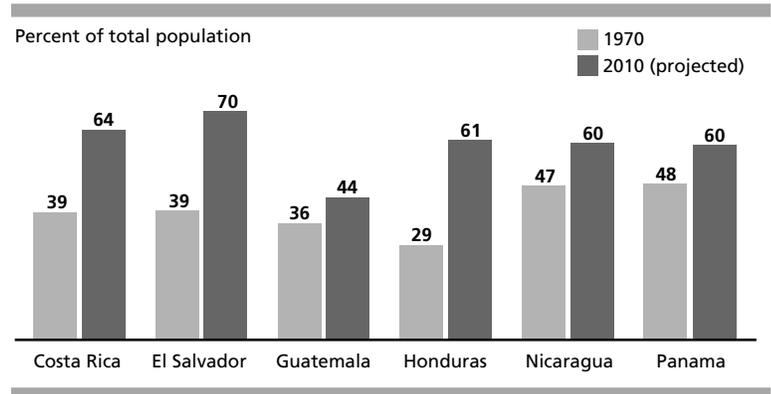


## Easing Urban Poverty Key to Economic Growth in Central America

Central American countries are urbanizing rapidly (see figure), at a pace similar to that of their South American neighbors 20 years ago. While the expansion in urban population ensures a steady supply of labor for economic growth, the addition of thousands more people every year—people who have comparatively few resources—strains big cities' ability to provide basic services to residents. Whether these cities, which are hubs of manufacturing and service industries, can continue as engines of national economic growth or whether, as the just-released *World Development Report 2003* warned could happen across the globe, they become mired in poverty, pol-

**Population Living in Urban Areas in Central America, 1970 and 2010**



Source: UN, *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2001 Revision* (2002).

lution, congestion, and crime depends on their ability to integrate the poor.

That is the assessment of a new World Bank report, *Urban Services Delivery and the Poor: The*

*Case of Three Central American Cities*, which explores urbanization in San Salvador, El Salvador; Tegucigalpa, Honduras; and Panama City, Panama. The report maintains that migration

*Continued on page 2*

## Post-9/11 Baby Boom Unlikely

by John Haaga

When it comes to predicting baby booms, historical analogies are not very useful. That is why, in the wake of the terrorist attacks last Sept. 11 in the United States, neither demographers nor anyone else can say what might happen to birth rates because there has never been an event just like 9/11.

Fertility rates have been rising at a modest rate for nearly two decades. Since the mid-1980s, fertility rates have crept back up slowly to the replacement level, rising from 1.8 to just over 2.1 children per woman. Demographers have gotten used to predicting that next year's fertility rates will be just a shade more than this year's, with no sudden jumps or crashes. Most see no reason to change that rule of thumb now. A sudden event, even one as traumatic as the 9/11 attacks, seems unlikely to disrupt such a well-established national trend.

Many commentators have likened the terrorist attacks to the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, which also elicited a national

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from rural areas and natural increase in the cities themselves will continue, and encourages cities to prepare now to manage additional growth.

The big cities in Central America are typically capital cities, and they house a large and growing percentage of their countries' poor people. These cities also generate a high percentage of gross domestic product—44 percent in the case of metropolitan San Salvador.

Thus, according to the report, cities are well suited for and also stand to benefit from poverty alleviation.

## Dimensions of Urban Poverty

Poor households are expanding twice as fast as well-off households, with 15 percent of the poorest households in metropolitan San Salvador reporting births in the last year, compared with just 7 percent of households with the highest incomes (for Tegucigalpa, comparable figures are 18 percent and 4 percent, respectively). Already, in the average poor household in greater San Salvador and in Tegucigalpa, there are four people per bedroom.

Heads of poor households have a low rate of participation in the formal labor market (67

percent in metropolitan San Salvador, 77 percent in Tegucigalpa) and a low level of affiliation to the social security system (43 percent and 34 percent, respectively).

## Improving Services to Benefit the Poor

The report contends that strengthening city governments by building capacity in areas such as data collection, financial management, land and real estate assessment, and poverty monitoring—all in preparation for greater decentralization—would remedy many of the infrastructure and service deficits affecting the poor. Municipalities lack the authority and the resources to establish a public record of the extent, value, and ownership of land, without which they do not receive property taxes that could fund many municipal operations, including conducting household surveys to monitor urban growth and poverty levels.

The effects of weak city governments can be seen in the inadequate delivery of services that, because of their health and savings implications, go a long way toward lifting people out of poverty: access to piped water and sewerage, solid waste collection, and land titling.

National water agencies often still take charge of water delivery. These agencies do not know how many people are in need of service or where gaps in service are because the municipalities lack detailed information. Gaining access to water and sewer connections can take the poor up to five years, and even when people receive access, the hours of service are limited (often fewer than eight hours per day) and the price they pay for services is only slightly less than what wealthy people pay per unit, thanks to imprecisely targeted subsidies. Without clean drinking water, public health may suffer.

