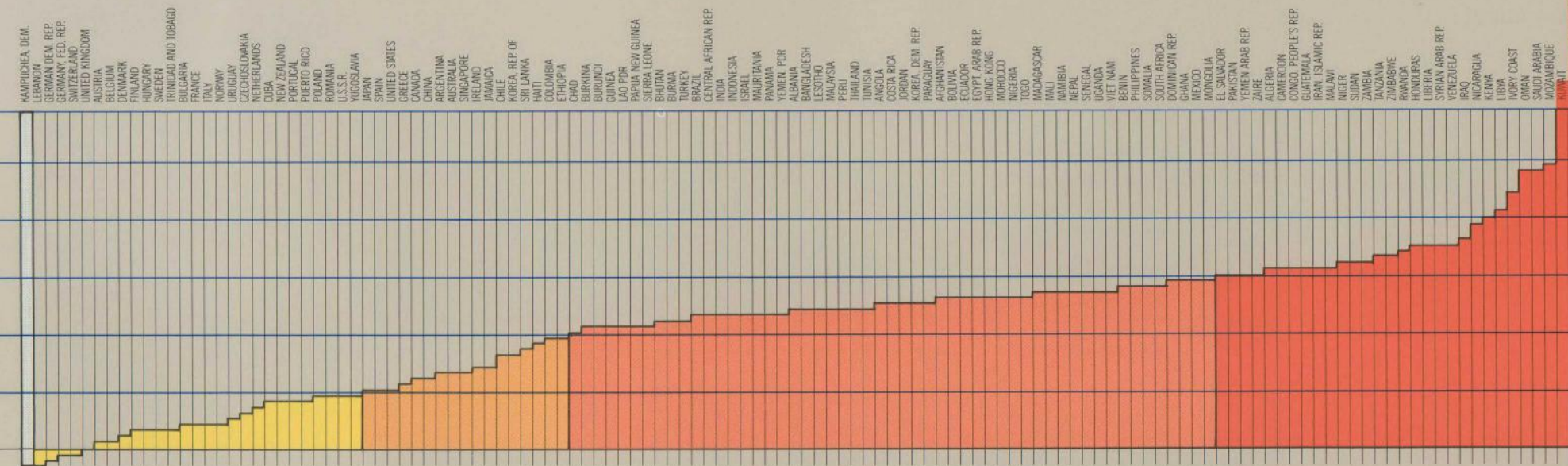


See the table on pages 6-9 to link the values in this scatter diagram with the countries and territories they represent. The values correspond to those in the rank ordering chart, except for values outside the scale of the diagram, which are not represented.

Ranking of countries and territories with more than 1 million people

Population growth rate, 1973-82

- 6 percent
- 5 percent
- 4 percent
- 3 percent
- 2 percent
- 1 percent
- 0



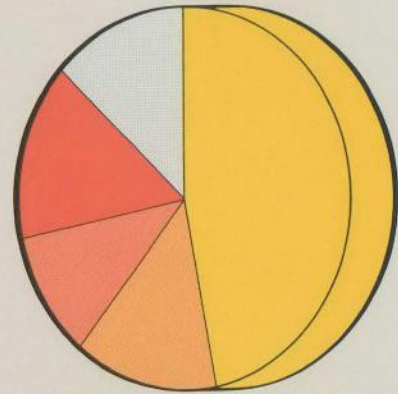
GNP PER CAPITA, 1982

A country's gnp divided by its population.

The estimates of gnp per capita take into account both the volume of goods and services produced in a country in a year and the size of the country's population. Nearly half the world's people live in countries with an average gnp per capita of \$270 in 1982. That figure is a fortieth of the average of \$11,390 in countries with a sixth of the world's people.

The distribution of gnp per capita

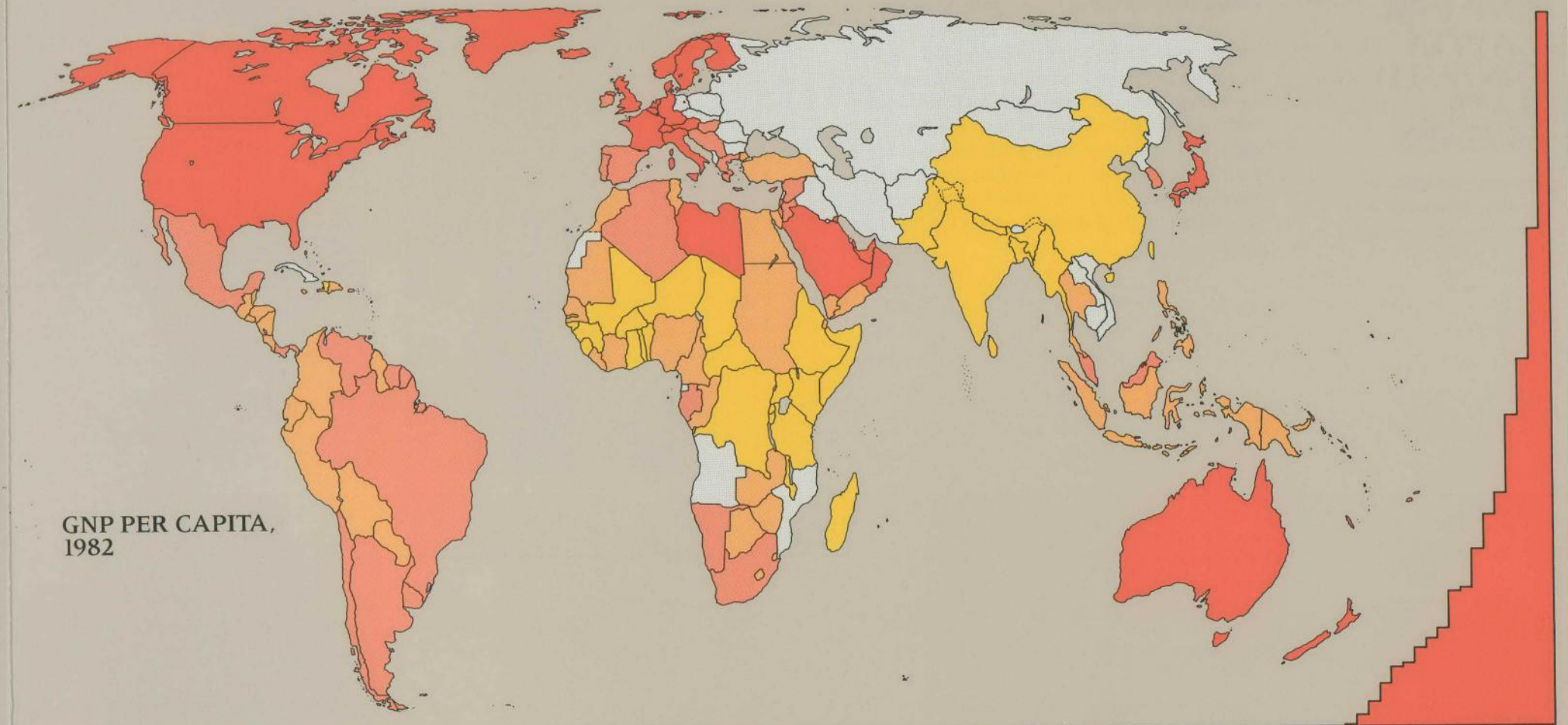
Shares of world population living in countries having different levels of gnp per capita



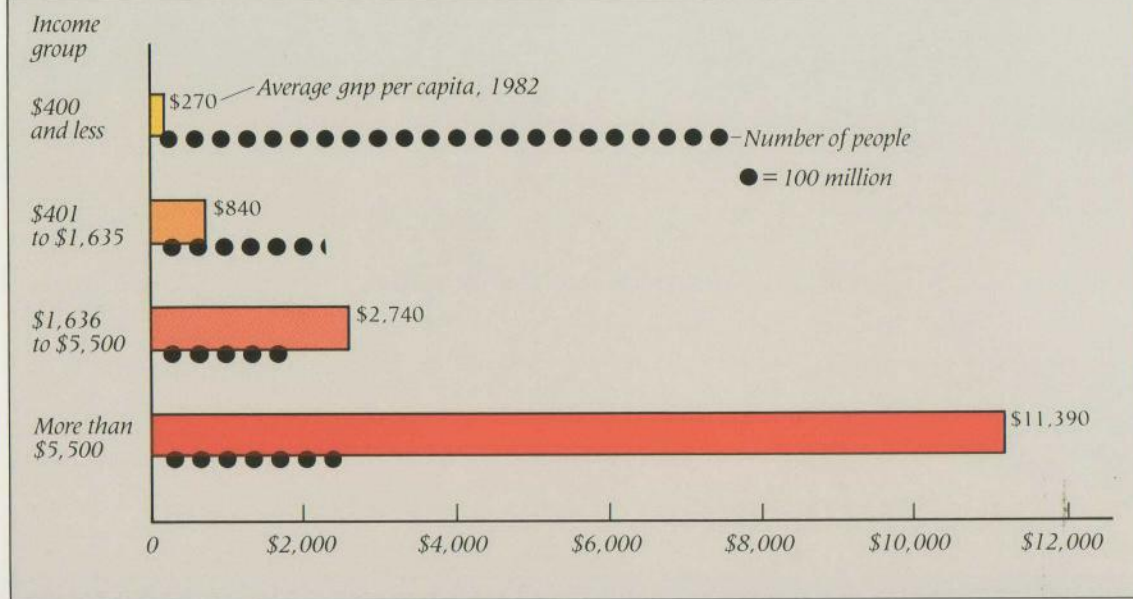
Country groups are the same as those in the map key at right

Gnp per capita, 1982

- \$400 and less
- \$401 to \$1,635
- \$1,636 to \$5,500
- More than \$5,500
- No data



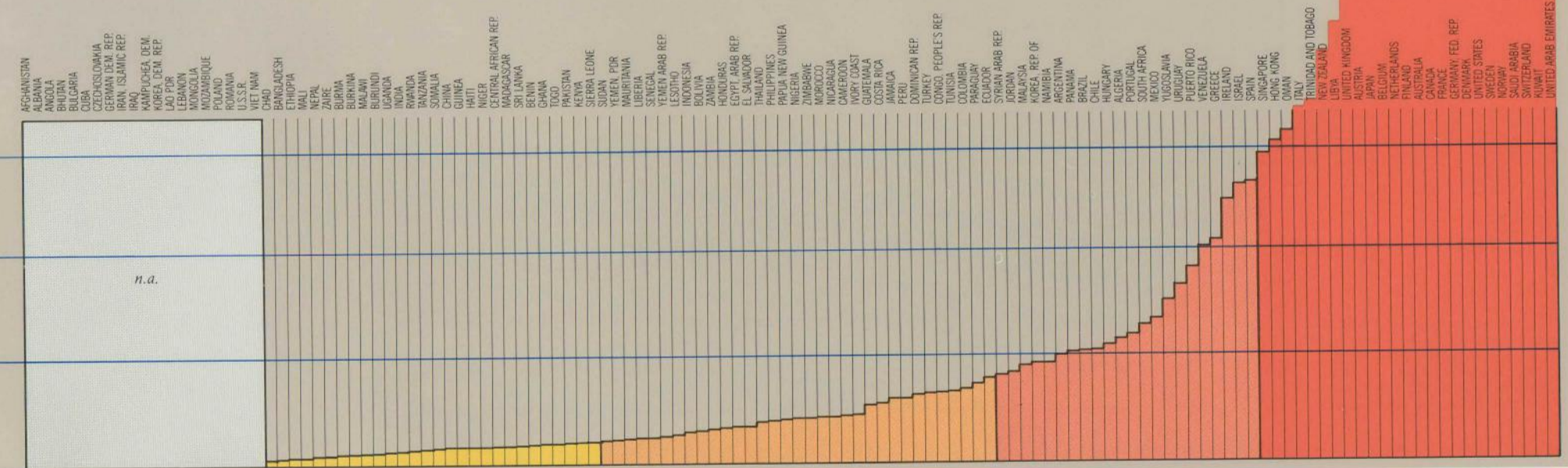
How much, on average, for how many?



Ranking of countries and territories with more than 1 million people

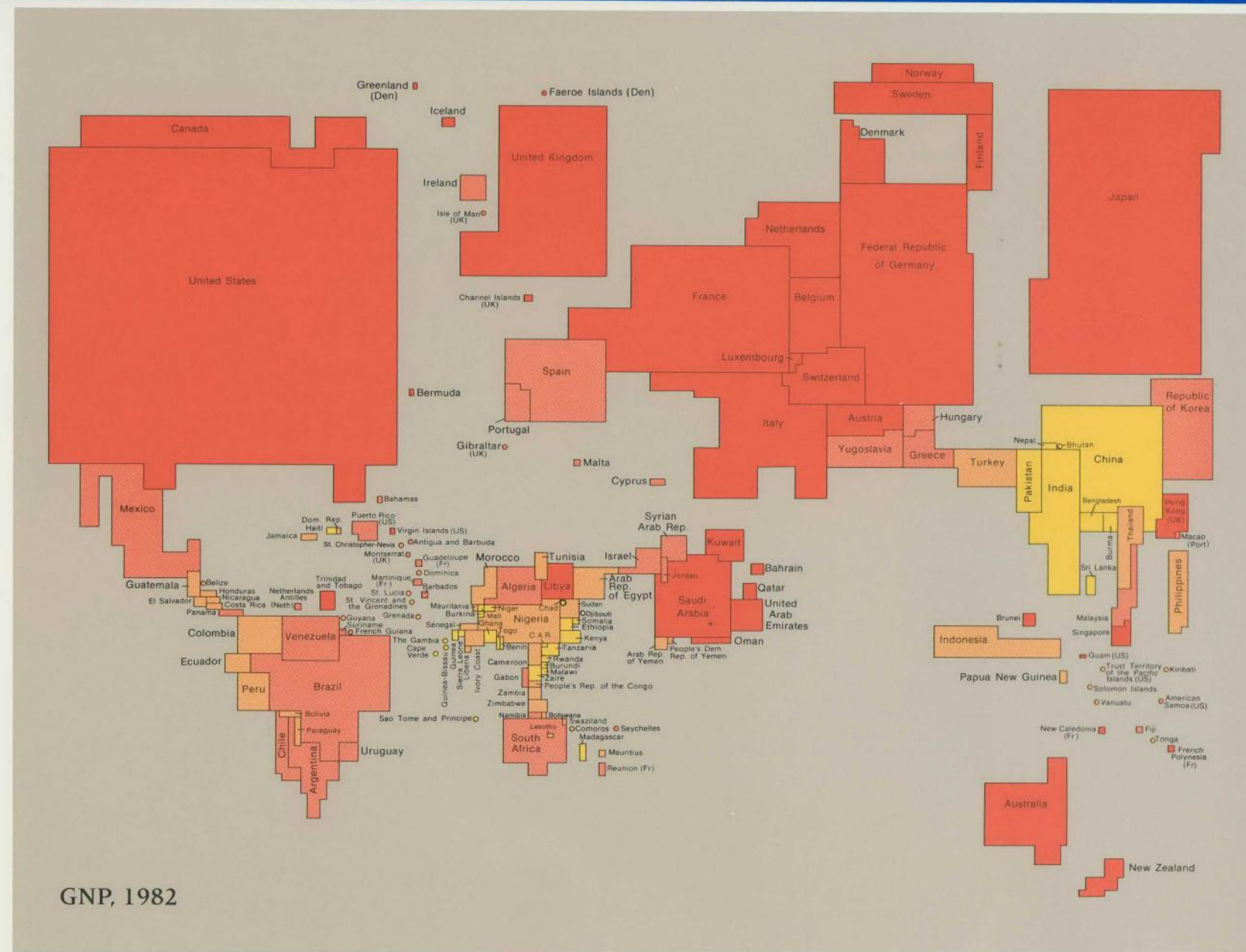
Gnp per capita, 1982

\$6,000
\$4,000
\$2,000
0



A COMPOSITE VIEW OF GNP, POPULATION, AND GNP PER CAPITA

The area for each country shows its share of global gnp, the color its gnp per capita.



GNP, 1982

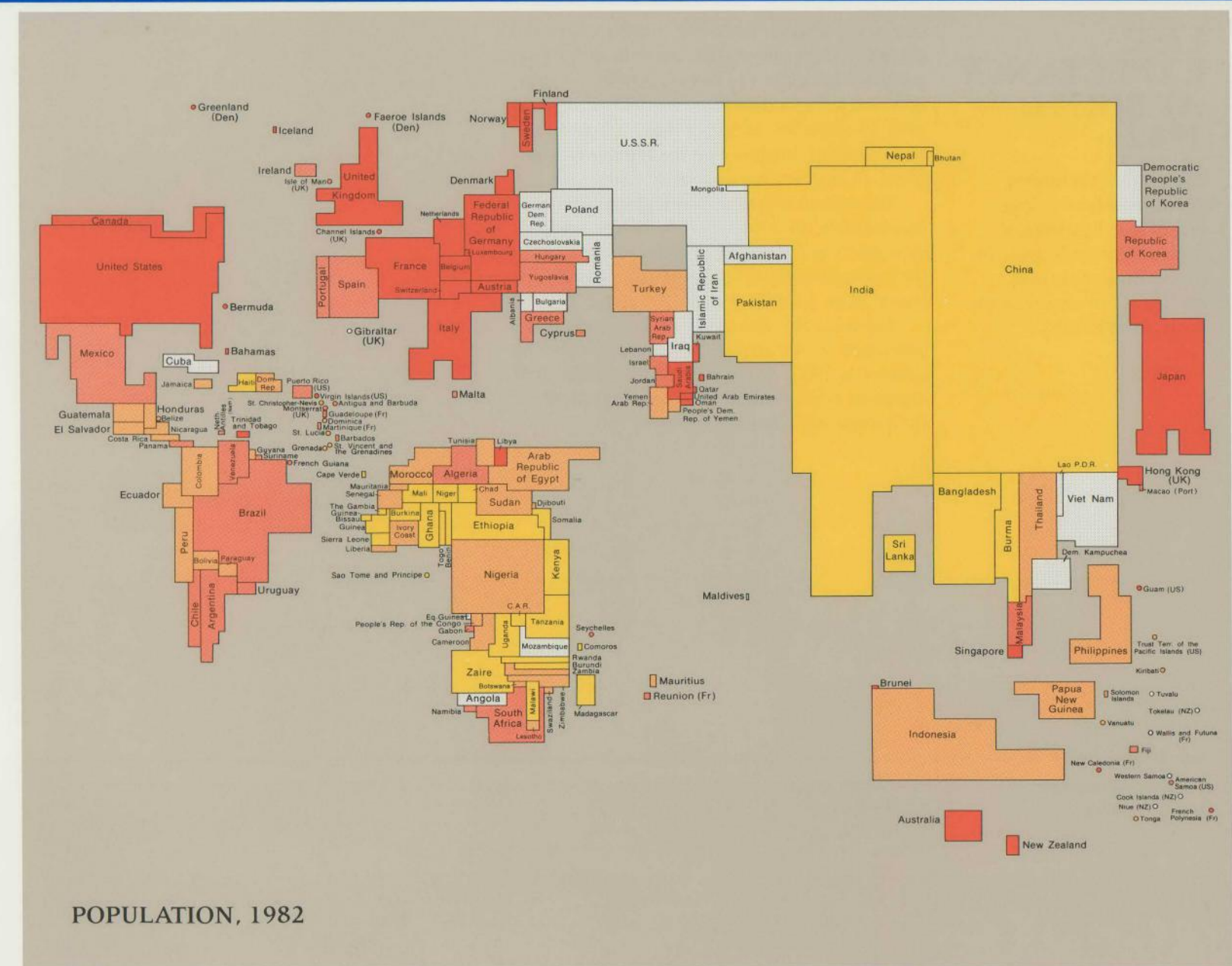
| GNP, 1982 | GNP (millions of U.S. dollars) 1982 | Population (thousands) 1982 | GNP per capita (U.S. dollars) 1982 | Number of countries |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Less than \$10 billion | 238,550 | 402,118 | 590 | 103 |
| \$10 billion to less than \$50 billion | 670,410 | 512,722 | 1,310 | 26 |
| \$50 billion to less than \$100 billion | 831,780 | 448,762 | 1,850 | 12 |
| More than \$100 billion | 8,795,930 | 2,629,754 | 3,340 | 18 |
| No data | n.a. | 574,659 | n.a. | 30 |

| GNP per capita, 1982 | GNP (millions of U.S. dollars) 1982 | Population (thousands) 1982 | GNP per capita (U.S. dollars) 1982 | Number of countries |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| \$400 and less | 594,290 | 2,163,726 | 270 | 32 |
| \$401 to \$1,635 | 532,510 | 633,652 | 840 | 48 |
| \$1,636 to \$5,500 | 1,330,400 | 486,364 | 2,740 | 41 |
| \$5,500 and more | 8,079,470 | 709,614 | 11,390 | 38 |
| No data | n.a. | 574,659 | n.a. | 30 |

Gross national product per capita, 1982

- \$400 and less
- \$401 to \$1,635
- \$1,636 to \$5,500
- More than \$5,500
- No data

The area for each country shows its share of global population, the color its gnp per capita.



POPULATION, 1982

| GNP per capita growth rate, 1973-82 | GNP (millions of U.S. dollars) 1982 | Population (thousands) 1982 | GNP per capita (U.S. dollars) 1982 | Number of countries |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Less than zero | 265,040 | 241,104 | 1,100 | 32 |
| Zero to less than 2% | 5,386,050 | 1,414,218 | 3,810 | 51 |
| 2% to less than 4% | 3,951,220 | 933,946 | 4,230 | 43 |
| 4% and more | 930,790 | 1,399,097 | 670 | 31 |
| No data | n.a. | 579,650 | n.a. | 32 |

| Population growth rate, 1973-82 | GNP (millions of U.S. dollars) 1982 | Population (thousands) 1982 | GNP per capita (U.S. dollars) 1982 | Number of countries |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Less than 1% | 3,224,090 | 346,142 | 9,310 | 33 |
| 1% to less than 2% | 5,498,420 | 1,618,942 | 3,400 | 40 |
| 2% to less than 3% | 1,300,140 | 1,704,211 | 760 | 49 |
| 3% and more | 514,020 | 324,061 | 1,590 | 37 |
| No data | n.a. | 574,659 | n.a. | 30 |

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, 1982

The average number of years a newborn infant would live if patterns of mortality prevailing for all people at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

One of the biggest changes in human life during the last two decades is that people in developing countries can expect to have much longer lives: 60 years for an infant born in 1982, compared with 45 years for an infant born in 1960. The corresponding increase for the industrial countries is to 76 years, from about 70 years.

The variation among developing countries is considerable. In a dozen of the richer ones, life expectancy at birth is 70 or more, the same as in the industrial countries in 1960. In a dozen of the poorer ones, it is still less than 45 years.

Surviving the first years of life makes a big difference in life expectancy. In a developing country in 1982, when a newborn infant could expect to live 60 years, a five-year-old could on the average expect to live to be 66.

The prospect of life at birth

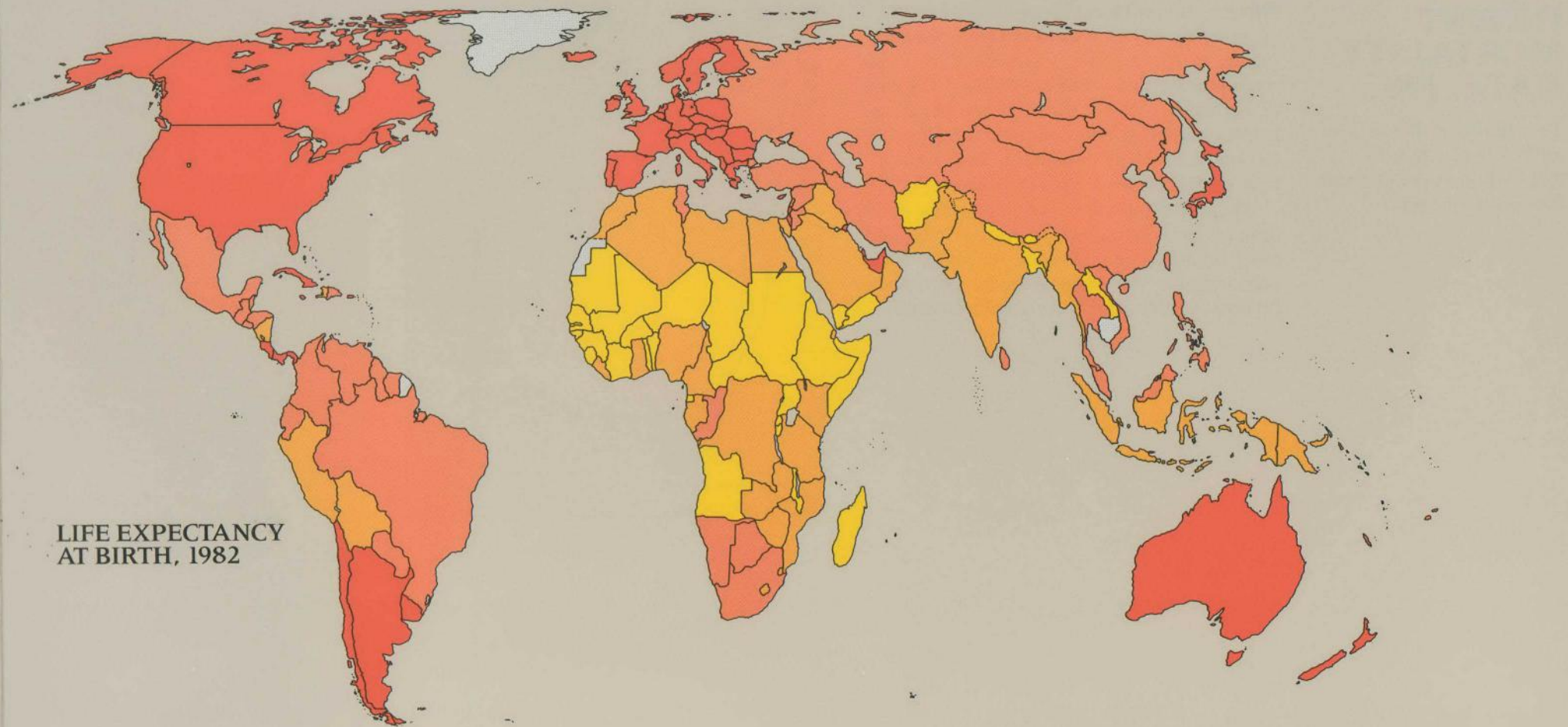
Shares of world population living in countries having different life expectancies at birth



Country groups are the same as those in the map key at right

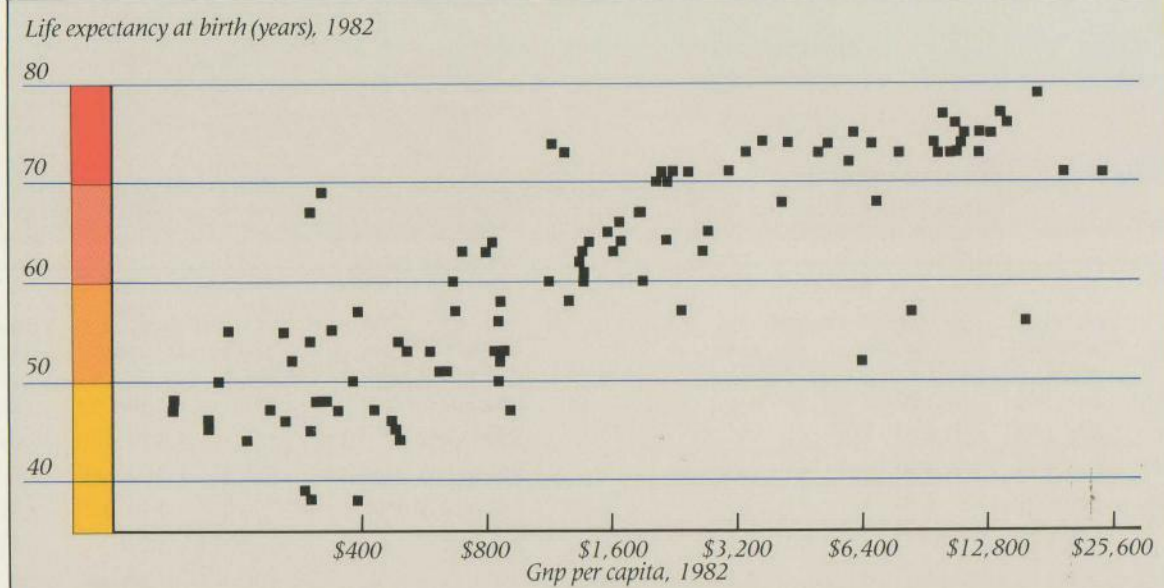
Life expectancy at birth, 1982

- Less than 50 years
- 50 years to less than 60 years
- 60 years to less than 70 years
- 70 years and more
- No data



LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, 1982

Life expectancy and gnp per capita

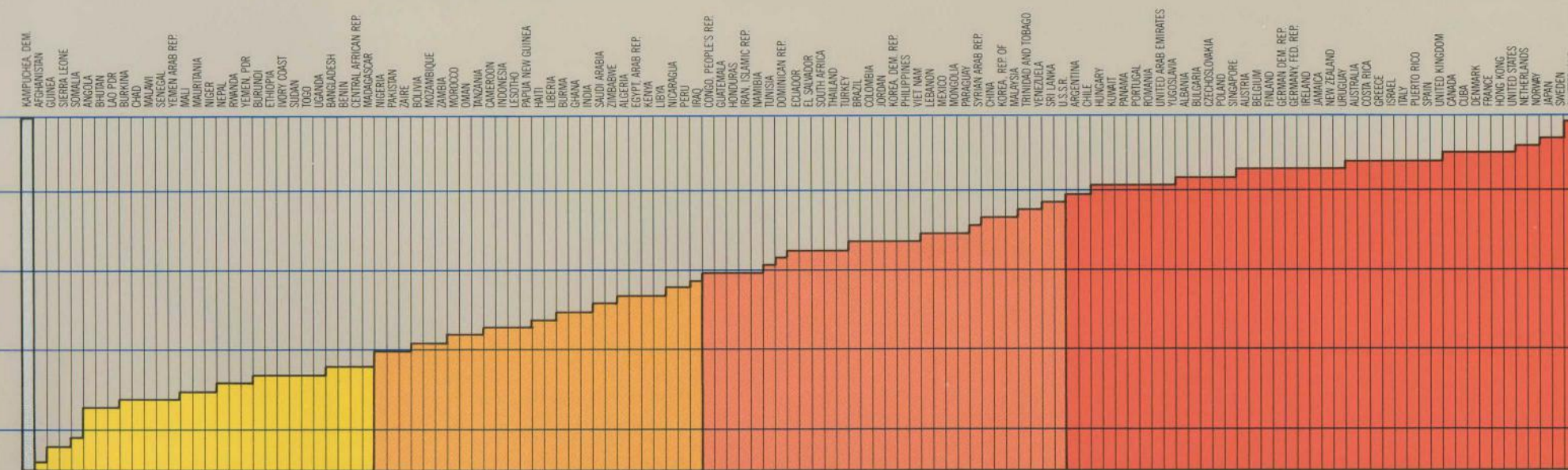


See the table on pages 6-9 to link the values in this scatter diagram with the countries and territories they represent. The values correspond to those in the rank ordering chart, except for values outside the scale of the diagram, which are not represented.

Ranking of countries and territories with more than 1 million people

Life expectancy, 1982

- 80 years
- 70 years
- 60 years
- 50 years
- 40 years



INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 1982

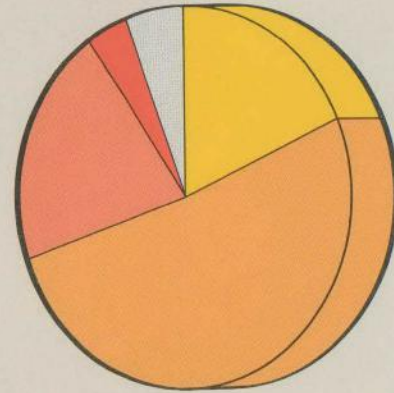
The number of infants who die before reaching their first birthday, per thousand live births, in a year.

Why do so many more infants die in the developing countries than in the developed countries? Impure drinking water and unsanitary living conditions are two important reasons. The diets of pregnant women, nursing mothers, and babies are another. Poor nutrition and sanitation contribute to disease. Added to this, the availability of health care is often inadequate.

The infant mortality rate thus indicates the health, nutrition, access to medical care, and other conditions in a country. As health conditions improve, the infant mortality rate usually declines, and life expectancy usually increases.

Deaths in the first year of life

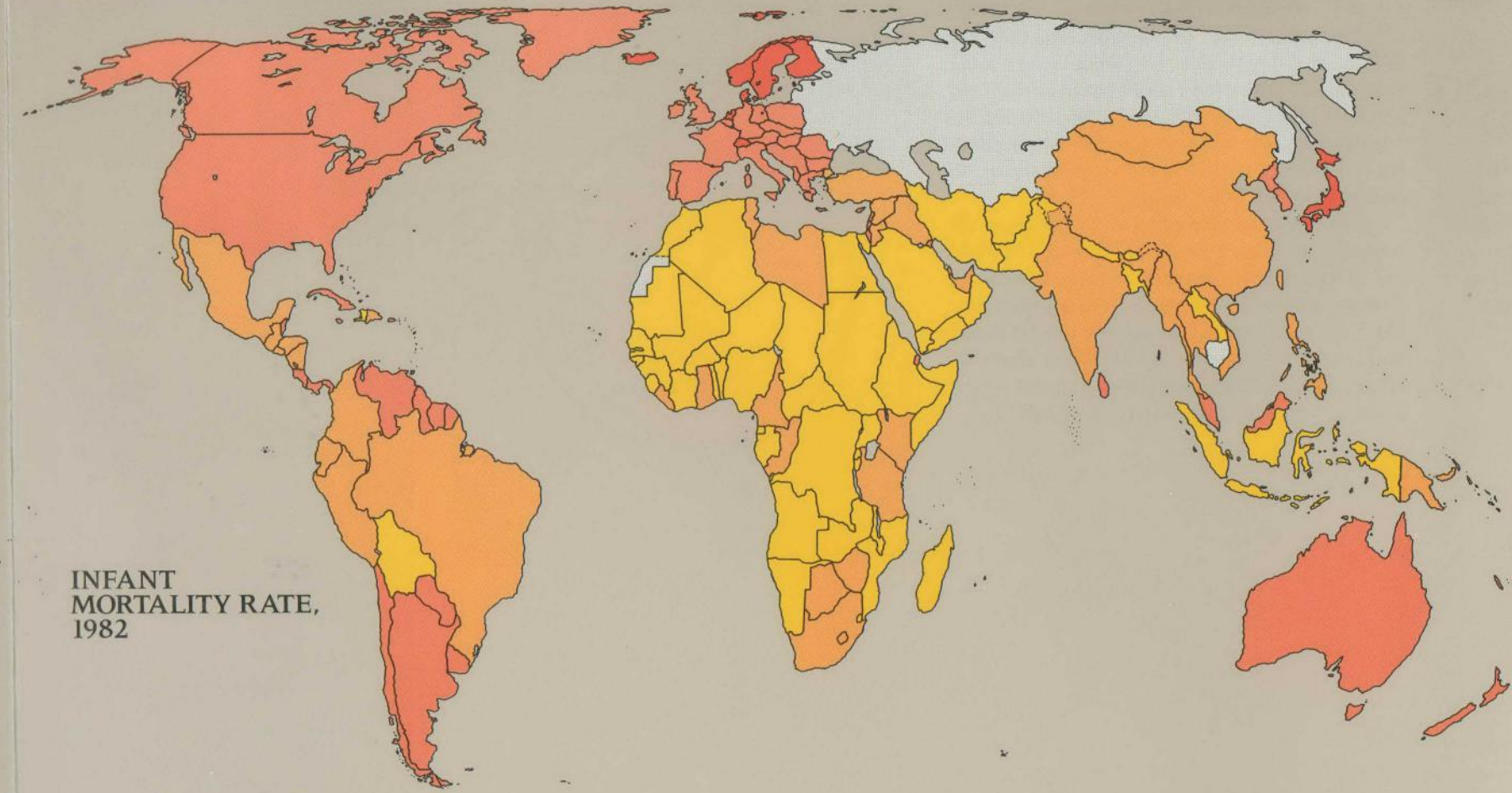
Shares of world population in countries having different infant mortality rates



Country groups are the same as those in the map key at right

Infant mortality rate, 1982

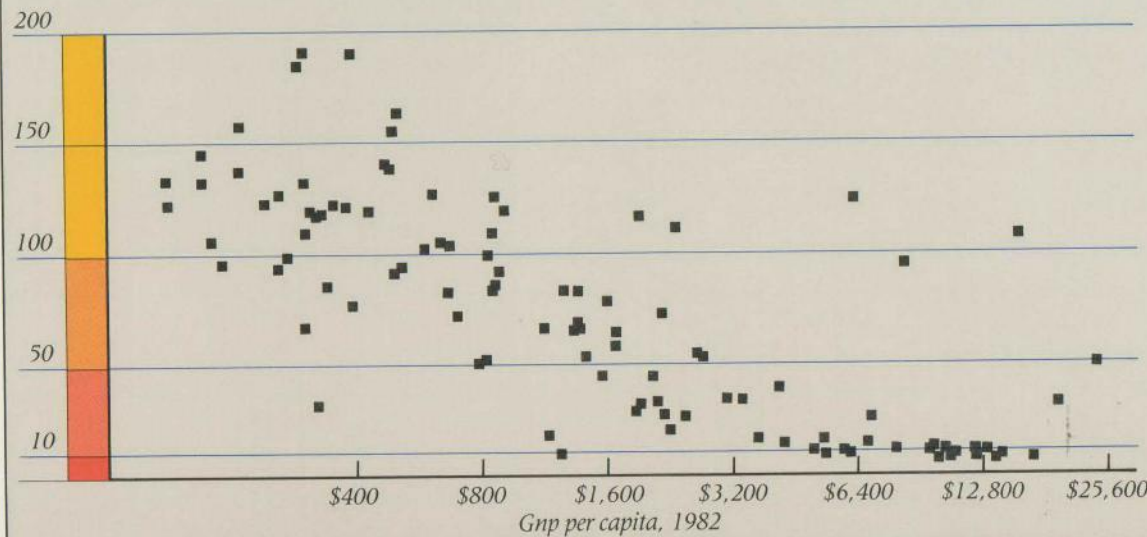
- Less than 10 per thousand live births
- 10 to less than 50
- 50 to less than 100
- 100 and more
- No data



INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 1982

Infant mortality and gnp per capita

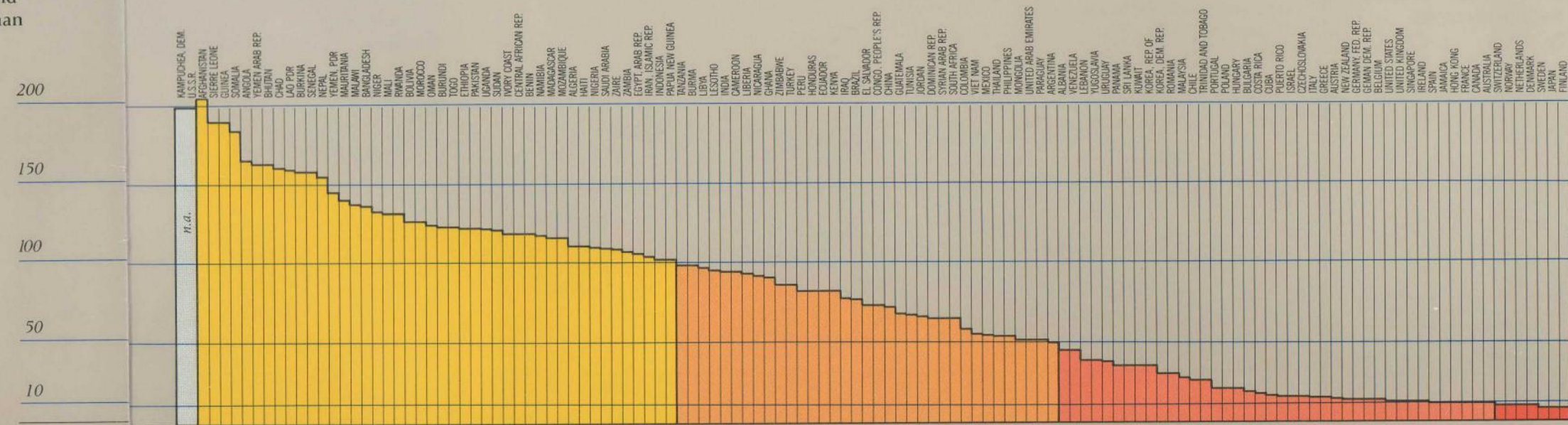
Infant mortality rate per thousand live births, 1982



See the table on pages 6-9 to link the values in this scatter diagram with the countries and territories they represent. The values correspond to those in the rank ordering chart, except for values outside the scale of the diagram, which are not represented.

Ranking of countries and territories with more than 1 million people

Infant mortality rate per thousand live births, 1982



PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT RATIO, 1982

The number of children in primary school, expressed as a percentage of the number of children of primary school age, which in most countries is 6 to 11 years.

Primary education is much more widely available today than it was 20 years ago, especially for girls. The average primary school enrollment ratio for the developing countries is up from 80 percent in 1960 to 96 percent in 1982. During the same period, school enrollments in the developing countries more than doubled, from about 240 million to almost 500 million.

There is a straightforward explanation for ratios that are higher than 100 percent. The number of children in primary school includes all children enrolled, even those younger than 6 or older than 11. So the numerator can be larger than the denominator, especially in countries where older children are still in primary school because they started late or had to repeat a year.

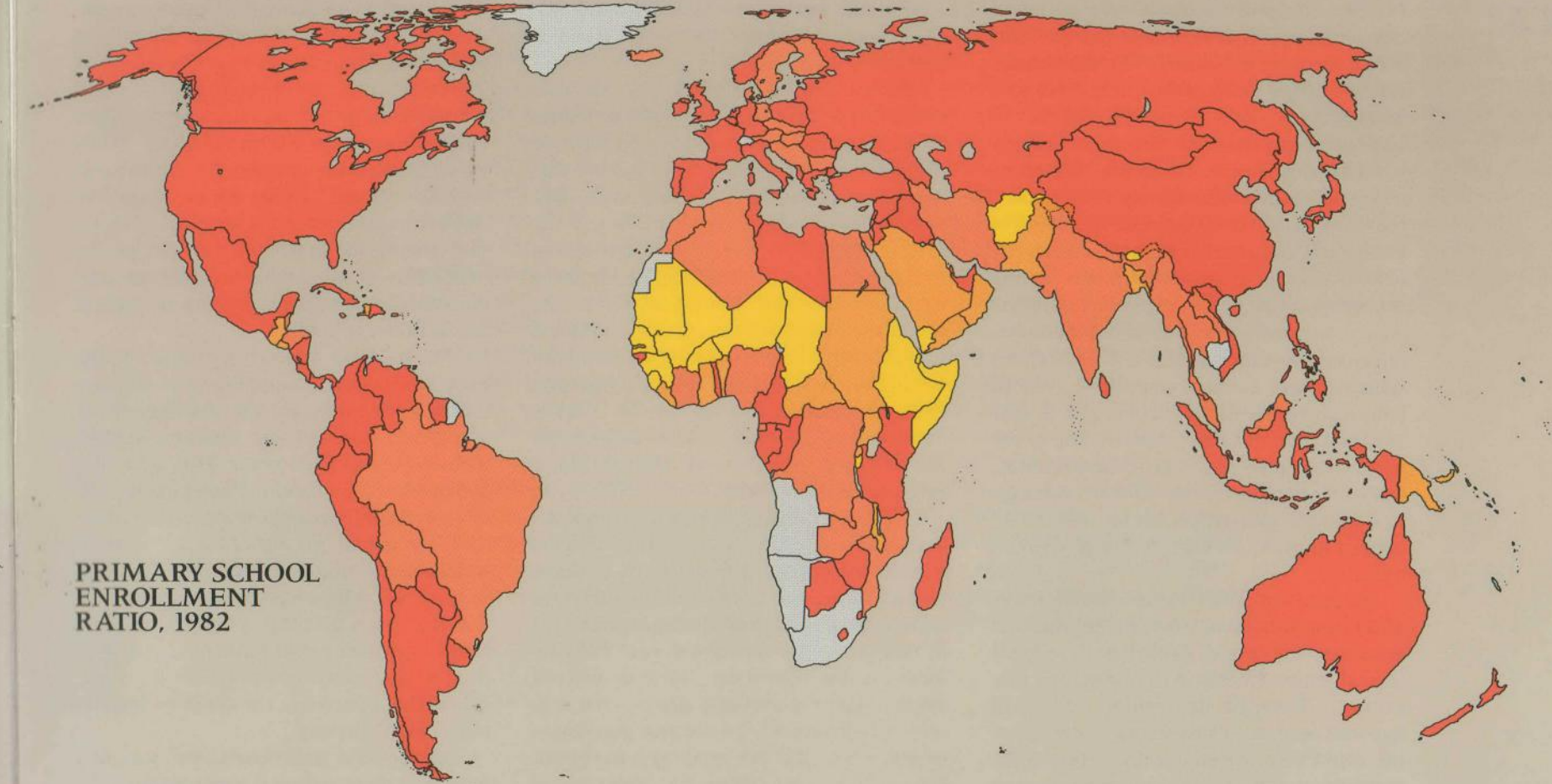
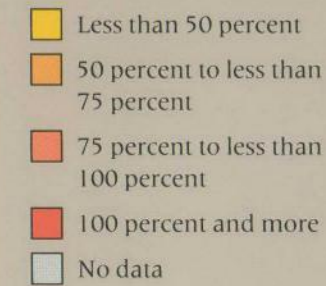
Enrollment in primary school

Shares of world population living in countries with different primary enrollment ratios



Country groups are the same as those in the map key at right

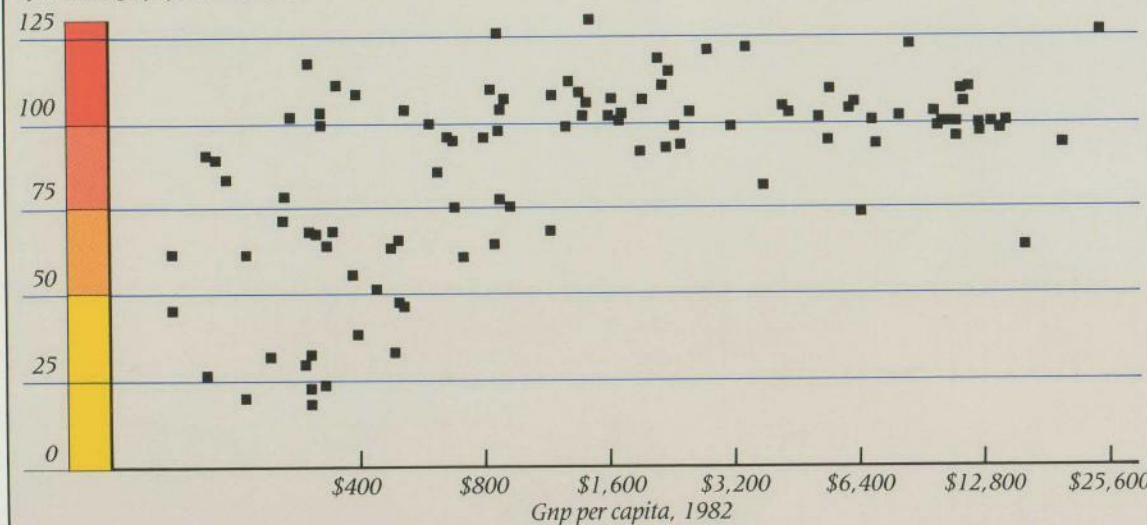
Primary school enrollment ratio, 1982



PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT RATIO, 1982

Primary school enrollment and gnp per capita

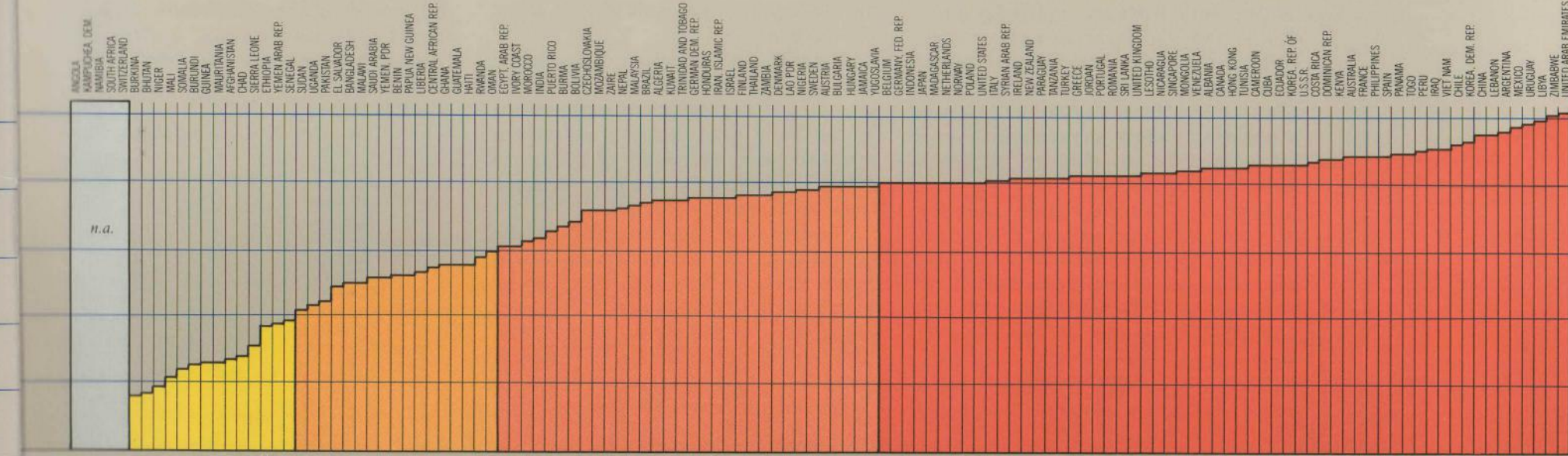
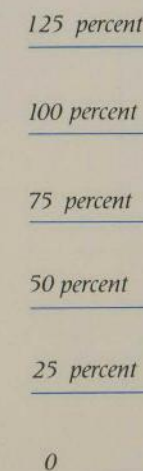
Primary school enrollment as a percentage of school-age population, 1982



See the table on pages 6-9 to link the values in this scatter diagram with the countries and territories they represent. The values correspond to those in the rank ordering chart, except for values outside the scale of the diagram, which are not represented.

Ranking of countries and territories with more than 1 million people

Primary school enrollment ratio, 1982



The World Bank recognizes that perfect cross-country comparability of gnp per capita estimates cannot be achieved. Beyond the classic, strictly intractable "index number problem," two obstacles stand in the way of adequate comparability. One concerns gnp numbers themselves. There are differences in the national accounting systems of countries and in the coverage and reliability of underlying statistical information between various countries. The other relates to the conversion of gnp data, expressed in different national currencies, to a common numéraire, conventionally the U.S. dollar, to compare them across countries. The World Bank's procedure for converting gnp to U.S. dollars is essentially based on the use of the official exchange rate. For some countries, however, the prevailing official exchange rate does not fully reflect the rate effectively applied to actual foreign exchange transactions.

Recognizing that these shortcomings affect the comparability of the gnp per capita estimates, the World Bank has introduced several improvements in the estimation procedures. Through its regular review of national accounts of its member countries, the World Bank systematically evaluates the gnp estimates, focusing on the coverage and concepts employed, and where appropriate makes adjustments to improve comparability. The World Bank also undertakes a systematic review of exchange rates to assess their appropriateness as conversion factors. An alternative conversion factor is used when the official exchange rate for a country is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate effectively applied to foreign transactions.

In an effort to achieve greater comparability, the U.N. International Comparison Project has developed measures of gdp using purchasing-power parities rather than exchange rates. So far the project covers only a limited set of countries, and some inherent methodological issues remain unresolved. Readers are referred to Irving Kravis, Alan Heston, and Robert Summers, *World Product*

and Income: International Comparisons of Real Gross Product (Baltimore, Md.: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1982).

As noted in the introduction, the estimates of 1982 gnp and per capita gnp published in this Atlas are calculated on the basis of the 1980-82 base period. With this method, the first step is to calculate the conversion factor. This is done by taking the simple arithmetic average of the actual exchange rate for 1982 and of deflated exchange rates for 1980 and 1981. The actual exchange rate for 1980 is multiplied by the relative rate of inflation for the country and the United States between 1980 and 1982; the actual exchange rate for 1981 is multiplied by the relative rate of inflation for the country and for the United States between 1981 and 1982.

This average of the actual and the deflated exchange rates is intended to smooth the impact of fluctuations in prices and exchange rates. The second step is to convert the gnp at current market prices and in national currencies of the year 1982 by means of the conversion factor as derived above. Then the resulting gnp in 1982 U.S. dollars is divided by the midyear population to derive the 1982 per capita gnp in current U.S. dollars. The preliminary estimates of gnp per capita for 1983, shown together with the 1982 estimates, are calculated by the same method, but with 1981-83 as the base period.

The estimates of population are primarily from the U.N. Population Division. In some cases the population estimates were adjusted by the World Bank. Refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum are generally considered to be part of the population of their country of origin.

Growth rates of population, gnp, and gnp per capita for 1973-82 are average annual growth rates that have been computed by fitting trend lines to the logarithmic values of population, gnp, and gnp per capita at constant market prices for each year of the time period.

The group averages for gnp per capita

are derived by dividing the sum of gnp figures in current U.S. dollars by the sum of population. The group averages for the social indicators are the population-weighted arithmetic means of the respective indicator values for each country in the group. These averages could be considered as approximations of "normal" values for the respective country groups. Since the coverage of countries among the indicators depends on the availability of data and is not uniform, caution must be exercised in relating averages of one indicator to another.

The primary sources for data on life expectancy, infant mortality, and primary school enrollment are the publications of specialized international agencies, supplemented by data from World Bank data files. Despite the difficulties in achieving comparability in definitions and coverage, the indicators are useful for describing orders of magnitude, indicating trends, and characterizing major differences between countries. For the gross primary school enrollment ratios, the most recent estimates have been used if data were not available for 1982. (Throughout the Atlas, the data for China do not include Taiwan.)

Scholars and statisticians interested in a fuller and more technical explanation of the method used in compiling the gnp per capita figures for the Atlas are invited to address their queries to the Comparative Analysis and Data Division, Economic Analysis and Projections Department, The World Bank, 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.

ABOUT THE WORLD BANK

The World Bank is a multilateral development institution whose purpose is to assist its developing member countries in furthering their economic and social progress so that their people may live better and fuller lives. The term "The World Bank" refers to two legally and financially distinct entities: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA). The IBRD and IDA have three related functions: to lend funds, to provide economic advice and technical assistance, and to serve as a catalyst in stimulating investment by others. Thus, the World Bank helps to support a wide variety of projects, large and small, public and private, chiefly in the following fields: agriculture and rural development, education, energy, industry, population planning, technical assistance, transport, telecommunications, urban development, and water supply.

The IBRD finances its lending operations primarily from borrowings in the world capital markets. IDA extends assistance to the poorest countries on easier terms, largely from resources provided by its wealthier members. Funds from such other sources as governments, commercial banks, export credit agencies, and other multilateral institutions are increasingly being paired with World Bank funds to cofinance projects.

As part of its work the Bank tries to help countries deal more effectively with the social aspects of economic development, such as rural poverty, income distribution, and rapid population growth.

The World Bank also provides loans to help developing countries adjust their economic policies and structures in the face of balance of payments problems that threaten continuing development. And a short-term special action program has the goals of developing exports, financing imports for critical productive activities, and rehabilitating and modernizing infrastructure.

The International Finance Corporation (IFC), an affiliate of the World Bank, works to further economic development by promoting growth in the private sector of developing countries. Using its own resources and working closely with private investors from around the world, it helps to mobilize foreign and domestic capital to invest in commercial enterprises.

As of 31 December 1984, 148 countries were members of the IBRD, 132 of IDA, and 126 of the IFC.

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22 July 1985

Dear Friends,

Enclosed please find the document, Urban Poor-Specific Data, compiled from World Bank data. This work was undertaken in an effort to disaggregate urban data to reflect the actual situation of the urban poor, since the usual data on urban areas communicates the idea that all people in urban areas are better off than those in rural areas. This is due to the disproportionate share of national resources invested in major urban areas, but there is obviously an unequal distribution of and access to these resources, as well as services. Therefore, we have attempted to show the real situation of the urban poor through disaggregating data.

It should be noted, however, that these data in this document are not comparable, nor are they necessarily accurate. We have also noticed inconsistencies in defining some concepts such as urban poverty (e.g., level or line? absolute or relative?)

Given the importance of accurate statistical information on the situation of the urban poor for our work, we wish to share with you our concern about the possibility of developing improved statistical profiles. In this regard, we kindly request you to check the attached information and see whether it is accurate for your areas. If possible, please send us available updated statistics of your city (or cities), and your country, on this subject. We would welcome any and all suggestions we might have for improving our statistical data on the urban poor.

Thank you for your kind collaboration.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Ephim Shluger", with a small flourish at the end.

Ephim Shluger
Programme Officer--Urban Affairs

(Distribution list attached.)

Urban Poor-Specific Data

City health statistics usually tend to look much better than rural ones. The reason is either because the squatter or slum inhabitants do not appear in the statistics (they are not 'official' residents of the city in many cases), or else because their inclusion is obscured by the enormous difference that exists between their status and that of the small, middle to high income parts of the city. Thus, a very misleading average becomes the basis of that city's statistics, and averages are unfortunately, what many look at. (Basta, 1977)

The above is generally true not only of urban health statistics but of urban statistics in all sectors. The majority of urban data is presented in terms of urban vs. rural averages which, by their very nature, hide the underlying distribution.

Since the reality of the urban poor will be hidden by averages, it is of crucial importance to collect data which is specific to poor urban areas. The Urban Section of PDPD has begun to do this. The objective is to pull together whatever data can be found and use it to construct a statistical profile of low-income urban areas in the developing world. Ideally such a profile would contain entries for a number of indicators including:

1. number/percentage of urban population below absolute poverty level, by country and/or city;
2. number/percentage of population living in slum or squatter settlements, by city;
3. infant mortality rate (IMR) in poor urban areas, by city and/or specific areas;
4. malnutrition rate in poor urban areas, by city and/or specific areas;
5. population density in poor urban areas, by city and/or specific areas;
6. disease/morbidity patterns in poor urban areas, by city and/or specific areas;

7. access to:
 - a. water
 - b. sanitation facilities
 - c. health facilities
 - d. education facilities

One of the first activities undertaken was a visit to the World Bank in February 1983 to explore if this kind of data existed at the Bank. Meetings were held with Bank staff working in the Urban and Health and Nutrition Departments. All confirmed that the kind of data we were looking for never had been collected systematically by the Bank but that some information could be found in IBRD project documents, reports and case studies. Specific documents that might contain these data are: Urban Sector Reports, Staff Appraisal Reports, and Health Sector Reports. The Bank also suggested that we look at economic (income) data since these are collected more systematically by the Bank. Indeed, one way to study the nutritional situation of people in a certain area is to determine a minimum food basket and calculate how many households do not earn enough income to afford it. This approach was used by the Bank to estimate the percentage of population living below the absolute poverty income level.

The next step has been to begin to construct a statistical profile using whatever information could be extracted from the Staff Appraisal Reports which are part of the UNICEF HQ library collection. The data/information is not of a homogeneous quality and hence should be interpreted carefully. To the degree possible, the information is broken down not only by country but also by city and poor area within the city. Each datum is followed by two numbers in parenthesis which correspond, respectively, to the bibliographical reference and to the page of the document.

| URBAN AREAS BY REGION, COUNTRY, CITY | NO./% URBAN POP. BELOW POVERTY LEVEL* | NO./% LIVING IN SLUM OR SQUATTER SETTLEMENT | IMR/ MORTALITY | MALNUTRITION | POPULATION DENSITY | DISEASE | ACCESS TO: |
|--|---|---|-------------------|--------------|--|---|--|
| | | | | | | | a) WATER b) SANITATION FACILITIES c) HEALTH FACILITIES d) EDUCATION FACILITIES |
| 2145L | | | | | | | |
| <u>AFRICA (sub-Saharan)</u> | | | | | | | |
| <u>Botswana</u> | 47,000 persons or 45% (2/3)** | | | | | | |
| <u>Burundi</u> | | | | | | | |
| -Bujumbura, low-income neighborhoods | 65% (3/4) | | | | | 70% diseases related to unhealthful environ- mental conditions (3/15) | |
| -Kinama | 80% (3/4) | | | | | | |
| -Bwiza | 30-40% (3/4) | | | | | | |
| -Nyakabiga | 30-40% (3/4) | | | | | | |
| <u>Cameroon</u> | | | | | | | |
| -Douala | 150,00 persons or 25% (abs. pov. th.) (4/3) | | | | | | |
| -Douala Nylon squatter area | 55% (4/4) | | | | | | |
| -Yaounde | 105,000 persons or 25% (pov. lev.) (4/4) | | | | | | |
| -Yaoundé, low-income areas | 33% (pov. lev.) (4/4) | | | | | | |
| <u>Ivory Coast</u> | | | | | | | |
| Abidjan | 350,000 persons or 23% (rel. UPT) (14/2) | | | | 260 persons/ha in older and low/middle income areas (14/2) 1,000 persons/ha in squatter areas (14)/2 | | |
| -Koumassi | | 60,000/37% (14/45) | | | | | |
| <u>Kenya</u> | | | | | | | |
| -Kisumu | | 50% (16/2) | | | | | |
| -Mombasa | | 50% (16/2) | | | | | |
| -Nairobi | 30% (16/4) | | | | | | |
| <u>Lesotho</u> | | | | | | | |
| -Greater Maseru | 50% (abs. UPT) (18/2) | | | | | | |
| -Peri-urban areas of Maseru | 60% (abs. UPT) (18/2) | | | | | | (a) 21% have access to standpipes; 79% have to buy water from neighbors or water ven- dors. (18/2) (b) 60% have sanitation fa- cilities (pit and bucket latrines) that are grossly inadequate. (18/2) |

* Unless otherwise indicated, refers to urban poverty threshold (UPT).

** First number refers to document number as listed in bibliography, second number refers to page in document.

| URBAN AREAS BY REGION, COUNTRY, CITY | NO./% URBAN POP. BELOW POVERTY LEVEL* | NO./% LIVING IN SLUM OR SQUATTER SETTLEMENT | IMR/ MORTALITY | MALNUTRITION | POPULATION DENSITY | DISEASE | ACCESS TO: |
|--|---|---|--|--------------|---|---|--|
| | | | | | | | a) WATER b) SANITATION FACILITIES c) HEALTH FACILITIES d) EDUCATION FACILITIES |
| <u>Liberia</u> | | | | | | | |
| -Monrovia, low-income areas | 50-70% (abs. pov. line) (19/4) | | Death rate for children 15%; pregnant under 5; 80% women; 20% (19/4) in one hos- pital. (19/4) | | | | |
| <u>Mali</u> | | | | | | | |
| -Bamako | 40% (20/5) | 25% (could reach 50% by 1990) (20/2) | | | 150/ha throughout city with exception of central zone, which ranges from 80 inhab. in high income and admin. areas, to 400 inhab./ha in Bozola (20/2) | As result of poor water, sewerage, and waste dis- posal, high incidence of malaria, which is major cause of death of children under 5. (20/4) | (a) 50% of pop. without access to potable water supply. (20/3) (b) 90% of pop. not served by sewer system. (20/4) (d) 1 classroom per 1,000 inhabitants in low- income areas, 4 class- rooms per 1,000 in higher income areas. (20/4) |
| -Magnambougou, (squatter set. of Bamako) | | 12,000 (20/9) | | | 120/ha (20/9) | | |
| -Gao | | | | | | | (a) 67% have no access to piped water supply. (20/6) |
| <u>Mauritius</u> | | | | | | | |
| | 33% (rel. UPT) (21/31) 12% (abs. UPT) (21/2) | | | | | | |
| <u>Nigeria</u> | | | | | | | |
| -Lagos | | | | | 450--2800/ha (26/3) | | (a) Less than 50% pop. served by piped water. (26/3) |
| -Bauchi town | 20% (rel. UPT) (26/39) | | IMR: 170/ 1,000 live births (26/2) | | | 70% families had at least one severely ill child in preceding year. Malaria and measles most frequent dis- eases, measles often resulting in death. (26/21) | (a) 52% does not have clean water source within compound. (26/11) |

| URBAN AREAS BY REGION, COUNTRY, CITY | NO./% URBAN POP. BELOW POVERTY LEVEL* | NO./% LIVING IN SLUM OR SQUATTER SETTLEMENT | IMR/ MORTALITY | MALNUTRITION | POPULATION DENSITY | DISEASE | ACCESS TO: |
|--|---|---|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|--|--|
| | | | | | | | a) WATER b) SANITATION FACILITIES c) HEALTH FACILITIES d) EDUCATION FACILITIES |
| Makama neighborhood | 48% (26/39) | | | | 200/ha (26/12) | | (a) 81% do not have clean water source, rely on wells for water supply. (26/11) (b) 94% of households use pit latrines for waste disposal which pollutes groundwater supplies for the wells. (26/11) Only 9% of households served by public refuse collection system. (26/2) |
| -Gombe | | | 170/1,000 live births (26/21) | | | 70% of families had at least one severely ill child in preceding year. Malaria and measles most frequent diseases, measles often resulting in death. (26/21) | |
| Bolari neighborhood | | | | | 200/ha(26/12) | | (a) 82% of households lack water supply. (26/12) (b) 50% of urban pop. w/out sewer systems. (9/3) |
| <u>AFRICA (North)</u> <u>Arab Republic of</u> <u>Egypt</u> -Assuit, in old part of town | | | | | 800/ha (9/8) | | (a) 80% w/out water supply (9/8) (b) 80% w/out sewerage systems. (9/8) |
| -Greater Cairo | | | | | | | (d) Only 20% of children of low-income areas served by primary schools. (9/4) |
| City of the Dead (6 mile tract of tombs) -Cairo: Mansheit Nasser (Main Settle.) | | 500,000 in this squatter settlement (9/7) | | | 570/ha (9/10) | | (a) Less than 10% of plots have water connection. (9/10) (d) Only 18% of children served by primary schools (9/4) |

| URBAN AREAS BY REGION, COUNTRY, CITY | NO./% URBAN POP. BELOW POVERTY LEVEL* | NO./% LIVING IN SLUM OR SQUATTER SETTLEMENT | IMR/ MORTALITY | MALNUTRITION | POPULATION DENSITY | DISEASE | ACCESS TO: |
|---|--|---|--|--------------|--------------------|---------|---|
| | | | | | | | a) WATER b) SANITATION FACILITIES c) HEALTH FACILITIES d) EDUCATION FACILITIES |
| -Cairo: Mansheit Nasser (Zabbaleen Settle.) | | | Less than 40% of chil- dren survive first year. (9/12) | | 500/ha (9/12) | | (a) No water facilities on site. (9/12) (b) No sanitation facili- ties on site. (9/12) |
| -Cairo: North Bassateen (Kulaha Settle.) | | | | | 650/ha (9/14) | | (a) No water supply. (9/14) (b) No sewerage, no waste disposal facilities. (9/14) |
| <u>Morocco</u> | 2 million/ 28% (abs. UPT) (23/1) | 25% (23/2) | | | | | (a) 48% of households w/out water connections. (23/3) (b) 45% w/out sanitary installations. (23/3) |
| -Meknes | 30% (23/6) | 70,000/20% (23/6) | | | | | 30% do not have access to municipal services and infrastructure facilities. (23/6) |
| Bordj Moulay Omar of Meknes | 48% (abs. UPT) (23/10) | | | | | | |
| -Kenitra | 20% (23/6) | 65,000/30% (23/7) | | | | | 40% do not have access to municipal services and infrastructure facilities. (23/6) |
| -Saknia | 44% (abs. UPT) (23/10) | | | | | | |
| <u>Tunisia</u> | 400,000 persons or 12% (abs. UPT) (36/7) | 800,000/34% of total housing stock (38/3) | | | | | (c) Health centers: 1/5,000 persons in squatter settlements. (38/5) (d) Only 40% of 6-10 year olds have access to schools nearby. (95% in mid-high income areas.) (38/5) |
| -Tunis (Jebel Lahmar) | 35% (38/12) | | | | | | (a) 53% with water connections. (39/12) (b) 50% served by sewer network. (38/12) |
| -Tunis (Saida Manaoubia) | 30% (38/12) | | | | | | (a) 30% have water connec- tions. (38/13) (b) 25% have sewer connec- tions. (38/13) |
| -Sfax | 42% (38/12) | | | | | | (a) 50% connected to water supply. (38/13) (b) Few connected to water- borne sewerage. (38/13) |

| URBAN AREAS BY REGION, COUNTRY, CITY | NO./% URBAN POP. BELOW POVERTY LEVEL* | NO./% LIVING IN SLUM OR SQUATTER SETTLEMENT | IMR/ MORTALITY | MALNUTRITION | POPULATION DENSITY | DISEASE |
|--|---|---|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------|
|--|---|---|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------|

ACCESS TO:
a) WATER
b) SANITATION FACILITIES
c) HEALTH FACILITIES
d) EDUCATION FACILITIES

LATIN AMERICA/CARIBBEAN

Bahamas

-New Providence 25% (rel. pov. level) (1/42) (govt. determined relative poor: 40% (1/2))

Grants Town neighborhood 47% (rel. pov. level) (1/42)

(a) 70% of households w/out active connections to piped water. (1/4))
(b) Only 2% of households use piped sanitary sewer system, 35% use septic tanks, and 60% use outdoor pit latrines. (1/4))

Costa Rica

-San Jose 179,000 persons or 30%. (5/10))

Dominican Republic

38% (abs. pov. level) (6/3) 1.2 million or 50% urban dwellers (6/3)

(a) 20% of urban homes have no access to piped water. (6/4)
(b) 50% of city popul. lacks waste disposal facilities. (6/4)

-Santo Domingo

Ecuador

-urban families 37% (abs. UPT) (7/1)
-secondary cities 47% (abs. UPT) (7/1)
-Guayaquil 26% (rel. UPT) (8/2)

City center: 600/ha (8/2)

(a) 33% depend on tanker trucks for water (less sanitary and costs 25 times as much per liter as piped water). (8/3)
(b) 50% need sewerage service. (8/3)
(c) 1 health center/41,000 people in low-income areas, leading causes of death are enteritis and other diarrhetic diseases, fatality rate for these diseases is 132/1,000. (8/3)
(d) Only 70% of school-aged children enrolled in school, most of them in poor quality schools. (8/3)

| URBAN AREAS BY REGION, COUNTRY, CITY | NO./% URBAN POP. BELOW POVERTY LEVEL* | NO./% LIVING IN SLUM OR SQUATTER SETTLEMENT | IMR/ MORTALITY | MALNUTRITION | POPULATION DENSITY | DISEASE | ACCESS TO: |
|--|---|---|-------------------|--------------|----------------------|---------|---|
| | | | | | | | a) WATER b) SANITATION FACILITIES c) HEALTH FACILITIES d) EDUCATION FACILITIES |
| <u>Haiti</u> | | | | | | | |
| -Port-au-Prince | 70% of households had average incomes of US\$70 equivalent per month or less (10/1) | 67% (10/2) | | | 800-1,600+/ha (10/2) | | (a) over 75% of homes not connected to water supply system. (10/2) (b) no waterborn sewerage system, and most of population use pit latrines. (10/2) |
| -Cap-Haitien | 74% (abs. pov. level) (10/26) | | | | 1,500/ha (10/3) | | (a) 72% of dwellings have no water. (10/3) (b) 43% of dwellings have no sanitary facilities. (10/3) |
| -Les Cayes | 74% (abs. pov. lev.) (10/26) | | | | | | (a) 54% of low-income residents use polluted well or river water; 35% buy water from vendors. (10/3) (b) 34% have no latrines. (10/3) |
| -secondary cities | 60%--(rel. pov. level); 74% (abs. pov. level) (10/1) | | | | | | |
| <u>Mexico</u> | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | (a) 54% had access to potable water thru house connection (22/5) (b) 42% connected to sewerage systems; 21 million without access to waste water disposal systems (22/5) |
| <u>Nicaragua</u> | | | | | | | |
| | 20% (24/3) | | | | | | (a) 67%--water by house connections. (25/2) (b) 38% served by sewerage and 59 served by latrines (25/2) |
| -Managua | | 70% in extra-legal subdivisions or sub-standard shelters (24/2) | | | | | 70% (420,000 persons) do not have access to basic infrastructure and services (24/2) |
| -10 of largest urban centers outside Managua | | | | | | | 56-93% of population have deficient basic infrastructures; 38% without minimum infrastructure. (24/2) |
| -20 largest urban centers | | | | | | | (a) 35% not served with water (24/2) (b) only 6 with any sewerage network, serving only 32% of population of those 6 cities (24/4) |

| URBAN AREAS BY REGION, COUNTRY, CITY | NO./% URBAN POP. BELOW POVERTY LEVEL* | NO./% LIVING IN SLUM OR SQUATTER SETTLEMENT | IMR/ MORTALITY | MALNUTRITION | POPULATION DENSITY | DISEASE | ACCESS TO: |
|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| | | | | | | | a) WATER b) SANITATION FACILITIES c) HEALTH FACILITIES d) EDUCATION FACILITIES |
| <u>Panama</u> | 216,000 persons or 33%--rel. pov. 10%--absol. pov. (28/4) | | | | | | |
| -Colon | | | | | 294-1500/ha (28/7) | | |
| <u>Peru</u> | | | | | | | (a) 54% with access to potable water through house connections and 14% through public standpipes. (29/4) (b) 51% connected to sewer- age system and 7% with septic tanks or latrines. (29/4) |
| <u>EAST ASIA</u> | | | | | | | |
| <u>Indonesia</u> | 59% (13/2) | | IMR: higher than 126/ 1,000 (13/2) | | | | (a) Less than 33% have access to safe, reliable public water system. (13/2) (b) 25% have no facility for human waste dis- posal. (13/2) |
| <u>Korea</u> | 18% (17/49) | | | | | | |
| <u>Philippines</u> | 32%: (abs. UPT) 80%: (abs. UPT) in slum areas (30/1) 39%: (UPT); 80-90%: (UPT) in slum areas (32/2) | 20-35% (30/4) | IMR in slums 3 to 8 times 130/1,000 worse in slum (33/2) areas (30/4) IMR is 3 to 8 times worse in slum areas (30/4) | | 2,000/ha in central city slums (32/2) | disease rates 3 to 8 times worse in slum areas (30/4) | (a) 50% pop. have no access to safe water supply. (33/2) |
| -Manila | 32% (1980): growing at 5% per year. (32/48) 35% or 1.2 mil- lion below pov. level (32.1) | 2 million (31/2) 30% (32/2) | | MMA: 3 to 8 times rest of city (32/6) | 200-1700/ha (32/6, 7) | squatter/slum: 1,800/100,000 morbidity and 80/ 100,000 mortality from typhoid, cholera, gastro- enteritis (31/2) In poor areas, poor medical ser- vice and high density lead to disease and mal- nutrition 3-8 times that for rest of city. (32/6) | (a) Water service networks do not extend to slum squatter areas except for occasional stand- pipes where both vol- ume and pressure are low. Some areas in south have neither piped water nor wells and supplies are brought in by tanker at high cost. (32/6) (b) 40% have no type of sanitary toilet. In poverty areas (10% of MMA) sewage is dis- charged into street gutters, esteros, or rivers. (31/3) |

| URBAN AREAS BY REGION, COUNTRY, CITY | NO./% URBAN POP. BELOW POVERTY LEVEL* | NO./% LIVING IN SLUM OR SQUATTER SETTLEMENT | IMR/ MORTALITY | MALNUTRITION | POPULATION DENSITY | DISEASE | ACCESS TO: |
|---|--|---|----------------------|---|--------------------|--|---|
| | | | | | | | a) WATER b) SANITATION FACILITIES c) HEALTH FACILITIES d) EDUCATION FACILITIES |
| Tondo (slum area) | | 180,000 (35/iii) 70% (35/61) | 130/1,000 (35/iv) | 80% preschool children are undernourished. (35/iv) | 1,000/ha (35/iii) | 75% pop.: round- worms; 30% adult female pop. and 40% of children; anemia. (35/iv) In 1974, 500 hos- pital admissions for cholera, 707 deaths from TB (35/iv) 5% of children suffer visual impairment from vitamin A de- ficiency; 36% of children over 4 and 50% of adults defi- cient vitamin A (35/38) Over 34% lactating mothers and young children suffer iron deficiency anemia (35/38) In 1974, 210 deaths and 2,662 confirmed cases of communicable diseases (diphtheria, measles, ty- phoid, cholera, polio) (35/38) 90% of children and 80% of adults have worms (mainly ascaris lumbricoides) (35/39) | (d) 41% primary school participation. (35/36) |
| -Cebu | | 25% (33/5) | | | | | |
| Alaska-Mambalang | | | | | 641/ha (33/11) | | |
| Pasil/Ermita | | | | | 926/ha (33/11) | | |
| New Matina | | | | | 404/ha (33/11) | | |
| Piapi | | | | | 1,200/ha (33/12) | | |
| -Davao | | 115,000/22% (33/5) | | | 900-1600/ha (33/5) | | |
| -Cagayan de Oro | | 20% (33/5) | | | | | Mortality from gastro- enteritis 10 times higher in slums (33/2) |
| -Iloilo, Bacolod, Cagayan de Oro, Davao | | 242,000 or 22% of pop. of these four cities (30/14) | | | | | |
| <u>SOUTH ASIA</u> | | | | | | | |
| <u>India</u> | 41% (abs. pov. lev.) (11/1) 47% (12/1) | | | | | | |
| -Madras | 50% (abs. urb.; pov. lev.) (12/3) | 200,000/25% (12/7) | | | | | |

| URBAN AREAS BY REGION, COUNTRY, CITY | NO./% URBAN POP. BELOW POVERTY LEVEL* | NO./% LIVING IN SLUM OR SQUATTER SETTLEMENT | IMR/ MORTALITY | MALNUTRITION | POPULATION DENSITY | DISEASE | ACCESS TO: |
|--|---|---|---------------------|--------------|--------------------|---|--|
| | | | | | | | a) WATER b) SANITATION FACILITIES c) HEALTH FACILITIES d) EDUCATION FACILITIES |
| -Kanpur | see Table, (11/ 61) | 47% of households (11/6) 160,000 (11/6) | 249/1,000 (11/6) | | | 60% of children in slum areas have TB, 30% of slum pop. continu- ously sick. (11/6) | (a) 50% served by di- rect water connec- tions. (11/7) (b) 47% households no access to sanitation (11/6); sewer connec- tions serve only 10% of population (11/8) |
| <u>Pakistan</u> | 45% (abs. UPT) (27/1) | | | | | | |
| -Lahore | 1.5 million or 45% (abs. UPT) (27/4) | 25--30% in squatter settlements plus 25--30% in Walled City (27/4) | | | | | (d) formal training beyond primary schools is non- existent (27/9) |
| (Walled City) | | 260,000 (27/4) | | | 1,100/ha (27/2) | | (b) no sewers (27/7) |
| <u>MIDDLE EAST</u> | | | | | | | |
| <u>Jordan</u> | 17% (abs. UPT) (15/2) | | | | | | |
| Amman | | 25% (15/3) 60,000 (15/10) | | | 1,000/ha (15/3) | | (a) 50% have no access to water (15/3) (b) 50% have no access to sewerage (15/3) |

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SOC/PHD/84/200

19 December 1984

Dear Mr. Ferranti,

You will find attached the second edition of the "Asia and Pacific Atlas of Children in National Development, 1984" which introduces several changes and, I believe, clearly improves on the experimental work done for the first edition, in 1982. I very much hope that you will find it useful for your work and shall appreciate if any comments are shared with our Programme, so as to further improve future editions.

After over ten years of work with APDI/ESCAP co-ordinating the activities which led to the creation of the Programme on Health and Development, I am now leaving the organization, effective 1st January 1985, to take duties as Senior Regional Planning Officer, UNICEF East Asia and Pakistan Regional Office (EAPRO) in Bangkok. I should like to avail myself of this opportunity to thank you for the benefit derived from our association with you over the years. Please rest assured of my highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'C. Sepulveda-Alvarez', written over a horizontal line.

C. Sepulveda-Alvarez, M.D.
Coordinator

Programme on Health and Development
Social Development Division

The Asian and Pacific

ATLAS OF CHILDREN in national development



1984



**UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION
FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, BANGKOK,
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND**

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The Asian and Pacific



ATLAS OF CHILDREN in national development

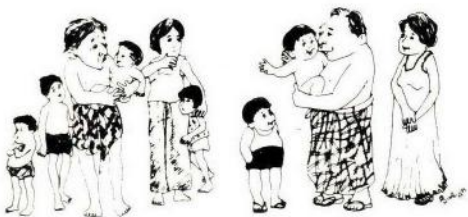


1984

**UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION
FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, BANGKOK,
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND**

ST/ESCAP/295

The Atlas has been compiled by the Programme on Health and Development, Social Development Division, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, with the co-operation of the Regional Planning Offices, East Asia and Pakistan Regional Office, Bangkok, and Regional Office for South Central Asia, New Delhi, of the United Nations Children's Fund.



PREFACE

The need for more specific policies which consider the status of children and their surrounding environment implies a need for better information, more complete and current, and with a higher degree of organization. This calls for a substantial increase in the variables to be considered, and lengthening of the time perspective utilized, so that accidental variations can be seen in proper perspective.

The yearly report on *the State of the World's Children* which is published by UNICEF clearly reflects this trend. The data provided constitute a powerful argument for adopting policy measures which can lead to the child survival development outlined in the 1984 review.¹

This second edition of the *Atlas of Children in National Development* in the Asian and Pacific region, attempts to provide as relevant a profile in support of these emerging policies as the available information permits it. The necessity for computerized handling of the data has become apparent: and it is hoped that electronic data processing techniques can be utilized in future editions.

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific is pleased to join with the Regional Offices of UNICEF, in Bangkok and New Delhi, in promoting the well-being of children through the publication of this *Atlas*.

¹ UNICEF, *The State of the World's Children, 1984*, (London, Oxford University Press, 1984), 126 pages.

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PART ONE

THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN IN THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGION

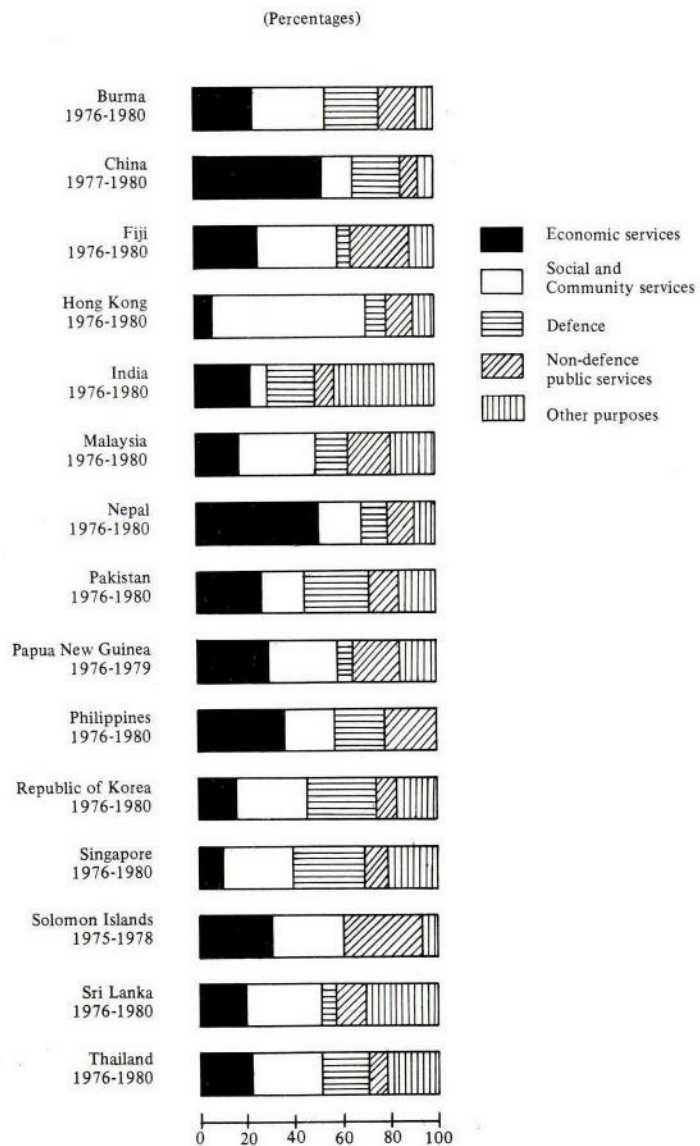
1965, 1970, 1975 and 1982

- I. Regional Tables and Graphs
- II. Regional Maps

Table R 1. Situation of children, Asia and the Pacific, 1982 or latest year

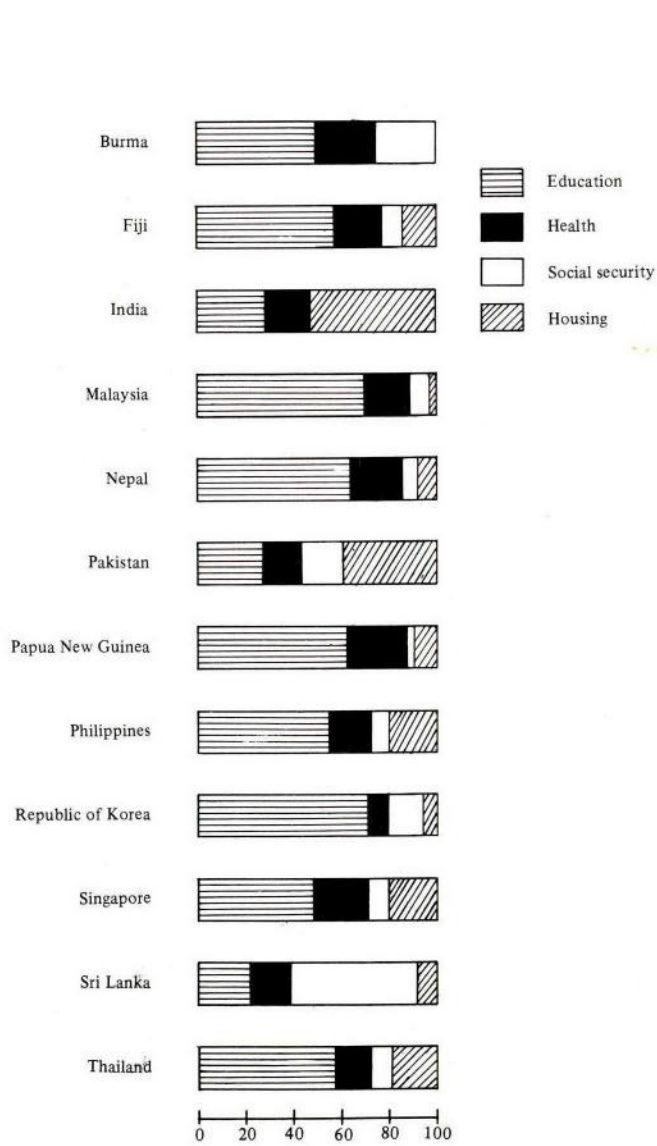
| Factors-Indicators UNICEF regions - Countries and areas ^a | 1. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2. CHILD VIABILITY | | | | 3. CHILD DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | 4. CHILD CARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|---|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| | Demography | | | | | Economic production | | Economic distribution | | Public expenditure | | | Consumption | | Mortality | | | | Nutrition | | | Education status | | | Employment | | | Mothers' status | | | Health services | | | | Educational services | | | | | |
| | Total population | Population growth rate | Children (0-14)/total population | Rural population | Population/wheat or rice harvested area | GNP per capita | GDP AISO structure | Debt service ratio | Population below poverty line urban/rural | Health expenditure per capita | Military expenditure per capita | Government expenditure/GDP | Food consumption/total consumption | Energy consumption per capita | Infant mortality rate/1000 live births | Crude death rate | Neonatal mortality rate/1000 | Life expectancy | Calories supply per capita | Rice or wheat harvested land/agricultural land | Rice or wheat production per capita | Toddler (age 1-4) mortality rate/1000 | Enrolment in primary school | Retention (at the end of primary school) | Literacy | Unemployment | Child labour | Employment structure (A:I:S) | Female literacy | Maternal mortality rate/1000 | Female labour force | Population/health centre | Institution delivery | DPT immunization | Water supply urban/rural | Population/medical doctor | Pupils/teacher | Girls enrolled in primary school | Enrolment in secondary school | |
| | (thousands) | (percentage) | (percentage) | (percentage) | (ha) | (\$US) | (percentage) | (percentage) | (percentage) | (\$US) | (\$US) | (percentage) | (percentage) | (kg. coal. eq.) | (per thousand) | | (years) | | (percentage) | (kg.) | | (percentage) | (percentage) | (percentage) | (percentage) | (percentage) | (percentage) | (percentage) | rate/1000 | (percentage) | (percentage) | (percentage) | (percentage) | (percentage) | (percentage) | (percentage) | (percentage) | (percentage) | (percentage) | |
| EAPRO | 154 661 | 1.9 | 39.3 | 76 | 16.2 | 580 | 26:39:35 | 8.3 | 40 | 3.7 | 18.9 | 26.4 | 242 | 90.3 | 12 | | 55 | 2516 | 52 | 218 | 14 | 88 | 90 | 74 | 2.1 | 11.1 | 65:15:30: | 61.1 | 3 | 36 | 30640 | | 41 | 60 32 | 12931 | 29.7 | 91 | 34.6 | | |
| 1. Indonesia | 254 616 | 2.3 | 41 | 87 | 9.0 | 136 | 48:14:38: | 6.9 | 80 | 0.9 | 21.5 | 21.5 | 46 | 122 | 12 | | 55 | 1975 | 79 | 228.2 | 20 | 67 | 20 | 26 | 38.3 | 22.7 | 74:11:15: | 16 | 30 | 1.6 | 300000 | .36 | 2 | 53 | 8810 | 50 | 40 | 18 | | |
| 2. Bangladesh | 87 130 | 3.0 | 45.3 | 71 | 12.5 | 349 | 30:26:44: | 9.6 | 32 29 | 1.0 | 18.5 | 14.3 | 221 | 120 | 1176 | | 51 | 2217 | 27.3 | 127.7 | 17 | 63 | 45 | 28.3 | 3.5 | 57:20:23: | 13.7 | | 3.7 | 15280 | | 3 | 77 22 | 3172 | 45 | 41 | 13 | | | |
| 3. Pakistan | 56 210 | 2.2 | 40.0 | 81 | 9.8 | 100 | | | | 7.1 | 18 | 47 | 148 | 34.7 | 8 | 18.6 | 63 | 1961 | 91.6 | 228.7 | 12 | 77 | | 87 | | 71:10:19: | | 1 | | 20203 | | | 4154 | 21.8 | 48 | 48 | | | | |
| 4. Viet Nam | 50 740 | 2.6 | 41.3 | 61 | 14.1 | 789 | 26:36:38: | 12.8 | 32 41 | 14.1 | 16.6 | 8.9 | 353 | 54 | 8.0 | 21.7 | 62 | 2318 | 43.5 | 165.5 | 4 | 100 | 95.1 | 89 | 5.2 | 12.3 | 46:17:37: | 88 | .9 | 34.1 | | 60.4 | 66 55 | 1136 | 32.4 | 80 | 63 | | | |
| 5. Philippines | 39 330 | 1.7 | 33.4 | 43 | 30.3 | 1678 | 16:39:45: | 13.0 | 9.8 | 32.8 | 107.4 | 18.3 | 1416 | 35 | 6.3 | | 64 | 2977 | 50.9 | 350.6 | 4 | 97 | 43 | 84 | 5.5 | | 76: 9:15: | 83 | 1.3 | 45.7 | 9107 | | 52 | 77 | 6829 | 25 | 78 | 29 | | |
| 6. Thailand | 48 490 | 2.0 | 40.3 | 78.4 | 5.3 | 748 | 24:30:46: | 6.7 | 15 34 | 7.3 | 30.2 | 19.0 | 41.8 | 36.1 | 4.9 | 14 | 61 | 2314 | 54.5 | 185.6 | 2 | 98 | | 100 | 4.4 | | 34:21:46: | 88 | .4 | 37.3 | | 80.2 | 80 84 | 1693 | 47.5 | 100 | 97 | | | |
| 7. Republic of Korea | 35 910 | 2.2 | 38.2 | 76.8 | 8.3 | 170 | 43:13:39: | 26.7 | 40 40 | 1.6 | 6 | 17.3 | 63 | 40.5 | 6.3 | 25.7 | 56.60 | 2303 | 59.3 | 403.8 | 12.9 | 72.5 | 27 | 67 | 3.7 | | 67:10:23: | 40 | 1.5 | 37.3 | 20000 | 9.7 | 8.6 | 35 15 | 4255 | 56.3 | 48.2 | 40 | | |
| 8. Burma | 14 770 | 2.5 | 39.4 | 70 | 18.3 | 1704 | 21:21:57.1: | 3.1 | 13 38 | 30.9 | 100.4 | 38.8 | 987 | 13.5 | 141.7 | 2 | 64 | 2662 | 13.5 | 141.7 | 2 | 96 | | 68 | 6.2 | | 50:16:34: | 42 | .8 | 25.2 | | 88 40 | 7910 | 31.4 | 49 | 53 | | | | |
| 9. Malaysia | 6 682 | 3 | 42 | 5 | | 70 | | | | | | | 128 | 212 | 29 | 19.1 | 37 | 2053 | 85 | 129 | | 80 | | 58 | | | | 74: | 39 | | 88 40 | | 88 40 | 7910 | 31.4 | 49 | 53 | | | |
| 10. Democratic Kampuchea | 5 236 | 2.6 | 24.3 | -10 | | 5302 | 1:34:66: | 0.2 | | 83.0 | 44.9 | 19.5 | 1487 | 10 | 5 | 7.8 | 76 | 2920 | 40 | 314.1 | (.) | 100 | | 3.8 | | | 3:57:40: | 77 | .05 | 47.1 | | 98 | | 1387 | 30 | 95.1 | 84.2 | | | |
| 11. Hong Kong | 3 938 | 2.4 | 42.3 | 85 | 5.4 | 98 | 62:13:24: | 5.4 | | 1 | 39.7 | | 127 | 135 | 20 | | 44 | 2030 | 40 | 314.1 | 18 | 85 | | 85 | 2.9 | | 75: 6:19: | 27 | | | 7556 | | 17425 | 28 | 88 | 15 | | | | |
| 12. Lao People's Democratic Republic | 3 150 | 2.7 | 42 | 85 | 5.4 | 820 | 34:25:17:24 | 6.7 | 10 75 | 29 | 12.7 | 26.5 | 293 | 100 | 14.9 | | 52 | 2270 | .2 | .7 | 14 | 84 | | 84 | 2.9 | | 82: 8: | 30 | 2 | | 16724 | | 25 | 30 19 | 16880 | 31.2 | 54 | | | |
| 13. Papua New Guinea | 2 470 | 1.2 | 26.3 | 0 | n.a. | 5747 | 1:35:64: | 0.8 | | 46.4 | 15.5 | 10.4 | 30 | 10.8 | 5.2 | 8.2 | 71 | 3125 | | | | 85 | | 84 | 2.9 | | 2:39:59: | 70 | .3 | 35 | | 81 | 100 100 | 1222 | 26.1 | 97 | 55 | | | |
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| 17. Fiji | 658 | 2.1 | 38.3 | 57.8 | | 1884 | 22:21:57: | 4.7 | | 40.9 | 17.6 | 30.2 | 569 | 28.8 | 4.2 | 19.2 | 72 | 2903 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18. Guam | 106 | 3.0 | 40 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19. Kiribati | 59 | 1.6 | 41.1 | 68 | | 670 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20. Marshall Islands | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21. Nauru | 7 | .9 | 46.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22. Niue | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23. Republic of Palau | | .9 | 47.3 | 78 | | 520 | | | 18 | | | | 187 | 40 | 7 | | 65 | 2327 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24. Samoa | 200 | | 47.3 | 78 | | 520 | | | 18 | | | | 187 | 40 | 7 | | 65 | 2327 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25. Solomon Islands | 300 | 3.5 | 48.4 | 91 | | 619 | | | 8.4 | | | | 290 | 78 | 9 | | 54 | 2174 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26. Tonga | 98 | 2.1 | 44.4 | | | 460 | | | | 4.3 | 15.6 | | | 21 | 8 | | 58 | 3267 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27. Tuvalu | 7 | 2.9 | 31.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28. Vanuatu | 119 | 3.2 | | 71 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ROSCA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29. India | 704 240 | 2.1 | 40 | 77 | | 249 | 36:26:38: | 9.2 | 46 | 0.6 | 6.9 | 14.1 | 199 | 122 | 12.5 | | 50 | 1906 | | 102.3 | 15 | 84 | | 36 | | | 69:13:18: | 25 | 4.8 | 11.9 | 13125 | 10-15 | 70 | 83 20 | 3617 | | 57 | 28 | | |
| 30. Nepal | 16 100 | 2.6 | 42.3 | 95 | 11.8 | 156 | 57:13:30: | 1.6 | 55 61 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 13.6 | 11 | 149 | 21 | | 44 | 2181 | 30.9 | 160 | 25 | 67.9 | 23.3 | 23.5 | 6 | | 93: 2: 5: | 5 | | 29.2 | 21600 | | 14.5 | 83 7 | 26138 | 47.6 | 26.9 | 21 | | |
| 31. Sri Lanka | 15 240 | 1.9 | 35.3 | 76 | 18.7 | 302 | 27:27:45: | 5.7 | 50 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 35.6 | 109 | 37.1 | 6 | | 66 | 2250 | 31.9 | 132 | 3 | 84.4 | | 86.5 | 15.3 | 1.5 | 54:14:32: | 82.4 | .8 | 23.2 | 10751 | 80 | 35 | 60 30 | 7172 | 24 | 84.2 | 51 | | |
| 32. Afghanistan | 13 817 | 1.9 | 45.2 | 84.5 | 5.4 | 221 | 54:12:34: | 10.9 | 18 36 | 0.6 | 2.5 | 8.2 | 56 | 205 | 23 | | 37.5 | 1775 | 3.8 | 212.6 | 29 | 30 | | 16 | 5.3 | | 79: 8:13: | 4 | 6 | | 77000 | | 3 | 20 3 | 11945 | 11 | 10 | 10 | | |
| 33. Mongolia | 1 800 | 2.8 | 42.3 | 49 | 4.1 | 780 | | | 11 | 78 | | | 1611 | 54 | 8 | | 64 | 2681 | .3 | 250.0 | 5 | | | 100 | | | 55:22:23: | 86 | 1 | | 1144 | | 75 | 455 | | | 89 | | | |
| 34. Bhutan | 1 350 | 2.3 | 42.3 | 97 | 28 | 80 | 46:16:37: | | | | | | 3 | 149 | 19 | | 44 | 2028 | | 40 | 25 | 11 | | | | | 93: 2: 5: | 4 | | | 28140 | | 4 | 28140 | 25.2 | 7 | 1 | | | |
| 35. Maldives | 158 | 2.9 | 41.3 | 80 | | 391 | 33:12:55: | 7.4 | | 2.1 | | | | 120 | 13 | | 46.5 | 1841 | | | | 36 | | 82 | 11.2 | | | | | | 6478 | | 1.2 | 54 5 | 18750 | 54.3 | | | | |
| OTHERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 36. China | 1 015 410 | 1.0 | 32.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Graph R 1. Selected developing ESCAP economies Distribution of major functional components of expenditure excluding net lending, late 1970s



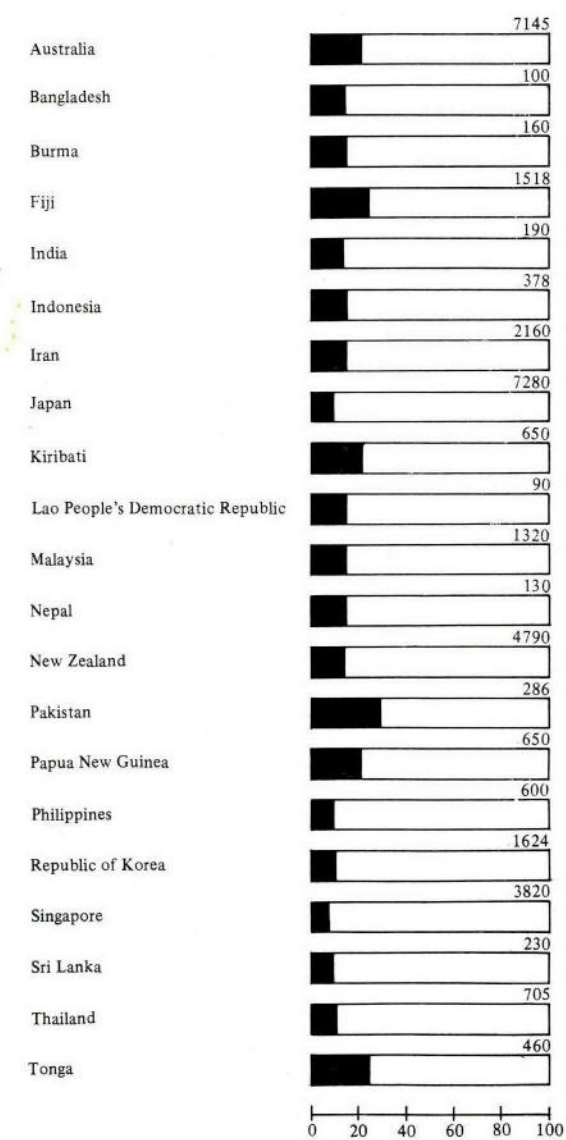
Source: ESCAP, *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 1982* (Bangkok, 1983), p. 113.

