

Table 1 - Demographic Yearbook 2000

Table 1 presents for the world, major areas and regions estimates of the order of magnitude of population size, rates of population increase, crude birth and death rates, surface area and population density.

Description of variables: Estimates of world population by major areas and by regions are presented for 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 1995 and 2000. Average annual percentage rates of population growth, the crude birth and crude death rates are shown for the period 1995 to 2000. Surface area in square kilometers and population density estimates relate to 2000.

All population estimates and rates presented in this table were prepared by the Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat and have been published in *World Population Prospects: The 2000 Revision. Volume 1: Comprehensive Tables*.¹

The scheme of regionalization used for the purpose of making these estimates is described on page 24. Although some continental totals are given, and all can be derived, the basic scheme presents major areas that are so drawn as to obtain greater homogeneity in sizes of population, types of demographic circumstances and accuracy of demographic statistics.

Five of the major areas are further subdivided into 20 regions. These are arranged within major areas: these together with Northern America, which is not subdivided, make a total of 21 regions.

The major areas of Northern America and Latin America were distinguished, rather than the conventional continents of North America and South America, because population trends in the middle American mainland and the Caribbean region more closely resemble those of South America than those of America north of Mexico. Data for the traditional continents of North and South America can be obtained by adding Central America and Caribbean region to Northern America and deducting from Latin America. Latin America has somewhat wider limits than it would be defined only to include the Spanish-speaking, French-speaking and Portuguese-speaking countries.

The average annual percentage rates of population growth were calculated by the Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat, using an exponential rate of increase.

Crude birth and crude death rates are expressed in terms of the average annual number of births and deaths, respectively, per 1 000 mid-year population. These rates are estimated.

Surface area totals were obtained by summing the figures for individual countries or areas shown in table 3.

Computation: Density, calculated by the Statistics Division of the United Nations, is the number of persons in the 2000 total population per square kilometre of total surface area.

Reliability of data: With the exception of surface area, all data are set in italic type to indicate their conjectural quality.

Limitations: Being derived in part from data in table 3, the estimated orders of magnitude of population and surface area are subject to all the basic limitations set forth in connection with table 3.

Likewise, the rates of population increase and density indexes are affected by the limitations of the original figures. However, it may be noted that, in compiling data for regional and macro region totals, errors in the components may tend to compensate each other and the resulting aggregates may be somewhat more reliable than the quality of the individual components would imply.

Because of their estimated character, many of the birth and death rates shown should also be considered only as orders of magnitude, and not as measures of the true level of natality or mortality. Rates for 1995-2000 are based on the data available as of 2000, the time when the estimates were prepared, and much new information has been taken into account in constructing these new estimates. As a result they may differ from earlier estimates prepared for the same years and published in previous issues of the Yearbook.

It should be noted that the United Nations estimates that appear in this table are from the same series of estimates which also appear in tables 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 15, 18 and 22 of this Yearbook.

The limitations related to surface area data are described in the technical notes for table 3. Because surface area totals were obtained by summing the figures for individual countries or areas shown in table 3, they exclude places with a population of less than 50, for example, uninhabited polar areas.

In interpreting the population densities, one should consider that some of the regions include large segments of land that are uninhabitable or barely habitable, and density values calculated as described make no allowance for this, nor for differences in patterns of land settlement.

Coverage: Data for 21 regions are presented.

Composition of macro regions and component regions set forth in table 1

AFRICA-AFRIQUE

Eastern Africa

Burundi
Comoros
Djibouti
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Kenya
Madagascar
Malawi
Mauritius
Mozambique
Réunion
Rwanda
Seychelles
Somalia
Uganda
United Rep. Of Tanzania
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Middle Africa

Angola
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
Congo
Democratic Rep. of the Congo
Equatorial Guinea
Gabon
Sao Tome and Principe

Northern Africa

Algeria
Egypt
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Morocco
Sudan
Tunisia
Western Sahara

Southern Africa

Botswana
Lesotho
Namibia
South Africa
Swaziland

Western Africa

Benin
Burkina Faso
Cape Verde
Côte d'Ivoire
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Liberia
Mali
Mauritania
Niger
Nigeria
St. Helena
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Togo

LATIN AMERICA

Caribbean

Anguilla
Antigua and Barbuda
Aruba
Bahamas
Barbados

British Virgin Islands
Cayman Islands
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Grenada
Guadalupe
Haiti
Jamaica
Martinique
Montserrat
Netherlands Antilles
Puerto Rico
St.Kitts-Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the
Grenadines
Trinidad and Tobago
Turks and Caicos Islands
United States Virgin
Islands

Central America

Belize
Costa Rica
El Salvador
Guatemala
Honduras
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama

South America

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Ecuador
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
French Guiana
Guyana
Paraguay
Peru
Suriname
Uruguay
Venezuela

NORTHERN AMERICA

Bermuda
Canada
Greenland
St. Pierre and Miquelon
United States

ASIA-ASIE

Eastern Asia

China
China - Hong Kong, SAR
China - Macao, SAR
Japan
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of.
Korea, Republic of
Mongolia

South Central Asia

Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Bhutan
India
Iran (Islamic Republic of
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan

Maldives
Nepal
Pakistan
Sri Lanka
Tajikistan
Turkmenistan
Uzbekistan

South Eastern Asia

Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia
East Timor
Indonesia
Lao People's Dem. Rep.
Malaysia
Myanmar
Philippines
Singapore
Thailand
Viet Nam

Western Asia

Armenia
Azerbaijan
Bahrain
Cyprus
Georgia
Iraq
Israel
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Occupied Palestinian Territory
Oman
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Syrian Arab Republic
Turkey
United Arab Emirates
Yemen

EUROPE

Eastern Europe

Belarus
Bulgaria
Czech Republic
Hungary
Poland
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
Slovakie
Ukraine

Northern Europe

Channel Islands
Denmark
Estonia
Faeroe Islands
Finland
Iceland
Ireland
Isle of Man
Latvia
Lithuania
Norway
Sweden
United Kingdom

Southern Europe

Albania
Andorra
Bosnia-Herzegovina

Croatia
Gibraltar
Greece
Holy See
Italy
Malta
Portugal
San Marino
Slovenia
Spain
The former Yugoslav Rep. of
Macedonia
Yugoslavia

Western Europe

Austria
Belgium
France
Germany
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Monaco
Netherlands
Switzerland

OCEANIA

Australia and New Zealand

Australia
New Zealand
Norfolk Island

Melanesia

Fiji
New Caledonia
Papua New Guinea
Solomon Islands

Micronesia

Federated States of
Micronesia
Guam
Johnston Island
Kiribati
Marshall Islands
Nauru
Northern Mariana Islands
Palau

Polynesia

American Samoa
Cook Islands
French Polynesia
Niue
Pitcairn
Samoa
Tokelau
Tonga
Tuvalu
Wallis and Futuna Islands

¹ *World Population Prospects, the 2000 Revision, Volume 1: Comprehensive Tables*, Sales No. E.01.XIII.8; *Volume 2: The Sex and Age Distribution of the World Populations*, Sales No. E.01.XIII.9, United Nations, New York, 2001.