Land shortages and obstacles to land titling also make it more difficult to escape from poverty. Because land is in short supply, newly arrived migrants tend to locate in crowded tenement houses in city centers, where they pay rent. Once they have saved money and can afford to start families, they leave the centers for the outskirts of cities. There, they typically take up residence near ravines and other unstable environments where settlement is prohibited, or in areas where the land has not been properly surveyed and registered. Because, ac-

*Continued on page 3*

## Webwise

[www.prb.org](http://www.prb.org) • [www.ameristat.org](http://www.ameristat.org) • [www.popnet.org](http://www.popnet.org) • [www.measurecommunication.org](http://www.measurecommunication.org)

*The following were posted recently on the PRB network of websites:*

### Hidden Suffering: Disabilities From Pregnancy and Childbirth in Less Developed Countries

Complications of pregnancy and childbirth are a leading cause of death and disability among women of reproductive ages (15 to 44) in less developed countries. This policy brief describes the causes and consequences of maternal disabilities, and intervention strate-

gies to prevent them. ([www.measurecommunication.org](http://www.measurecommunication.org))

### 2002 World Population Data Sheet

PRB's popular World Population Data Sheet contains the latest population estimates, projections, and other key indicators for 200 countries. Indicators include births, deaths, natural increase, infant mortality, total fertility, life expectancy, urban population, HIV/AIDS prevalence, contraceptive use, GNI PPP per capita, land area,

and population per square mile. ([www.prb.org](http://www.prb.org))

### Family Planning Worldwide

Family Planning Worldwide is a quick-reference data sheet with the most recent statistics on contraception for the countries and regions of the world. It presents survey data for women (either married or in informal unions) who are using traditional or modern methods of contraception, and sources of supply of modern methods. ([www.prb.org](http://www.prb.org))

# Increased Cohabitation Changing Children's Family Settings

by Paola Scommegna

Cohabitation is profoundly reshaping family life in the United States. The share of children born to parents who lived together but were not married nearly doubled between 1984 and 1994, growing from 6 percent to 11 percent. An even larger share of U.S. children—about 40 percent—will live with their unmarried mother and her boyfriend some time before their 16th birthday, according to a study supported by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD).

Researchers at the University of Wisconsin-Madison's Center for Demography and Ecology surveyed recent cohabitation trends and analyzed their impact on the family life of children.

Larry Bumpass and Hsien-Hen Lu used data from the National Survey of Families and Households (1987/1988) and the National Survey of Family Growth (1995), which collected detailed information on respondents' fertility along with marriage and cohabitation histories through extended personal interviews.

Their findings point to growing instability in households with children even though divorce rates have stabilized over the last two decades. Cohabitation before, after, or instead of marriage has become more widespread, so more children are seeing their households reconfigured several times. But because their parents were not married to the partners they lived with, the children's

*Continued on page 6*

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## Informal Developers Offer Hope

*Continued from page 2*

According to the report's principal author, obtaining a title is a bureaucratic nightmare and "there is absolutely no housing—nothing that they can afford," would-be homeowners often approach informal developers. Informal developers divide land into plots and sell them at reasonable prices to the poor, sometimes allowing them to waive downpayments and interest and to apply lease payments toward eventual ownership. The downside to informal developers—referred to by some as "pirates"—is that they may or may not possess the titles to the land they sell, and agreements with them are not endorsed by the legal system. Settlers are vulnerable to abuse and financial loss, lacking documentation over their "properties." The losses that these people experience can be

high, given that 34 percent of the poor in San Salvador (19 percent in Tegucigalpa and 26 percent in Panama City) invest their own money in renovating their homes. And losses affect subsequent generations, since having a title affects both property value and the ability of the owner to bequeath land.

To address urban poverty, the report recommends that Central American governments take these and other actions:

- Strengthen municipalities;
- Reform water tariffs and subsidies;
- Streamline the issuance of building permits and land titles; and
- Recognize informal development as an option to provide shelter.

Even though conditions are difficult, there is hope, which is what motivates people

to come to the cities in the first place. Slums are constantly improved, as people invest significant amounts of their own money in improving "their" houses. It is a slow process, but the report notes that the people are resilient and hard working. "Many of them succeed and manage to pull themselves out of poverty." ■

—Allison Tarmann

### For More Information:

*Urban Services Delivery and the Poor: The Case of Three Central American Cities*, Report No. 22590 (Washington, DC: World Bank, June 2002) is available through the World Bank's Latin America and Caribbean division. Contact Allison Turner, phone: 202-473-0933; e-mail: aturner@worldbank.org.

### WebExtra!

For additional graphics, locate this article under the "Urbanization" topic on PRB's website: [www.prb.org](http://www.prb.org).

## Boom and Bust

During the baby boom, from 1946 to 1964, birth rates were unexpectedly high, at one point almost reaching the levels that would have resulted in the average American woman having four children over her lifetime. During the baby bust of the 1970s, birth rates fell well below the level at which a population can replace itself in the long term without immigration (roughly two children per woman).

reaction of surprise and anger. But after Pearl Harbor, millions of young men left home for three or more years; that by itself had both a demographic and an economic impact. Thousands of lives have been disrupted by the loss of a husband or wife in the 2001 attacks, and thousands of men and women have been deployed in the armed services for the war on terror—but not millions. For most Americans, the impact of 9/11 is indirect. We are still at home, living with the same people and doing the same jobs as before 9/11.