Graph R 2. Selected developing ESCAP countries. Shares of social expenditure, 1979



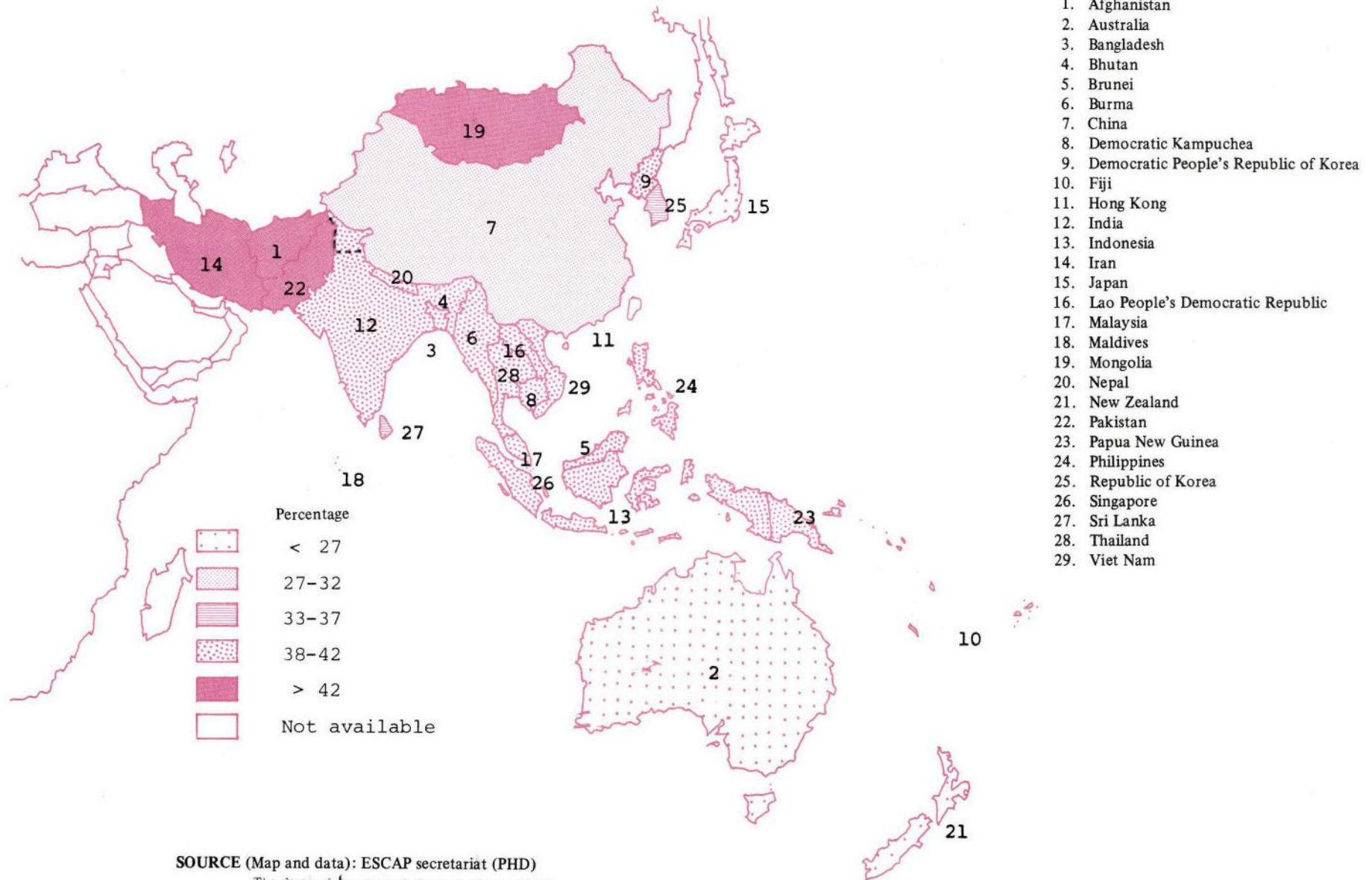
Source: ESCAP, *Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 1982* (Bangkok, 1983), p. 168.

Graph R 3. Government expenditure as percentage of GDP 1980



Source: ESCAP secretariat (PHD).
Note: Per capita GDP is shown above each bar.

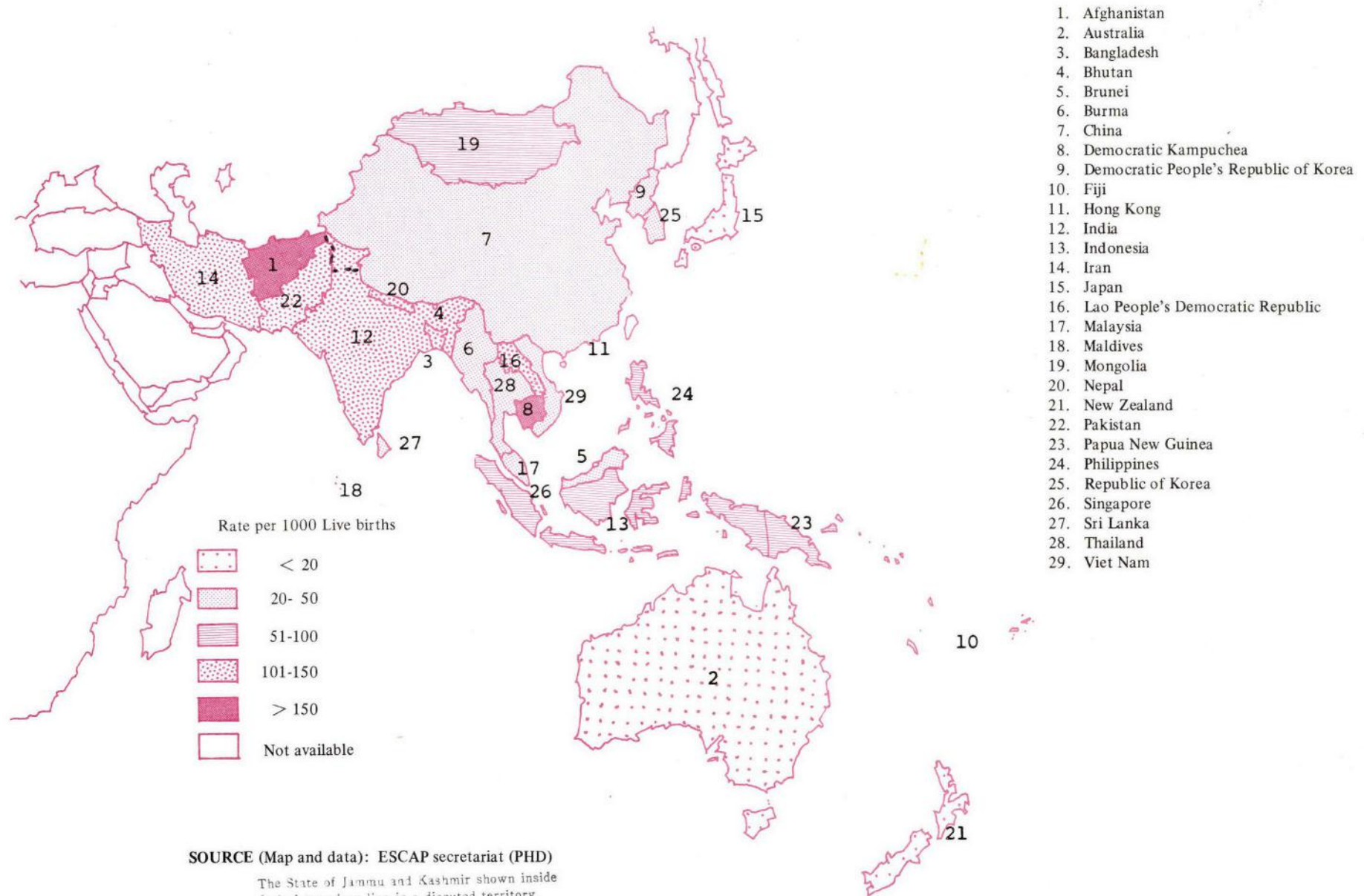
Map R.1. Children (aged 0-14 years) as percentage of population, 1982 or latest year



SOURCE (Map and data): ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

The State of Jammu and Kashmir shown inside dashed boundary line is a disputed territory, the final status of which has not yet been determined.

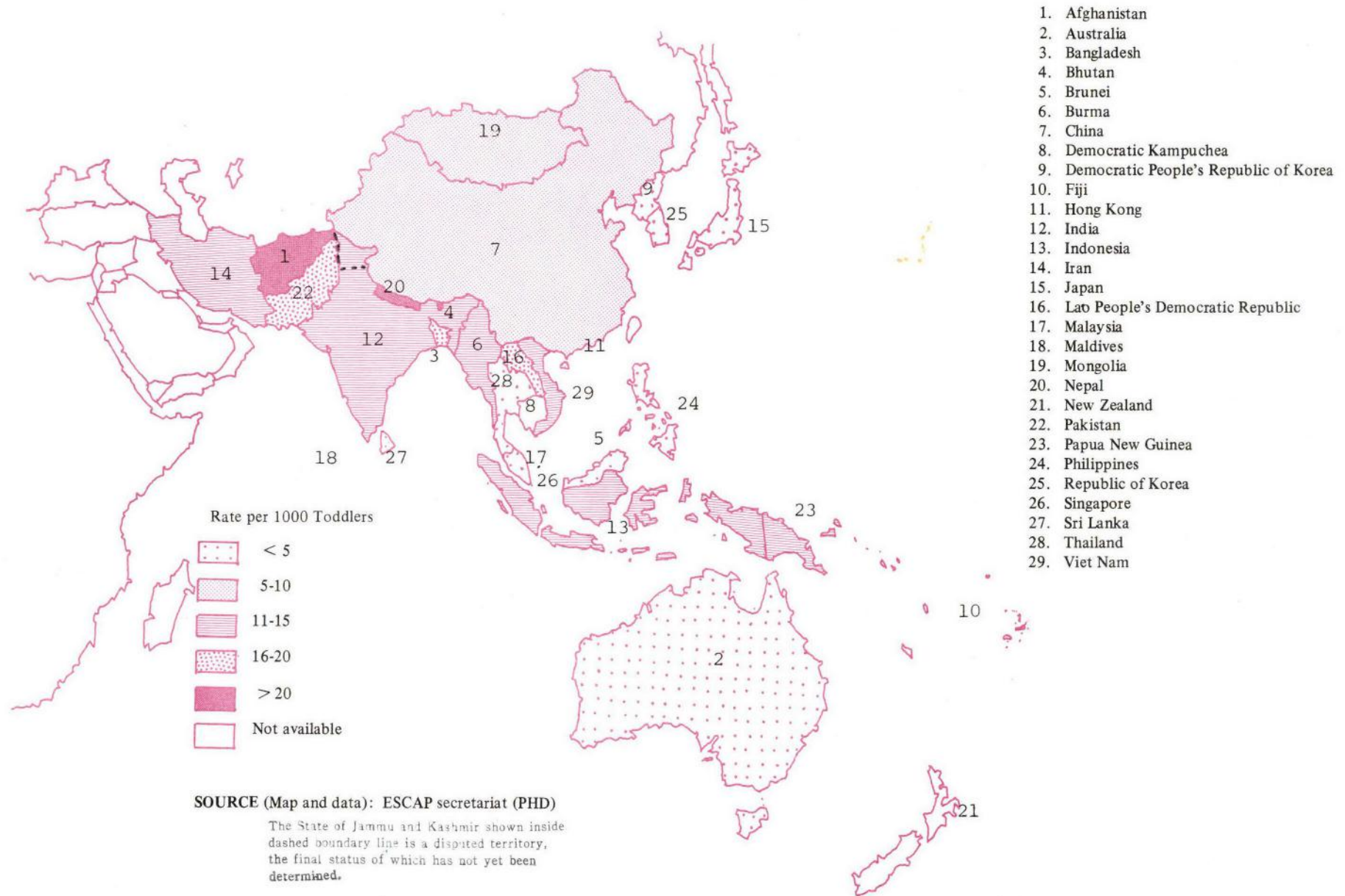
Map R.2. Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births), 1982 or latest year



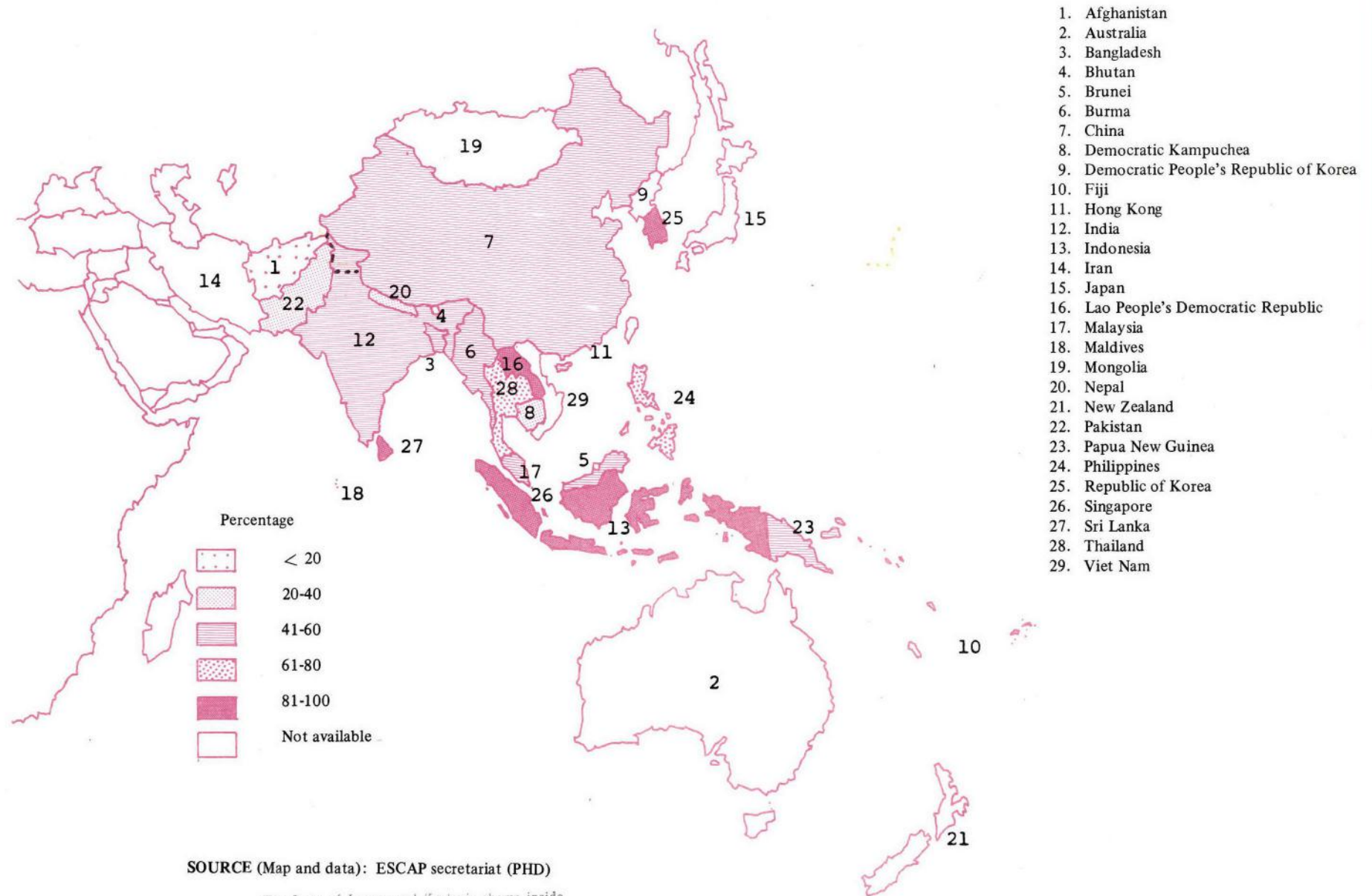
SOURCE (Map and data): ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

The State of Jammu and Kashmir shown inside dashed boundary line is a disputed territory, the final status of which has not yet been determined.

Map R.3. Toddler (age 1-4) mortality rate (per 1000 toddlers), 1982 or latest year



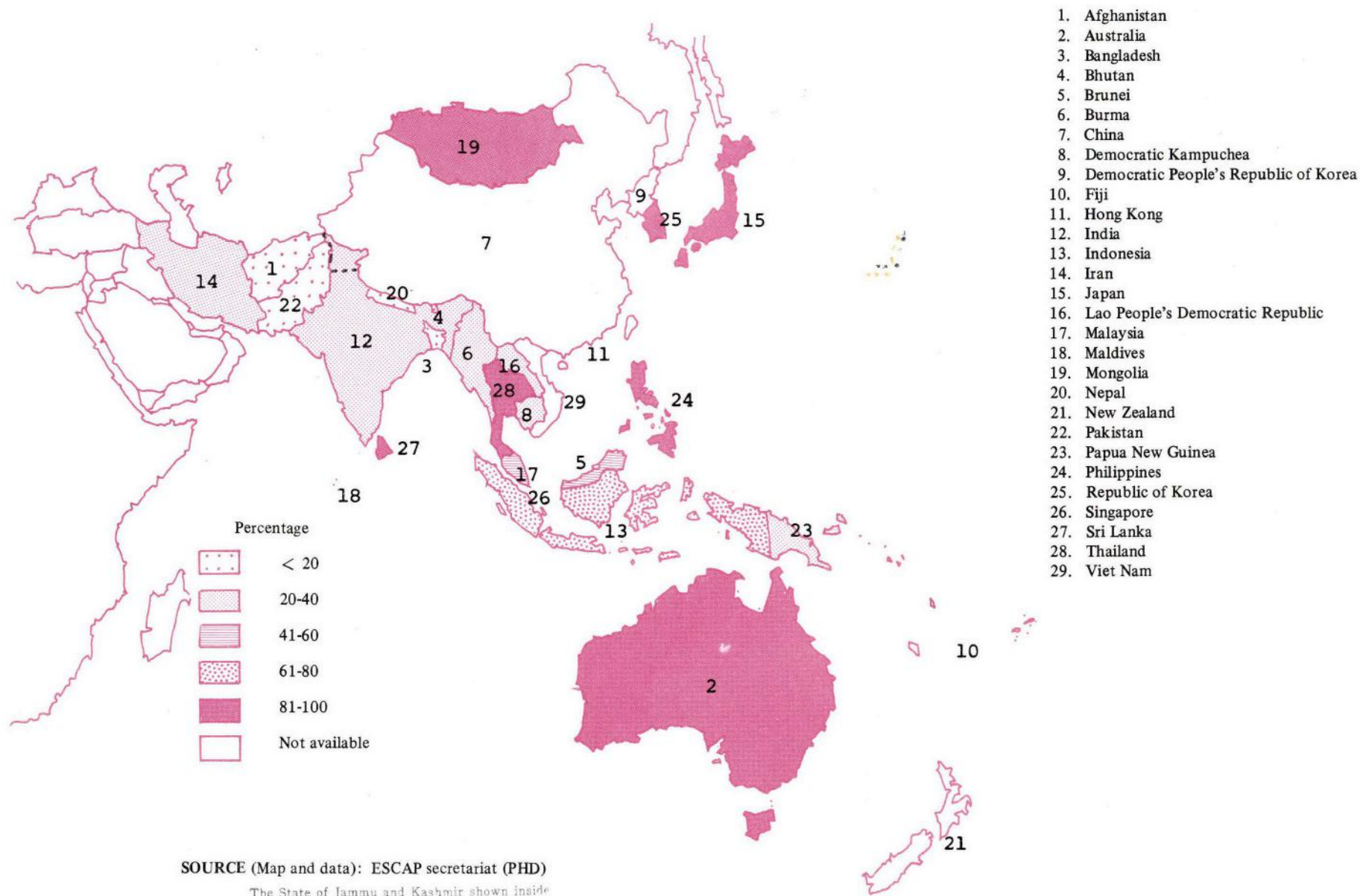
Map R.4. Percentage of girls enrolled in primary school, 1982 or latest year



SOURCE (Map and data): ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

The State of Jammu and Kashmir shown inside dashed boundary line is a disputed territory, the final status of which has not yet been determined.

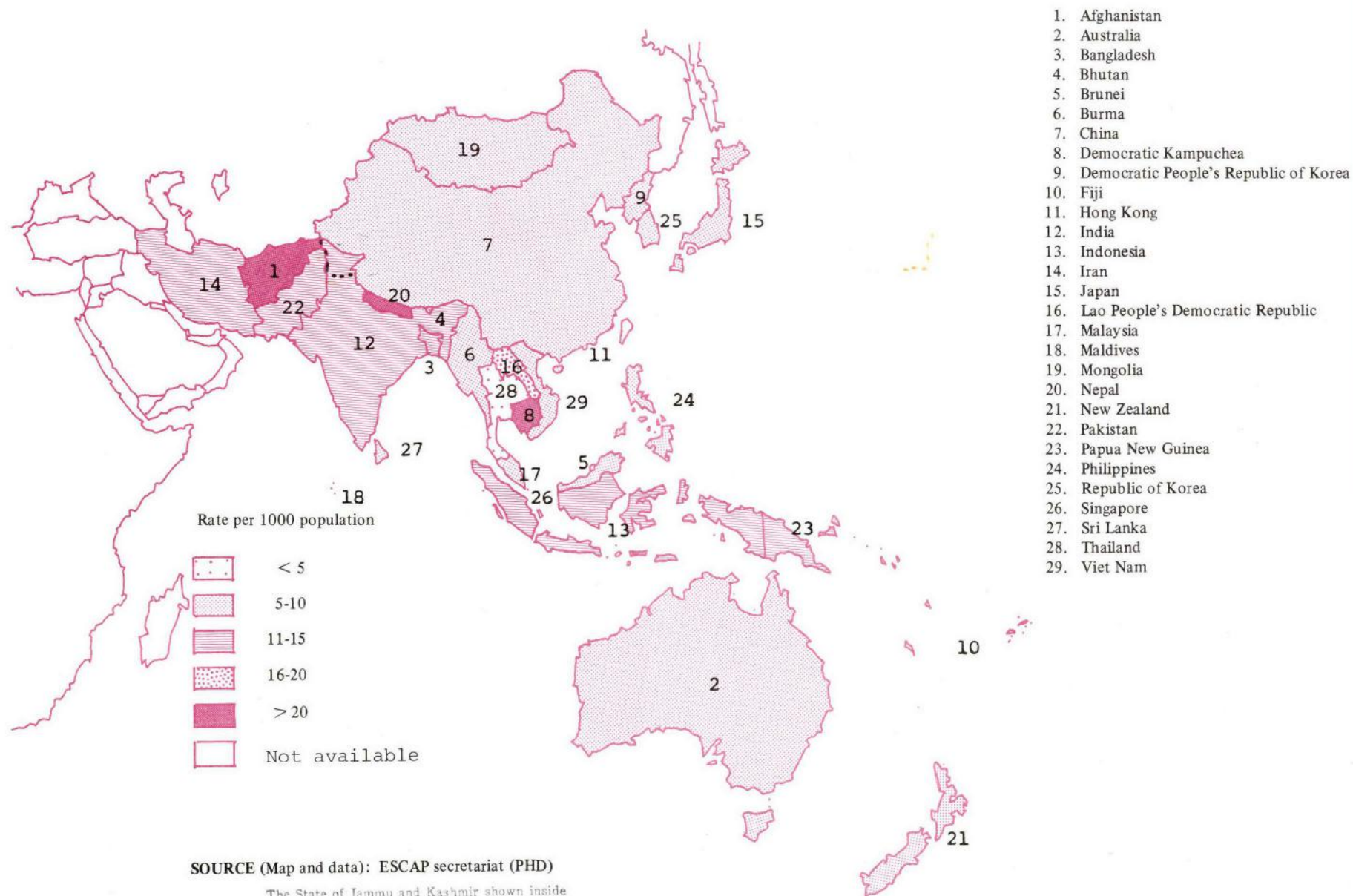
Map R.5. Female literacy rate, 1982 or latest year



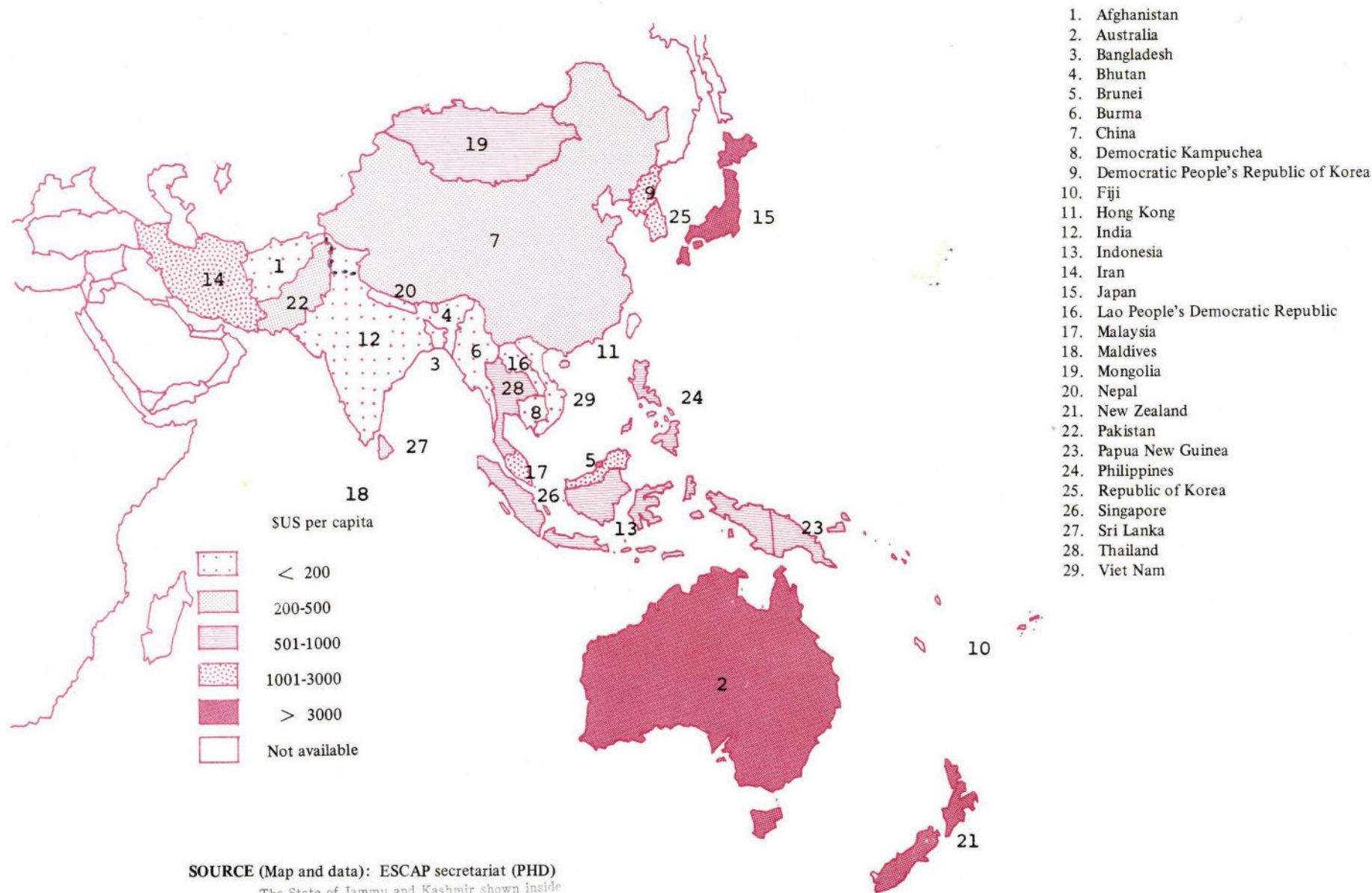
SOURCE (Map and data): ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

The State of Jammu and Kashmir shown inside dashed boundary line is a disputed territory, the final status of which has not yet been determined.

Map R.6. Crude death rate (per 1000 population), 1982 or latest year



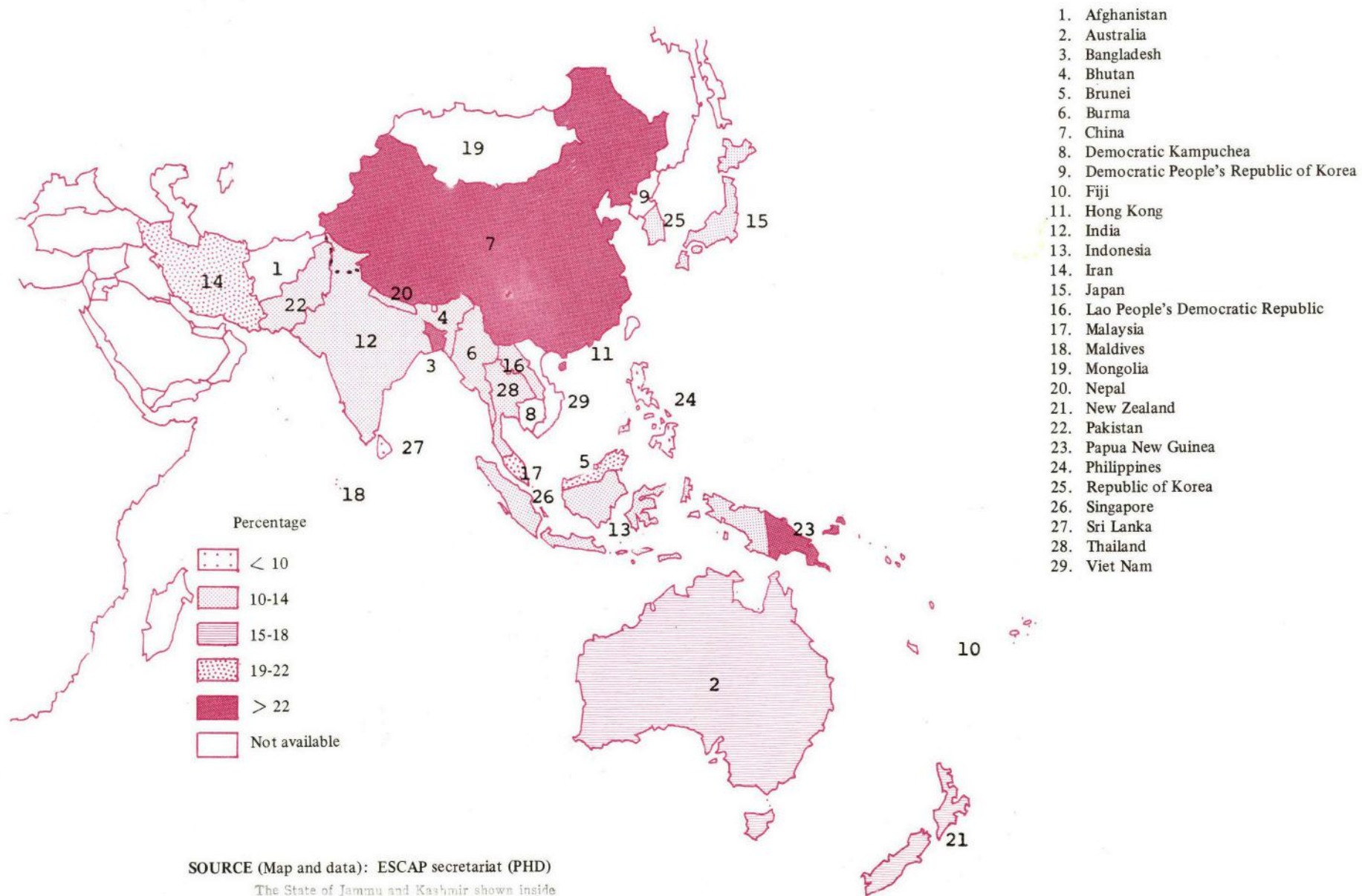
Map R.7. GNP per capita (\$US), 1982 or latest year



SOURCE (Map and data): ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

The State of Jammu and Kashmir shown inside dashed boundary line is a disputed territory, the final status of which has not yet been determined.

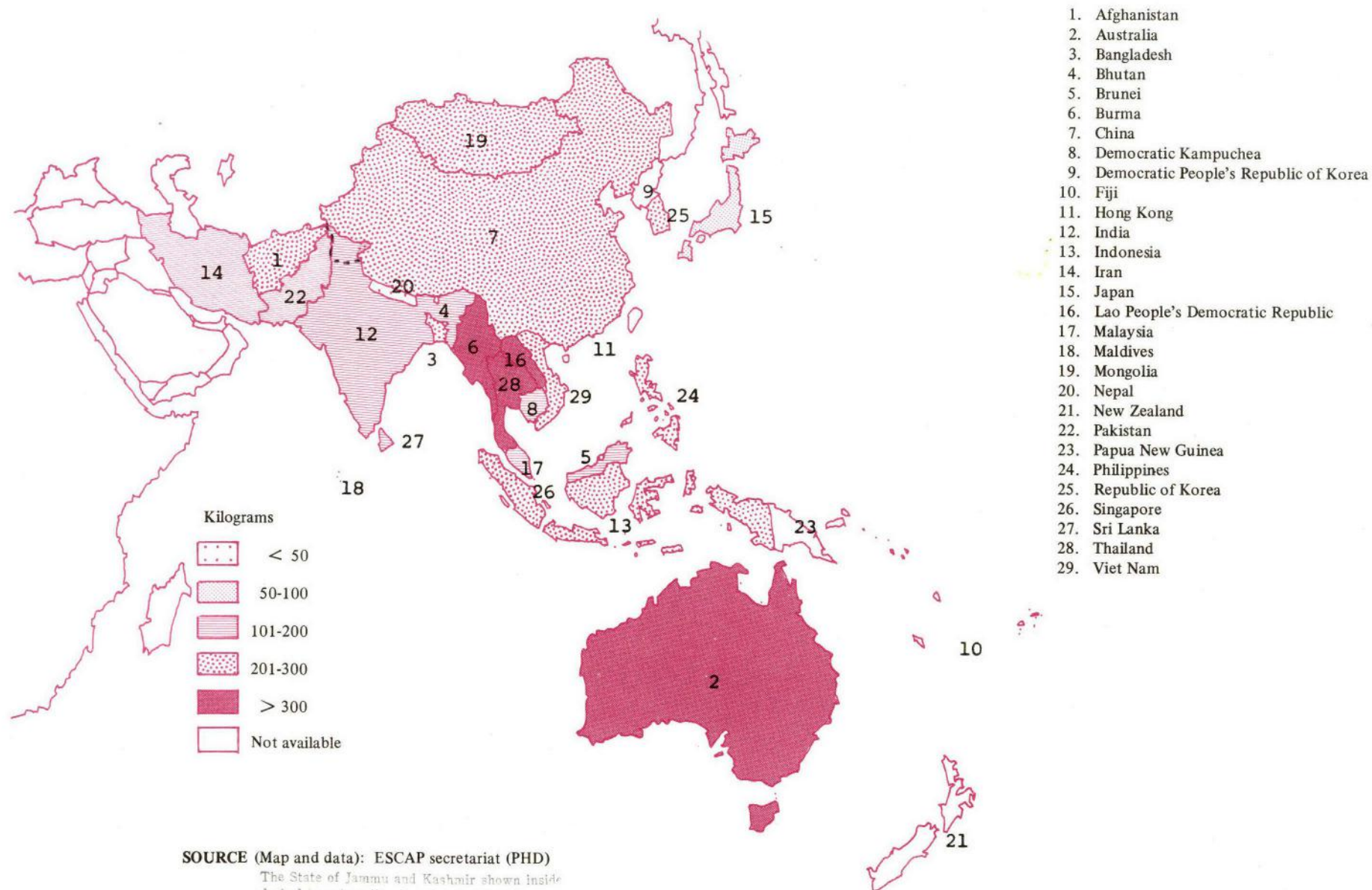
Map R.8. Government expenditure as percentage of GDP, 1982 or latest year



SOURCE (Map and data): ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

The State of Jammu and Kashmir shown inside dashed boundary line is a disputed territory, the final status of which has not yet been determined.

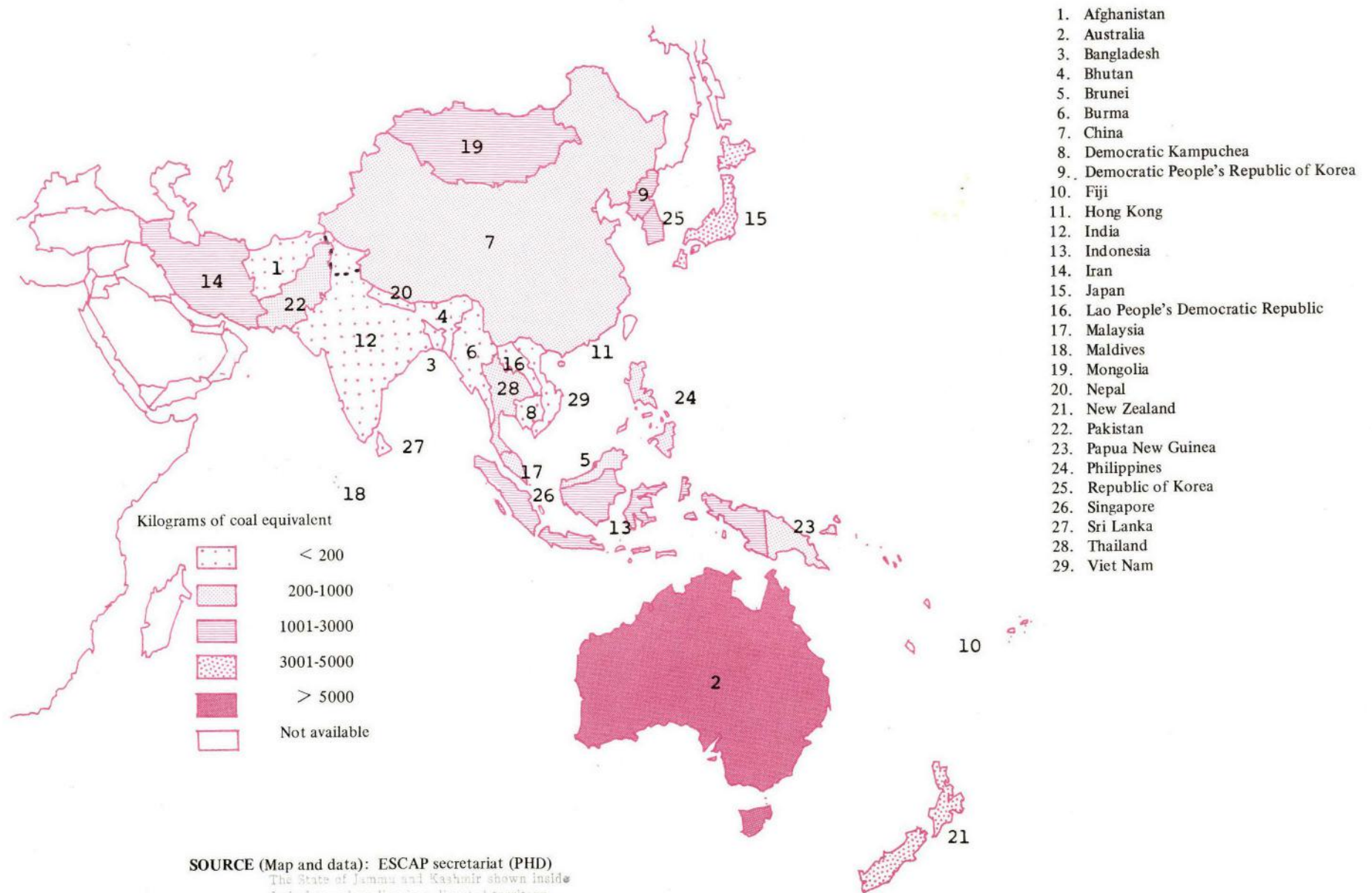
Map R.9. Rice or wheat production (kilograms) per capita, 1982 or latest year



SOURCE (Map and data): ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

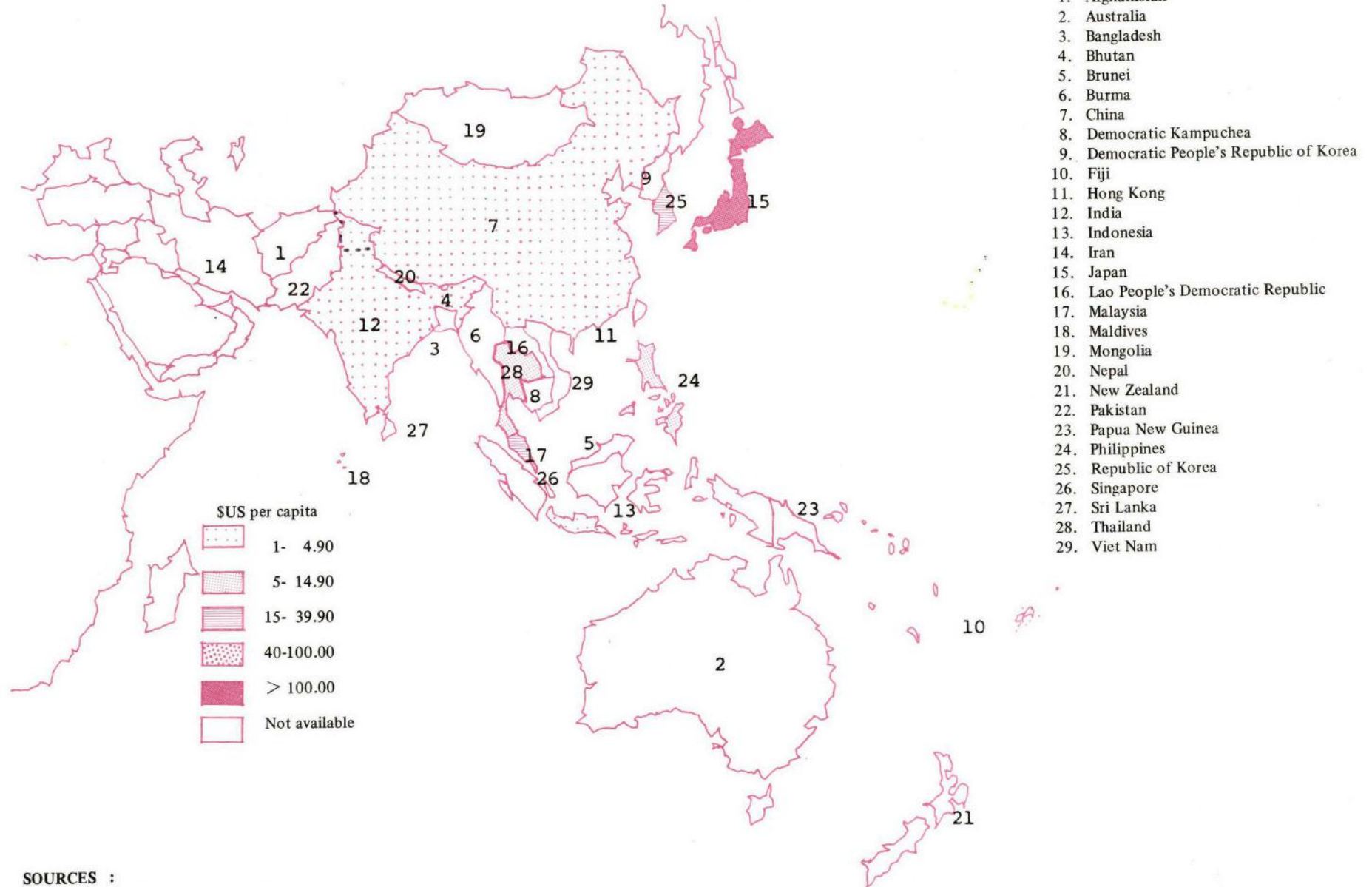
The State of Jammu and Kashmir shown inside dashed boundary line is a disputed territory, the final status of which has not yet been determined.

Map R.10. Energy consumption per capita, (kilograms of Coal equivalent), 1982 or latest year



SOURCE (Map and data): ESCAP secretariat (PHD)
 The State of Jammu and Kashmir shown inside dashed boundary line is a disputed territory, the final status of which has not yet been determined.

Map R.11. Pharmaceuticals consumption per capita (\$US), 1982



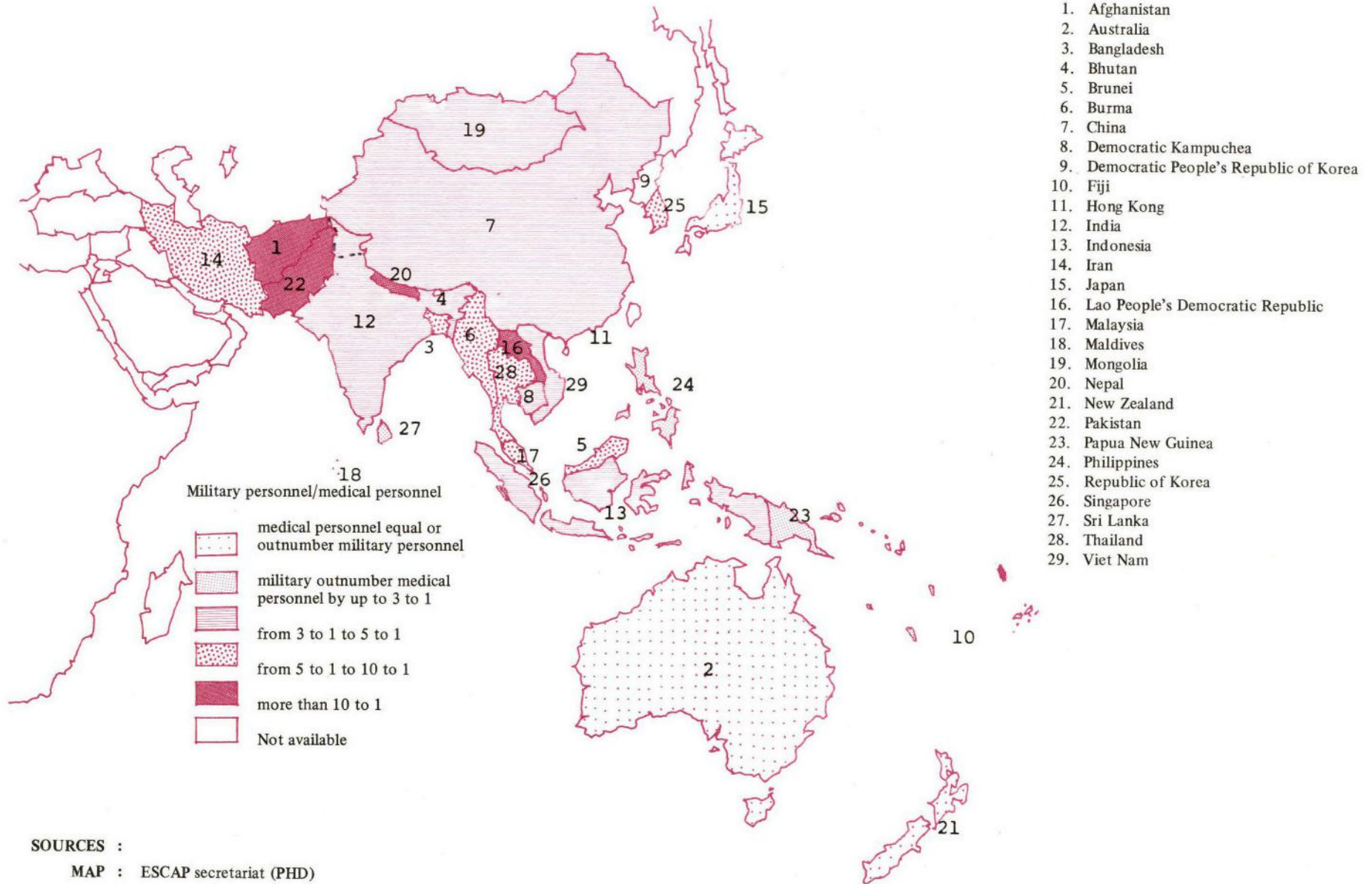
SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Country reports and Scrip (several issues).

The State of Jammu and Kashmir shown inside dashed boundary line is a disputed territory, the final status of which has not yet been determined.

Map R.12. Ratio of military personnel to medical personnel, early 1980s



SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Michael Kidron & Don Smith, *The War Atlas: Armed Conflict Armed peace* (London, Pan Book, 1983).

The State of Jammu and Kashmir shown inside dashed boundary line is a disputed territory, the final status of which has not yet been determined.

PART TWO

THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN BY COUNTRIES 1965-1982



Table R.5. Comparative table of maps with subnational breakdown of available indicators, Selected Asian countries
(latest year)

| Main factors and indicators | Countries | Afghanistan | Bangladesh | Burma | China | Fiji | India | Indonesia | Lao People's Democratic Republic | Malaysia | Mongolia | Nepal | Pakistan | Papua New Guinea | Philippines | Republic of Korea | Sri Lanka | Thailand | Vietnam |
|---|-----------|-------------|------------|-------|-------|------|-------|-----------|----------------------------------|----------|----------|-------|----------|------------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------|----------|---------|
| 1. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population density | | 1979 | 1981 | | | | 1981 | | 1982 | 1980 | | | 1981 | 1980 | 1980 | | 1981 | 1980 | 1980 |
| Population growth rate | | | 1978 | | 1980 | | | 1980 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birth rate | | | | | | | | | | | 1980 | | | | | | | 1982 | |
| Children (aged 0-14 years) | | 1979 | | 1982 | | | 1981 | 1980 | | | | | | | | 1970 | 1981 | | |
| Rural population | | 1979 | 1981 | | | | | | | | | | 1981 | | | | | | 1979 |
| Sex ratio | | | | | | | 1981 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP per capita | | | | | | | | 1975 | | | | | | | 1979 | | | | |
| Income distribution | | | | | 1979 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population below poverty line | | | | | 1979 | | 1978 | | | 1976 | | | | | | | | | |
| Health expenditure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1975 | | | |
| Health expenditure/total public expenditure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1975 | | | |
| Physical quality of life index | | | | | | | 1971 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. CHILD VIABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infant mortality | | | | | | 1981 | 1978 | 1980 | | 1982 | | | | 1976 | 1978 | | 1979 | 1982 | |
| Crude death rate | | | | | | | 1981 | 1980 | | | 1980 | | | | 1978 | | 1980 | 1982 | |
| Neonatal death rate | | | | | | 1981 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Toddler mortality | | | | | | | | | | 1982 | | | | | | | | | |
| Calorie supply per capita | | | | | | | 1977 | 1980 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. CHILD DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enrolment in primary school | | | | 1981 | | | | | | | | 1976 | 1978 | | | 1970 | 1979 | | |
| Literacy rate | | | 1981 | | | | 1981 | 1980 | | | | 1971 | | | 1970 | | 1981 | | |
| 4. CHILD CARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female literacy | | | 1973 | | | | | | | | | 1971 | | | | 1970 | 1981 | | |
| Maternal mortality | | | | | | | | | | 1982 | | | | | 1978 | | 1976 | 1982 | |
| Female labour force | | | | | | | | 1980 | | | | | 1975 | | | | | | |
| Population/health centre | | 1979 | | 1976 | | | | 1983 | | 1976 | | | | | | 1979 | | | |
| DPT immunization | | 1979 | | | | | | 1982 | | | | | | | 1978 | 1979 | | | |
| Water supply | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1979 | | | |
| Water related disease | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1975 | | |
| Population/medical doctor | | | | | | | | | | | 1973 | 1979 | | 1979 | | | | | |
| Population/hospital bed | | | | | | | | 1982 | 1980 | 1976 | | | 1982 | | 1978 | | | | |
| Population covered by medical insurance | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1975 | | | |
| Number of village health workers | | | | | | | | | 1977 | | | | | | | | | 1979 | |
| Maternal child health coverage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population/dispensary | | | 1978 | | | | | | | | | | | 1982 | 1977 | | | | |
| Pupils/teacher in primary school | | | 1981 | 1981 | | | | 1981 | | 1976 | | | | | | | | | |
| Girls enrolled in primary school | | | 1981 | | | | 1980 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

1. Afghanistan

Table I.1: The situation of children in Afghanistan, 1965-1982

| Factors Variables Indicators | Years | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | Trends 1975-1982 | | | Trends referred to 1965 | Main sources | |
|--|-----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|--------|--------|------------------|--------|------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Up | Stable | Down | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1. Demography | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total population | (thousands) | 15,050 | 17,090 | 11,780 | 12,080 | 12,400 | 12,710 | 13,051 | 13,302 | 13,557 | 13,817 | | ↑ | ← | | ESCAP | |
| Population growth | (percentage) | 2.0 | 2.3 | | | | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | | | | ← | ESCAP | |
| Children aged 0-14 | (percentage) | | 43.2 | 44* | | | 45.2 | 48.2 | | | 45.2 | | | ← | ← | ESCAP | |
| Rural population | (percentage) | | 89.3 | | | | 85 | | 85 | 84.5 | 84.5 | | | | ← | IBRD | |
| Population/Wheat harvest area | (ha) | | 7.8 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 5.4 | | | ← | ← | ESCAP | |
| 1.2. Economic production | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GNP per capita | (\$US) | 57 | 76 | 141 | 172 | 212 | 250 | 242 | | | 221 | | ↑↑↑ | | ↑↑↑ | IBRD | |
| GDP, A:I:S:O structure | (percentage) | 65:11:24 | 56:12:32 | 55:14:31 | 52:13:34 | 52:13:35 | 51:13:36 | 53:12:35 | 54:12:34 | | | | | | A | | |
| 1.3. Economic distribution | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population below poverty line | (percentage) | | | | | | ← U 18 R 38 → | | | | | | | | UNICEF | | |
| Landless agricultural workers | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Debt service ratio | | | 25.2 | 9.2 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 13.7 | 10.9 | | | | | ↑ | | ↑↑ | IBRD | |
| 1.4. Public expenditure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health expenditure per capita | (\$US) | | 0.1 | | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | | ↑↑ | | ↑↑↑ | WHO, IMF | |
| Military expenditure per capita | (\$US) | | | 2 | | 4 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.5 | | ↑↑ | | | IMF | |
| Government expenditure/GDP | (percentage) | | | | | 16.3 | 12.9 | 13.9 | 8.2 | | | | | | | TMF, IBRD | |
| Social services structure E:H:S:H:O | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.5. Consumption | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food consumption/Total consumption | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy consumption per capita | (kg. coal. eq.) | 23 | 46 | 55 | 50 | 67 | 64 | 65 | 59 | 56 | | | ← | | ↑↑↑ | IBRD | |
| 2. CHILD VIABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1. Mortality, life expectancy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infant mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | 233 | | 269 | | | 237 | 182 | 182 | 184 | 205 | | | ↓ | ↓ | IBRD | |
| Crude death rate | (per 1000 population) | 30 | | 21 | | 22 | 21 | 22.3 | 22.3 | 22.3 | 23 | | | ← | ↓ | ESCAP | |
| Neonatal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Life expectancy | (years) | 37.5 | 38 | 38 | | 42 | 42 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 37.5 | | ← | ← | | ADB | |
| 2.2. Nutrition | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calorie supply per capita per day | | 2,120 | 1,950 | 1,996 | 2,030 | 1,896 | 1,891 | | 1,775 | | | | | ↓ | ↓ | ADB | |
| Wheat harvest land/Agricultural land | (percentage) | | | 16.2 | 16.2 | 17.3 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.8 | | | | | ↑↑ | | ESCAP | |
| Wheat harvested per capita | (kg) | | 139.9 | 241.9 | 240.1 | 231.9 | 221.3 | 204.1 | 205.4 | 281.2 | 212.6 | | | ↓ | ↑↑ | ESCAP | |
| Toddler mortality (1-4 years) | (per 1000 toddlers) | 41 | | | | | | | 35 | 29 | | | | | ↓ | IBRD | |
| 3. CHILD DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1. Educational status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enrolment in primary school | (percentage) | 11 | 22 | | | 23 | | 28 | 30 | 30 | | | | | ↑↑↑ | ADB | |
| Retention (end of primary school) | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Literacy rate | (percentage) | 8 | 10 | 12 | | 12 | | | 16 | 16 | | | ↑ | | ↑↑ | ADB, IBRD | |
| 3.2. Employment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unemployment rate | (percentage) | | | 23.9 | 25.5 | 25.0 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.3 | | | | | | ↑↑ | ADB | |
| Child labour | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment structure A:I:S:O | (percentage) | 85: 6: 9 | 82: 7:11 | 81: 8:11 | 80: 8:12 | 80: 8:12 | 80: 8:12 | 79: 8:13 | 79: 8:13 | | | | | A | ← | A ← | IBRD |
| 4. CHILD CARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1. Mothers' status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female literacy rate | (percentage) | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | WHO, UNICEF |
| Maternal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | | 6.9 | 9.8 | | | | | 6 | 6 | | | | | ↑↑ | ↓ | WHO |
| Females in labour force | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.2. Health services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population/Health centre | | | | | | | | 77,000* | | | | | | | | | (G) MOPH |
| Institutional delivery | (percentage) | | | | | | | | 4.6* | 3 | | | | | | | (G) MOPH, UNICEF |
| DPT immunization | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Water supply: Urban, rural | (percentage) | | 18-1 | | | | | | 20-3 | | | | | | ↑U | | ADB |
| Population/Medical doctor | | | | 28,290 | 19,890 | | | 28,310 | 11,945 | | | | | | ↑↑ | | IBRD |
| 4.3. Educational services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pupils/Teacher | | | | | 36.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | ESCAP |
| Girls enrolled in primary school | (percentage) | | 6 | | | 8 | | | 11 | | | | | | | | WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF |
| Enrolment in secondary school | (percentage) | 1 | | | | 7 | | | 10 | | | | | | ↑↑↑E | | IBRD |

Source: Data from various sources, compiled by ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

*Data from national sources.



Summary of statistics, 1982 or latest year.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| ● Number of children (0-14 years) | 6,245,000 |
| ● GNP per capita (\$US) | 221 |
| ● Infant mortality rate | 205 |
| ● Crude death rate | 23 |
| ● Life expectancy at birth (years) | 37.5 |
| ● Literacy (percentage) | 16 |

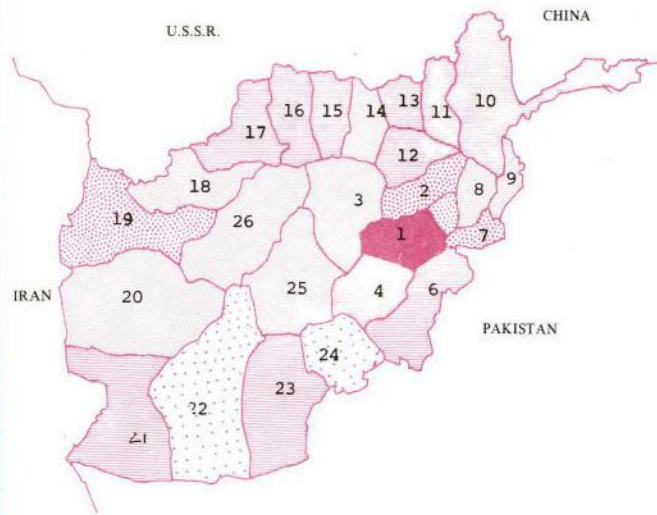
Table 1.2. Situation by administrative unit, latest year.

| Provinces | Total population | Population aged 0-14 years (total) | Rural population (percentage) | Population density per km ² | Population basic health center | Estimate DPT immunization 3rd dose (percent) |
|----------------|------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|
| | 1979 | 1979 | 1979 | 1979 | 1979 | 1979 |
| 1. Kabul | 1 373 572 | 688 607 | 30.8 | 299.6 | 93 200 | 6.9 |
| Kabul-Wardak | 287 605 | 143 377 | 99.3 | 31.1 | | |
| Kabul-Logar | 216 303 | 109 752 | 98.2 | 46.5 | | |
| 2. Parwan | 504 732 | 339 742 | 95.3 | 53.7 | 83 921 | 6.2 |
| Parwan-Kapisa | 250 553 | 121 954 | 99.5 | 132.9 | | |
| 3. Baamyan | 268 517 | 1 283 | 97.3 | 15.4 | 29 835 | 3.0 |
| 4. Ghazni | 646 623 | 317 673 | 95.3 | 7.6 | 64 662 | 5.0 |
| 5. Paktika | 245 229 | 117 276 | 99.4 | 12.7 | 81 743 | — |
| 6. Paktia | 484 023 | 231 364 | 97.7 | 50.5 | 82 917 | 12.8 |
| 7. Nangarhar | 745 986 | 356 508 | 92.4 | 97.9 | 106 569 | 1.8 |
| 8. Laghman | 310 751 | 148 889 | 98.7 | 43.1 | 103 584 | 26.0 |
| 9. Kunarha | 250 132 | 119 606 | 99.2 | 23.9 | 41 689 | 2 |
| 10. Badakhshan | 497 758 | 237 232 | 98.0 | 10.5 | 124 440 | — |
| 11. Takhar | 519 752 | 248 112 | 93.3 | 42.0 | 74 250 | 5 |
| 12. Baghlan | 493 882 | 236 445 | 84.8 | 28.9 | 98 776 | 8.3 |
| 13. Kunduz | 555 437 | 264 687 | 80.7 | 71.0 | 277 718 | 7.1 |
| 14. Samangan | 272 584 | 136 157 | 87.9 | 17.6 | 90 812 | 5.5 |
| 15. Balkh | 569 255 | 271 176 | 78.5 | 45.2 | 113 851 | 2.7 |
| 16. Jawzjan | 588 609 | 282 930 | 90.7 | 23.0 | 196 203 | 5.4 |
| 17. Faryab | 582 705 | 278 280 | 90.6 | 26.1 | 116 541 | 9 |
| 18. Badghis | 233 613 | 111 738 | 97.7 | 10.7 | 77 871 | — |
| 19. Herat | 769 111 | 366 131 | 78.7 | 12.5 | 69 919 | 3.5 |
| 20. Farah | 234 621 | 112 805 | 91.9 | 4.9 | 46 924 | — |
| 21. Nimroz | 103 634 | 49 517 | 93.8 | 2.5 | 35 545 | — |
| 22. Helmond | 517 645 | 247 372 | 94.9 | 8.4 | 57 516 | 5.3 |
| 23. Kandahar | 567 204 | 269 446 | 68.5 | 11.9 | 56 720 | 5.6 |
| 24. Zabul | 179 362 | 86 745 | 96.7 | 10.4 | 44 841 | — |
| 25. Oruzgan | 444 168 | 213 716 | 98.5 | 15.2 | 88 834 | — |
| 26. Ghorat | 337 992 | 162 631 | 99.1 | 8.7 | 67 598 | — |
| Afghanistan | 13 051 358 | 6 271 151 | 85.0 | — | 83 663 | 4.6 |

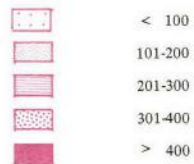
Source: Ministry of public health, Health statistics of Afghanistan, Kabul, September 1981.

AFGHANISTAN

Map. 1.1. POPULATION AGED 0-14 YEARS, 1979



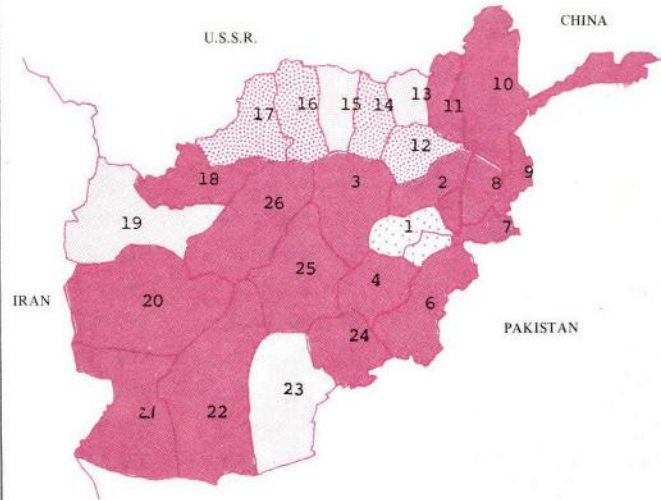
POPULATION AGED 0-14 YEARS
(thousands)



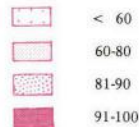
SOURCE :
MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)
DATA : Ministry of Public Health, *Health Statistics of Afghanistan*,
Kabul, 1981

AFGHANISTAN

Map. 1.2. RURAL POPULATION (PERCENTAGE), 1979



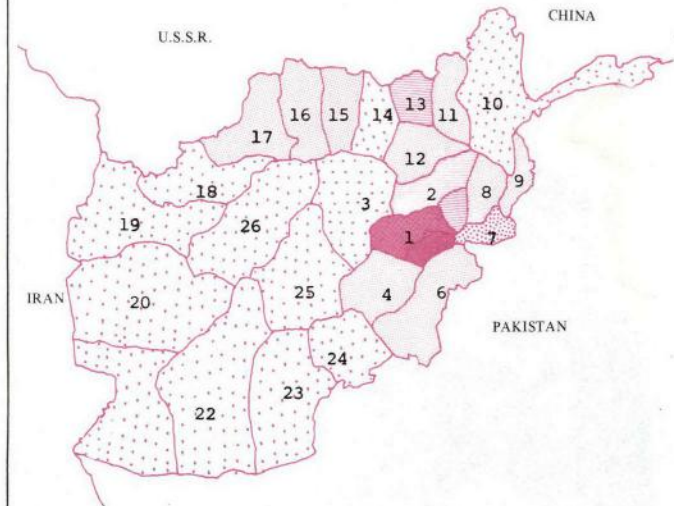
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION LIVING
IN RURAL AREAS



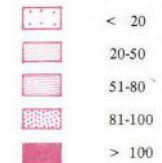
SOURCE :
MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)
DATA : Ministry of Public Health, *Health Statistics of Afghanistan*,
Kabul, 1981

AFGHANISTAN

Map. 1.3. POPULATION DENSITY (PERSONS/KM²), 1979



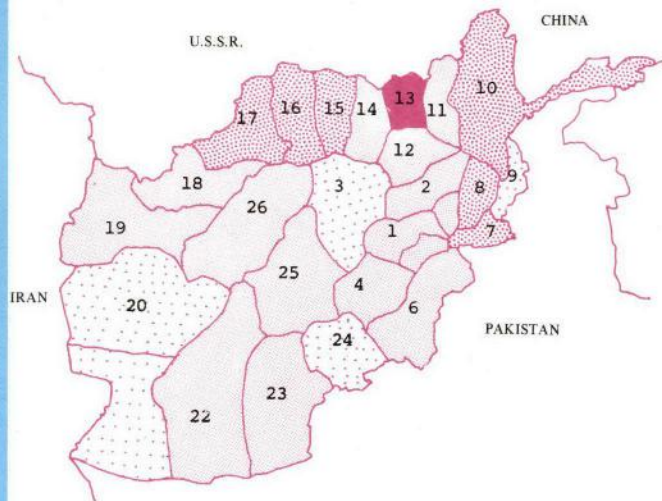
POPULATION/KM²



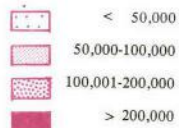
SOURCE :
MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)
DATA : Ministry of Public Health, *Health Statistics of Afghanistan*,
Kabul, 1981

AFGHANISTAN

Map. 1.4. POPULATION PER BASIC HEALTH CENTER, 1979



RATIO



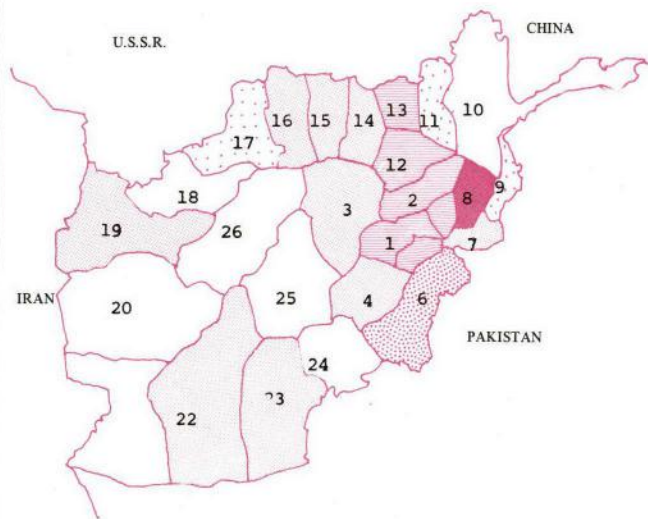
SOURCE :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

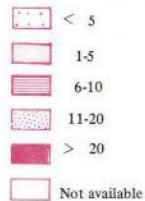
DATA : Ministry of Public Health, *Health Statistics of Afghanistan*, Kabul, 1981

AFGHANISTAN

Map. 1.5. PERCENTAGE OF DPT IMMUNIZATION (3RD DOSE), 1979



Percentage of Children Immunized

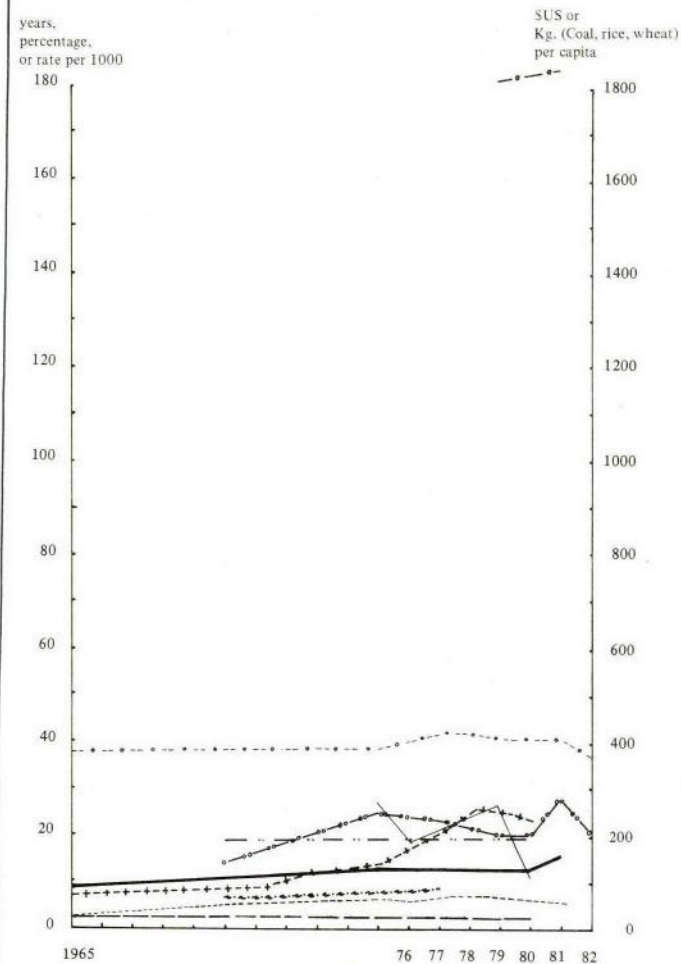


SOURCE :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Ministry of Public Health, *Health Statistics of Afghanistan*, Kabul, 1981

1.1 AFGHANISTAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX GRAPH



SOURCE: ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

NOTES:

| | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| percentage | ————— | Literacy rate | —+—+—+ | \$US |
| per 1000 | - - - - - | Infant Mortality | ----- | kilograms coal per year |
| years | - - - - - | Life expectancy | o-o-o-o-o-o | kilograms per year |
| | | GNP per capita | | |
| percentage | - - - - - | Energy use per capita | | |
| percentage | o-o-o-o-o-o | Wheat harvested per capita | | |
| percentage | - - - - - | Urban household with water supply | | |
| percentage | o-o-o-o-o-o | Girls enrolled (primary school) | | |
| percentage | - - - - - | Population growth rate | | |
| per 1000 | ————— | 1000s population per medical doctor | | |

2. Bangladesh

Table 2.1. Situation of children in Bangladesh, 1965-1982

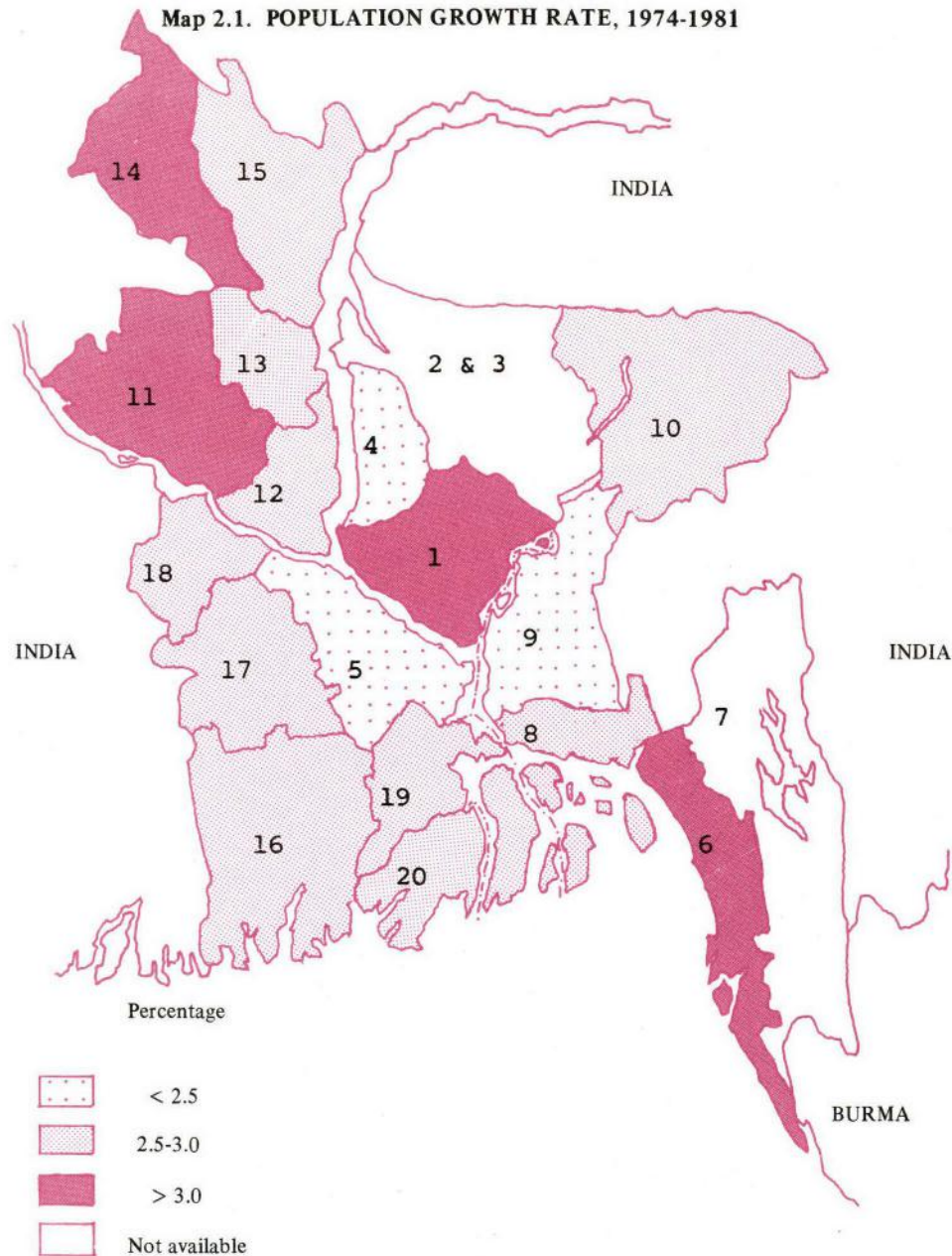
| Factors Variables Indicators | Years | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | Trends 1975-1982 | | | Trends referred to 1965 | Main sources |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------------|--------|------|-------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Up | Stable | Down | | |
| 1. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1. Demography | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total population | (thousands) | 53,209 | 69,650 | 78,800 | 80,815 | 82,713 | 84,655 | 86,643* | 88,678* | 90,626* | 92,616* | ↑ | | | ↑↑ | (G) Bureau of Statistics |
| Population growth | (percentage) | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.9 | | 2.8 | 2.7 | | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.3* | | | ↓ | ↓ | ESCAP |
| Population aged 0-14 | (percentage) | 47.8 | 46.4 | 46 | | | 46 | | 41.3 | | 41 | | | ↓ | ↓ | ESCAP |
| Rural population | (percentage) | 95 | 93.4 | 91 | | | | | 89 | 88 | 87* | | ↔ | | ↔ | WHO, IBRD |
| Population/Rice harvest area | (ha) | 6.7 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.4 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 9.0 | | ↑ | | | ↑↑ | ESCAP |
| 1.2. Economic production | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GNP per capita | (\$US) | | 84 | 110 | 80 | 90 | 90 | 100 | 120 | 130 | 136* | ↑ | | | ↑↑ | IBRD |
| GDP, A:I:S:O structure | (percentage) | 52: : | 61: : | 55:14:31 | 54:13:32 | 52:14:34 | 53:14:33 | 51:14:35 | 49:14:37 | 49:14:37 | 48:14:38 | | | A↓ | A↔ | ADB |
| 1.3. Economic distribution | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population below poverty line | (percentage) | 66 | | | | 87 | U86 R86 | | | 80* | 80 | | ↔ | | ↑ | ESCAP, UNICEF |
| Landless agricultural workers | (percentage) | | 53 | | | | | | | | 64.8* | | | | ↑ | (G) Bureau of Statistics |
| Debt service ratio | | | | 16.7 | 13.1 | 11.8 | 13.8 | 9.9 | 7.1 | 6.9 | | | | ↓↓ | | ADB |
| 1.4. Public expenditure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health expenditure per capita | (\$US) | | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1 | 0.7* | 0.8* | 0.9* | ↑↑ | | | ↑↑↑E | (G) Bureau of Statistics |
| Military expenditure per capita | (\$US) | | | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.4 | | | | | | | | | IBRD |
| Government expenditure/GDP | (percentage) | | 16.7 | 7.6 | 14.3 | 17.6 | 17.6 | 19.2 | 21.6 | 20.2 | 21.5 | ↑↑↑ | | | ↑↑ | IBRD |
| Social services structure E::H:S:H:O | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.5. Consumption | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food consumption/Total consumption | (percentage) | | | 74 | | | | | | | | | | | | ESCAP |
| Energy consumption per capita | (kg. coal. eq.) | | | | 32 | 32 | 43 | 41 | 46 | | | ↑↑ | | | | ESCAP |
| 2. CHILD VIABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1. Mortality, life expectancy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infant mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | 160 | 149 | 153 | | 140 | 138 | | 140 | 135 | 122* | | | ↓ | ↓ | WHO |
| Crude death rate | (per 1000 population) | 29 | 23 | 20.5 | | 17 | 18 | 16 | 18 | 19* | 12* | | | ↓↓ | ↓↓ | WHO |
| Neonatal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Life expectancy | (years) | 43 | 47 | 48 | | 47 | 47 | 49 | 47 | 55 | 55* | ↑ | | | ↑ | IBRD |
| 2.2. Nutrition | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carotene supply per capita per day | | 1,960 | 1,950 | 1,901 | 1,900 | 1,795 | 1,813 | | 1,775 | | 1,975* | ↔ | | ↔ | | ADB |
| Rice harvest land/Agricultural land | (percentage) | | 96 | 80 | 82 | 80 | 81 | | 79 | | 79* | ↔ | | ↔ | ↓ | ESCAP |
| Rice harvested per capita | (kg) | 194.2 | 245.4 | 242.4 | 218.1 | 235.2 | 231.3 | 212.4 | 236.7 | 225 | 228.2 | ↔ | | ↑ | | ESCAP |
| Toddler mortality (1-4 years) | (per 1000 toddlers) | 25 | 22.7 | 32.7 | | 19 | | 19 | 20 | 20 | | | | ↓↓ | ↓ | IBRD |
| 3. CHILD DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1. Educational status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enrolment in primary school | (percentage) | 47 | 53 | 73 | | 81 | 72 | | 63* | | 67 | ↔ | | ↑↑ | | (G) M. of Education |
| Retention (end of primary school) | (percentage) | | | | | | | | 20* | | | | | | | IBRD, UNESCO |
| Literacy rate | (percentage) | 22 | 22 | 26 | 22 | | | | 26 | | 26 | ↔ | | ↑↑ | | (G) Planning Commission |
| 3.2. Employment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unemployment rate | (percentage) | | 38 | 41 | 38.2 | 40.1 | 38.1 | 38.1 | 38.5 | 37.9 | 38.3 | ↔ | | ↔ | | IBRD |
| Child labour | (percentage) | | | 25.6 | | | | | 22.7 | | | | | ↓ | | ESCAP |
| Employment structure A:I:S:O | (percentage) | | 86: 3:14 | 81: 6:13 | 80: 7:13 | 81: 6:13 | 77: 9:14 | 76:10:14 | 74:11:15 | | | | A↔ | | A↓ | IBRD |
| 4. CHILD CARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1. Mothers' status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female literacy rate | (percentage) | | 13.2 | 12.2 | | | | | 13 | 15* | 16* | ↑ | | ↑ | | UNICEF |
| Maternal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | 30 | 25 | 30* | | | | | 30 | | | ↔ | | ↔ | | WHO |
| Females in labour force | (percentage) | | | 4.3* | | | | | | | 1.6* | | | ↓↓ | | (G) Institute of Statistics Research and Training |
| 4.2. Health services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population/Health centre | | 409,300 | 298,927 | | 332,572 | | | | 300,000 | | | ↔ | | ↓ | | (G) Bureau of Statistics |
| Institutional delivery | (percentage) | | | | | | | | .36 | | | | | | | WHO |
| DPT immunization | (percentage) | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | UNICEF |
| Water supply: Urban, rural | (percentage) | | 41 | 53 | | | | 15-55 | | 53* | 53* | ↔ | | ↑ | | ADB |
| Population/medical doctor | | 8,811 | 8,428 | 12,688 | 11,571 | 9,260 | 9,216 | 7,562 | 8,036 | | 8,810* | | ↓ | ↔ | | WHO, ESCAP |
| 4.3. Education services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pupils/Teacher | | 43.5 | 45.6 | 51.8 | 55.0 | 50 | 44 | | 50* | | 50* | ↔ | | ↑ | | ESCAP |
| Girls enrolled in primary school | (percentage) | 31 | 33 | | | | 54.4 | | 48* | | 40* | | | ↑ | | UNESCO |
| Enrolment in secondary school | (percentage) | 8 | | | | | | | 15 | | 18* | | | ↑↑↑ | | IBRD |

Source: Data from various sources, compiled by ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

*Data from National sources

BANGLADESH

Map 2.1. POPULATION GROWTH RATE, 1974-1981



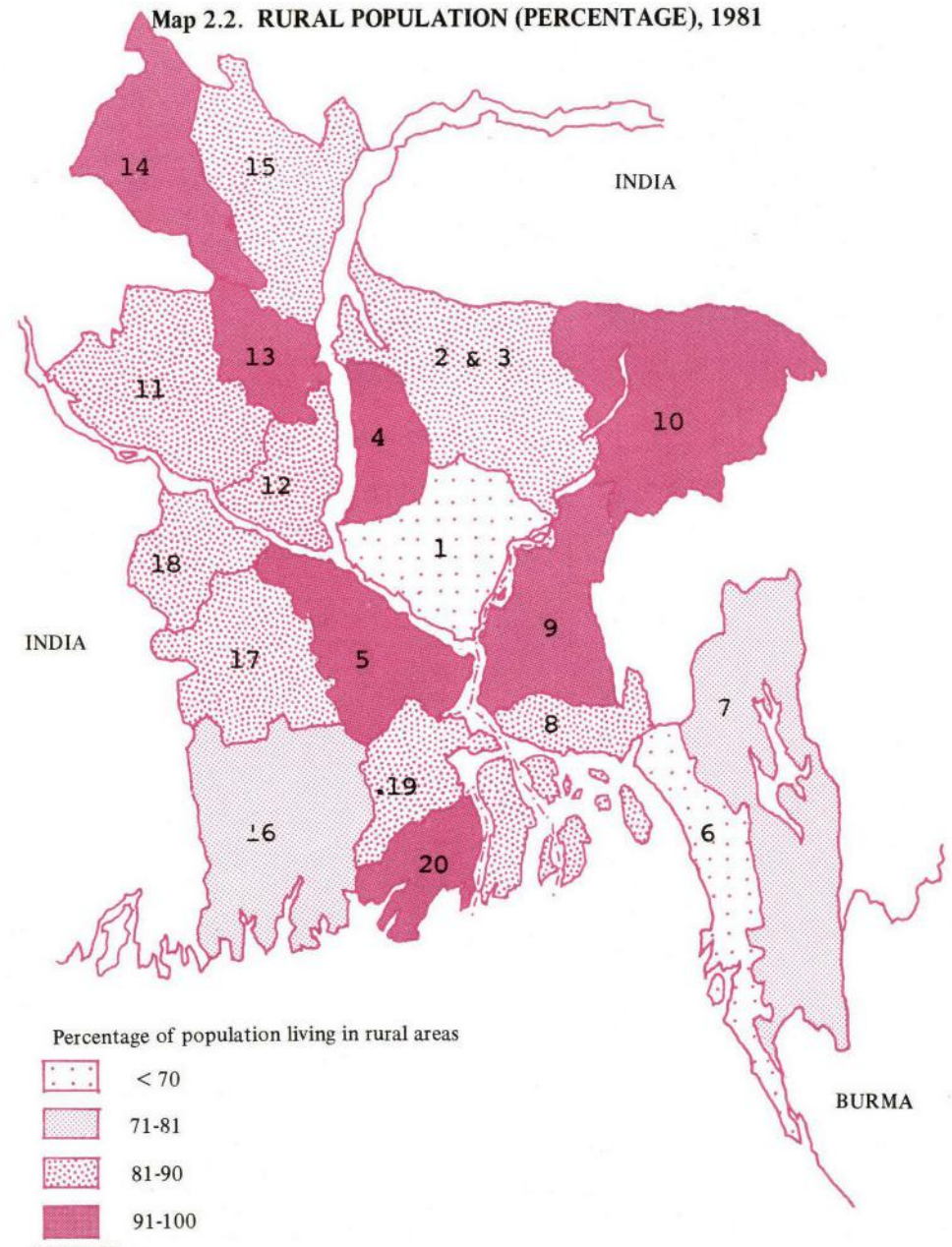
SOURCE :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Ministry of Finance and Planning, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Division, 1982 Statistical Year Book of Bangladesh, December 1983

BANGLADESH

Map 2.2. RURAL POPULATION (PERCENTAGE), 1981



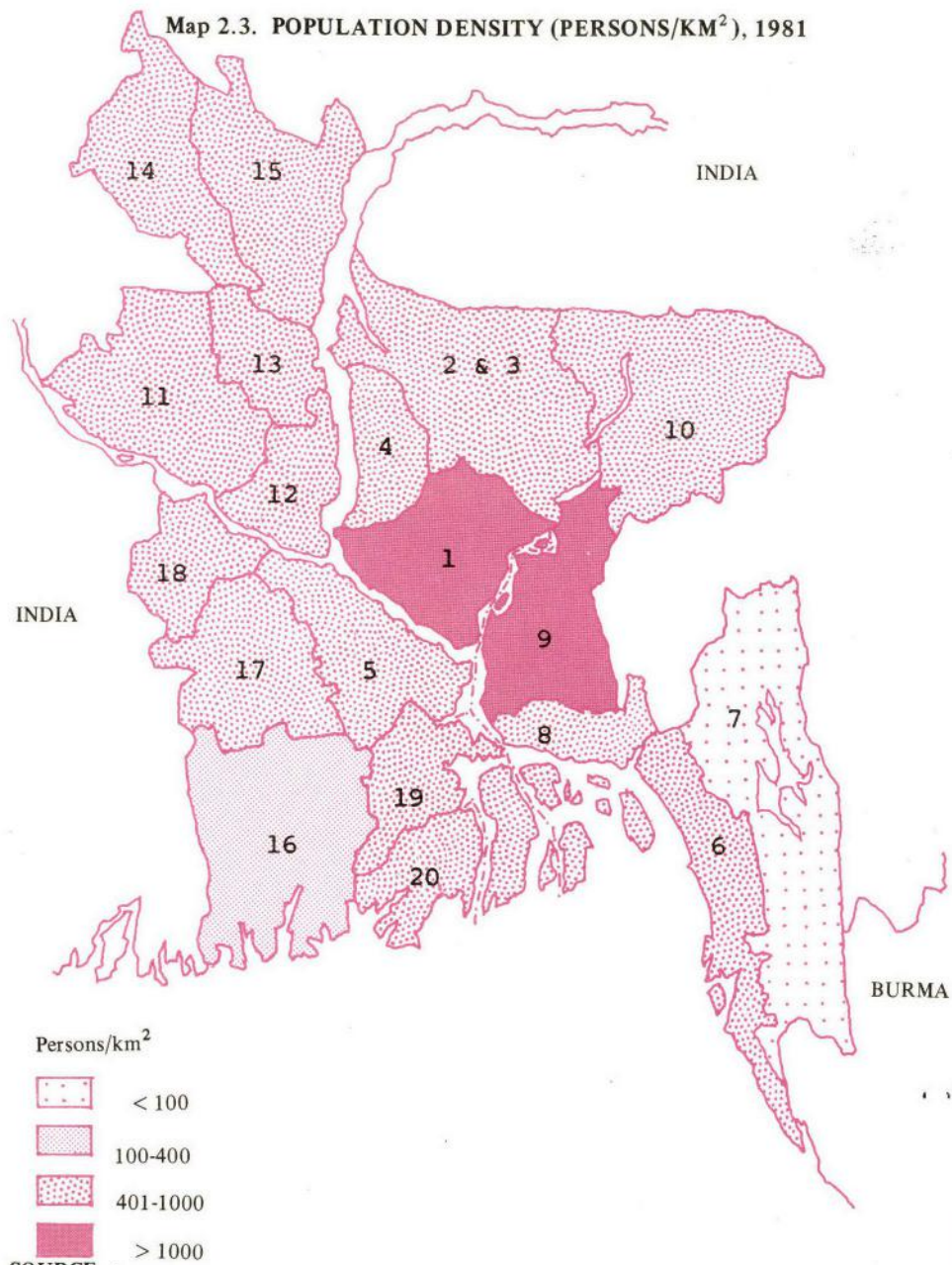
SOURCE :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Ministry of Finance and Planning, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Division, 1982 Statistical Year Book of Bangladesh, December 1983

