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.


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
- South Africa
- Swaziland
- 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
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Aruba
- Bahamas
- Barbados
- British Virgin Islands
- Cayman Islands
- Cuba
- Dominica
- Dominican Republic
- Grenada
- Guadeloupe
- Haiti
- Jamaica
- Martinique
- Monserat
- 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
- Anguilla
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Aruba
- Bahamas
- Barbados
- British Virgin Islands
- Cayman Islands
- Cuba
- Dominica
- Dominican Republic
- Grenada
- Guadeloupe
- Haiti
- Jamaica
- Martinique
- Monserat
- 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

#### Asian-Asean

#### South Central Asia
- Afghanistan
- Bangladesh
- Bhutan
- India
- Iran (Islamic Republic of)
- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan

#### South East Asia
- Brunei Darussalam
- Cambodia
- East Timor
- Indonesia
- 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
- Slovakia
- 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