BANGLADESH

Map 2.3. POPULATION DENSITY (PERSONS/KM²), 1981



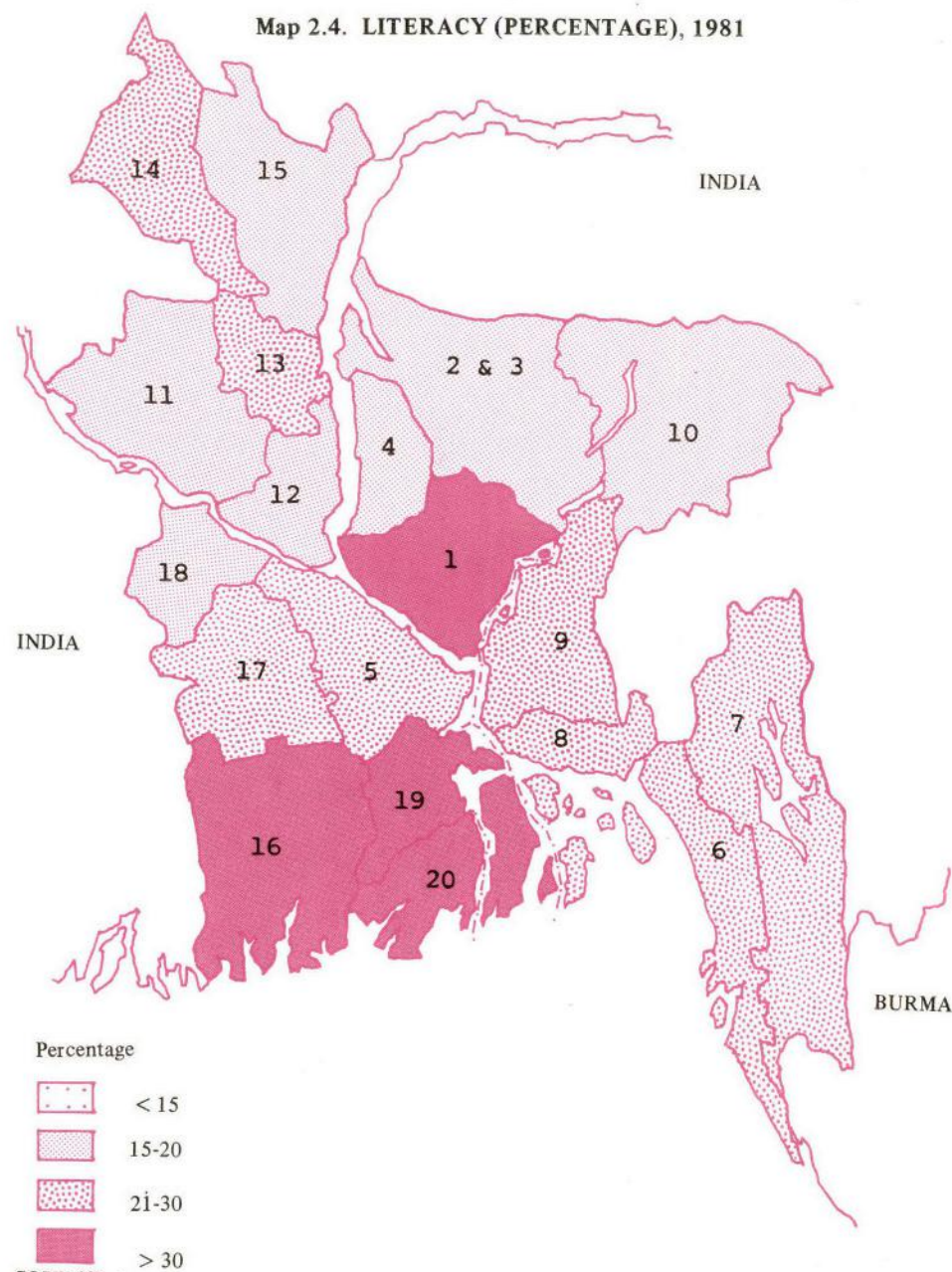
SOURCE :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Ministry of Finance and Planning, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Division, 1982 Statistical Year Book of Bangladesh, December 1983

BANGLADESH

Map 2.4. LITERACY (PERCENTAGE), 1981



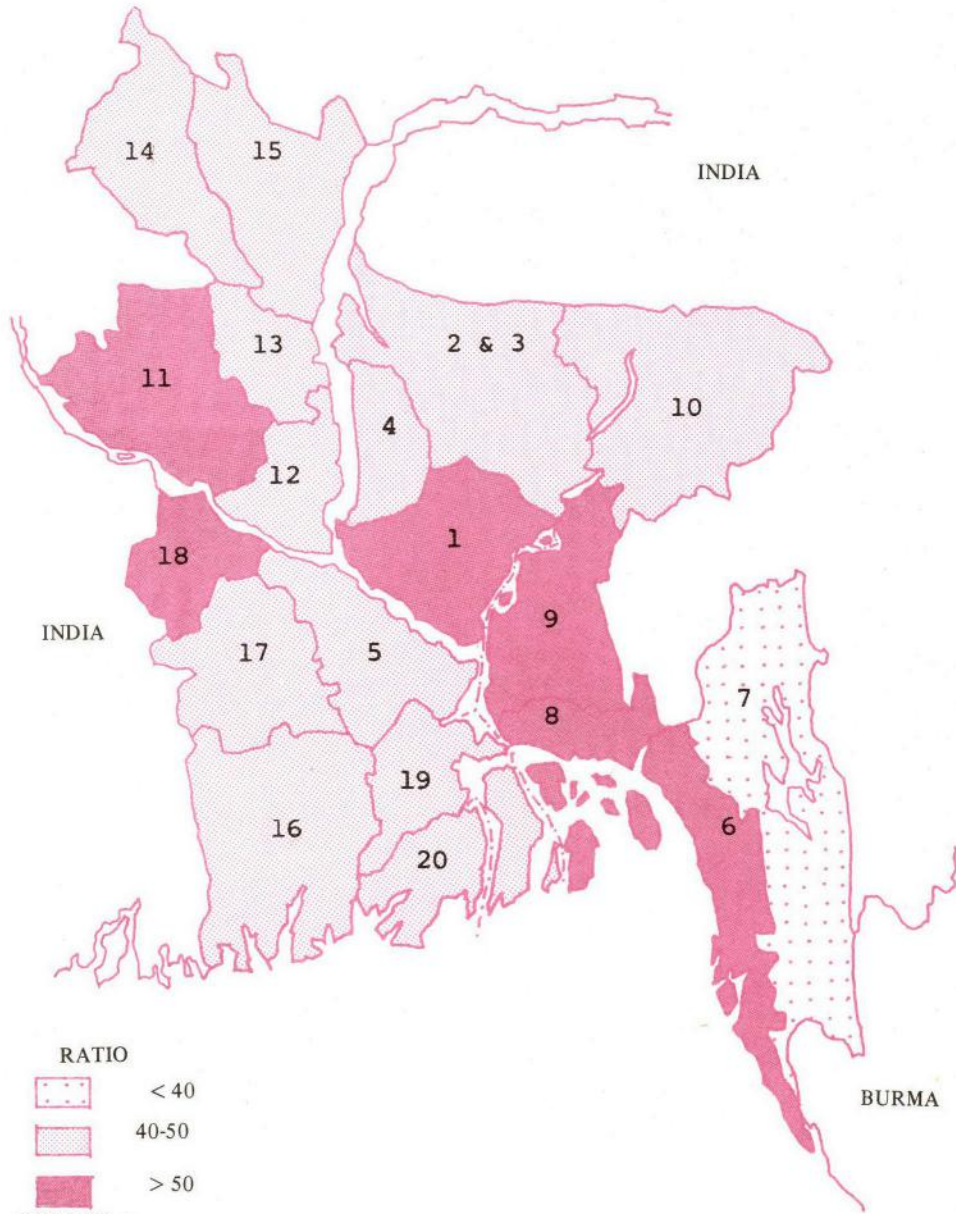
SOURCE :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)




DATA : Ministry of Finance and Planning, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Division, 1982 Statistical Year Book of Bangladesh, December 1983

BANGLADESH

Map 2.5. PUPILS/TEACHER RATIO, 1981



RATIO

-  < 40
-  40-50
-  > 50

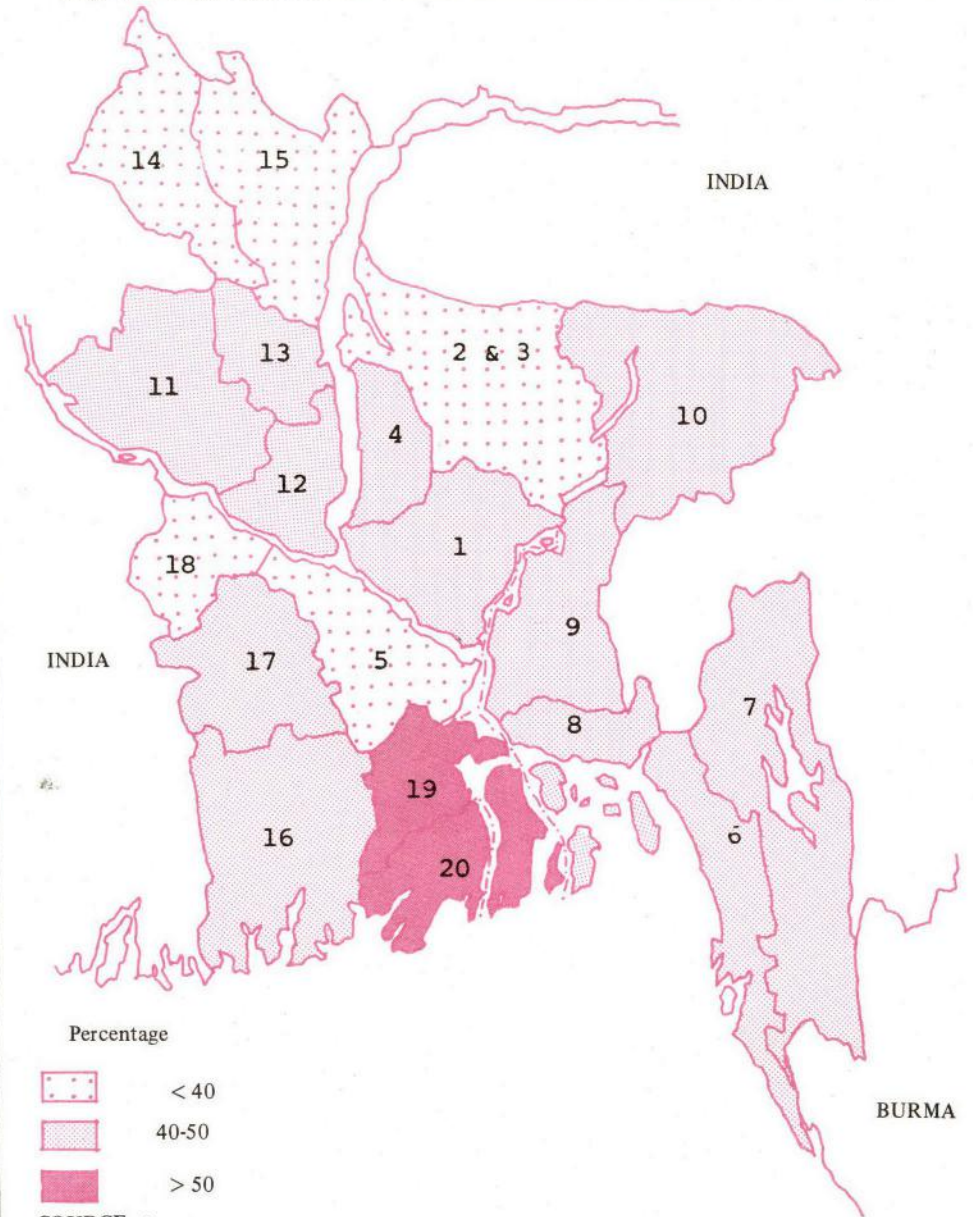
SOURCE :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)




DATA : Ministry of Finance and Planning, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Division, 1982 Statistical Year Book of Bangladesh, December 1983

BANGLADESH

Map 2.6. PERCENTAGE OF GIRLS ENROLLED IN PRIMARY SCHOOL, 1981



Percentage

-  < 40
-  40-50
-  > 50

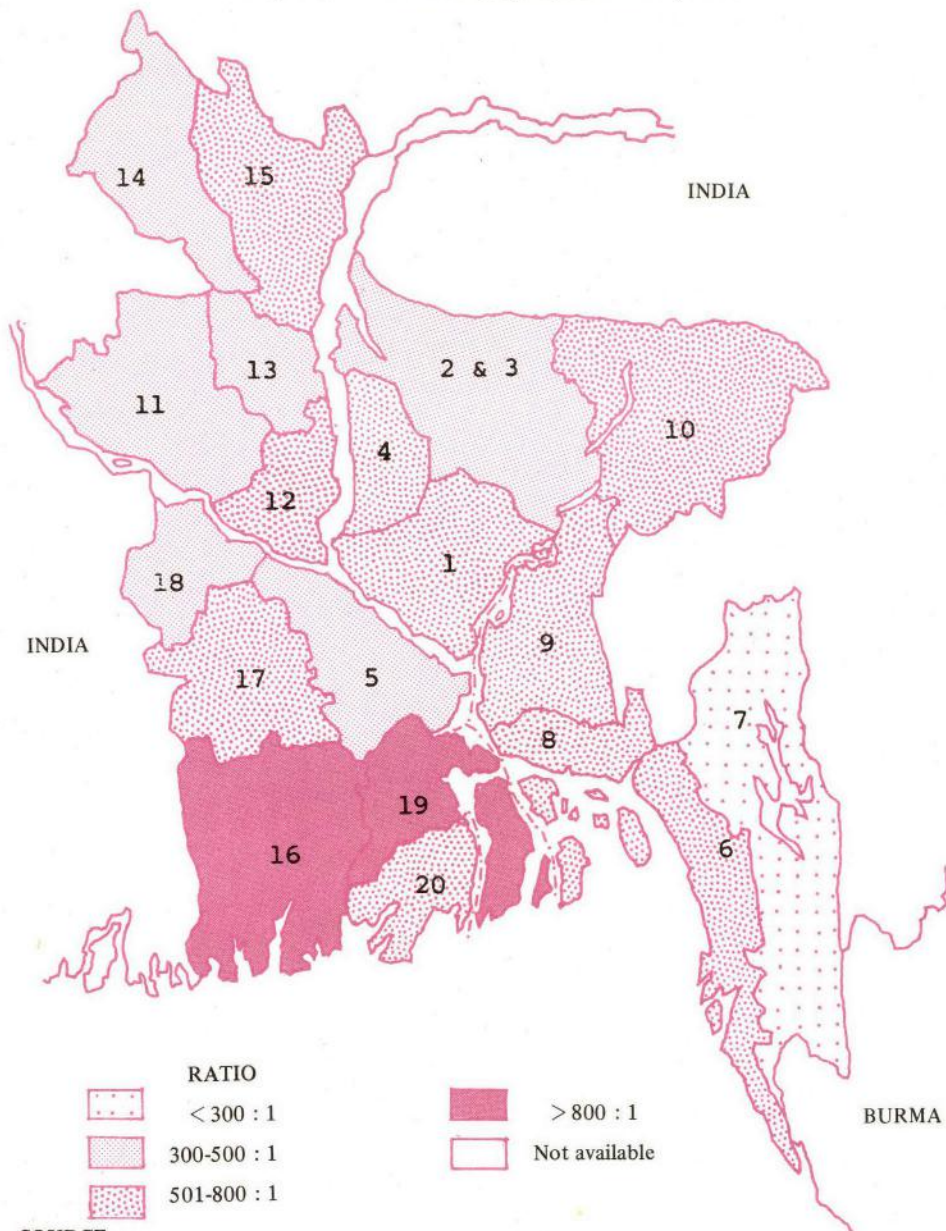
SOURCE :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Ministry of Finance and Planning, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Statistics Division, 1982 Statistical Year Book of Bangladesh, December 1983

BANGLADESH

Map 2.7. POPULATION/DISPENSARY, 1978



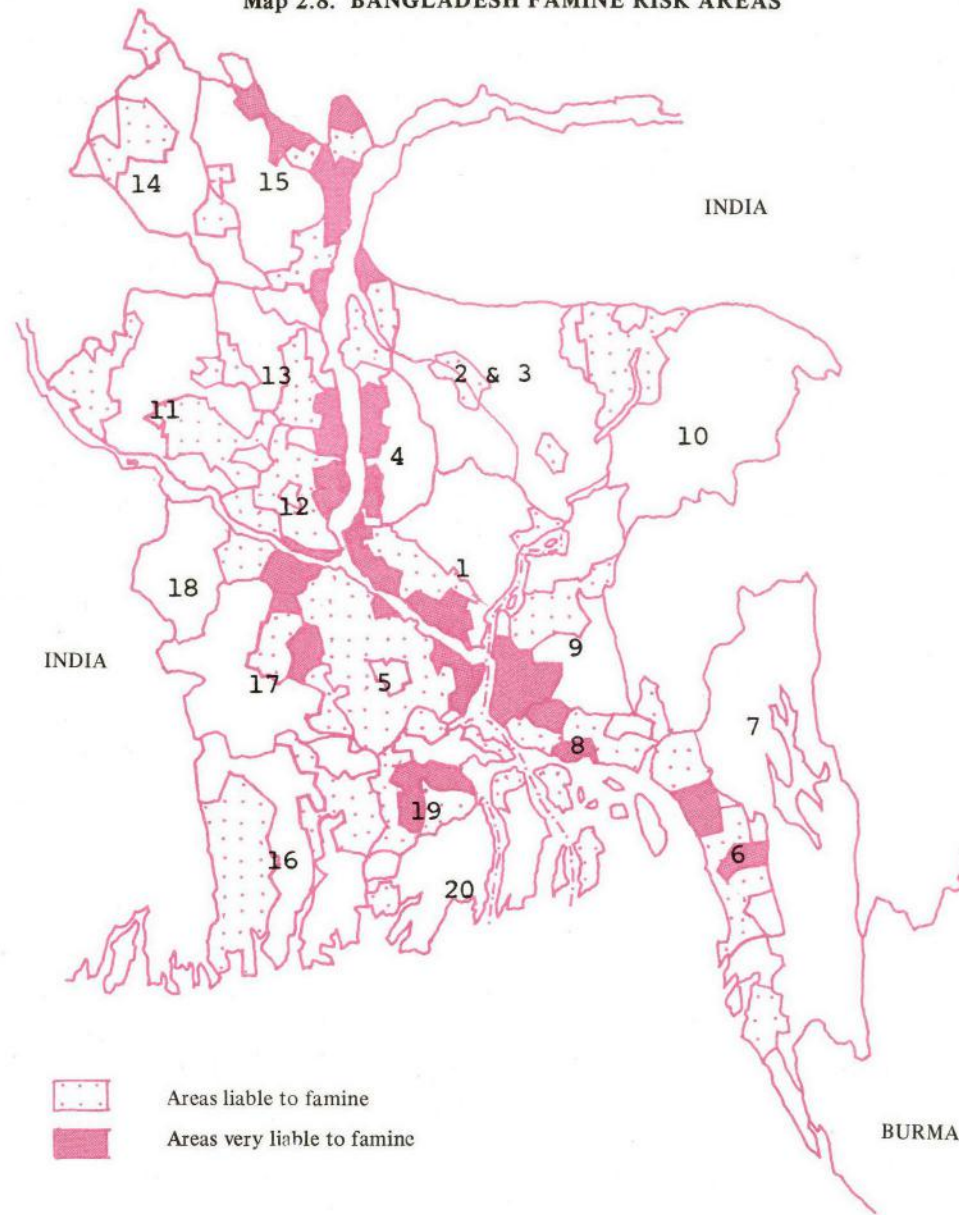
SOURCE :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : UNICEF (Bangladesh), *Statistical Profile of Children and Mothers in Bangladesh*, 1980.

BANGLADESH

Map 2.8. BANGLADESH FAMINE RISK AREAS



SOURCE :

MAP & DATA : Maurice Bertrand, *Problems in the use of maps*, Geneva, UNICEF, 1980

3. Bhutan

Table 3.1. Situation of children in Bhutan, 1965-1982

| Factors Variables Indicators | Years | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | Trends 1975-1982 | | | Trends referred to 1965 | Main sources | | |
|--|-----------------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------|------------------|--------|------|-------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Up | Stable | Down | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1. Demography | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total population | (thousands) | | 1,045 | 1,160 | 1,190 | 1,210 | 1,240 | 1,270 | 1,300 | 1,320 | 1,350 | ↑ | | | ↑ | ESCAP | | |
| Population growth | (percentage) | | 2.2 | | | | 2.5 | | 2.3 | | | | | | ↔ | ESCAP | | |
| Children aged 0-14 | (percentage) | | 41.8 | | | | 42.4 | | | | 42.3 | | | | ↔ | ESCAP | | |
| Rural population | (percentage) | | | 96.5 | | | | | 96 | | 97 | | | | ↔ | UNICEF, IBRD | | |
| Population/Rice harvest area | (ha) | | 27 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | | | | | ↔ | ESCAP | | |
| 1.2. Economic production | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GNP per capita | (\$US) | | 70 | 70 | | 80 | 90 | | 80 | 80 | | | | | ↔ | IBRD | | |
| GDP, A:I:S:O structure | (percentage) | | | | | 59:12:30 | 57:12:31 | 54:12:33 | 50:13:37 | 46:16:37 | | | | | ↑ | IMF | | |
| 1.3. Economic distribution | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population below poverty line | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Landless agricultural workers | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Debt service ratio | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.4. Public expenditure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health expenditure per capita | (\$US) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Military expenditure per capita | (\$US) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government expenditure/GDP | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social services expenditure E:H:S:H:O | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.5. Consumption | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food consumption/Total consumption | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy consumption per capita | (kg. coal. eq.) | | 2 | 3 | | | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | | ↔ | ↑↑ | United Nations | |
| 2. CHILD VIABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1. Mortality, life expectancy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infant mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | 195 | 169 | | | | 141.6 | | 150 | 117 | 149 | | | | ↔ | ↓↓ | IBRD, ESCAP | |
| Crude death rate | (per 1000 population) | 28 | 21.9 | | | 23 | 23 | | 19.7 | 20 | 19 | | | | ↓ | ↓ | UNICEF | |
| Neonatal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Life expectancy | (years) | 36 | 42.1 | | | 41 | 41 | | 44 | 44 | 44 | | | | ↔ | ↑ | IBRD | |
| 2.2. Nutrition | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calorie supply per capita per day | | | | | | 2,028 | | | | | | | | | | | IBRD | |
| Rice harvest land/Agricultural land | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rice harvest per capita | (kg) | | 40.2 | 39.7 | 40.3 | 39.7 | 40.3 | 40.2 | 40 | 40.2 | 40 | | | | ↔ | ↔ | ADB | |
| Toddler mortality (1-4 years) | (per 1000 toddlers) | 33 | | | | | | | 23 | 25 | | | | | | | ↓ | IBRD |
| 3. CHILD DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1. Educational status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enrolment in primary school | (percentage) | | | | | | | 7 | | 11 | | | | | ↑↑ | | UNICEF, ADB | |
| Retention (end of primary school) | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Literacy rate | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.2. Employment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unemployment rate | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child labour | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment structure A:I:S:O | (percentage) | 95:2:3 | 94: : | | | | 93: : | 94: : | 93: 2: 5 | | | | | | | | ↔ | ESCAP |
| 4. CHILD CARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1. Mothers' status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female literacy rate | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Females in labour force | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.2. Health services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population/Health centre | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Institutional delivery | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DPT immunization | (percentage) | | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | UNICEF | |
| Water supply: Urban, rural | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population/Medical doctor | | | | | 30,513 | 28,140 | | | | | | | | | | | UNICEF | |
| 4.3. Educational services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pupils/Teacher | | | 21.4 | 23 | | 24.3 | 24.1 | 25.2 | | | | | | | ↔ | ↑ | ESCAP | |
| Girls enrolled in primary school | (percentage) | | | | | | 5 | | 7 | | | | | | ↑↑ | | UNICEF, IBRD | |
| Enrolment in secondary school | (percentage) | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | ↔ | | ADB | |

Source: Data from various sources, compiled by ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

*Data from national source



Summary of statistics, 1982 or latest year.

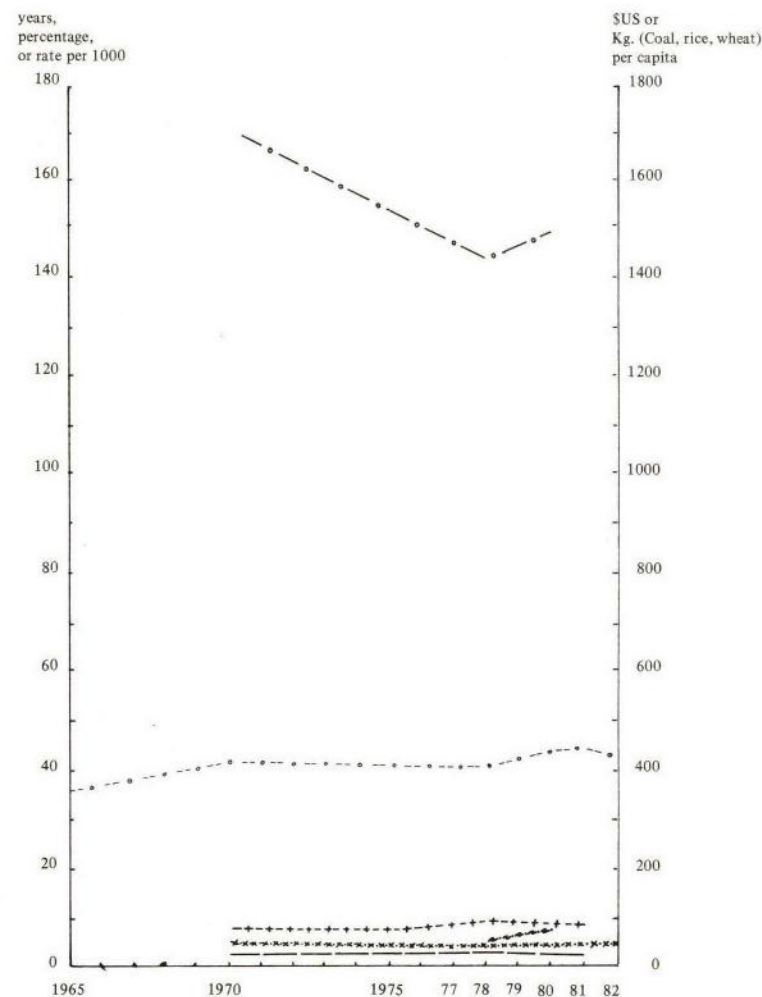
| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| ● Number of children (0-14 years) | 571,000 |
| ● GNP per capita (\$US) | 80 |
| ● Infant mortality rate | 149 |
| ● Crude death rate | 19 |
| ● Life expectancy at birth (years) | 44 |

Table 3.2. Situation by administrative unit, latest year

| Indicator \ Districts | Population | Distribution of health facilities (dispensaries, basic health units and hospitals) | DPT immunization 3rd dose (number) | Number of primary schools | Number of students in primary school |
|-----------------------|------------|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | 1982 | 1980 | 1980 | 1980 | 1980 |
| Bumthang | 23,240 | | | | |
| Chirang | 116,200 | | | 10 | 1,712 |
| Dagana | 34,860 | | | 3 | 516 |
| Gasa | 11,620 | | | 1 | 50 |
| Gaylegphug | 116,200 | 6 | | 12 | 2,193 |
| Ha | 11,620 | | | 4 | 475 |
| Luntshi | 46,480 | | | 3 | 218 |
| Mongar | 81,340 | 15 | 14 | 5 | 606 |
| Paro | 46,480 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 1,020 |
| Pema Gatsel | 34,860 | | | | |
| Samchi | 185,920 | 9 | 16 | | |
| Samdrupjongkhor | 69,720 | 9 | | 10 | 1,994 |
| Shemgang | 46,480 | | | 6 | 626 |
| Tashigang | 185,920 | 11 | | 12 | 1,742 |
| Thimphu | 81,340 | 12 | 73 | 10 | 2,220 |
| Tongsa | 23,240 | | | 1 | 77 |
| Wangdiphodrang | 46,480 | | | 5 | 497 |
| Phuntsholing | | | 12 | | |
| Bhutan | 1,162,000 | | 119 | | |

Source: UNICEF (Rosca), *Bhutan: a study*, 1982

Graph 3.1. BHUTAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX GRAPH



SOURCE: ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

NOTES:

per 1000 ———●——— Infant mortality

years - - - - - ● - - - - - Life expectancy

—————●————— GNP per capita

Rice harvested per capita x·x·x·x·x·x·x·x·x·x kilograms per year

percentage +·+·+·+·+·+·+·+·+·+· Girls enrolled (primary school)

percentage ————●——— Population growth rate

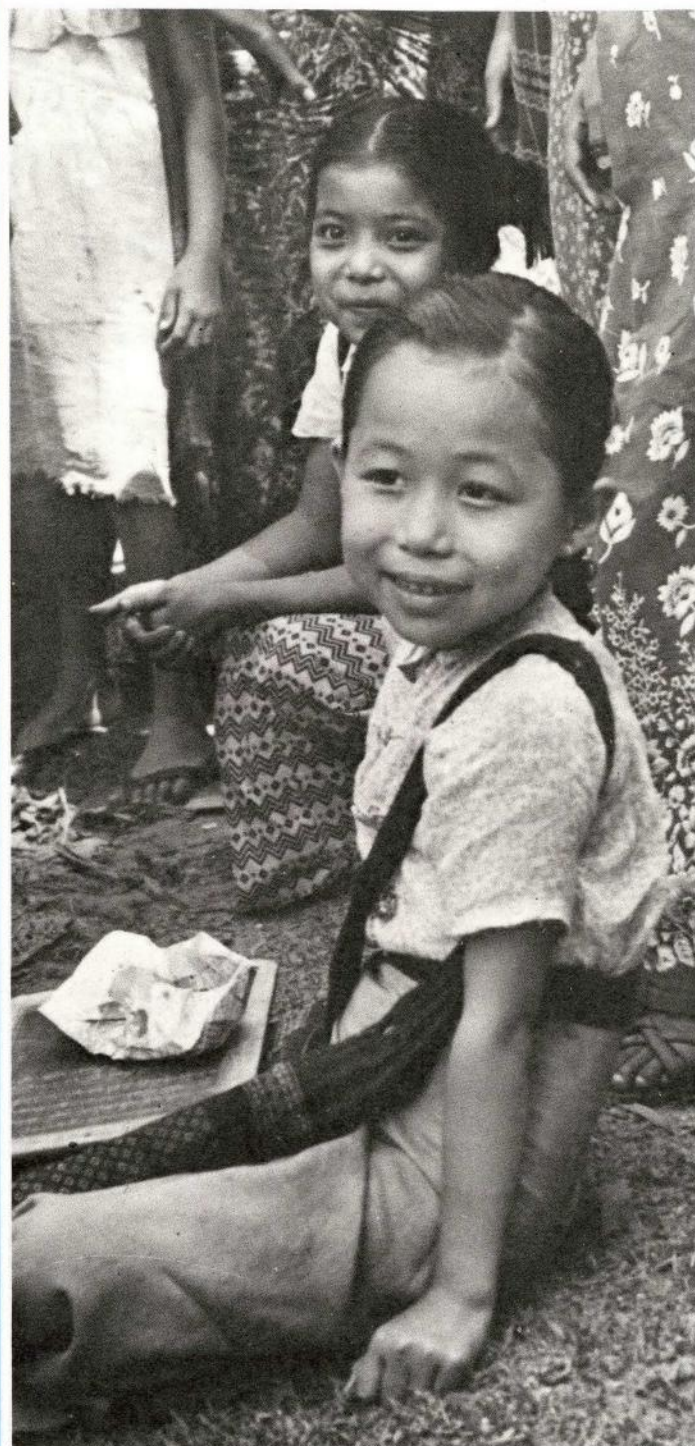
4. Burma

Table 4.1. Situation of children in Burma, 1965-1982

| Factors Variables Indicators | Years | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | Trends 1975-1982 | | | Trends referred to 1965 | Main sources | |
|--|-----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|------------------|--------|------|-------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Up | Stable | Down | | | |
| I. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1. Demography | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total population | (thousands) | 24,418* | 27,034* | 30,170* | 30,834* | 31,512* | 32,210 | 33,313* | 33,630 | 34,880 | 35,910* | ↑ | | | ↑↑ | (G) M. of Planning & Finance | |
| Population growth | (percentage) | 2.4* | 2.2* | 2.2* | 2.2* | 2.2* | 2.2 | 2.3* | 2.3* | 2.3 | 2.2* | ↔ | | | ↔↔ | (G) M. of Planning & Finance | |
| Children aged 0-14 | (percentage) | 40.1* | 40.5* | 40.5 | 40.5* | 40.5* | 41 | 40.5 | 40.3* | 40.2 | 38.2* | ↔ | | | ↔↔ | (G) M. of Planning & Finance | |
| Rural population | (percentage) | 82.1* | 80* | 80 | 80* | 80* | 76.8 | | | | 76.8* | ↔ | | | ↔↔ | (G) Ministry of Health | |
| Population/Rice harvest area | (ha) | 5.4 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.6 | 8.3 | | | ↑↑ | | | ↑↑ | ESCAP | |
| 1.2. Economic production | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GNP per capita | (\$US) | 65 | 80 | 100 | 80* | 120 | 140 | 160 | 170 | 180 | 170* | ↑↑ | | | ↑↑↑ | IBRD | |
| GDP, A:I:S:O structure | (percentage) | 33:12:15 | 37:11:52 | 47:11:42 | 47:10:34 | 47:10:34 | 46:11:33:10 | 45:14:41 | 37:15:48 | 37:10:52:1 | 48:13:39 | A↔↔ | | | A↑↑ | ADB | |
| 1.3. Economic distribution | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population below poverty line | (percentage) | | | | | | ← U40 R40 → | | | | | | | | | UNICEF | |
| Landless agricultural workers | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Debt service ratio | | | 15.7 | 17.5 | 16.7 | 13.6 | 15.5 | 22.2 | 26.7 | | | ↑↑↑ | | ↑↑↑ | | ADB | |
| 1.4. Public expenditure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health expenditure per capita | (\$US) | .8 | .9 | 1.0* | 1.1* | 1.1* | 1.5* | 1.5* | 1.6* | 1.7* | 1.6* | ↑↑ | | | ↑↑ | (G) M. of Planning & Finance | |
| Military expenditure per capita | (\$US) | 4.4 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 5 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 6 | ↑↑ | | | ↑↑ | ESCAP | |
| Government expenditure/GDP | (percentage) | 27.6 | 23.4 | 14.9 | 13.2 | 12.6 | 13.2 | 13.9 | 15.5 | 11.8 | 17.3 | | ↓ | | ↓↓ | ADB | |
| Social services expenditure E:H:S:H:O | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.5. Consumption | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food consumption/Total consumption | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | ↑↑ | | | ↔ | IBRD | |
| Energy consumption per capita | (kg. coal. eq.) | 58 | 57 | 53 | 49 | 61 | 65 | 72 | 87 | 63 | | | | | | | |
| 2. CHILD VIABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1. Mortality, life expectancy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infant mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | 114.5* | 62* | 53.8* | 47.6* | 56.3 | 50.1 | 50.5* | 49.8* | 47.8 | 40.5* | | | ↓ | ↓↓ | (G) M. of Planning & Finance | |
| Crude death rate | (per 1000 population) | 16.4 | 10.8 | 10.5* | 10.6* | 10.4 | 10.1 | 10.0* | 9.9* | | 6.3* | | | ↓↓ | ↓↓ | (G) M. of Planning & Finance | |
| Neonatal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | | | | | | | | | | 25.7* | | | | | (G) Ministry of Health | |
| Life expectancy | (years) | 49:53 | 56:59 | | | 52 | 53 | 54 | 54 | 56:60 | 56:60* | ↔ | | ↑ | | IBRD | |
| 2.2. Nutrition | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calorie supply per capita per day | | 2,020 | 2,179 | 2,222 | 2,208 | 2,199 | | | 2,303 | | | ↔ | | ↑ | | ADB | |
| Rice harvest land/Agricultural land | (percentage) | 43.5 | 45.0 | 47.1 | 50 | 50.2 | | | 61.5 | | 59.3 | ↑ | | | ↑↑ | ESCAP | |
| Rice harvest per capita | (kg) | 310.1 | 302.0 | 305.2 | 302.3 | 300.3 | 326.0 | 323.3 | 386.4 | 406.5 | 403.8 | ↑ | | ↑ | | ESCAP | |
| Toddler mortality (1-4 years) | (per 1000 toddlers) | 16.8 | 15.1 | 12.9 | | | | 13 | 13 | 12.9 | | ↔ | | | ↓ | IBRD | |
| 3. CHILD DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1. Educational status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enrolment in primary school | (percentage) | | | | | | | | 65.7* | 70.1* | 72.5* | | | | | (G) Department of Basic Education | |
| Retention (end of primary school) | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | 27.0 | | | | | (G) Department of Basic Education | |
| Literacy rate | (percentage) | | 60 | 69* | 67 | 60 | | | 67 | | 66.9 | ↔ | | ↑ | | IBRD | |
| 3.2. Employment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unemployment rate | (percentage) | | .8 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.7 | | | ↑↑↑ | | ↑↑↑E | | ADB | |
| Child labour | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment structure A:I:S:O | (percentage) | | 70:8:22 | 69:9:22 | 68:9:23 | 68:9:23 | 68:9:23 | 67:10:23 | 67:10:23 | | | A↔ | | A↔ | | IBRD | |
| 4. CHILD CARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1. Mothers' status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female literacy rate | (percentage) | | 40 | 59.6 | | | | | 40 | | | | | ↓ | ↔ | UNICEF | |
| Maternal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | 3.1 | 1.3 | 1.7* | 1.7* | 1.0 | 1.0* | 1.1* | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.5 | | | ↓ | ↓↓ | (G) M. of Planning & Finance | |
| Females in labour force | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.2. Health services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population/Health centre | | | 22,871 | | | | | | 19,486 | | 20,000 | | | ↓ | ↓ | WHO, G. MOH | |
| Institutional delivery | (percentage) | 4.6 | 7.9 | 8.5 | | | | | 9 | | 9.7 | ↑ | | ↑↑ | | (G) Ministry of Health | |
| DPT immunization | (percentage) | | | | | | | | 8 | 4.9 | 8.6 | ↔ | | | | EPI Project, Department of Health | |
| Water supply: Urban, rural | (percentage) | 38* 10* | 38 13 | 35* 11* | | | | 35* 13* | 35* 15* | | | ↑↑R | | ↑↑R | | (G) M. of Planning & Finance | |
| Population/Medical doctor | | 11,400* | 8,797 | 7,100 | 6,010 | 5,260 | 5,116 | 4,878* | 4,651* | 4,464* | 4,255* | | | ↓↓ | ↓↓ | (G) Ministry of Health | |
| 4.3. Educational services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pupils/Teacher | | 47 | 53.8 | 52.3 | 52.2 | 53.1 | 54.4 | 53.5 | 56.0 | 54.7 | 56.3 | ↔ | | ↑ | | ESCAP | |
| Girls enrolled in primary school | (percentage) | | | | 47 | | | | 59 | 48.1* | 48.2* | ↔ | | | | ADB, Department of Basic Education (G) | |
| Enrolment in secondary school | (percentage) | 10 | 17 | 17 | 17 | | | | 20 | 43.3* | 40.0* | ↑↑↑ | | ↑↑↑E | | IBRD, ADB, Department of Basic Education (G) | |

Source: Data from various sources, compiled by ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

*Data from national source



Summary of statistics, 1982 or latest year.

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| ● Number of children (0-14 years) | 13,718,000 |
| ● GNP per capita (\$US) | 170 |
| ● Infant mortality rate | 40.5 |
| ● Crude death rate | 6.3 |
| ● Life expectancy at birth (years) | 56-60 |
| ● Literacy (percentage) | 67 |

Table 4.2. Situation by administrative unit, latest year

| States, Divisions | Indicators | Number of children ¹ (6-14 years) | Population increase ² (percentage) | Percentage of population in rural areas | Female literacy rate ² | Primary school enrolment ¹ | Population/ rural health centre ³ | Students/ teacher in primary school ³ |
|----------------------|------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Years | 1982 | 1964-1973 | 1974 | 1973 | 1981 | 1976 | 1981 |
| 1. Kachin | | 217,600 | 21.7 | 75.9 | 45.6 | 98 | 20,676 | 51.2 |
| 2. Kayah | | 36,900 | 21.1 | 76.0 | 33.4 | 86 | 6,842 | 43.8 |
| 3. Karen | | 252,300 | 21.4 | 91.6 | 33.9 | 69 | 29,833 | 47.5 |
| 4. Chin | | 96,200 | 23.2 | 87.7 | 24.5 | 91 | 7,125 | 35 |
| 5. Sagaing | | 905,700 | 21.5 | 87.7 | 46.6 | 74 | 22,901 | 58.8 |
| 6. Tenasserim | | 208,700 | 22.1 | 78.9 | 57.4 | 88 | 24,161 | 57.3 |
| 7. Pegu | | 912,200 | 21.9 | 79.9 | 65.0 | 82 | 30,440 | 54.2 |
| 8. Magwe | | 761,400 | 21.1 | 84.6 | 56.5 | 80 | 22,382 | 58.3 |
| 9. Mandalay | | 1,064,500 | 21.8 | 72.4 | 68.9 | 80 | 29,423 | 60.0 |
| 10. Mon | | 381,500 | 22.0 | 69.7 | 51.6 | 55 | 34,275 | 54.2 |
| 11. Arakan | | 496,800 | 21.9 | 85.3 | 35.8 | 65 | 23,500 | 53 |
| 12. Rangoon | | 924,300 | 21.9 | 30.5 | 74.1 | 73 | 53,726 | 52.4 |
| 13. Shan | | 924,000 | 21.9 | 81.5 | 30.1 | 34 | 41,413 | 55.3 |
| 14. Irrawaddy | | 1,186,000 | 21.9 | 83.3 | 64.9 | 71 | 29,114 | 53 |
| Burma | | 8,368,100 | 21.9 | 80.0 | 59.7 | 74 | | 52.4 |

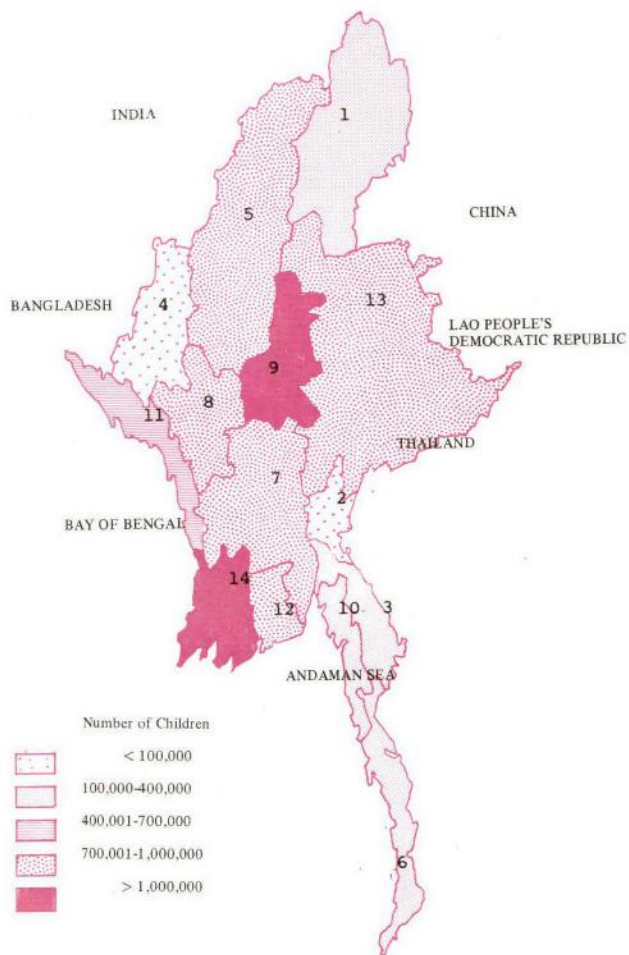
Sources: ¹Department of Basic Education, Ministry of Education, *Annual Report*, 1982

²UNICEF, *Statistical Profile of Children and Youth*, Rangoon, 1977

³UNICEF, *Statistical Profile of Children and Youth*, Rangoon, 1978

BURMA

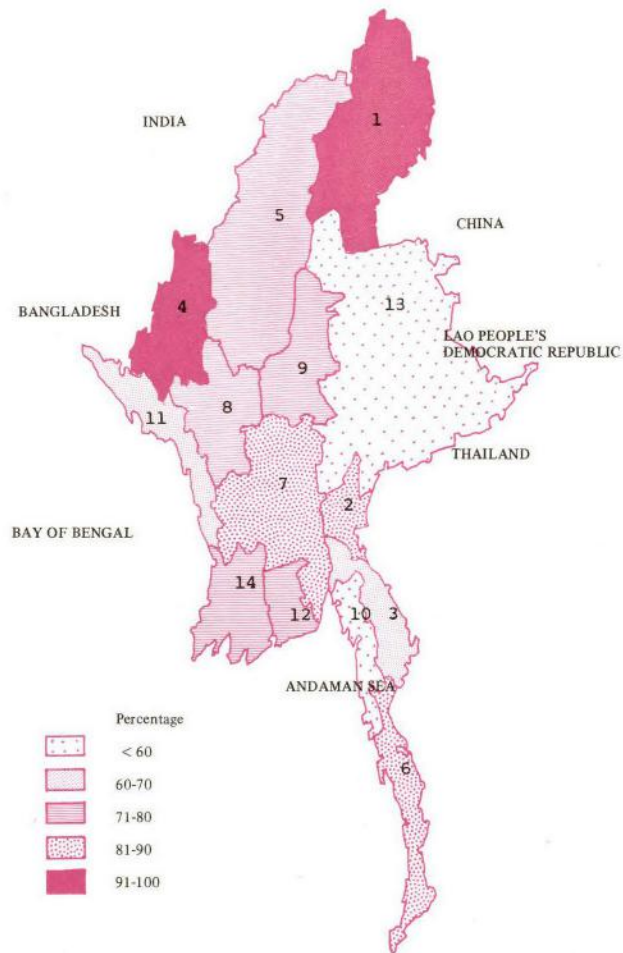
Map 4.1. NUMBER OF CHILDREN (AGED 6-14 YEARS), 1982



SOURCE :
 MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)
 DATA : Department of Basic Education, Ministry of Education, *Annual Report*, 1982

BURMA

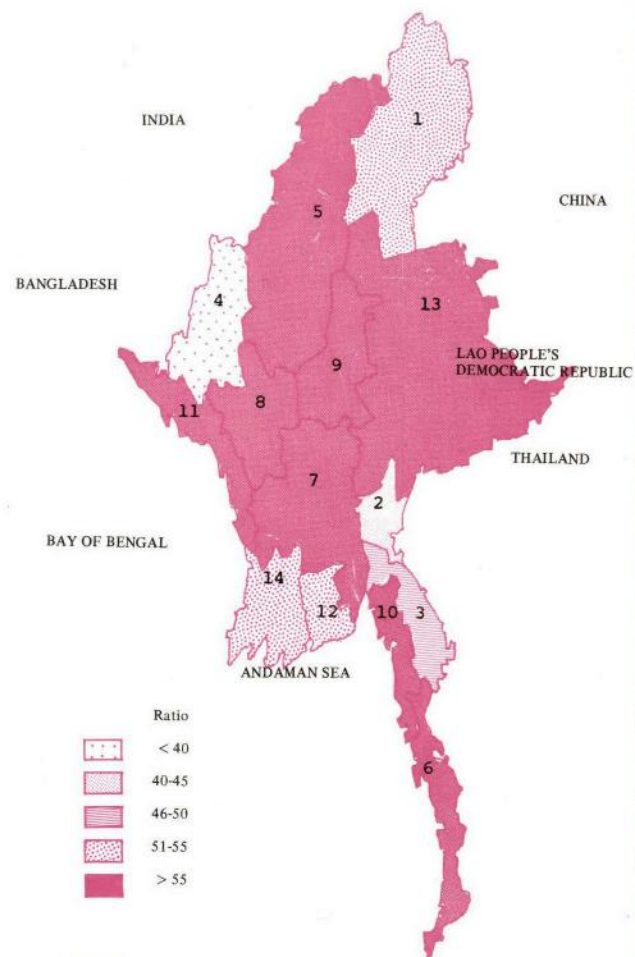
Map 4.2. PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT (PERCENTAGE), 1981



SOURCE :
 MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)
 DATA : UNICEF, *Statistical Profile of Children and Youth*, 1978

BURMA

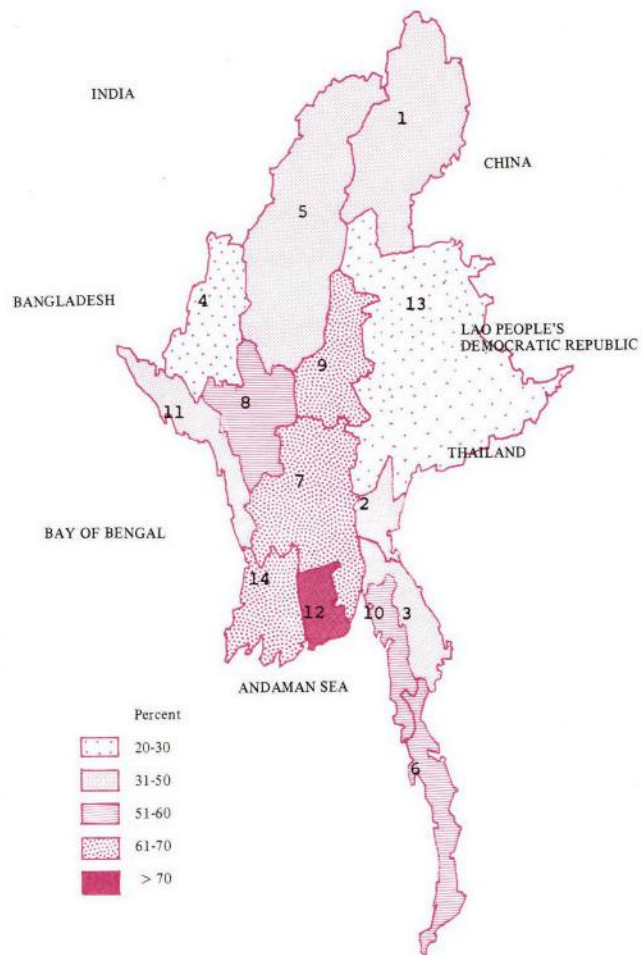
Map 4.3. STUDENTS/TEACHER IN PRIMARY SCHOOL, 1981



SOURCE :
 MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)
 DATA : UNICEF, *Statistical Profile of Children and Youth*, 1978

BURMA

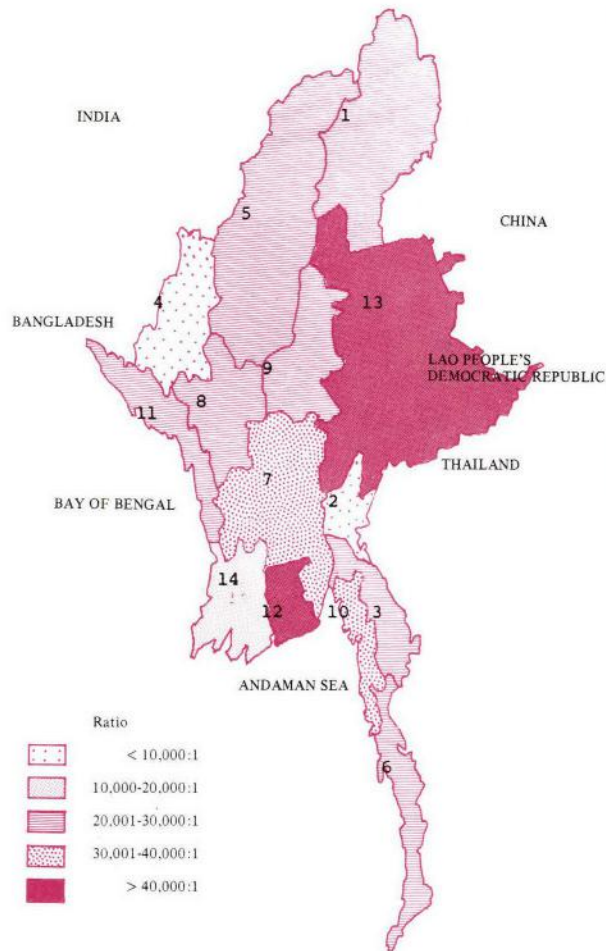
Map 4.4. FEMALE LITERACY RATE (PERCENTAGE), 1973



SOURCE :
 MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)
 DATA : UNICEF, *Statistical Profile of Children and Youth*, 1977

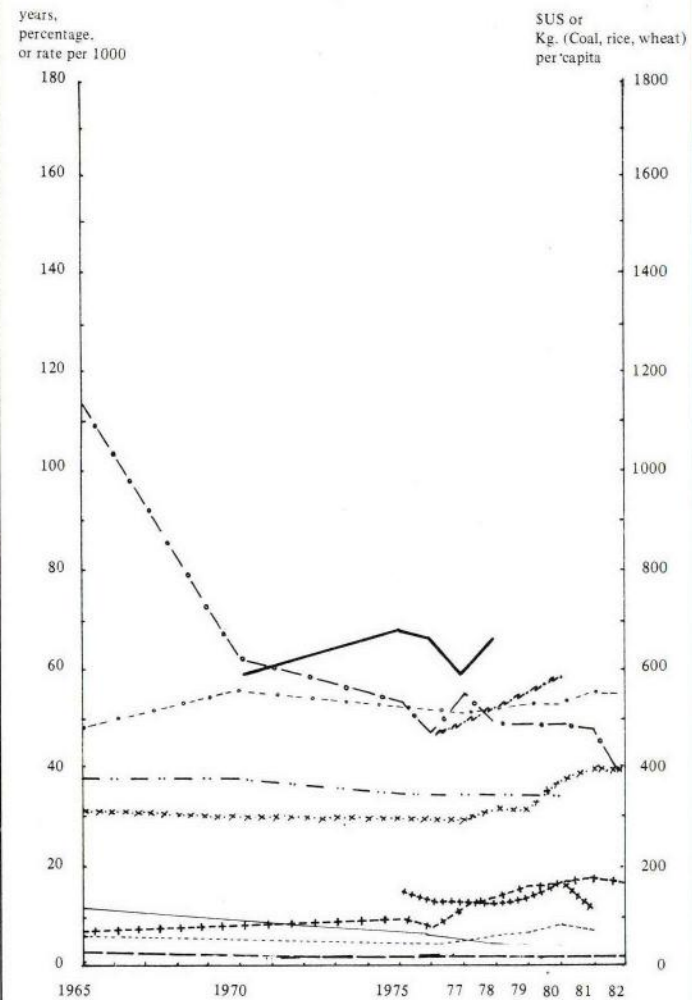
BURMA

Map 4.5. POPULATION/RURAL HEALTH CENTER, 1976



SOURCE :
 MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)
 DATA : UNICEF, *Statistical Profile of Children and Youth*, 1978

Graph 4.1 BURMA DEVELOPMENT INDEX GRAPH



SOURCE: ESCAP secretariat (PHD)
 NOTES:

- percentage ——— Literacy rate
- per 1000 ——— Infant mortality
- years ——— Life expectancy
- GNP per capita ——— \$US
- Energy use per capita ——— kilograms coal per year
- Rice harvested per capita ——— kilograms per year
- percentage ——— Urban household with water supply
- percentage ——— Government expenditure/GDP
- percentage ——— Girls enrolled (primary school)
- percentage ——— Population growth rate
- per 1000 ——— 1000s population per medical doctor

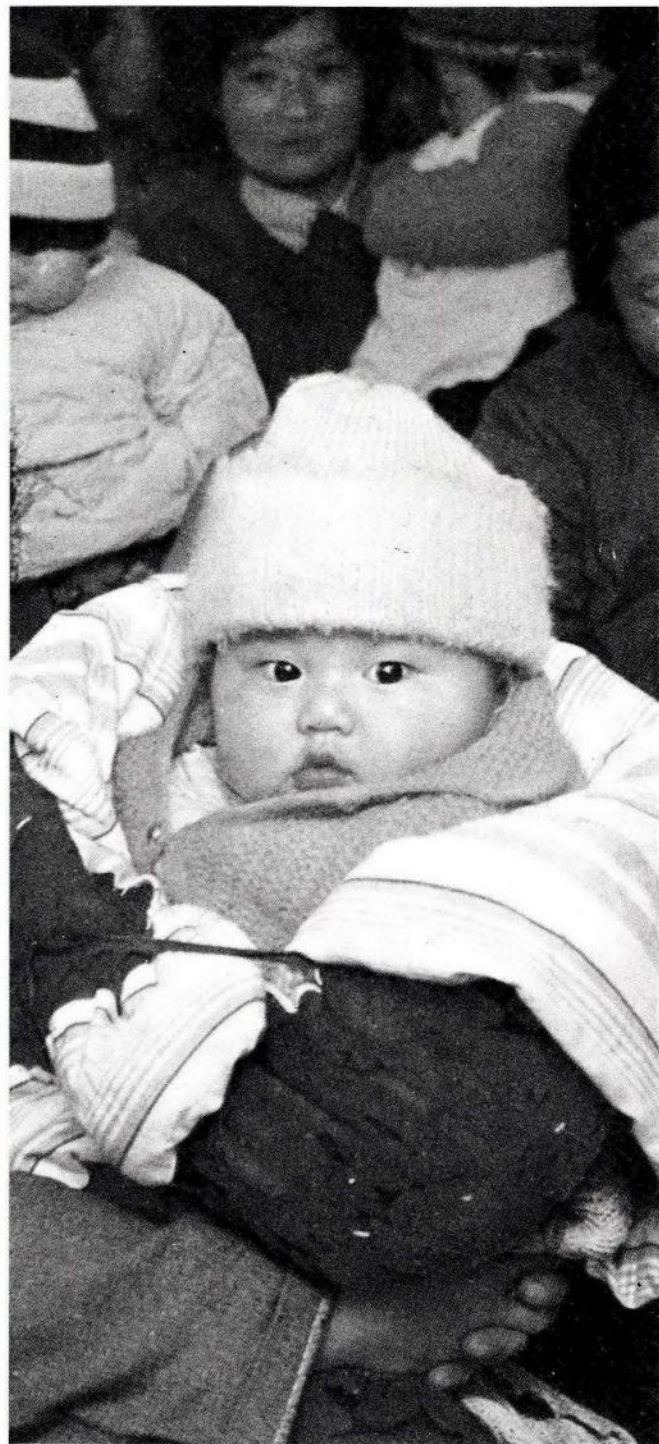
5. China

Table 5.1. Situation of children in China, 1965-1982

| Factors Variables Indicators | Years | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | Trends 1975-1982 | | | Trends referred to 1965 | Main sources | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------------|--------|------|-------------------------|--------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Up | Stable | Down | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1. Demography | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total population | (thousands) | 695,000 | 759,620 | 927,720 | 942,800 | 954,200 | 958,100 | 970,900 | 986,500 | 1,007,760 | 1,015,410 | | | | ↔ | ↑↑ | ESCAP | |
| Population growth | (percentage) | | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.7 | | | | 1.2 | 1 | | | | | | ↓↓ | ↓↓ | ESCAP |
| Children aged 0-14 | (percentage) | | | 34.5 | 33 | | | 32.9 | | | 32.3 | 32.6 | | | ↔ | | ↔ | ESCAP |
| Rural population | (percentage) | | | 80 | | | | | | 80.6* | 79.8* | 79.2* | | | | | ↔ | (G) Statistical Bureau |
| Population/Rice and wheat harvest area | (ha) | | | 12.3 | 14.5 | 14.4 | 14.9 | 15.1 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 16.2 | 16.6 | ↑ | | | ↑ | | ESCAP |
| 1.2. Economic production | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GNP per capita | (SUS) | 179 | 214 | 300 | 365 | 390 | 230 | 258 | 290 | 300 | 304 | | | | ↔ | ↑↑ | | Far Eastern Economic Review |
| GDP, A:I:S:O structure | (percentage) | | | | | | 29:48:23 | 32:47:21 | 39:46:14 | 42:43:15 | 45:42:13 | | | | | | | (G) Statistical Bureau |
| 1.3. Economic distribution | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population below poverty line | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Landless agricultural workers | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Debt service ratio | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.4. Public expenditure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health expenditure per capita | (SUS) | | 1.3 | | | 5 | | | | 2.5* | 2.3* | 2.4* | | | | ↓↓ | ↑↑ | (G) Statistical Bureau |
| Military expenditure per capita | (SUS) | | | | 12 | 33 | 22 | 12 | | 13.2 | 9.4* | 9.0 | | | | ↓ | | Far Eastern Economic Review |
| Government expenditure/GDP | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | 28.3* | 25.8* | 25.5* | | | | | | (G) Statistical Bureau |
| Social services expenditure E:H:S:H:O | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.5. Consumption | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food consumption/Total consumption | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | 61.8* | 57.60* | 59.61* | | | | | | (G) Statistical Bureau |
| Energy consumption per capita | (kg. coal. eq.) | | | 466 | | | 706 | | 734 | | 598* | 614* | | | | ↑ | | IBRD |
| 2. CHILD VIABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1. Mortality, life expectancy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infant mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | | | 69.2 | 55 | | | 53.9 | | 56 | 41 | 44 | | | ↔ | | ↓ | ESCAP |
| Crude death rate | (per 1000 population) | 15.3 | 9.4 | 9.4 | | 9 | 6 | 6.2 | | 8 | 8 | | | | ↓↓ | ↓↓ | | ESCAP |
| Neonatal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Life expectancy | (years) | 50 | 60.3 | 61-64 | | 64 | | | | 64 | 67 | 69 | | | ↔ | ↑↑ | | ESCAP, IBRD |
| 2.2. Nutrition | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calorie supply per capita per day | | 2,050 | | 2,170 | | 2,411 | | | 2,604 | 2,666 | 2,779 | ↑ | | | | | ↑↑ | IBRD |
| Rice and wheat harvest land/Agricultural land | (percentage) | | | | 19.0 | 20.3 | 20.1 | 20.0 | 20.0 | | | | | | ↔ | | | ESCAP |
| Rice and wheat harvested per capita | (kg) | | 186.2 | 202.3 | 201.9 | 198.1 | 200.9 | 213.5 | 201.4 | 205.1 | 228.2 | ↑ | | | | ↑ | | ESCAP |
| Toddler mortality (1-4 years) | (per 1000 toddlers) | 14 | | | | | | | 5 | 7 | | | | | | ↓↓ | | IBRD |
| 3. CHILD DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1. Educational status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enrolment in primary school | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | 93* | 93* | 93.2* | | | | | | (G) Statistical Bureau |
| Retention (end of primary school) | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Literacy rate | (percentage) | | | | | 66 | | | | | | | | | | | | IBRD |
| 3.2. Employment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unemployment rate | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child labour | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment structure A:I:S:O | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. CHILD CARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1. Mothers' status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female literacy rate | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | | | | | | | | | | | 0.5* | | | | | | (G) Statistical Bureau |
| Females in labour force | (percentage) | | | | | | | | 35.4* | 36* | 36.3* | | | | | | | (G) Statistical Bureau |
| 4.2. Health services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population/Health centre | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Institutional delivery | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DPT immunization | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Water supply: Urban, rural | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population/Medical doctor | | 3,010 | | | | 1,100 | | | 1,170* | 1,250* | 1,290* | ↑ | | | | ↓↓ | | (G) Statistical Bureau |
| 4.3. Educational services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pupils/Teacher | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Girls enrolled in primary school | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | 26.6* | 25.7* | 25.4* | | | | | | (G) Statistical Bureau |
| Enrolment in secondary school | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | 43* | 42.5* | 42.4* | | | | | | (G) Statistical Bureau |

Source: Data from various sources, compiled by ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

*Data from national source

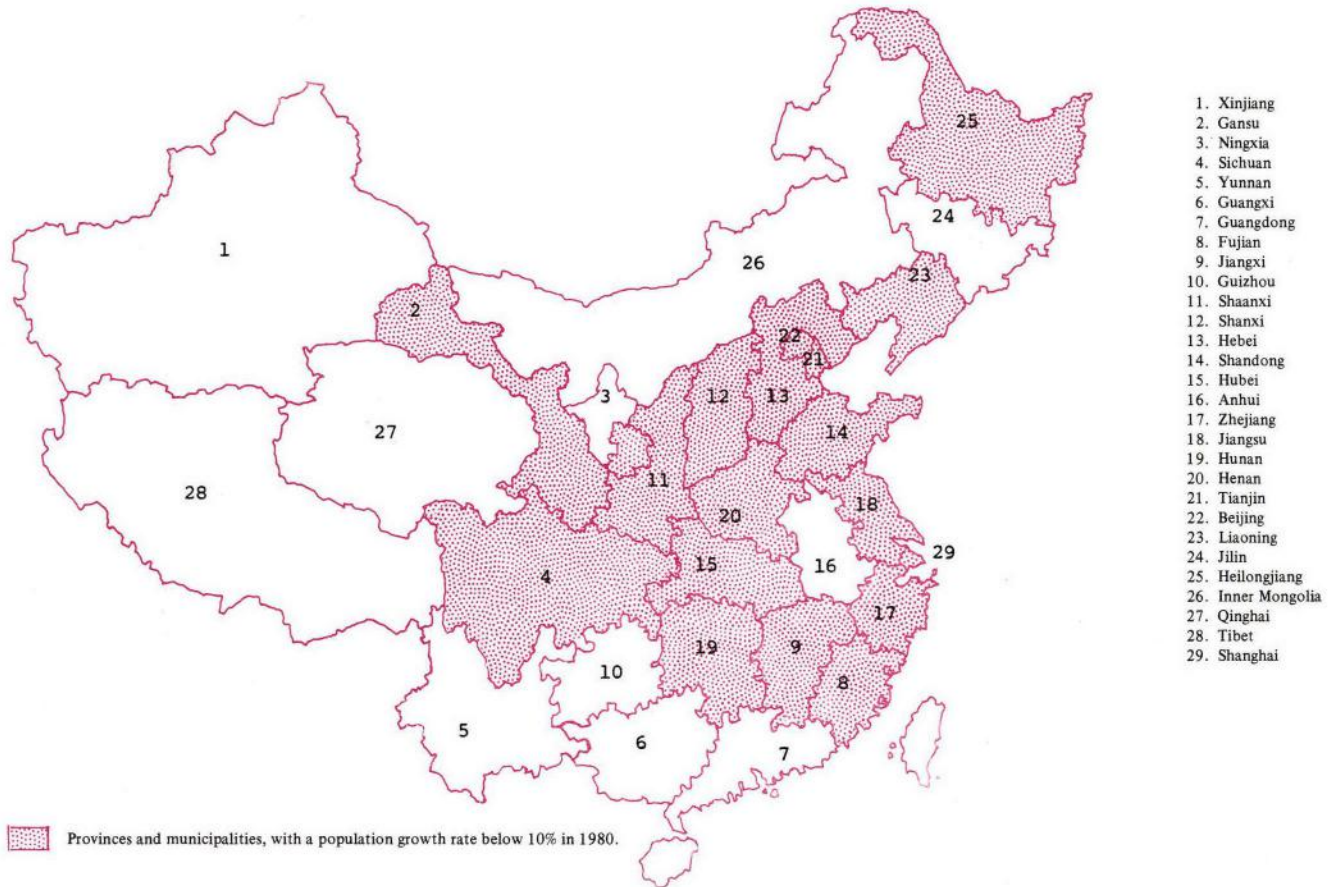


Summary of statistics, 1982 or latest year.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| ● Number of children (0-14 years) | 333,023,000 |
| ● GNP per capita (\$US) | 304 |
| ● Infant mortality rate | 44 |
| ● Crude death rate | 8 |
| ● Life expectancy at birth (years) | 69 |
| ● Literacy (percentage) | 66 |

CHINA

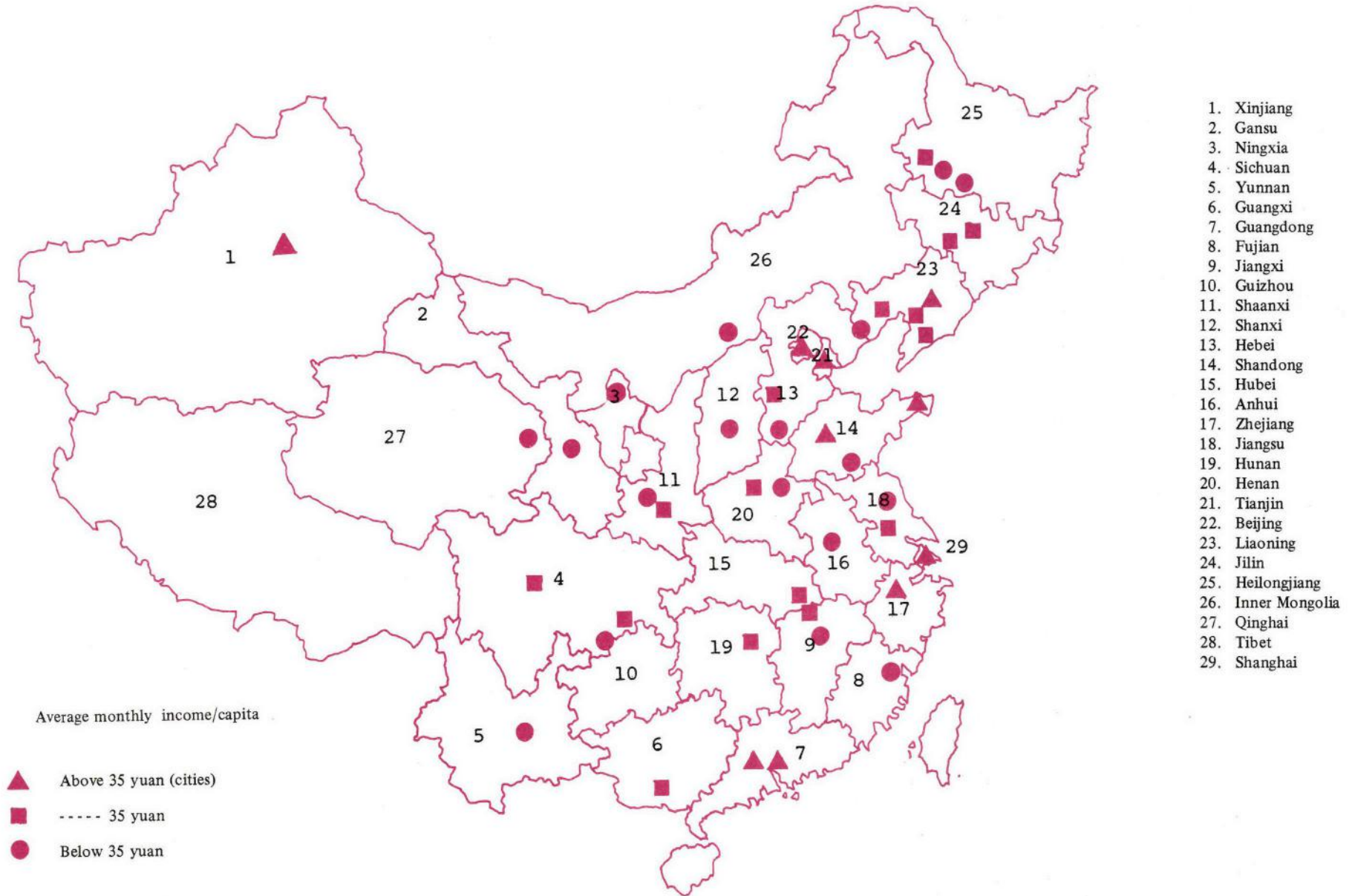
Map 5.1. PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES WITH A POPULATION GROWTH RATE BELOW 10 PER THOUSAND IN 1980



SOURCE : China Official Annual Report, 1981

CHINA

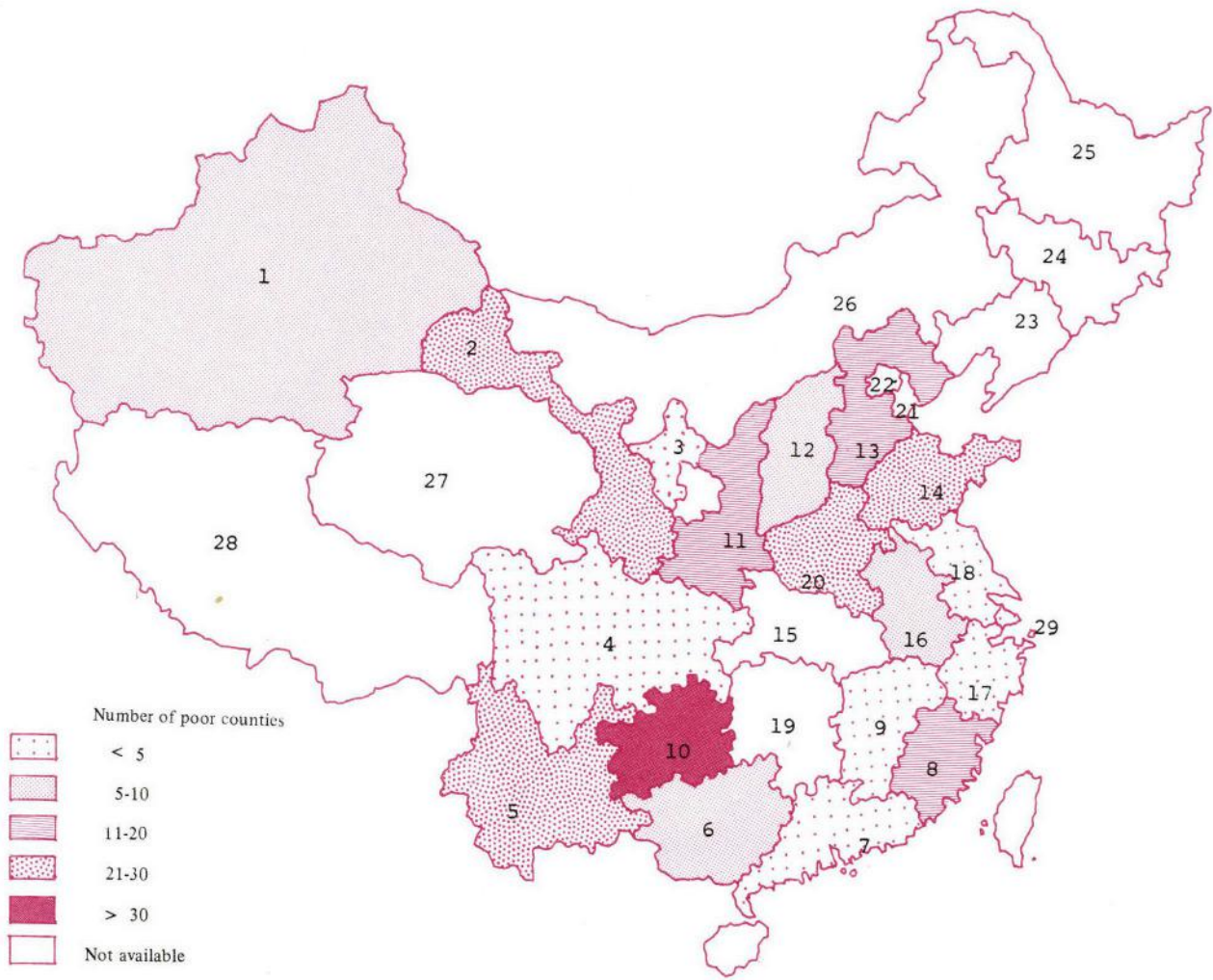
Map 5.2. INCOME OF WORKING HOUSEHOLDS, 1979



SOURCE : China official annual report, 1981

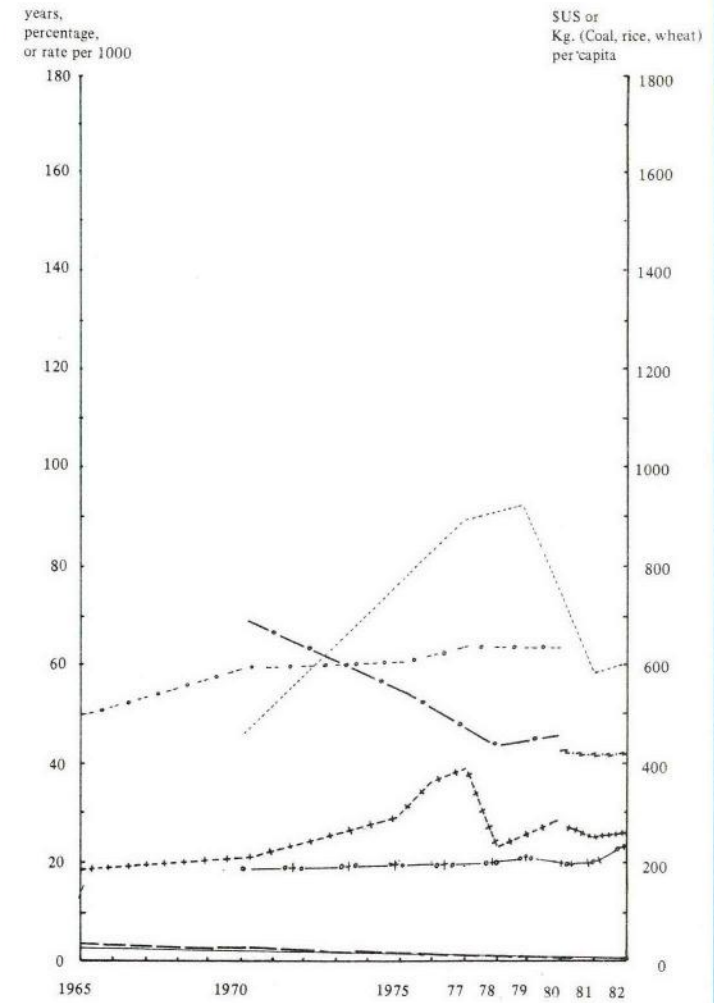
CHINA

Map 5.3. NUMBER OF POOR COUNTIES, 1979



SOURCE : China official annual report, 1981

Graph 5.1. CHINA DEVELOPMENT INDEX GRAPH



SOURCE: ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

NOTES:

- per 1000 ---+---+---+ Infant mortality
- years Life expectancy
- GNP per capita ---+---+---+ \$US
- Energy use per capita kilograms coal per year
- Rice and wheat harvested per capita ---+---+---+ kilograms per year
- percentage ++++++ Government expenditure/GDP
- percentage ---+---+---+ Girls enrolled (primary school)
- percentage Population growth rate
- per 1000 ---+---+---+ 1000s population per medical doctor.

6. Democratic Kampuchea

Table 6.1. Situation of children in Democratic Kampuchea, 1965-1982

| Factors Variables Indicators | Years | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | Trends 1975-1982 | | | Trends referred to 1965 | Main sources |
|--|-----------------------|-----------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------------------|--------|------|-------------------------|--------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Up | Stable | Down | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1. Demography | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total population | (thousands) | 6,140 | 6,850 | | | | | | | | 6,682 | | | ↔ | ADB, FAO | |
| Population growth | (percentage) | 2.5 | 2.8 | | | | | | 1.8 | | 3 | | | ↑ | ADB, ESCAP, FAO | |
| Children aged 0-14 | (percentage) | | 45.6 | 45 | | | 45.4 | | 42 | | 42 | | ↔ | ↔ | ESCAP | |
| Rural population | (percentage) | 89 | 88 | 87 | | | | | | | | | | ↔ | ADB | |
| Population/Rice harvest area | (ha) | | 2.9 | 7.7 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 6.1 | | | | 5 | | ↓ | ↑↑ | ESCAP | |
| 1.2. Economic production | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GNP per capita | (\$US) | 120 | 130 | 70 | | | | | | | 70 | | ↔ | ↓ | IBRD | |
| GDP, A:I:S:O structure | (percentage) | 40: | 38: | | | | | | | | | | | ↔ | ADB | |
| 1.3. Economic distribution | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population below poverty line | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Landless agricultural workers | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Debt service ratio | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.4. Public expenditure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health expenditure per capita | (\$US) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | IBRD | |
| Military expenditure per capita | (\$US) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government expenditure/GDP | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social services expenditure E:H:S:H:O | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.5. Consumption | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food consumption/Total consumption | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy consumption per capita | (kg. coal. eq.) | 32 | 77 | | | | | | 128 | | | | | ↑↑E | IBRD, ESCAP | |
| 2. CHILD VIABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1. Mortality, life expectancy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infant mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | 127 | 147.7 | | | | | | | | 212 | | | ↑↑ | ESCAP | |
| Crude death rate | (per 1000 population) | 15.9 | 19.1 | | | | | | 17.4 | | 29 | | | ↑↑ | WHO, ESCAP, FAO | |
| Neonatal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Life expectancy | (years) | 44.2-43.3 | 44 | | | 48 | 48.6 | | | 39 | 37 | | | ↓ | ESCAP | |
| 2.2. Nutrition | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calorie supply per capita per day | | 2,160 | 2,144 | | | | | | 2,053 | | | | | ↔ | ADB | |
| Rice harvest land/Agricultural land | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | 85 | | | ↑↑↑ | ESCAP | |
| Rice harvested per capita | (kg) | | | 185.2 | 217.4 | 213.5 | 175.0 | 97.5 | 112.7 | | 129 | | | ↓ | ADB | |
| Toddler mortality (1-4 years) | (per 1000 toddlers) | 27 | | | | | | | | | | | | | ESCAP | |
| 3. CHILD DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1. Educational status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enrolment in primary school | (percentage) | 53 | 50 | 38 | | | | | | | 80 | ↑↑↑ | | ↑↑ | ADB | |
| Retention (end of primary school) | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Literacy rate | (percentage) | 36 | 41 | | | | | | | | 58 | | | ↑↑ | ADB, FAO | |
| 3.2. Employment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unemployment rate | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child labour | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment structure A:I:S:O | (percentage) | 82:4:14 | 78: | | | | | | 74: | | | | | ↔ | IBRD | |
| 4. CHILD CARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1. Mothers' status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female literacy rate | (percentage) | | | | | | | | 39 | | 39 | | | | UNICEF, FAO | |
| Maternal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Females in labour force | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.2. Health services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population/Health centre | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Institutional delivery | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DPT immunization | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Water supply: Urban, rural | (percentage) | | 98 | 38 | | | | | | | | | | | WHO | |
| Population/Medical doctor | | 35,440 | 15,297 | | | | | | | | | | | | ADB | |
| 4.3. Educational services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pupils/Teacher | | | 26.2 | | | | | | | | 48 | | | ↑↑ | ESCAP, FAO | |
| Girls enrolled in primary school | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | 35 | | | | | UNICEF | |
| Enrolment in secondary school | (percentage) | 5 | | 9 | | | | | | | | | | ↑↑ | IBRD, ADB | |

Source: Data from various sources, compiled by ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

*Data from national source

7. Fiji

Table 7.1. Situation of children in Fiji, 1965-1982

| Factors Variables Indicators | Years | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | Trends 1975-1982 | | | Trends referred to 1965 | Main sources | |
|--|-----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------|-------|------------------|--------|-------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Up | Stable | Down | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1. Demography | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total population | (thousands) | 434 | 521 | 576 | 585 | 596 | 607 | 619 | 634 | 646 | 658 | ↑ | | ↑↑ | | ESCAP | |
| Population growth | (percentage) | 3.0 | 2.8 | | 2.1 | | 2.0 | | 2.1 | | | ↔ | | ↓ | | ADB | |
| Children aged 0-14 | (percentage) | | 43.4 | 38 | | | 40.3 | 38.5 | | | | ↔ | | ↓ | | ESCAP | |
| Rural population | (percentage) | | 77 | | 62.8 | | | | 57.8 | | | ↔ | | ↓ | | ESCAP | |
| Population/Rice harvest area | (ha) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.2. Economic production | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GNP per capita | (\$US) | 260 | 390 | 876* | 955* | 1,067 | 1,490 | 1,690 | 1,710 | 1,880 | 1,884 | ↑↑↑ | | ↑↑↑E | | ADB | |
| GDP, A:I:S-O structure | (percentage) | 34:25:41 | 28:24:48 | 26:22:52 | 26:22:52 | 23:21:56 | 22:20:58 | 22:22:57 | 21:21:57 | | | A↓ | | A↓↑ | | IBRD | |
| 1.3. Economic distribution | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population below poverty line | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Landless agricultural workers | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Debt service ratio | | | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 4.4 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 4.7 | | ↑↑↑ E | | ↑↑↑ E | | ADB | |
| 1.4. Public expenditure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health expenditure per capita | (\$US) | | 8 | 21.8 | 24.3 | 28. | 32.4 | 35.5 | 39.7 | 40.9 | | ↑↑ | | ↑↑↑E | | IMF | |
| Military expenditure per capita | (\$US) | | | 3.6 | 4.7 | 6.1 | 11.9 | 15.4 | 16.4 | 17.6 | | ↑↑↑E | | | | IMF | |
| Government expenditure/GDP | (percentage) | | | 22.3 | 25.8 | 27.8 | 28.9 | 28.2 | 28.0 | 30.2 | | | | | | IMF, IBRD | |
| Social services expenditure E:H:S:H:O | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.5. Consumption | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food consumption/Total consumption | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy consumption per capita | (kg. coal. eq.) | | 450 | 482 | 359 | 574 | 501 | 543 | 552 | 569 | | | | | | United Nations | |
| 2. CHILD VIABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1. Mortality, life expectancy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infant mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | 24.8 | 32 | 41.4 | 36.8 | 31.9 | 31 | 29 | 32.7* | 28.8* | | | | ↓ ↑ | | WHO | |
| Crude death rate | (per 1000 population) | 5.1 | 4.7 | 6.1 | 5.7* | 5.5* | 5.3* | 5.7* | 5.7* | 5.5* | 4 | | | ↓ ↓ | | (G) Ministry of Health | |
| Neonatal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | | | 25.2* | 22.4* | 19.2* | 19.0* | 16.3* | 19.0* | 19.2* | | | | ↓ | | (G) Ministry of Health | |
| Life expectancy | (years) | | 70 | | | | | | | 70* | 72 | | | ↔ | | ADB, Ministry of Health | |
| 2.2. Nutrition | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calorie supply per capita per day | | | 2,410 | 2,515 | 2,586 | 2,629 | | | 2,903 | | | ↑ | | ↑ | | ADB | |
| Rice harvest land/Agricultural land | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rice harvested per capita | (kg) | | 38.4 | 39.9 | 35.9 | 30.2 | 26.4 | 30.7 | 28.4 | 26.3 | 25.8 | | | ↓↓ | | ADB | |
| Toddler mortality (1-4 years) | (per 1000 toddlers) | 6 | 2.2* | 1.9* | 2.8* | | | | | | | | | | | (G) Bureau of Statistics | |
| 3. CHILD DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1. Educational status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enrolment in primary school | (percentage) | 82 | 88* | | 96 | | | | | | | | | ↑ | | ADB | |
| Retention (end of primary school) | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Literacy rate | (percentage) | | 73 | | 78 | | | | 75 | | | | | ↔ | | ADB | |
| 3.2. Employment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unemployment rate | (percentage) | 4.2 | | | 6.7 | | | | | | | | | ↑↑ | | (G) Bureau of Statistics | |
| Child labour | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment structure A:I:S-O | (percentage) | | 48:19:33 | 43:21:36 | 43:21:36 | 42:22:36 | 41:22:37 | 40:22:38 | 40:22:38 | | | | | | | ↓ | IBRD |
| 4. CHILD CARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1. Mothers' status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female literacy rate | (percentage) | | | | | | | 57 | | | | | | | | APDC | |
| Maternal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | | 1.6* | 1.4 | 1.2 | .6* | .9* | .8* | .5* | .8* | | | | ↓↓ | ↓↓ | (G) Ministry of Health | |
| Females in labour force | (percentage) | 7* | | | 17* | | 7.5 | | | | | | | ↔ | | (G) Bureau of Statistics | |
| 4.2. Health services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population/Health centre | | | 4,299 | | | | 4,275 | | | | | | | | | ESCAP | |
| Institutional delivery | (percentage) | | 75.9* | 87.7* | 88.5* | 89.5* | | 91.9* | | 92.3* | | | | ↔ | ↑ | (G) Bureau of Statistics | |
| DPT immunization | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Water supply: Urban, rural | (percentage) | | 78-15 | | | | | | 83-62 | | | | | | | R↑↑↑E | ADB |
| Population/Medical doctor | | | 2,070 | 2,418 | 2,390 | 2,241 | 2,079 | 2,301 | 2,300 | | | | | ↔ | ↑ | ESCAP | |
| 4.3. Educational services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pupils/Teacher | | 34* | 32.3 | 31.6 | 30.3 | 31.5 | 29.6 | | | | | | | ↔ | | ↓ | ESCAP |
| Girls enrolled in primary school | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enrolment in secondary school | (percentage) | | 11* | | 19* | | | | | | | | | | | ↓↓ | (G) Bureau of Statistics |

Source: Data from various sources, compiled by ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

*Data from national source



Summary of statistics, 1982 or latest year.

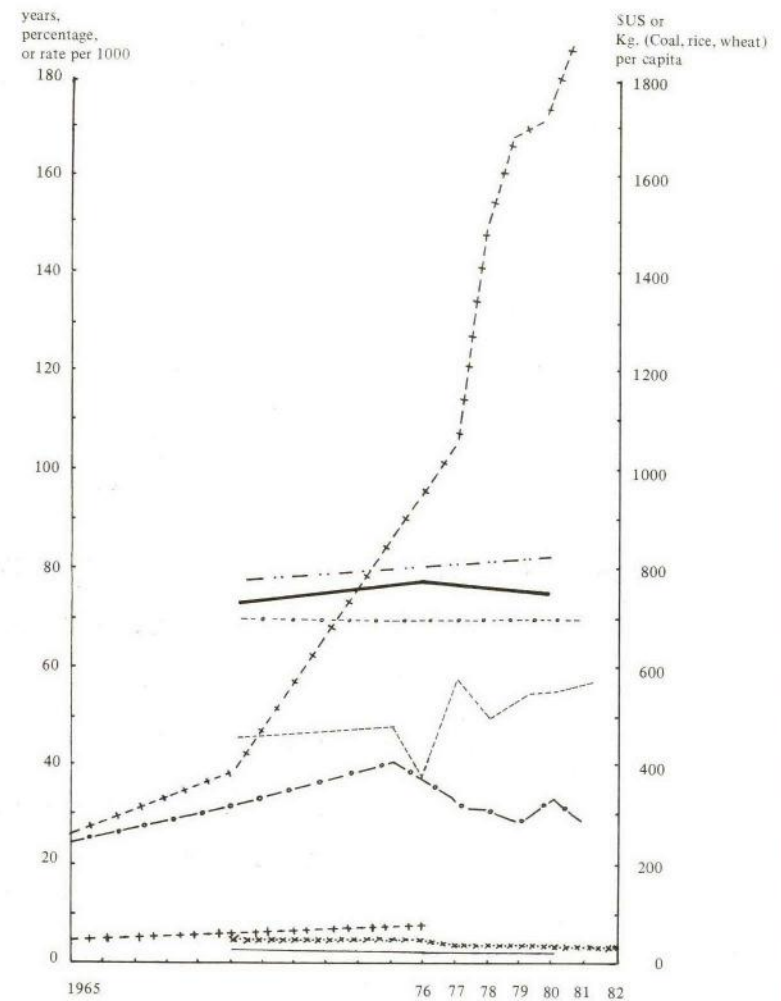
- Number of children (0-14 years) 247,000
- GNP per capita (\$US) 1884
- Infant mortality rate 28.8
- Crude death rate 4
- Life expectancy at birth (years) 72
- Literacy (percentage) 75

Table 7.2. Situation by administrative unit, latest year

| Regions | Indicators | Infant mortality rate | Neonatal death rate |
|-------------|------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | Years | 1981 | 1981 |
| Central | | 22.8 | 13.7 |
| Western | | 33.6 | 25.6 |
| Northern | | 33.0 | 20.7 |
| Eastern | | 22.8 | 6.7 |
| Fiji | | 28.8 | 19.2 |

Source: Ministry of Health, *Annual Report for the Year, 1981*.

Graph 7.1. FIJI DEVELOPMENT INDEX GRAPH



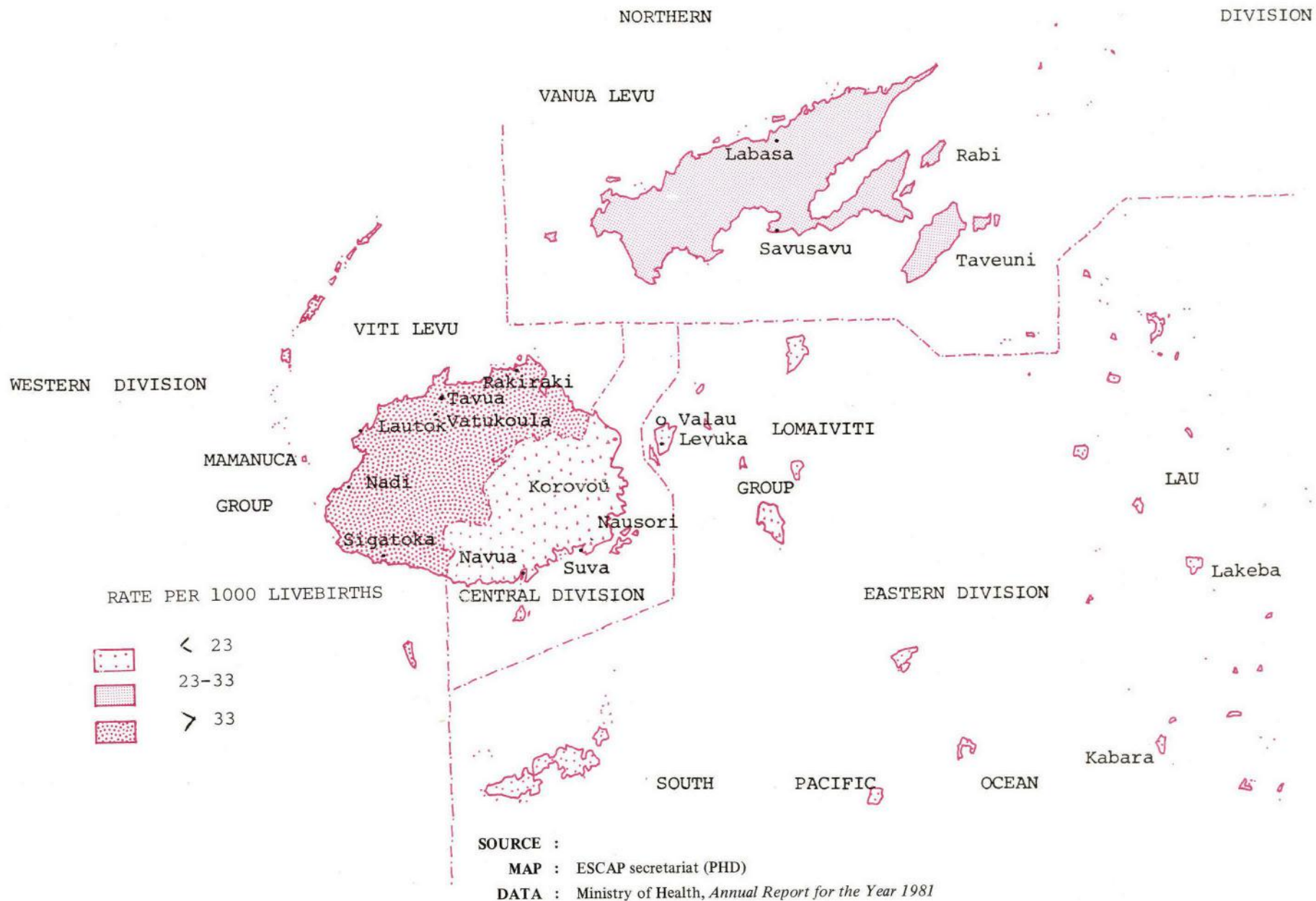
SOURCE: ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

NOTES:

- percentage ——— Literacy rate
- per 1000 —·—·—·— Infant mortality
- years - - - - - Life expectancy
- GNP per capita —+—+—+— \$US
- Energy use per capita - - - - - kilograms coal per year
- Rice harvested per capita X·X·X·X·X·X·X·X·X·X kilograms per year
- percentage - · - · - · - Urban household with water supply
- percentage - + - + - + - Unemployment
- per 1000 ——— 1000s population per medical doctor.

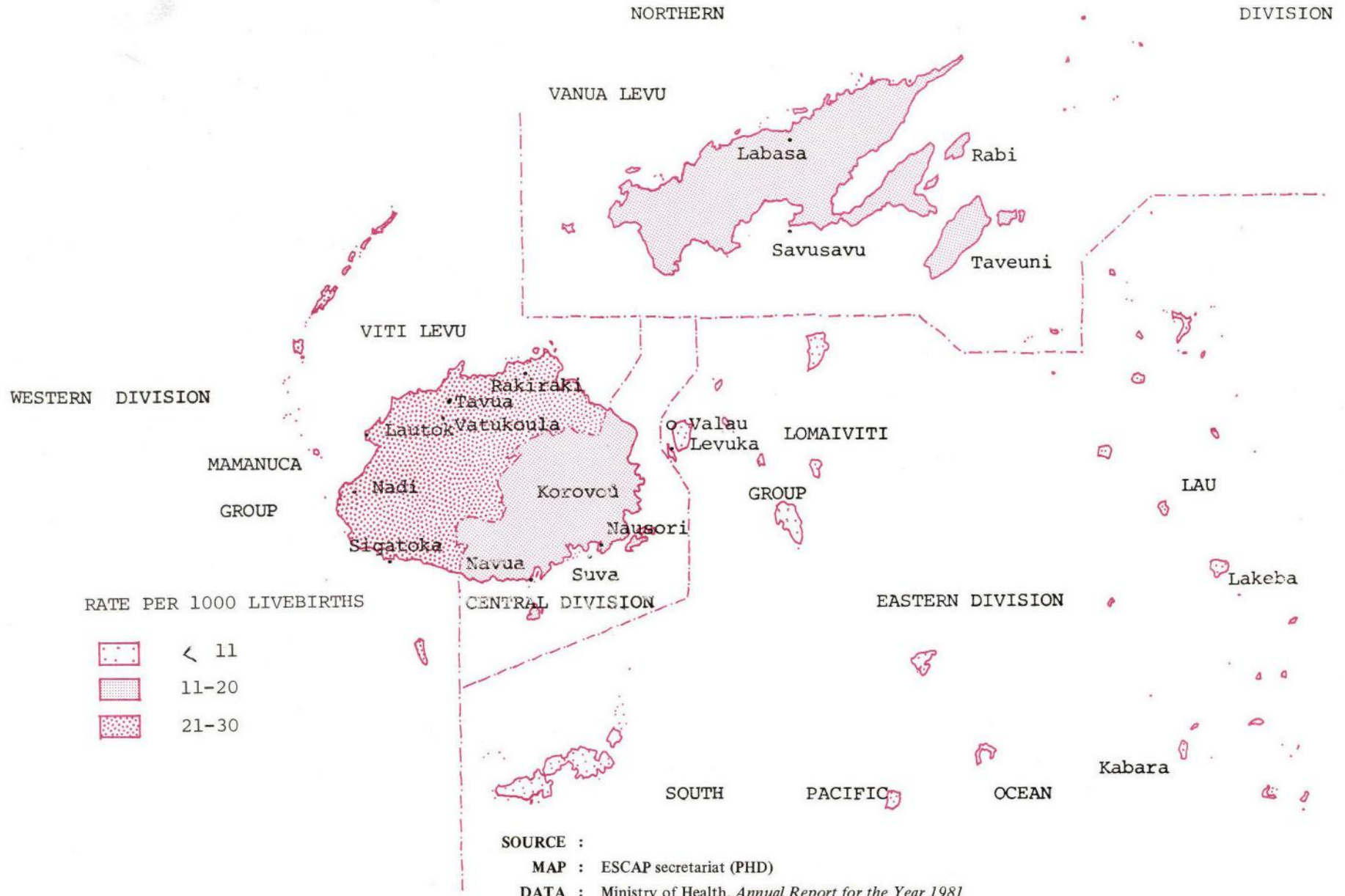
FIJI

Map 7.1. INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 1981



FIJI

Map 7.2. NEONATAL DEATH RATE, 1981



SOURCE :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Ministry of Health, *Annual Report for the Year 1981*

8. Hong Kong

Table 8.1. Situation of children in Hong Kong, 1965-1982

| Factors Variables Indicators | Years | | | | | | | | | | | Trends 1975-1982 | | | Trends referred to 1965 | Main sources |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|------|------------------|------|------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | Up | Stable | Down | | | |
| 1. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1. Demography | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total population | 3,600 | 3,948 | 4,370 | 4,444 | 4,514 | 4,597 | 4,900 | 5,068 | 5,150 | 5,233 | ↑ | | | ↑↑ | ADB, ESCAP | |
| Population growth | 2.7 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.23 | 2.0 | | 2.61 | | | ↑↑ | | | ↔ | WHO | |
| Population aged 0-14 | 40.8 | 37.1 | 32 | 30.1 | 29.1 | 27.9 | | 25.6 | 24.6* | 24.3* | | | ↓ | + | ADB | |
| Rural population | | 11 | 10 | | | | | 10 | 10 | 8 | | | ↓ | + | ADB, IBRD | |
| Population/Rice harvest area | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.2. Economic production | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GNP per capita | 517 | 803 | 2,099 | 2,733 | 3,277 | 3,769 | 4,386 | 5,473 | 5,736 | 5,802 | ↑↑↑ | | | ↑↑↑E | IBRD | |
| GDP, A:I:S:O structure | | 2:37:61 | 1:34:64 | 1:35:63 | 1:34:64 | 1:35:68 | 1:34:64 | 1:34:66 | | | ↔ | | | ↔ | IBRD | |
| 1.3. Economic distribution | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population below poverty line | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Landless agricultural workers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Debt service ratio | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | | | | | ↔ | ↔ | ADB | |
| 1.4. Public expenditure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health expenditure per capita | | 10.5 | 25.6 | 29.7 | 35.9 | | 50.1 | 66.5 | 75.0 | 83.0 | ↑↑↑ | | | ↑↑↑E | United Nations | |
| Military expenditure per capita | | 4.3 | 5.3 | 11.6 | 18.5 | | 28.1 | 64.2 | 52.0 | 44.9 | ↑↑↑E | | | ↑↑↑E | United Nations | |
| Government expenditure/GDP | | 6.4 | 7.3 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.0 | | | | | ↓ | ↔ | (G) Census & Statistics Dept. | |
| Social services structure E::H:S:H:O | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.5. Consumption | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food consumption/Total consumption | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy consumption per capita | 468 | 952 | 1,079 | 1,249 | 1,451 | 1,503 | 1,451 | 1,426 | 1,487 | | ↑↑ | | | ↑↑↑E | United Nations | |
| 2. CHILD VIABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1. Mortality, life expectancy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infant mortality | 23.7* | 19.6 | 15.0 | 14.3 | 13.9 | 11.6 | 13 | 11.8 | 10 | 10 | | | ↓ | ↓↓ | WHO | |
| Crude death rate | 5.0 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5 | 5.1 | 5 | 5 | | | ↔ | ↔ | ESCAP | |
| Neonatal mortality | 15.2* | 12.7* | 10.3 | 9.1* | 8.9* | 8.3* | 8.4* | 7.8 | | | | | ↓ | ↓↓ | (G) Census & Statistics Dept. | |
| Life expectancy | 67-73 | 71 | | | 70-77* | 72 | 74 | 74 | 75 | 76 | ↔ | | ↑ | ↑ | IBRD | |
| 2.2. Nutrition | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calorie supply per capita per day | 2,370 | 2,689 | 2,547 | 2,681 | 2,784 | 2,824 | 2,936 | 2,920 | | | ↑ | | | ↑ | ADB | |
| Rice harvest land/Agricultural land | | 38.5 | | 18.2 | | | | | | | | | | | ESCAP | |
| Rice harvested per capita | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Toddler mortality (1-4 years) | 4 | | .78 | | | | | () | () | | | | | | ↓↓ WHO | |
| 3. CHILD DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1. Educational status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enrolment in primary school | 66 | 70 | | | 99 | 100* | | 100 | 100* | 100* | ↔ | | | ↑↑ | (G) Census & Statistics Dept. | |
| Retention (end of primary school) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Literacy rate | 71 | 72 | 90 | 90 | 90 | | | 90 | | | | | | ↑ | BRD | |
| 3.2. Employment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unemployment rate | 3.7 | 4.4 | 9.1 | 5.6 | 3.6* | 3.0 | 2.3 | 3.2 | 3.5* | | | | ↓↓↓ | ↔ | ADB | |
| Child labour | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment structure A:I:S:O | 8:52:40 | 4:55:41 | 4:56:40 | 3:56:39 | 3:56:41 | 3:57:40 | 3:57:40 | 3:57:40 | | | | | A ↓ | All | IBRD | |
| 4. CHILD CARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1. Mothers' status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female literacy rate | | 64.1 | | | | | | 7.7 | | | | | | ↑ | UNICEF | |
| Maternal mortality | .33* | .19* | .03 | .18 | .16 | .06* | .08* | .05* | | | | | | | ↓↓ Hong Kong Annual Report | |
| Females in labour force | | | | 44 | 44.8* | | | | 48.6 | 47.1* | ↑ | | | | (G) Census & Statistics Dept. | |
| 4.2. Health services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population/Health centre | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Institutional delivery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DPT immunization | | | | | | | | 98* | | | | | | | (G) Hong Kong Annual Report | |
| Water supply: Urban, rural | 93 | 49 | 98 | 52 | | | | | | | | | | | ADB | |
| Population/medical doctor | 1,509 | | | | | | 1,498 | 1,387 | | | | | ↓ | ↔ | ADB | |
| 4.3. Education services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pupils/Teacher | | 34 | 31.1 | 30.8 | 30.1 | 30.8 | 30.0 | | | | | | | | ESCAP | |
| Girls enrolled in primary school | | 30.5 | | | | | | 76 | 93.4* | 95.1* | | | | ↑↑↑ | (G) Census & Statistics Dept. | |
| Enrolment in secondary school | | | | 84 | 84.2* | | | | | | | | | | | |

Source: Data from various sources, compiled by ESCAP secretariat (PHD)
* Data from national sources

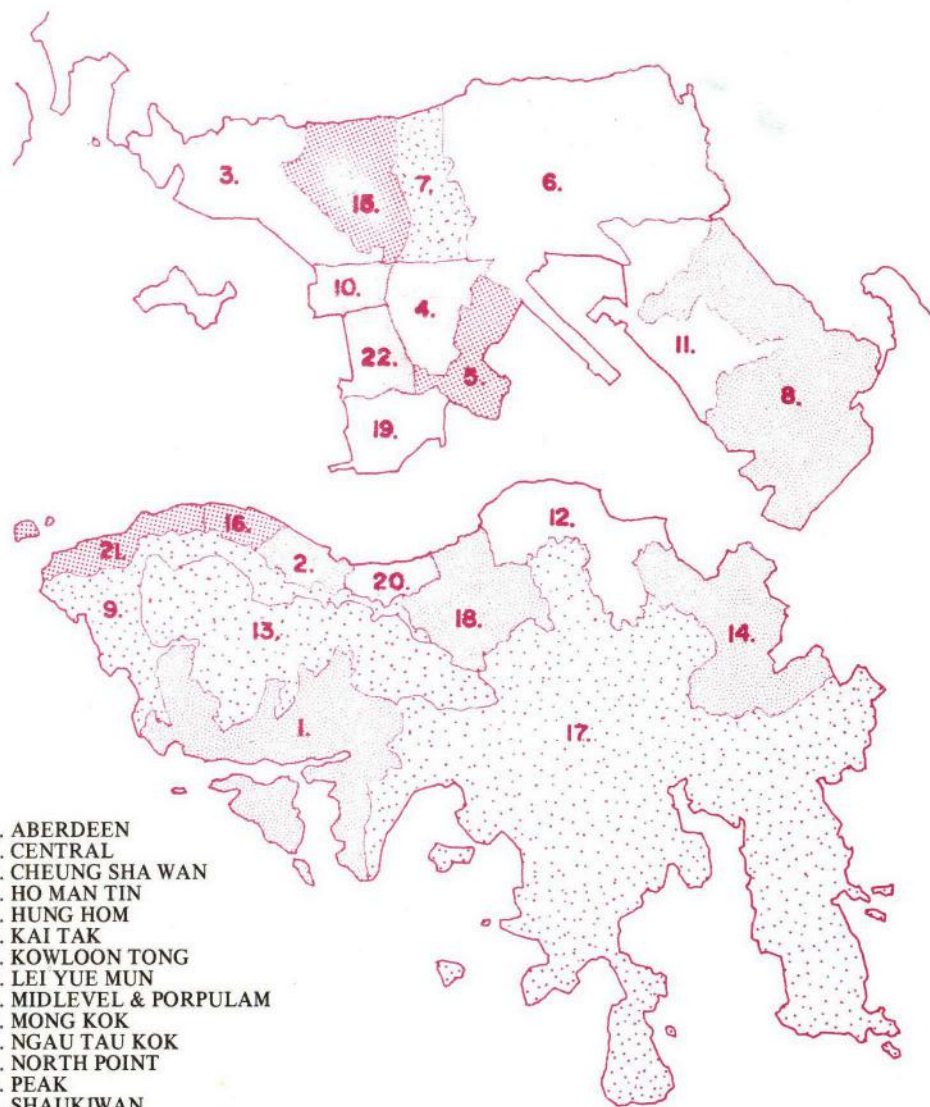


Summary of statistics, 1982 or latest year.

- Number of children (0-14 years) 1,272,000
- GNP per capita (\$US) 5802
- Infant mortality rate 10
- Crude death rate 5
- Life expectancy at birth (years) 76
- Literacy (percentage) 90

HONG KONG

POPULATION DENSITY, HONG KONG ISLAND, KOWLOON AND NEW KOWLOON, 1971.



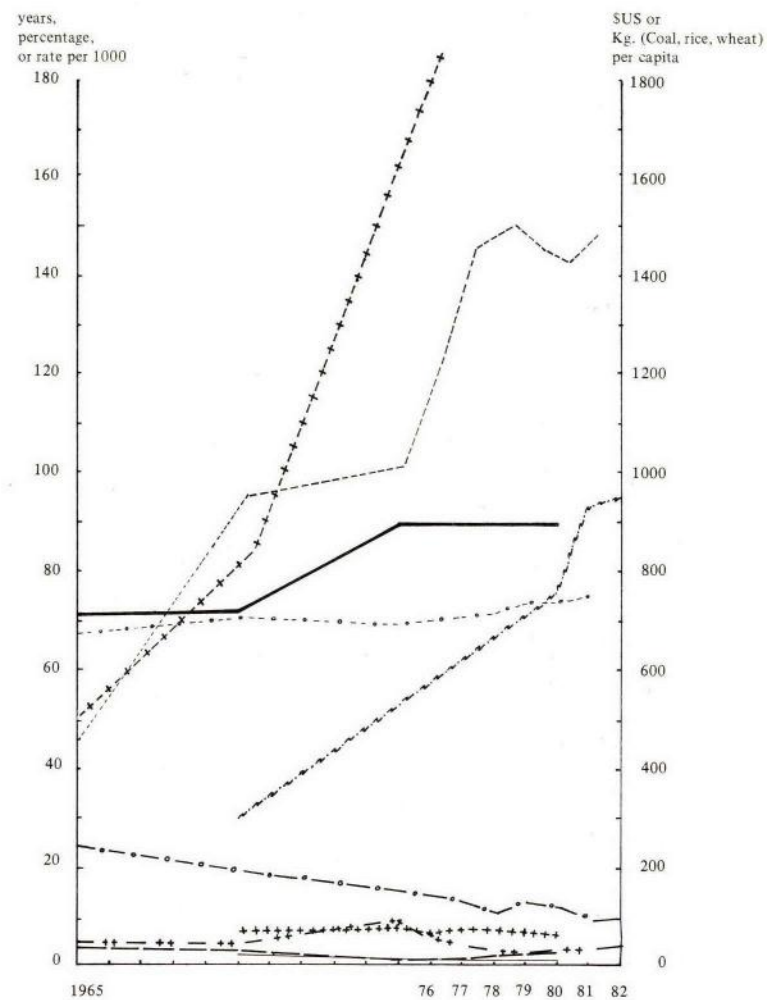
1. ABERDEEN
2. CENTRAL
3. CHEUNG SHA WAN
4. HO MAN TIN
5. HUNG HOM
6. KAI TAK
7. KOWLOON TONG
8. LEI YUE MUN
9. MIDLEVEL & PORPULAM
10. MONG KOK
11. NGAU TAU KOK
12. NORTH POINT
13. PEAK
14. SHAUKIWAN
15. SHEK KIP MEI
16. SHEUNG WAN
17. SOUTH
18. TAI HANG
19. TSIM SHA TSUI
20. WAN CHAI
21. WEST
22. YAU MA TEI

DENSITY PERSONS PER SQUARE KILOMETRE

- UNDER 10,000
- 10,001 - 30,000
- 30,001 - 50,000
- 50,001 - 100,000
- OVER 100,000

SOURCE : ESCAP, Country Monograph Series No. 1. Population of Hong Kong, 1974

Graph 8.1 HONG KONG DEVELOPMENT INDEX GRAPH



SOURCE: ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

NOTES:

- percentage ————— Literacy rate
- per 1000 ————— Infant mortality
- years - - - - - Life expectancy
- percentage ++++++++ GNP per capita
- percentage -+ -+ -+ -+ -+ SUS
- percentage -+ -+ -+ -+ -+ Energy use per capita
- percentage -+ -+ -+ -+ -+ Government expenditure/GDP
- percentage -+ -+ -+ -+ -+ Unemployment
- percentage -+ -+ -+ -+ -+ Girls enrolled (primary school)
- percentage -+ -+ -+ -+ -+ Population growth rate
- per 1000 - - - - - 1000s population per medical doctor.

9. India

Table 9.1. Situation of children in India, 1965-1982

| Factors Variables Indicators | Years | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | Trends 1975-1982 | | | Trends referred to 1965 | Main sources |
|---|-----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|------------------|--------|------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Up | Stable | Down | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1. Demography | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total population | (thousands) | 482,530 | 538,129 | 600,760 | 613,273 | 625,816 | 638,388 | 650,980 | 663,600 | 683,810 | 704,240 | ↑ | | | ↑↑ | ESCAP |
| Population growth | (percentage) | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.0 | | 2.02 | | 2.0 | 2.1 | | ↔ | | ↓ | ESCAP | |
| Children aged 0-14 | (percentage) | 41.1 | 42 | | | 40.8 | 40.4 | | 39.6 | 40 | | ↔ | | ↔ | WHO, ESCAP | |
| Rural population | (percentage) | 81.2 | 80.3 | 79 | | 79 | | | 78 | 77 | | ↔ | | ↔ | WHO | |
| Population/Rice and wheat harvest area | (ha) | | | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 11.9 | ↑ | | | ESCAP | |
| 1.2. Economic production | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GNP per capita | (\$US) | 104 | 99 | 147 | 146 | 164 | 186 | 203 | 246 | 249 | | ↑↑ | | ↑↑↑ | IBRD | |
| GDP, A:I:S:O structure | (percentage) | 46:22:31 | 47:22:31 | 42:23:35 | 40:24:36 | 41:24:35 | 38:26:36 | 36:26:38 | 37:25:37 | 36:26:38 | | | | A↓ | A↓ | IBRD |
| 1.3. Economic distribution | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population below poverty line | (percentage) | 50.4 | 49.1 | | | 48.1* | U40 R51 | | | | 46 | ↔ | | ↓ | ESCAP | |
| Landless agricultural workers | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Debt service ratio | | | 20.9 | 12.4 | 10.3 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.2 | | | | | ↓ | ↓↓ | ADB |
| 1.4. Public expenditure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health expenditure per capita | (\$US) | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | | ↑↑ | ↑ | | | IMF |
| Military expenditure per capita | (\$US) | | 3.8 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 6.8 | 6.9 | | ↑↑ | | ↑↑ | | IMF |
| Government expenditure/GDP | (percentage) | | 10.3 | 12.6 | 13.0 | 12.7 | 13.7 | 14.8 | 14.1 | 14.1 | | ↑ | | ↑↑ | | IMF, IBRD |
| Social services structure E:H:S:H:O | (percentage) | | | | 24:21:16 | | | | | | | | | | | ESCAP |
| 1.5. Consumption | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food consumption/Total consumption | (percentage) | | | | 26:13 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy consumption per capita | (kg. coal. eq.) | 111 | 142 | 166 | 169 | 176 | 177 | 183 | 190 | 199 | | | | ↓ | ↑↑ | United Nations |
| 2. CHILD VIABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1. Mortality, life expectancy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infant mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | 90 | 129* | 140* | 129* | 130* | 126* | | 123 | 125 | 122 | | ↓ | ↔ | | (G) Office of the Registrar General |
| Crude death rate | (per 1000 population) | | 17 | 15.9 | 5.0 | 14.7 | 14.2 | 12.8 | 14.4 | 12.5 | | ↔ | | ↓ | | ESCAP |
| Neonatal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | | | | 77 | | | | | | | | | | | UNICEF |
| Life expectancy | (years) | 40-42 | 50 | | | 51 | 51 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 50 | ↔ | | ↑ | | IBRD |
| 2.2. Nutrition | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calorie supply per capita per day | | 2,150 | 1,985 | 1,780 | 1,963 | 1,919 | 2,031 | | 1,906 | | | ↔ | | ↓ | | ADB |
| Rice and wheat harvest land/Agricultural land | (percentage) | | | 32.0 | 32.4 | 33.6 | 34.1 | 34.1 | 34.4 | | | ↔ | | | | ESCAP |
| Rice and wheat harvested per capita | (kg) | | 154.9 | 161.6 | 149 | 171.2 | 174.2 | 150.2 | 166.4 | 169.6 | 150.9 | ↔ | | ↓ | | IBRD |
| Toddler mortality (1-4 years) | (per 1000 toddlers) | 26 | | | | | 18 | | 17 | 15 | | | | ↓ | ↓↓ | IBRD |
| 3. CHILD DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1. Educational status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enrolment in primary school | (percentage) | 56 | 79 | | | 83 | | | 82* | 84 | | ↔ | | ↑↑ | | ADB |
| Retention (end of primary school) | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Literacy rate | (percentage) | 28 | 29 | 36 | | 36 | | | | 36 | | ↔ | | ↑ | | ADB, IBRD |
| 3.2. Employment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unemployment rate | (percentage) | 14.9 | 17.1 | 27.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | ADB |
| Child labour | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment structure A:I:S:O | (percentage) | | 74:11:15 | 72:12:16 | 71:12:17 | 71:13:16 | 70:13:17 | 70:13:17 | 69:13:18 | | | | | A | A↓ | IBRD |
| 4. CHILD CARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1. Mothers' status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female literacy rate | (percentage) | | | | | | | 18.9 | 29 | 25 | | ↔ | | | | UNICEF |
| Maternal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | | | | | | | | | 4.8 | | | | | | WHO |
| Females in labour force | (percentage) | | 12 | | | | | 11.9 | | | | | | ↔ | | APDC, UNICEF |
| 4.2. Health services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population/Health centre | | 21,780 | 18,854 | | 13,125 | | | | | | | | | | ↓↓ | WHO |
| Institutional delivery | (percentage) | | | | | | | | 35 | 10-15 | | | | | | UNICEF, WHO |
| DPT immunization (1st - 2nd dose) | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | 70 | | | | | | WHO |
| Water supply: Urban, rural | (percentage) | | 58.6 | 80-18 | | | | | 83-20 | | | ↔ | | R↑ | | WHO, IBRD, ADB |
| Population/Medical doctor | | 4,782 | 4,700 | 3,884 | 3,961 | 3,630 | | 3,661 | 3,556 | 3,617 | | ↔ | | ↓ | | WHO |
| 4.3. Educational services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pupils/Teacher | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Girls enrolled in primary school | (percentage) | | | | | | | | 64.9* | 57 | | | | | | (G) M. of Education & Culture, UNICEF |
| Enrolment in secondary school | (percentage) | | | | | 20 | 20 | | 28 | 28 | | | | | | ADB |

Source: Data from various sources, compiled by ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

*Data from national source

Table 9.2. Situation by administrative unit, latest year

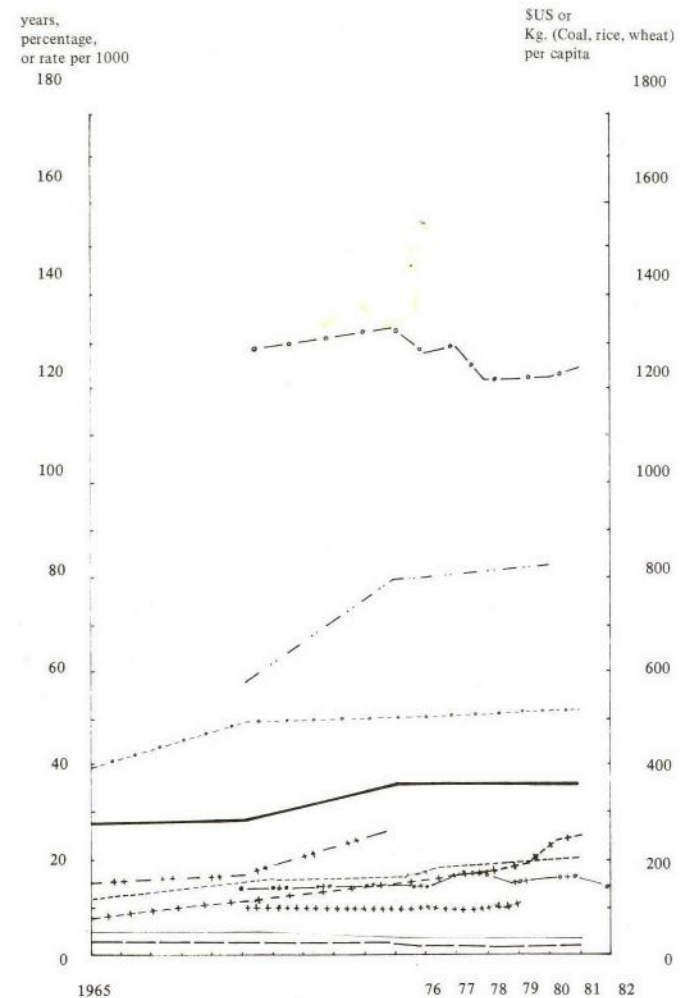
| States/ Union Territories | Indicators | Total population (thousands) | Population density (persons/km ²) | Sex ratio females/males 1000 | Projected child population (0-14 years) (thousands) | Crude birth rate/1000 population | Urban population (percentage) | Population below poverty line (percentage) | Domestic production at current price per capita (rupees) | Infant mortality rate (per 1000 births) | Crude death rate (per 1000 population) | Neonatal mortality (per 1000 live-births) | Daily calories supply per capita | Literacy (percentage) | Female literacy (percentage) | Primary school enrolment (percentage) | Girls enrolled (percentage) | Expenditure public health per capital (Rs) | Medical doctor/ population ratio | Physical quality of life index ^a |
|------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|---|--|---|----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|
| | | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1980 | 1977-1978 | 1975-1976 | 1978 | 1981 | 1976 | 1977 | 1981 | 1981 | 1980 | 1980 | 1976-1977 | 1977 | 1971 |
| 1. Uttar Pradesh | | 110,858 | 377 | 886 | 41,839 | 39.4 | 14.9 | 50.1 | 727 | 167 | 16.3 | 102 | 3,200 | 27.4 | 14.4 | 68.7 | 44.9 | 5.64 | 1:5,084 | 5.3 |
| 2. Bihar | | 69,823 | 402 | 947 | 26,683 | 39.1 | 11.5 | 57.5 | 669 | — | 13.9 | — | 2,730 | 26.0 | 13.6 | 74.4 | 74.4 | 4.57 | 1:4,666 | 23.4 |
| 3. Maharashtra | | 62,694 | 204 | 939 | 21,987 | 28.4 | 34.6 | 47.7 | 1,455 | 75 | 9.5 | 48 | 2,570 | 47.0 | 34.6 | 111.4 | 98.4 | 12.86 | 1:1,785 | 57.6 |
| 4. West Bengal | | 54,486 | 614 | 911 | 22,478 | 33.2 | 27.1 | 52.5 | 1,100 | — | 11.0 | — | 2,310 | 40.9 | 30.3 | 81.2 | 68.3 | 12.38 | 1:1,732 | 45.8 |
| 5. Andhra Pradesh | | 53,404 | 194 | 975 | 19,101 | 31.5 | 21.5 | 42.2 | 897 | 112 | 11.0 | 82 | 2,670 | 29.7 | 20.2 | 80.3 | 80.3 | 10.61 | 1:1,789 | 20.6 |
| 6. Madhya Pradesh | | 52,132 | 119 | 941 | 22,339 | 37.2 | 18.5 | 57.7 | 790 | 135 | 16.4 | 75 | 3,654 | 27.8 | 15.5 | 63.1 | 41.1 | 9.65 | 1:6,825 | 14.9 |
| 7. Tamil Nadu | | 48,297 | 371 | 978 | 16,306 | 27.8 | 33.7 | 52.1 | 997 | 103 | 11.8 | 77 | 2,390 | 45.8 | 34.1 | 113.7 | 105.2 | 14.28 | 1:3,408 | 36.4 |
| 8. Karnataka | | 37,043 | 193 | 963 | 13,788 | 29.0 | 26.8 | 48.3 | 1,038 | 75 | 9.3 | 56 | — | 38.4 | 17.8 | 91.0 | 81.0 | 11.61 | 1:4,689 | 37.6 |
| 9. Rajasthan | | 34,103 | 100 | 821 | 14,013 | 36.4 | 18.5 | 33.8 | 873 | 129 | 13.8 | 86 | 3,210 | 24.1 | 11.3 | 56.6 | 29.1 | 14.31 | 1:4,362 | 31.4 |
| 10. Gujarat | | 33,961 | 173 | 942 | 12,458 | 34.5 | 30.0 | 39.0 | 1,236 | 118 | 12.0 | 85 | 2,810 | 43.8 | 32.3 | 101.3 | 83.9 | 12.43 | 1:2,628 | 24.0 |
| 11. Orissa | | 16,272 | 169 | 982 | 10,134 | 32.9 | 10.1 | 66.4 | 834 | 133 | 13.0 | 79 | 2,530 | 34.1 | 21.1 | 81.3 | 66.1 | 8.95 | 1:3,678 | 35.2 |
| 12. Kerala | | 25,403 | 654 | 1,034 | 9,438 | 26.0 | 18.1 | 47.0 | 1,000 | 39 | 6.9 | 34 | 2,020 | 69.2 | 64.5 | 101.9 | 101.3 | 15.46 | 1:2,656 | 100.0 |
| 13. Assam | | 19,903 | 254 | 900 | 8,906 | 32.3 | 10.6 | 51.1 | 848 | 118 | 12.3 | 69 | 2,660 | — | — | 67.3 | 67.3 | 8.54 | 1:2,502 | 22.7 |
| 14. Punjab | | 16,670 | 331 | 886 | 5,703 | 30.3 | 26.2 | 15.1 | 1,668 | 103 | 9.4 | 64 | 3,710 | 40.7 | 34.1 | 111.4 | 104.3 | 15.66 | 1:2,024 | 11.6 |
| 15. Haryana | | 12,851 | 291 | 877 | 5,014 | 36.5 | 19.2 | 24.8 | 1,514 | 109 | 11.3 | 66 | 3,650 | 35.8 | 22.2 | 71.9 | 49.1 | 12.45 | 1:5,776 | 52.1 |
| 16. Delhi | | 6,196 | 4,178 | 810 | 2,049 | 26.4 | 95.4 | 21.7 | — | — | 7.1 | 41 | — | 61.1 | 52.6 | 97.2 | 82.7 | — | 1:1,400 | — |
| 18. Himachal Pradesh | | 4,238 | 76 | 988 | 1,481 | 31.5 | 7.9 | 27.1 | 1,165 | 97 | 11.1 | 52 | — | 41.9 | 31.4 | 106.9 | 15.7 | 20.27 | 1:6,988 | — |
| 19. Tripura | | 2,060 | 196 | 948 | 824 | 26.4 | 12.6 | 59.7 | 872 | 84 | 8.0 | — | — | 41.8 | 31.8 | 77.5 | 63.7 | 14.08 | 1:7,192 | — |
| 20. Manipur | | 1,434 | 64 | 972 | 621 | 27.5 | 17.7 | 29.7 | 904 | 84 | 6.8 | — | — | 41.5 | 30.1 | 115.6 | 101.0 | 13.14 | 1:3,800 | — |
| 21. Meghalaya | | 1,328 | 59 | 956 | 540 | 32.5 | 17.1 | 48.0 | — | 84 | 8.2 | — | — | 33.4 | 29.6 | 117.7 | 110.1 | — | — | — |
| 22. Goa, Daman and Diu | | 1,082 | 284 | 981 | 388 | 15.5 | 37.1 | 21.7 | — | — | 6.9 | 37 | — | 55.9 | 46.8 | 117.7 | 108.2 | 43.06 | 1:1,780 | — |
| 23. Nagaland | | 773 | 47 | 867 | 256 | — | 12.4 | 4.1 | — | 84 | — | — | — | 42.0 | 33.7 | 136.0 | 118.1 | — | — | — |
| 24. Arunachal Pradesh | | 628 | 7 | 870 | 232 | — | 4.4 | 11.7 | — | 84 | — | — | — | 20.1 | 11.0 | 75.7 | 49.4 | — | 1:3,333 | — |
| 25. Pondicherry | | 604 | 1,228 | 985 | 211 | 21.7 | 60.4 | 21.7 | — | — | 7.3 | — | — | 54.1 | 43.9 | 104.8 | 95.1 | 48.41 | 1:2,683 | — |
| 26. Mizoram | | 488 | 23 | 936 | — | — | — | — | — | 84 | — | — | — | 59.5 | 52.6 | 95.0 | 91.0 | — | — | — |
| 27. Chandigarh | | 450 | 3,948 | 770 | 154 | 24.7 | 99.0 | 21.7 | — | — | 2.6 | — | — | 64.7 | 59.3 | 63.2 | 59.5 | — | 1: 810 | — |
| 28. Sikkim | | 315 | 44 | 836 | 92 | 31.0 | 14.6 | — | — | — | 8.9 | — | — | 33.9 | 22.1 | 117.2 | 101.9 | — | — | — |
| 29. Andaman, Nicobar Is. | | 188 | 23 | 761 | 66 | 34.0 | 23.5 | 21.7 | — | — | 8.6 | — | — | 51.3 | 41.9 | 120.9 | 109.1 | — | 1:2,321 | — |
| 30. Dadra & Nagar Haveli | | 104 | 211 | 974 | 37 | — | — | 21.7 | — | — | — | — | — | 26.6 | 16.8 | 117.8 | 89.5 | — | 1:7,000 | — |
| 31. Lakshadweep | | 40 | 1,257 | 976 | 13 | — | — | 21.7 | — | — | — | — | — | 54.7 | 44.2 | 163.3 | 148.2 | — | 1:2,000 | — |
| India | | 683,810 | 211 | 935 | 265,000 | 33.9 | 22.0 | 48.1 | 1,008 | 126 | 12.5 | 77 | 2,031 | 36.1 | 24.8 | 81.9 | 64.9 | 11.7 | 1:3,125 | — |

- Sources: 1. Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Census of India, 1981.
2. Office of the Registrar General, Report of the Expert Committee on Population Projections, Series I, Paper I of 1979.
3. Office of Registrar General, Sample Registration Bulletin Vol. XVI, No. 2, December 1982.
4. WHO, Bulletin of Regional Health Information, 1981.
5. Planning Commission, Government of India, Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-1985.
6. UNICEF, An Analysis of the Situation of Children in India, New Delhi, 1981.
7. Office of the Registrar General, Survey on Infant and Child Mortality, 1979.
8. ESCAP, Food Supply and Distribution in Asia and the Pacific: Medium-term Outlook and Regional Cooperation, 1981.
9. Ministry of Education and Culture, Selected Educational Statistics 1979-1980.

Note: ^aPhysical quality of life index: index composed of life expectancy, literacy and infant mortality.



Graph 9.1. INDIA DEVELOPMENT INDEX GRAPH



SOURCE: ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

NOTES:

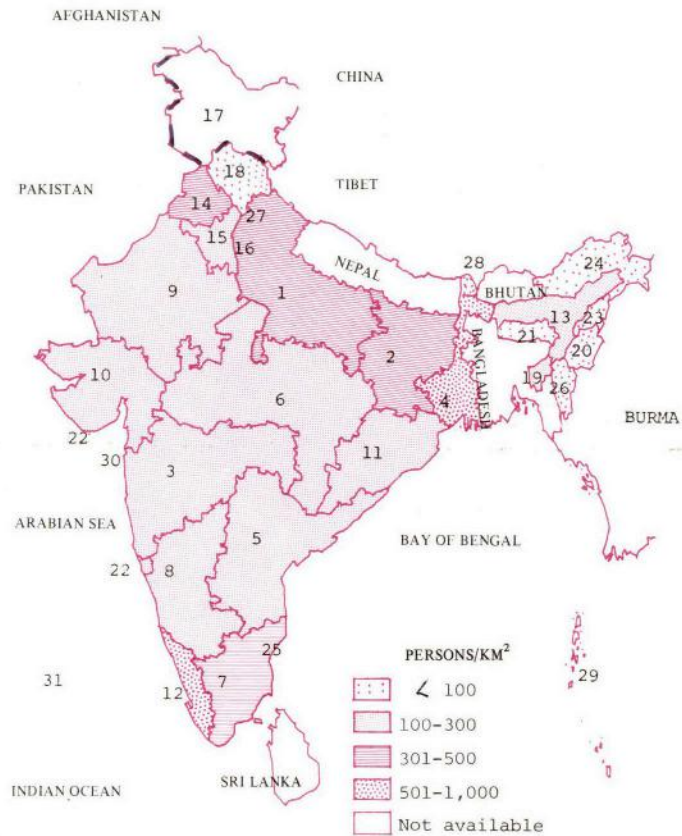
- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| percentage | ————— | Literacy rate | +++++-\$US |
| per 1000 | -.-.-.-.- | Infant mortality | ----- kilograms coal per year |
| years | ----- | Life expectancy | -o-o-o-o- kilograms per year |
| | ----- | GNP per capita | |
| | ----- | Energy use per capita | |
| | ----- | Rice and wheat harvested per capita | |
| percentage | | Urban household with water supply | |
| percentage | +++++ | Government expenditure/GDP | |
| percentage | +++++ | Unemployment | |
| percentage | ----- | Population growth rate | |
| per 1000 | ----- | 1000s population per medical doctor. | |

Summary of statistics, 1982 or latest year.

- Number of children (0-14 years) 273,600,000
- GNP per capita (\$US) 249
- Infant mortality rate 122
- Crude death rate 12.5
- Life expectancy at birth (years) 50
- Literacy (percentage) 36

INDIA

Map 9.1. POPULATION DENSITY PER KM², 1981



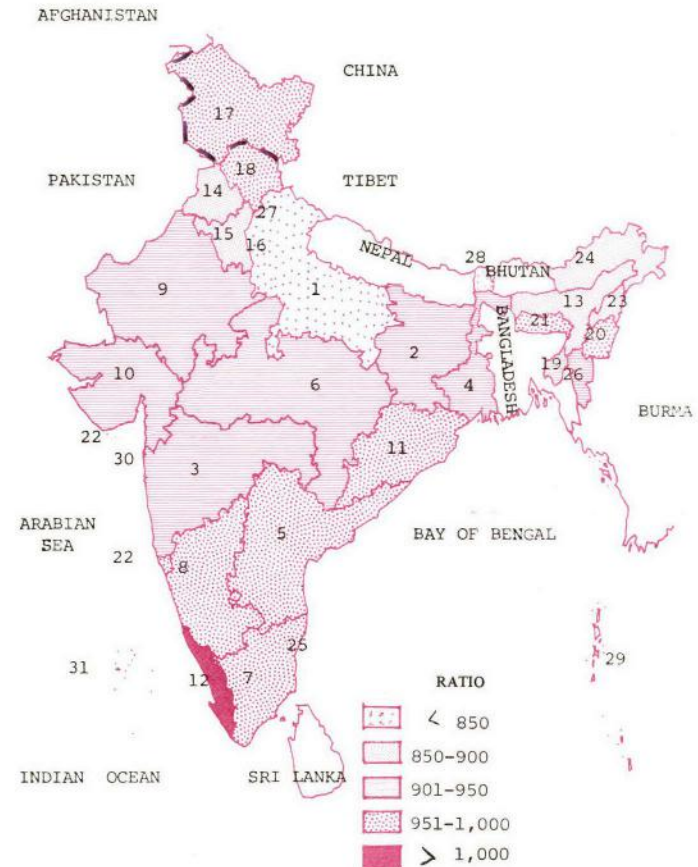
SOURCE :

MAP & DATA : UNICEF, *Child Atlas of India*, New Delhi, 1981

The State of Jammu and Kashmir shown inside dashed boundary line is a disputed territory, the final status of which has not yet been determined.

INDIA

Map 9.2. SEX RATIO (FEMALES/1,000 MALES), 1981



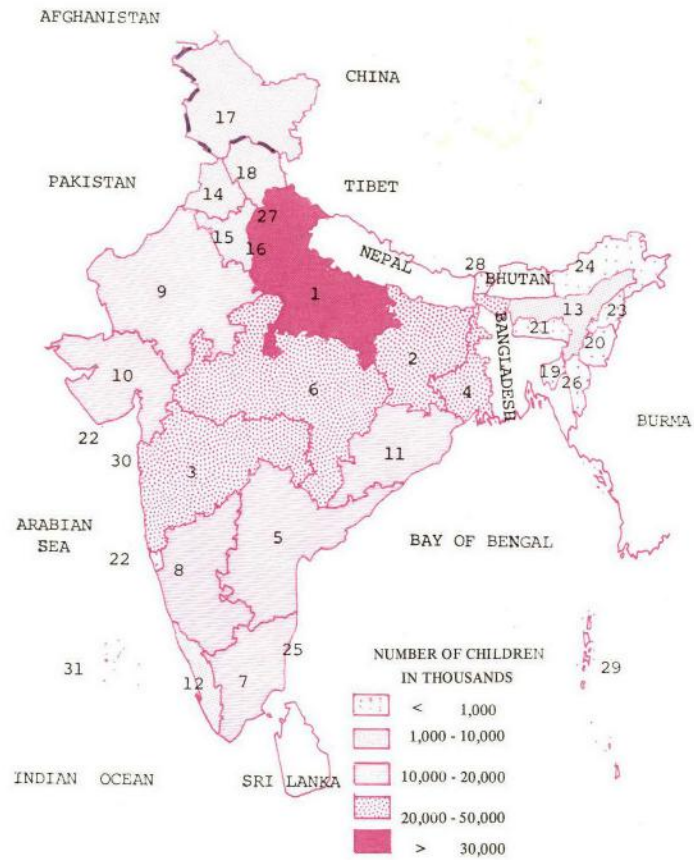
SOURCE :

MAP & DATA : UNICEF, *Child Atlas of India*, New Delhi, 1981

The State of Jammu and Kashmir shown inside dashed boundary line is a disputed territory, the final status of which has not yet been determined.

INDIA

Map 9.3. NUMBER OF CHILDREN (AGED 0-14 YEARS), 1981

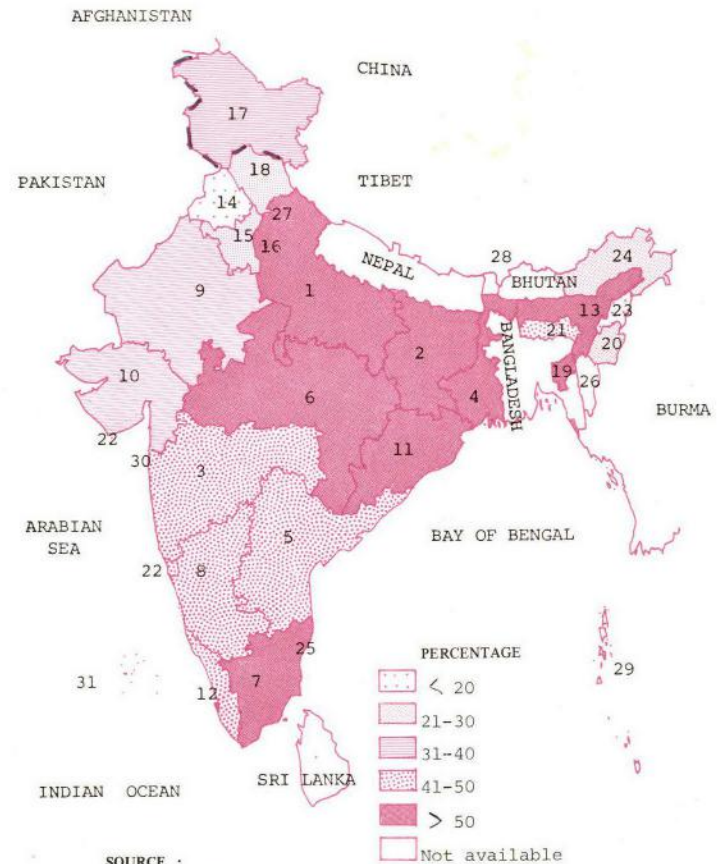


SOURCE :
 MAP & DATA : UNICEF, *Child Atlas of India*, 1981

The State of Jammu and Kashmir shown inside dashed boundary line is a disputed territory, the final status of which has not yet been determined.

INDIA

Map 9.4. PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BELOW POVERTY LINE, 1977-1978

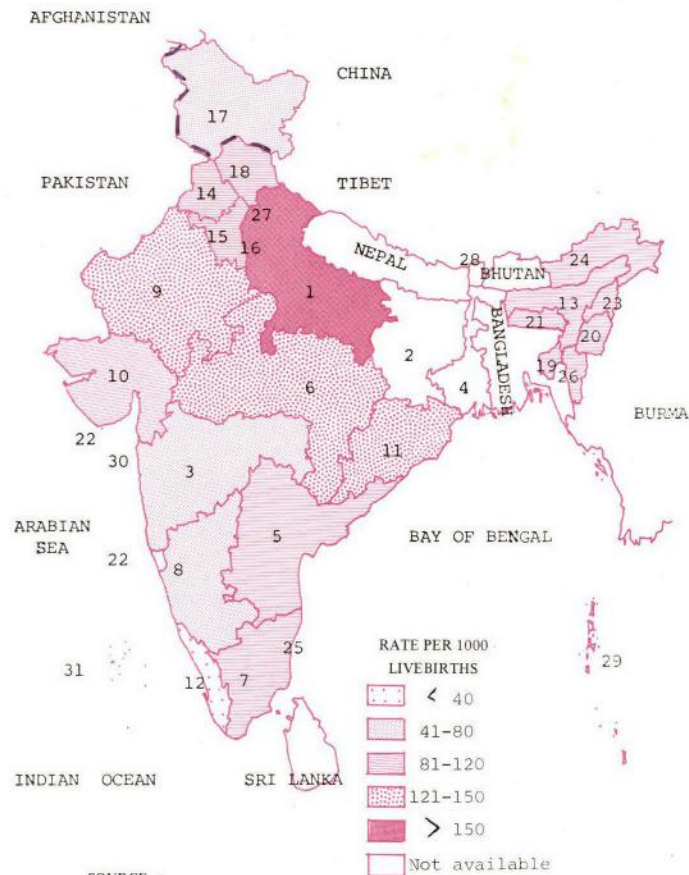


SOURCE :
 MAP : UNICEF, *Child Atlas of India*, New Delhi, 1981
 DATA : Planning Commission, Government of India, *Six Five Year Plan, 1980-1985*

The State of Jammu and Kashmir shown inside dashed boundary line is a disputed territory, the final status of which has not yet been determined.

INDIA

Map 9.5. INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 1978

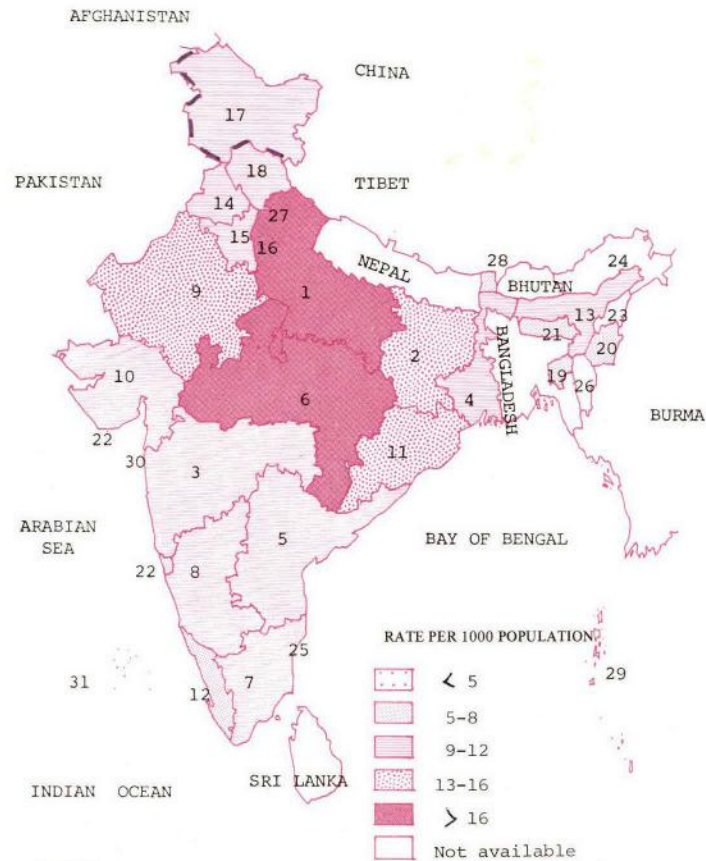


SOURCE :
 MAP : UNICEF, *Child Atlas of India*, New Delhi, 1981
 DATA : Office of Registrar General, *Survey on Infant and Child Mortality*, 1979.

The State of Jammu and Kashmir shown inside dashed boundary line is a disputed territory, the final status of which has not yet been determined.

INDIA

Map 9.6. CRUDE DEATH RATE, 1981

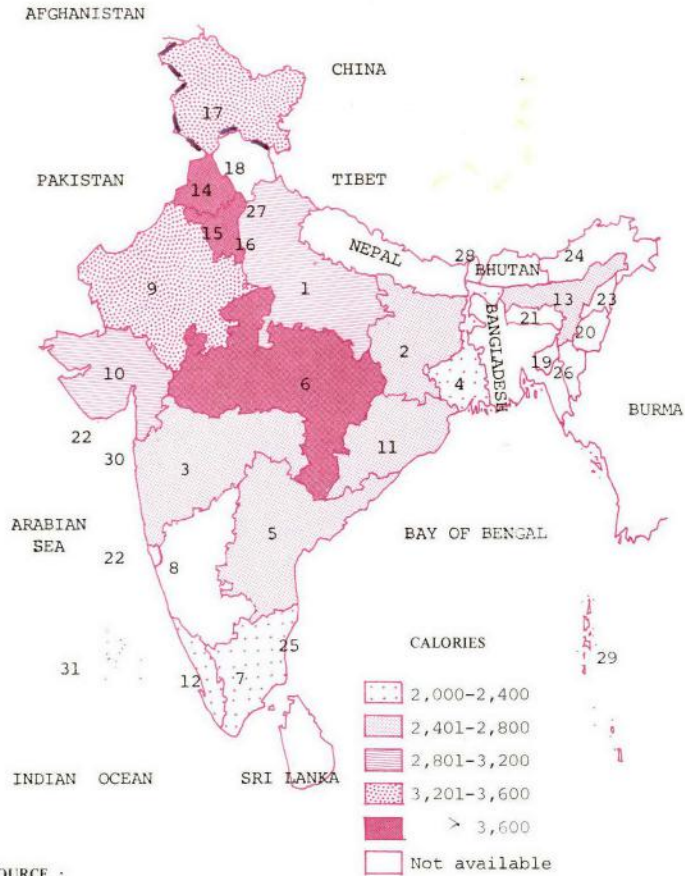


SOURCE :
 MAP : UNICEF, *Child Atlas of India*, New Delhi, 1981
 DATA : Office of Registrar General, *Sample Registration Bulletin*, Vol. XVI, No. 2, December 1982

The State of Jammu and Kashmir shown inside dashed boundary line is a disputed territory, the final status of which has not yet been determined.

INDIA

Map 9.7. DAILY CALORIES SUPPLY PER CAPITA, 1977



SOURCE :

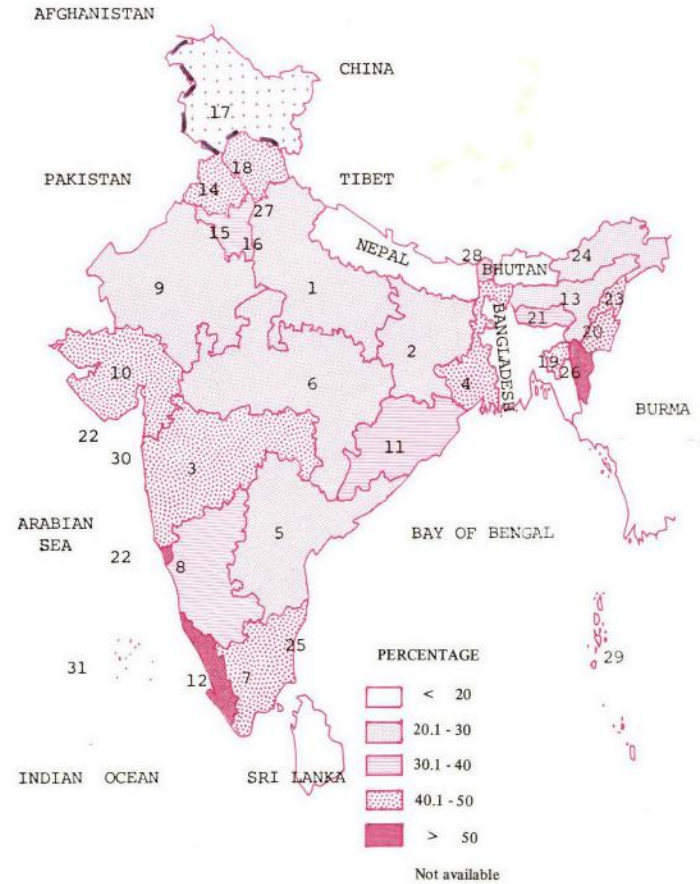
MAP : UNICEF, *Child Atlas of India*, New Delhi, 1981

DATA : ESCAP, *Food Supply and Distribution in Asia and the Pacific, Medium Term Outlook and R Regional Co-Operation*, 1981

The State of Jammu and Kashmir shown inside dashed boundary line is a disputed territory, the final status of which has not yet been determined.

INDIA

Map 9.8. LITERACY RATE, 1981



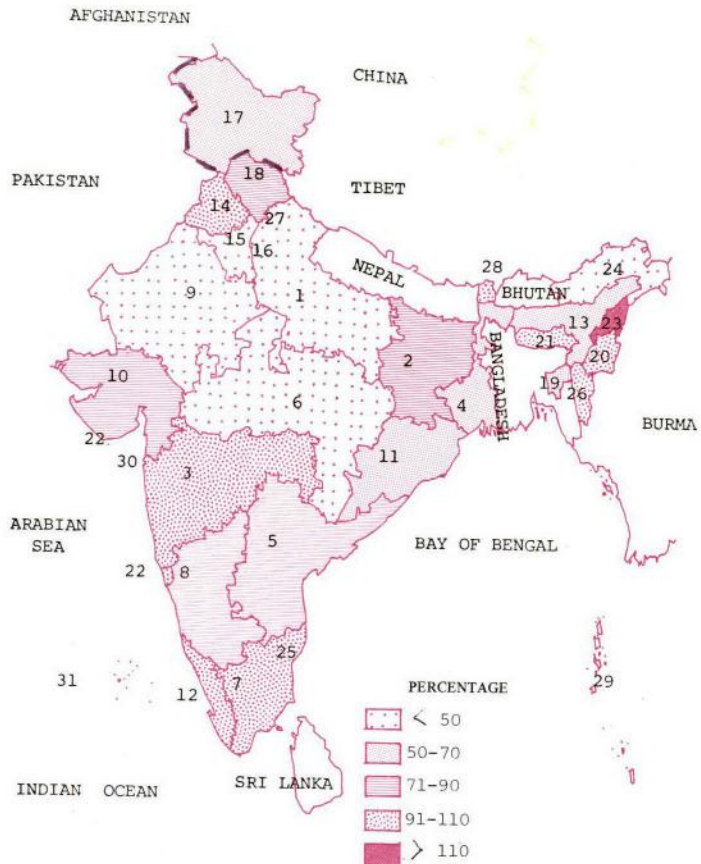
SOURCE :

MAP & DATA : UNICEF, *Child Atlas of India*, New Delhi, 1981

The State of Jammu and Kashmir shown inside dashed boundary line is a disputed territory, the final status of which has not yet been determined.

INDIA

Map 9.9. GIRLS ENROLLED, 1980



SOURCE :

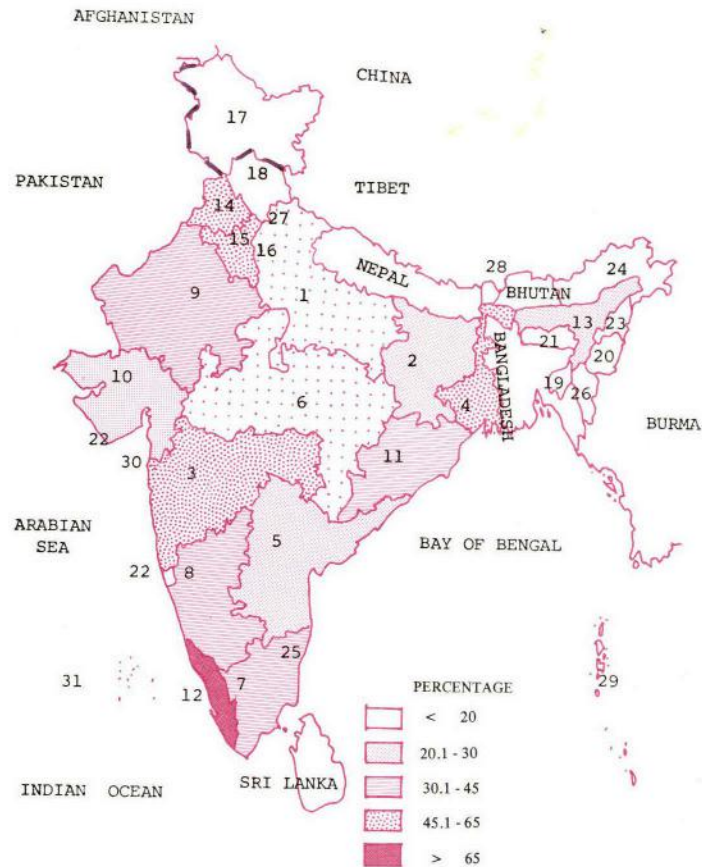
MAP : UNICEF, *Child Atlas of India*, New Delhi, 1981

DATA : Ministry of Education and Culture, Selected Educational Statistics, 1979-1980

The State of Jammu and Kashmir shown inside dashed boundary line is a disputed territory, the final status of which has not yet been determined.

INDIA

Map 9.10. PHYSICAL QUALITY OF LIFE INDEX, 1971



SOURCE :

MAP & DATA : UNICEF, *Child Atlas of India*, New Delhi, 1981

The State of Jammu and Kashmir shown inside dashed boundary line is a disputed territory, the final status of which has not yet been determined.

10. Indonesia

Table 10.1. Situation of children in Indonesia, 1965-1982

| Factors Variables Indicators | Years | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | Trends 1975-1982 | | | Trends referred to 1965 | Main sources | |
|--|------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|------------------|----|--------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Up | Stable | Down | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1. Demography | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total population | (thousands) | 105,306* | 119,208* | 128,696* | 131,797* | 135,503* | 139,315* | 143,233* | 148,040 | 151,315 | 154,661 | ↑ | | | ↑↑ | (G.) Central Bureau of Statistics | |
| Population growth | (percentage) | 1.8 | 2.4 | 2.5 | | 2.0 | 2.0 | | 2.3 | 2.3 | 1.9 | ↔ | | ↑ | ADB, WHO | | |
| Children aged 0-14 | (percentage) | 43.9 | 44.0 | 44.9 | 43.9 | 41.0 | 40.6* | 40.2* | 40.7* | | 39.2 | | | ↔ | (G.) Central Bureau of Statistics | | |
| Rural population | (percentage) | 88.4 | 83 | 81.4 | 82.0 | 79.9 | 79.0 | 78.1 | 77.6 | 76.3 | 76 | | | ↓ | IBRD | | |
| Population/Rice harvest area | (ha) | 13.9 | 14.3 | 15.4 | 16.0 | 16.4 | 15.7 | 16.2 | 16.4 | 16.2 | | | | ↑ | IBRD | | |
| 1.2. Economic production | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GNP per capita | (\$US) | 85 | 80 | 170 | 180 | 300 | 360 | 380 | 430 | 530 | 580 | ↑↑↑E | | ↑↑↑E | ADB | | |
| GDP, A:I:S:O structure | (percentage) | 54:12:27:7 | 45:20:18:17 | 32:34:26:9 | 31:34:26:9 | 31:34:24:10 | 29:36:24:10 | 28:38:24:10 | 25:43:22:10 | 24:42:24:10 | 26:39:35: | | | A↓ | A↑↑ | IBRD | |
| 1.3. Economic distribution | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population below poverty line | (percentage) | | 48 | 50 | | | U:28 R:51 | | | | 40 | | ↓ | ↓ | ESCAP, WHO | | |
| Landless agricultural workers | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Debt service ratio | | | 7.7 | 7.5 | 8.7 | 11.5 | 18.2 | 13.5 | 8.0 | 8.3 | | ↑ | | ↔ | ADB | | |
| 1.4. Public expenditure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health expenditure per capita | (\$US) | | 0.2* | .4* | .8* | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 3.7 | | ↑↑↑ | | ↑↑↑ | IBRD | | |
| Military expenditure per capita | (\$US) | | | 9.3 | 10.2 | 11.5 | 12.5 | 12.0 | 15.8 | 18.9 | | ↑↑↑ | | | IMF | | |
| Government expenditure/GDP | (percentage) | 12 | 9.1* | 9.3* | 11.0* | 11.0* | 11.8 | 12.8* | 13.2* | 13.3* | | ↑↑ | | ↑ | (G.) Central Bureau of Statistics | | |
| Social services expenditure E:H:S:H:O | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.5. Consumption | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food consumption/Total consumption | (percentage) | 80.4* | 77.2* | | 73.8* | | 68.0* | | 59.8* | 61.5 | | | | ↓↓ | ↓↓ | (G.) Central Bureau of Statistics | |
| Energy consumption per capita | (kg. coal. eq.) | 129 | 116 | 162 | 183 | 203 | 221 | 217 | 227 | 242 | | ↑↑ | | ↑↑ | United Nations | | |
| 2. CHILD VIABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1. Mortality, life expectancy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infant mortality | (per 1000 live births) | 198 | 140 | 110 | 106* | | 100 | 100 | 98 | 93 | 90.3 | | | ↓↓ | ↓↓ | ADB, WHO | |
| Crude death rate | (per 1000 population) | | 21.0 | | 20.0 | | | | | 13.0 | 12 | | | ↓↓ | ↓↓ | IBRD | |
| Neonatal mortality | (per 1000 live births) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Life expectancy | (years) | 47 | 48 | | 50 | 48 | 47 | 53 | 52 | 53 | 55 | ↑ | | ↑ | ESCAP | | |
| 2.2. Nutrition | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calorie supply per capita per day | | 1,920 | 1,920 | 2,150* | 2,231* | 2,314* | 2,417* | 2,442* | 2,570* | 2,628 | 2,516 | ↑ | | ↑ | (G.) Central Bureau of Statistics | | |
| Rice harvest land/Agricultural land | (percentage) | | | 53 | 53 | 48 | 52 | | | | | | ↔ | | ESCAP | | |
| Rice harvested per capita | (kg) | 137.3 | 166.4 | 171.7 | 177.7 | 174.9 | 190.6 | 190.6 | 204.0 | 215.9 | 218 | ↑↑ | | ↑↑ | ESCAP | | |
| Toddler mortality (1-4 years) | (per 1000 toddlers) | 31 | | | | | 20 | 14 | 11 | 14 | | ↑↑ | | ↑↑ | ESCAP | | |
| 3. CHILD DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1. Educational status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enrolment in primary school | (percentage) | 45 | 71 | 66.5* | 58.9* | 68* | 65.9* | 85* | 85* | 84 | 88 | ↑ | | ↑↑↑ | (G.) Central Bureau of Statistics | | |
| Retention (end of primary school) | (percentage) | | | 91.1* | 93.5* | 94.5* | | | 95 | 90.4 | 90 | | ↔ | | (G.) Central Bureau of Statistics | | |
| Literacy rate | (percentage) | 39 | 56 | 62 | 70 | 70 | | | 71 | 74 | | ↑ | | ↑↑↑ | ADB | | |
| 3.2. Employment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unemployment rate | (percentage) | 0.2 | 4.4* | | 2.3* | 2.28* | 2.28* | | 2.11 | | | | ↔ | ↑↑↑E | (G.) Central Bureau of Statistics | | |
| Child labour | (percentage) | | 16.1* | | | | | | 11.1* | | | | | ↓ | (G.) Central Bureau of Statistics | | |
| Employment structure A:I:S:O | (percentage) | | 66:10:24 | 61:12:27 | 60:13:24 | 58:13:29 | 57:14:29 | 56:14:30 | 55:15:30 | | | | | A↓ | A↓ | IBRD | |
| 4. CHILD CARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1. Mothers' status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female literacy rate | (percentage) | | 44.6 | | | | | | 61.1 | | | ↑↑ | | ↑↑ | UNICEF | | |
| Maternal mortality | (per 1000 live births) | 5 | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | ↓ | WHO | | |
| Females in labour force | (percentage) | | 33.2* | | 36.8 | 34.5 | 33.1 | | 32.2* | 37 | 36 | | ↔ | ↔ | (G.) Central Bureau of Statistics | | |
| 4.2. Health services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population/Health centre | | | | 41,592* | 35,690* | 34,405* | 33,711* | 31,459 | 31,031 | 30,668 | 30,640 | | | ↓ | ↓ | UNICEF | |
| Institutional delivery | (percentage) | | | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | WHO | | |
| DPT immunization | (percentage) | | | | | 14 | 31 | 35 | 34 | 41 | | ↑↑↑ | | | WHO | | |
| Water supply: Urban, rural | (percentage) | | 35 | 41.4 | 33.6 | | | | 40-18* | | 60-32 | ↑↑↑E | | | WHO | | |
| Population/Medical doctor | | 31,900 | 26,499 | 20,000 | | 14,580 | | 12,627 | 12,620 | 12,931 | | | | ↓↓ | ↓↓ | WHO | |
| 4.3. Educational services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pupils/Teacher | | 47 | 32 | 30.2* | 30.2* | 31.3* | 32.4* | 34.2 | 33.8* | 33.4* | 29.7 | | ↔ | | ↓ | (G.) Central Bureau of Statistics | |
| Girls enrolled in primary school | (percentage) | 45 | 45 | | | 81 | 89 | | 91 | | | ↑↑↑ | | ↑↑↑ | UNICEF | | |
| Enrolment in secondary school | (percentage) | 6 | | | | | 22 | | 28 | | 34.6 | ↑↑ | | ↑↑↑E | ESCAP | | |

Source: Data from various sources, compiled by ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

*Data from national source

Table 10.2. Situation by administrative unit, latest year.

| Provinces | Years | Indicators | Population density (person/km ²) | Children (0-14 years)/ total population (percentage) | Crude death rate (per 1,000 population) | Female labour force participation (percentage) | Number of hospital beds | Total hospital beds per 10,000 population | Number of maternity hospitals and clinics | Number of public health centres | Physically handicapped percentage of persons 0-4 years) | DPT immunization 2nd dose (percentage) | Pupils/ teacher in primary schools | Gross regional domestic product per capita thousand (Rupiah) | Population growth rate | Infant mortality rate | Female infant mortality rate | Average daily per capita consumption of calories | Illiteracy (percentage of population age 10 years and over) |
|-------------------------|-------|------------|--|--|---|--|-------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|--|---|
| | | 1980 | 1980 | 1980 | 1980 | 1981/1982 | 1982 | 1980 | 1983 | 1980 | 1981-1982 | 1979-1981 | 1975 | 1971-1980 | 1980 | 1980 | 1980 | 1980 | |
| 1. Di Aceh | | | | 12.1 | | | 1,159 | 5.14 | 2 | 175 | 5.9 | 33 | 31.3 | 61 - 100 | 2.93 | 91 | 82 | 2,188 | 25.4 |
| 2. North Sumatra | | | | | 11.8 | | 11,300 | 14.10 | 51 | 263 | 5.5 | 27 | 29.6 | - | 2.60 | 89 | 81 | 2,043 | 15.7 |
| 3. West Sumatra | | | | | 15.7 | | 2,717 | 8.66 | 30 | 143 | 4.8 | 15 | 32.8 | - | 2.21 | 121 | 112 | 2,056 | 18.2 |
| 4. Riau | | | | | 14.6 | | 1,065 | 6.38 | 11 | 107 | 8.2 | 46 | 33.4 | 500 | 3.11 | 113 | 103 | 2,056 | 22.7 |
| 5. Jambi | 59 | 44.4 | | 15.3 | 32.6 | | 498 | 3.84 | 2 | 76 | 3.8 | 22 | 27.8 | - | 4.07 | 118 | 109 | 2,018 | 23.7 |
| 6. South Sumatra | | | | 12.8 | | | 3,863 | 8.69 | 2 | 155 | 5.0 | 28 | 37.6 | - | 3.32 | 118 | 98 | 2,027 | 18.5 |
| 7. Bengkulu | | | | 13.7 | | | 231 | 3.83 | - | 68 | 6.0 | 46 | 32.8 | 30 - 60 | 4.39 | 106 | 97 | 2,065 | 25.5 |
| 8. Lampung | | | | 12.7 | | | 1,459 | 3.34 | 17 | 172 | 5.1 | 64 | 41.7 | 61 - 100 | 5.11 | 97 | 89 | 1,948 | 22.4 |
| 9. DKI Jakarta | | | 39.0 | 11.0 | 22.6 | 12,702 | 18.77 | 18.77 | 121 | 120 | 5.2 | 18 | 35.6 | 101 - 200 | 3.93 | 80 | 73 | 1,544 | 11.7 |
| 10. West Java | | | 42.2 | 16.2 | 25.1 | 10,842 | 4.07 | 4.07 | 30 | 666 | 4.7 | 42 | 43.3 | 61 - 100 | 2.66 | 129 | 119 | 1,850 | 26.0 |
| 11. Central Java | 691 | | 39.7 | 12.6 | 39.0 | 13,562 | 5.89 | 5.89 | 91 | 762 | 4.2 | 52 | 29.4 | 30 - 60 | 1.64 | 96 | 89 | 1,610 | 33.6 |
| 12. DI Yogyakarta | | | 39.2 | 16.0 | 50.0 | 2,603 | 11.67 | 11.67 | 4 | 101 | 2.0 | 64 | 25.2 | 30 - 60 | 1.10 | 62 | 56 | 1,473 | 30.4 |
| 13. East Java | | | | 12.9 | | 15,086 | 5.37 | 5.37 | 71 | 827 | 3.8 | 26 | 32.8 | 30 - 60 | 1.49 | 99 | 91 | 1,626 | 36.8 |
| 14. Bali | | | | 11.6 | | 1,654 | 8.80 | 8.80 | - | 80 | 5.4 | 37 | 38.5 | - | 1.69 | 88 | 81 | 1,824 | 37.8 |
| 15. West Nusatenggara | | | | 25.0 | | 721 | 3.02 | 3.02 | 1 | 93 | 5.9 | 32 | 34.3 | 30 - 60 | 2.36 | 187 | 173 | 1,774 | 44.9 |
| 16. East Nusa Tenggara | 19 | 42.6 | | 16.1 | 34.7 | 1,487 | 6.17 | 6.17 | 2 | 147 | 5.3 | 38 | 30.2 | - | 1.95 | 124 | 114 | 1,782 | 34.9 |
| 17. West Kalimantan | | | | 15.0 | | 1,692 | 8.03 | 8.03 | 3 | 153 | 6.6 | 24 | 32.3 | - | 2.31 | 116 | 107 | 2,160 | 41.7 |
| 18. Central Kalimantan | | | | 13.0 | | 422 | 5.23 | 5.23 | 1 | 107 | 5.7 | 52 | 27.0 | - | 3.43 | 100 | 91 | 2,001 | 21.0 |
| 19. South Kalimantan | 12 | 41.9 | | 15.8 | 35.6 | 1,567 | 6.99 | 6.99 | 3 | 151 | 3.3 | 14 | 25.5 | - | 2.16 | 1 | 100 | 1,940 | 22.5 |
| 20. East Kalimantan | | | | 13.0 | | 1,650 | 13.19 | 13.19 | 2 | 131 | 4.4 | 28 | 39.8 | 500 | 5.73 | 9 | 91 | 1,882 | 24.0 |
| 21. North Sulawesi | | | | 12.3 | | 3,003 | 14.48 | 14.48 | 5 | 104 | 5.5 | 42 | 25.1 | 30 - 60 | 2.31 | 94 | 87 | 2,007 | 8.9 |
| 22. Central Sulawesi | | | | 17.0 | | 563 | 6.02 | 6.02 | 1 | 98 | 4.3 | 24 | 35.7 | - | 3.86 | 108 | 98 | 2,208 | 17.8 |
| 23. South Sulawesi | 52 | 43.3 | | 14.0 | 19.0 | 5,196 | 8.46 | 8.46 | 28 | 272 | 4.9 | 55 | 35.2 | - | 1.74 | 128 | 118 | 1,955 | 38.0 |
| 24. South-East Sulawesi | | | | 14.7 | | 480 | 6.58 | 6.58 | - | 65 | 6.0 | 23 | 34.3 | - | 3.09 | 114 | 107 | 2,231 | 31.5 |
| 25. Maluku | | | 42.6 | 16.2 | 34.7 | 1,303 | 8.46 | 8.46 | 1 | 101 | 5.0 | 27 | 30.0 | 30 - 60 | 2.88 | 124 | 115 | 1,810 | 17.0 |
| 26. Irian Jaya | 19 | | | 13.7 | | 1,502 | 13.23 | 13.23 | - | 149 | 7.3 | 52 | 27.5 | 201 - 500 | 2.67 | 106 | 98 | 1,629 | 48.0 |
| 27. East Timor | | | 36.5 | - | 35.5 | 216 | 8.26 | 8.26 | - | 39 | 22.0 | - | 42.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Indonesia | n.a. | 40.7 | | 13.0 | 32.2 | 98,543 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | 5,325 | n.a. | 41 | 33.4 | n.a. | 2.3 | 98 | n.a. | 2,570 | 29 |

Sources: 1. Ministry of Health, Republic of Indonesia, The Long-term Health Development Plan, 1982.

2. Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Profile of Children and Mothers in Indonesia, 1982.

3. Report of the Joint Government/WHO/UNICEF/USAID Review Team "Review of the expanded programme on immunization and selected primary health programme on immunization and Indonesia, 27 September - 15 October 1982.

4. Directorate general of community health, Department of Health, 1983.

5. Central bureau of statistics, "1980 population census", series 5 numbers.

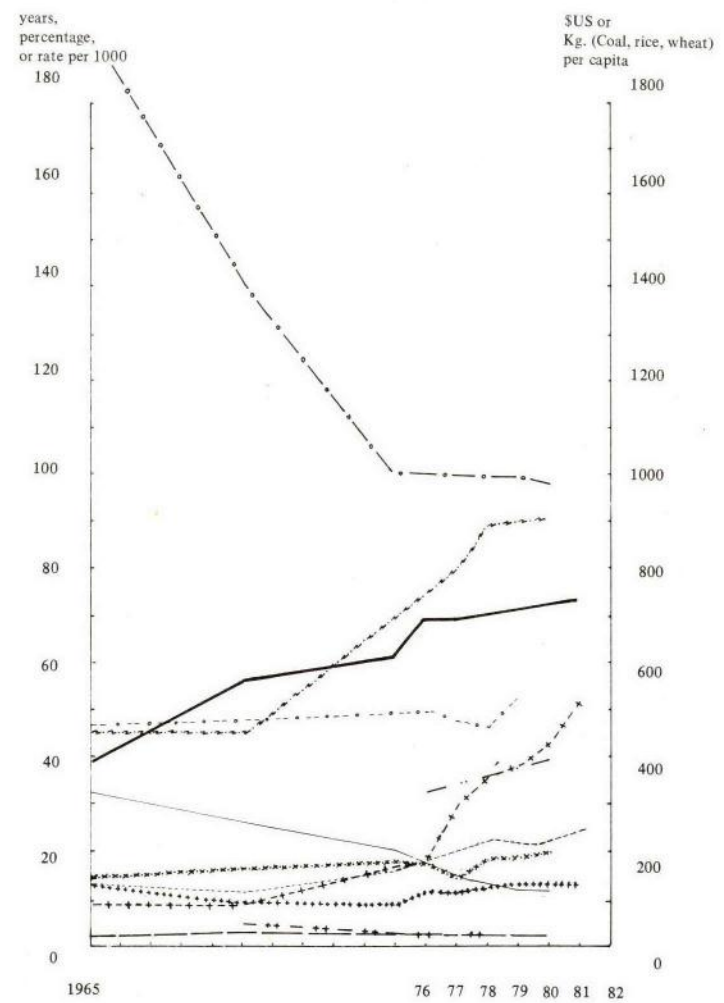
6. Central bureau of statistics, "national socio-economic survey", 1979-1980.



Summary of statistics, 1982 or latest year.

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| ● Number of children (0-14 years) | 60,757,800 |
| ● GNP per capita (\$US) | 580 |
| ● Infant mortality rate | 90.3 |
| ● Crude death rate | 12 |
| ● Life expectancy at birth (years) | 55 |
| ● Literacy (percentage) | 74 |

Graph 10.1. INDONESIA DEVELOPMENT INDEX GRAPH

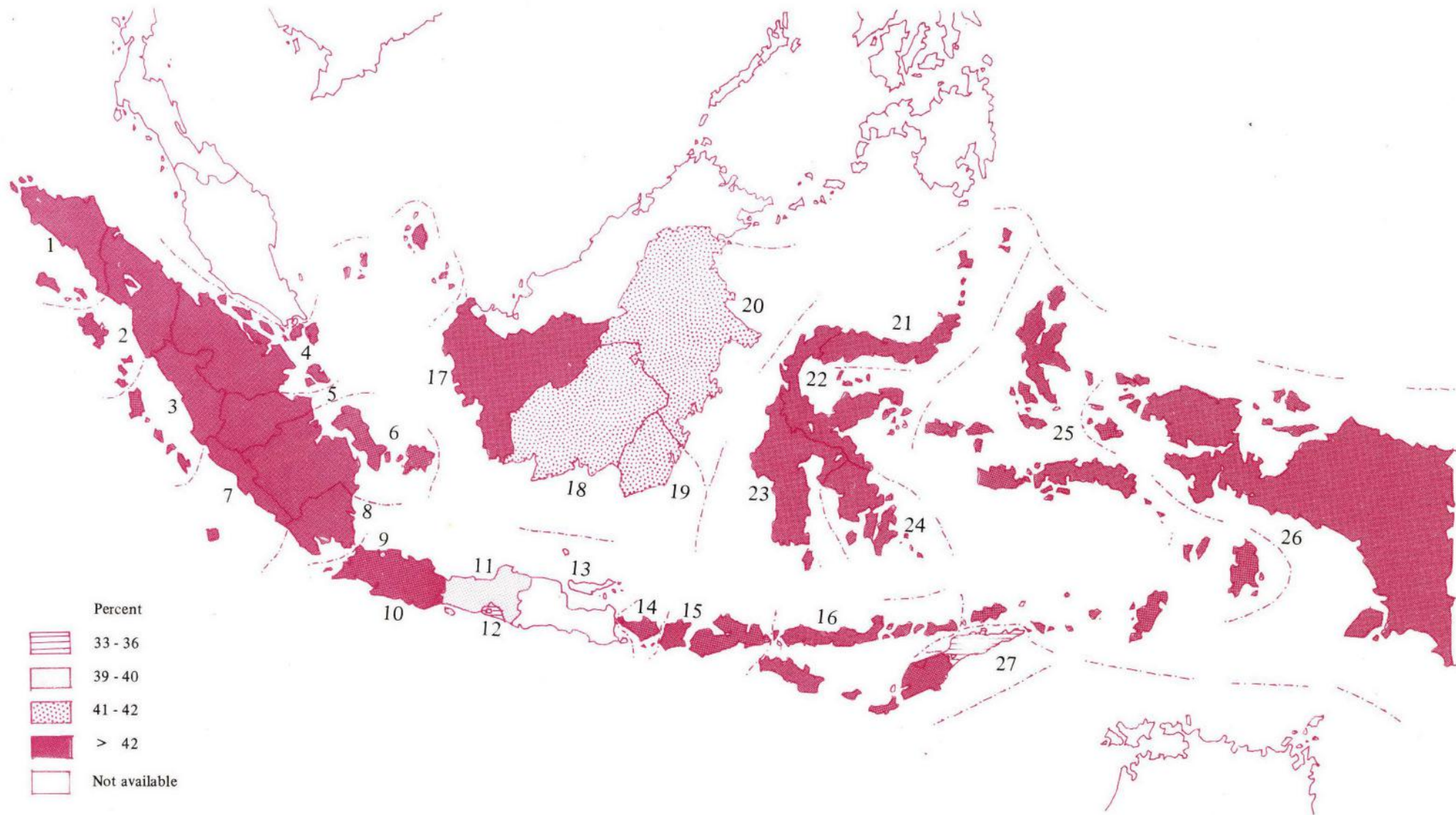


SOURCE: ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

NOTES:

- percentage ————— Literacy rate
- per 1000 ———— Infant mortality
- years - - - - - Life expectancy
- GNP per capita - + + + + + \$US
- Energy use per capita - - - - - kilograms coal per year
- Rice harvested per capita x x x x x kilograms per year
- percentage - Urban household with water supply
- percentage + + + + + Government expenditure/GDP
- percentage - + + + + Unemployment
- percentage - x x x x Girls enrolled (primary school)
- percentage - - - - - Population growth rate
- per 1000 ———— 1000s population per medical doctor.

Map 10.1. PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN (0-14 YEARS)/TOTAL POPULATION, 1980

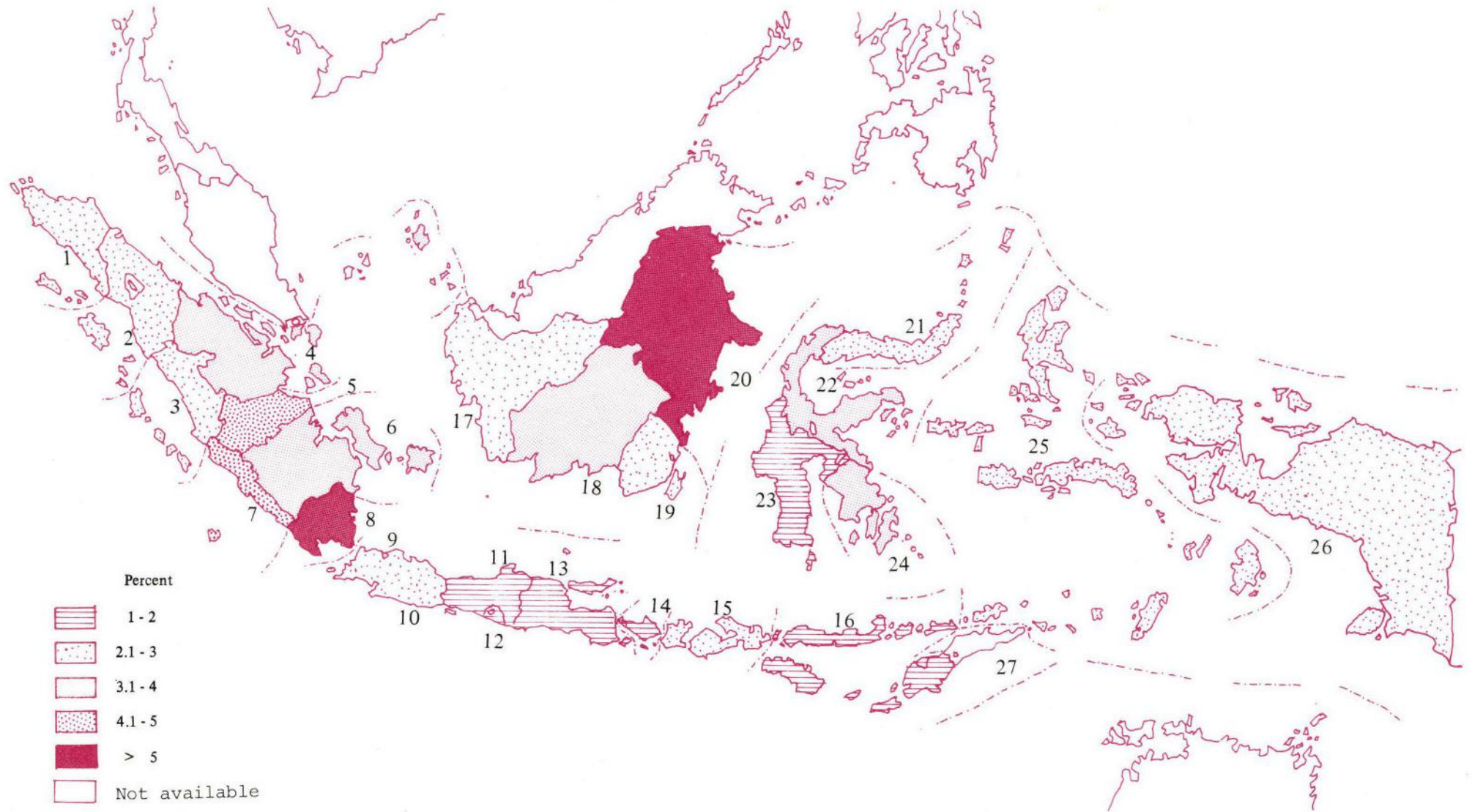


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Central Bureau of Statistics, *Statistical Profile of Children and Mothers in Indonesia*, 1982

Map 10.2. POPULATION GROWTH RATE, 1971-1980



SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Central Bureau of Statistics, 1980 Population Census, Series 5 No. 2

Map 10.3. GROSS REGIONAL DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER CAPITA (RUPIAHS), 1975

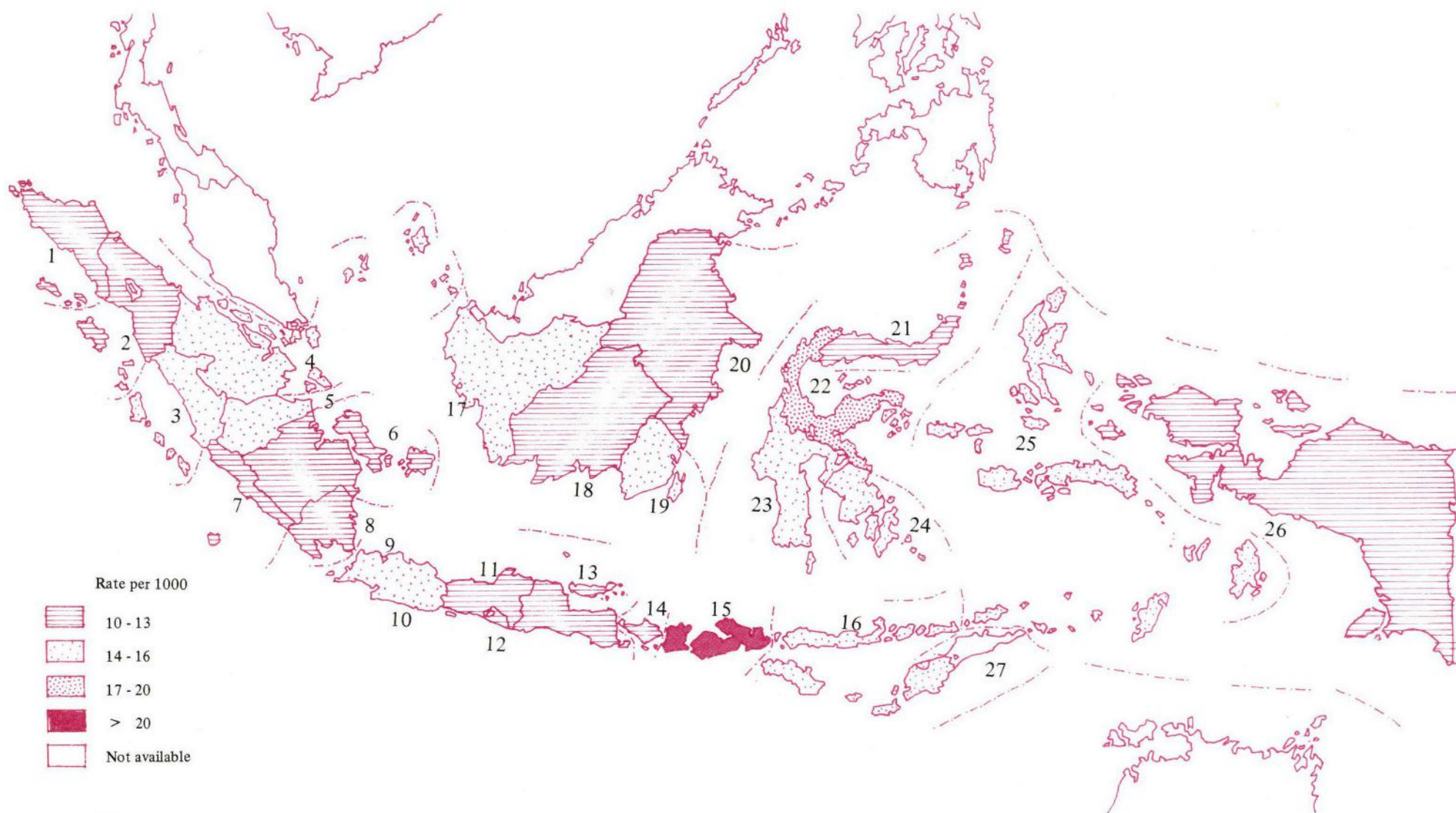


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Central Bureau of Statistics, *Statistical Profile of Children and Mothers in Indonesia*, 1982

Map 10.4. CRUDE DEATH RATE, 1980

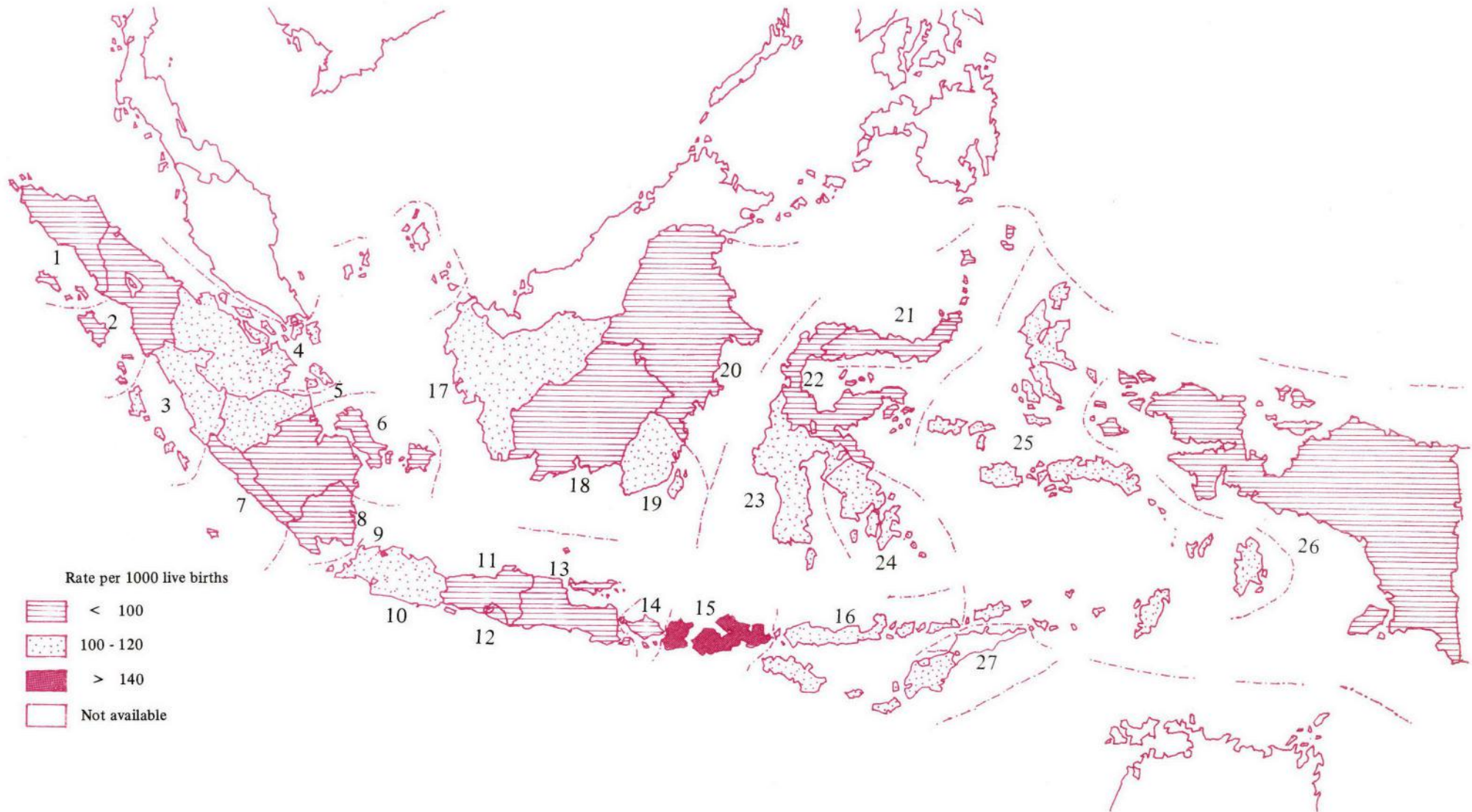


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Central Bureau of Statistics, 1980 Population Census, Series 5 No. 2

Map 10.5. FEMALE INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 1980

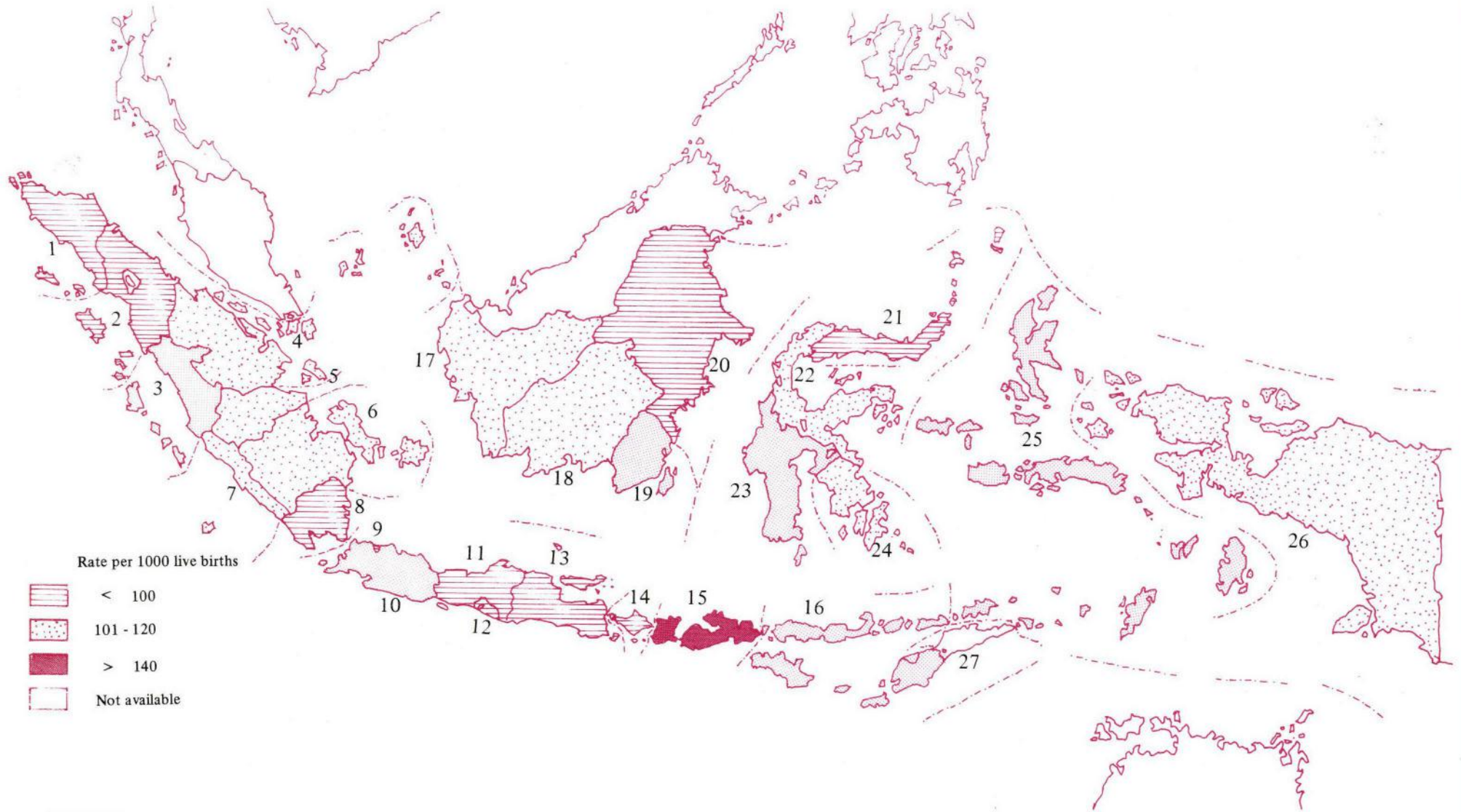


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Central Bureau of Statistics, 1980 Population Census, Series 5 No. 2

Map 10.6. INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 1980

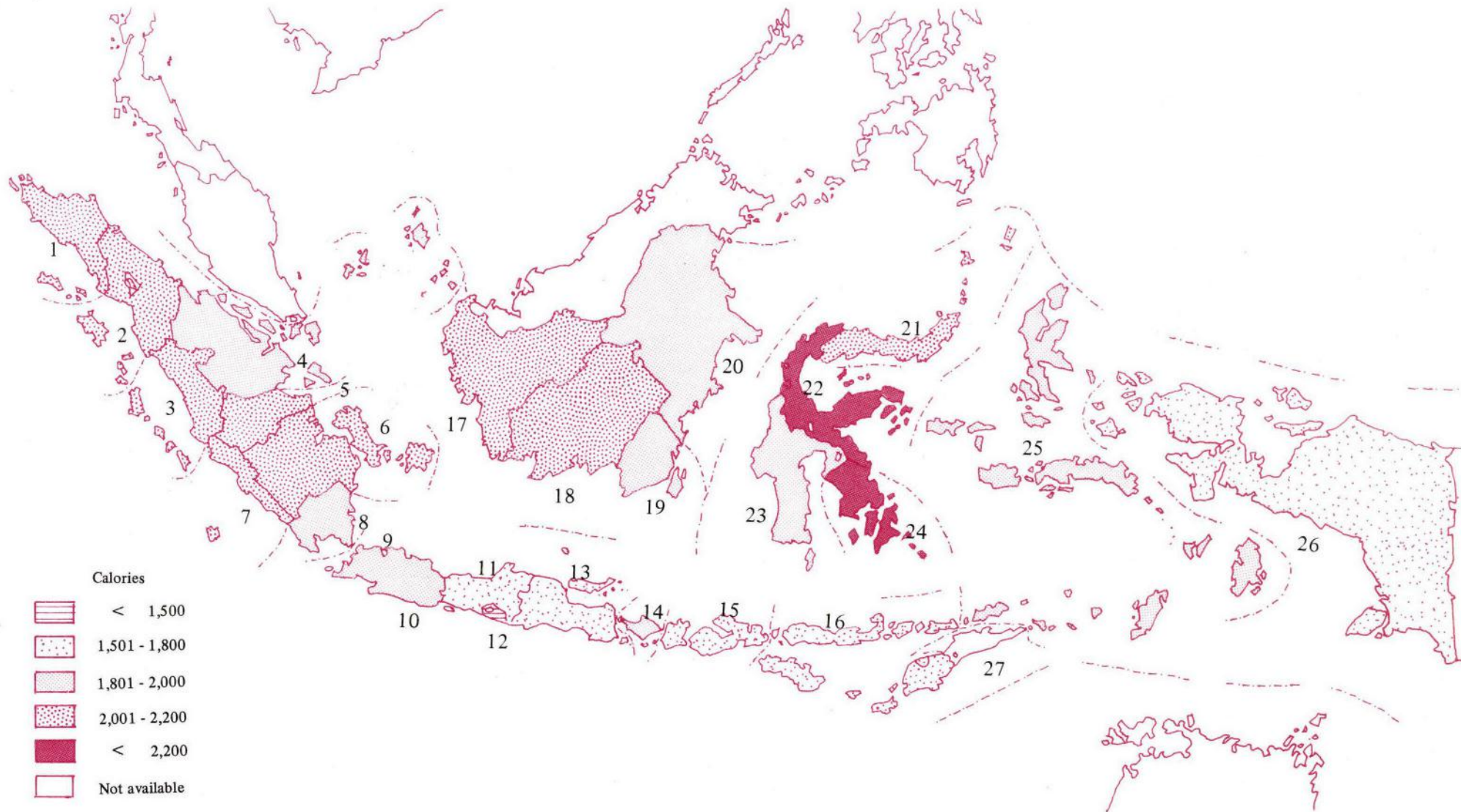


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Central Bureau of Statistics, 1980 Population Census, Series 5 No. 2

Map 10.7. AVERAGE DAILY PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF COLORIES, 1980



SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Central Bureau of Statistics, *National Socio-Economic Survey*, 1979 and 1980.

Map 10.8. PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION, 1980



SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Central Bureau of Statistics, *Statistical Profile of Children and Mothers in Indonesia*, 1982

Map 10.9. NUMBER OF HEALTH CENTRES, 1983

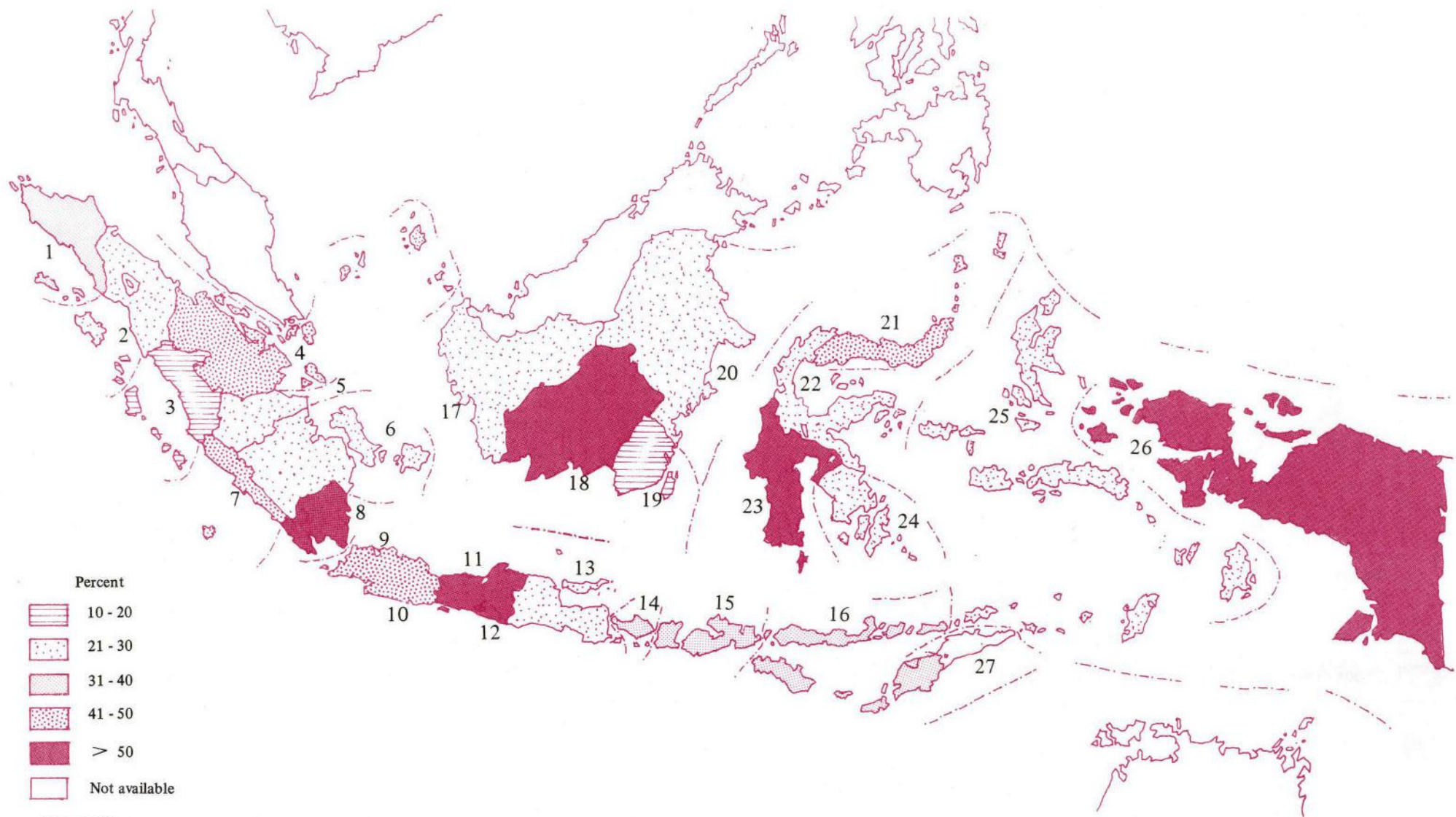


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Department of Health, Directorate General of Community Health, 1983.

Map 10.10. PERCENTAGE OF DPT IMMUNIZATION (2ND DOSE), 1981-1982

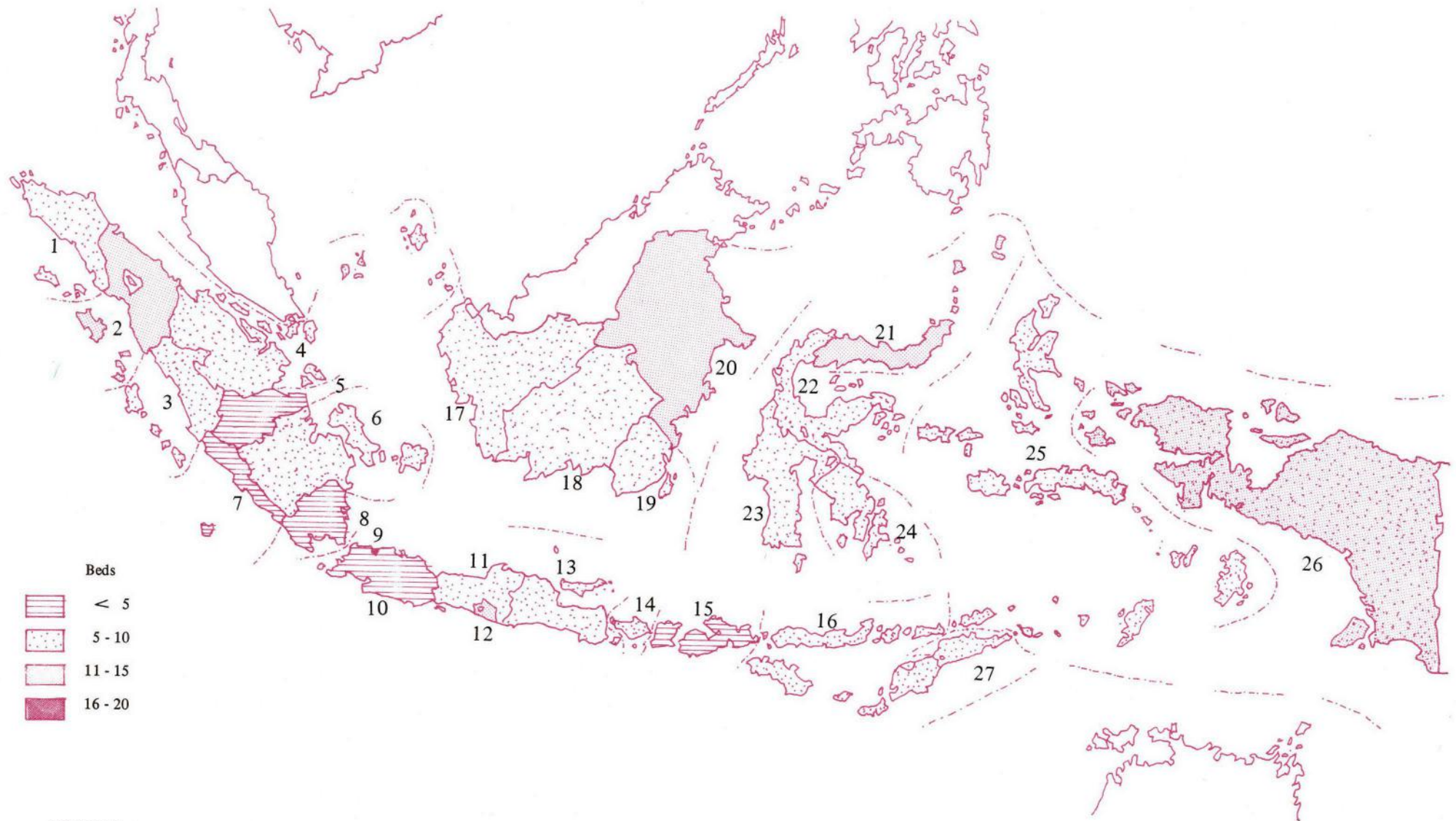


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Department of Health, Directorate General of Community Health, 1983.

Map 10.11. TOTAL HOSPITAL BED PER 10,000 POPULATION, 1982

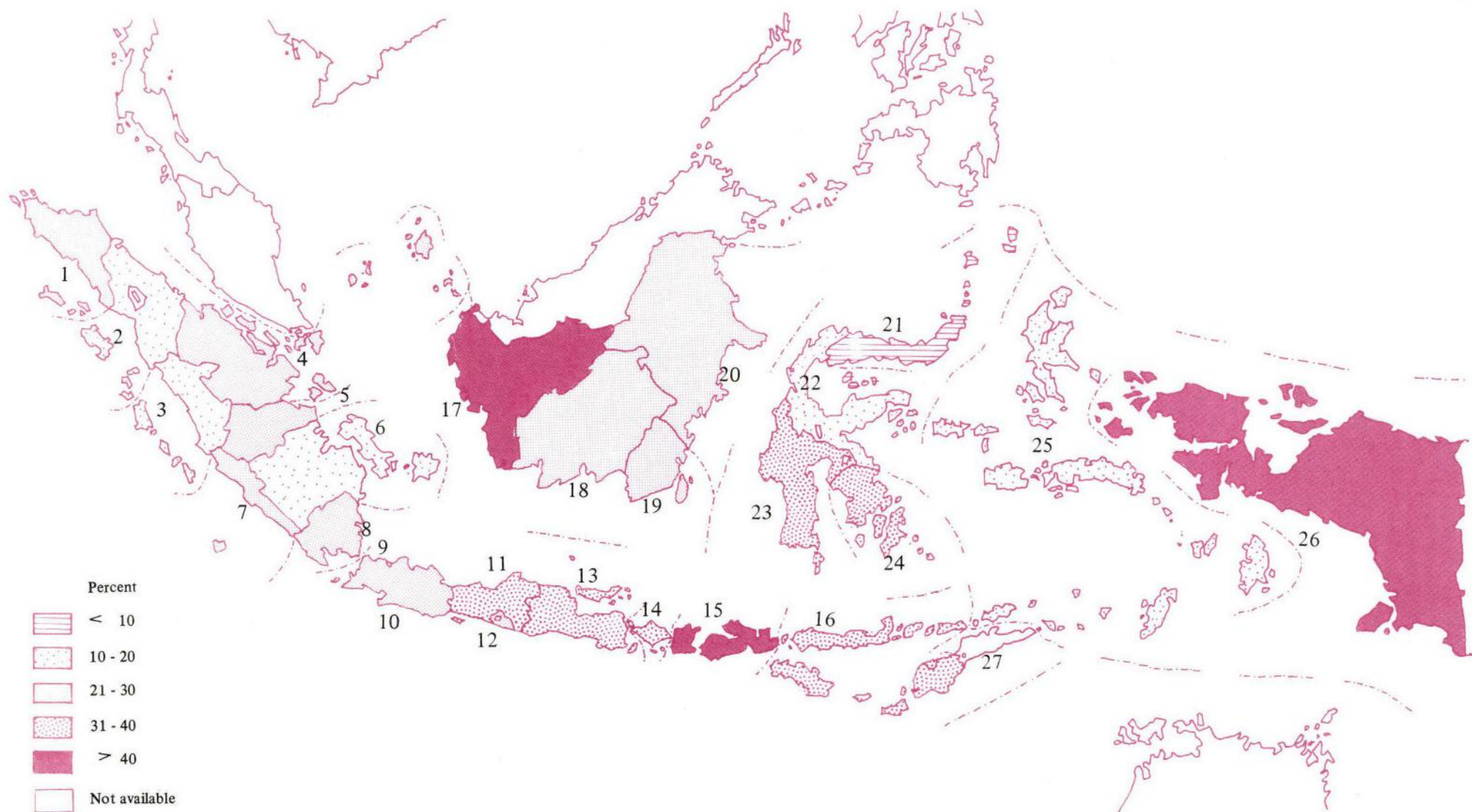


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Department of Health, Directorate General of Community Health, 1983.

Map 10.12. ILLITERACY (PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND OVER), 1980

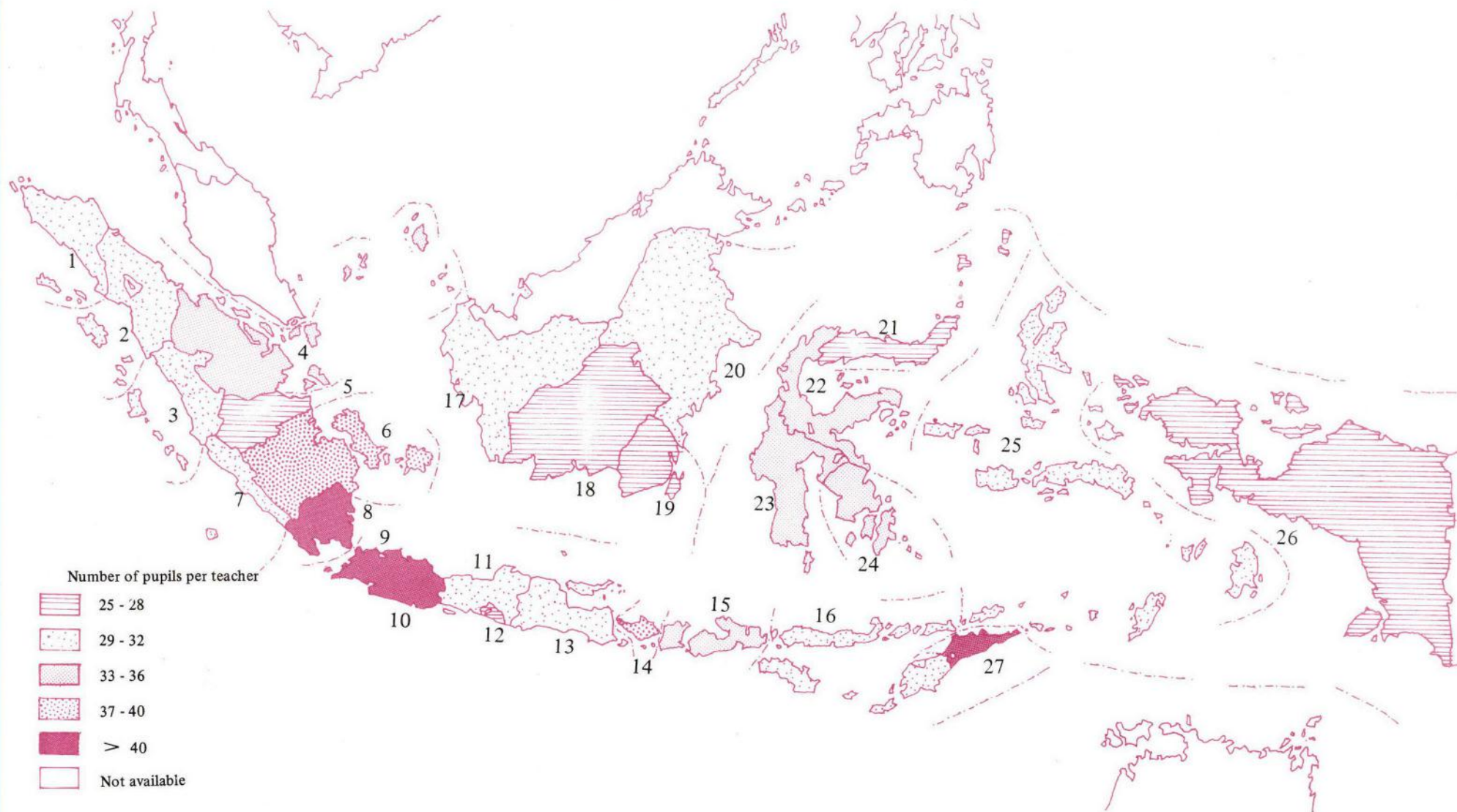


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Central Bureau of Statistics, *National Socio-Economic Survey*, 1979 and 1980.

Map 10.13. PUPILS PER TEACHER IN PRIMARY SCHOOL, 1979-1981



SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Central Bureau of Statistics, *Statistical Profile of Children and Mothers in Indonesia*, 1982

11. Lao People's Democratic Republic

Table 11.1. Situation of children in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, 1965-1982

| Factors Variables Indicators | Years | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | Trends 1975-1982 | | | Trends referred to 1965. | Main sources |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------|------------|------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------|------------------|--------|------|--------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Up | Stable | Down | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1. Demography | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total population | (thousands) | 2,630 | 2,962 | 3,287 | 3,350 | 3,400 | 3,550 | 3,560 | 3,640 | 3,810 | 3,938* | ↑ | | | ↑↑ | ADB |
| Population growth | (percentage) | 2.3 | 2.1 | | 1.9 | 1.5 | 2.3 | | 2.4 | 2.4* | 2.4* | ↑↑↑ | | | ↔ | ADB |
| Children aged 0-14 | (percentage) | | 41.7 | 42.0 | 41.7 | | 42.3 | | 46.8* | | 42.3 | | | | ↔ | ESCAP |
| Rural population | (percentage) | 90 | 90 | 85.2 | 90 | | | | 85 | | 85 | | | | ↔ | UNICEF |
| Population/Rice harvest area | (ha) | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.4* | ↑ | | | ↑ | ESCAP |
| 1.2. Economic production | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GNP per capita | (\$US) | | 28 | 93 | 90 | 90 | 100 | | 143 | 98 | | | | | ↔ | ADB, IMF |
| GDP, A:I:S:O structure | (percentage) | | 22:16:57:5 | 61:17:13:9 | 61: | 62:13:24 | 60: | | | | | | | | A↔ | International Development Centre (Japan) |
| 1.3. Economic distribution | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population below poverty line | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Landless agricultural workers | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Debt service ratio | | | | | | | | | 14.9 | 14.6 | 12.9 | 5.4 | | | | IMF |
| 1.4. Public expenditure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health expenditure per capita | (\$US) | | .72 | .43 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | ↑↑ | | | ↑↑ | IBRD |
| Military expenditure per capita | (\$US) | | 5.4 | | | | 10 | | | | | | | | ↑↑ | UNICEF, New York Time |
| Government expenditure/GDP | (percentage) | | 21.8 | 18.2 | | | | | 25.4 | 34.2 | 26.1 | 39.7 | | | ↓ | ADB, IMF |
| Social services structure E:H:S:H:O | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.5. Consumption | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food consumption/Total consumption | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy consumption per capita | (kg. coal. eq.) | 17 | 93 | | 61 | | 60 | 102 | 127 | | | ↑↑↑ | | | ↑↑↑ | IBRD |
| 2. CHILD VIABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1. Morality, life expectancy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infant mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | 300 | 137 | 284 | | | 158.7 | | 175 | | 135* | | | ↓↓ | ↓↓ | UNICEF, ADB, WHO |
| Crude death rate | (per 1000 population) | 23 | 17.2 | 23 | 20.3 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 19.2 | | 20 | | | ↓ | ↓ | IBRD |
| Neonatal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Life expectancy | (years) | 52 | 48 | | 43.5 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 39-42 | 43 | 44* | | | | ↑ | IBRD |
| 2.2. Nutrition | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calorie supply per capita per day | | 2,080 | 2,142 | 2,066 | 2,330 | 2,082 | 1,735 | | 2,030 | | | | | | | ADB |
| Paddy land/agricultural land | (percentage) | 37.5 | 38 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 37.8 | 39.9 | | | | | | | | | ESCAP |
| Rice product per capita | (kg) | 272.4 | 305.1 | 275.8 | 235.8 | 153.2 | 224.2 | 254.8 | 289.3 | 303.1 | 314.1 | ↑ | | | ↑ | ESCAP |
| Toddler mortality (1-4 years) | (per 1000 toddlers) | 30 | | | | | | 27 | 19 | 18 | | | | ↓↓ | ↓↓ | IBRD |
| 3. CHILD DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1. Educational status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enrolment in primary school | (percentage) | 31 | 41.4 | 44.2 | 56.6 | | 92 | | 96 | | 81.2* | ↑↑↑ | | | ↑↑↑ | UNESCO, IBRD |
| Retention (end of primary school) | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Literacy rate | (percentage) | 20 | | | 20.6 | | | | 44 | | 85* | ↑↑↑ | | | ↑↑↑ | WHO, ADB |
| 3.2. Employment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unemployment rate | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child labour | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment structure A:I:S:O | (percentage) | 83:4:13: | 79:5: | 77:6:16 | 77:6:17 | 76:6:18 | 76:6:18 | 75:6:19 | 75:6:19 | | | | | | A↔ | IBRD |
| 4. CHILD CARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1. Mothers' status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female literacy rate | (percentage) | | 27 | | | | | | 27 | | | | | | | UNICEF |
| Maternal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Females in labour force | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.2. Health services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population/Health centre | | | | 10,093 | | 7,556 | | | | | | | | | ↓ | WHO |
| Institutional delivery | (percentage) | | | 9.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | WHO |
| DPT immunization | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Water supply: Urban, rural | (percentage) | | 97-39 | 100-32 | | | | | | | | | | | | WHO |
| Population/Medical doctor | | 30,000 | 16,547 | | 9,331 | 6,602 | | | 30,800 | | 17,425* | | | ↓↓ | ↓↓ | UNICEF |
| 4.3. Educational services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pupils/Teacher | | 37 | 36 | 32 | 26 | 39.5 | 32.7 | | 30 | | 28* | | | ↓ | ↓ | UNESCO |
| Girls enrolled in primary school | (percentage) | 16 | | | | | 85 | | 88 | | | | | | ↑↑↑ | IBRD |
| Enrolment in secondary school | (percentage) | 1.9 | 2.1 | 3.0 | | 14 | | | 15 | | | ↑↑↑ | | | ↑↑↑ | WHO |

Source: Data from various sources, compiled by ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

*Data from national source



Summary of statistics, 1982 or latest year.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| ● Number of children (0-14 years) | 1,665,000 |
| ● GNP per capita (\$US) | 98 |
| ● Infant mortality rate | 135 |
| ● Crude death rate | 20 |
| ● Life expectancy at birth (years) | 44 |
| ● Literacy (percentage) | 85 |

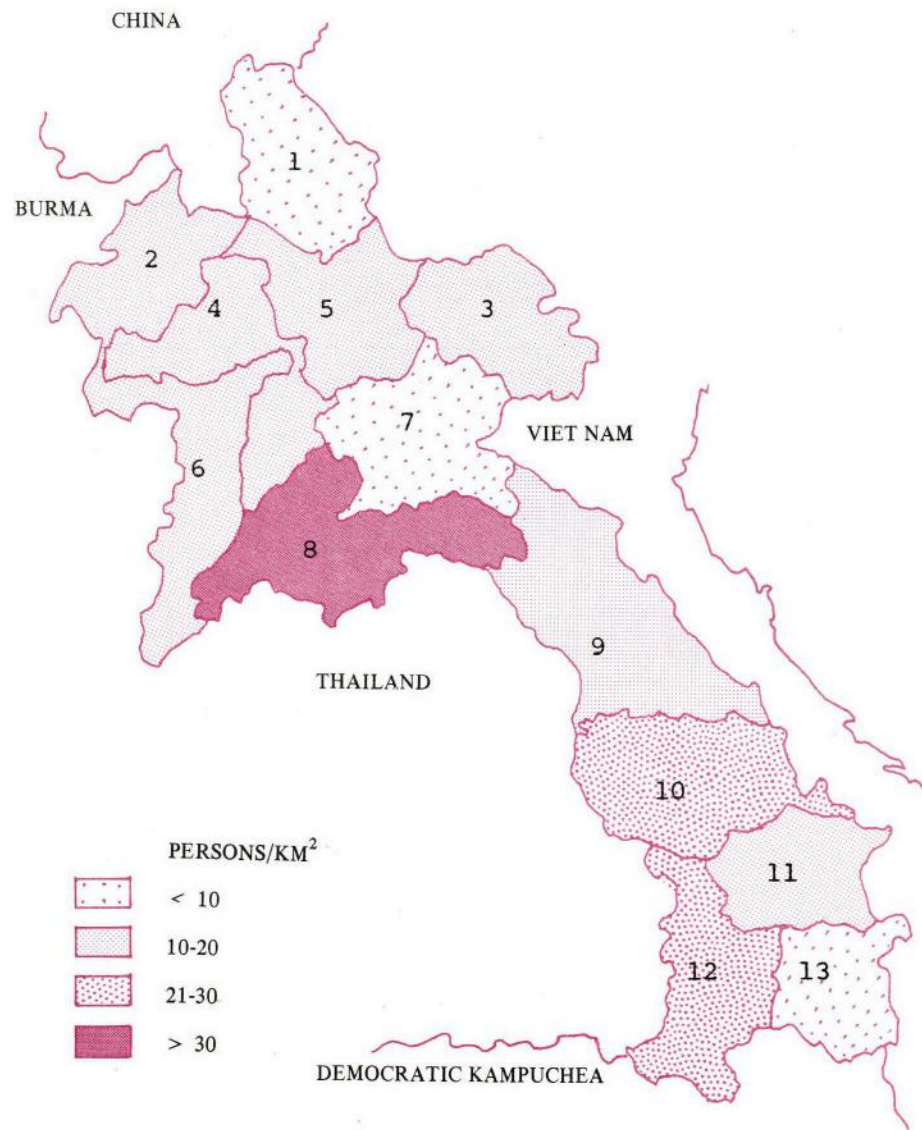
Table 11.2. Situation by administrative unit, latest year

| Indicators Years | Rural ¹ population | Population ² density | Health ¹ expenditure per capita | Population/ ² district hospital | Population/ ² village health worker |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| | (percentage) | (persons/km ²) | (K) | 1980 | 1977 |
| Provinces | 1980 | 1982 | 1971 | 1980 | 1977 |
| 1. Phongsaly | 84.6 | 9 | | 585 | 79 |
| 2. Luang Namtha | 85.0 | 13 | | 644 | |
| 3. Houa-Phanh | 84.9 | 14 | | 1027 | 101 |
| 4. Luang-Prabang | 85.0 | 18 | 73 | 1143 | 87 |
| 5. Oudom Xay | 85.1 | 14 | | 359 | |
| 6. Sayaboury | 84.9 | 18 | 63 | 1277 | 102 |
| 7. Xieng-Khoung | 85.3 | 9 | 105 | 386 | 119 |
| 8. Vientiane | 85.0 | 34 | 100 | 1562 | 192 |
| 9. Khammouane | 85.2 | 12 | 97 | 1457 | 112 |
| 10. Savannakhet | 85.0 | 29 | 70 | 2259 | 159 |
| 11. Saravane | 85.0 | 12 | 67 | 656 | 214 |
| 12. Champassak | 85.0 | 29 | 88 | 1327 | 256 |
| 13. Attopeu | 85.1 | 7 | 70 | 726 | 184 |
| Laos | 85.0 | 16 | | 981. | 145 |

Sources: ¹ Ministry of Public Health, Lao PDR

² Basic data about the social and economic development of Lao PDR, 1982, State Planning Committee, 1983.

Map 11.1. POPULATION DENSITY (PERSONS/KM²), 1982

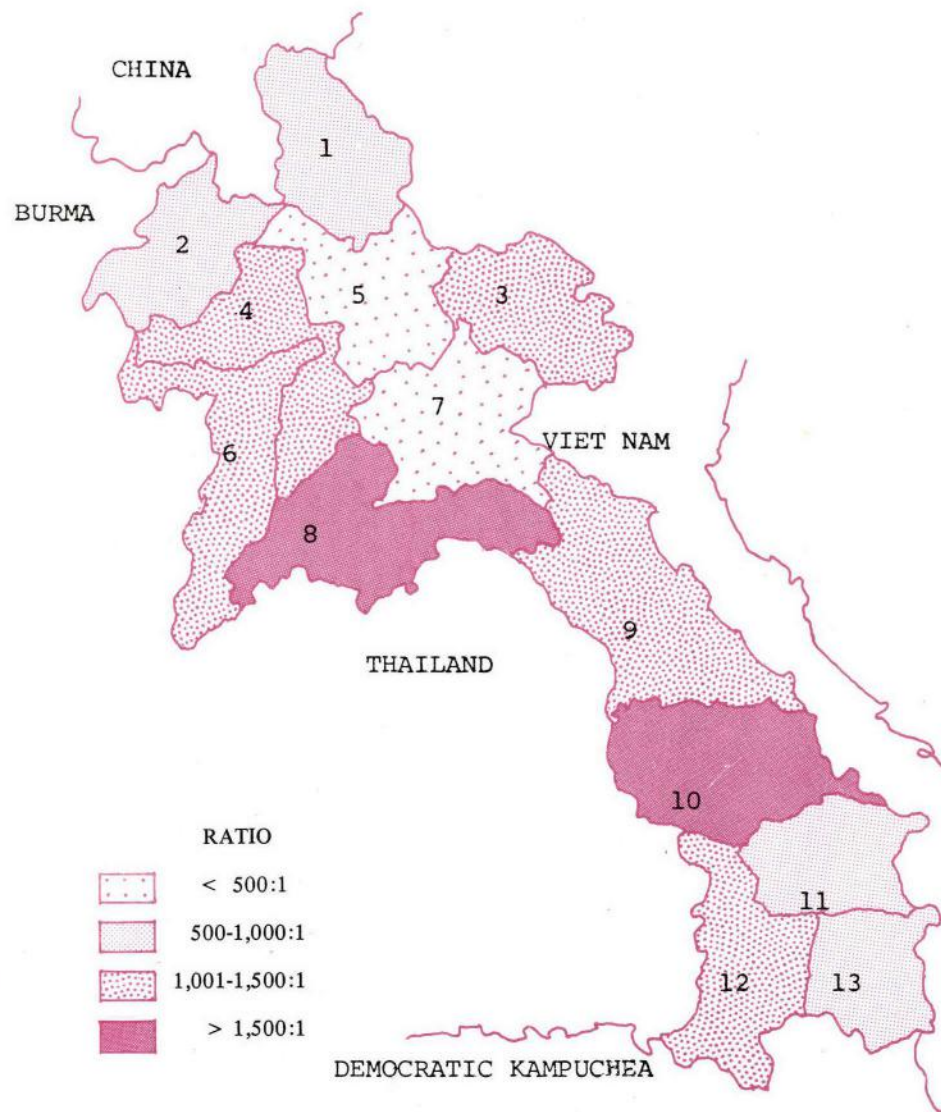


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Lao People's Democratic Republic, State Planning Committee, *Basic Data About Social and Economic Development*, 1983.

Map 11.2. POPULATION/DISTRICT HOSPITAL BED, 1980

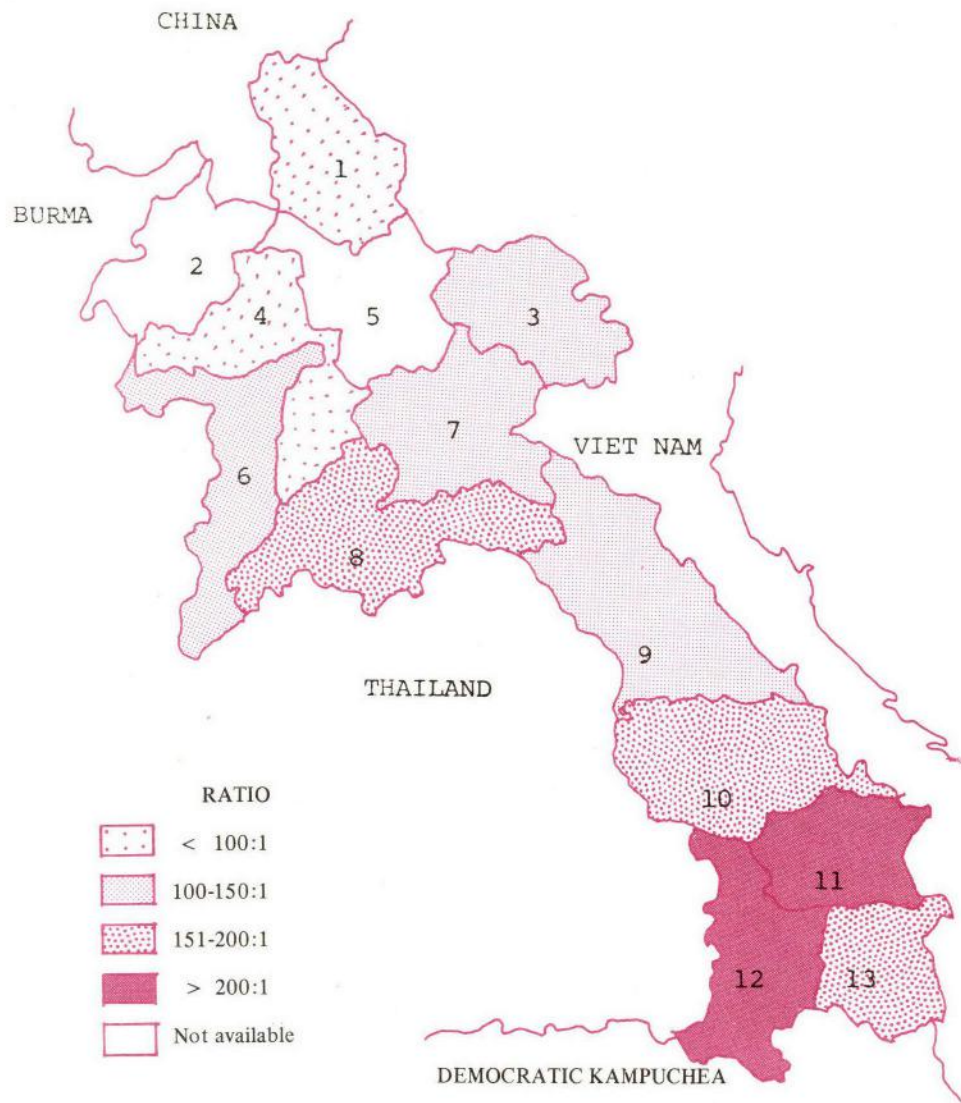


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Lao People's Democratic Republic, State Planning Committee, *Basic Data About Social and Economic Development*, 1983.

Map 11.3. POPULATION/VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER, 1977

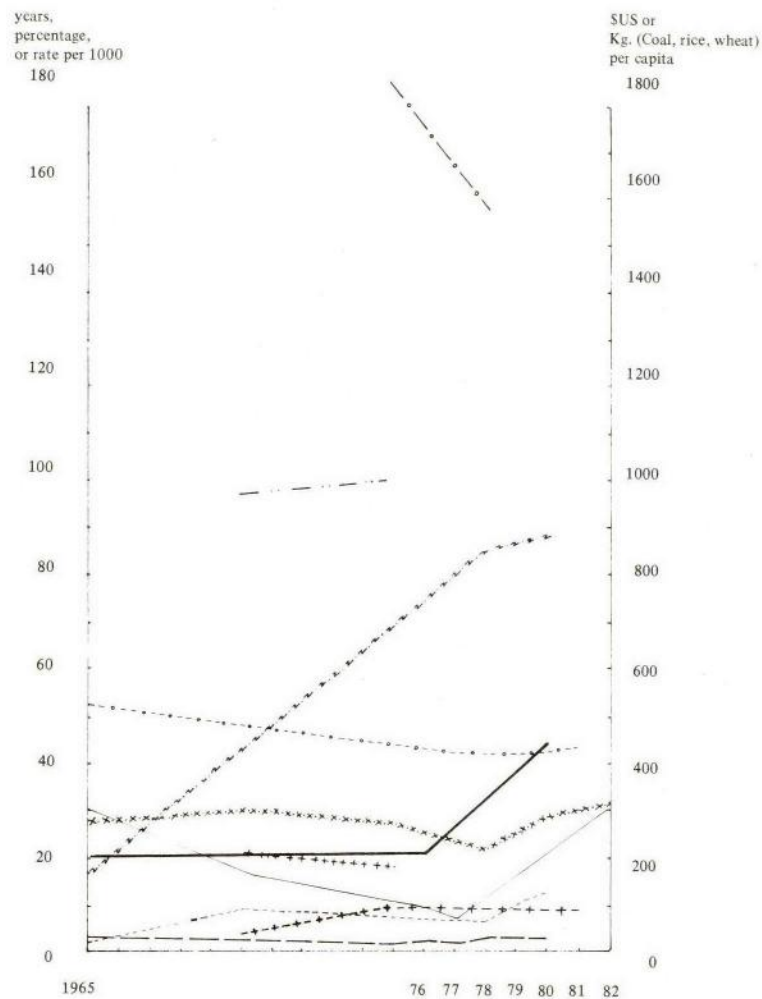


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Lao People's Democratic Republic, State Planning Committee, *Basic Data About Social and Economic Development*, 1983.

Graph 11.1. LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC DEVELOPMENT INDEX GRAPH



SOURCE: ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

NOTES:

- percentage ——— Literacy rate
- per 1000 - - - - - Infant mortality
- years - - - - - Life expectancy
- GNP per capita
- Energy use per capita
- Rice harvested per capita
- SUS
- kilograms coal per year
- kilograms per year
- percentage - - - - - Urban household with water supply
- percentage + + + + + Government expenditure/GDP
- percentage - - - - - Girls enrolled (primary school)
- percentage - - - - - Population growth rate
- per 1000 ——— 1000s population per medical doctor.

12. Malaysia

Table 12.1. Situation of children in Malaysia, 1965-1982

| Factors Variables Indicators | Years | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | Trends 1975-1982 | | | Trends referred to 1965 | Main sources | |
|--|-----------------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|------------|--------|------------------|--------|------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Up | Stable | Down | | | |
| I. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1. Demography | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total population | (thousands) | 9,420 | 10,945 | 12,100 | 12,610 | 12,950 | 13,300 | 13,650 | 14,010 | 14,400 | 14,770 | ↑ | | | ↑↑ | ADB | |
| Population growth | (percentage) | 2.9 | 2.6 | | | | 2.6 | | 2.5 | | | | | | ↓ | ADB, ESCAP | |
| Children aged 0-14 | (percentage) | | 45 | 44 | 40.8 | | 40.8 | | 41 | | 39.4 | | | ↓ | ↓ | ESCAP | |
| Rural population | (percentage) | 75 | 73 | | | | | | 71 | | 70 | | ↔ | | ↔ | IBRD | |
| Population/Rice harvest area | (ha) | 21.6 | 15.5 | 16.1 | 17.2 | 17.9 | 22.8 | 18.3 | 18.3 | | | ↑ | | | ↓ | ESCAP | |
| 1.2. Economic production | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GNP per capita | (\$US) | 309 | 357 | 744 | 842 | 974 | 1,122 | 1,442 | 1,640 | 1,634 | 1,704 | ↑↑↑ | | | ↑↑↑E | IBRD | |
| GDP, A:I:S:O structure | (percentage) | 30:24:45 | 31:25:44 | 28:29:43 | 28:32:11 | 27:33:40 | 26:34:40 | 26:36:38 | 24:37:39 | 21:21:57:1 | | | | A↑↑ | A↑↑ | ESCAP | |
| 1.3. Economic distribution | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population below poverty line | (percentage) | | 36 | | | | U 13 R 38 | | | | | | | ↔ | ESCAP | | |
| Landless agricultural workers | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Debt service ratio | | | 3.6 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 6.5 | 10.1 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 3.1 | | | ↔ | | ↔ | ADB | |
| 1.4. Public expenditure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health expenditure per capita | (\$US) | | 5.2 | 14.2 | 13.2 | 21.0 | 19.8 | 22.3 | 25.5 | 29.3 | 30.9 | ↑↑↑ | | | ↑↑↑E | IMF | |
| Military expenditure per capita | (\$US) | | 14.7 | 36.6 | 34.9 | 49.4 | 45.6 | 57.0 | 74.0 | 100.4 | | ↑↑↑ | | | ↑↑↑E | IMF | |
| Government expenditure/GDP | (percentage) | | 16.0 | 26.8 | 26.2 | 27.8 | 26.4 | 22.8 | 29.8 | 38.8 | | ↑↑ | | | ↑↑↑ | IMF, IBRD | |
| Social services expenditure E:H:S:H:O | (percentage) | | 69:6:14:6:5 | | 70:5:15:6:4 | | | | | | | | | | | ESCAP | |
| 1.5. Consumption | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food consumption/Total consumption | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy consumption per capita | (kg. coal, eq.) | 253 | 574 | 678 | 738 | 771 | 782 | 844 | 1,020 | 987 | | ↑↑ | | | ↑↑↑E | United Nations | |
| 2. CHILD VIABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1. Mortality, life expectancy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infant mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | 50* | 40 | 35 | 30.7 | 31.8 | 31 | 27 | 25 | 30 | | | | ↓ | ↓↑ | ESCAP | |
| Crude death rate | (per 1000 population) | 7.9 | 7.3 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6 | 6 | 5.8 | 7.4 | 6 | 7 | | ↔ | | ↓ | ESCAP | |
| Neonatal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | | 22.9* | 20.6* | 19.1* | | | | | | | | | | ↓ | (G) Department of Statistics | |
| Life expectancy | (years) | 63-66 | 63 | 64-69* | 66-71 | 67 | 67 | 68 | | 65 | 64 | | ↔ | | ↔ | ESCAP | |
| 2.2. Nutrition | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calorie supply per capita per day | | 2,310 | 2,400 | 2,586 | 2,632 | 2,610 | 2,631 | | 2,662 | | | | ↔ | | ↑ | ADB | |
| Rice harvest land/Agricultural land | (percentage) | | 25.5 | 19.7 | 17.1 | 16.8 | 13.5 | | | | | | | | ↓ | ↓ | ESCAP |
| Rice harvested per capita | (kg) | 143.8 | 161.6 | 167.4 | 163.9 | 151.0 | 115.9 | 157.7 | 141.7 | | | | | | ↓ | ↔ | ADB |
| Toddler mortality (1-4 years) | (per 1000 toddlers) | 5.8 | 4.2* | 3.1* | 2.6* | | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | ↓↑ | ↓↑↑ | IBRD |
| 3. CHILD DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1. Educational status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enrolment in primary school | (percentage) | 53 | 89 | | 96* | | | 93 | 96 | | | | ↔ | | ↑↑ | ADB | |
| Retention (end of primary school) | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Literacy rate | (percentage) | 53 | 58 | 60 | 60 | | 60 | 68 | | | | ↑ | | | ↑↑ | IBRD | |
| 3.2. Employment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unemployment rate | (percentage) | 6.0 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 6.2 | | ↔ | | ↔ | ADB | |
| Child labour | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment structure A:I:S:O | (percentage) | 63:12:25 | 56:10:34 | 53:12:35 | 53:13:34 | 52:13:35 | 51:14:35 | 51:14:35 | 50:16:34 | | | | A↔ | | A↓ | IBRD | |
| 4. CHILD CARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1. Mothers' status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female literacy rate | (percentage) | | 33.6 | | | | | | 42 | | | | | | ↓ | UNICEF | |
| Maternal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | 2.0 | 1.5* | 1.0* | .8 | | | | | | | | | | ↓ | University of Malaysia | |
| Females in labour force | (percentage) | | | | | | | 25.6 | | | | | | | ↓ | APDC | |
| 4.2. Health services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population/Health centre | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Institutional delivery | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DPT immunization | (percentage) | | 50 | 63 | | | | | 47 | | | | | | ↓ | UNICEF | |
| Water supply: Urban, rural | (percentage) | | 91 | 90-40 | | | | | 88.2-40 | | | | ↔R | | | IBRD | |
| Population/Medical doctor | | 7,020 | | | | 7,642 | | | 7,910 | | | | ↔ | | ↑ | IBRD | |
| 4.3. Educational services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pupils/Teacher | | | 32 | 32 | 32* | 32 | 31 | 31.4 | | | | | | | ↔ | ↔ | ESCAP |
| Girls enrolled in primary school | (percentage) | | | 31.6 | | | | | 49.0 | | | | ↑↑ | | | APDC, ESCAP | |
| Enrolment in secondary school | (percentage) | 19 | | | | | | | 53 | | | | | | ↑↑↑ | IBRD | |

Source: Data from various sources, compiled by ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

*Data from national source



Table 12.2. Situation by administrative unit, latest year

| Indicators Years | Total population ² | Population density ² | Incidence of poverty ¹ (percentage) | Infant mortality rate ² (per 1000 live births) | Maternal mortality ² (per 1000 live births) | Toddler mortality ² (per 1000 toddlers) | Dispensaries ³ | Rural health units ³ | Medical doctors/ 1000 population ³ | Hospital beds/1000 population ³ |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| | 1980 | 1980 | 1976 | 1982 | 1982 | 1982 | 1976 | 1976 | 1976 | 1976 |
| States | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Jahor | 1,638,229 | 86 | 27.3 | 18.92 | .39 | 1.42 | 114 | 289 | 0.20 | 2.10 |
| 2. Kedah | 1,116,140 | 118 | 55.1 | 22.21 | .68 | 2.00 | 67 | 202 | 0.11 | 1.19 |
| 3. Kelantan | 893,753 | 60 | 59.2 | 27.05 | .71 | 3.42 | 66 | 161 | 0.11 | 1.24 |
| 4. Malacca | 464,754 | 282 | 29.1 | 17.92 | .27 | 1.41 | 35 | 85 | 0.19 | 2.00 |
| 5. Negri Sembilan | 573,578 | 86 | 26.7 | 19.77 | .11 | 1.57 | 48 | 104 | 0.22 | 3.12 |
| 6. Pahang | 798,782 | 22 | 32.0 | 21.20 | .94 | 1.92 | 75 | 204 | 0.18 | 2.15 |
| 7. Penang | 954,638 | 924 | 29.5 | 15.85 | .28 | 1.18 | 45 | 72 | 0.34 | 1.99 |
| 8. Perak | 1,805,198 | 86 | 38.7 | 21.53 | .68 | 1.83 | 117 | 290 | 0.20 | 1.88 |
| 9. Perlis | 148,276 | 186 | 48.7 | 18.54 | .41 | 2.00 | 11 | 35 | 0.19 | 2.80 |
| 10. Selangor | 1,515,536 | 190 | 21.4 | 12.24 | .39 | 1.15 | 63 | 172 | 0.56 | 1.67 |
| 11. Trengganu | 540,627 | 42 | | 27.47 | .76 | 2.63 | | | | |
| Federal Territory | 977,102 | 4,021 | 51.4 | 8.93 | .18 | 1.08 | 41 | 101 | 0.10 | 1.49 |
| Peninsular Malaysia (Sub-total) | 11,426,613 | 87 | 6.7 | 19.26 | .50 | 1.77 | | | | |
| 12. Sabah | 1,011,046 | 14 | 51.2 | 24.76 | n.a. | 2.5 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| 13. Sarawak | 1,307,582 | 10 | 51.7 | 16.69 | n.a. | 1.3 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Malaysia | 13,745,241 | 42 | 47.7 | 19.58 | n.a. | 1.7 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |

Sources: ¹ESCAP, *Comparative study on Migration, Urbanization and Development in ESCAP region: IV Migration, Urbanization and Development in Malaysia*, 1982.

²UNICEF, Malaysia 1984.

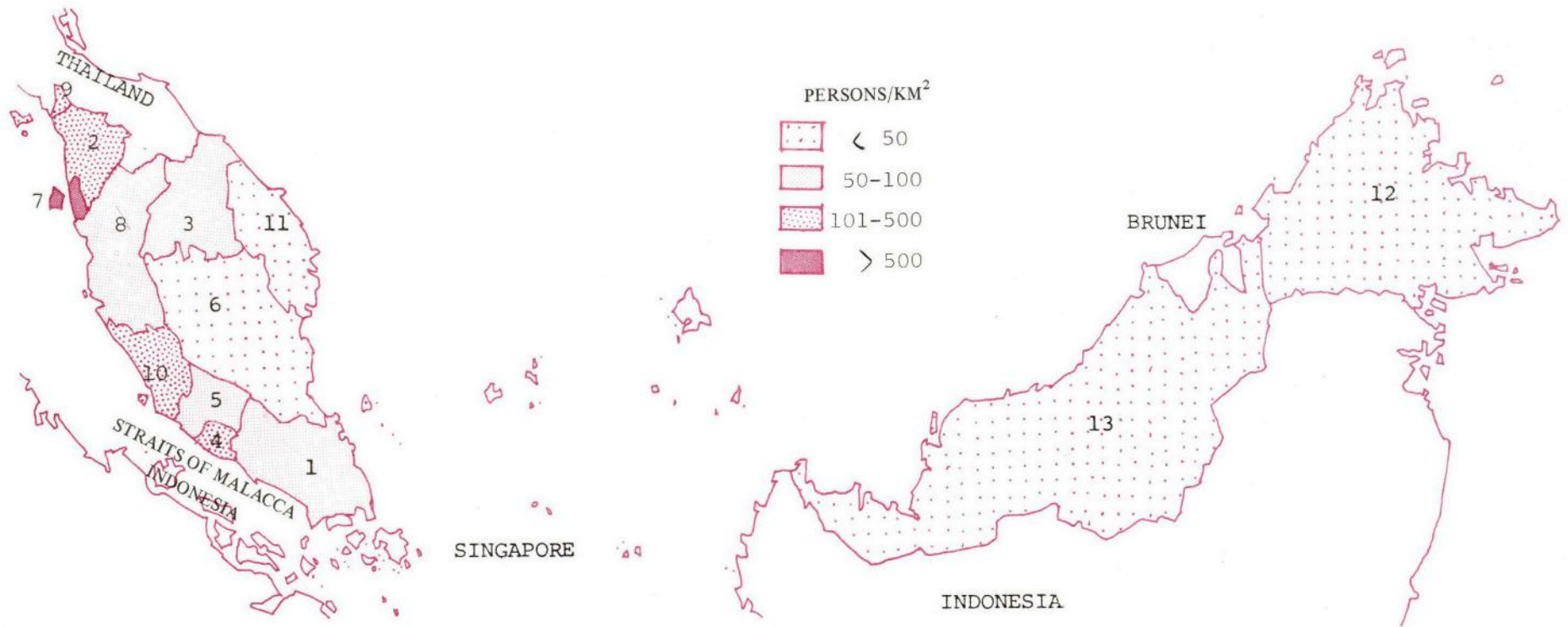
³Department of Statistics Malaysia, *Social Statistics Bulletin*, 1976.

Notes: n.a. - not available

Summary of statistics, 1982 or latest year.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| ● Number of children (0-14 years) | 5,673,000 |
| ● GNP per capita (\$US) | 1,704 |
| ● Infant mortality rate | 30 |
| ● Crude death rate | 7 |
| ● Life expectancy at birth (years) | 64 |
| ● Literacy (percentage) | 68 |

Map 12.1. POPULATION DENSITY (PERSONS/KM²), 1980

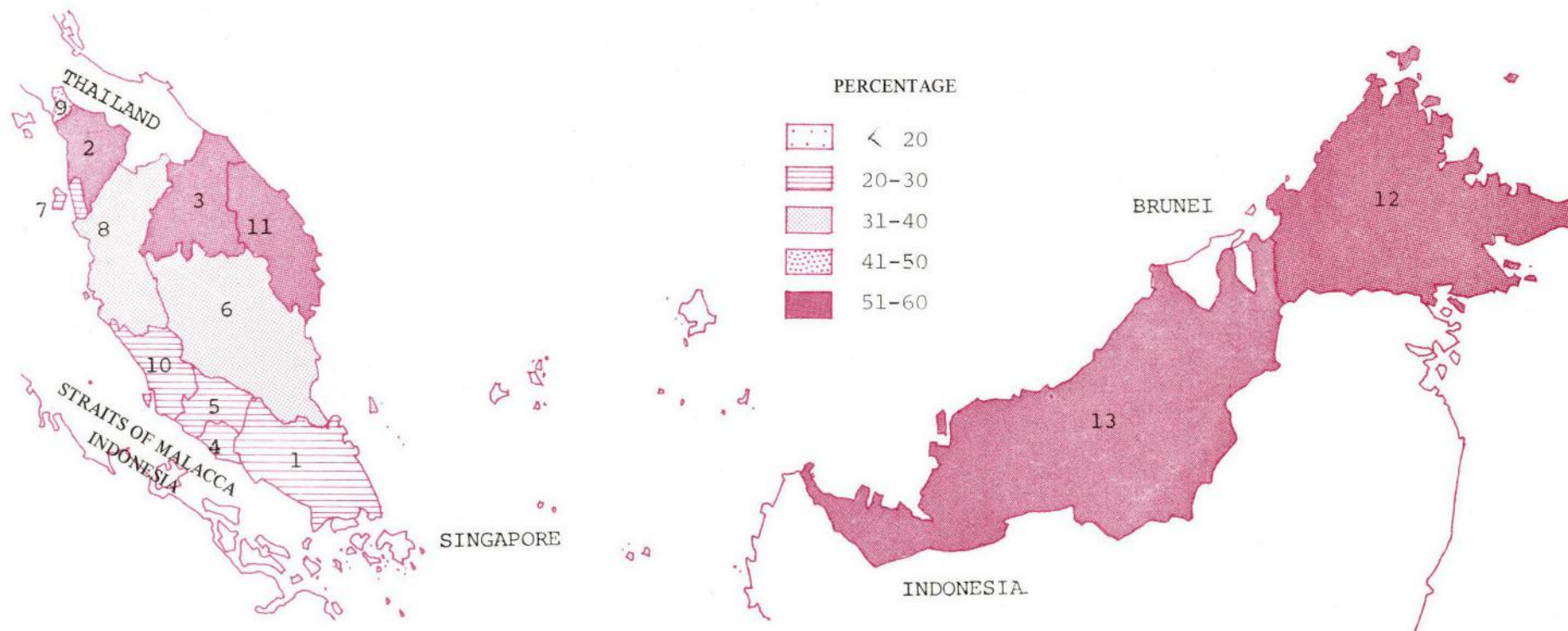


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : UNICEF, Malaysia

Map 12.2. INCIDENCE OF POVERTY, 1976

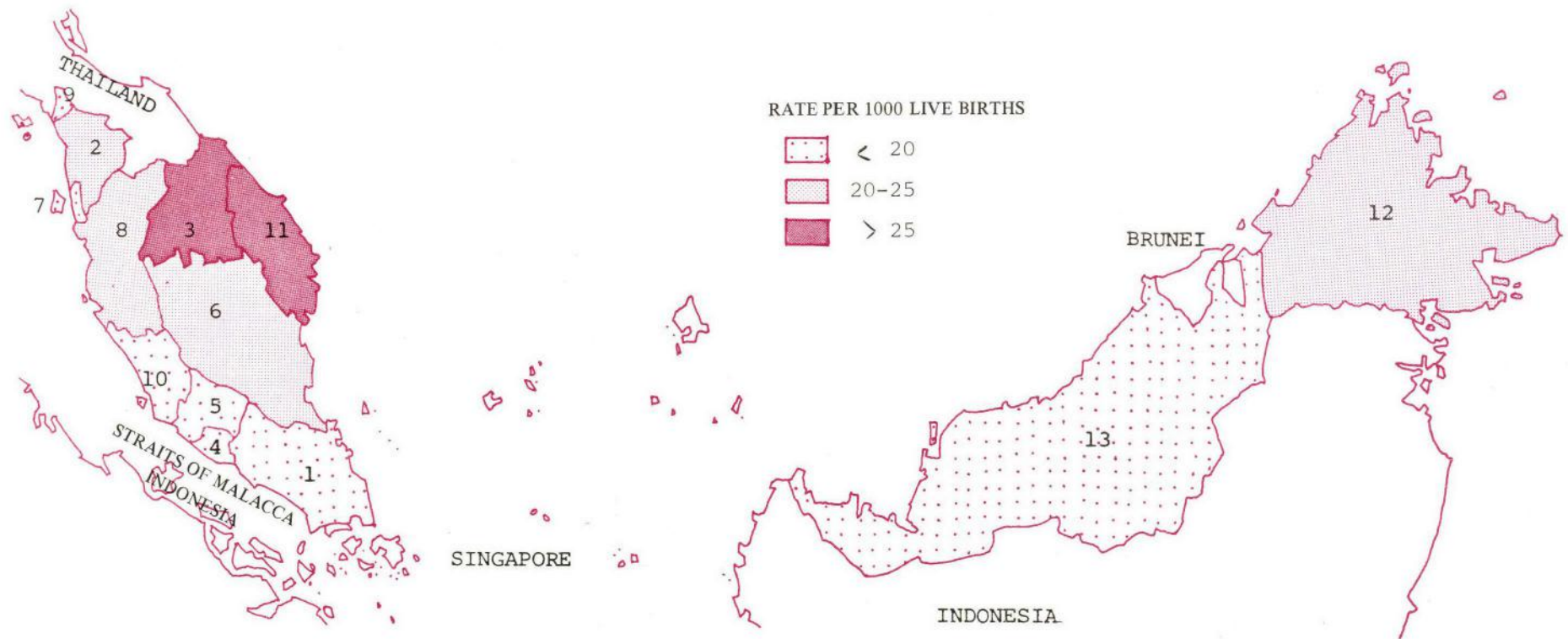


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : ESCAP, *Comparative Study on Migration, Urbanization and Development in ESCAP Region: IV Migration, Urbanization and Development in Malaysia, 1982.*

Map 12.3. INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 1982

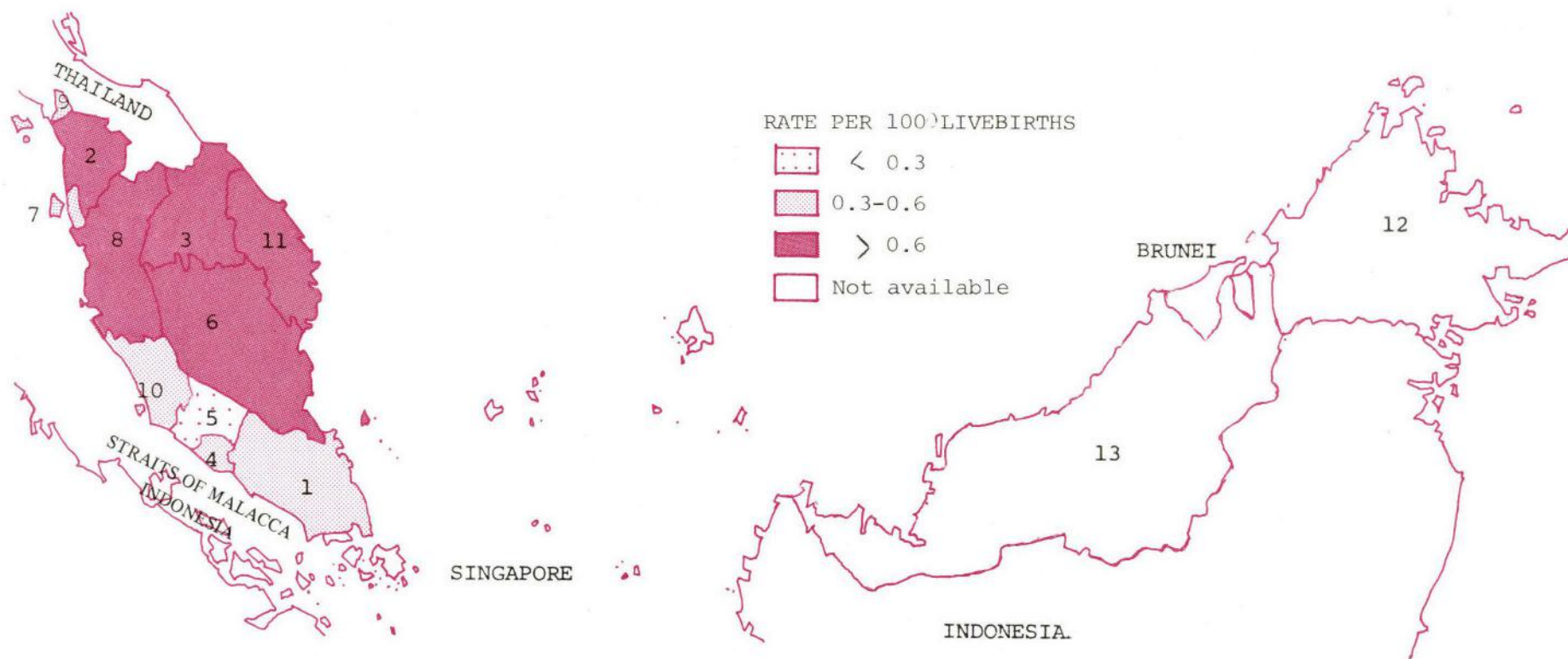


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : UNICEF, Malaysia

Map 12.4. MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE, 1982

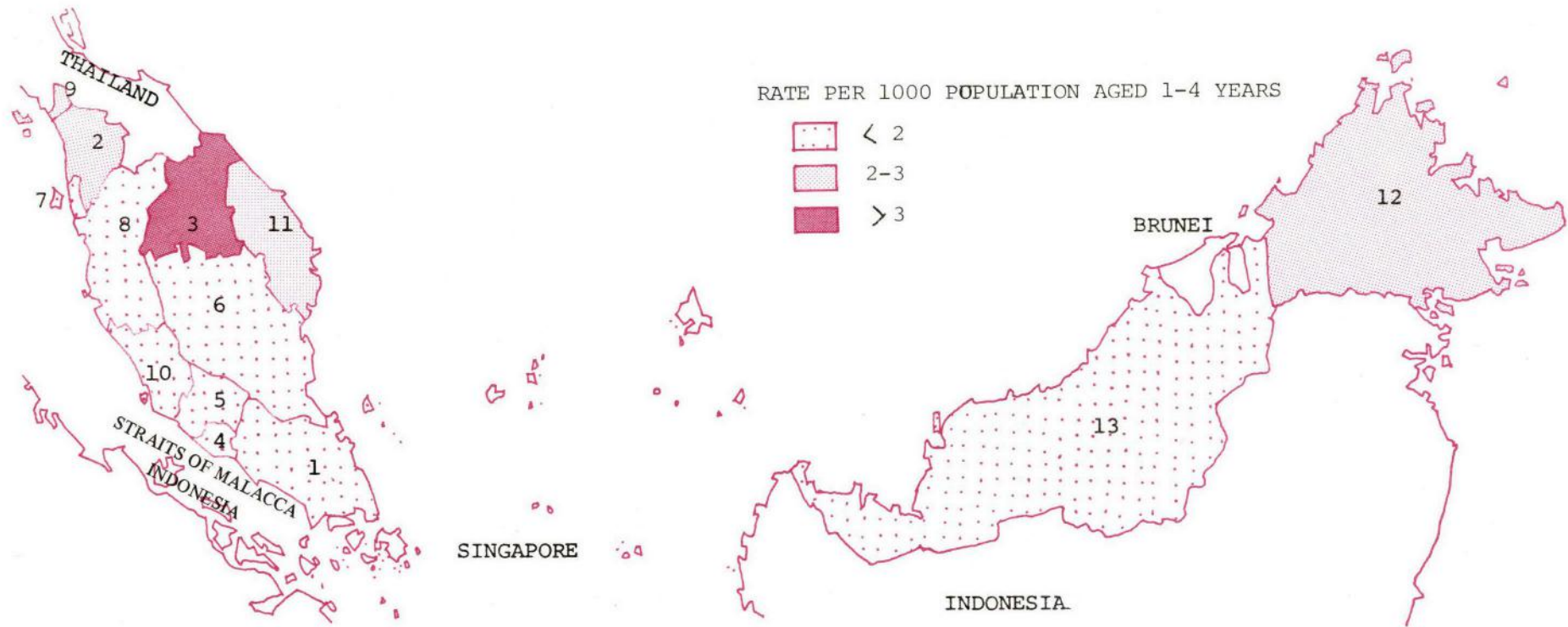


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : UNICEF, Malaysia

Map 12.5. TODDLER MORTALITY RATE, 1982

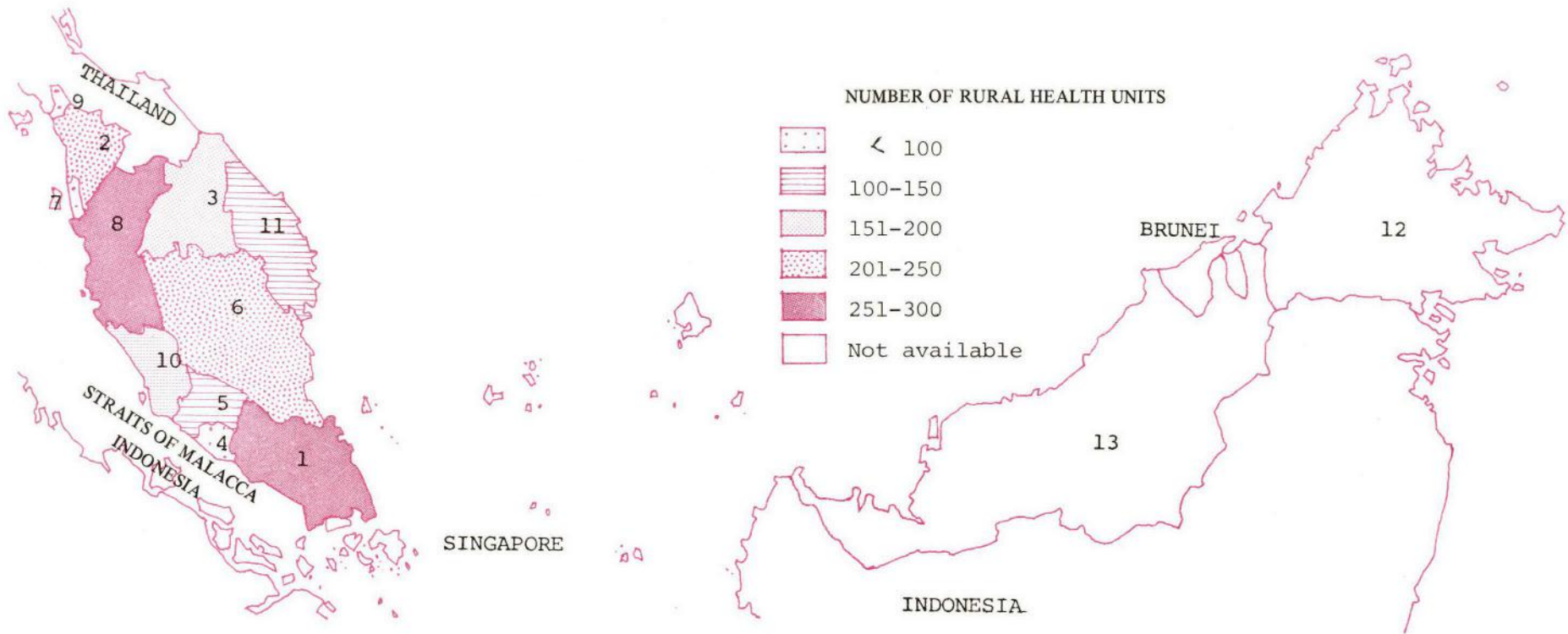


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : UNICEF, Malaysia

Map 12.6. NUMBER OF RURAL HEALTH UNITS, 1976

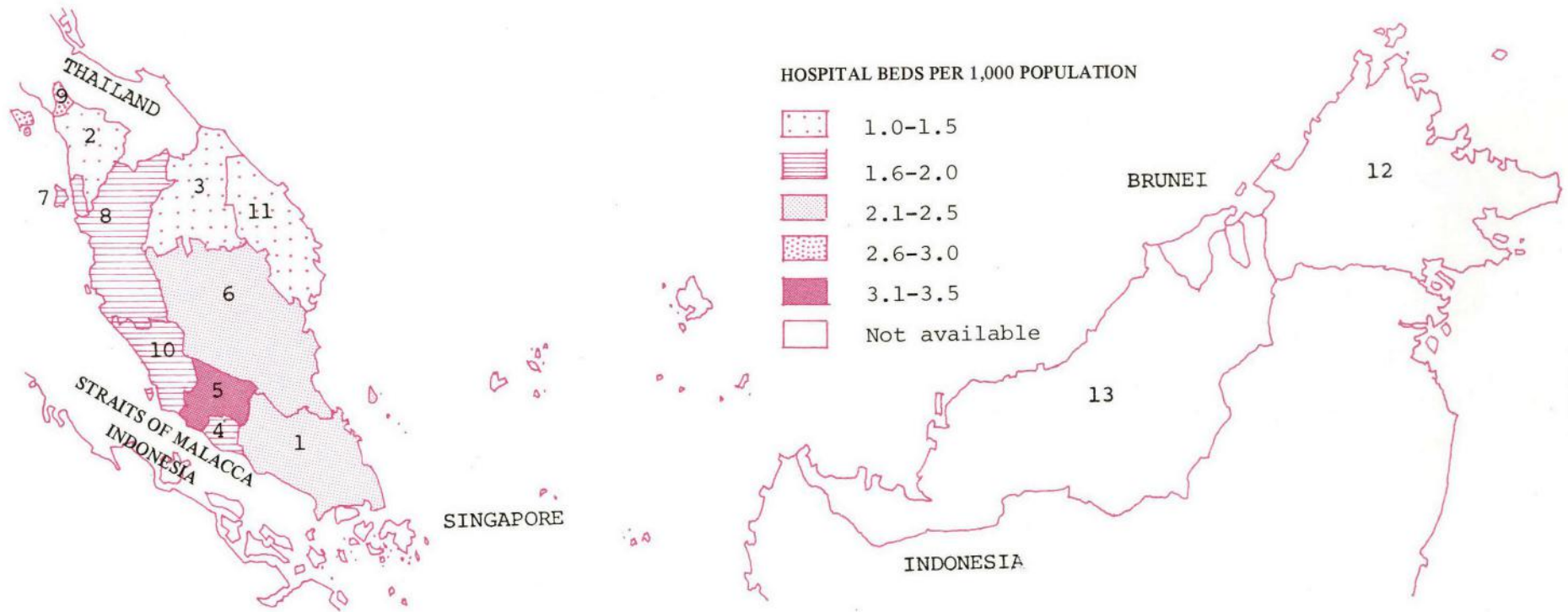


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Department of Statistics, Malaysia, *Social Statistics Bulletin*, 1976

Map 12.7. NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS PER 1,000 POPULATION, 1976



SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Department of Statistics, Malaysia, *Social Statistics Bulletin*, 1976

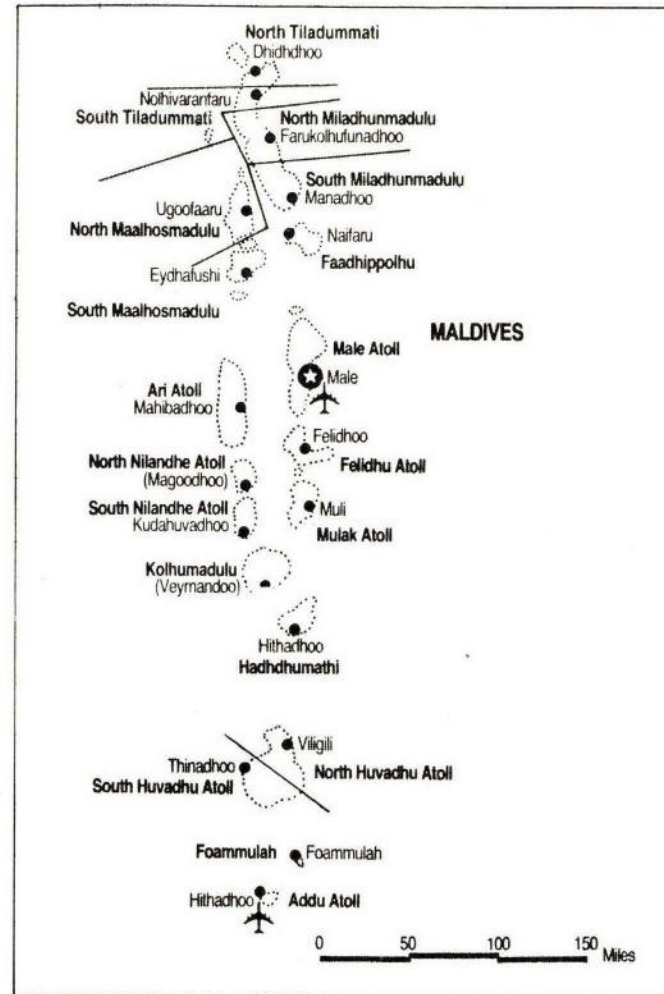
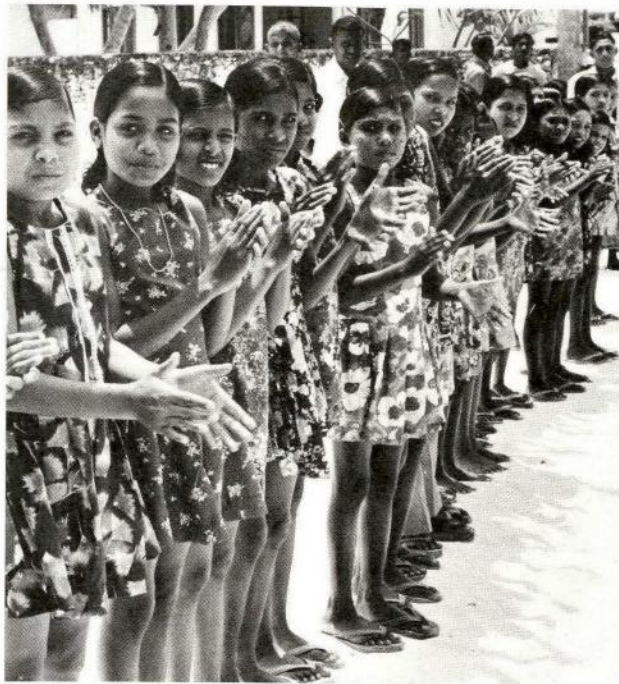
13. Maldives

Table 13.1. Situation of children in Maldives, 1965-1982

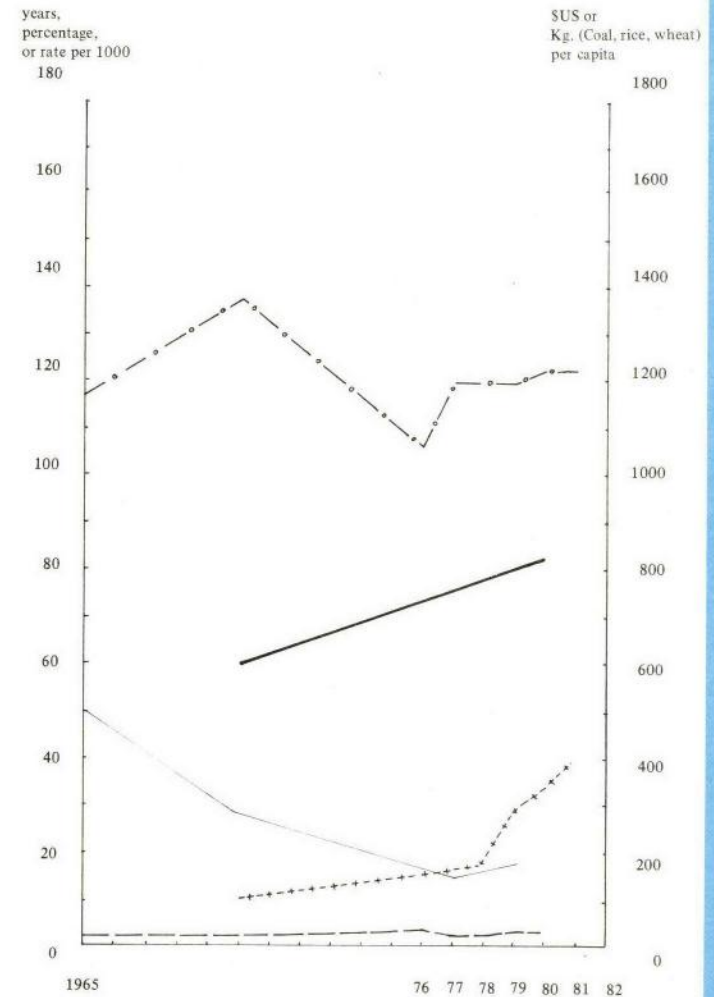
| Factors Variables Indicators | Years | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | Trends 1975-1982 | | | Trends referred to 1965 | Main sources |
|--|-----------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|------|----------|----------|------|------|------------------|--------|------|-------------------------|---------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Up | Stable | Down | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1. Demography | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total population | (thousands) | 98 | 108 | 135 | 140 | 143 | 145 | 149 | 154 | 157 | 158 | ↑ | | ↑↑ | | ESCAP |
| Population growth | (percentage) | 1.7 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.4 | | 2.9 | | | | ↔ | ↑↑ | | WHO |
| Children aged 0-14 | (percentage) | 44.4 | 44.4 | 44 | | | | 45 | 45 | | | | ↔ | ↔ | | WHO, ESCAP |
| Rural population | (percentage) | 88.5 | 88.7 | | | | | 77 | 80 | | | | ↔ | ↔ | | WHO, ADB |
| Population/Rice harvest area | (ha) | | | | | | | | | | | | ↓ | ↔ | | |
| 1.2. Economic production | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GNP per capita | (\$US) | | 100 | | | 160 | 170 | 280 | 330 | 390 | | ↑↑↑ | | ↑↑↑E | | ADB |
| GDP, A:I:S:O structure | (percentage) | | | | | | | 34:16:50 | 33:12:55 | | | | | | | ADB |
| 1.3. Economic distribution | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population below poverty line | (percentage) | | | | | | | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 3.8 | 7.4 | ↑↑↑ | ↑↑↑E | | ADB |
| Landless agricultural workers | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Debt service ratio | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.4. Public expenditure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health expenditure per capita | (\$US) | | 1.2 | | | | | 2.1 | | | | | | ↑↑ | | WHO |
| Military expenditure per capita | (\$US) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government expenditure/GDP | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social services expenditure E:H:S:H:O | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.5. Consumption | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food consumption/Total consumption | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy consumption per capita | (kg. coal. eq.) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. CHILD VIABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1. Mortality, life expectancy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infant mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | 118 | 137 | | 106 | 120 | | 120 | 121 | 120 | | ↑ | | ↔ | | WHO |
| Crude death rate | (per 1000 population) | 20.7 | 12.5 | 10.5 | 11.6 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 14.3 | | 17.6 | | ↑↑ | | ↓ | | WHO |
| Neonatal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Life expectancy | (years) | | | | | | 46.5 | | | 46.5 | | | ↔ | | | ESCAP, UNICEF |
| 2.2. Nutrition | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calorie supply per capita per day | | | 1,785 | 1,780 | 1,840 | 1,770 | | | 1,841 | | | | ↔ | ↔ | | ADB |
| Rice harvest land/Agricultural land | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rice harvested per capita | (kg) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Toddler mortality (1-4 years) | (per 1000 toddlers) | | | | | | | | | 21.2 | | | | | | UNICEF |
| 3. CHILD DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1. Educational status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enrolment in primary school | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | 36 | | | | | | ADB |
| Retention (end of primary school) | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Literacy rate | (percentage) | | 60.2 | | | | | 82 | | | | | | ↑↑ | | WHO, ADB |
| 3.2. Employment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unemployment rate | (percentage) | | | | | 11.2 | | | | | | | | | | ADB |
| Child labour | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment structure A:I:S:O | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | 50: | | | | | | ADB |
| 4. CHILD CARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1. Mothers' status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female literacy rate | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | 71 | | | | | | UNICEF |
| Maternal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | 15.9 | 11.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | WHO |
| Females in labour force | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.2. Health services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population/Health centre | | | 7,700 | | | 7,000 | | 6,478 | | | | | ↔ | ↓ | | WHO |
| Institutional delivery | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DPT immunization | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Water supply: Urban, rural | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | 1.2 | | | | | | WHO |
| Population/Medical doctor | | 50,000 | 27,500 | | | 15,444 | | 18,750 | | 54.5 | | | | ↓ | ↓↓ | WHO |
| 4.3. Educational services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pupils/Teacher | | | 26.5 | | | | 54.3 | | | | | | | ↑↑↑ | | ESCAP |
| Girls enrolled in primary school | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enrolment in secondary school | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Source: Data from various sources, compiled by ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

*Data from national source



Graph 13.1 MALDIVES DEVELOPMENT INDEX GRAPH



Summary of statistics, 1982 or latest year.

- Number of children (0-14 years) 69,300
- GNP per capita (\$US) 390
- Infant mortality rate 120
- Crude death rate 17.6
- Life expectancy at birth (years) 46.5
- Literacy (percentage) 82

SOURCE: ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

NOTES:

- percentage ——— Literacy rate
- per 1000 - - - - - Infant mortality
- per 1000 GNP per capita
- per 1000 - + + + + - \$US
- per centage - - - - - Population growth rate
- Per 1000 ——— 1000s population per medical doctor.

14. Mongolia

Table 14.1. Situation of children in Mongolia, 1965-1982

| Factors Variables Indicators | Years | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | Trends 1975-1982 | | | Trends referred to 1965 | Main sources | |
|--|-----------------------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|------------------|--------|------|-------------------------|----------------|--------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Up | Stable | Down | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1. Demography | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total population | (thousands) | 1,090 | 1,247 | 1,411 | 1,490 | 1,530 | 1,580 | 1,620 | 1,670 | 1,710 | 1,800 | ↑ | | | ↑↑ | ESCAP | |
| Population growth | (percentage) | 3.0 | 2.8 | | 2.7 | | 3.0 | | 2.8 | 2.8 | | | ↔ | | ↔ | ESCAP, WHO | |
| Population aged 0-14 | (percentage) | 40.4 | 43.8 | 44 | | | 43.4 | 46.7 | | | 42.3 | | ↔ | | ↔ | ESCAP | |
| Rural population | (percentage) | 60.4 | 55 | | 54 | | | 49 | 49 | 49 | | | ↔ | | ↔ | ESCAP | |
| Population/Wheat harvest area | (ha) | | 3.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.1 | | ↔ | | ↑ | ESCAP | |
| 1.2. Economic production | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GNP per capita | (\$US) | 390 | 460 | 620 | | 830 | 940 | | 780 | | | ↑ | | | ↑↑ | IBRD | |
| GDP, A:I:S:O structure | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.3. Economic distribution | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population below poverty line | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Landless agricultural workers | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Debt service ratio | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.4. Public expenditure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health expenditure per capita | (\$US) | | | | | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | WHO |
| Military expenditure per capita | (\$US) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Government expenditure/GDP | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social services expenditure E:H:S:H:O | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.5. Consumption | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food consumption/Total consumption | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy consumption per capita | (kg. coal. eq.) | 540 | 884 | 1,070 | 1,142 | 1,261 | 1,426 | 1,542 | 1,569 | 1,611 | | ↑ | | | ↑↑↑ | United Nations | |
| 2. CHILD VIABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1. Mortality, life expectancy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infant mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | 65 | 73.4 | 60 | | | 57.4 | | 55 | 50 | 54 | | ↔ | | ↓ | WHO | |
| Crude death rate | (per 1000 population) | 10 | 12.3 | 10 | 9.9 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 8 | 8 | 8 | | | ↓ | ↓ | ESCAP | |
| Neonatal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Life expectancy | (years) | 64-66 | 63 | 64 | | 63 | 60 | | 64 | 63 | 64 | | ↔ | | ↔ | WHO, IBRD | |
| 2.2. Nutrition | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calorie supply per capita per day | | | 2,380 | | | 2,523 | | | 2,681 | | | | ↔ | | ↑ | WHO, IBRD, ADB | |
| Wheat harvest land/Agricultural land | (percentage) | | | .2 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | | | | ↔ | | ↑ | ESCAP | |
| Wheat harvested per capita | (kg) | | 200 | 252.4 | 187.9 | 207.8 | 177.7 | 148.2 | 124.7 | 160.8 | 250.0 | | | ↓ | ↔ | ESCAP | |
| Toddler mortality (1-4 years) | (per 1000 toddlers) | 14 | | | | | | | 4 | 5 | | | | | ↓↓ | IBRD | |
| 3. CHILD DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1. Educational status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enrolment in primary school | (percentage) | | 70 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ESCAP |
| Retention (end of primary school) | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Literacy rate | (percentage) | | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | | 100 | | | | ↔ | | ↔ | IBRD | |
| 3.2. Employment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unemployment rate | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child labour | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment structure A:I:S:O | (percentage) | | 70:13:17 | | | | | | | 55:22:23 | | | | | | A4 | ADB |
| 4. CHILD CARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1. Mothers' status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female literacy rate | (percentage) | | | | | | | | 86 | | | | | | | | UNICEF |
| Maternal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.0 | | | | | | | | | | | WHO |
| Females in labour force | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.2. Health services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population/Health centre | | 1,591 | 1,352 | 1,092 | | | | | 1,144 | | | | ↔ | | ↓ | WHO | |
| Institutional delivery | (percentage) | | | 92.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | WHO |
| DPT immunization | (percentage) | | | | | | | | 75 | | | | | | | | UNICEF |
| Water supply: Urban, rural | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population/Medical doctor | | 731 | 560 | 506 | | 480 | 466 | | 457 | 455 | | | ↔ | | ↓↓ | WHO | |
| 4.3. Educational services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pupils/Teacher | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Girls enrolled in primary school | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enrolment in secondary school | (percentage) | | 51 | | | | | | 89 | | | | | | ↑↑ | ADB | |

Source: Data from various sources, compiled by ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

*Data from national source



Table 14.2. Situation by administrative unit, latest year

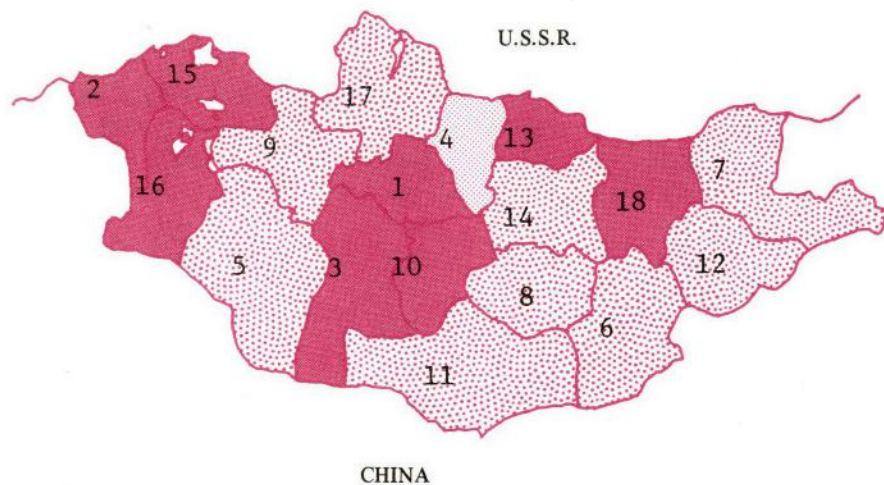
| Administrative Unit | Indicators | Population | Birth rate | Death rate | Population increase | No. of physician/1000 population |
|---------------------|------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Years | (thousands) | (per 1000 population) | (per 1000 population) | (percentage) | |
| | | 1980 | 1980 | 1980 | 1980 | 1973 |
| 1. North Hangai | | 78.1 | 42.7 | 11.5 | 3.12 | 10.1 |
| 2. Bayan Olgy | | 72.7 | 43.1 | 9.7 | 3.34 | 8.4 |
| 3. Bayan Khongor | | 64.0 | 41.7 | 11.9 | 3.00 | 10.6 |
| 4. Bulgan | | 42.9 | 32.9 | 9.9 | 2.30 | 13.5 |
| 5. Gobi Altai | | 56.7 | 39.0 | 8.1 | 3.09 | 12.2 |
| 6. East Gobi | | 43.7 | 37.0 | 11.6 | 2.54 | 16.2 |
| 7. Eastern | | 60.5 | 38.2 | 12.4 | 2.58 | 15.1 |
| 8. Middle Gobi | | 40.0 | 38.9 | 10.0 | 2.89 | 15.0 |
| 9. Dzabkhan | | 80.7 | 38.8 | 8.3 | 3.05 | 10.2 |
| 10. South Khangai | | 84.2 | 43.1 | 11.7 | 3.14 | 9.8 |
| 11. South Gobi | | 33.6 | 39.1 | 11.6 | 2.75 | 15.2 |
| 12. Sukhbaatar | | 43.7 | 40.1 | 8.9 | 3.12 | 12.6 |
| 13. Selenga | | 67.2 | 41.1 | 10.5 | 3.06 | 12.9 |
| 14. Central | | 82.2 | 38.7 | 11.2 | 2.75 | 9.9 |
| 15. Ubsanor | | 73.5 | 44.6 | 7.6 | 3.70 | 9.0 |
| 16. Kobdo | | 63.5 | 48.4 | 8.8 | 3.96 | 10.5 |
| 17. Khubsugal | | 89.6 | 38.5 | 13.2 | 2.53 | 9.2 |
| 18. Khentei | | 54.1 | 43.5 | 12.2 | 3.18 | 12.7 |
| Ulan Bator | | 418.7 | 30.6 | 8.1 | 2.25 | 43.1 |
| Darhan | | 53.5 | 25.3 | 6.9 | 1.84 | 26.1 |
| Erdeneth | | 36.6 | 32.3 | 10.7 | 2.16 | |
| Mongolia | | 1,639.7 | 37.9 | 10.4 | 2.75 | |

Summary of statistics, 1982 or latest year.

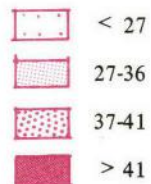
| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| ● Number of children (0-14 years) | 761,400 |
| ● GNP per capita (\$US) | 780 |
| ● Infant mortality rate | 54 |
| ● Crude death rate | 8 |
| ● Life expectancy at birth (years) | 64 |
| ● Literacy (percentage) | 100 |

Source: Planning Department, Ministry of Health "Basic Information for WHO's Country Profile, 1981.

Map 14.1. BIRTH RATE, 1980



RATE PER 1000 POPULATION

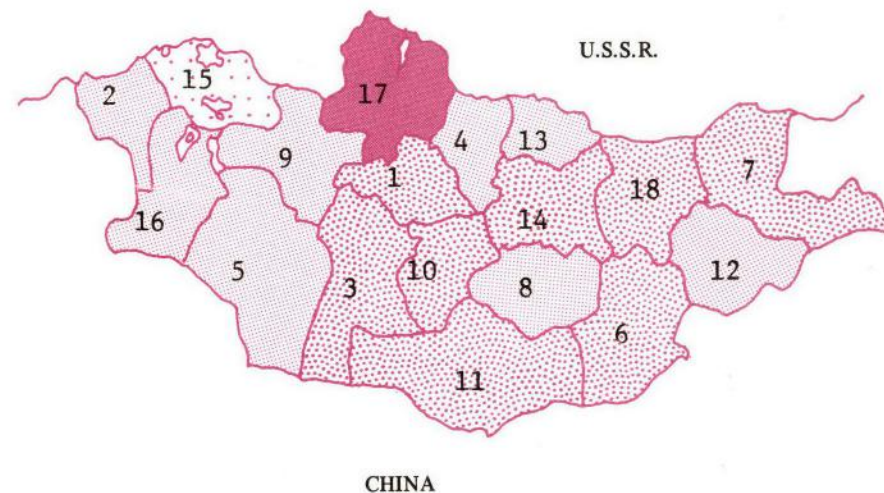


SOURCES :

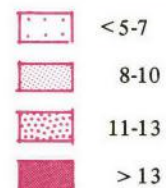
MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Planning Department, Ministry of Health, "Basic Information for WHO's Country Profile, 1981."

Map 14.2. DEATH RATE, 1980



RATE PER 1000 POPULATION

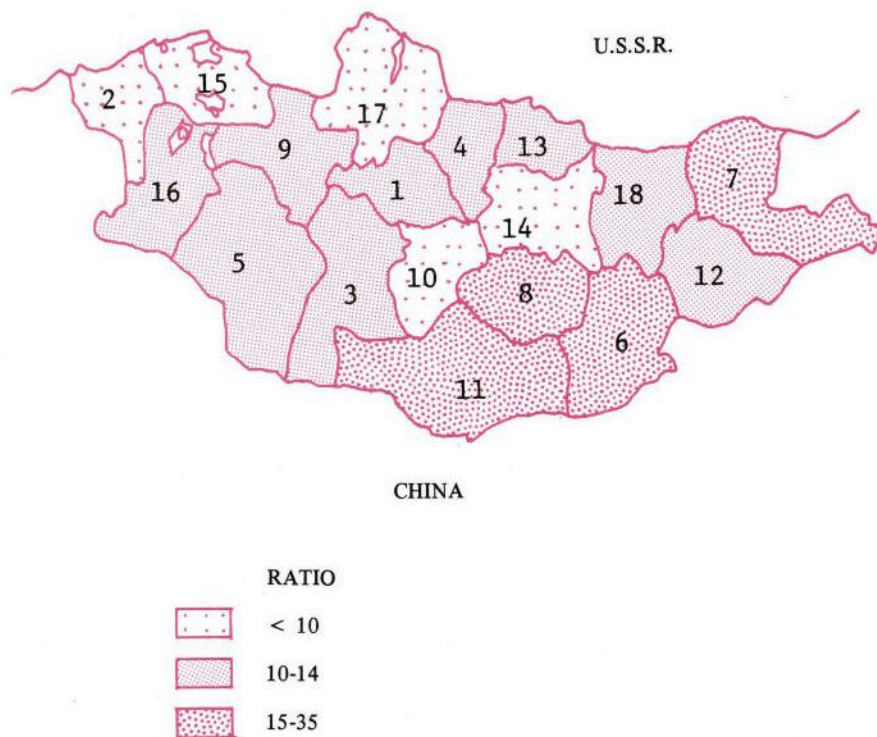


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Planning Department, Ministry of Health, "Basic Information for WHO's Country Profile, 1981."

Map 14.3. NUMBER OF PHYSICIANS/1000 POPULATION, 1973

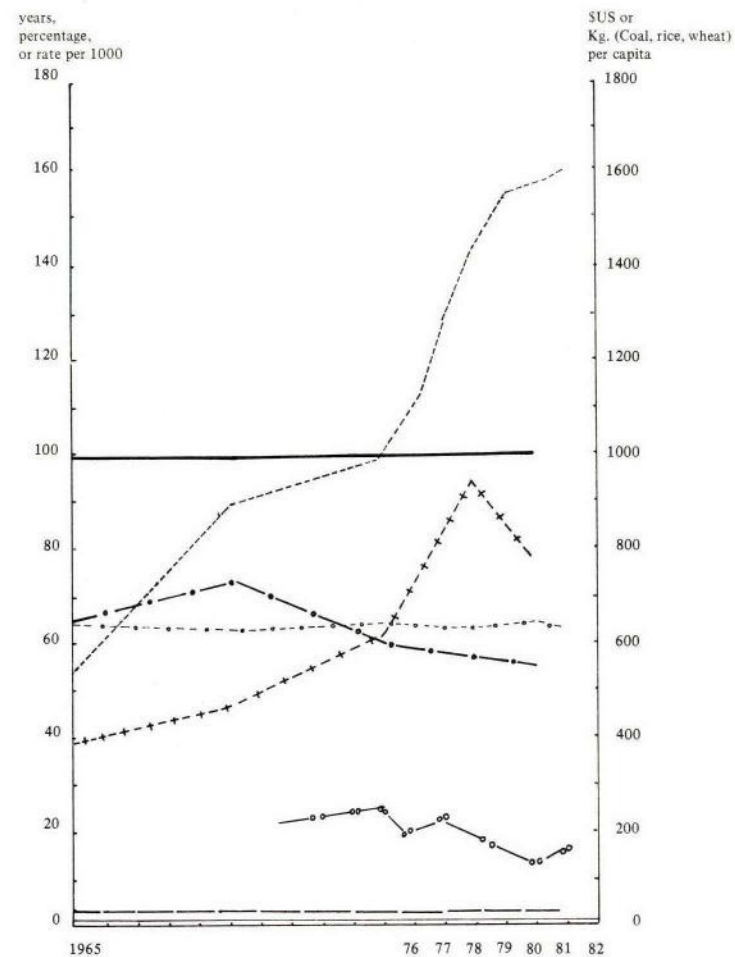


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Planning Department, Ministry of Health, "Basic Information for WHO's Country Profile, 1981."

Graph 14.1. MONGOLIA DEVELOPMENT INDEX GRAPH



SOURCE: ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

NOTES:

percentage — Literacy rate
 per 1000 — — — — — Infant mortality
 years — — — — — Life expectancy
 GNP per capita — + + + + + SUS
 Energy use per capita — — — — — kilograms coal per year
 Wheat harvested per capita — o — o — o kilograms per year
 percentage — — — — — Population growth rate
 per 1000 — — — — — 1000s population per medical doctor.

15. Nepal

Table 15.1. Situation of children in Nepal, 1965-1982

| Factors Variables Indicators | Years | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | Trends 1975-1982 | | | Trends referred to 1965 | Main sources | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------|-------------|------------|----------|-------------|-----------|----------|--------|---------|---------|------------------|--------|------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Up | Stable | Down | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1. Demography | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total population | (thousands) | 10,100 | 11,060 | 12,600 | 12,860 | 13,136 | 13,421 | 13,712 | 14,283 | 15,500 | 16,100 | ↑ | | ↑↑ | | ESCAP | |
| Population growth | (percentage) | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.6* | | ↑ | | ↑↑ | | ESCAP | |
| Children aged 0-14 | (percentage) | 40 | 40.5 | 42 | 40.8 | | 40.8 | | 42.5 | 42.0* | 42.3 | ↔ | | ↔ | | WHO | |
| Rural population | (percentage) | | 95 | 96 | | | 96 | | 95 | 94 | 95 | ↔ | | ↔ | | ADB, IBRD | |
| Population/Rice harvest area | (ha) | | 9.6 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 11.8 | | ↑ | | ↑ | | ESCAP | |
| 1.2. Economic production | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GNP per capita | (\$US) | 65 | 80 | 110 | 120 | 110 | 120 | 130 | 140 | 160 | 156 | ↑↑ | | ↑↑↑ | | IBRD | |
| GDP, A:I:S:O structure | (percentage) | 65:8:6:21 | 67:11:3:19 | 66:12:4:18 | 67:11:22 | 61:13:26 | | 57:13:30 | | | | | | ↓ | ↓ | WHO, ADB | |
| 1.3. Economic distribution | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population below poverty line | (percentage) | | | | | | U:55 R:61 | | | | | | | | UNICEF | | |
| Landless agricultural workers | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Debt service ratio | | | .9 | 3.9 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.6 | | | | ↓↓ | ↑↑ | ESCAP | |
| 1.4. Public expenditure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health expenditure per capita | (\$US) | .3 | .2 | .7 | .7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | | ↑↑ | | ↑↑↑E | | WHO | |
| Military expenditure per capita | (\$US) | .4 | .5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | | ↔ | | ↑↑↑ | | IBRD | |
| Government expenditure/GDP | (percentage) | | 8.6 | 9.1 | 10.9 | 13.2 | 13.4 | 14.3 | 14.8 | 13.6 | | ↑↑ | | ↑↑ | | ADB | |
| Social services expenditure E:H:S:H:O | (percentage) | | 52:34:3:2:8 | | | 36:31:3:3:7 | | | | | | | | | | | ESCAP |
| 1.5. Consumption | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food consumption/Total consumption | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy consumption per capita | (kg. coal. eq.) | | 14 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 13 | 11 | | | | ↔ | ↓↓ | United Nations | |
| 2. CHILD VIABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1. Mortality, life expectancy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infant mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | 208 | | 200 | | 152 | | | 150 | 152 | 149 | | | ↓ | ↓ | WHO, IBRD | |
| Crude death rate | (per 1000 population) | 27 | 20.3 | 19.8 | 22.2 | 19 | 22.2 | 22.2 | 20 | 20 | 21 | | | ↔ | ↓ | WHO | |
| Neonatal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Life expectancy | (years) | 33 | 41 | | 45 | 45 | 43 | 45 | 44 | 44 | 44 | | | ↔ | ↑ | IBRD | |
| 2.2. Nutrition | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calorie supply per capita per day | | 2,020 | 2,050 | 2,085 | 2,123 | 2,002 | 1,954 | 1,960 | 2,181 | | | | | ↔ | ↔ | ADB | |
| Rice harvest land/Agricultural land | (percentage) | | 32.6 | 31.4 | 31.5 | 30.7 | 31.4 | 31.1 | 30.9 | | | | | ↔ | ↔ | ESCAP | |
| Rice harvested per capita | (kg) | 222 | 208 | 207 | 185 | 174 | 174 | 150 | 176 | 160 | | | | ↓ | ↓ | ESCAP | |
| Toddler mortality (1-4 years) | (per 1000 toddlers) | 33 | | | | | | 23 | 23 | 25 | | | | ↔ | ↓ | IBRD | |
| 3. CHILD DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1. Educational status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enrolment in primary school | (percentage) | 15 | 32 | 43 | 59 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 90 | | 67.9* | ↑ | | ↑↑↑E | | IBRD, UNESCO | |
| Retention (end of primary school) | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Literacy rate | (percentage) | | 15 | 19 | 19.2 | 19 | 14.3 | 19 | | 23.3* | 23.5* | | | ↔ | ↑ | IBRD | |
| 3.2. Employment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unemployment rate | (percentage) | | | | | | | 6 | | | | | | | | WHO | |
| Child labour | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment structure A:I:S:O | (percentage) | | 96:2:2 | 94:2:4 | 93:2:5 | 93:2:5 | 93:2:5 | 93:2:5 | 93:2:5 | 93:2:5 | | | | ↔ | ↔ | IBRD | |
| 4. CHILD CARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1. Mothers' status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female literacy rate | (percentage) | | | | | | | 5 | 6 | 3.6 | 5* | | | ↔ | | UNICEF | |
| Maternal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Females in labour force | (percentage) | | | | | | 29.2 | | | | | | | | | Asian Business Directory | |
| 4.2. Health services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population/Health centre | | 96,190 | 44,418 | 35,897 | 31,911 | 30,377 | 26,264 | | 25,505 | 25,600* | 21,600* | | | ↓↓ | ↓↓ | WHO | |
| Institutional delivery | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DPT immunization | (percentage) | | | | | | | | 17 | 14.5 | | | | | | UNICEF, WHO | |
| Water supply: Urban, rural | (percentage) | 64 | 59.1 | 86.2 | | 81.5 | | | 83.7 | 83.7 | | | | ↑↑↑E | | WHO | |
| Population/Medical doctor | | 45,100 | 50,800 | 36,000 | | 35,714 | 34,677 | 32,957 | 26,138 | | | | | ↓ | ↓↓ | WHO | |
| 4.3. Educational services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pupils/Teacher | | | 22 | 24.3 | 31 | 33 | 36 | 38 | 38.4 | 47.6* | | | | ↑↑ | | ESCAP | |
| Girls enrolled in primary school | (percentage) | | 15.9 | 17.3 | 20.1 | | 23.8 | 22.0 | 28 | | 26.9* | | | ↑↑ | | IBRD | |
| Enrolment in secondary school | (percentage) | 6 | | | | 14 | | | 21 | 18* | 21* | | | ↑↑ | | IBRD | |

Source: Data from various sources, compiled by ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

*Data from national source



- Summary of statistics, 1982 or latest year.
- Number of children (0-14 years) 6,810,000
 - GNP per capita (SUS) 156
 - Infant mortality rate 149
 - Crude death rate 21
 - Life expectancy at birth (years) 44
 - Literacy (percentage) 23.5

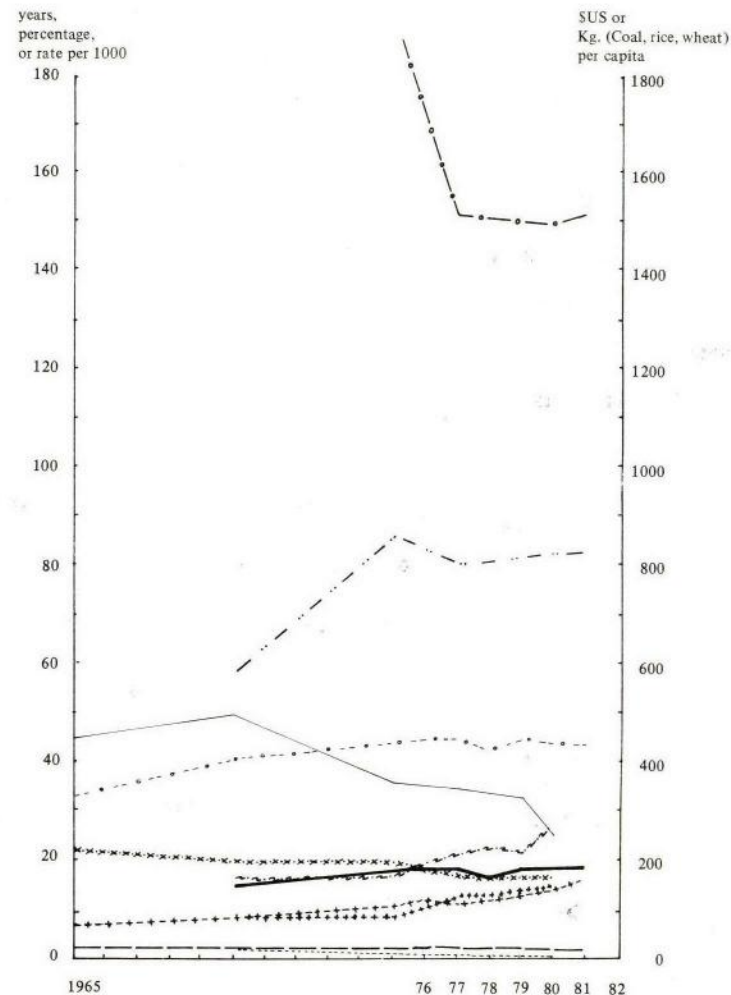
Table 15.2. Situation by administrative unit, latest year

| Development region/zone | Indicators Years | Population ¹ | | Persons per hectare cultivated area ² | | Literacy rate (10 years and over) ¹ | | Female literacy rate ² | | Primary school enrolment | | Population medical doctor | |
|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------|--|-------------|--|------|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| | | (1000s) | | | | (percentage) | | (percentage) | | | | | |
| | | 1981 | 1971 | 1971 | 1981 | 1971 | 1976 | 1978-1979 | 1971 | 1976 | 1978-1979 | 1978-1979 | 1978-1979 |
| Eastern region | | 3,708.7 | 4.5 | 15.8 | | 4.3 | | | | 56.3 | | 63,970 | |
| 1. Mechi | | 932.6 | 4.8 | 17.8 | 30.7 | 5.6 | | | | | | | |
| 2. Kosi | | 1,423.6 | 4.3 | 18.6 | 29.6 | 6.3 | | | | | | | |
| 3. Sagarmatha | | 1,352.7 | 4.6 | 13.0 | 20.7 | 2.5 | | | | | | | |
| Central region | | 4,909.3 | 6.1 | 14.6 | | 4.5 | | | 52.3 | | 18,462 | | |
| 4. Janahipur | | 1,688.1 | 4.6 | 10.9 | 17.5 | 2.3 | | | | | | | |
| 5. Bagmati | | 1,782.4 | 14.0 | 18.7 | 28.2 | 7.2 | | | | | | | |
| 6. Narayani | | 1,438.3 | 4.4 | 12.9 | 21.9 | 3.5 | | | | | | | |
| Western region | | 3,628.8 | 7.1 | 17.0 | | 3.7 | | | 83.6 | | 61,683 | | |
| 7. Gandaki | | 1,107.6 | 12.3 | 18.3 | 26.6 | 3.6 | | | | | | | |
| 8. Lumbini | | 453.4 | 4.9 | 16.5 | 25.1 | 3.9 | | | | | | | |
| 9. Dhaulagiri | | 1,567.8 | 10.6 | 14.0 | 24.9 | 3.0 | | | | | | | |
| Mid West region | | 1,955.5 | 6.4 | 9.5 | | 1.5 | | | 50.8 | | 72,913 | | |
| 10. Rapti | | 876.7 | 8.0 | 10.0 | 16.0 | 1.5 | | | | | | | |
| 11. Kamali | | 836.4 | 10.3 | 6.4 | 16.7 | 0.8 | | | | | | | |
| 12. Bheri | | 242.4 | 4.1 | 9.1 | 12.3 | 2.0 | | | | | | | |
| Far West | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. Seti | | 794.9 | 6.0 | 7.5 | 13.6 | 1.1 | | | | | | | |
| 14. Mahahralli | | 525.2 | 7.9 | 14.3 | 22.1 | 1.9 | | | | | | | |
| Nepal | | 15,022.6 | 5.8 | 14.3 | 23.5 | 3.7 | | | 59 | | 35,251 | | |

Nepal ¹National Planning Commission Secretariat, Central Bureau of Statistics, *Statistical News*, Vol. 4 No. 4, Vol. 5, No. 1, 1983, 1984.

Sources: ²ESCAP, Country Monograph Series No. 6: *Population of Nepal*, 1980.

Graph 15.1. NEPAL DEVELOPMENT INDEX GRAPH

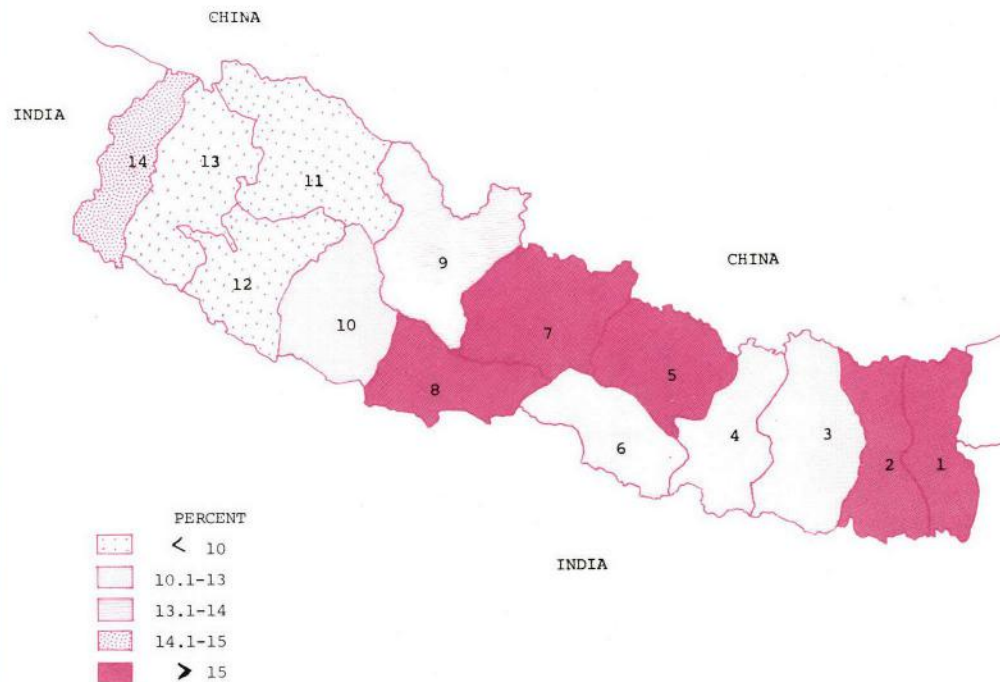


SOURCE: ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

NOTES:

- percentage ——— Literacy rate
- percentage per 1000 - - - - - Infant mortality
- years - - - - - Life expectancy
- GNP per capita - + + + + + SUS
- Energy use per capita - - - - - kilograms coal per year
- Rice harvested per capita x x x x x kilograms per year
- percentage - - - - - Urban household with water supply
- percentage + + + + + Government expenditure/GDP
- percentage - - - - - Girls enrolled (primary school)
- percentage - - - - - Population growth rate
- per 1000 ——— 1000s population per medical doctor.

Map 15.1. LITERACY RATE, 1971

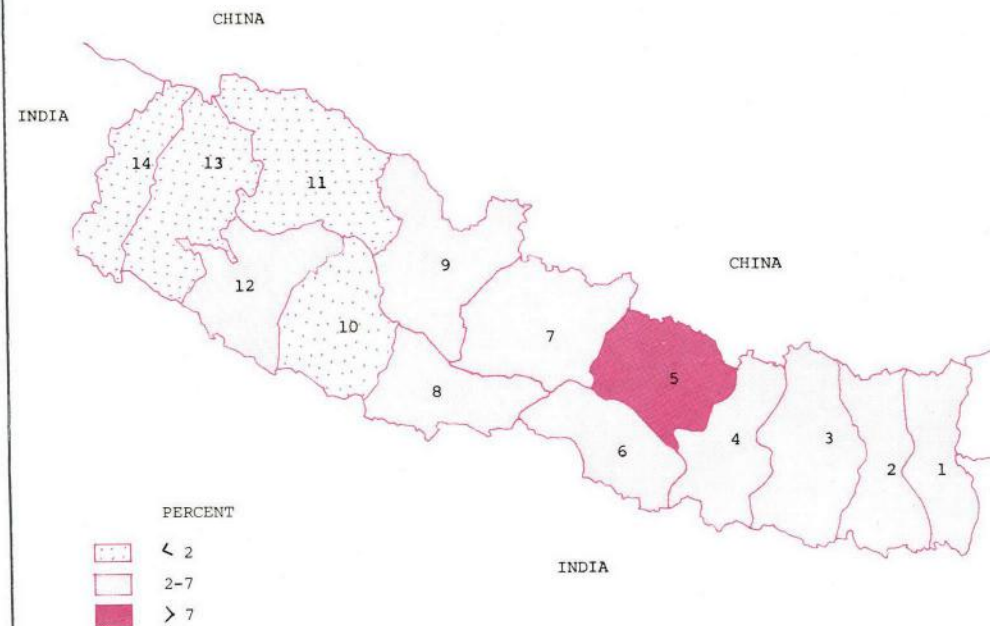


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Central Bureau of Statistics, *Statistical News*, Vol. 4, No. 4, 1983

Map 15.2. FEMALE LITERACY RATE, 1971

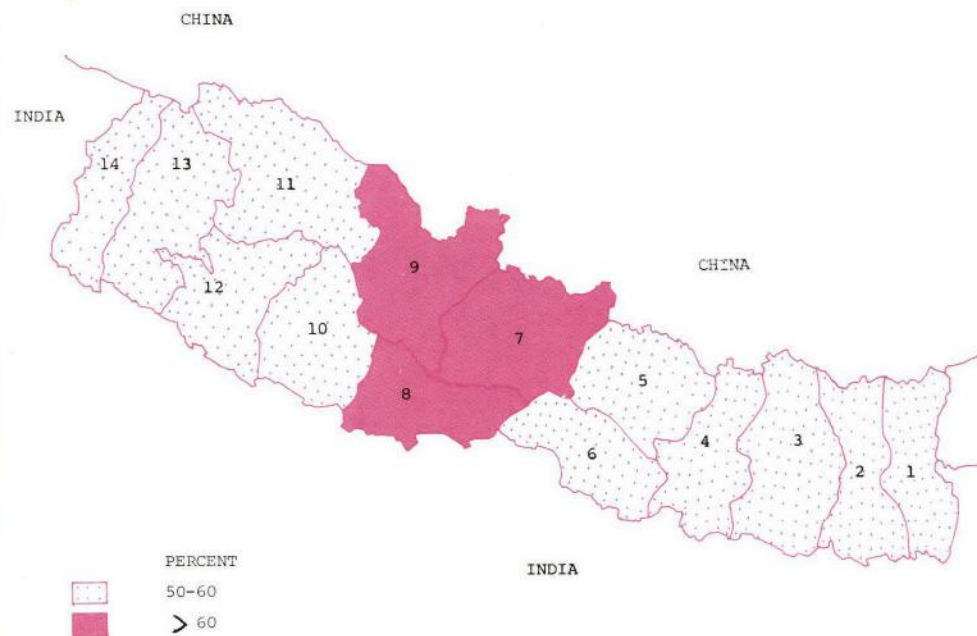


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : ESCAP, Country Monograph Series No. 6: *Population of Nepal*, 1980

Map 15.3. PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT (PERCENTAGE), 1976

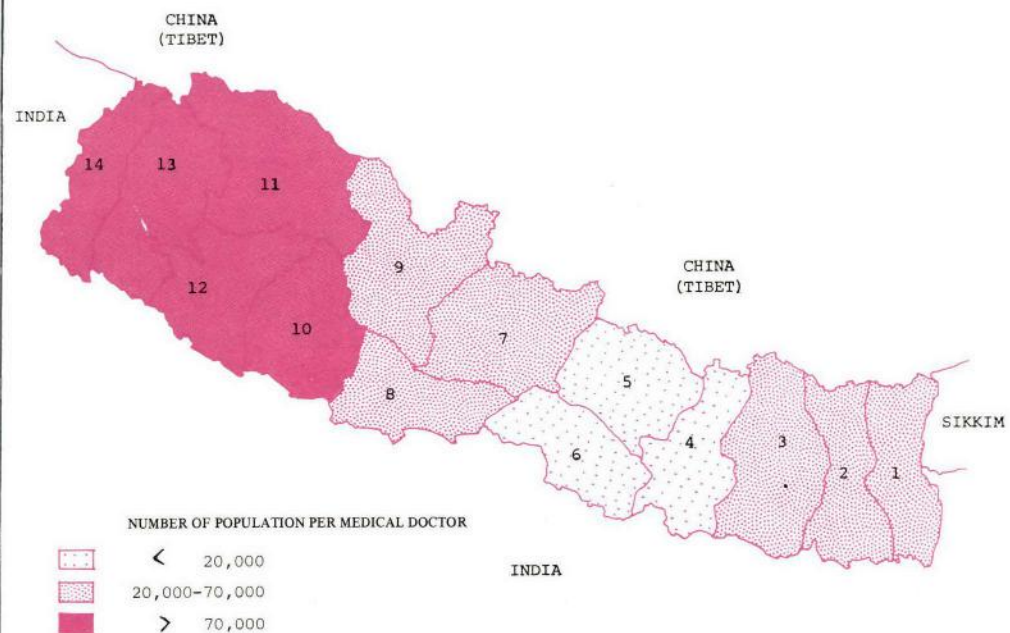


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : UNFPA, *Nepal Report of Mission on Needs Assessment of Population Assistance*, New York, 1979

Map 15.4. POPULATION PER MEDICAL DOCTOR, 1978/1979



SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : YADAB S. Thapa, *Distribution of Health Services in Nepal, 1979* (paper presented to Seminar on Planning for Basic Needs and Resource Mobilization)

16. Pakistan

Table 16.1. Situation of children in Pakistan, 1965-1982

| Factors Variables Indicators | Years | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | Trends 1975-1982 | | | Trends referred to 1965 | Main sources |
|--|-----------------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------------|--------|------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Up | Stable | Down | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1. Demography | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total population | (thousands) | 51,190 | 60,600* | 70,800* | 73,000* | 75,100* | 77,400* | 79,800* | 82,100 | 83,782 | 87,130 | ↑ | | ↑↑ | | (G) M. of Planning & Development |
| Population growth | (percentage) | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3 | 3.1* | | 3.2 | | 2.96* | | | ↔ | | ↔↔ | | (G) M. of Planning & Development |
| Children aged 0-14 | (percentage) | | 46.3 | 46 | 44.8 | | 46.7 | | 46.5 | 47 | 45.3 | ↔↔ | | ↔↔ | | ESCAP |
| Rural population | (percentage) | 78 | 75 | 77.5 | 71.8 | 73.5 | | | 71.7 | 71* | 71 | ↔↔ | | ↔↔ | | IBRD |
| Population/Rice harvest area | (ha) | | 9.7 | 12.2 | 11.9 | 11.8 | 12.2 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 12.5 | ↔↔ | | ↑ | | ESCAP |
| 1.2. Economic production | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GNP per capita | (\$US) | 84 | 100 | 149.8 | 165 | 192 | 213 | 246.8 | 286 | 350 | 349 | ↑↑↑ | | ↑↑↑E | | ESCAP |
| GDP, A:I:S:O structure | (percentage) | 40:20:40 | 37:22:41 | 37:23:41 | 32:24:44 | 32:24:44 | 32:24:45 | 32:24:44 | 32:25:44 | 30:26:44 | 30:26:44 | | ↓A | A↑↓ | | IBRD |
| 1.3. Economic distribution | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population below poverty line | (percentage) | | U:43 R:42 | | | | | | | | | | | | R↓ | ESCAP, UNICEF |
| Landless agricultural workers | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Debt service ratio | | | 39.2 | 15.6 | 14.7 | 13.6 | 12.2 | 12.0 | 10.9 | 9.6 | | | | ↓↓ | ↓↓ | ADB |
| 1.4. Public expenditure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health expenditure per capita | (\$US) | | | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.0 | | ↑↑↑ | | | | IMF |
| Military expenditure per capita | (\$US) | | 10.4 | 12 | 11.5 | 11.2 | 12.9 | 13.2 | 15.9 | 18.5 | | ↑↑ | | ↑↑ | | IBRD |
| Government expenditure/GDP | (percentage) | | 12.0 | 14.4 | 13.3 | 12.2 | 13.1 | 15.2 | 14.8 | 14.3 | | ↔ | | ↑ | | ADB |
| Social services expenditure E:H:S:H:O | (percentage) | | 18:16:35:13:18 | | 26:17:15:29:13 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.5. Consumption | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food consumption/Total consumption | (percentage) | | U:49 R:57 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy consumption per capita | (kg. coal. eq.) | 136 | 82 | 173 | 174 | 167 | 189 | 192 | 211 | 221 | | ↑↑↑ | | ↑↑ | | United Nations |
| 2. CHILD VIABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1. Mortality, life expectancy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infant mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | 135 | 109 | 113 | | | 161 | 105 | 105 | 120* | | ↔ | | ↓ | | IBRD |
| Crude death rate | (per 1000 population) | 15 | 11.7 | 15 | 11.5 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 11.6* | | | ↓ | ↓ | | (G) M. of Planning & Development |
| Neonatal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Life expectancy | (years) | 49-54 | 47 | | | 51 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 55* | 51 | ↔ | | ↔ | | IBRD |
| 2.2. Nutrition | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calorie supply per capita per day | | 2,190 | 2,243 | 2,244 | 2,275 | 2,244 | 2,235 | | 2,217 | | | ↔ | | ↔ | | ADB |
| Rice harvest land/Agricultural land | (percentage) | | | 23.8 | 25.0 | 25.3 | 25.3 | 26.6 | 27.3 | | | ↑ | | | | ESCAP |
| Rice harvested per capita | (kg) | | 120.3 | 138.2 | 119.0 | 121.6 | 108.0 | 124.8 | 132.2 | 135.6 | 127.7 | ↑ | | ↔ | | ESCAP |
| Toddler mortality (1-4 years) | (per 1000 toddlers) | 24 | | | | | | | 18 | 17 | | | ↓ | ↓ | | IBRD |
| 3. CHILD DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1. Educational status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enrolment in primary school | (percentage) | 21 | 40 | 49 | 47 | | 51 | | 51 | 63* | | ↑ | | ↑↑↑ | | IBRD, ADB |
| Retention (end of primary school) | (percentage) | | | | | | 50 | | | 45* | | | | | | UNESCO |
| Literacy rate | (percentage) | | 13 | 21 | 23 | 26 | 21 | | 24 | 23.3* | | ↔ | | ↑↑ | | IBRD |
| 3.2. Employment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unemployment rate | (percentage) | | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | ↑↑↑ | | ↑↑↑ | | ADB |
| Child labour | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment structure A:I:S:O | (percentage) | 61:18:21 | 59:19:22 | 58:20:22 | 58:20:22 | 58:20:22 | 57:20:22 | 57:20:22 | 57:20:22 | 57:20:23 | | ↔↔A | | ↔↔A | | IBRD |
| 4. CHILD CARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1. Mothers' status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female literacy rate | (percentage) | | 6 | | | | | 10.3 | 18 | 13.1* | | ↑ | | ↑↑↑ | | UNESCO, ADB, UNICEF |
| Maternal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Females in labour force | (percentage) | | -2.02*- | | | | -1.71*- | | 4.3 | 3.7* | | ↑↑ | | | | (G.) Planning Development Div. |
| 4.2. Health services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population/Health centre | | | | | | | 15,280* | | | | | | | | | (G.) Planning Development Div. |
| Institutional delivery | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DPT immunization | (percentage) | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | UNICEF |
| Water supply: Urban, rural | (percentage) | | | 3 5 | | 54 11 | | | 60 17 | 77 22* | | R↑↑↑E | | | | IBRD |
| Population/Medical doctor | | 4,299 | 3,986 | 3,853 | 3,780 | 3,668 | 3,605 | 3,450 | 3,172 | | | | ↓ | ↓ | | ESCAP |
| 4.3. Educational services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pupils/Teacher | | | 41 | 40.4 | 39.9 | 41.5 | 39 | | 42 | 45* | | ↑ | | ↔ | | IBRD, ESCAP |
| Girls enrolled in primary school | (percentage) | 13 | 24 | 29 | | | 32 | 31 | 30 | 41* | | ↑↑ | | ↑↑↑E | | ADB |
| Enrolment in secondary school | (percentage) | 11 | | | | | | | 15 | 13* | | | | ↑ | | IBRD |

Source: Data from various sources, compiled by ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

*Data from national source



Table 16.2. Situation by administrative unit, latest year

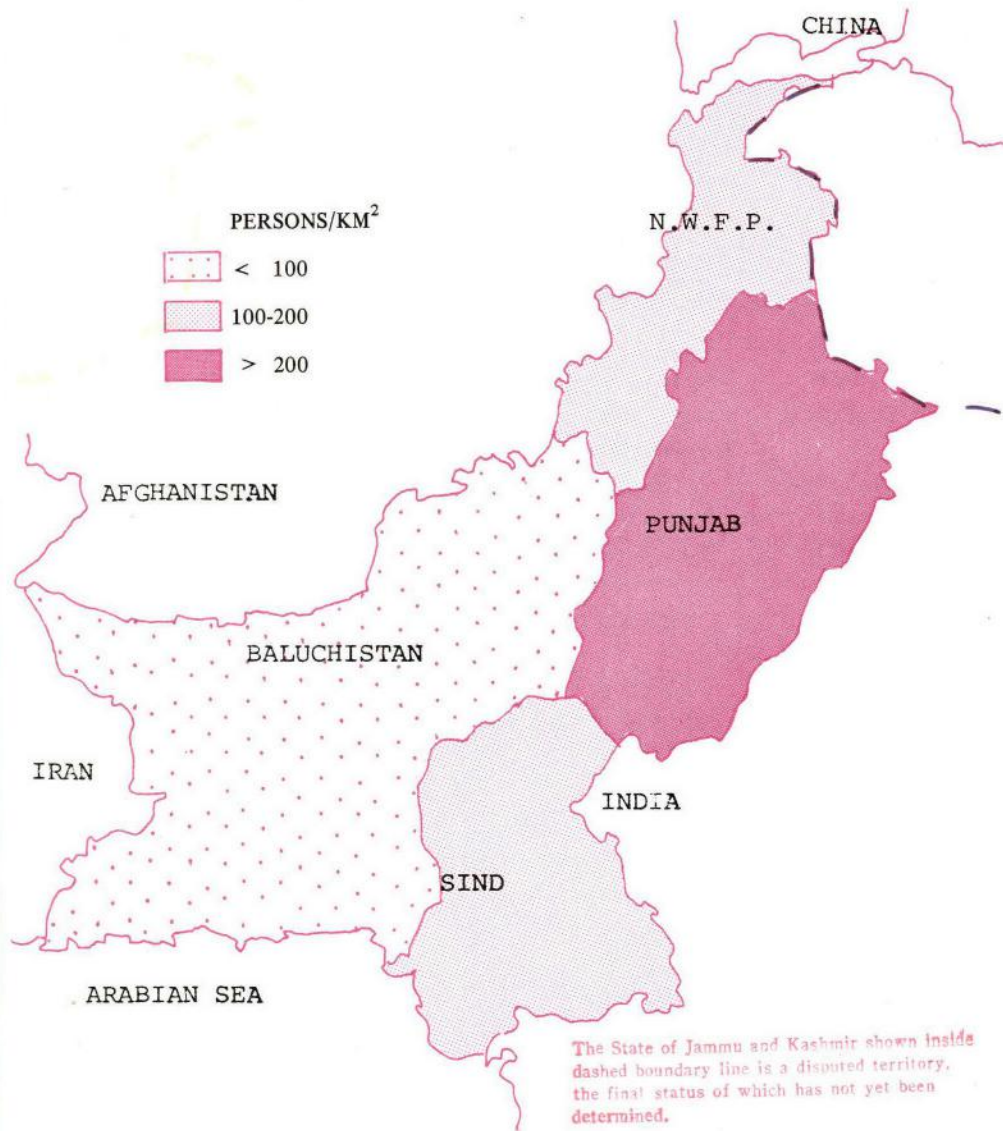
| Indicators Years | Population Density | Rural population | Population/ maternal child health centre | Population/ hospital bed | Female labour force | Enrolment in primary school |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|--|--------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | (persons/km ²) | (percentage) | | | (percentage) | (percentage) |
| Provinces | 1981 | 1981 | 1982 | 1982 | 1974-1975 | 1977-1978 |
| North West Frontier Province | 146 | 84.8 | 85,708 | 1,353 | 1.20 | 62.8 |
| Punjab | 229 | 72.26 | 93,776 | 2,132 | 2.42 | 46.8 |
| Sind | 134 | 56.8 | 141,537 | 1,227 | 1.47 | 36.9 |
| Baluchistan | 12 | 84.4 | 81,226 | 1,935 | 0.36 | 41.3 |
| Pakistan | 105 | 71 | 99,520 | 1,701 | 2.02 | 45.6 |

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics, Government of Pakistan, *10 years of Pakistan in Statistics 1972-1982*, Statistics Division, 1983

Summary of statistics, 1982 or latest year.

- Number of children (0-14 years) 39,470,000
- GNP per capita (\$US) 349
- Infant mortality rate 120
- Crude death rate 11.6
- Life expectancy at birth (years) 51
- Literacy (percentage) 23.3

Map 16.1. POPULATION DENSITY/KM², 1981

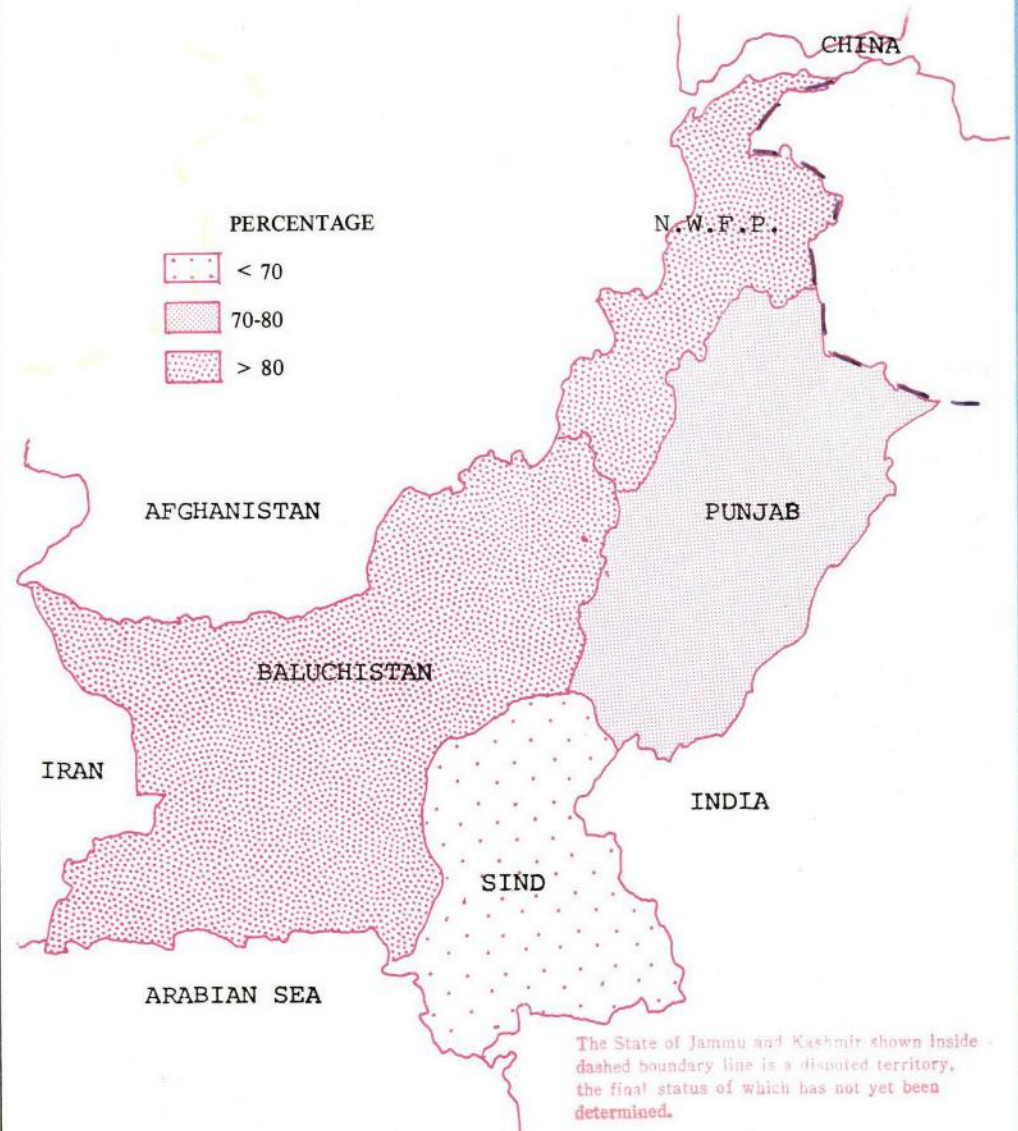


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Federal Bureau of Statistics, *10 Years of Pakistan in Statistics 1972-82, 1983*

Map 16.2. RURAL POPULATION (PERCENTAGE), 1981

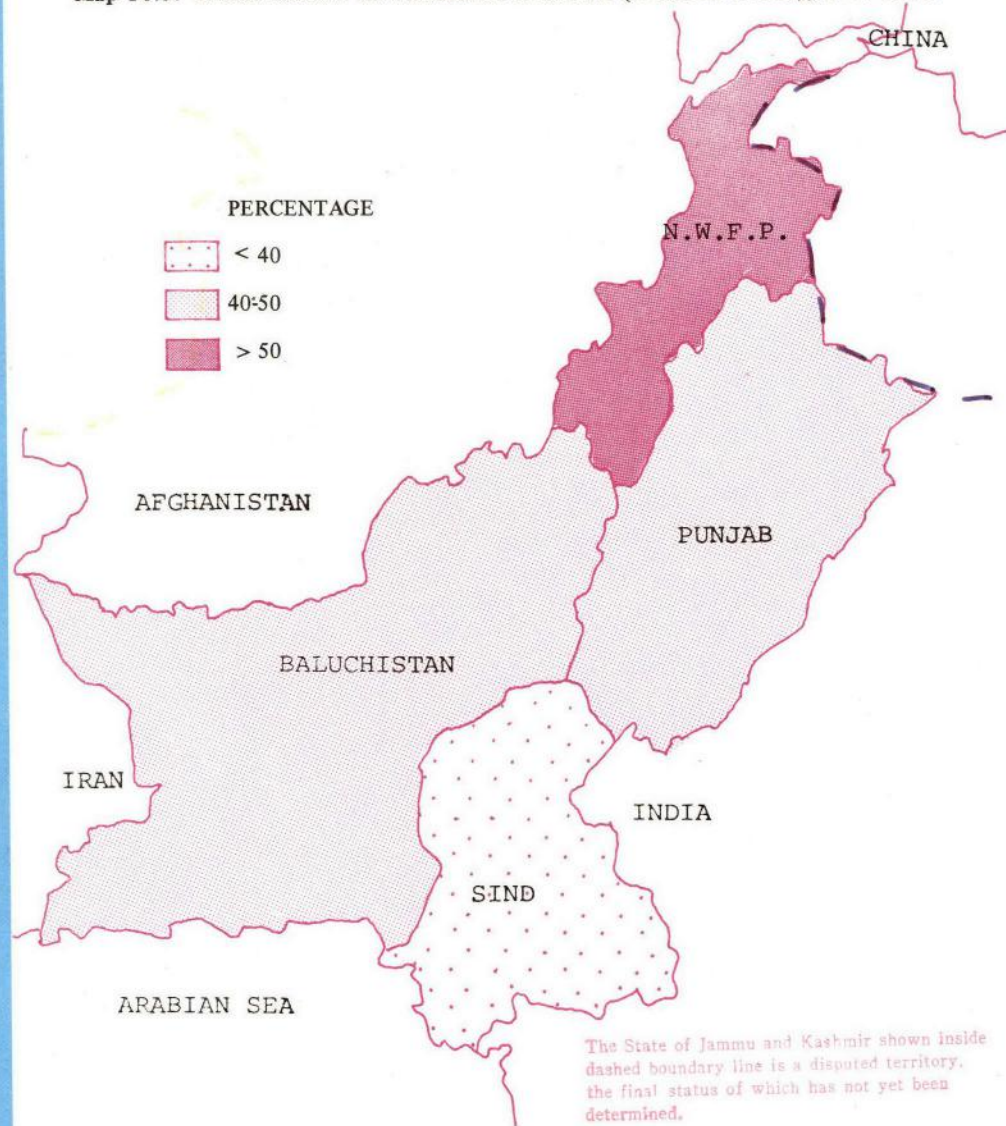


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Federal Bureau of Statistics, *10 Years of Pakistan in Statistics 1972-82, 1983*

Map 16.3. ENROLMENT IN PRIMARY SCHOOL (PERCENTAGE), 1977-1978

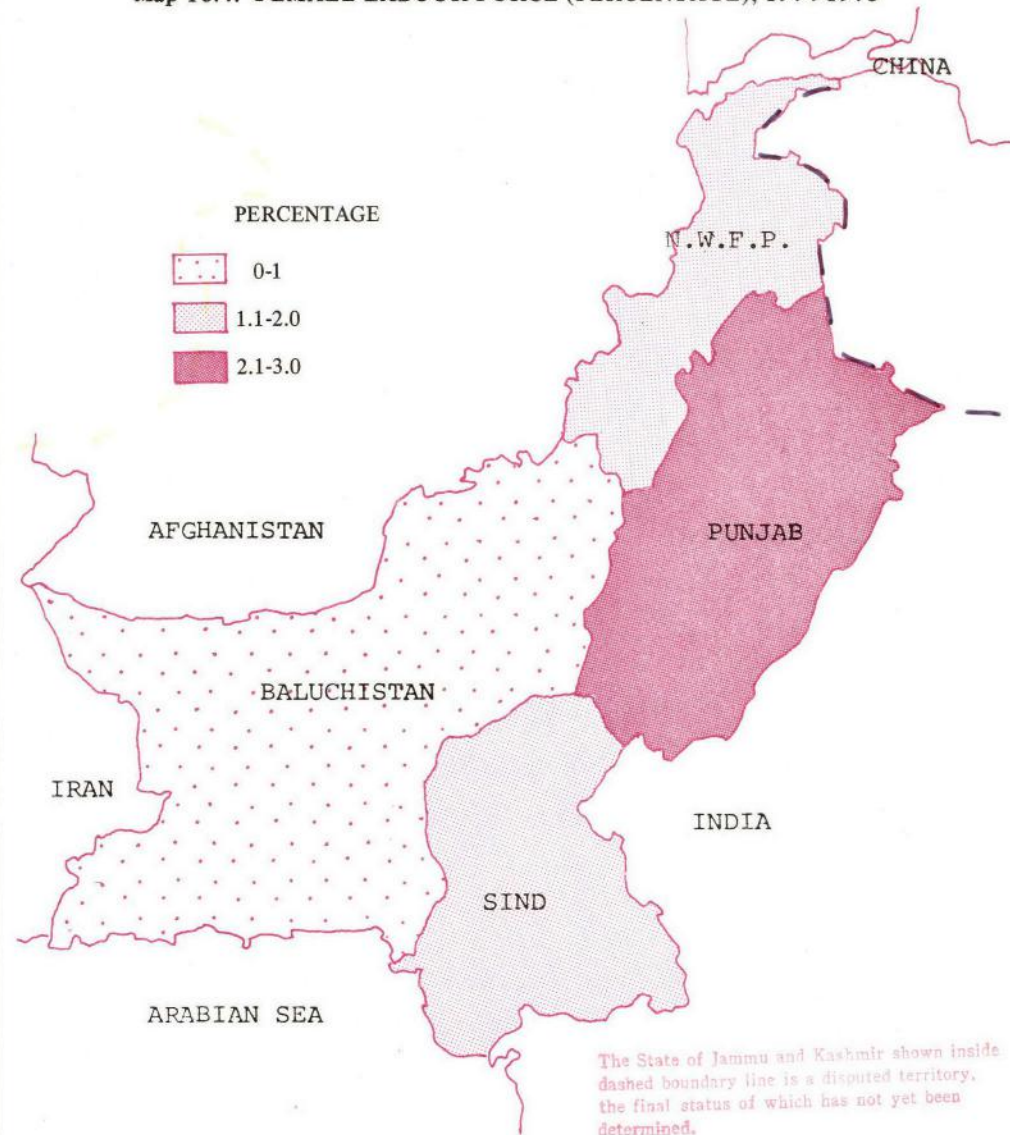


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Finance Division, Government of Pakistan, *Basic Facts, 1978-1980*

Map 16.4. FEMALE LABOUR FORCE (PERCENTAGE), 1974-1975

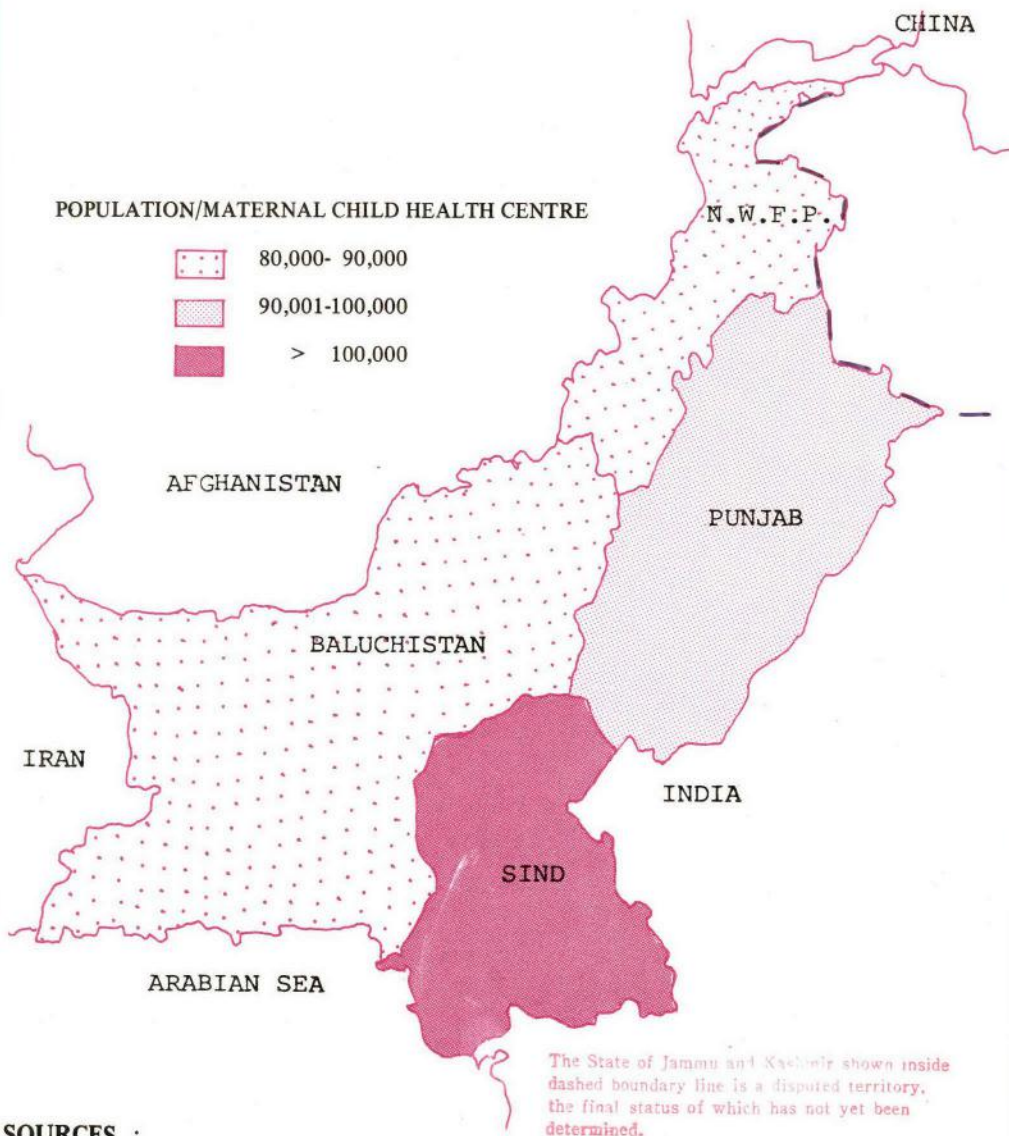


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

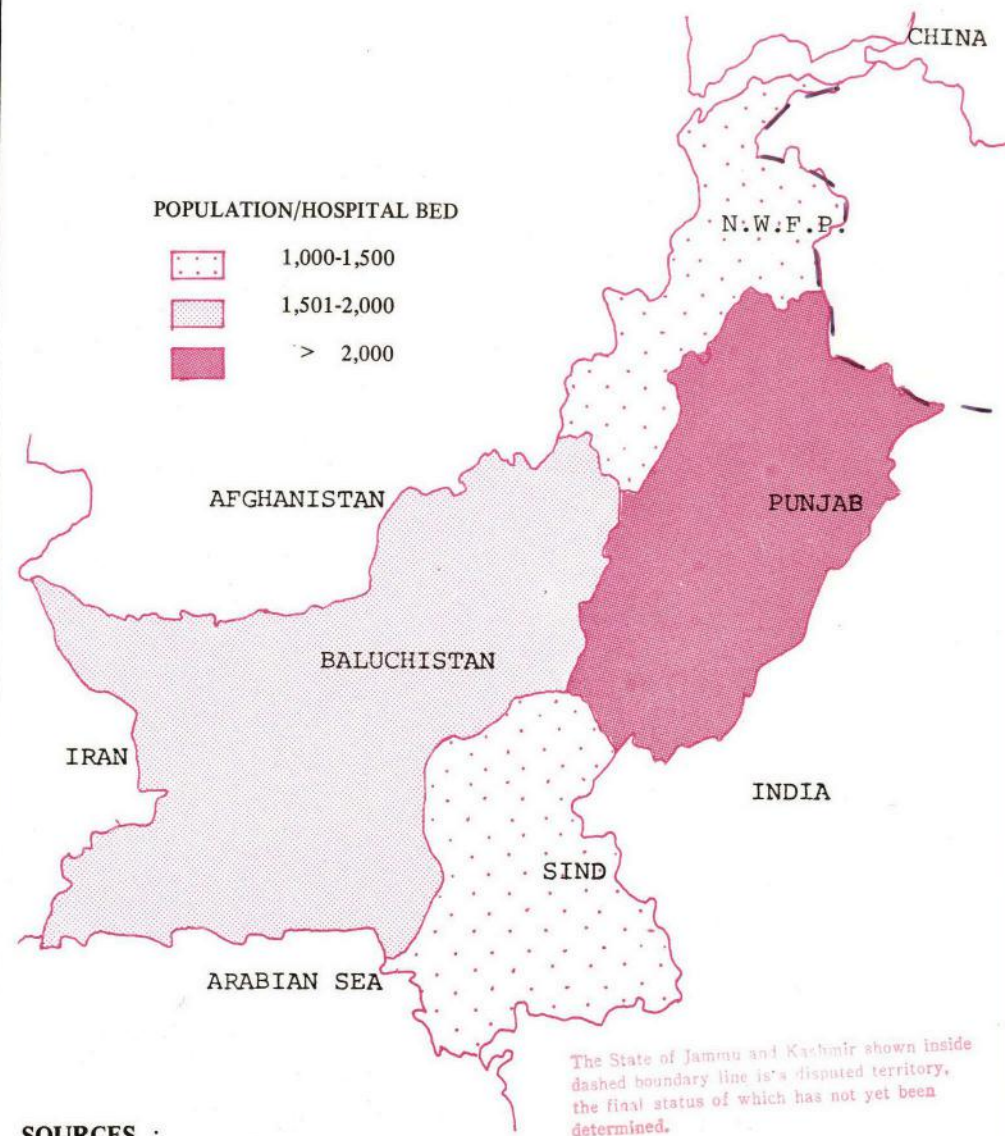
DATA : Finance Division, Government of Pakistan, *Basic Facts, 1978-1980*

Map 16.5. POPULATION/MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH CENTRE, 1982



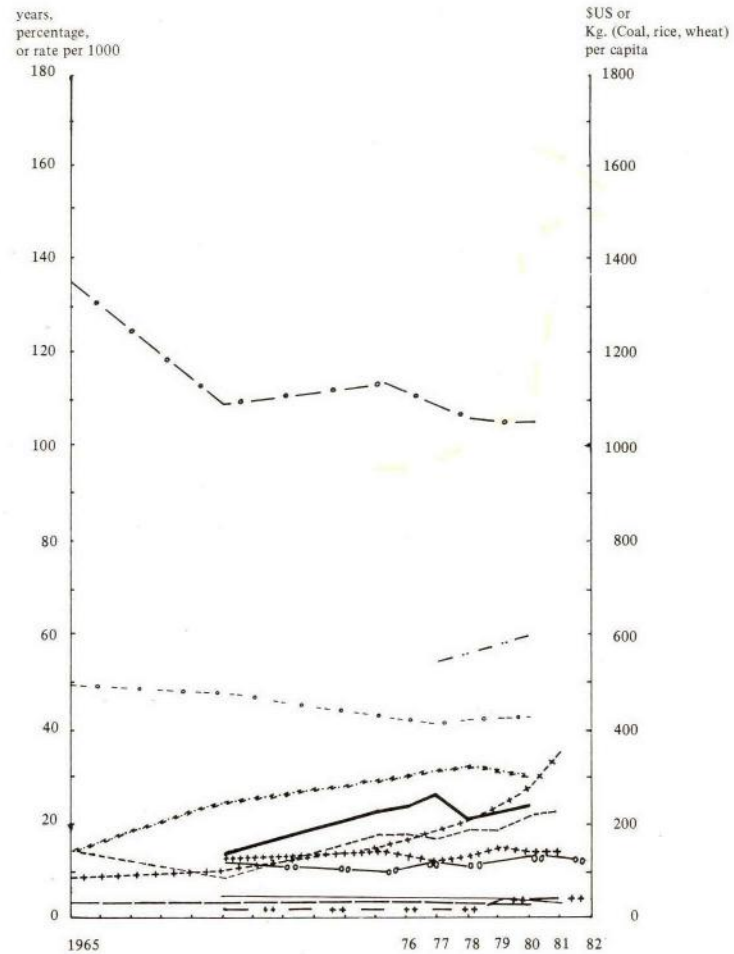
SOURCES :
 MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)
 DATA : Federal Bureau of Statistics, *10 Years of Pakistan in Statistics 1972-82*, 1983

Map 16.6. POPULATION/HOSPITAL BED, 1982



SOURCES :
 MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)
 DATA : Federal Bureau of Statistics, *10 Years of Pakistan in Statistics 1972-82*, 1983

Graph 16.1. PAKISTAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX GRAPH



SOURCE: ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

NOTES:

- percentage ——— Literacy rate
- per 1000 —·—·— Infant mortality
- years - - - - - Life expectancy
- GNP per capita ——— \$US
- Energy use per capita ——— kilograms coal per year
- Wheat harvested per capita —o—o—o—o— kilograms per year
- percentage -·-·-·- Urban household with water supply
- percentage ++++++ Government expenditure/GDP
- percentage -+---+ Unemployment
- percentage -·-·-·- Girls enrolled (primary school)
- percentage ——— Population growth rate
- per 1000 ——— 1000s population per medical doctor.

17. Papua New Guinea

Table 17.1. Situation of children in Papua New Guinea, 1965-1982

| Factors Variables Indicators | Years | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | Trends 1975-1982 | | | Trends referred to 1965 | Main sources | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------|--------|-------------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|-------|-------|------------------|--------|------|-------------------------|--------------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Up | Stable | Down | | | |
| 1. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1. Demography | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total population | (thousands) | 2,150 | 2,420 | 2,700 | 2,760 | 2,820 | 2,880 | 2,940 | 3,006 | 3,010 | 3,150 | ↑ | | | ↑↑ | ESCAP | |
| Population growth | (percentage) | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.8 | | | 2.9 | | 2.7 | | | ↔ | | | ↑ | ADB, ESCAP | |
| Population aged 0-14 | (percentage) | 42.6 | 43 | 42 | 43.8 | | 44.3 | | 42 | | | ↔ | | | ↔ | ESCAP | |
| Rural population | (percentage) | 97 | 90 | 89.1 | 87 | | | 87 | 83 | | 87 | ↔ | | | ↓ | IBRD, ADB | |
| Population/Rice harvest area | (ha) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.2. Economic production | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GNP per capita | (\$US) | 159 | 300 | 476 | 530 | 560 | 620 | 650 | 780 | 820 | | ↑↑ | | | ↑↑↑E | ADB | |
| GDP, A:I:S:O structure | (percentage) | 53:11:36: | | 30:20:20:30 | | 38:18:18:26 | 36:20:18:26 | 34:25:17:24 | | | | | | | A↓ | A↓↑ | ESCAP |
| 1.3. Economic distribution | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population below poverty line | (percentage) | | | | | U:10 R:75 | | | | | | | | | | UNICEF | |
| Landless agricultural workers | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Debt service ratio | | | 0.6 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 5.9 | 6.7 | | ↑↑ | | | ↑↑↑E | ADB | |
| 1.4. Public expenditure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health expenditure per capita | (\$US) | | | 11.1 | 14.3 | 14.9 | 18.0 | 19.4 | 25.2 | 29.0 | | ↑↑↑ | | | | IMF | |
| Military expenditure per capita | (\$US) | | | 2.9 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 9.5 | 10.2 | 12.9 | 12.7 | | ↑↑↑ | | | | ESCAP | |
| Government expenditure/GDP | (percentage) | | 29.5 | 34.8 | 29.5 | 26.2 | 25.8 | 23.7 | 24.3 | 26.5 | | | | ↓ | ↓ | ESCAP | |
| Social services structure E::H:S:H:O | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.5. Consumption | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food consumption/Total consumption | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Energy consumption per capita | (kg. coal. eq.) | 51 | 146 | 269 | 255 | 269 | 291 | 299 | 204 | 293 | | ↔ | | | ↑↑↑E | IBRD | |
| 2. CHILD VIABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1. Mortality, life expectancy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infant mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | 159 | | 96 | 90 | | 83 | 79 | | 100 | | ↔ | | | ↓↓ | WHO, ADB | |
| Crude death rate | (per 1000 population) | | 16.6 | 16.1 | 16.0 | 15.6 | 15.2 | 14.9 | 14.6 | 14.9 | | ↔ | | | ↔ | ESCAP | |
| Neonatal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | | 33 | | | | | | | | | | | | | WHO | |
| Life expectancy | (years) | 46.8 | 47 | | | 48 | 50 | 54 | 51 | 51 | 52 | ↔ | | | ↑ | WHO, IBRD | |
| 2.2. Nutrition | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carotene supply per capita per day | | | 2,207 | 2,227 | 2,246 | 2,268 | 2,312 | | 2,270 | | | ↔ | | | ↔ | ADB | |
| Rice harvest land/Agricultural land | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rice harvested per capita | (kg) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Toddler mortality (1-4 years) | (per 1000 toddlers) | 29 | | 14 | | | | 16 | 14 | | | ↔ | | | ↓↓ | ESCAP | |
| 3. CHILD DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1. Educational status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enrolment in primary school | (percentage) | | 28 | 56.8 | | | 60 | | 57 | | | ↔ | | | ↑↑↑ | ADB, IBRD | |
| Retention (end of primary school) | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Literacy rate | (percentage) | | 32 | 32 | | | | | 32 | | | ↔ | | | ↔ | ADB | |
| 3.2. Employment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unemployment rate | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child labour | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment structure A:I:S:O | (percentage) | 89: | 86:6:8 | 84:7:9 | 83:7:10 | 83:7:10 | 83:7:10 | 83:8:9 | 82:8:10 | | | A↔ | | | A↔ | IBRD | |
| 4. CHILD CARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1. Mothers' status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female literacy rate | (percentage) | | | | | | | | 30 | | | | | | | UNICEF | |
| Maternal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | | 9 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | ↓↓ | WHO | |
| Females in labour force | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.2. Health services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population/Health centre | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Institutional delivery | (percentage) | | | | | 16,724 | | | | | | | | | | WHO | |
| DPT immunization | (percentage) | | | | | | | | 25 | | | | | | | UNICEF | |
| Water supply: Urban, rural | (percentage) | | | | | | | | 30:10 | | | | | | | ADB | |
| Population/medical doctor | | | 10,644 | 13,800 | | 14,550 | 11,230 | | 16,880 | | | ↑ | | | ↑↑ | ESCAP | |
| 4.3. Education services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pupils/Teacher | | 32 | 29.8 | 30.5 | 31.7 | 30.3 | 31.2 | 31.2 | | | | ↔ | | | ↔ | ESCAP | |
| Girls enrolled in primary school | (percentage) | | | | | | 49 | | | 54 | | | | | | IBRD, UNICEF | |
| Enrolment in secondary school | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Source: Data from various sources, compiled by ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

*Data from National sources



- Summary of statistics, 1982 or latest year.
- Number of children (0-14 years) 1,263,000
 - GNP per capita (\$US) 820
 - Infant mortality rate 100
 - Crude death rate 14.9
 - Life expectancy at birth (years) 52
 - Literacy (percentage) 32

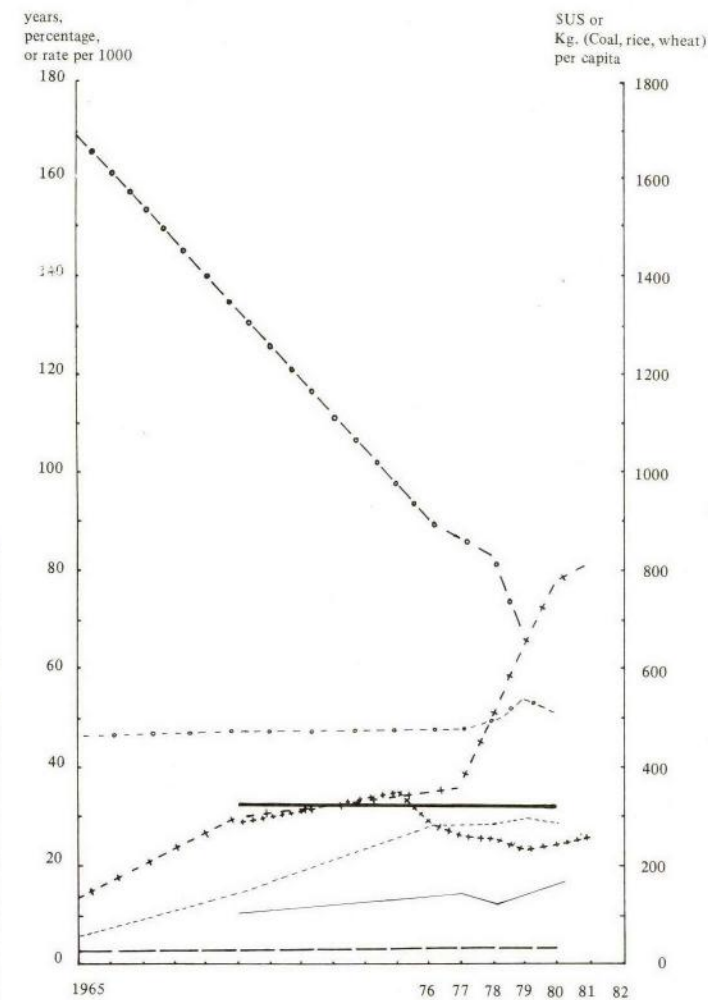
Table 17.2. Situation by administrative unit, latest year

| Provinces | Indicators Years | Growth rate ¹ | Crude birth rate ¹ | Population density ¹ | Infant mortality rate ¹ | Total maternal deaths ² | Population/medical doctor ¹ | Trained nurses ¹ | MCH coverage under 1 year ² | MCH coverage 1-5 years ² |
|---------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| | | (percentage) | (per 1000 population) | (persons/km ²) | (per 1000 live births) | | | (total number) | (percentage) | (percentage) |
| | | 1976-1982 | 1976 | 1980 | 1976 | 1979 | 1979 | 1979 | 1977 | 1977 |
| 1. Western | | 3.2 | 46.8 | 0.8 | 83.5 | 2 | 22,775 | 57 | 53.8 | 43.1 |
| 2. Gulf | | 2.9 | 47.8 | 1.9 | 10.5 | 3 | 14,220 | 35 | 73.9 | 26.1 |
| 3. Central | | 1.4 | 46.8 | 4.0 | — | — | — | 48 | 61.5 | 38.9 |
| National Capital District | | 8.8 | — | 511.5 | — | 8 | 2,404 | 180 | 64.9 | 42.9 |
| 4. Milne Bay | | 2.9 | 42.9 | 9.1 | 79.5 | — | 45,167 | 75 | 51.7 | 51.4 |
| 5. Northern | | 3.4 | 46.8 | 3.4 | 19.8 | 1 | 28,533 | 52 | 37.9 | 21.2 |
| 6. Southern Highland | | 1.9 | 43.6 | 9.9 | 88.9 | 2 | 37,000 | 105 | 69.9 | 42.5 |
| 7. Enga | | 1.9 | 43.1 | 12.8 | 147.3 | 3 | 32,820 | 57 | 54.3 | 50.5 |
| 8. Western Highland | | 3.5 | 43.5 | 30.9 | 80.1 | 8 | 23,955 | 101 | 48.3 | 37.0 |
| 9. Chimber | | .7 | 41.4 | 29.3 | 67.2 | — | 33,960 | 66 | 44.7 | 30.4 |
| 10. Eastern Highland | | 3.0 | 45.7 | 24.7 | 70.9 | 3 | 22,500 | 91 | 44.5 | 4.5 |
| 11. Morabe | | 3.6 | 47.2 | 9.0 | 64.4 | 14 | 13,748 | 148 | 41.9 | 21.6 |
| 12. Madang | | 2.6 | 45.5 | 7.3 | 81.2 | 6 | 25,888 | 113 | 41.6 | 39.0 |
| 13. East Sepik | | 1.9 | 46.6 | 5.2 | 150+ | 7 | 26,200 | 110 | 45.0 | 36.8 |
| 14. West Sepik | | 1.9 | 43.5 | 3.1 | 150+ | 5 | 35,933 | 50 | 63.2 | 39.6 |
| 15. Manus | | 4.9 | 47.6 | 12.3 | 50.5 | — | 34,900 | 24 | 48.5 | 37.1 |
| 16. New Ireland | | 3.3 | 39.6 | 6.8 | 27.6 | 2 | 14,900 | 66 | 59.7 | 67.3 |
| 17. Eastern New Britain | | .9 | 42.1 | 8.6 | 65.5 | 32 | 7,365 | 171 | 70.1 | 52.2 |
| 18. North Solomons | | 4.7 | 37.8 | 13.9 | 39.2 | — | 42,733 | 74 | — | — |
| 19. Western New Britain | | 5.7 | 47.3 | 4.3 | 41.9 | 4 | 38,920 | 58 | 61.1 | 49.2 |
| Papua New Guinea | | 2.7 | 44.6 | 6.5 | 90.0 | 100 | 16,880 | 1681 | 53.2 | 37.8 |

Sources: ¹ WHO, Papua New Guinea, *Country Health Information Profile*, 1982

² Department of Health, Papua New Guinea, *National Health Programmes 1981-1985*.

Graph 17.1 PAPUA NEW GUINEA DEVELOPMENT INDEX GRAPH

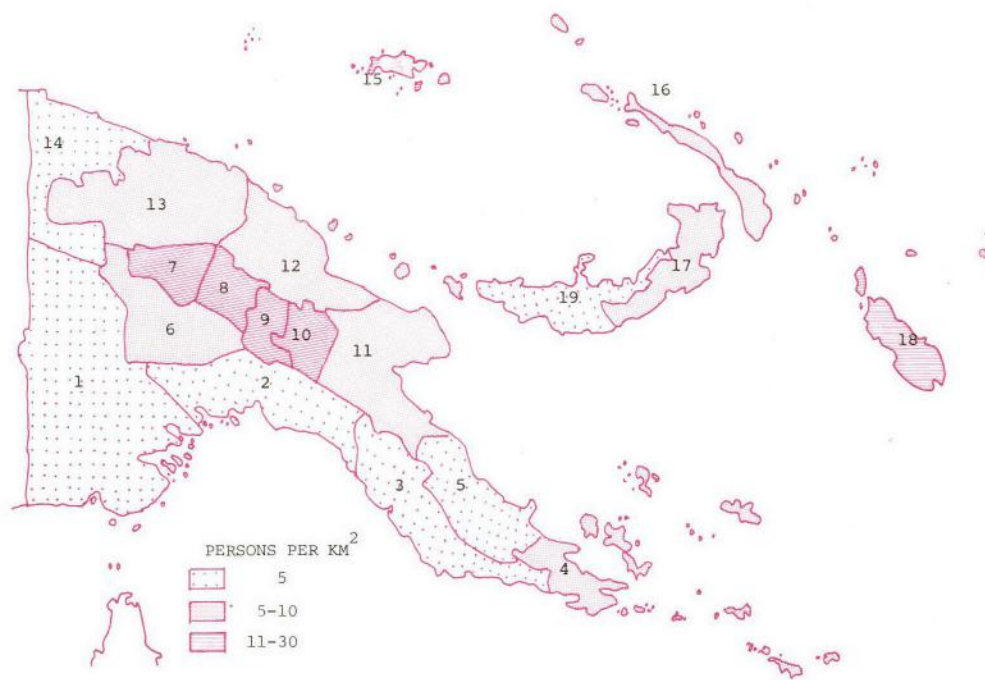


SOURCE: ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

NOTES:

- percentage ——— Literacy rate
- per 1000 - - - - - Infant mortality
- years - - - - - Life expectancy
- percentage + + + + + GNP per capita
- per 1000 - - - - - Energy use per capita
- percentage + + + + + Government expenditure/GDP
- percentage - - - - - Population growth rate
- per 1000 ——— 1000s population per medical doctor.
- percentage + + + + + \$US
- per 1000 - - - - - kilograms coal per year

Map 17.1. POPULATION DENSITY (PERSONS PER KM²), 1980

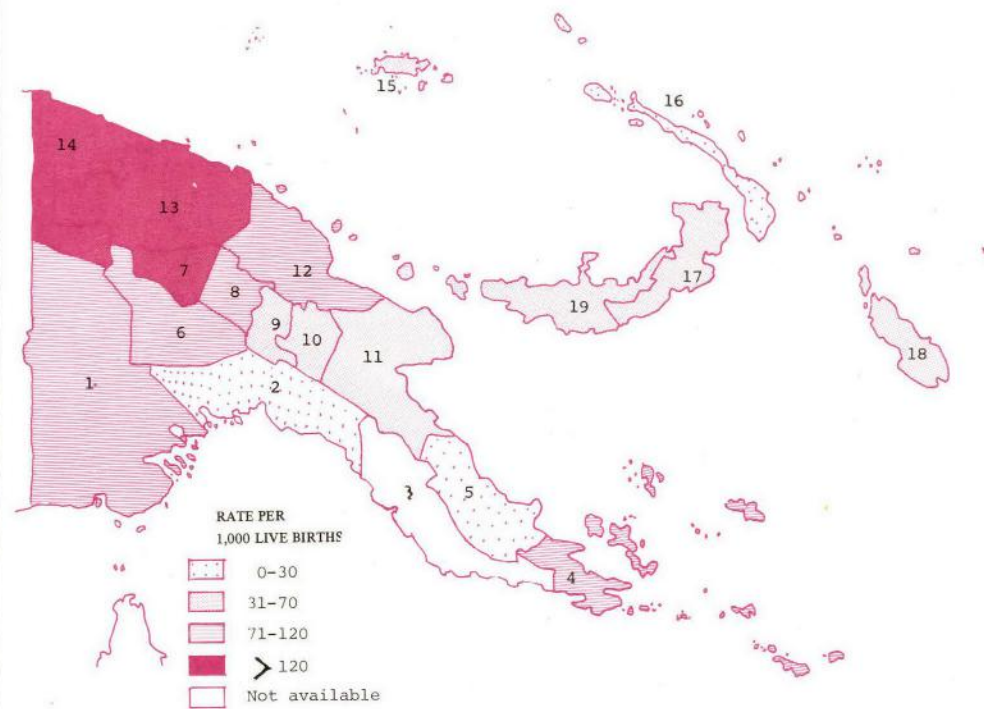


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : WHO, *Papua New Guinea, Country Health Information Profile*, 1982

Map 17.2. INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 1976



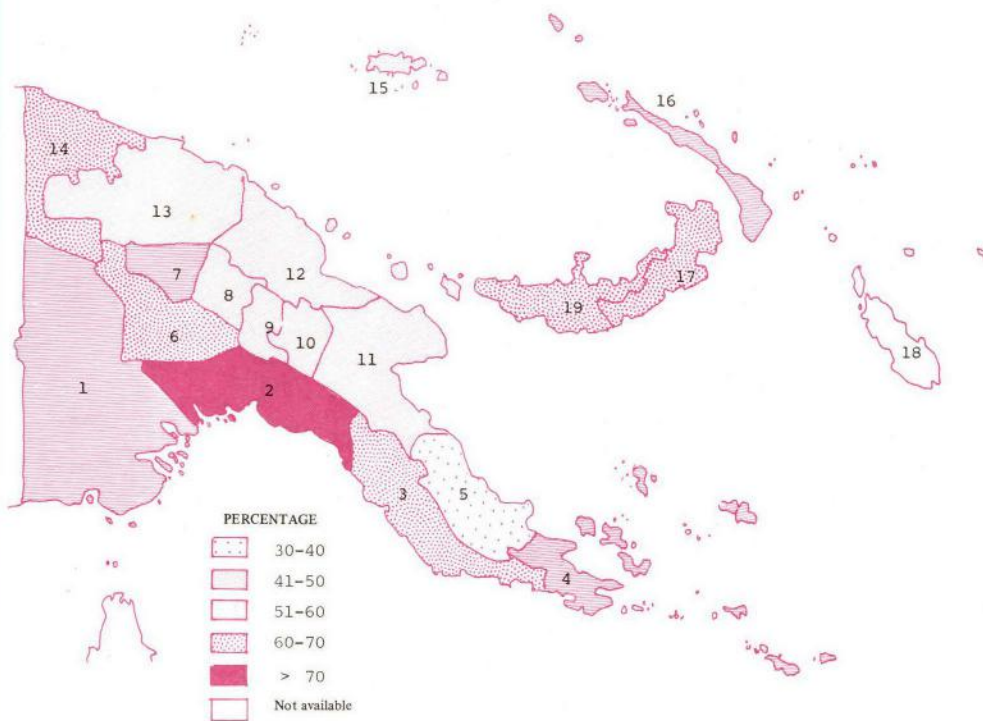
SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : WHO, *Papua New Guinea, Country Health Information Profile*, 1982

Map 17.3. MCH COVERAGE UNDER 1 YEAR (PERCENTAGE), 1977

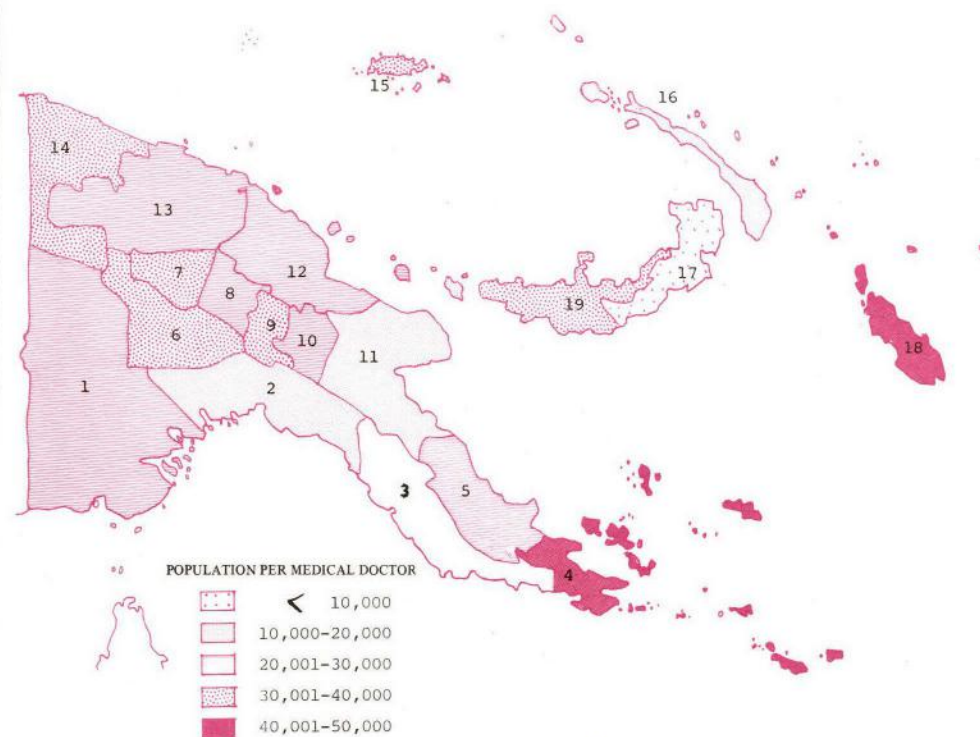
PERCENTAGE OF MCH COVERAGE UNDER 1 YEAR, 1977



SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)
 DATA : Department of Health, Papua New Guinea, *National Health Programme, 1981-1985*

Map 17.4. POPULATION PER MEDICAL DOCTOR, 1979



SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)
 DATA : WHO, *Papua New Guinea, Country Health Information Profile, 1982*

18. Philippines

Table 18.1. Situation of children in the Philippines, 1965-1982

| Factors Variables Indicators | Years | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | Trends 1975-1982 | | | Trends referred to 1965 | Main sources |
|---|-----------------------|------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|----------|------------------|--------|------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Up | Stable | Down | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1. Demography | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total population | (thousands) | 31,770 | 36,685 | 42,071 | 43,400 | 44,600 | 45,900 | 47,200 | 48,691 | 49,473 | 50,740* | ↑ | | ↑↑ | | ESCAP |
| Population growth | (percentage) | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.8 | | | 2.9 | | 3 | | 2.6* | ↔ | | ↔ | | ADB, ESCAP |
| Children aged 0-14 | (percentage) | | 45.7 | 46 | 42.9 | 42.6 | 42.6 | | 43 | | 41.3 | ↔ | | ↔ | | ESCAP |
| Rural population | (percentage) | 70 | 68 | 62.9* | | | | | 64 | 63 | 61 | ↔ | | ↔ | | IBRD |
| Population/Rice and maize harvest area | (ha) | | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 7.5 | ↑ | | ↑ | | ESCAP |
| 1.2. Economic production | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GNP per capita | (\$US) | 163 | 210 | 350 | 411 | 450 | 540 | 600 | 690 | 783 | 789 | ↑↑↑ | | ↑↑↑E | | IBRD |
| GDP, A:I:S:O structure | (percentage) | 32:19:40:9 | 33:22:39:6 | 29:27:26:18 | 28:26:28:18 | 27:27:29:17 | 26:27:29:18 | 25:23:33:13 | 26:29:33:12 | 23:37:41 | 26:36:38 | A→ | | A↓ | | ESCAP |
| 1.3. Economic distribution | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population below poverty line | (percentage) | | | | | | U:32 R:41 | | | | | | | | ESCAP | |
| Landless agricultural workers | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Debt service ratio | | | 7.4 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 13.2 | 13.1 | 7.1 | 10.3 | 12.8 | ↑↑ | | ↑↑ | | ADB |
| 1.4. Public expenditure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health expenditure per capita | (\$US) | .99* | .93* | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3 | 3 | 11.5 | 14.1 | | ↔ | | ↑↑↑E | | (G.) Ministry of Health |
| Military expenditure per capita | (\$US) | | 5 | 10 | 14.3 | 14.9 | 14.5 | 15 | 16.0 | 16.6 | | ↑↑ | | ↑↑↑E | | ESCAP |
| Government expenditure/GDP | (percentage) | | 8.3 | 9.6 | 10.5 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 8.9 | | | ↔ | | ↔ | | ESCAP |
| Social services expenditure E:H:S:H:O | (percentage) | | 66:16:14:3:1 | | 58::2:12:5:3 | | | | | | | | | | | ESCAP |
| 1.5. Consumption | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food consumption/Total consumption | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | ↑ | | ↑↑↑ | | United Nations |
| Energy consumption per capita | (kg. coal. eq.) | 159 | 272 | 306 | 307 | 309 | 331 | 368 | 361 | 353 | | | | | | |
| 2. CHILD VIABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1. Mortality, life expectancy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infant mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | 68.5* | 62.4* | 53.5* | 56.9* | 56.8* | 53.1* | 52.3* | 51.4* | 50 | 54 | ↔ | | ↓ | | (G.) Ministry of Health |
| Crude death rate | (per 1000 population) | 12.6* | 11.8* | 8.8* | 6.9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8.1 | 8.1* | 8.0* | ↔ | | ↓↓ | | (G.) Ministry of Health |
| Neonatal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | 34.4 | 29.9 | 24.4 | 24.8 | 21.0 | 22.3 | 22.0 | 21.7 | | | | | ↓ | ↓↓ | ESCAP |
| Life expectancy | (years) | 49-53 | 55-6 | | | 62 | | | 64 | 63 | 62 | ↔ | | ↑ | | ADB, IBRD |
| 2.2. Nutrition | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calorie supply per capita per day | | 1,699 | 1,963 | 2,057 | 2,108 | 2,214 | 2,291 | | 2,318 | | | ↑ | | ↑↑ | | ADB |
| Rice and maize harvest land/Agricultural land | (percentage) | | | 77.6 | 78.5 | 75.3 | 61.4 | 62.5 | 62.6 | | | ↔ | | ↓ | | ESCAP |
| Rice and maize harvest per capita | (kg) | | 198.3 | 206.6 | 212.6 | 218.2 | 222.4 | 225.2 | 226.8 | 218.7 | 224.6 | ↔ | | ↑ | | ESCAP |
| Toddler mortality (1-4 years) | (per 1000 toddlers) | 14 | | | | | | | 5.1 | 4 | | | | ↓ | ↓↓ | IBRD, WHO, ESCAP |
| 3. CHILD DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1. Educational status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enrolment in primary school | (percentage) | 65 | 72 | 98.7 | | 100 | | | | | | ↔ | | ↑↑ | | ADB |
| Retention (end of primary school) | (percentage) | | | 94.3 | 94.7 | 94.6 | 95.1 | | | | | ↔ | | | | |
| Literacy rate | (percentage) | 72 | 83 | 87 | 88 | | | | 89 | | | ↔ | | ↓ | | IBRD |
| 3.2. Employment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unemployment rate | (percentage) | 7.2 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 4.3 | 5.2 | | ↑ | | ↑ | | ADB |
| Child labour | (percentage) | | 11.0* | 12.1* | 12.3* | | | | | | | | | | | (G.) NEDA |
| Employment structure A:I:S:O | (percentage) | 61:15:24 | 53:16:31 | 50:17:33 | 49:17:34 | 48:17:35 | 47:17:36 | 47:17:36 | 46:17:37 | | | ↔ | | ↓ | | IBRD |
| 4. CHILD CARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1. Mothers' status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female literacy rate | (percentage) | 70.6 | 82.2 | | | | | | 88 | | | ↔ | | ↑ | | UNICEF |
| Maternal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | 2 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 | | 1 | 1* | .9* | | | ↓↓ | ↓↓ | WHO |
| Females in labour force | (percentage) | | | | 35.3 | | 34.1 | | | | | | | | | ILO, Asian Business Directory |
| 4.2. Health services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population/Health centre | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Institutional delivery | (percentage) | | | | | | | 66* | | | 60.4* | | | ↓ | | UNICEF |
| DPT immunization | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (G) NEDA, M. of Health |
| Water supply: Urban, rural | (percentage) | | | | | 40-33 | 52-37 | 55-42 | 58-46 | 62-51 | 66-55 | ↑↑ | | | | ESCAP |
| Population/Medical doctor | | 1,400 | 1,157 | | | | | 1,136 | 1,136 | | | ↔ | | ↓ | | ADB |
| 4.3. Educational services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pupils/Teacher | | 31 | 29 | 28.7 | 30.1 | 30.2 | 30.5 | 32.1 | 32.4 | | | ↑ | | ↔ | | ESCAP |
| Girls enrolled in primary school | (percentage) | | | | | | | | 80 | | | | | | | IBRD |
| Enrolment in secondary school | (percentage) | 26 | | | | | | | 63 | | | ↑↑ | | ↑↑↑ | | IBRD, ADB |

Source: Data from various sources, compiled by ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

*Data from national source

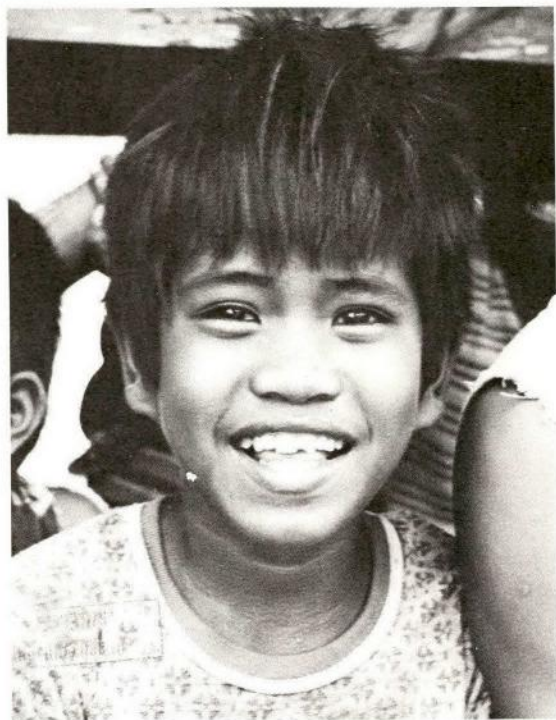


Table 18.2. Situation by administrative unit, latest year

| Regions | Years | Indicators | Population density ¹ | Population aged 0-14 years ¹ | Population aged 0-20 years ² | GDP per capita ² | Infant mortality ³ | Crude death rate ³ | Maternal death ³ | DPT Preschool new entrants ² | Hospital bed: population | Barangay health worker/ Household ³ | Literacy rate |
|-----------------------|-------|------------|---------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------|--|---------------|
| | | | (persons/km ²) | (percentage) | (percentage) | (\$US) | (rate per 1000 live births) | (rate per 1000 population) | (rate per 1000 live births) | (percentage covered) | (ratio) | (ratio) | |
| | | | 1980 | 1980-2000 | 1975 | 1979 | 1978 | 1978 | 1978 | 1978 | 1980 | 1983 | 1970 |
| 1. Ilocos Region | | | 164.3 | 29.6 | 55.3 | 367 | 48.0 | 7.4 | 1.0 | 64.4 | 1:632 | 1: 35 | 83.1 |
| 2. Cagayan Valley | | | 61.0 | 30.7 | 58.7 | 407 | 52.1 | 7.2 | 1.0 | 73.7 | 1:729 | 1:139 | 78.8 |
| 3. Central Luzon | | | 263.0 | 26.7 | 57.9 | 520 | 45.9 | 6.0 | .7 | 52.7 | 1:676 | 1:108 | 90.2 |
| 4. Southern Talalog | | | 130.3 | 28.0 | 57.7 | 755 | 54.8 | 6.7 | 2.8 | 52.4 | 1:346 | 1: 23 | 88.6 |
| 5. Bicol Region | | | 196.6 | 31.6 | 80.8 | 294 | 58.9 | 7.8 | 2.1 | 34.7 | 1:727 | 1:250 | 86.4 |
| 6. Western Visayas | | | 224.1 | 31.5 | 57.9 | 495 | 71.4 | 6.9 | 1.4 | 44.7 | 1:852 | 1:117 | 82.2 |
| 7. Central Visayas | | | 253.4 | 28.5 | 56.6 | 574 | 52.3 | 7.4 | 1.5 | 33.0 | 1:827 | 1:136 | 77.8 |
| 8. Eastern Viansyas | | | 131.2 | 32.1 | 58.9 | 264 | 75.8 | 7.3 | 2.6 | 36.9 | 1:1004 | 1:138 | 77.6 |
| 9. Western Mindanao | | | 131.0 | 31.7 | 60.1 | 466 | 43.8 | 4.4 | 1.4 | 75.0 | 1:912 | 1: 15 | 65.5 |
| 10. Northern Mindanao | | | 96.9 | 32.1 | 60.3 | 529 | 44.6 | 5.9 | 1.6 | 68.8 | 1:569 | 1: 25 | 83.7 |
| 11. Southern Mindanao | | | 104.5 | 30.1 | 60.2 | 695 | 35.1 | 5.1 | 1.2 | 42.0 | 1:624 | 1: 38 | 81.8 |
| 12. Central Mindanao | | | 95.0 | 30.9 | 61.4 | 405 | 34.8 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 38.4 | 1:845 | 1: 20 | 66.7 |
| 13. National capital | | | | 25.1 | 52.8 | 1,577 | 60.8 | 7.1 | .6 | 66.0 | | | 90.1 |
| Philippines | | | | 29.2 | 57.9 | 640 | 53.1 | 6.5 | 1.2 | | 1:573 | 1: 43 | 83.4 |

Summary of statistics, 1982 or latest year.

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| ● Number of children (0-14 years) | 20,956,000 |
| ● GNP per capita (\$US) | 789 |
| ● Infant mortality rate | 54 |
| ● Crude death rate | 8 |
| ● Life expectancy at birth (years) | 62 |
| ● Literacy (percentage) | 89 |

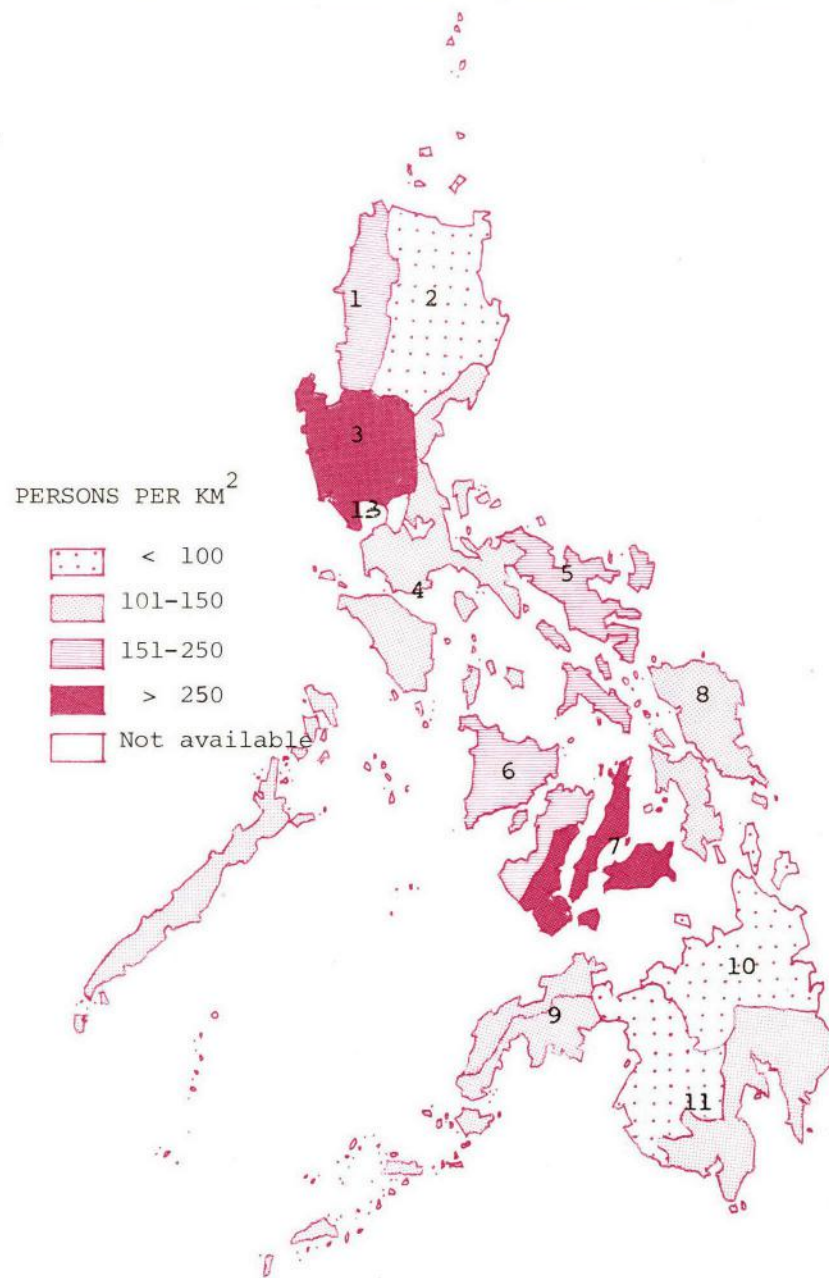
Sources: ¹ WHO/WPRO, *Country Health Information Profile*, 1982.

² NEDA and UNICEF, *Statistical Profile of Children in Philippines*, 1981

³ Ministry of Health reports from all health regions

⁴ Fabiana Patag, "Experiences of the Social Security Medical Care System in the Philippines" International Social Security Association: Asian Regional Round Table Meeting on the Extension of Medical Care Programmes under Social Security, Seoul., 19-22 April 1983.

Map 18.1. POPULATION DENSITY (PERSONS PER KM²), 1980

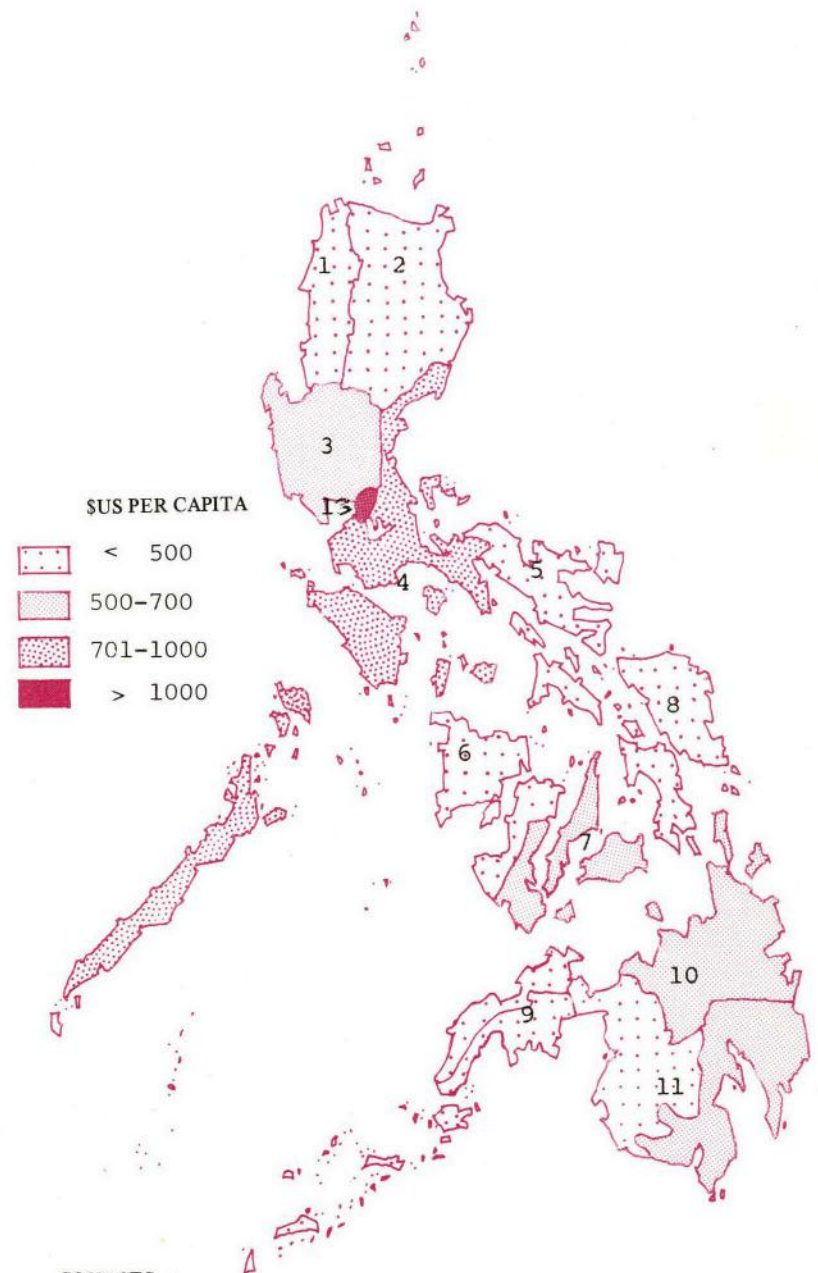


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : WHO/WPRO, *Country Health Information Profile*, 1982

Map 18.2. GDP PER CAPITA (\$US), 1979

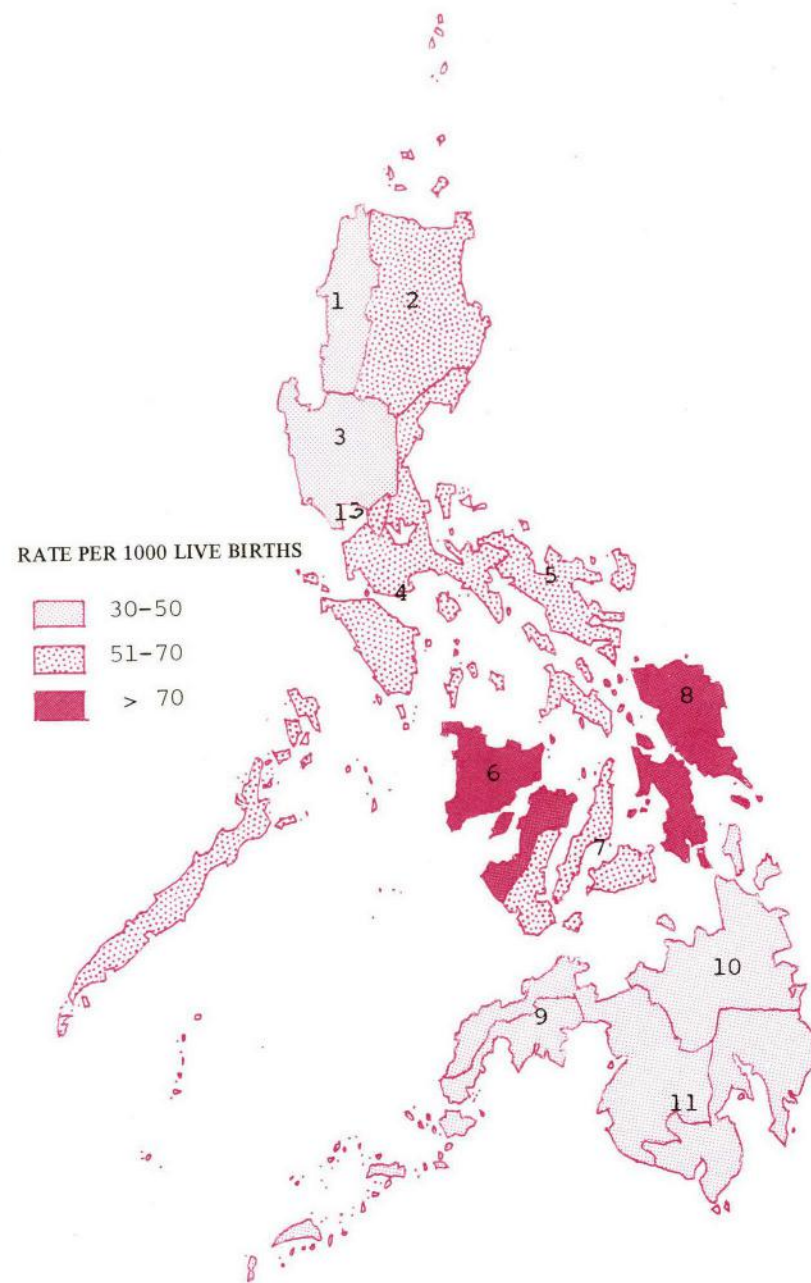


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

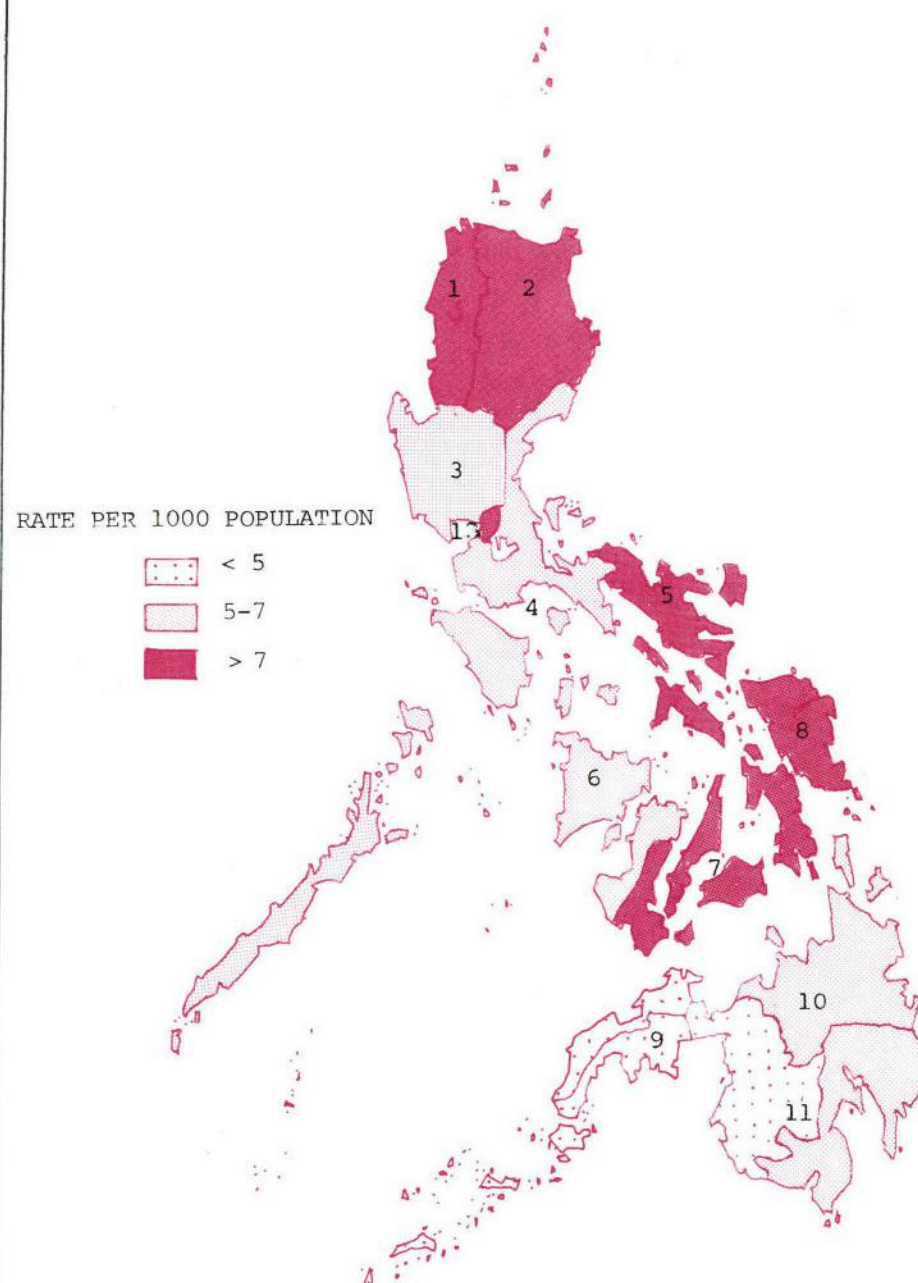
DATA : NEDA and UNICEF, *Statistical Profile of Children in Philippines*, 1981

Map 18.3. INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 1978



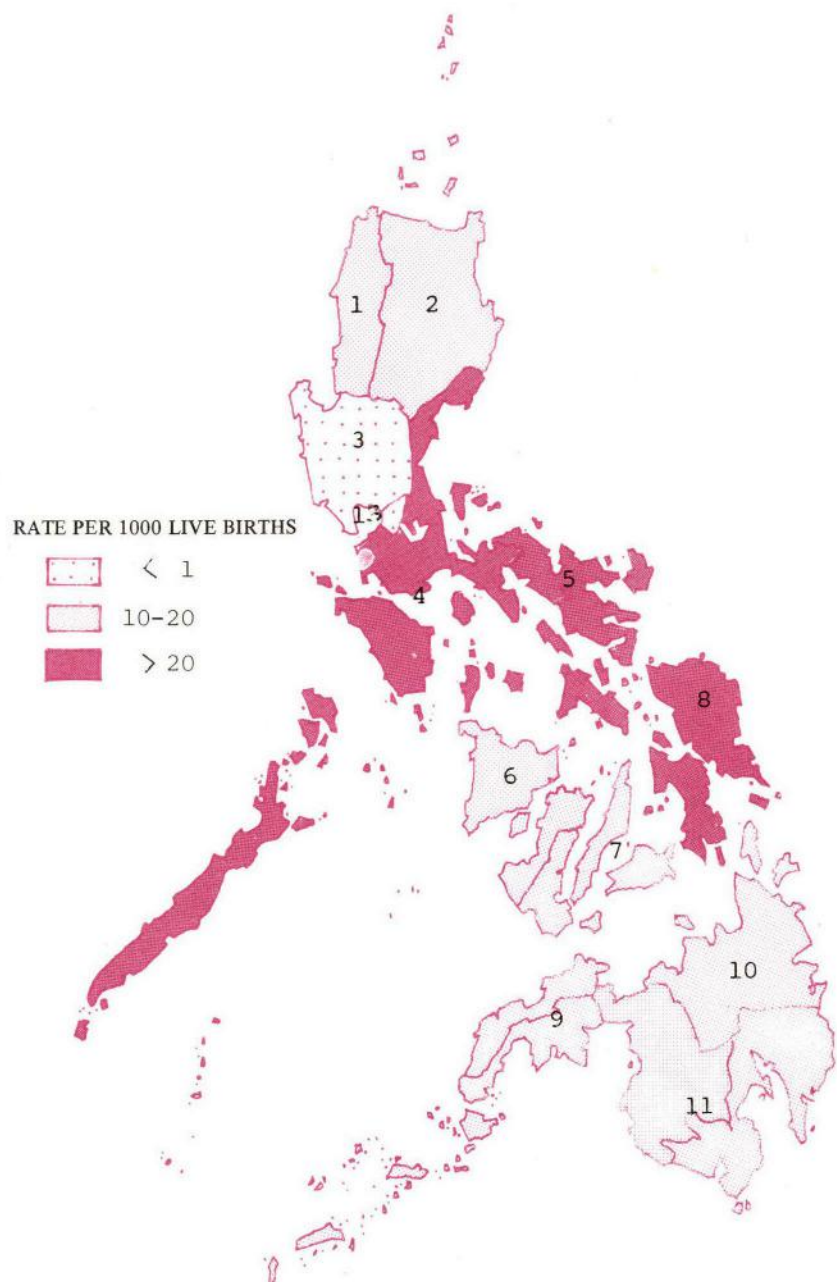
SOURCES :
 MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)
 DATA : Ministry of Health, *Reports from all Health Region, 1978*

Map 18.4. CRUDE DEATH RATE, 1978



SOURCES :
 MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)
 DATA : Ministry of Health, *Reports from all Health Region, 1978*

Map 18.5. MATERNAL DEATH RATE, 1978

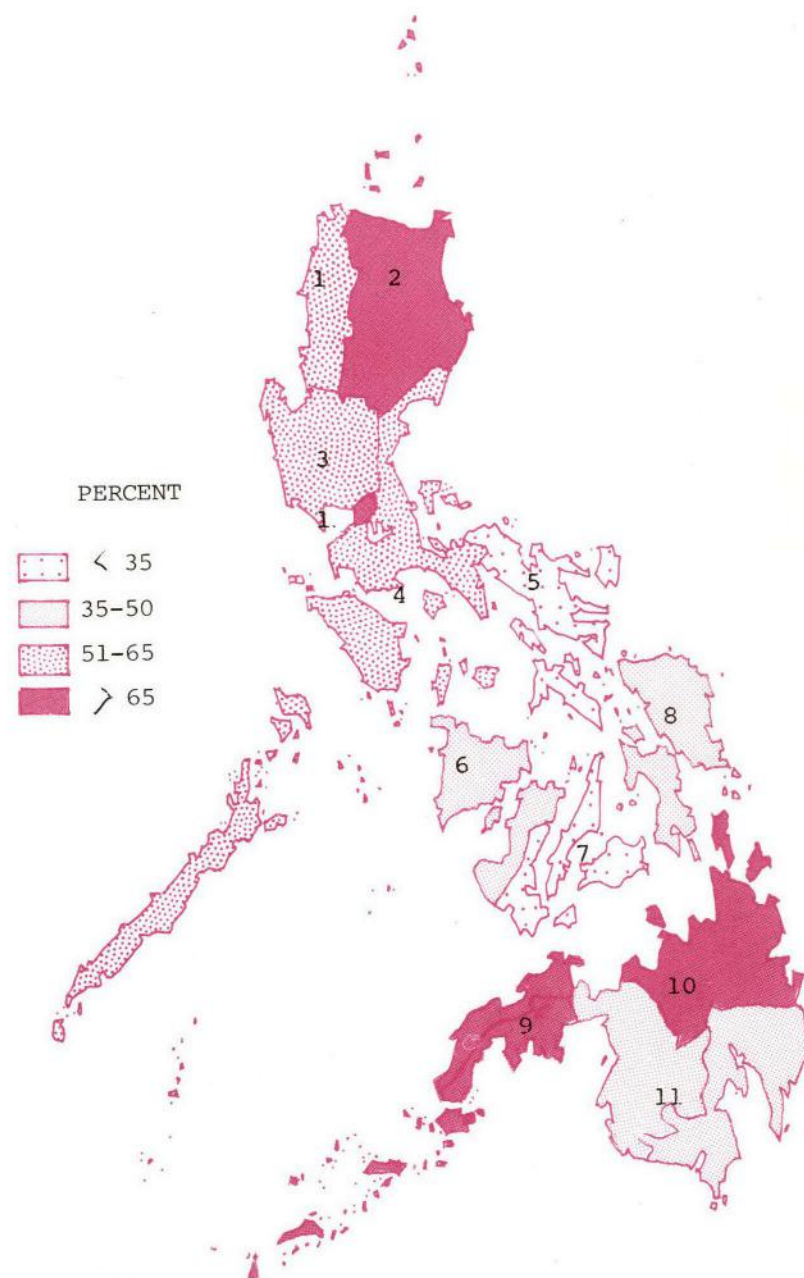


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Ministry of Health, *Reports from all Health Region, 1978*

Map 18.6. PERCENTAGE OF DPT COVERED FOR PRESCHOOL NEW ENTRANTS, 1978

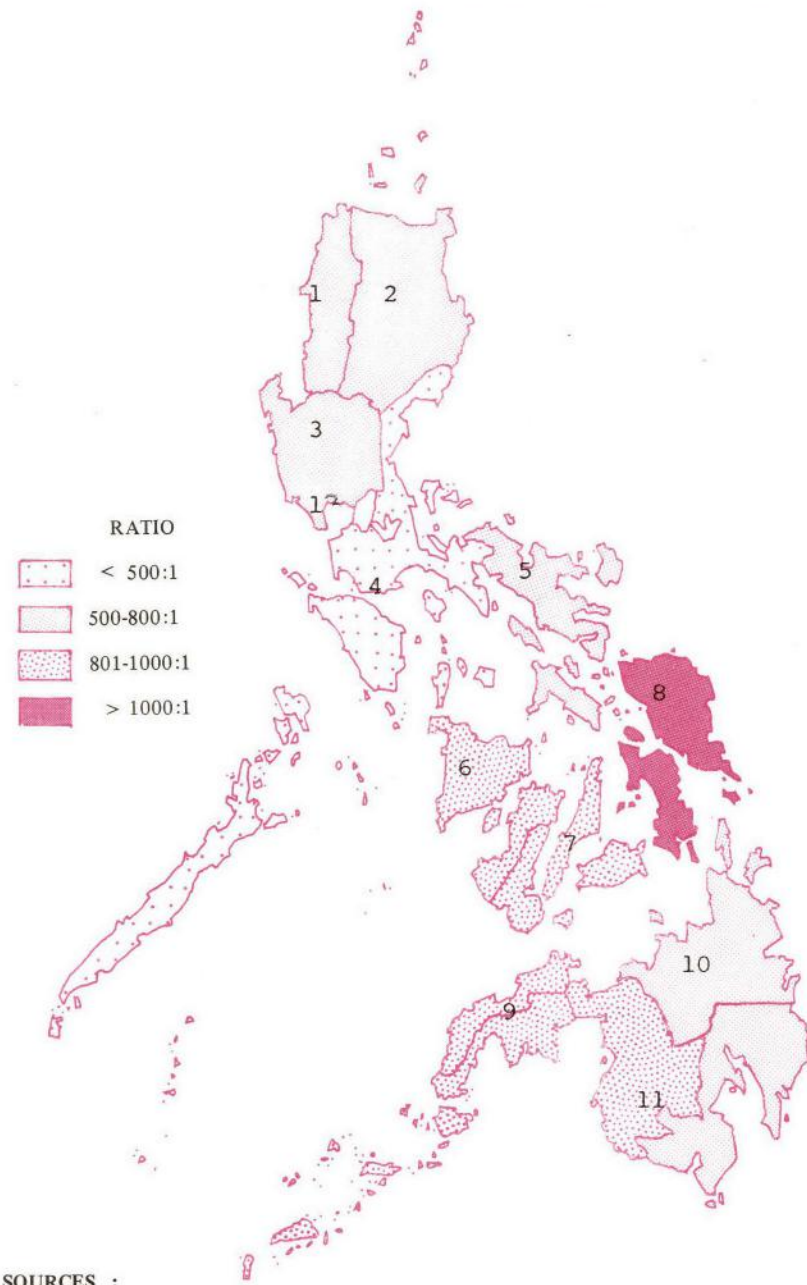


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Ministry of Health, *Reports from all Health Region, 1978*

Map 18.7. POPULATION/HOSPITAL BED RATIO, 1980

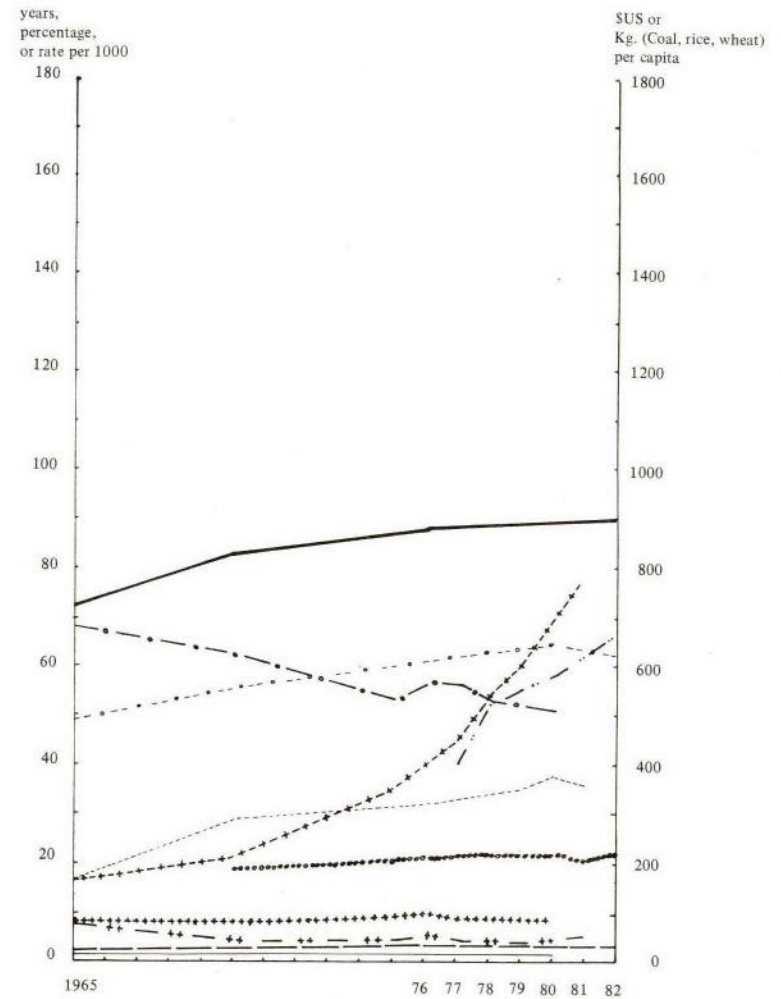


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Fabiana Patag, "Experiences of the Social Security Medical Association: Asian Regional Round Table Meeting on the Extension of Medical Care Programmes Under Social Security, Seoul, 19-22, April 1983

Graph 18.1. PHILIPPINES DEVELOPMENT INDEX GRAPH



SOURCE: ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

NOTES:

| | | |
|------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| percentage | ————— | Literacy rate |
| per 1000 | — · — · — · | Infant mortality |
| years | - - - - - | Life expectancy |
| | — + + + + + — | \$US |
| | — · — · — · | Energy use per capita |
| | — · — · — · | kilograms coal per year |
| | — · — · — · | kilograms per year |
| percentage | — · — · — · | Urban household with water supply |
| percentage | + + + + + + + | Government expenditure/GDP |
| percentage | - - - - - | Unemployment |
| percentage | — · — · — · | Population growth rate |
| per 1000 | ————— | 1000s population per medical doctor. |

19. Republic of Korea

Table 18.1. Situation of children in the Republic of Korea, 1965-1982

| Factors Variables Indicators | Years | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | Trends 1975-1982 | | | Trends referred to 1965 | Main sources |
|--|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|----------|------------------|--------|------|-------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Up | Stable | Down | | |
| I. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1. Demography | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total population | (thousands) | 28,330 | 31,466 | 33,900 | 35,860* | 36,436* | 37,019* | 37,065* | 38,500 | 38,720 | 39,330 | ↑ | ↔ | ↑↑ | | (G.) National Bureau of Statistics |
| Population growth | (percentage) | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.8* | 1.64* | 1.6 | 1.6* | 1.58* | 1.69 | | | ↔ | | ↑ | | (G.) National Bureau of Statistics |
| Children aged 0-14 | (percentage) | | 42.1* | 38.1* | 37.5 | | | 34* | 34 | | 33.4 | | | ↓ | ↓ | (G.) National Bureau of Statistics |
| Rural population | (percentage) | 72 | 56.8 | 51.6 | | | | | 42 | | 43 | | | ↓ | ↓↓ | IBRD |
| Population/Rice harvest area | (ha) | 26.8 | 25.6 | 27.8 | 29.5 | 29.6 | 30.0 | 30.2 | 30.3 | | | ↑ | | ↑ | | ESCAP |
| 1.2. Economic production | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GNP per capita | (\$US) | 105* | 243* | 573* | 765* | 965* | 1,279* | 1,599* | 1,503* | 1,636* | 1,678* | ↑↑↑ | | ↑↑↑E | | (G.) National Bureau of Statistics |
| GDP, A:I:S:O structure | (percentage) | 38:20:6:37* | 27:22:8:44* | 24:28:7:40* | 24:29:29:18 | 23:28:29:20 | 21:28:7:44* | 20:28:32:20 | 16:30:34:20 | 18:31:51* | 16:39:45 | | ↑↑A | A↑↑ | | (G.) KDI, ESCAP |
| 1.3. Economic distribution | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population below poverty line | (percentage) | 41.0 | 23.4* | | 14.8* | U:18 R:11 | 12.3 | 10* | 9.8* | | | | | ↓ | ↓↓ | (G) KDI |
| Landless agricultural workers | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Debt service ratio | | | 19.2 | 11.3 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 10.5 | 13.5 | 12.3 | 13.0 | | ↑ | | ↓ | | Quarterly Economic Review of South Korea, May, 83 |
| 1.4. Public expenditure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health expenditure per capita | (\$US) | 2.4 | 7.2* | 18.3* | 23.1* | 32.8* | | | | | | ↑↑ | | ↑↑↑E | | (G) KDI |
| Military expenditure per capita | (\$US) | | 22 | 28.3 | 44.4 | 57.2 | 80.2 | 89.0 | 96.3 | 107.4 | | ↑↑↑E | | ↑↑↑E | | IMF |
| Government expenditure/GDP | (percentage) | | 11.2 | 16.1 | 17.2 | 16.4 | 17.8 | 18.5 | 18.3 | | | ↑ | | ↑↑ | | IMF, IBRD |
| Social services expenditure E:H:S:H:O | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.5. Consumption | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food consumption/Total consumption | (percentage) | 59.5* | 52* | 46.1* | 45.9* | 44.5* | 41.4* | 40.6* | 41.1* | 40.4* | | | | ↓ | ↓ | (G. Economic Planning Board |
| Energy consumption per capita | (kg. coal. eq.) | 261 | 648 | 908 | 1,003 | 1,122 | 1,184 | 1,358 | 1,368 | 1,416 | | ↑↑ | | ↑↑↑E | | United Nations |
| 2. CHILD VIABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1. Mortality, life expectancy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infant mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | 62 | 41 | 38 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 32 | 34 | 33 | 35* | ↔ | | ↓↓ | | IBRD |
| Crude death rate | (per 1000 population) | 11.0 | 8.5 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 7.8 | 6.6 | 6.3* | ↔ | | ↓↓ | | ESCAP |
| Neonatal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Life expectancy | (years) | 51-54 | 63-67 | 66-70 | | 63 | 63 | 65.9 | 65 | 66 | 64 | ↔ | | ↑ | | IBRD |
| 2.2. Nutrition | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Caloric supply per capita per day | | 2,280 | 2,420 | 2,646 | 2,723 | 2,785 | 2,821 | | 2,977 | | | ↑ | | ↑ | | ADB |
| Rice harvest land/Agricultural land | (percentage) | | 52.0 | 56.4 | 53.9 | 54.3 | 54.5 | | | | | ↔ | | ↔ | | ESCAP |
| Rice harvested per capita | (kg) | 144.0 | 169.8 | 183.8 | 202.0 | 233.1 | 225.6 | 209.6 | 157.1 | 130.8 | 185.6 | | | ↓ | ↑ | ADB |
| Toddler mortality (1-4 years) | (per 1000 toddlers) | 12 | | | | | | 5 | 2 | 2 | | | | ↓↓ | ↓↓↓ | IBRD |
| 3. CHILD DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1. Educational status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enrolment in primary school | (percentage) | 95* | 97* | 97* | 97* | 98* | 98* | 99* | 98* | 98* | | ↔ | | ↑↑ | | (G.) Economic Planning Board |
| Retention (end of primary school) | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Literacy rate | (percentage) | 71 | 89 | 93 | 93 | | | | 93 | | 100 | ↑ | | ↑↑ | | IBRD |
| 3.2. Employment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unemployment rate | (percentage) | 7.4 | 4.5 | 4.1* | 3.9* | 3.8* | 3.2* | 3.8* | 5.2 | 4.6 | 4.4 | ↔ | | ↓↓ | | (G.) National Bureau of Statistics |
| Child labour | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment structure A:I:S:O | (percentage) | 63:9:28* | 50:14:37* | 46:19:35 | 45:22:34* | 42:22:36* | 38:23:38* | 36:24:41* | 34:23:43* | 34:21:46* | | | | A↓ | A↑↑ | (G.) Economic Planning Board |
| 4. CHILD CARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1. Mothers' status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female literacy rate | (percentage) | 78.6 | 83 | | | | | 81 | 88 | | | ↔ | | ↑ | | ESCAP |
| Maternal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | | .83* | .56* | .50* | .46* | .43 | .42 | | | | | | ↓ | ↓↓ | (G.) KDI |
| Females in labour force | (percentage) | 31.5 | 37.6 | | | | 37.3 | | | | | ↔ | | ↑ | | ESCAP |
| 4.2. Health services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population/Health centre | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Institutional delivery | (percentage) | | 19.3 | 37.8 | 40.9 | 47.9 | 42.1 | 42.3 | 61 | | 80.2 | ↑↑ | | | | WHO |
| DPT immunization | (percentage) | | | | | | | | 79 79 | | | | | | | WHO, EPU |
| Water supply: Urban, rural | (percentage) | 58 | 88 34 | | | | | | | 80 84* | | ↑↑↑ | | ↑↑↑ | | (G.) National Bureau of Statistics |
| Population/Medical doctor | | 2,095* | 1,773* | 1,801* | 1,732* | 1,677* | 1,614* | 1,554* | 1,693* | | | ↔ | | ↓ | | |
| 4.3. Educational services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pupils/Teacher | | | 56.8* | 51.7* | 50.2* | 48.8* | 48.6* | 48.2 | 47.5 | | | ↔ | | ↓ | | KDI |
| Girls enrolled in primary school | (percentage) | | | | | | | | 100 | | | ↑↑ | | | | IBRD |
| Enrolment in secondary school | (percentage) | 54* | 66* | 77* | 80* | 85* | 90* | 93* | 96* | 97* | | ↑↑ | | ↑↑↑ | | (G) Economic Planning Board |

Source: Data from various sources, compiled by ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

*Data from national source

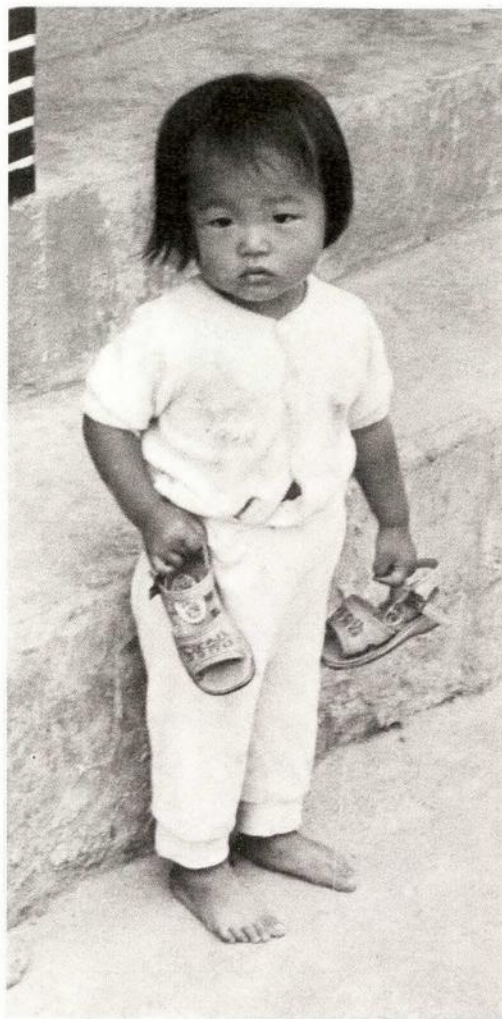


Table 19.2. Situation by administrative unit, latest year

| Indicators Years | Children 0-14 years ² (percentage of population) | DPT immunizations ¹ | Hospitals ¹ | Health centres ¹ | Population in rural areas with water supply ¹ (percentage) | Persons covered by medical insurance ² (percentage) | Government health expenditure per capita ² (SUS) | Health expenditure total expenditure ² (percentage) | School attendance age 6-11 ² (percentage) |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|---|--|---|
| | Cities | 1970 | 1979 | 1979 | 1979 | 1975 | 1975 | 1975 | 1970 |
| 1. Seoul | 36.0 | 336,543 | 85 | 15 | - | 25.6 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 86.7 |
| 2. Busan | 38.2 | 122,249 | 32 | 8 | - | 16.0 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 86.7 |
| 3. Gyeonggi | 41.8 | 194,404 | 35 | 27 | 19.7 | 7.3 | 1.2 | 2.1 | 87.7 |
| 4. Gangwon | 45.1 | 106,572 | 13 | 19 | 18.9 | 4.1 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 88.4 |
| 5. Chungcheongbug | 45.4 | 62,355 | 10 | 12 | 31.1 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 87.5 |
| 6. Chungcheongnam | 44.5 | 147,443 | 17 | 18 | 18.2 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 87.5 |
| 7. Jeonlabug | 45.3 | 146,405 | 12 | 16 | 29.2 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 86.5 |
| 8. Jeonnam | 45.3 | 241,376 | 38 | 27 | 26.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 88.0 |
| 9. Gyeongsangbug | 42.4 | 200,577 | 28 | 24 | 26.6 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 88.8 |
| 10. Gyeongsangnam | 43.0 | 146,003 | 21 | 25 | 44.6 | 7.7 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 89.5 |
| 11. Jeju | 43.5 | 25,552 | 5 | 3 | 25.0 | - | 2.2 | 3.3 | 89.8 |
| Republic of Korea | 42.1 | | | | | 9.0 | 1.4 | 2.4 | |

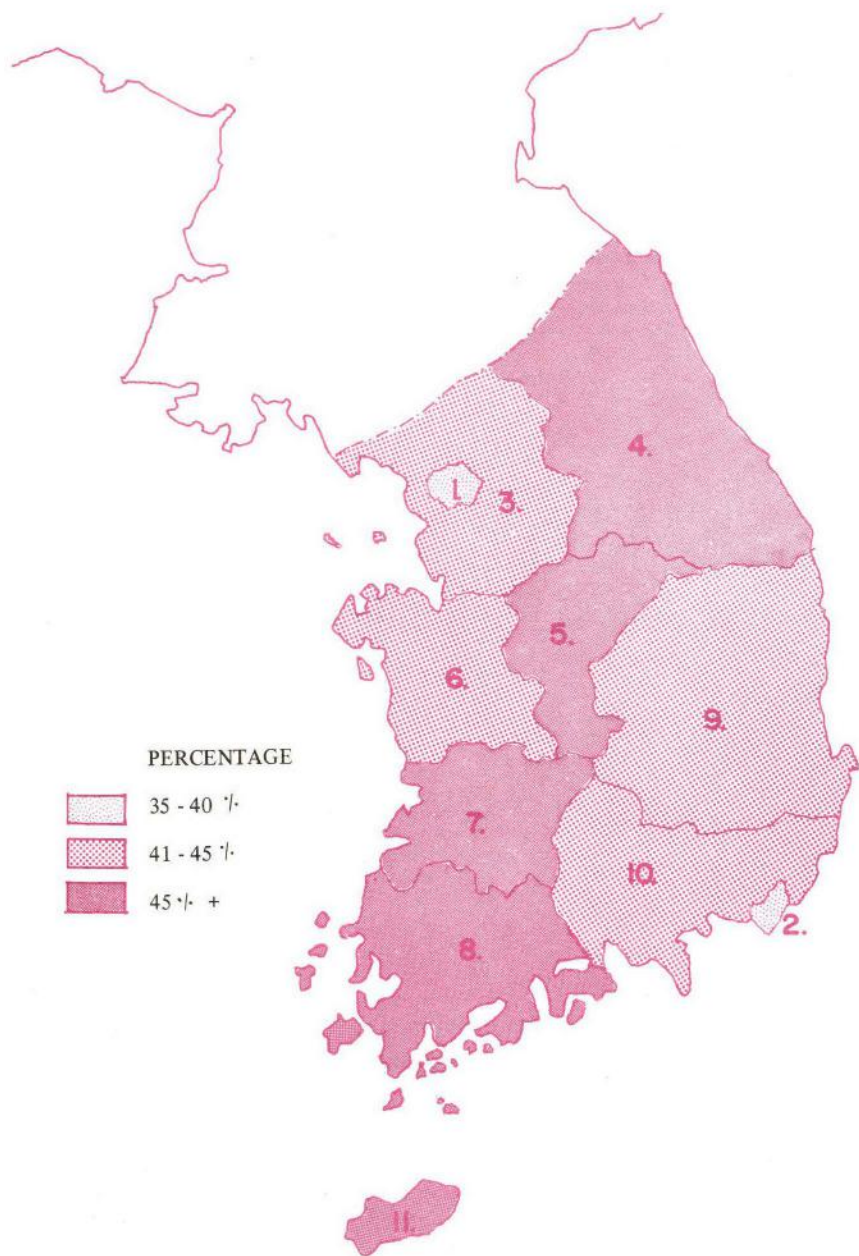
Summary of statistics, 1982 or latest year.

- Number of children (0-14 years) 13,136,000
- GNP per capita (SUS) 1,678
- Infant mortality rate 35
- Crude death rate 6.3
- Life expectancy at birth (years) 64
- Literacy (percentage) 100

Sources: ¹ WHO/WPR Republic of Korea, *Country Health Information Profile*, 1982.

² Ministry of Health, Social Affairs and Economic Planning Board, *Advance Report of 1975 Population and Housing Census*, 1975.

Map 19.1. CHILDREN (AGE 0-14) AS PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION, 1970

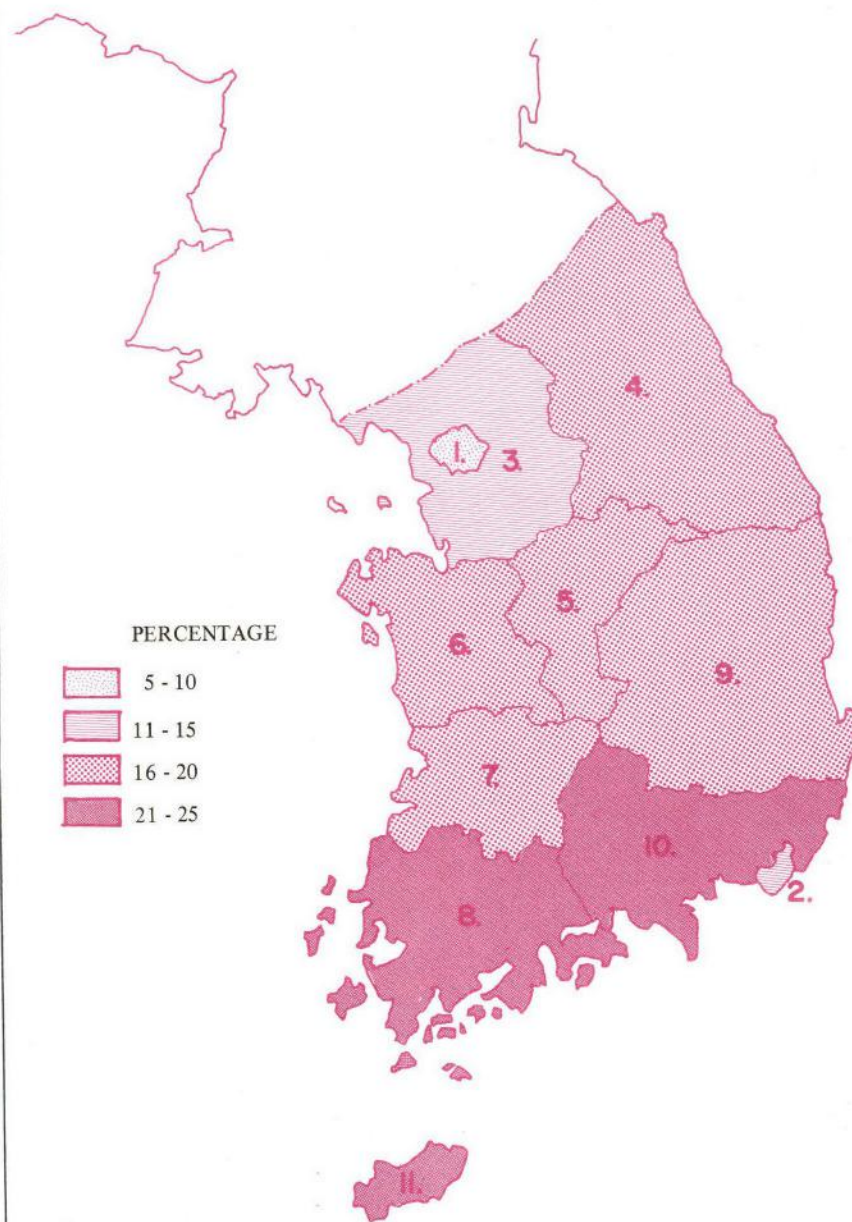


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : ESCAP, *Population of the Republic of Korea, 1975*

Map 19.2. PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE ILLITERACY (AGE 12 AND OVER), 1970

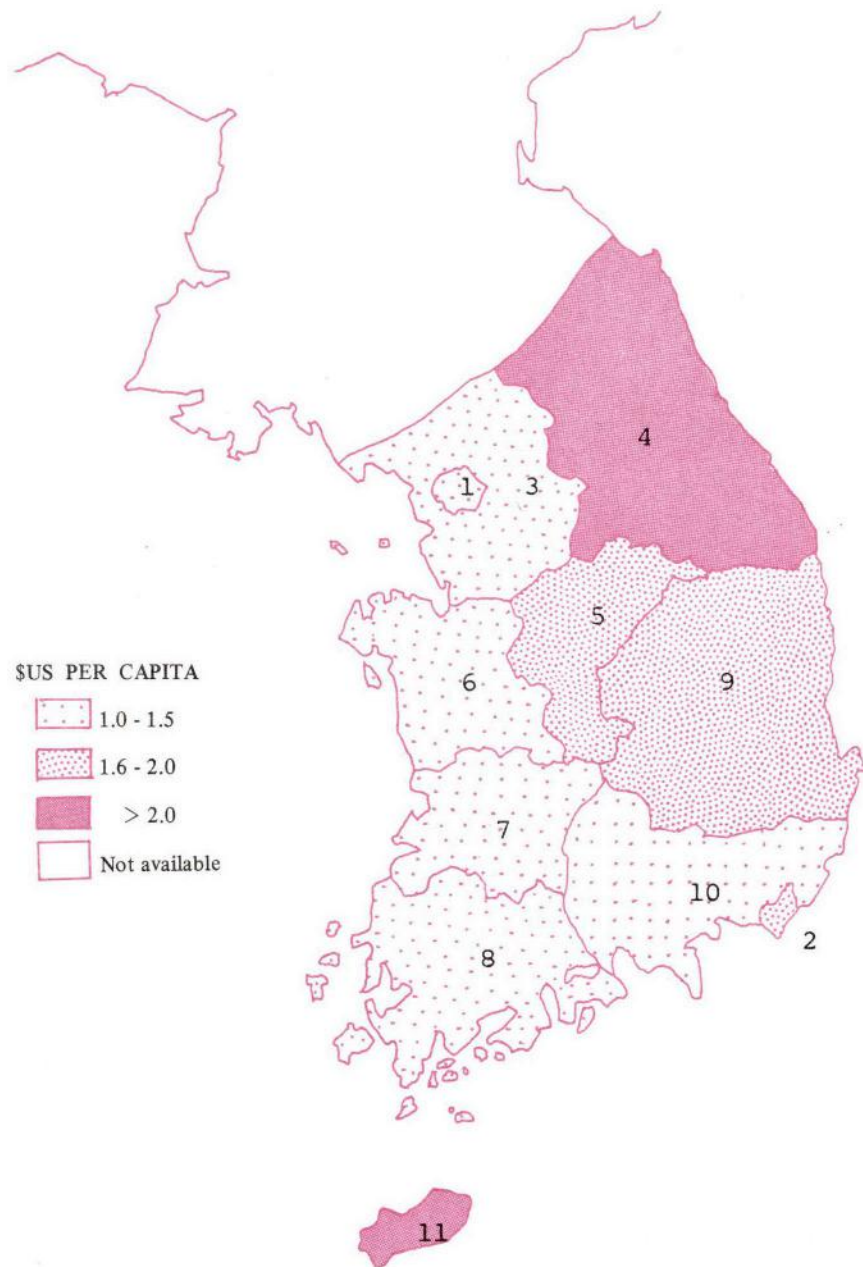


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : ESCAP, *Population of the Republic of Korea, 1975*

Map 19.3. GOVERNMENT HEALTH EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA, 1975

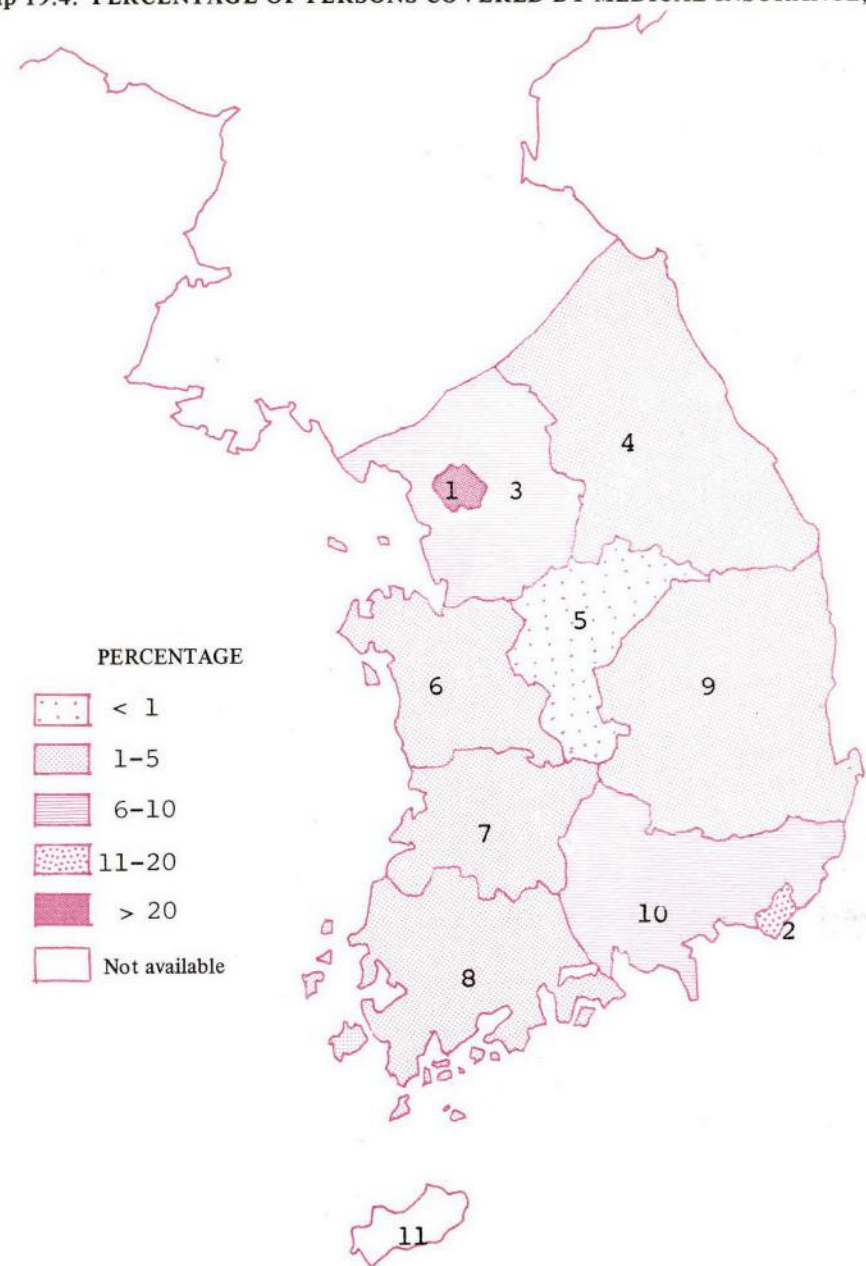


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : ESCAP, *Population of the Republic of Korea, 1975*

Map 19.4. PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS COVERED BY MEDICAL INSURANCE, 1975

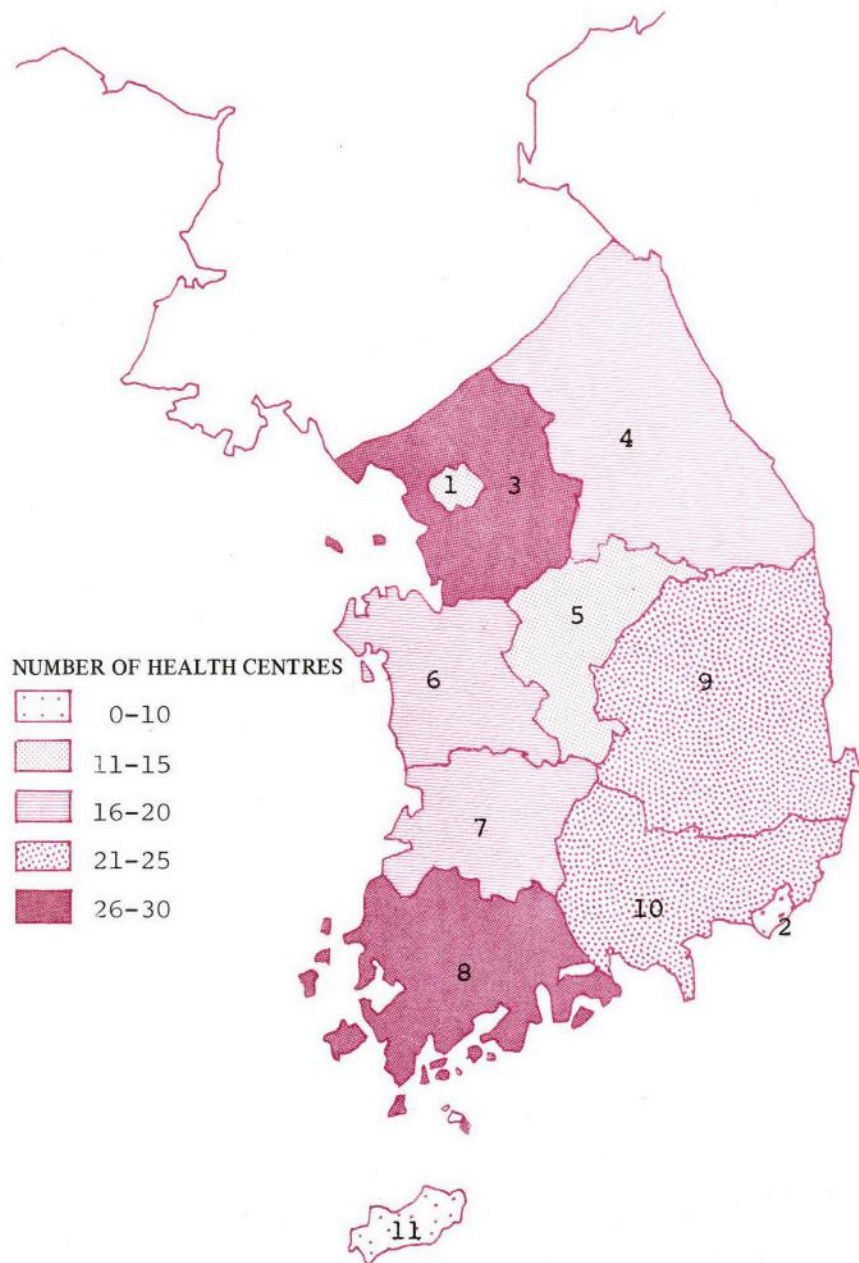


SOURCES :

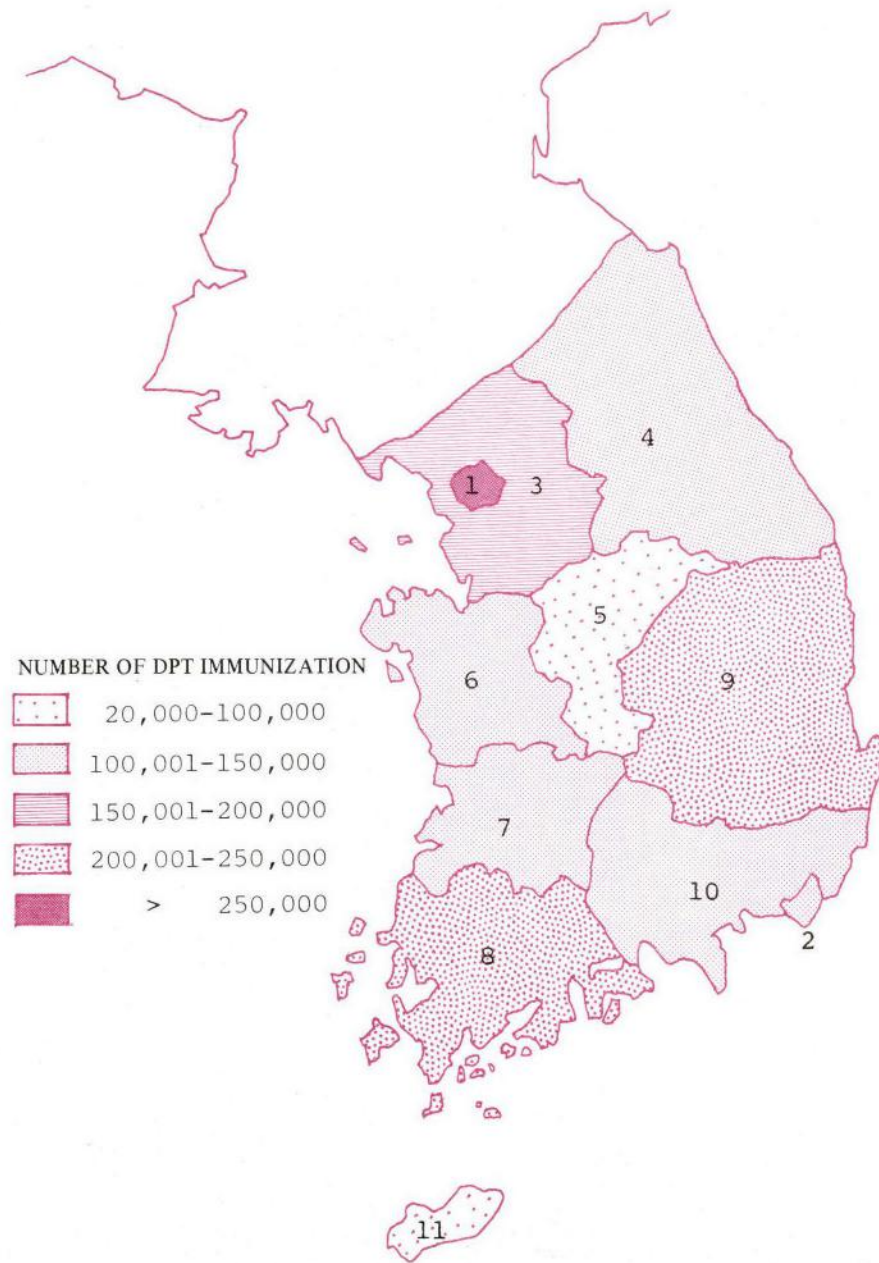
MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Ministry of Health, Social Affairs and Economic Planning Board, *Advance Report of 1975 Population and Housing Census*.

Map 19.5. NUMBER OF HEALTH CENTRES, 1979



Map 19.6. NUMBER OF DPT IMMUNIZATIONS, 1979



SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : WHO/WPR, Republic of Korea: Country Health Information Profile, 1982

SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : WHO/WPR, Republic of Korea: Country Health Information Profile, 1982

20. Singapore

Table 20.1. Situation of children in Singapore, 1965-1982

| Factors Variables Indicators | Years | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | Trends 1975-1982 | | | Trends referred to 1965 | Main sources |
|--|-----------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|---------|---------|------------------|--------|------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Up | Stable | Down | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1. Demography | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total population | (thousands) | 1,890 | 2,075 | 2,200 | 2,278* | 2,308* | 2,334* | 2,363* | 2,390 | 2,440 | 2,470 | ↑ | | ↑ | | (G) Department of Statistics |
| Population growth | (percentage) | 2.5 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.4* | 1.3* | 1.2* | 1.2* | 1.26 | 1.2 | | | ↓ | ↓↓ | | (G) Department of Statistics |
| Children aged 0-14 | (percentage) | | 38.8 | 33 | | | 29.3* | 27.4* | 26.4* | 26.3 | 26.4 | | ↓ | | | (G) Department of Statistics |
| Rural population | (percentage) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | (G) Department of Statistics |
| Population/Rice harvest area | (ha) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| 1.2. Economic production | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GNP per capita | (\$US) | 450 | 920 | 2,360 | | 2,800 | 3,290 | 3,820 | 4,430 | 5,220 | 5,747 | ↑↑↑ | | ↑↑↑E | | ADB, IBRD |
| GDP, A:I:S:O structure | (percentage) | 5:18:77 | 3:19:78 | 2:24:48:76 | 2:25:49:24 | 2:26:49:23 | 2:27:49:22 | 2:28:48:22 | 1:27:64:8 | 1:37:62 | 1:35:64 | S↑↑ | | S→ | | ESCAP |
| 1.3. Economic distribution | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population below poverty line | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Landless agricultural workers | (percentage) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | | | | |
| Debt service ratio | | | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.8 | | | | ↓ | ↑ | ADB |
| 1.4. Public expenditure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health expenditure per capita | (\$US) | | 13.0* | 25.3* | 26* | 29.1* | 35.2* | 38.9* | 46.4* | | | ↑↑ | | ↑↑↑E | | (G) Department of Statistics |
| Military expenditure per capita | (\$US) | | 3.7 | 7.3 | 8.1 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 10.6 | 12.8 | 15.5 | | ↑↑↑ | | ↑↑↑E | | ESCAP |
| Government expenditure/GDP | (percentage) | .8 | 12.0* | 1.0* | 10.7* | 10.9* | 11.3 | 10.2* | 10.4* | | | ↔ | | ↑ | | (G) Department of Statistics |
| Social services expenditure E:H:S:H:O | (percentage) | | 45:19:130:4 | 46:24:520:4 | | | | | | | | | | | | ESCAP |
| 1.5. Consumption | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food consumption/Total consumption | (percentage) | | 35.7* | 32.6* | 31.8* | 31.6* | 30.4* | 30.4* | 30.0 | | | | ↔ | | | (G) Department of Statistics |
| Energy consumption per capita | (kg. coal, eq.) | 518 | 1,260 | 2,933 | 3,341 | 3,545 | 3,967 | 4,016 | 3,164 | 4,515 | | ↑↑↑E | | ↑↑↑E | | United Nations |
| 2. CHILD VIABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1. Mortality, life expectancy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infant mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | | 20.5 | 13.9* | 11.6* | 12.4* | 12.6* | 13.2* | 11.7* | 11 | 10.8* | | | ↓ | ↓↓ | (G) Department of Statistics |
| Crude death rate | (per 1000 population) | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.1* | 5.1* | 5.2* | 5.2* | 5.3* | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.2* | ↔ | | ↔ | | (G) Department of Statistics |
| Neonatal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | | | | | | | | | | 8.2* | | | | | (G) Department of Statistics |
| Life expectancy | (years) | 62 | 67 | | | 70 | 70 | 70.9 | 72 | 72 | 71 | ↔ | | ↑ | | IBRD |
| 2.2. Nutrition | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calorie supply per capita per day | | 2,430 | 2,430 | 2,994 | 3,050 | 3,074 | 3,065 | | 3,125 | | | ↔ | | ↑ | | ADB |
| Rice harvest land/Agricultural land | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rice harvested per capita | (kg) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Toddler mortality (1-4 years) | (per 1000 toddlers) | 4 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | (.) | | | | | ↓↓ | IBRD |
| 3. CHILD DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1. Educational status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enrolment in primary school | (percentage) | 68 | 81.4* | 86.8* | 85.3* | 83.8* | 82.4* | 82.7* | 85* | | | ↔ | | ↑ | | (G) Department of Statistics |
| Retention (end of primary school) | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | ↑ | | (G) Department of Statistics |
| Literacy rate | (percentage) | | 72.2* | 77.9* | 79.1* | 80.3* | 81.5* | 82.8* | 84* | | | ↑ | | ↑ | | (G) Department of Statistics |
| 3.2. Employment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unemployment rate | (percentage) | | 6* | 4.5* | 4.5* | 3.9* | 2.1* | 2.0* | 1.9* | 2.9 | | | | ↓↓ | ↓↓ | (G) Department of Statistics |
| Child labour | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment structure A:I:S:O | (percentage) | 8:23:69 | 4:30:66 | 3:34:63 | 3:35:62 | 3:36:61 | 2:37:61 | 2:38:60 | 2:39:59 | | | ↑↑ | | ↑↑↑ | | ADB |
| 4. CHILD CARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1. Mothers' status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female literacy rate | (percentage) | | | | | | | | 70 | | | | | | | UNICEF |
| Maternal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | | .3* | | .3* | .3 | .1* | .3* | | | | ↔ | | | | (G) Ministry of Health |
| Females in labour force | (percentage) | | | | | | 33.1* | 33.6* | 35.0* | | | ↔ | | | | (G) Department of Statistics |
| 4.2. Health services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population/Health centre | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Institutional delivery | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DPT immunization | (percentage) | | | | | | | | 81 | | | | | | | UNICEF |
| Water supply: Urban, rural | (percentage) | | 94 | | | | | 100 | | | | | | | | ADB |
| Population/Medical doctor | (percentage) | | 1,522* | 1,387* | 1,336* | 1,250* | 1,262* | 1,276* | 1,222* | | | | ↓ | ↓ | | (G) Department of Statistics |
| 4.3. Educational services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pupils/Teacher | | 28 | 30* | 29* | 28* | 28* | 27* | 27* | 26 | 26.1 | | | | ↓ | ↔ | (G) Department of Statistics |
| Girls enrolled in primary school | (percentage) | | | | | | | | 97 | | | | | ↑ | | (G) Department of Statistics |
| Enrolment in secondary school | (percentage) | 32 | | | | | | | 55 | | | ↑ | | ↑↑ | | ADB, IBRD |

Source: Data from various sources, compiled by ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

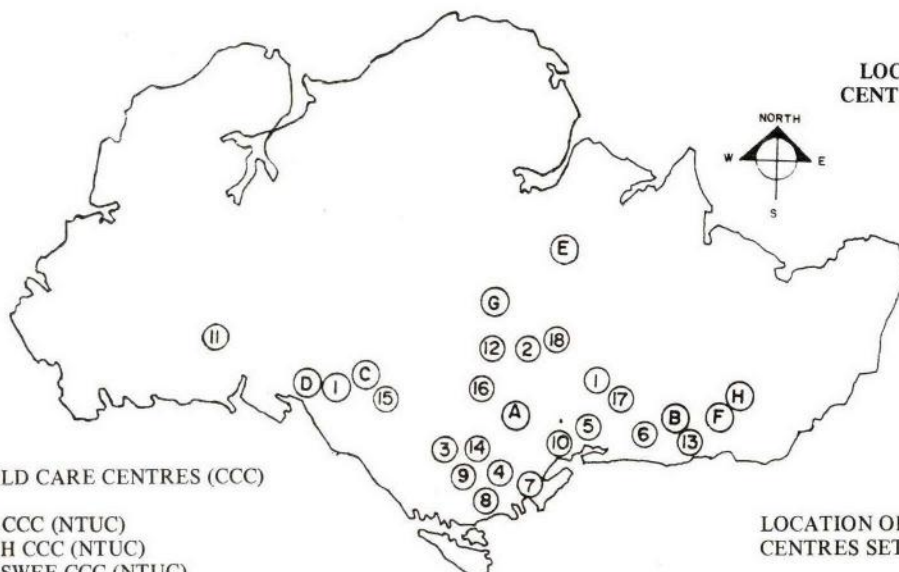
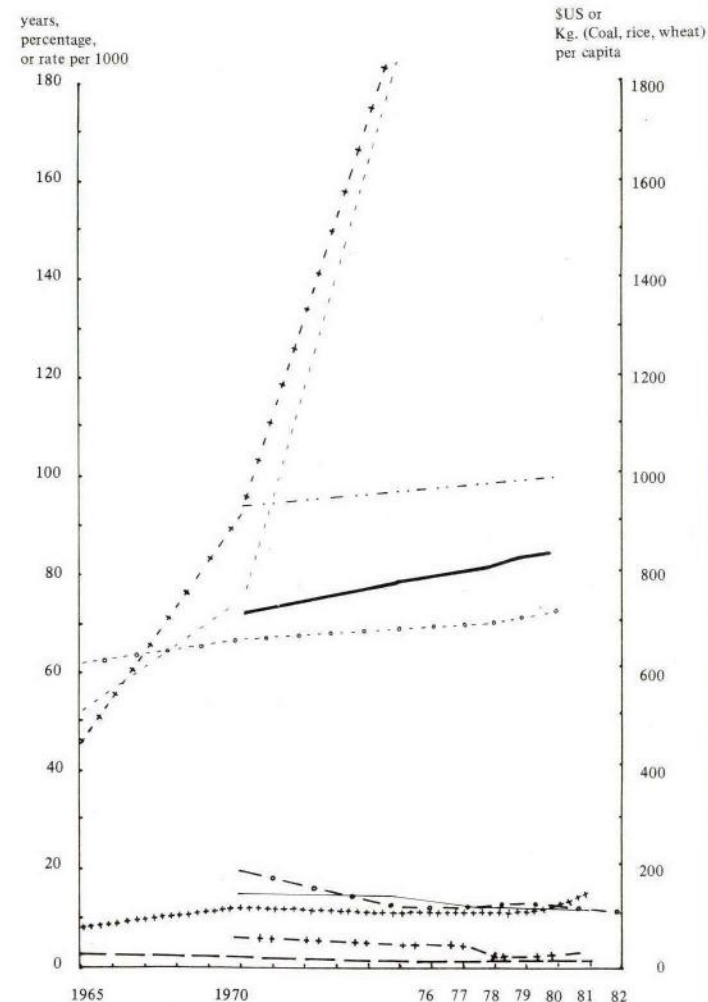
*Data from national sources.



Summary of statistics, 1982 or latest year.

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| ● Number of children (0-14 years) | 652,000 |
| ● GNP per capita (\$US) | 5,747 |
| ● Infant mortality rate | 10.8 |
| ● Crude death rate | 5.2 |
| ● Life expectancy at birth (years) | 71 |
| ● Literacy (percentage) | 84 |

Graph 20.1. SINGAPORE DEVELOPMENT INDEX GRAPH



EXISTING CHILD CARE CENTRES (CCC)

1. KALLANG CCC (NTUC)
2. TOA PAYOH CCC (NTUC)
3. BUKIT HO SWEE CCC (NTUC)
4. PARK ROAD CCC (NTUC)
5. HORNE ROAD CCC (NTUC)
6. MOUNTBATTEN CCC (NTUC)
7. RAMAH STREET CCC (NTUC)
8. TANJONG PAGAR CCC (NTUC)
9. MOH GUAN TERRACE CCC (NTUC)
10. VICTORIA STREET CCC (NTUC)
11. VICTORIA STREET CCC (NTUC)
12. ROSE VILLA CRECHE (MARYMOUNT CONVENT)

13. YWCA MARINE PARADE CCC (YWCA)
14. YWCA OUTRAM ROAD CCC (YWCA)
15. CHIP BEE CRECHE/KINDERGARTEN (PRESBYTERIAN WELFARE SERVICE)
16. METROPOLITAN YMCA DAY CARE SERVICE (YWCA)
17. GEYLANG, WEST DAY CARE CENTRE (PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION)
18. BOON TECK DAY CARE CENTRE (PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION)

LOCATION OF NEW CHILD CARE CENTRES SET UP IN 1981/1982

- A. KAMPONG JAVA ROAD (YWCA)
- B. MARINE DRIVE (YWCA)
- C. GHIM MOH ROAD (PRESBYTERIAN WELFARE SERVICE)
- D. WEST COAST DRIVE (YWCA)
- E. ANG MO KIO AVE 8 (YWCA)
- F. BEDOK NORTH AVE 2 (YWCA)
- G. ANG MO KIO AVE 3 (NTUC)
- H. BEDOK NORTH ST 1 (NTUC)
- I. CLEMENTI AVE 3 (NTUC)

SOURCE : Ministry of Social Affairs, Annual Report, 1980

SOURCE: ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

NOTES:

| | | |
|------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| percentage | ————— | Literacy rate |
| per 1000 | — · — · — | Infant mortality |
| years | — · — · — | Life expectancy |
| | — · — · — | GNP per capita |
| | — · — · — | Energy use per capita |
| percentage | — · — · — | Urban household with water supply |
| percentage | +++++ | Government expenditure/GDP |
| percentage | +++++ | Unemployment |
| percentage | — · — · — | Population growth rate |
| per 1000 | ————— | 1000s population per medical doctor. |

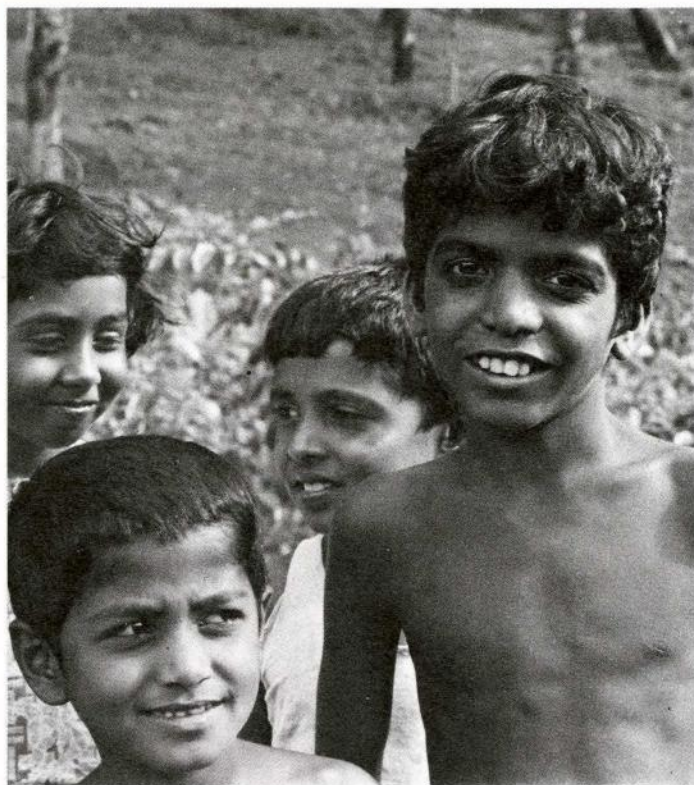
21. Sri Lanka

Table 21.1. Situation of children in Sri Lanka, 1965-1982

| Factors Variables Indicators | Years | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | Trends 1975-1982 | | | Trends referred to 1965 | Main sources |
|--|-----------------------|----------|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------------|--------|------|-------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Up | Stable | Down | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1. Demography | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total population | (thousands) | 11,160 | 12,514 | 13,500 | 13,717* | 13,942* | 14,190* | 14,471* | 14,740 | 14,850 | 15,240 | ↑ | | | ↑↑ | (G.) Department of Census and Statistics |
| Population growth | (percentage) | 2.4 | 2.2 | 1.7* | 1.6 | 1.7* | 1.9* | 1.9* | 1.9 | | | ↑ | | | ↓ | (G) Central Bank of Ceylon |
| Children aged 0-14 | (percentage) | | 39 | 39 | 37* | | 39 | | | 35.5* | 35 | ↔ | | | ↓ | WHO |
| Rural population | (percentage) | 82.8 | 80 | | 76 | | | | 73 | | 76 | ↔ | | | ↓ | ADB |
| Population/Rice harvest area | (ha) | | | 26.5 | 25.4 | 20.9 | 16.9 | 18.3 | 17.9 | 18.7 | | | | ↓↓ | ↓↓ | ESCAP |
| 1.2. Economic production | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GNP per capita | (\$US) | 140 | 110 | 150 | 200 | 157* | 190* | 217 | 270 | 300 | 302 | ↑↑ | | | ↑↑↑ | ADB |
| GDP, A:I:S:O structure | (percentage) | 32:20:48 | 33:11:56 | 26:15:59 | 29:27:44 | 37:29:41 | 30:27:42 | 28:30:42 | 24:14:62 | 28:28:44 | 27:27:45 | A↔ | | | ↓A | |
| 1.3. Economic distribution | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population below poverty line | (percentage) | 72 | | 40 | | | | | 50* | | | ↑ | | ↓ | | ESCAP |
| Landless agricultural workers | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Debt service ratio | | | 10.3 | 21.8 | 20.1 | 14.4 | 9.2 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 5.7 | | | | ↓↓↓ | ↓↓ | ADB |
| 1.4. Public expenditure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health expenditure per capita | (\$US) | 3.2 | 3.8 | 3.9* | 4.2* | 2.3* | 3.2* | 3.8* | 5.6 | 3.5 | | ↔ | | ↑ | | (G). Central Bank of Ceylon |
| Military expenditure per capita | (\$US) | | 2.4 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.9 | | ↔ | | ↑↑ | | ESCAP |
| Government expenditure/GDP | (percentage) | | 27.3 | 26.1 | 28.8 | 24.1 | 41.1 | 39.0 | 44.2 | 35.6 | | ↔ | | ↓ | | IBRD |
| Social services expenditure E:H:S:H:O | (percentage) | | 61:11:15:10:1 | | 65:13:11:9:12 | | | | | | | | | | | ESCAP |
| 1.5. Consumption | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food consumption/Total consumption | (percentage) | | 54.7 | | | | | | 70.1 | | | ↑ | | ↑↑ | | ESCAP |
| Energy consumption per capita | (kg. coal. eq.) | 110 | 121 | 100 | 98 | 105 | 111 | 101 | 101 | 109 | | ↔ | | ↔ | | United Nations |
| 2. CHILD VIABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1. Mortality, life expectancy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infant mortality | (per-1000 livebirths) | 53.2 | 50.3 | 45.1 | 43.7 | 42.4 | 37 | 37.7 | 38 | 37.1 | 37.1 | ↔ | | | ↓↓ | UNICEF |
| Crude death rate | (per 1000 population) | 8.2 | 8.0 | 8.5* | 7.8* | 7.4* | 6.6* | 6.5* | 6.1 | 7 | 6 | | | ↓ | ↓↓ | (G). Department of Census |
| Neonatal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | 33.3* | 29.7* | 27.0* | 26.1* | 25.9* | 25.0* | 24.2* | | | | | | ↓ | ↓ | (G). Ministry of Finance and Planning |
| Life expectancy | (years) | 63.7 | 64 | 65.7 | 69.3 | 69 | 68 | 68 | 67 | 69 | 66 | ↔ | | ↔ | | ADB |
| 2.2. Nutrition | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calorie supply per capita per day | | 2,260 | 2,405 | 2,003 | 2,073 | 2,069 | 2,325 | | 2,250 | | | ↑ | | ↔ | | ADB |
| Rice harvest land/Agricultural land | (percentage) | | 24.4 | 20 | 21.2 | 25.9 | 32.5 | 30.6 | 31.9 | | | ↑↑ | | ↑ | | ESCAP |
| Rice harvested per capita | (kg) | 89.6 | 127.9 | 88.9 | 94.8 | 121.9 | 133.9 | 131.3 | 142.5 | 133.4 | 132.0 | ↑↑ | | ↑↑ | | ESCAP |
| Toddler mortality (1-4 years) | (per 1000 toddlers) | 7 | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | | | | ↓ | ↓↓ | IBRD |
| 3. CHILD DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1. Educational status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enrolment in primary school | (percentage) | 60 | 58 | | 80 | | | | 83.3 | | 84.4 | ↑ | | ↑↑ | | UNICEF |
| Retention (end of primary school) | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | 9* | | | | | (G). Ministry of Finance and Planning |
| Literacy rate | (percentage) | 75 | 75 | | | 85 | | | | | 86.5 | ↔ | | ↑ | | IBRD |
| 3.2. Employment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unemployment rate | (percentage) | 6.5 | 18 | 18.3 | | | 15.3 | | 15.3 | | | ↔ | | ↑↑↑ | | ADB |
| Child labour | (percentage) | | | | | | | | 1.5* | | | | | | | (G). Ministry of Finance and Planning |
| Employment structure A:I:S:O | (percentage) | 56:14:30 | 55:14:31 | 55:14:31 | 54:14:32 | 54:14:32 | 54:14:32 | 54:14:32 | 54:14:32 | | | A↔ | | ↔A↔ | | IBRD |
| 4. CHILD CARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1. Mothers' status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female literacy rate | (percentage) | 67.3* | 70.9* | | | | | | 76 | 82.4 | | ↑ | | ↑↑ | | (G). Ministry of Plan Implementation |
| Maternal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | 2.4 | 1.2 | 1.0 | .9 | 1.0 | .8 | .8 | .7 | .8 | | | | ↓ | ↓↓ | WHO |
| Females in labour force | (percentage) | | | | | | | 23.2 | | | | | | | | APDC |
| 4.2. Health services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population/Health centre | | 10,665 | 10,220 | | | | | | 10,751 | | | | | ↔ | ↔ | WHO |
| Institutional delivery | (percentage) | | | | | | | | 80 | | | | | | | (G) Ministry of Finance and Planning |
| DPT immunization | (percentage) | | | | | | | | 35 | | | | | | | WHO |
| Water supply: Urban, rural | (percentage) | | 9 | 40-13 | | | | | 60-30 | | | | | R↑↑↑ | | WHO |
| Population/Medical doctor | | | 6,475 | 6,312* | 6,102* | 6,548* | 6,282* | 6,718* | 7,172 | | | ↑ | | ↑ | | (G). Central Bank of Ceylon |
| 4.3. Educational services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pupils/Teacher | | | | 29.8 | 25* | 22* | 20* | 25* | 23* | 24 | | | | ↔ | | (G) Department of Census |
| Girls enrolled in primary school | (percentage) | | | 47.6* | | | | 47 | | 84.2 | | ↑↑ | | | | IBRD |
| Enrolment in secondary school | (percentage) | 27 | | | | | | | 51 | | | ↑ | | ↑↑ | | IBRD |

Source: Data from various sources, compiled by ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

*Data from national source



Summary of statistics, 1982 or latest year.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| ● Number of children (0-14 years) | 5,334,000 |
| ● GNP per capita (\$US) | 302 |
| ● Infant mortality rate | 37.1 |
| ● Crude death rate | 6 |
| ● Life expectancy at birth (years) | 66 |
| ● Literacy (percentage) | 86.5 |

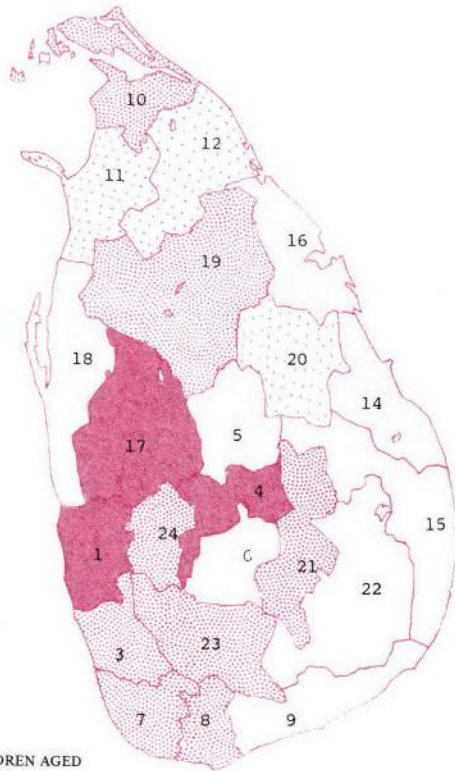
Table 21.2. Situation by administrative unit, latest year

| Indicators Years | Total population | Children (0-14) | Population density | Crude birth rate | Urban population | Infant mortality rate | Crude death rate | Literacy | Female literacy | Primary school enrolment | Incidence of water related diseases | Maternal death rate |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---|------------------------|
| | (thousand) | (thousand) | (persons/km ²) | (per 1000 population) | (percentage) | (per 1000 live births) | (per 1000 population) | (percentage) | (percentage) | (percentage) | (cases per 100,000) | |
| Administrative Areas | 1981 | 1981 | 1981 | 1980 | 1981 | 1975-1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1981 | 1979 | 1975 | 1974-1976 |
| 1. Colombo | 1,698 | 501 | 2,603 | 26.2 | 74.2 | 50 | 8.7 | 93.8 | 91.7 | 88-90 | > 1200 | 0.5-0.8 |
| 2. Gampaha | 1,389 | 442 | 993 | 19.7 | 27.2 | 28 | 5.7 | 94.2 | 92.2 | | | |
| 3. Kalutara | 827 | 279 | 515 | 25.4 | 21.4 | 34 | 6.0 | 89.2 | 86.4 | 86-88 | 1000-1200 | 0.8-1.0 |
| 4. Kandy | 1,126 | 403 | 522 | 27.2 | 13.1 | 60 | 7.0 | 85.1 | 80.0 | 78-80 | 600- 800 | 1.6-2.0 |
| 5. Matale | 357 | 132 | 180 | 28.8 | 10.6 | 31 | 5.1 | 82.5 | 77.0 | 80-82 | 1000-1200 | 1.0-1.2 |
| 6. Nuwara Eliya | 522 | 184 | 363 | 29.4 | 7.3 | 79 | 7.8 | 78.6 | 69.7 | < 76 | 600-800 | > 2.0 |
| 7. Galle | 815 | 277 | 487 | 24.1 | 20.6 | 38 | 6.1 | 89.3 | 86.5 | 88-90 | 900-1000 | 0.8-1.0 |
| 8. Matara | 644 | 230 | 517 | 28.0 | 11.1 | 36 | 6.0 | 85.1 | 81.0 | 82-84 | < 600 | 1.0-1.2 |
| 9. Hamtamtota | 424 | 159 | 163 | 30.2 | 9.8 | 24 | 4.8 | 80.5 | 74.0 | 84-86 | < 600 | 0.5-0.8 |
| 10. Jaffna | 831 | 296 | 401 | 30.5 | 32.6 | 18 | 5.4 | 92.9 | 91.7 | 86-90 | 600-800 | < 0.5 |
| 11. Mannar | 107 | 42 | 53 | 40.1 | 13.5 | 25 | 5.6 | 86.9 | 84.1 | 82-84 | 1000-1200 | 0.5-0.8 |
| 12. Vavuniya | 96 | 39 | 36 | 41.9 | 19.3 | 26 | 5.5 | 82.4 | 77.2 | 84-86 | 1000-1200 | 0.5-0.8 |
| 13. Mullaitivu | 77 | 31 | 39 | 35.7 | 9.3 | 18 | 4.9 | 87.2 | 83.5 | | | |
| 14. Batticaloa | 331 | 142 | 134 | 40.4 | 24.0 | 35 | 6.9 | 66.1 | 59.4 | 82-84 | 600-800 | 1.4-1.6 |
| 15. Amparai | 389 | 161 | 86 | 30.5 | 13.0 | 24 | 4.7 | 75.7 | 67.4 | 80-82 | 600-800 | 1.2-1.4 |
| 16. Trincomalee | 257 | 108 | 98 | 40.1 | 32.8 | 19 | 4.8 | 78.6 | 72.2 | 80-82 | 800-1000 | 1.0-1.2 |
| 17. Kurunegala | 1,213 | 425 | 254 | 20.7 | 3.6 | 32 | 4.5 | 87.2 | 83.3 | 82-84 | 600-800 | 1.0-1.2 |
| 18. Puttalam | 493 | 183 | 166 | 33.2 | 12.5 | 22 | 6.0 | 89.5 | 87.2 | 84-86 | 600-800 | 1.2-1.4 |
| 19. Anuradhapura | 588 | 235 | 82 | 38.2 | 7.1 | 21 | 3.7 | 85.3 | 79.7 | 84-86 | 800-1000 | 1.0-1.2 |
| 20. Polonnaruwa | 263 | 94 | 77 | 25.8 | 7.9 | 18 | 8.0 | 86.2 | 82.1 | 84-86 | 1000-1200 | 1.0-1.2 |
| 21. Baddulla | 643 | 243 | 228 | 28.0 | 8.0 | 57 | 6.0 | 76.5 | 68.2 | 76-78 | 800-1000 | 1.2-1.4 |
| 22. Moneragala | 279 | 114 | 50 | 39.4 | 2.2 | 22 | 3.8 | 76.3 | 70.8 | 82-84 | 800-1000 | 1.0-1.2 |
| 23. Ratnapura | 796 | 285 | 246 | 32.1 | 7.4 | 55 | 6.3 | 81.3 | 75.2 | 80-82 | > 1200 | 1.2-1.4 |
| 24. Kegalle | 682 | 232 | 410 | 21.1 | 7.8 | 34 | 5.0 | 86.9 | 82.4 | 80-82 | 600-800 | 1.0-1.2 |
| Sri Lanka | 14,850 | 5,237 | 230 | 27.6 | 21.5 | 38 | 6.1 | 86.5 | 82.4 | 80-82 | 600-800 | 1.0-1.2 |

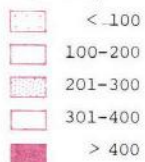
Sources:

1. Department of Census and Statistics in Collaboration with UNICEF, *Statistical Profile of Children*, Colombo, 1982
2. WHO, *Bulletin of Regional Health Information*, 1981
3. UNICEF, *Problems in the use of maps*, Geneva, 1980.

Map 21.1. NUMBER OF CHILDREN (AGED 0-14 YEARS) (THOUSANDS), 1981



CHILDREN AGED
0-14 years
(thousands)

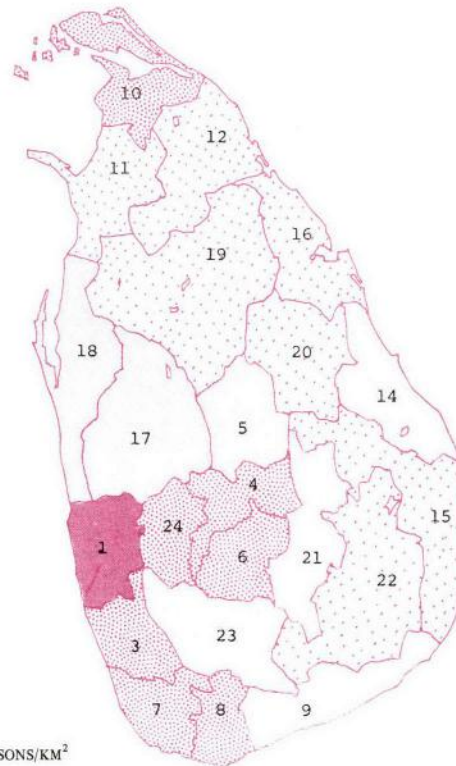


SOURCES :

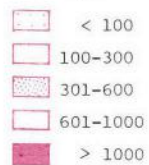
MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Department of Census and Statistics in Collaboration with UNICEF,
Statistics Profile of Children, Colombo, 1982

Map 21.2. POPULATION DENSITY, 1981



PERSONS/KM²

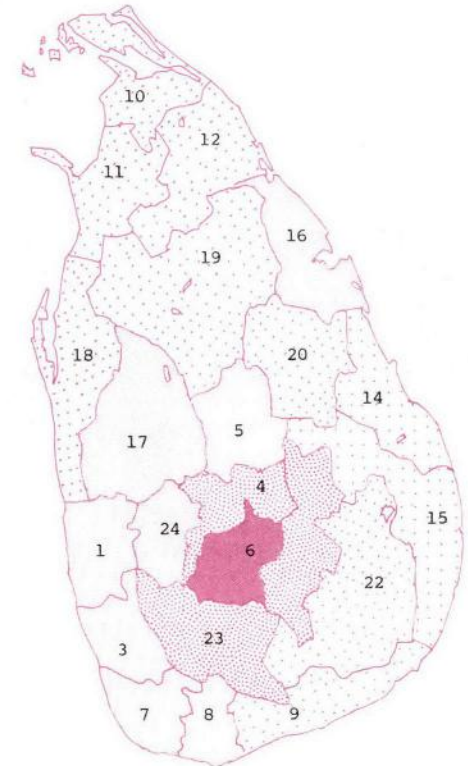


SOURCES :

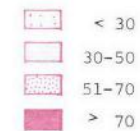
MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Department of Census and Statistics in Collaboration with UNICEF,
Statistics Profile of Children, Colombo, 1982

Map 21.3. INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 1975-1979



RATE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS



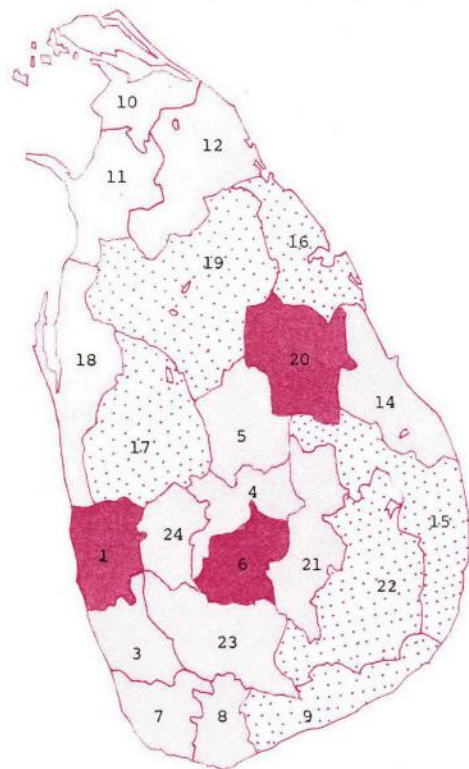
SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

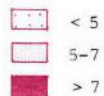
DATA : Department of Census and Statistics in Collaboration with UNICEF,
Statistics Profile of Children, Colombo, 1982

1982

Map 21.4. CRUDE DEATH RATE, 1980



RATE PER 1000
POPULATION

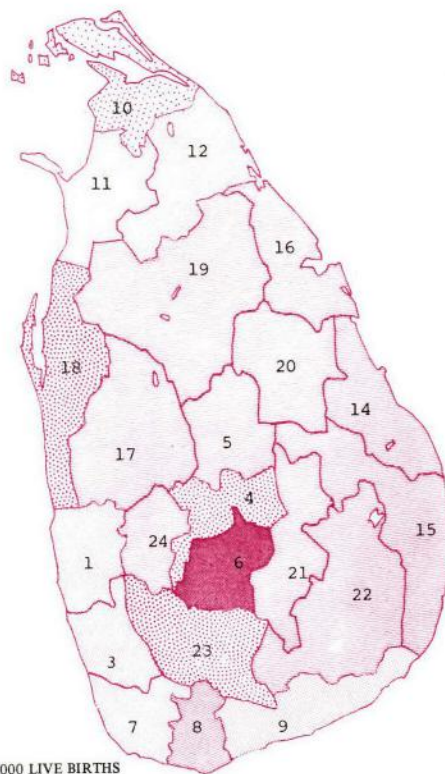


SOURCES :

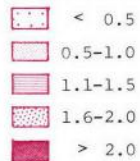
MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Department of Census and Statistics in Collaboration with UNICEF, *Statistics Profile of Children*, Colombo, 1982

Map 21.5. MATERNAL DEATH RATE, 1974-1976



RATE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS

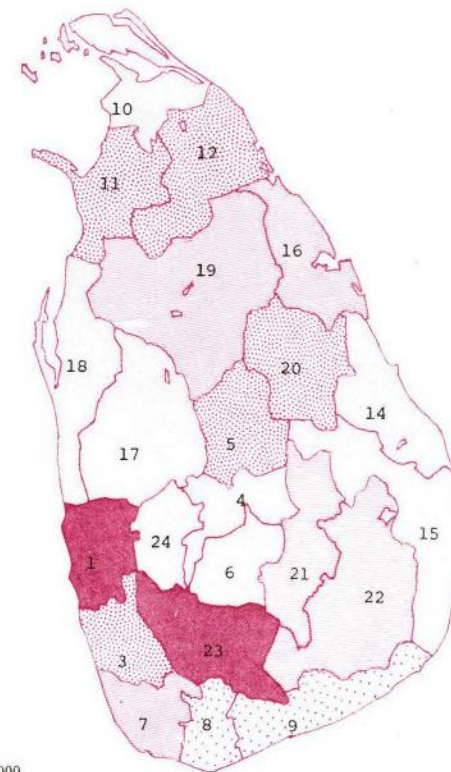


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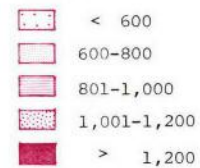
MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : UNICEF, *Problems in the Use of Maps*, Geneva, 1980

Map 21.6. INCIDENCE OF WATER-RELATED DISEASES (CASES PER 100,000), 1975



CASES/100,000

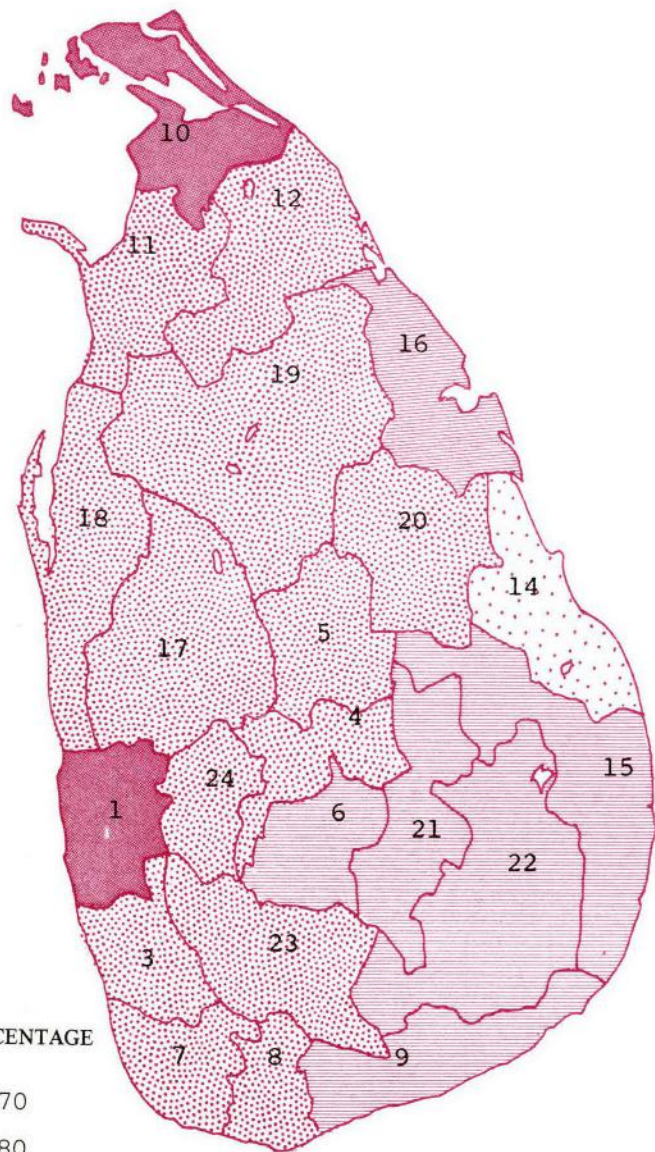


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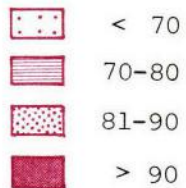
MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : UNICEF, *Problems in the Use of Maps*, Geneva, 1980

Map 21.7. LITERACY (PERCENTAGE), 1981



PERCENTAGE

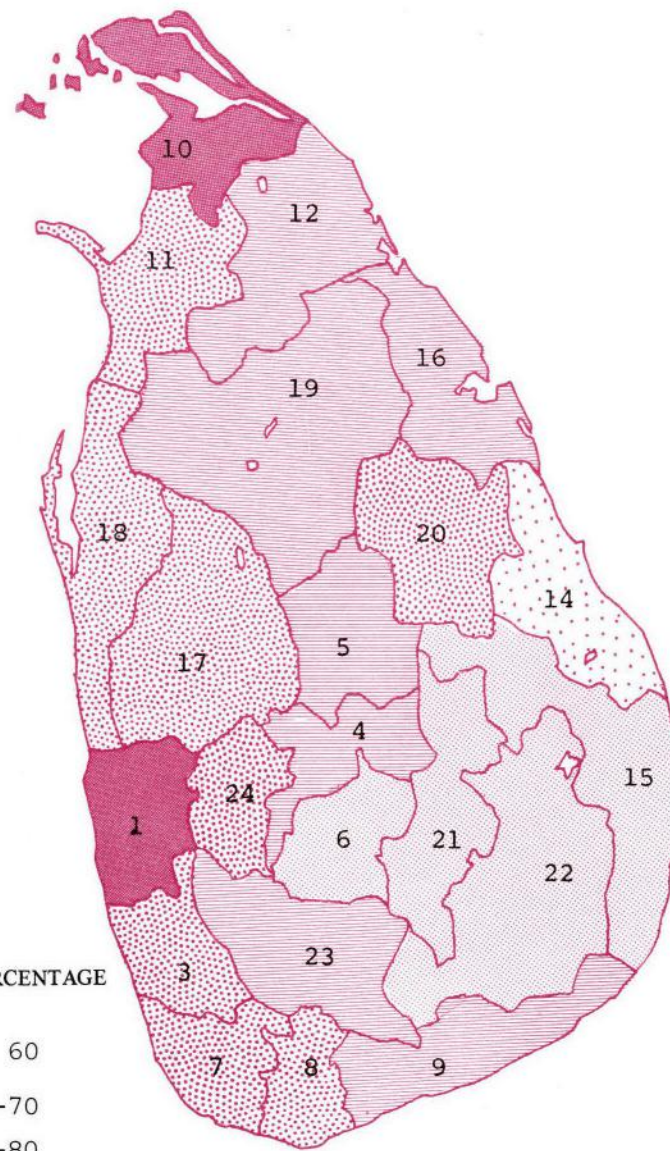


SOURCES :

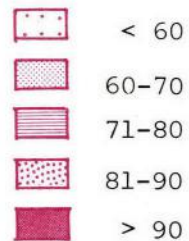
MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Department of Census and Statistics in Collaboration with UNICEF
Statistics Profile of Children, Colombo, 1982

Map 21.8. FEMALE LITERACY PERCENTAGE, 1981



PERCENTAGE

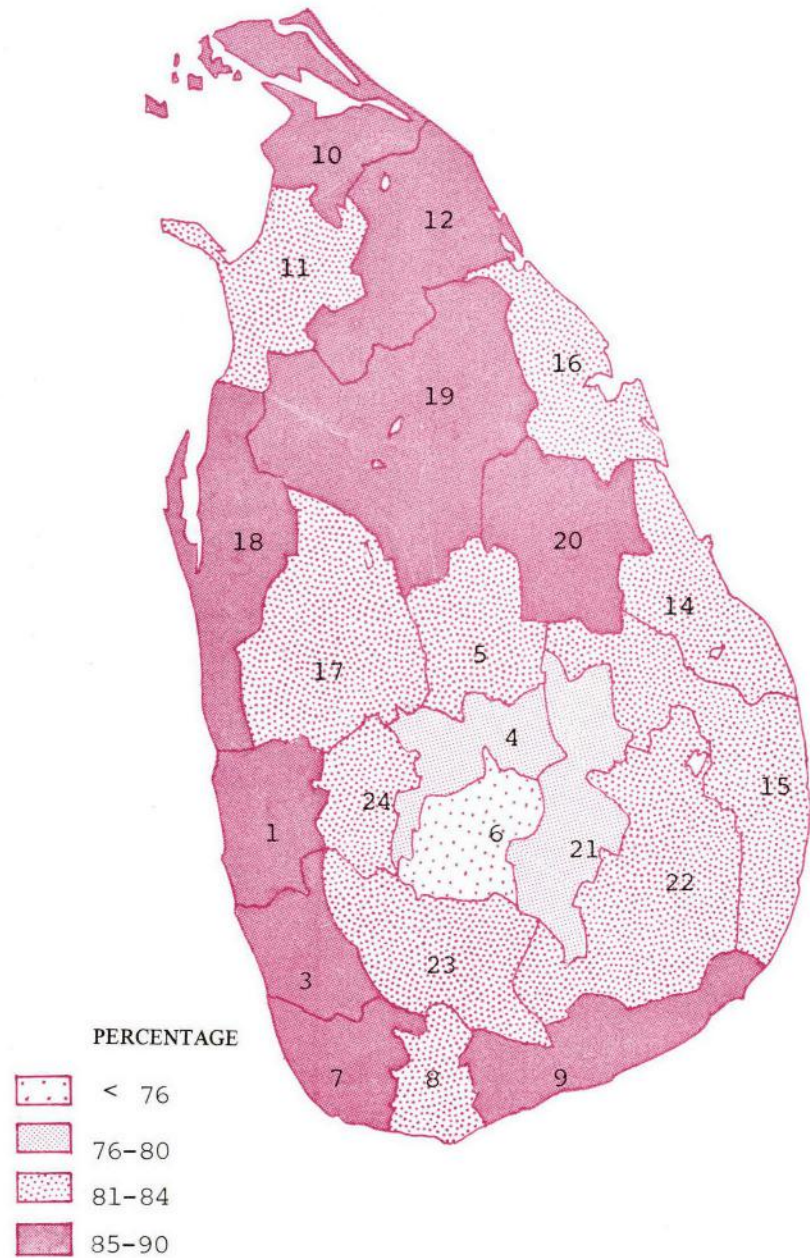


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Department of Census and Statistics in Collaboration with UNICEF,
Statistics Profile of Children, Colombo, 1982

Map 21.9. PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT (PERCENTAGE), 1979

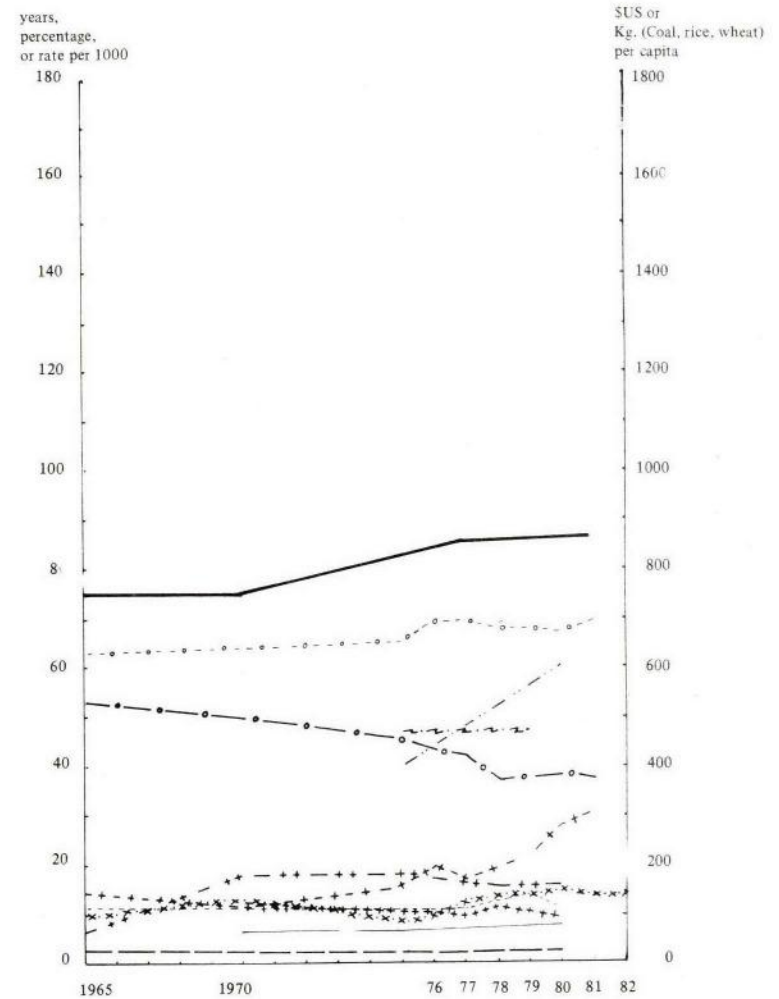


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : UNICEF, *Problems in the Use of Maps*, Geneva, 1980

Graph 21.1. SRI LANKA DEVELOPMENT INDEX GRAPH



SOURCE: ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

NOTES:

- percentage Literacy rate
- per 1000 Infant mortality
- years Life expectancy
- GNP per capita
- Energy use per capita
- Rice harvested per capita
- Urban household with water supply
- Government expenditure/GDP
- Unemployment
- Girls enrolled (primary school)
- Population growth rate
- 1000s population per medical doctor.
- SUS
- kilograms coal per year
- kilograms per year

22. Thailand

Table 22.1. Situation of children in Thailand, 1965-1982

| Factors Variables Indicators | Years | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | Trends 1975-1982 | | | Trends referred to 1965 | Main sources | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------|----------|--------------|--------------|---------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|------------------|--------|------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | Up | Stable | Down | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1. Demography | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total population | (thousands) | 30,573 | 35,550 | 42,210* | 43,214* | 44,273* | 45,222* | 46,114* | 46,965 | 48,180 | 48,490 | ↑ | | | ↑↑ | (G). National Statistics Office | | |
| Population growth | (percentage) | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6* | | 2.4* | | 2.3 | 2.0* | 2.0* | | | ↓↓ | ↓↓ | ESCAP | | |
| Children aged 0-14 | (percentage) | 46.7 | 45.2* | 43.7 | 43.7* | 42.6* | 42.1 | 41.7* | 38.2 | | 40.3 | | | ↓ | ↓ | (G). Ministry of Public Health | | |
| Rural population | (percentage) | 85.9* | 86.8 | 85.6 | 82.5* | | 82.9 | | 78.4 | | | | ↔ | | ↔ | (G) NESDB | | |
| Population/Rice harvest area | (ha) | 4.9 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.3 | | | ↔ | | ↔ | ESCAP | | |
| 1.2. Economic production | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GNP per capita | (\$US) | 120 | 200 | 330 | 390 | 420 | 520 | 590 | 705 | 770 | 748 | ↑↑↑ | | | ↑↑↑E | ADB | | |
| GDP, A:I:S:O structure | (percentage) | 34:19:41:6 | 29:24:* | 27:24:11:38* | 27:24:11:39* | 28:27:* | 28:27:46* | 26:28:46* | 25:21:54 | 24:28:48 | 24:30:46 | | | A↓ | A↓ | (G). Bank of Thailand | | |
| 1.3. Economic distribution | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population below poverty line | (percentage) | 52 | 34* | 25* | | | | | | | | | | | | WHO | | |
| Landless agricultural workers | (percentage) | | 22* | | | | | | | | | | | | | (G). Ministry of Agriculture | | |
| Debt service ratio | | | 3.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 6.7 | | ↑↑↑ | | ↑↑↑ | | ADB | | |
| 1.4. Public expenditure | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health expenditure per capita | (\$US) | | 1.4* | 2.6* | 3.8* | 4.6* | 3 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 7.3 | ↑↑ | | | ↑↑↑ | (G). Ministry of Public Health, IMF | | |
| Military expenditure per capita | (\$US) | 3.0* | 6.6* | 9.7* | 14 | 14 | 20.3 | 24.2 | 25.7 | 30.2 | 30.2 | ↑↑↑ | | | ↑↑↑E | (G). Bureau of Budget, ESCAP | | |
| Government expenditure/GDP | (percentage) | 14.7* | 18.8 | 15.1 | 17.1 | 16.8 | 16.5 | 16.2 | 12.6 | 12.1 | 19.0 | | | ↓ | ↓ | ADB | | |
| Social services expenditure E:H:S:H:O | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.5. Consumption | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food consumption/Total consumption | (percentage) | | | | 46.2* | 45.2* | 45.1* | 43.0* | 41.8 | | | | | | ↓ | | (G). National Statistics Office | |
| Energy consumption per capita | (kg. coal. eq.) | 63 | 256 | 183 | 293 | 316 | 321 | 350 | 328 | 333 | | | ↔ | | ↑↑↑E | United Nations | | |
| 2. CHILD VIABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1. Mortality, life expectancy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infant mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | 84.5* | 53.8* | 36.7* | 36.0* | 36.2* | 37.4* | 38.5* | 36.1 | | | | | | | ↓↓ | (G). Ministry of Public Health | |
| Crude death rate | (per 1000 population) | 9.9 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 5.0* | 5.1* | | | | | ↓↓ | ESCAP | |
| Neonatal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | 9.0* | 15.8* | 16.0* | 14.0* | 5.4* | 6.4* | 5.4* | 5.3* | 5.1* | 4.9* | | | | ↓↓ | ↓↓ | (G). Ministry of Public Health | |
| Life expectancy | (years) | 65-62 | 63-69 | 61 | 60.3 | 61 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 63 | 61 | | | | ↔ | ↔ | WHO, IBRD | |
| 2.2. Nutrition | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calorie supply per capita per day | | 2,190 | 2,265 | 2,334 | 2,370 | 2,066 | 2,376 | 2,241 | 2,314 | | | | | | | ↑ | ADB | |
| Rice harvest land/Agricultural land | (percentage) | | 49.8 | 50.3 | 49.8 | 45.7 | 46.5 | 48.2 | 50.9 | | | | | | | ↑ | ESCAP | |
| Rice harvested per capita | (kg) | 367.2 | 364.9 | 365.4 | 350.4 | 315.2 | 386.9 | 339.0 | 364.9 | 382.2 | 350.6 | | | | | ↔ | ESCAP | |
| Toddler mortality (1-4 years) | (per 1000 toddlers) | 13 | | | | | | 6 | 4 | 4 | | | | | | ↓↓ | IBRD | |
| 3. CHILD DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1. Educational status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enrolment in primary school | (percentage) | 81 | 83 | 86 | | 83 | 82 | 81 | 97 | | | ↑ | | | ↑ | | ADB | |
| Retention (end of primary school) | (percentage) | | | | | | | | 43 | | | | | | | | (G). National Education Commission | |
| Literacy rate | (percentage) | | 81.8 | 84 | 84 | 84 | | | 84 | | | | | | ↔ | ↔ | ADB, IBRD | |
| 3.2. Employment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unemployment rate | (percentage) | | 1.3 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.5 | | | ↑↑ | | | ↑↑↑E | | ADB | |
| Child labour | (percentage) | 9.5 | 10.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment structure A:I:S:O | (percentage) | 84:4:12 | 80:6:14 | 78:7:16 | 78:8:15 | 77:8:15 | 77:8:15 | 76:9:15 | 76:9:15 | | | | | | | ↔ | ↔ | IBRD |
| 4. CHILD CARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1. Mothers' status | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female literacy rate | (percentage) | | 70.3 | | | | | | 83 | | | ↑ | | | ↑ | | APDC, UNICEF | |
| Maternal mortality | (per 1000 livebirths) | 4.8* | 3.5* | 2.4* | 2.1* | 1.7* | 1.6* | 1.45* | 1.3 | .8* | .7* | | | | ↓↓ | ↓↓↓ | (G). Ministry of Public Health | |
| Females in labour force | (percentage) | | 47.1 | 45.7 | 45.1 | 45.8 | 46.9 | 45.7 | | | | | | | ↔ | ↔ | ILO | |
| 4.2. Health services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population/Health centre | | 35,780 | 21,783 | 13,546* | 12,632* | 11,716 | 11,598 | 11,280* | 10,864 | 9,107 | 6,996* | | | | ↓↓ | ↓↓↓ | WHO, (G) Ministry of Public Health | |
| Institutional delivery | (percentage) | | 19.2 | 27.3* | | | | | | | | | | | | | (G) Ministry of Public Health | |
| DPT immunization | (percentage) | | 3.2* | | | | | 33.8* | 42.7* | 49.2 | 52 | | | ↑↑ | | ↑↑↑E | (G) Ministry of Public Health | |
| Water supply: Urban, rural | (percentage) | | 93-75.8* | | 76.9* | | | | | | | | | | | | (G) National Statistics Office | |
| Population/Medical doctor | | | 8,522 | 8,366 | 8,253 | 8,220 | 7,031 | 7,024 | 6,829 | | | | | | ↓ | ↓ | ESCAP | |
| 4.3. Educational services | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pupils/Teacher | | 33.5 | 35 | 31 | | | 25 | | | | | | | | ↓ | ↓ | (G) NESDB | |
| Girls enrolled in primary school | (percentage) | | 47.1* | | | 78 | 78 | | | | | ↑ | | | ↑↑ | | UNICEF | |
| Enrolment in secondary school | (percentage) | 13 | | | | | | | 29 | | | | | | ↑↑↑ | | IBRD | |

Source: Data from various sources, compiled by ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

*Data from national source



Summary of statistics, 1982 or latest year.

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| ● Number of children (0-14 years) | 19,541,000 |
| ● GNP per capita (\$US) | 770 |
| ● Infant mortality rate | 36.1 |
| ● Crude death rate | 5.1 |
| ● Life expectancy at birth (years) | 61 |
| ● Literacy (percentage) | 84 |

Table 22.2. Situation by administrative unit, latest year

| Health region/ Provinces | Indicators Years | Population ¹ | Birth rate ² | Crude mortality rate ² | Infant mortality rate ² | Maternal mortality rate ² | Population/ traditional midwives ³ | Population/ nurse ³ | Population/ traditional doctors ³ | Number of VHV ^a and VHC ^b | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|--|---|-----------------------------------|--|---|-------|
| | | (persons/km ²) | (per 1000 population) | (per 1000 population) | (per 1000 live births) | (per 1000 live births) | 1980 | 1979 | 1980 | 1979 | 1979 |
| | | 1980 | 1982 | 1982 | 1982 | 1982 | 1980 | 1979 | 1980 | 1979 | 1979 |
| Region 1 | | | | | | | 3,261 | | 122 | 306 | |
| 1. Chainat | | 134 | 20.3 | 5.9 | 27.1 | 0.8 | 13,766 | 338 | 3,261 | 30 | 109 |
| 2. Singburi | | 246 | 24.4 | 7.3 | 10.9 | 0.7 | 5,332 | 313 | 20,260 | 88 | 83 |
| 3. Lopburi | | 106 | 17.5 | 4.5 | 19.0 | 0.8 | 15,608 | 1,211 | 10,747 | — | — |
| 4. Angthong | | 264 | 17.0 | 5.8 | 31.9 | — | 15,953 | — | 4,641 | — | 73 |
| 5. Ayutthaya | | 244 | 14.0 | 4.3 | 33.6 | 0.1 | 20,775 | 1 | 28,329 | 2 | 1 |
| 6. Saraburi | | 132 | 16.1 | 6.3 | 35.5 | 0.8 | 7,977 | 952 | 5,348 | 1 | 40 |
| 7. Nonthaburi | | 621 | 15.5 | 8.3 | 53.8 | 0.9 | 6,668 | 152 | 11,050 | — | — |
| 8. Pathumthani | | 213 | 14.2 | 4.9 | 36.5 | — | 32,447 | 294 | 5,899 | 1 | — |
| Region 2 | | | | | | | 2,870 | | 64 | 136 | |
| 9. Nakhon Nayok | | 95 | 19.0 | 5.3 | 9.5 | 1.3 | 15,479 | 300 | 100,615 | — | — |
| 10. Prachinburi | | 53 | 20.9 | 6.0 | 14.2 | 1.0 | 37,134 | — | 70,142 | — | — |
| 11. Chachoengsao | | 93 | 20.9 | 5.3 | 11.8 | 0.8 | 17,791 | 286 | 49,815 | 7 | 93 |
| 12. Chonburi | | 166 | 25.7 | 5.9 | 12.5 | 0.2 | 9,545 | 906 | 4,267 | 15 | 7 |
| 13. Rayong | | 101 | 28.2 | 5.5 | 19.0 | 0.6 | 11,577 | 300 | 12,818 | — | — |
| 14. Chanthaburi | | 52 | 29.7 | 8.3 | 28.1 | 0.7 | 5,009 | 345 | 41,326 | 38 | 4 |
| 15. Trat | | 49 | 30.5 | 9.3 | 25.7 | 0.5 | 10,630 | 312 | 6,580 | — | — |
| 16. Samut Prakan | | 534 | 13.2 | 5.1 | 21.5 | 0.3 | 14,885 | 421 | 17,862 | 4 | 32 |
| Region 3 | | | | | | | 14,256 | | 1 | 1,948 | |
| 17. Chaiyaphum | | 67 | 21.9 | 4.4 | 8.0 | 1.1 | 35,737 | 929 | 142,949 | 1 | 101 |
| 18. Nakhon Ratchasima | | 94 | 22.3 | 4.2 | 9.5 | 0.6 | 18,082 | 1,202 | 26,256 | — | 1 |
| 19. Buriram | | 110 | 22.2 | 4.1 | 8.4 | 1.4 | 41,962 | 2,557 | 141,623 | — | 9 |
| 20. Surin | | 127 | 21.3 | 3.7 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 47,072 | 1,857 | 34,519 | — | 976 |
| 21. Siakhet | | 122 | 20.4 | 4.4 | 10.3 | 0.9 | 45,088 | 1,691 | 216,424 | — | 830 |
| 22. Ubon Ratchathani | | 83 | 17.4 | 3.5 | 9.9 | 0.4 | 26,445 | 5,655 | 97,517 | — | 31 |
| 23. Yasothon | | 110 | 20.5 | 5.2 | 7.5 | 0.8 | 45,854 | 365 | 35,272 | — | — |
| Region 4 | | | | | | | 24,290 | | 288 | 619 | |
| 24. Loei | | 39 | 24.5 | 4.8 | 11.8 | 0.8 | 23,660 | 2,647 | 10,964 | 3 | 80 |
| 25. Nongkai | | 92 | 26.0 | 4.6 | 9.6 | 0.5 | 33,694 | 2,766 | 12,959 | — | 280 |
| 26. Udonthani | | 93 | 28.5 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 0.6 | 19,568 | 3,816 | 42,590 | 281 | — |
| 27. Sakon Nakhon | | 81 | 26.9 | 5.9 | 6.9 | 0.4 | 36,977 | 1,055 | 129,418 | 2 | 15 |
| 28. Nakhon Phanom | | 77 | 21.3 | 5.5 | 19.7 | 1.1 | 40,017 | 20 | 760,319 | — | — |
| 29. Khonkarn | | 124 | 24.3 | 4.7 | 12.6 | 0.3 | 9,889 | 4,337 | 10,264 | 1 | — |
| 30. Kalasin | | 109 | 23.7 | 5.5 | 11.6 | 0.4 | 35,965 | 2,104 | 75,527 | 1 | 160 |
| 31. Maha Sarakham | | 144 | 21.9 | 5.1 | 7.4 | 1.2 | 24,662 | 2,475 | 84,945 | — | — |
| 32. Roi Et | | 128 | 22 | 5.4 | 8.0 | 0.9 | 55,847 | 5,070 | 53,054 | — | 84 |
| Region 5 | | | | | | | 12,119 | | 83 | 526 | |
| 33. Chiengrai | | 79 | 17.0 | 5.7 | 13.2 | 0.3 | 24,286 | 78 | 11,254 | 8 | 80 |
| 34. Meungsonn | | 10 | 20.1 | 4.6 | 18.1 | 2.1 | 5,296 | 843 | 2,244 | — | 77 |
| 35. Chiengmai | | 58 | 19.2 | 6.9 | 18.3 | 0.4 | 3,491 | 6,195 | 3,322 | — | 158 |
| 36. Nan | | 33 | 21.3 | 5.6 | 18.2 | 1.1 | 11,844 | 549 | 378,999 | 74 | 120 |
| 37. Lamphun | | 78 | 11.6 | 3.2 | 11.4 | 1.7 | 32,146 | 3,352 | — | — | 88 |
| 38. Lampang | | 53 | 15.8 | 5.6 | 17.2 | 0.2 | 15,700 | 22 | 34,707 | — | — |
| 39. Phrae | | 68 | 17.7 | 7.0 | 21.7 | 0.2 | 17,857 | 219 | 63,776 | — | — |
| 40. Uttaradit | | 55 | 17.7 | 5.5 | 19.1 | 0.8 | 21,650 | 910 | 10,070 | 1 | 3 |
| 41. Phayao | | 73 | 18.3 | 5.8 | 13.7 | 0.1 | 57,703 | — | 8,099 | — | — |
| Region 6 | | | | | | | 6,583 | | 210 | 560 | |
| 42. Tak | | 17 | 21.0 | 6.5 | 19.7 | 0.2 | 15,389 | 524 | 276,994 | 1 | 90 |
| 43. Sukhothai | | 81 | 17.8 | 5.0 | 10.0 | 1.3 | 21,265 | 1,210 | 16,613 | — | 105 |
| 44. Phitsanuloke | | 66 | 21.2 | 5.0 | 21.7 | 0.6 | 18,660 | 1,386 | 47,272 | 15 | 120 |
| 45. Kamphaengphet | | 65 | 23.2 | 4.8 | 15.4 | 1.2 | 32,895 | 319 | 18,641 | 136 | 39 |
| 46. Phichit | | 118 | 17.8 | 4.1 | 14.6 | 0.7 | 26,724 | 555 | 66,810 | — | — |
| 47. Phetchabun | | 62 | 21.6 | 4.0 | 7.0 | 1.2 | 39,262 | 548 | 21,223 | — | 32 |
| 48. Nakornawan | | 102 | 20.4 | 4.9 | 21.7 | 0.7 | 19,539 | 1,619 | 48,849 | — | — |
| 49. Uthai Thani | | 39 | 22.0 | 4.8 | 8.9 | 0.5 | 14,415 | 372 | 7,013 | 58 | 174 |
| Region 7 | | | | | | | 1,375 | | 210 | 321 | |
| 50. Suphanburi | | 132 | 23.5 | 6.1 | 13.0 | 0.9 | 25,334 | 1,375 | 88,671 | 5 | 92 |
| 51. Kanchanaburi | | 27 | 25.4 | 4.5 | 6.5 | 0.8 | 15,725 | 68 | 22,562 | 98 | 57 |
| 52. Nakornpathom | | 259 | 21.6 | 5.2 | 13.3 | 0.2 | 15,172 | 1,872 | 26,731 | 99 | — |
| 53. Ratchaburi | | 124 | 28.5 | 6.1 | 12.4 | 0.3 | 8,373 | 102 | 5,606 | 1 | 3 |
| 54. Samutsongkhram | | 427 | 15.6 | 4.8 | 9.6 | 0.3 | 24,582 | 300 | 49,165 | — | 1 |
| 55. Samut-Sakhon | | 304 | 19.4 | 5.0 | 7.8 | 0.2 | 13,972 | 176 | 7,808 | — | — |
| 56. Phetchaburi | | 59 | 18.2 | 5.7 | 13.6 | 0.6 | 11,826 | 576 | 15,276 | — | 67 |
| 57. Prachuap-Khirikhan | | 59 | 23.1 | 4.5 | 11.7 | 0.2 | 15,717 | 1,006 | 188,606 | 27 | 73 |
| Region 8 | | | | | | | 5,184 | | 147 | 918 | |
| 58. Chumphon | | 55 | 23.2 | 5.9 | 8.5 | 0.7 | 19,439 | 164 | 5,797 | 1 | 65 |
| 59. Ranong | | 25 | 19.0 | 4.8 | 15.4 | 2.4 | 83,707 | — | 27,902 | — | — |
| 60. Surat-Thani | | 46 | 25.3 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 0.2 | 17,444 | 2,008 | 9,125 | 4 | — |
| 61. Phang-Nga | | 42 | 27.4 | 6.4 | 11.7 | 0.8 | 14,581 | 330 | 3,645 | — | 26 |
| 62. Phuket | | 246 | 24.2 | 6.5 | 8.8 | 0.6 | 6,683 | 202 | 4,177 | 15 | 38 |
| 63. Krabi | | 46 | 31.1 | 4.8 | 7.5 | 1.8 | 43,763 | 349 | 5,611 | — | 119 |
| 64. Nakhon-Srihammarat | | 127 | 22.8 | 4.2 | 11.5 | 1.1 | 21,748 | 2,131 | 66,390 | 127 | 670 |
| Region 9 | | | | | | | 3,566 | | 203 | 183 | |
| 65. Trang | | 87 | 27.8 | 5.1 | 11.9 | 0.7 | 38,823 | — | 71,176 | — | — |
| 66. Phatthalung | | 120 | 20.4 | 4.0 | 9.8 | 0.7 | 27,484 | 36 | 27,484 | 1 | — |
| 67. Surin | | 66 | 30.5 | 5.4 | 13.6 | 1.7 | 54,913 | 225 | 32,948 | — | 179 |
| 68. Songkhla | | 115 | 33.3 | 8.2 | 16.0 | 1.7 | 8,943 | 68 | 22,962 | — | — |
| 69. Pattani | | 236 | 25.8 | 7.1 | 1.6 | 26,927 | 610 | 30,517 | 202 | — | |
| 70. Yala | | 61 | 31.1 | 5.1 | 10.1 | 0.9 | 8,299 | 1,248 | 6,224 | — | — |
| 71. Narathiwat | | 99 | 27.3 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 2.3 | 10,776 | 1,379 | 8,182 | — | 4 |
| 72. Bangkok | | 3,293 | 23.6 | 4.6 | 18.0 | 0.1 | 1,267 | 7 | 855 | 1 | 1 |
| Thailand | | | | 5.1 | 36.1 | 0.7 | 6,996 | 73,504 | n.a. | 1,328 | 5,517 |

a/ Village Health Volunteer

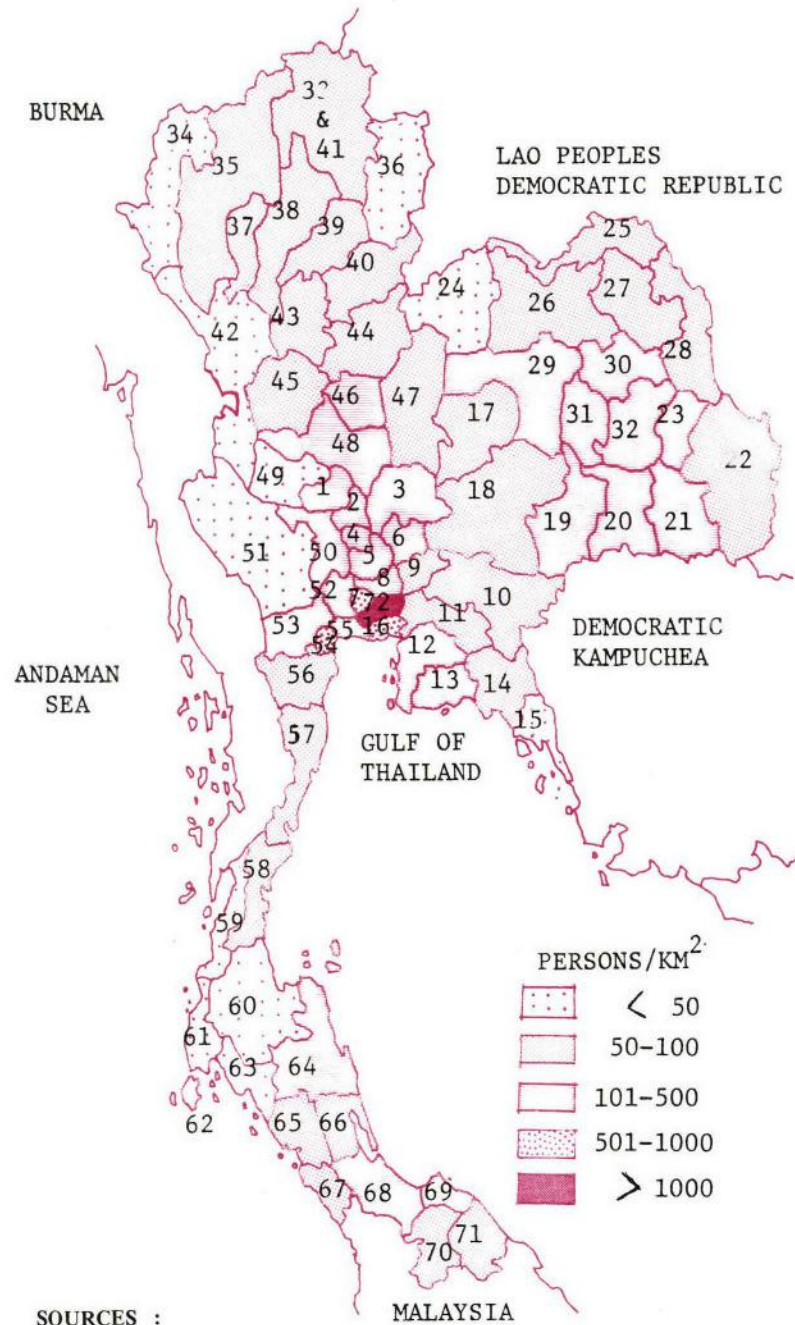
b/ Village Health Communicator

Sources: ¹ National Statistical Office, *Statistical Summary of Thailand, 1981*

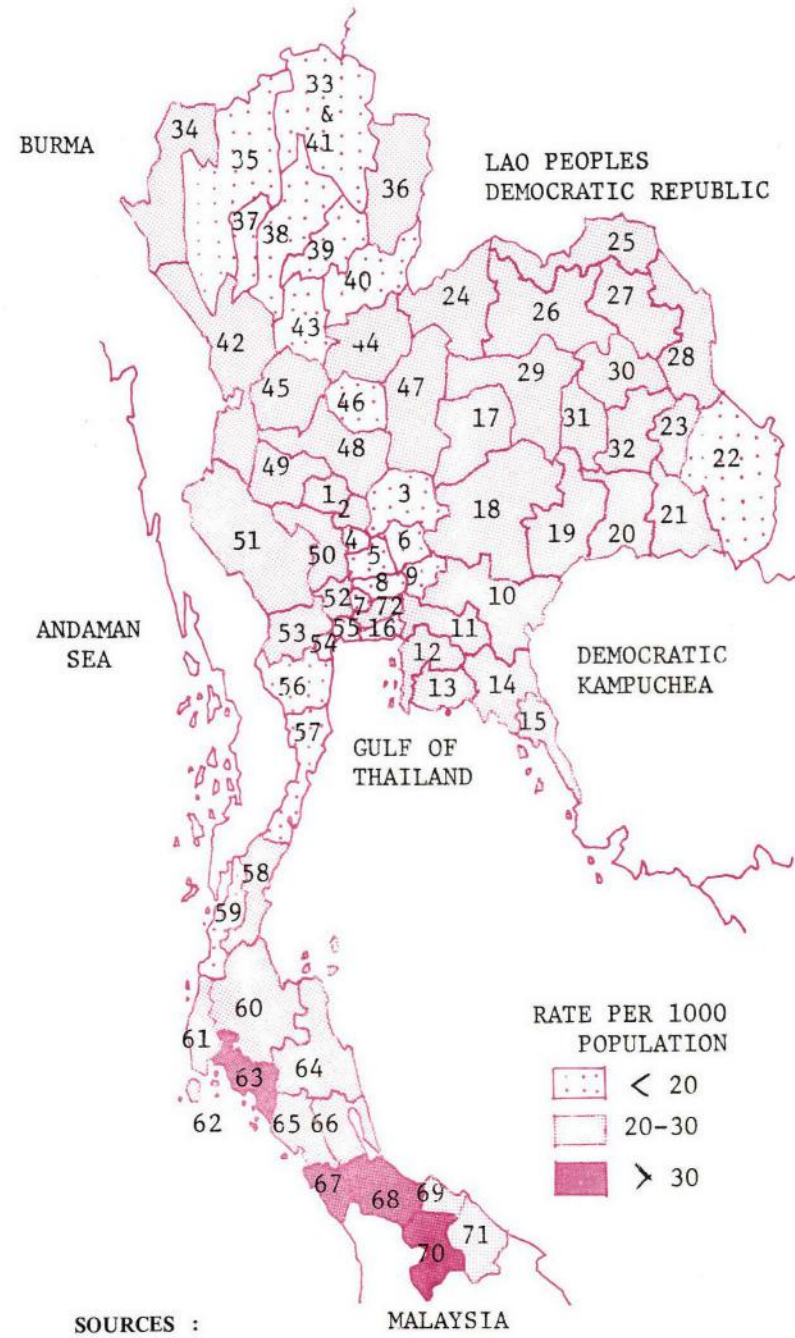
² Health Statistics Division, Ministry of Public Health

³ Health Statistics Division, Ministry of Public Health, *Report of the Health Resources Survey 1980*

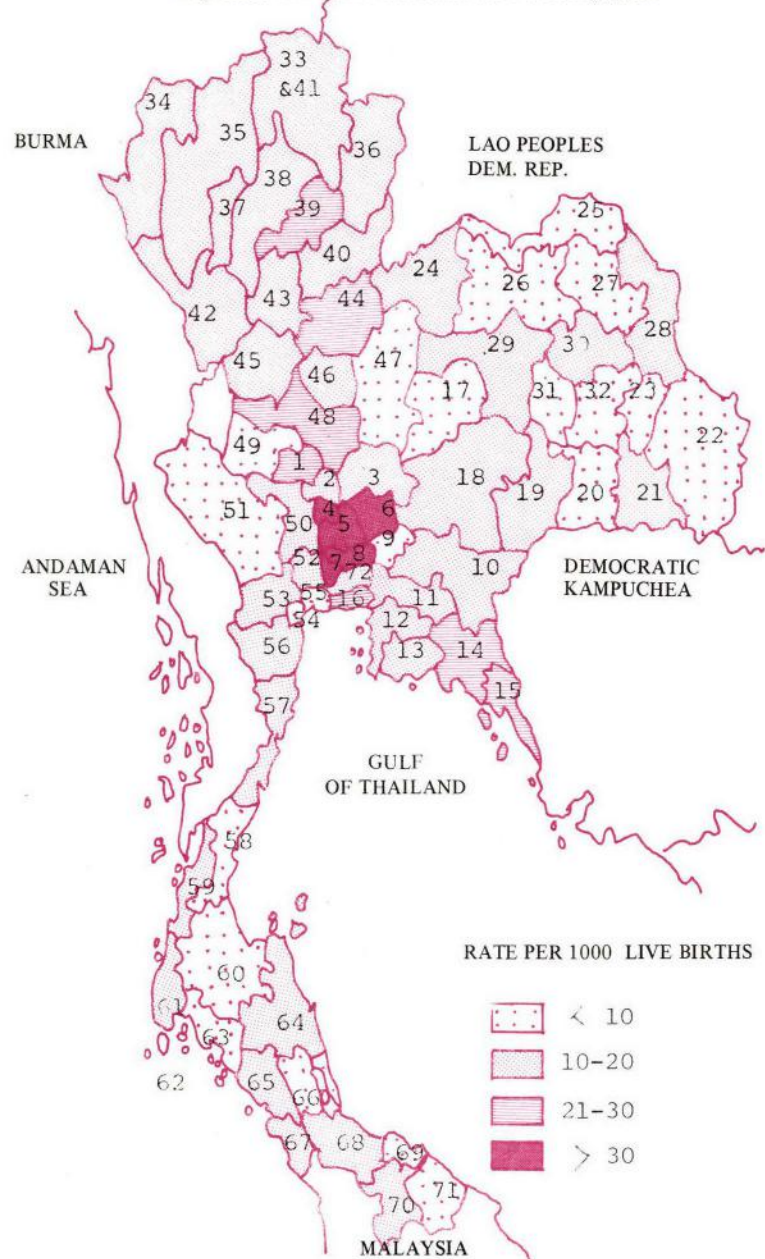
Map 22.1. POPULATION DENSITY (PERSONS/KM²), 1980



Map 22.2. CRUDE BIRTH RATE, 1982



Map 22.3. INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 1982

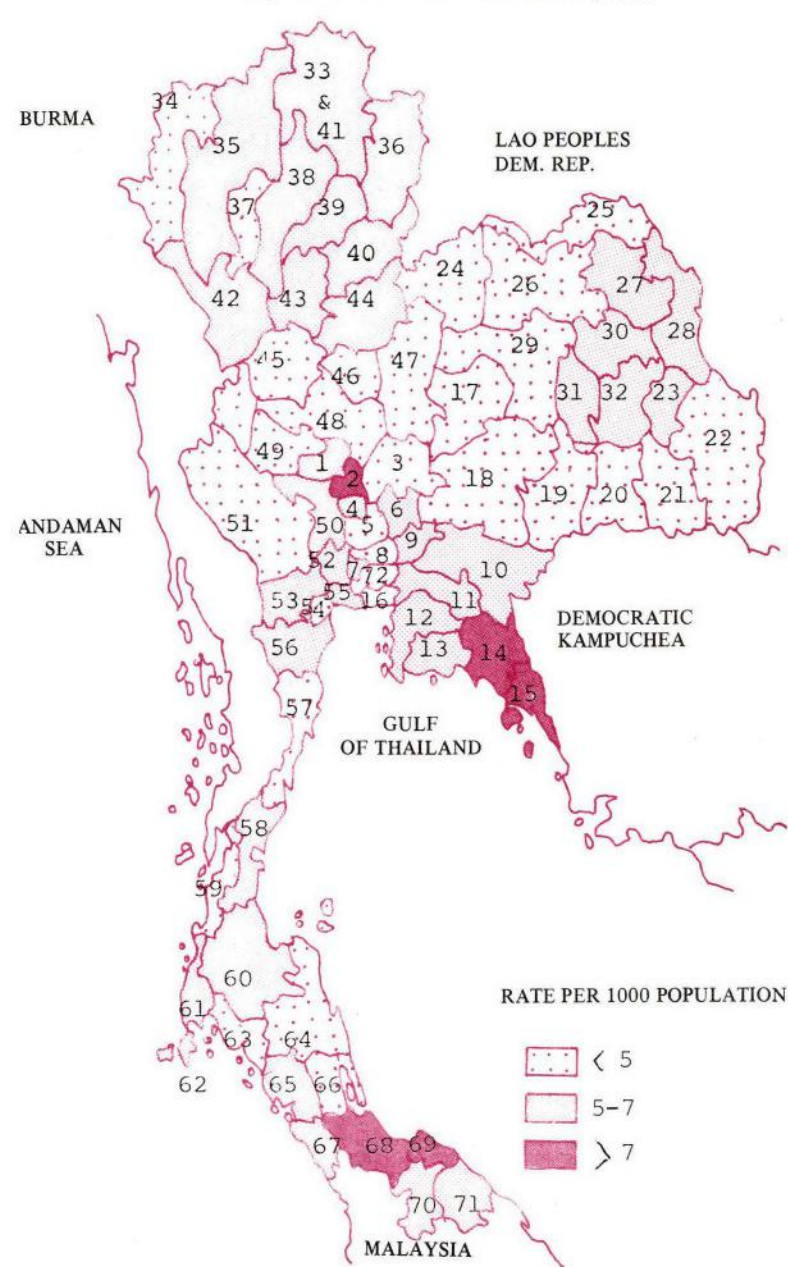


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Health Statistics Division, Ministry of Public Health, 1984.

Map 22.4. CRUDE DEATH RATE, 1982

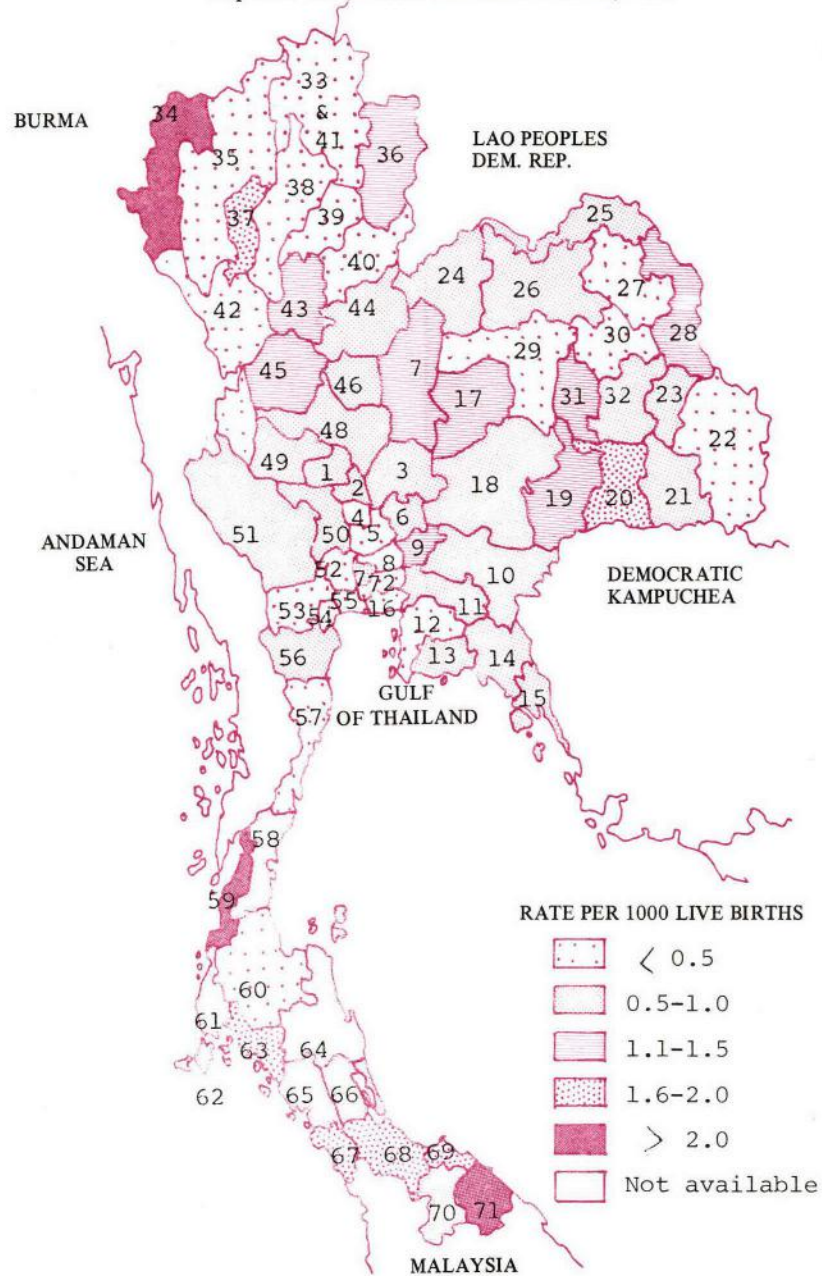


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Health Statistics Division, Ministry of Public Health, 1984.

Map 22.5. MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE, 1982

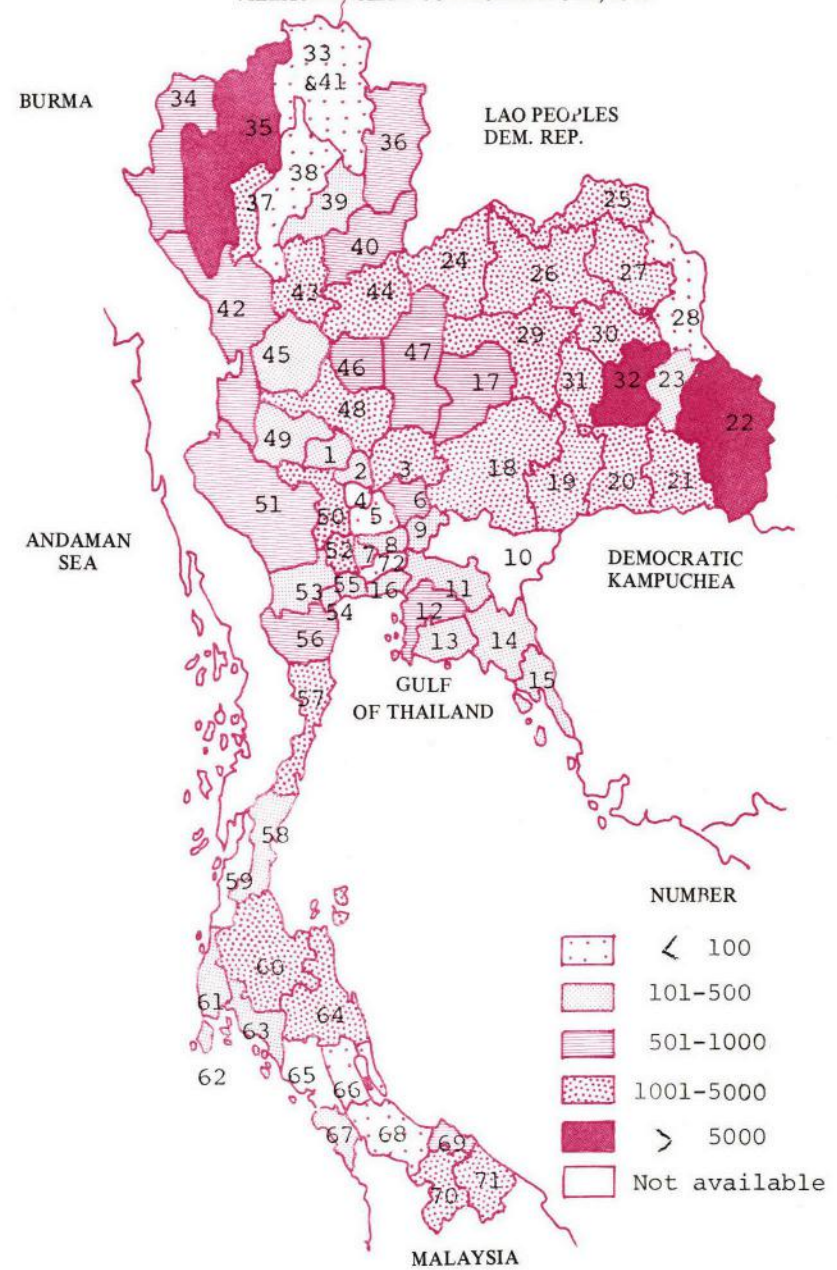


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Health Statistics Division, Ministry of Public Health, 1984.

Map 22.6. NUMBER OF VILLAGE HEALTH VOLUNTEERS AND VILLAGE HEALTH COMMUNICATORS, 1979

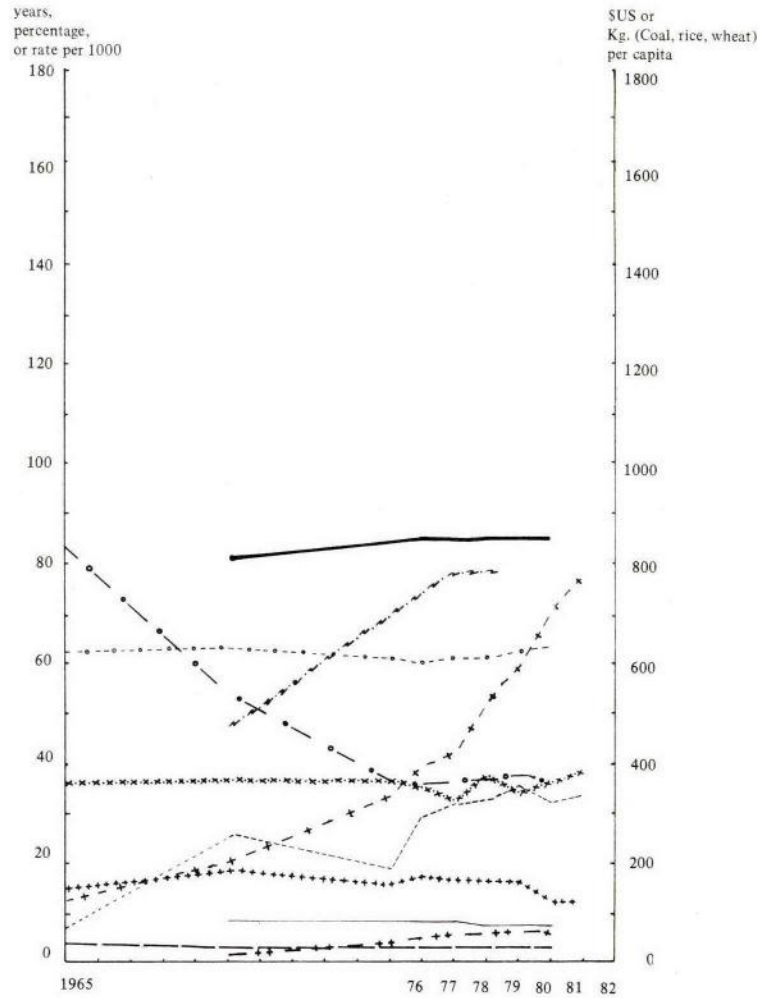


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : Health Statistics Division, Ministry of Public Health, 1984.

Graph 22.1. THAILAND DEVELOPMENT INDEX GRAPH



SOURCE: ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

NOTES:

- percentage ——— Literacy rate
- per 1000 ——— Infant mortality
- years ——— Life expectancy
- GNP per capita
- Energy use per capita
- Rice harvested per capita
- +++++ SUS
- kilograms coal per year
- x·x·x·x·x·x·x·x kilograms per year
- percentage +++++ Government expenditure/GDP
- percentage -+-+- Unemployment
- percentage -x-x-x-x-x-x-x Girls enrolled (primary school)
- percentage - - - - - Population growth rate
- per 1000 ——— 1000s population per medical doctor.

23. Viet Nam

Table 23.1. Situation of children in Viet Nam, 1965-1982

| Factors Variables Indicators | Years | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | Trends 1975-1982 | | | Main sources |
|--|------------------------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|------------------|--------|------|------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | Up | Stable | Down | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1. Demography | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total population | (thousands) | | 48,060 | 48,730 | 49,890 | 52,742 | 53,740 | 54,970 | 56,210 | ↑ | | | ADB, ESCAP |
| Population growth | (percentage) | | | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | | | | | ↓ | UNICEF |
| Children aged 0-14 | (percentage) | | | | 41.2 | | 41 | | 40.4 | ↔ | | | ESCAP |
| Rural population | (percentage) | | 79.4* | | | | 81 | | 81 | ↔ | | | (G) Ministry of Health |
| Population/Rice harvest area | (ha) | | 9.2 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 9.8 | | ↔ | | | ESCAP |
| 1.2. Economic production | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GNP per capita | (\$US) | | | 160 | 170 | | 100 | | | | | ↓ | IBRD, UNICEF |
| GDP, A:I:S:O structure | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.3. Economic distribution | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population below poverty line | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Landless agricultural workers | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Debt service ratio | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.4. Public expenditure | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Health expenditure per capita | (\$US) | | 1 | | 5.9 | 6.1 | 5.1 | 3.2 | 7.1 | ↔ | | | IMF |
| Military expenditure per capita | (\$US) | | | | 18 | | | | | | | | New York Times |
| Government expenditure/GDP | (percentage) | | | | 34.9 | 36.1 | 35.5 | 36.8 | 47.6 | ↑ | | | IMF |
| Social services structure E:H:S:H:O | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.5. Consumption | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food consumption/Total consumption | (percentage) | | 71.6 | 71.7 | 73.7 | 72.5 | | | | ↔ | | | UNICEF |
| Energy consumption per capita | (kg. coal. eq.) | | 115 | 120 | 118 | 121 | 141 | 148 | | ↑ | | | United Nations |
| 2. CHILD VIABILITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1. Mortality, life expectancy | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infant mortality | (per 1000 live births) | | 34.2* | 34.2* | 36.4* | 36.0* | 34.7* | | | ↔ | | | (G) Ministry of Health |
| Crude death rate | (per 1000 population) | | 5.5 | 6.8* | 7.1* | 7.2* | 7.0* | 8 | | ↑ | | | (G) Ministry of Health |
| Neonatal mortality | (per 1000 live births) | | 18.4 | 19.1 | 22.2 | 20.5 | 18.6 | | | ↔ | | | WHO |
| Life expectancy | (years) | | | 62 | 62 | 63 | 63 | | | ↔ | | | IBRD |
| 2.2. Nutrition | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calorie supply per capita per day | | | 1,980 | 1,995 | 2,040 | | 1,961 | | | ↔ | | | ADB |
| Rice harvest land/Agricultural land | (percentage) | | 92.1 | 91.7 | 92.9 | 93.2 | 91.6 | | | ↔ | | | ESCAP |
| Rice harvested per capita | (kg) | | 253.6 | 223.4 | 201.2 | 205.0 | 214.0 | 228.7 | | ↔ | | | ESCAP |
| Toddler mortality (1-4 years) | (per 1000 toddlers) | | | | | 5 | 6 | 12 | | ↑↑ | | | IBRD |
| 3. CHILD DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1. Educational status | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enrolment in primary school | (percentage) | | 77 | | | | | | | | | | ADB |
| Retention (end of primary school) | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Literacy rate | (percentage) | | | 87 | | | 87 | | | ↔ | | | IBRD, ADB |
| 3.2. Employment | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unemployment rate | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Child labour | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Employment structure A:I:S:O | (percentage) | | | | | | 71:10:19 | | | | | | IBRD |
| 4. CHILD CARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1. Mothers' status | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female literacy rate | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maternal mortality | (per 1000 live births) | | .9* | 1.3* | 1.2* | 1.1* | 1* | | | ↔ | | | (G) Ministry of Health |
| Females in labour force | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.2. Health services | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population/Health centre | | | 20,203 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Institutional delivery | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DPT immunization | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Water supply: Urban, rural | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Population/Medical doctor | | | 5,200 | 5,620 | 4,400 | | 4,154 | | | | | ↓ | UNICEF |
| 4.3. Educational services | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pupils/Teacher | | | 35.6 | 34.5 | 36.2 | 37.7 | 21.8 | | | ↔ | | | ESCAP |
| Girls enrolled in primary school | (percentage) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enrolment in secondary school | (percentage) | | | | | | 48 | | | ↔ | | | ESCAP |

Source: Data from various sources, compiled by ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

*Data from national source



Summary of statistics, 1982 or latest year.

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| ● Number of children (0-14 years) | 22,208,000 |
| ● GNP per capita (\$US) | 100 |
| ● Infant mortality rate | 34.7 |
| ● Crude death rate | 8 |
| ● Life expectancy at birth (years) | 63 |
| ● Literacy (percentage) | 87 |

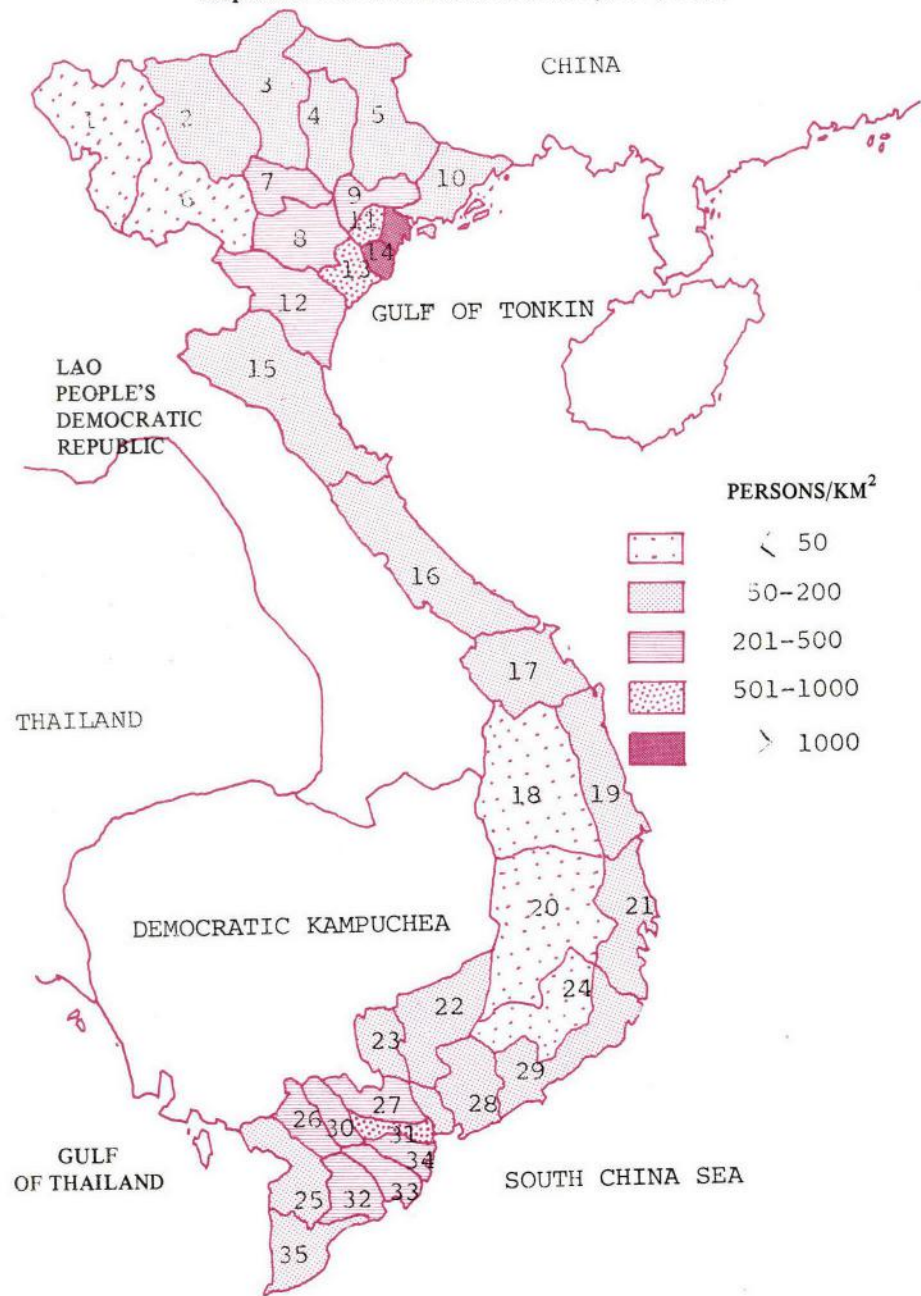
Table 23.2. Situation by administrative unit, latest year

| Indicators Years | Population ¹ | Rural population ² |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | (density/km ²) | (percentage) |
| Provinces | 1980 | 1979 |
| 1. Lai Chau | 19 | 85.4 |
| 2. Hoang Lien Son | 53 | 86.7 |
| 3. Ha Tuyen | 58 | 92.4 |
| 4. Bac Thai | 127 | 77.8 |
| 5. Cao Lang | 57 | 90.2 |
| 6. Son La | 34 | 87.6 |
| 7. Vinh Phu | 328 | 92.1 |
| 8. Ha Son Binh | 262 | 93.2 |
| 9. Ha Bac | 368 | 94.5 |
| 10. Quang Ninh | 129 | 61.9 |
| 11. Hai Hung | 856 | 93.2 |
| 12. Thanh Hoa | 232 | 92.5 |
| 13. Ha Nam Ninh | 753 | 89.6 |
| 14. Thai Binh | 1,028 | 94.1 |
| 15. Nghe Tinh | 141 | 93.7 |
| 16. Binh Tri Thien | 105 | 86.2 |
| 17. Quang Nam-Da Nang | 130 | 75.6 |
| 18. Gia Lai-Cong Tum | 23 | 81.5 |
| 19. Nghia Binh | 179 | 87.3 |
| 20. Dac Lac | 25 | 85.3 |
| 21. Phu Khanh | 124 | 72.9 |
| 22. Song Be | 68 | 79.8 |
| 23. Tay-Ninh | 172 | 89.3 |
| 24. Lam Dong | 40 | 72.5 |
| 25. Kien Giang | 159 | 84.0 |
| 26. An Giang | 446 | 81.8 |
| 27. Long An | 223 | 86.3 |
| 28. Dong Nai | 175 | 74.2 |
| 29. Thuan Hai | 84 | 80.0 |
| 30. Dong Thap | 355 | 90.0 |
| 31. Tien Giang | 541 | 84.7 |
| 32. Hau Giang | 371 | 83.0 |
| 33. Cuu Long | 397 | 92.3 |
| 34. Ben Tre | 475 | 93.0 |
| 35. Minh Hai | 160 | 81.1 |
| Vung Tau-Con Dao | 373 | 10.8 |
| Hanoi Capital | 1,222 | 65 |
| Hai Phong City | 1,711 | 69.9 |
| Ho Chi Minh City | 866 | 21.1 |
| Viet Nam | 161 | |

Sources: ¹UNICEF Country Office, Viet Nam

²WHO, *Country Health Information Profile*, 1982

Map 23.1. POPULATION DENSITY/KM², 1980

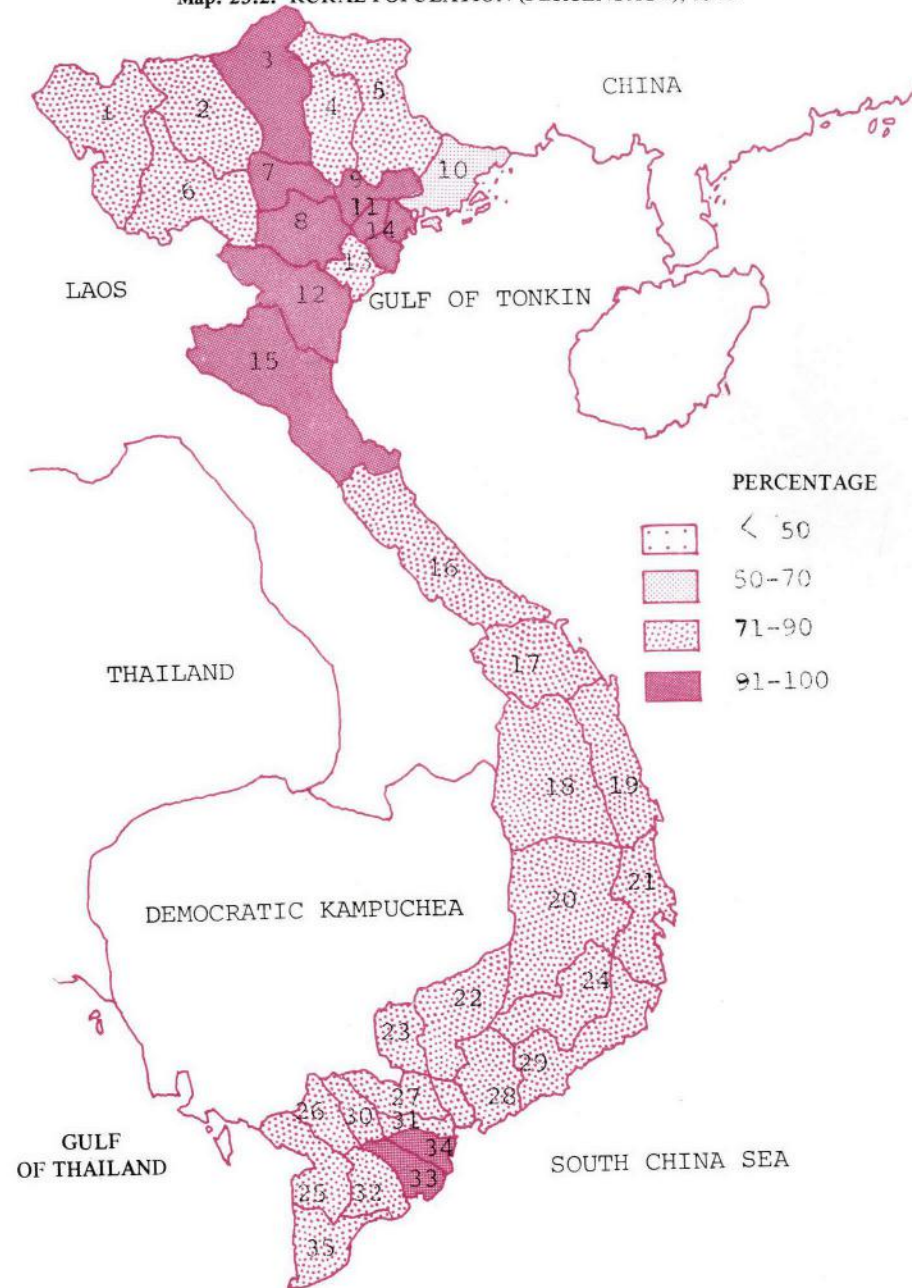


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : UNICEF, Country Office, Viet Nam

Map. 23.2. RURAL POPULATION (PERCENTAGE), 1979

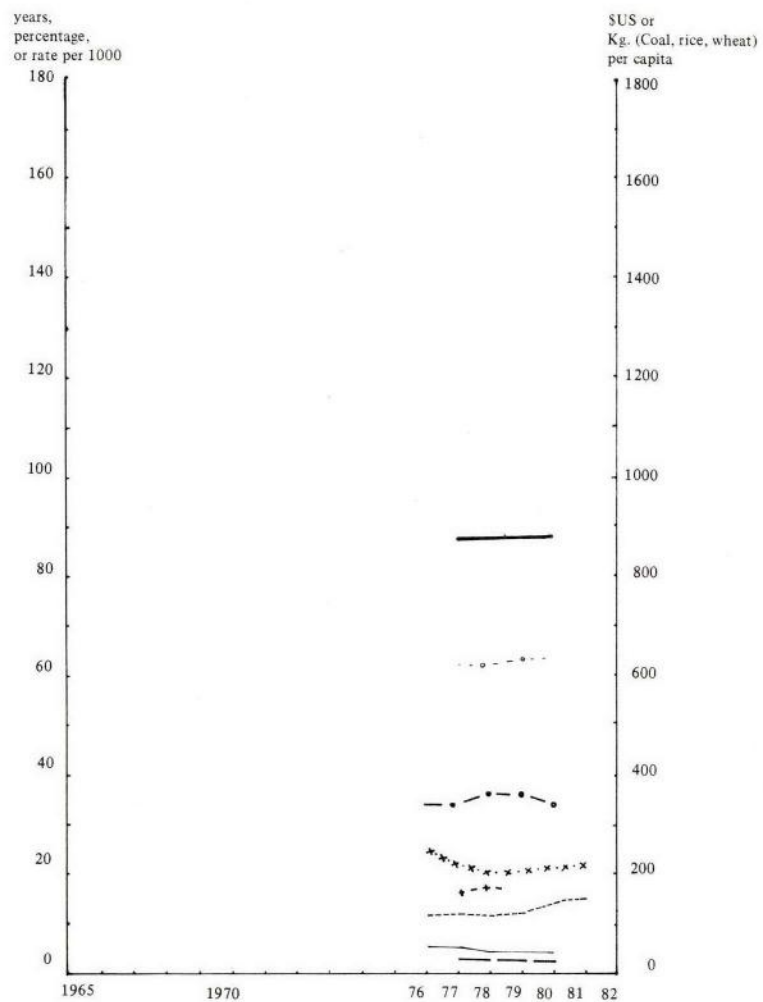


SOURCES :

MAP : ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

DATA : WHO, Country Health Information Profile, 1982

Graph 23.1. VIETNAM DEVELOPMENT INDEX GRAPH

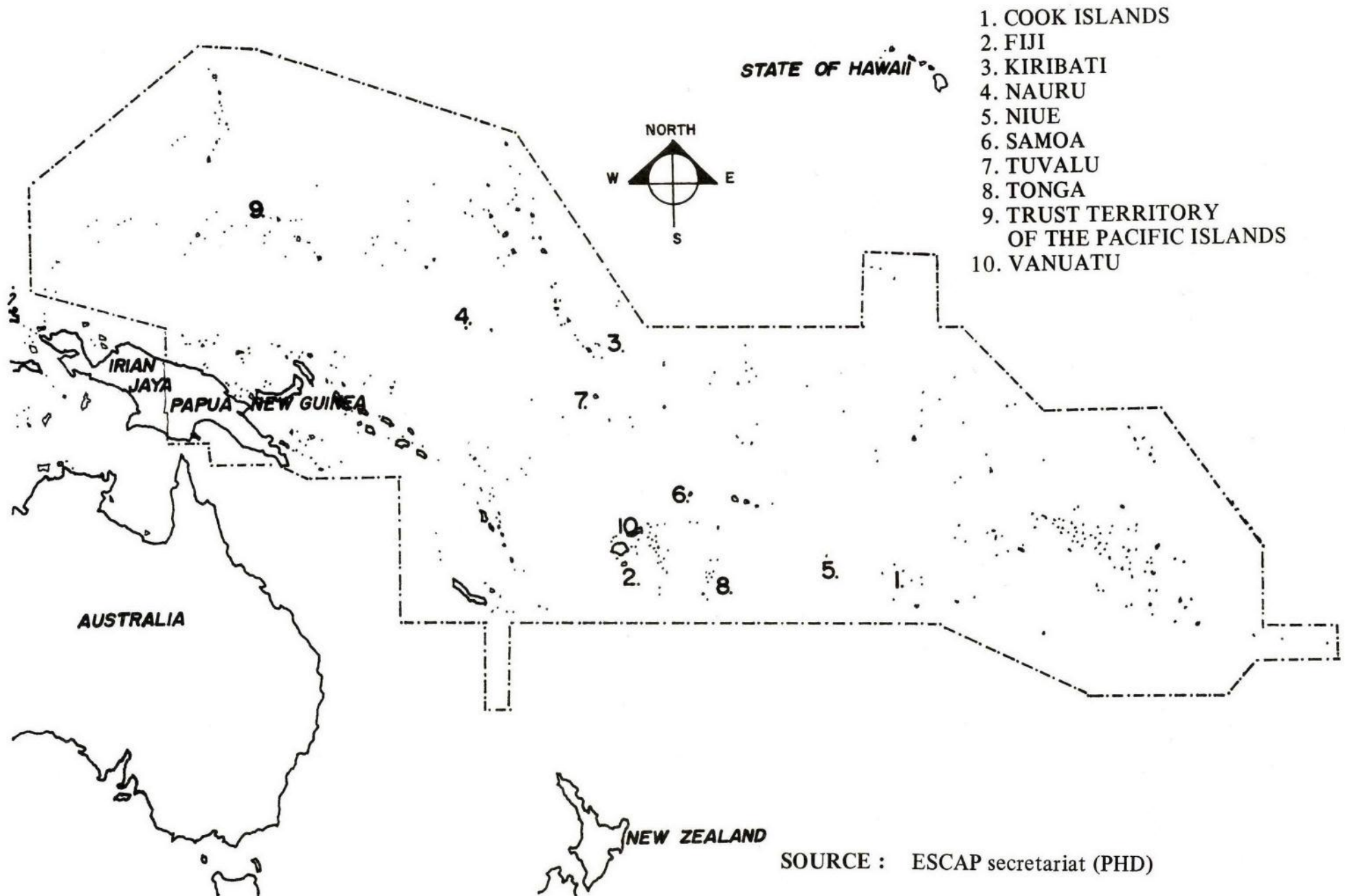


SOURCE: ESCAP secretariat (PHD)

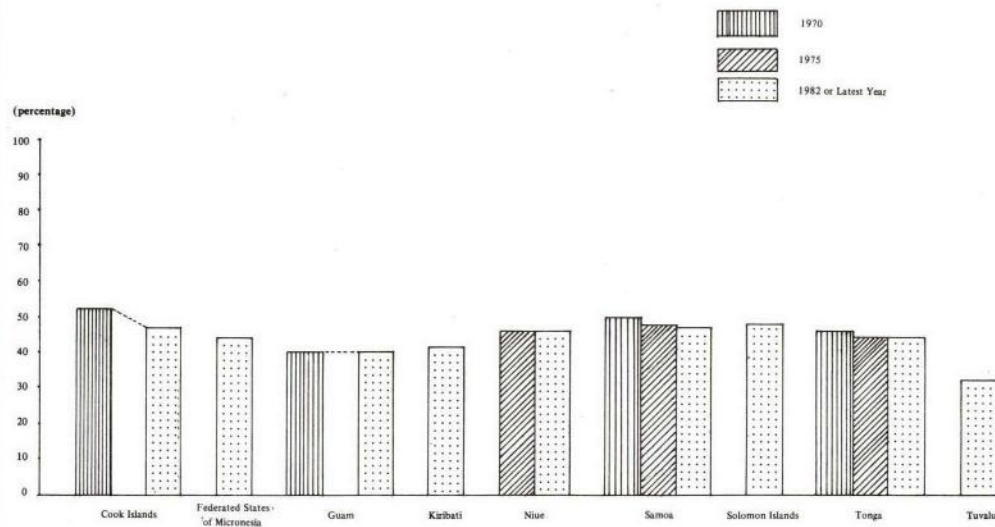
NOTES:

- percentage ————— Literacy rate
- per 1000 — · · · · · Infant mortality
- years - - - - - Life expectancy
- GNP per capita - + + + + + \$US
- Energy use per capita - - - - - kilograms coal per year
- Rice harvested per capita X · X · X · X · X · X · X kilograms per year
- percentage ————— Population growth rate
- per 1000 ————— 1000s population per medical doctor.

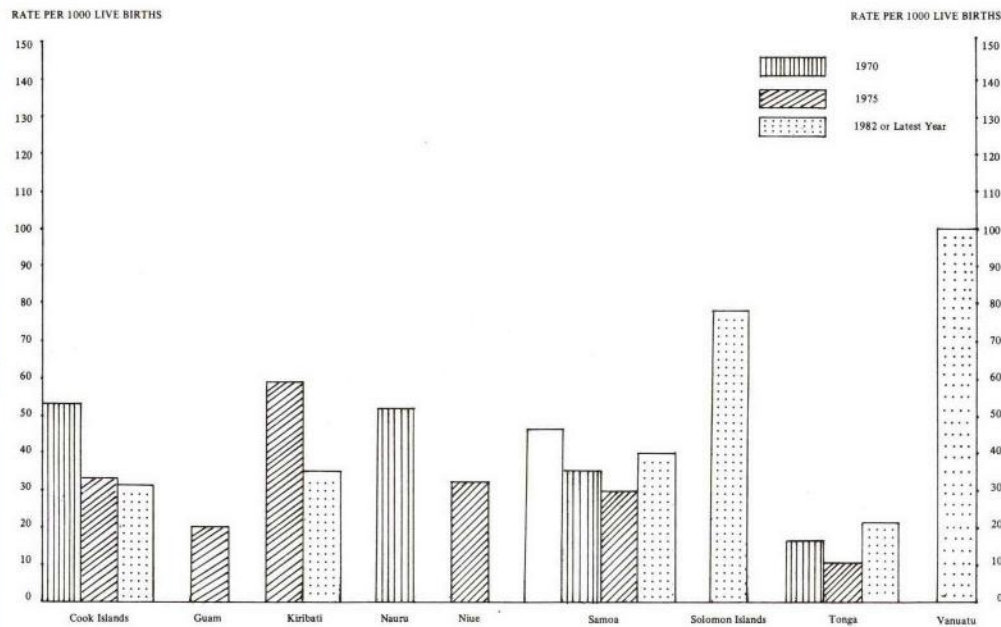
Map 24.1. PACIFIC ISLANDS



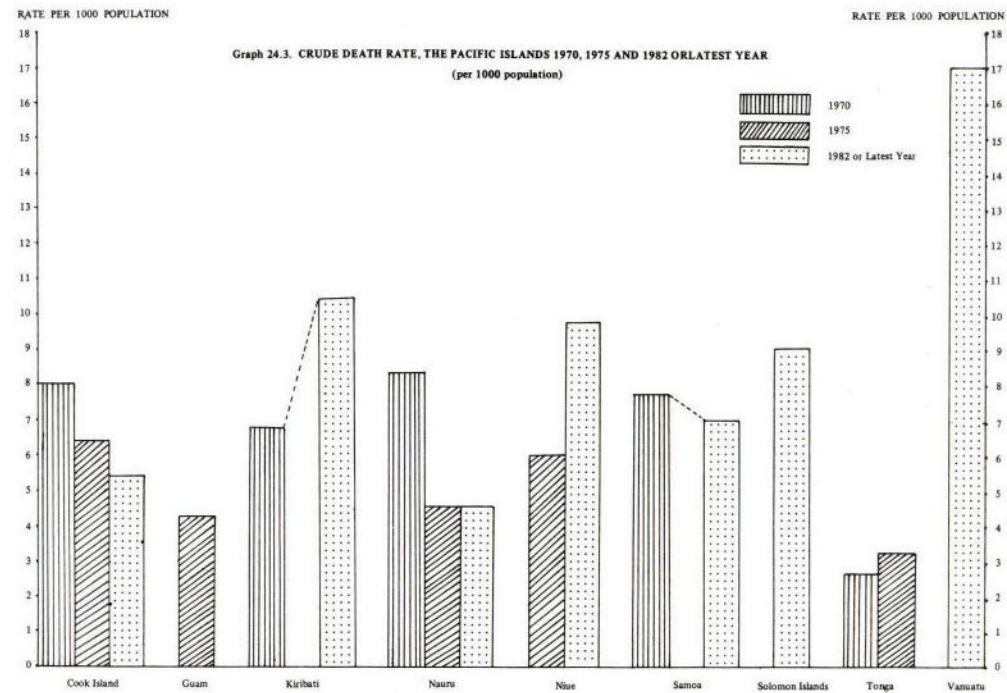
Graph 24.1. CHILDREN (AGED 0-14 YEARS)/TOTAL POPULATION, THE PACIFIC ISLANDS, 1970, 1975 AND 1982 OR LATEST YEARS



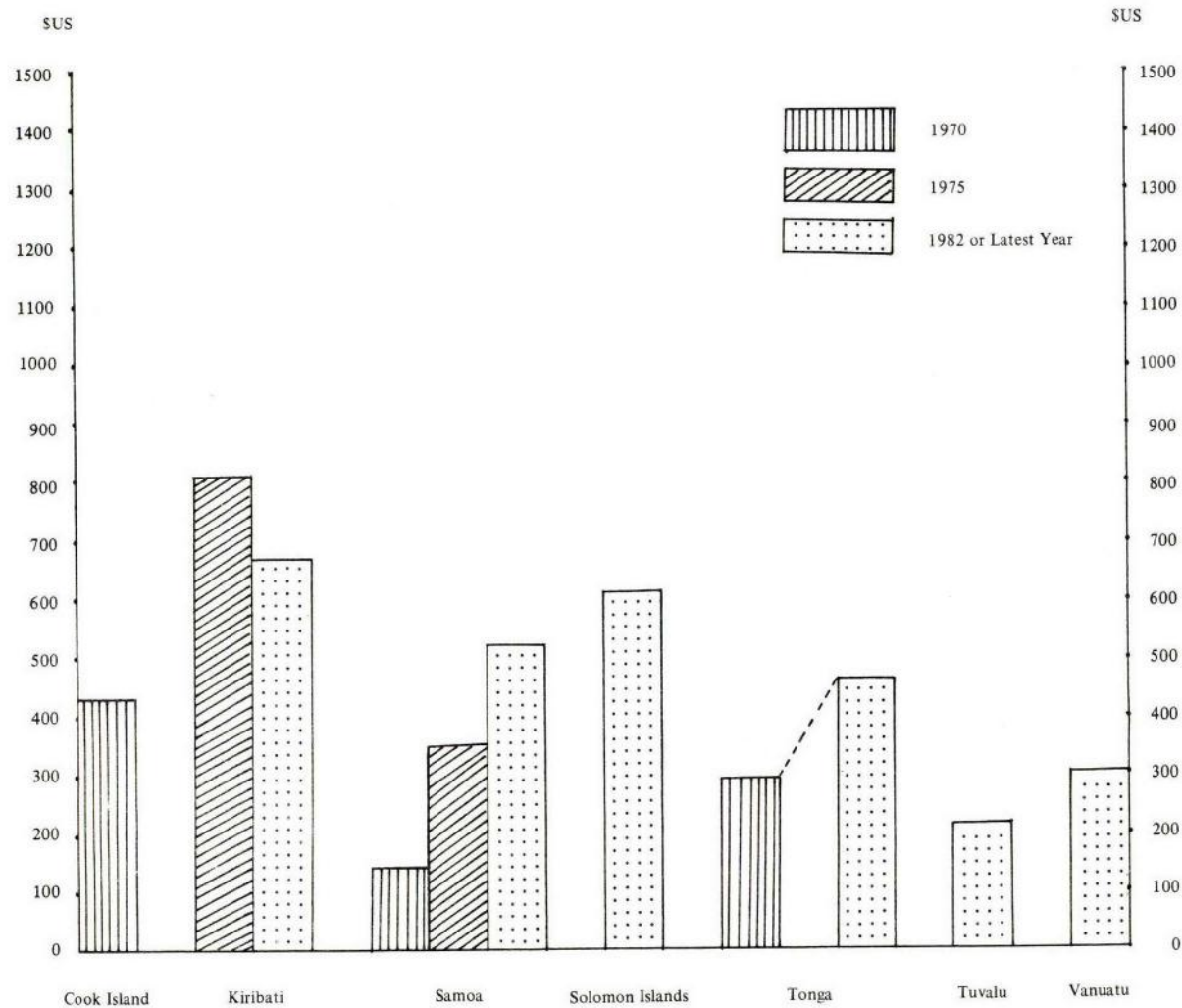
Graph 24.2. INFANT MORTALITY RATE, THE PACIFIC ISLANDS 1965, 1970, 1975 AND 1982 OR LATEST YEAR (per 1000 live births)



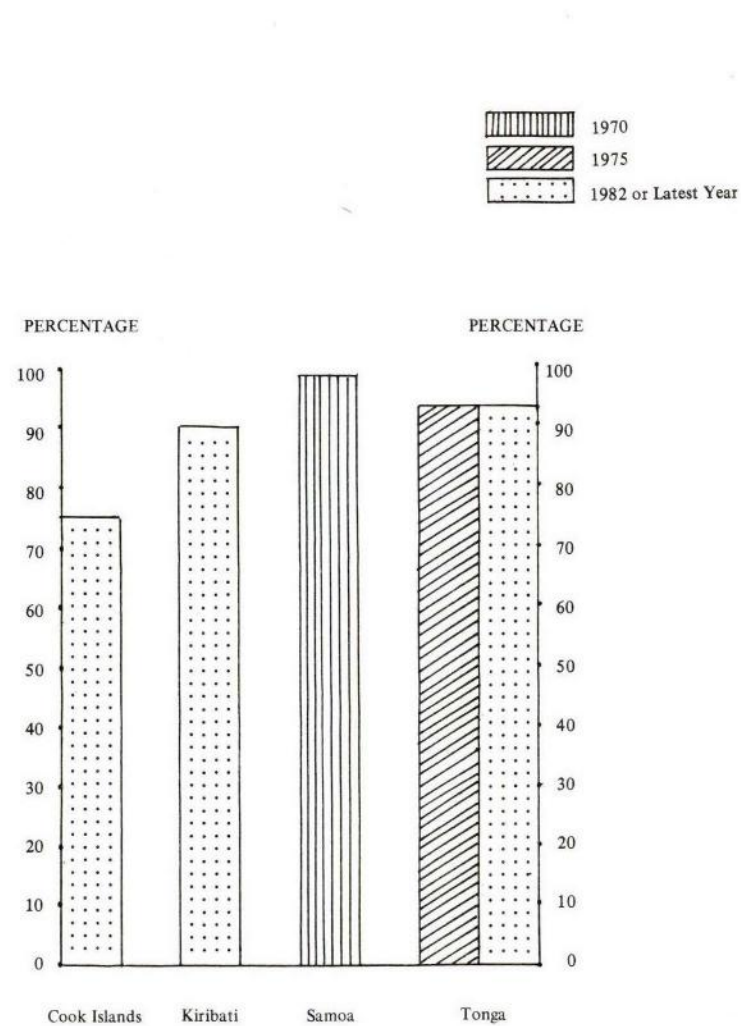
Graph 24.3. CRUDE DEATH RATE, THE PACIFIC ISLANDS 1970, 1975 AND 1982 OR LATEST YEAR (per 1000 population)



Graph 24.4. GNP PER CAPITA, THE PACIFIC ISLANDS 1970, 1975, 1982 OR LATEST YEAR



Graph 24.5. LITERACY, THE PACIFIC ISLANDS 1970, 1975 AND 1982 OR LATEST YEAR (percentage)



TECHNICAL NOTE

The *Atlas of Children in National Development* attempts to portray graphically the major factors determining or describing the situation of children. Its main concern is to provide spatial and time perspectives for the issues described. Thus criteria are required to choose and to group available indicators and to select the most appropriate forms of graphical representation.

A. Countries and areas presented

Detailed information by countries and areas for the period 1965-1982 is presented.

The countries and areas are grouped in part one by UNICEF regions, in order of population within each, as follows:

- (a) EAPRO (East Asia and Pakistan Regional Office): Bangladesh, Burma, Democratic Kampuchea, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam and the Pacific Islands.
- (b) ROSCA (Regional Office for South Central Asia): Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal and Sri Lanka.
- (c) Other countries: Australia, Brunei, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran, Japan and New Zealand.

In part two, country and area profiles are presented in alphabetical order. It is hoped that this arrangement will be of service to the different audiences the Atlas is intended to serve.

B. A model of the children's situation

The Atlas presents data on four basic factors influencing the children's situation, namely, development context, child viability, child development and child care. Twelve variables and 41 indicators were selected to represent these four factors, as specified below. The approach is one of analysis into sub-systems (factors), components (variables) and representative elements (indicators). The indicators presented are not exhaustive; in many cases they were selected because of availability rather than full relevance. However, indicators do not stand in isolation and should be assessed in relation to other indicators relating to the same component.

The indicators grouped below do not always follow customary sectoral divisions, but rather try to portray multiple aspects of the four factors selected. Selection of indicators can be changed in the light of improved perception of the ways in which the situation of children is influenced by various components and factors.

Variables

1. DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

1.1. Demography

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Total population | |
| Population growth rate | (percentage) |
| Children (aged 0-14) | (percentage) |
| Rural population | (percentage) |
| Population/Rice or wheat harvest area | (hectares) |

1.2. Economic production

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| GNP per capita | (\$US) |
| GDP, A:I:S:O structure | (Agriculture: Industry: Services: Others as percentage of GDP) |

1.3. Economic distribution

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Population below poverty line | (percentage) |
| Landless agricultural workers | (percentage of those employed in agriculture) |
| Debt service ratio | |

1.4. Public expenditure

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Health expenditure per capita | (public expenditure, \$US) |
| Military expenditure per capita | (\$US) |
| Government expenditure/GDP | (percentage) |
| Social services expenditure E:H:S:H:O | (Education: Health: Social security: Housing: Others, as percentage of total social services expenditure) |

1.5. Consumption

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Food consumption/Total consumption | (percentage) |
| Energy consumption per capita | (in kg. coal equivalent) |

2. CHILD VIABILITY

2.1. Mortality, life expectancy

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Infant mortality rate | (under 1 year, per thousand live-births) |
| Crude death rate | |
| Neonatal mortality | (age 0-27 days) (per thousand live-births) |
| Life expectancy at birth | |

2.2. Nutrition

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Calorie supply per capita per day | |
| Rice or wheat harvest land/Agricultural land | (percentage) |
| Rice or wheat harvested per capita per year | (kg.) |
| Toddler mortality (1-4 years) | (per thousand) |

Indicators

3. CHILD DEVELOPMENT

3.1. Educational status

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Enrolment in primary school | (percentage of appropriate age group who are enrolled) |
| Retention (end of primary school) | (percentage of those enrolled who complete primary school) |
| Literacy rate | |

3.2. Employment

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Unemployment rate | |
| Child labour | |
| Employment structure A:I:S:O | (Agriculture: Industry: Services: Other) |

4. CHILD CARE

4.1. Mothers' status

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Female literacy rate | |
| Maternal mortality | (per 1000 live births) |
| Females in labour force | |

4.2. Health services

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Population/Health centre | |
| Institutional deliver | (child birth) |
| DPT immunization | |
| Water supply: Urban, rural | (percentage of households with safe drinking water) |
| Population/Medical doctor | |

4.3. Educational services

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Pupils/Teacher | |
| Girls enrolled in primary school | (percentage of girls of primary school age) |
| Enrolment in secondary school | (percentage of children of secondary school age) |

C. Data and information

In accordance with these variables and indicators, data were collected from government and international organization documents. In many cases series were incomplete or unreliable. Every entry in the tables has an identified source which can be provided upon request by ESCAP. The major sources, by indicator and country, are listed in table 1 of each country. The following acronyms are used:

| | |
|------|--|
| ADB | Asian Development Bank |
| APDC | Asian and Pacific Development Centre |
| EPB | Economic Planning Board, Republic of Korea |
| G | National government sources |
| IBRD | World Bank |

| | |
|--------|--|
| ILO | International Labour Office |
| IMF | International Monetary Fund |
| KDI | Korea Development Institute |
| PHD | Programme on Health and Development |
| NESBD | National Economic and Social Development Board (Thailand) |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

The analysis of trends is represented by arrows whose values are allotted as follows in regard to the base year:

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| horizontal arrow ↔ | = stable (less than 10 per cent variation) |
| one arrow ↑, ↓ | = 10-33 per cent variation |
| two arrows ↑↑, ↓↓ | = 34-100 per cent variation |
| three arrows ↑↑↑, ↓↓↓ | = 101-200 per cent variation |
| E | = more than 200 per cent variation |
| A | = Agriculture |
| U | = Urban |

In the data presented there are omissions, errors, inconsistencies and lacunae. No single source can generate the variety of data included. Use of different sources results in inconsistencies; omissions are inevitable. Assistance from countries in reducing errors and omission in future editions of the *Atlas* would be greatly appreciated.

This second edition of the *Atlas* has benefitted from a double process of verification. The country offices of UNICEF have reviewed the data for their own countries. The ESCAP Divisions of Population, Development Planning and Statistics have reviewed the regional tables and perused the country profiles, suggesting improvements and amendments. It is hoped that further improvements can be introduced with each new version of the *Atlas*.

D. Graphical representation

The *Atlas* aims to provide a quick visual impression of the major facts affecting the situation of children. This is achieved by means of pictures, tables, maps and graphs.

1. *Tables*

The second edition of the *Atlas* includes three types of tables: regional tables for specific years, national tables for the period 1965-1982 and sub-national tables (by states, provinces or districts) for available indicators and most recent years. The latter tables have not been the product of selection but of availability; their main function is to provide the basis upon which maps are drawn.

2. *Maps*

Maps constitute the core of the *Atlas*. They do not aim at geographical accuracy, but rather for an overview of the spatial variations of a phenomenon for a particular year. This overview is strongly influenced by the grouping of the values into a particular "key to the map". In this regard, the criteria utilized have been the sensitivity of the indicators and the actual dispersion of the values for each country. Thus, the intervals of the "key to the map" are not arithmetically homogenous. A drawback of this approach is that intercountry comparison cannot be attempted through the maps.

Due to the scarcity of data, the maps may not represent all the four chosen factors. Further research is required to fill these gaps.

3. *Graphs*

The development index graphs (Dig) provide a summary representation over time of the conditions under which children live. They provide indications for further development research. A case in point is the relationship between the infant mortality rate and the gross national product. Additional statistical processing according to hypotheses emanating from these graphs may shed further light on the relationships between health and development.

There is of course some difficulty in presenting up to twelve indicators on one graph. The left-hand scale represents years, percentages, or rates per thousand. The scale on the right represents currency units (United States dollars, \$US) and kilograms of coal or of cereal grains (generally rice and/or wheat). The appropriate units for each indicator are noted below the graphs.

ESCAP Programme on Health and Development

1984-1985 PROGRAMME OF WORK^a

Objectives: To strengthen, develop and co-ordinate social policies, strengthen planning capacities in an integrated and intersectoral manner within the context of inter-agency support and co-ordination, in line with the Global Strategy of Health for All by the Year 2000 (Medium-term plan for 1984-1989, chap. 21, para. 21.100).

*3.1 *Development of basic community services through primary health care*

Outputs:

- (i) Technical publications: (a) Research report on community participation through health (1984) (XB); and (b) Report on primary health care: issues and challenges (1984) (XB)
- (ii) Technical assistance: (a) Seventh and eighth training seminars on development of basic community services through primary health care (1 in 1984, 1 in 1985) (XB); and (b) Technical assistance to ASEAN Centre for primary health care (1984, 1985) (XB)

*3.2 *Planning of health and health aspects of development*

Outputs:

- (i) Organization of an intergovernmental meeting on health and development (1985)
- (ii) Technical publications: (a) Report on the health situation of the Philippines (1984) (XB);
- (iii) Technical assistance: (a) Fifth and sixth courses on planning, development and health (1 in 1984, 1 in 1985) (XB)

*3.3 *Pharmaceuticals and health*

Outputs:

- (i) Technical publications: (a) Study on price differentials of imported drugs (1984) (XB); and (b) Pharmaceutical industry planning manual (1984) (XB)
- (ii) Technical assistance: (a) one workshop on pharmaceuticals (1985) (XB); and (b) Pharmaceutical data service: periodic publication on the pharmaceutical industry in relation to health (1984, 1985) (XB)

3.4 *Children in national development*

Outputs:

- (i) Technical publications: (a) Atlas of children in national development (1984) (first edition in 1982) (XB)
- (ii) Technical assistance: Seminar on planning for children (1985) (XB)

* Priority, as approved by the commission at its 39th Session.

^a After revision by 40th session, April 1984.

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