There is a folk memory or urban legend of a baby boomlet after the great blackout that affected the whole Northeast in 1965. There was no effect on fertility rates after that event, despite widespread stories of conceptions in stuck elevators and TV-less apartments.

These stories get reinforced because on any given date, nine months after any event one cares to name (gestation times vary, and the average is more like 40 weeks than nine months), at least one hospital in any county or metropolitan area will report an unusually high number of births, and at least one obstetrician will be feeling overworked. A diligent journalist can make some phone calls, find that hospital or that obstetrician, and write an article about the apparent baby boom. But if other hospitals and other obstetric practices had low counts that day, and the counts even out on average, then no effect will be seen on fertility rates.

There have been some studies showing regional effects on U.S. fertility rates of sudden disruptions of economic life (like Hurricane Andrew) or of social life. Ronald Rindfuss, of the University of North Carolina, and his colleagues found lower fertility rates than expected from long-term trends among Southern whites following the court decisions mandating racial integration of schools in 1954 and after. The explanation seems to be that many white couples,

perhaps not consciously, felt uncertain enough about their future to postpone having children. Following this precedent, demographers might within a few years be able to detect an effect of 9/11 on fertility rates in a few regions most directly affected, likely spread out over a few years.

It will take time to find such an effect, if it exists, in part because it takes time for changes in behavior to be picked up in birth rates, especially for small areas. There are always fluctuations in the number of births, marriages, divorces, and deaths in a small area or over a short period. Several years of data for an area less than the whole country, say a state or region, are needed to distinguish short-term fluctuations from a long-term trend.

The terrorist attacks may well have affected decisions about the most basic aspects of life for most Americans. But people could still respond in different ways. For some people, the sudden reminder that death could come at any time may lead them to think, “We always meant to have children; let’s stop putting it off.” For others, as Duke University professor S. Philip Morgan points out, uncertainty about the future may lead them to think, or just to feel, that the time isn’t right to be starting a family.

In a big, diverse country, the same event can evoke very different responses by individuals, leading to fascinating stories, but little for demographers to analyze.

## When Will We Know?

The National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), part of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), calculates and publishes fertility rates as part of the national vital statistics program. NCHS relies on state agencies to report data from birth and death certificates. It takes time for states to collect all the certificates, send in their reports, and for NCHS to study the state reports, resolve discrepancies, edit errors, and calculate the rates. Each year, around June, NCHS publishes preliminary annual data, often with estimates for one or more states that have not reported final data yet. Later, the final report for the year is issued.

Monthly reports that could reflect changes in birth rates during the summer of 2002 (and thus the immediate impacts of changes in the rate of conceptions beginning in September 2001) will not appear until some time in the summer of 2003. ■

## For More Information:

Preliminary data for 2001 and a final report for births during 2000 are available on the NCHS website: [www.cdc.gov/nchs/births.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/births.htm).

## Sweden Reduces Gap in UNFPA Funding

To make up for a shortfall in funding from the United States to the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), the government of Sweden has pledged to provide an additional US\$2 million to the agency. According to UNFPA, the new pledge will raise Sweden's 2002 contribution by 12 percent to nearly US\$20 million.

The Swedish government took action after the Bush administration announced in July that it would withhold US\$34 million in UNFPA funding—money that had been appropriated by the U.S. Congress last December.

“Efforts to prevent unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortions, deaths in childbirth, venereal diseases, and increased child mortality will now be impeded,” said Jan O. Karlsson, minister for Development Cooperation, Migration and Asylum Policy. “By increasing Sweden's support to UNFPA, we hope to help change this disturbing situation.”

Since the U.S. funds were put on hold, the Netherlands and New Zealand have also upped their contributions to UNFPA for 2002.

Meanwhile, two grassroots efforts are underway in the United States to fill the funding gap domestically. Lois Abraham, of Taos, N.M., and Jane Roberts, of Redlands, Calif., initiated separate campaigns to help UNFPA continue its work. The campaigns, which seek \$1 donations from 34 million individuals, are designed to send a message: that family planning assistance and reproductive health care for women in less developed countries are a humanitarian, rather than a political, issue and are supported by millions of Americans.

For more information, visit the UNFPA website at [www.unfpa.org](http://www.unfpa.org).

## Illiteracy in the Information Age

The UN agency UNESCO reported in September that more women are literate than ever before, yet women still make up two-

thirds of the world's 862 million illiterate adults.

Between 1995 and 2000, the share of illiterate women ages 15 and older fell from 29 percent to 26 percent. Progress was notable among African women, for whom illiteracy declined from 56 percent to 49 percent over this period.

With literacy improving for men as well as for women, overall literacy rose to 80 percent of the world's adults. Yet UNESCO warned that the goal set at the 2000 World Education Forum—halving the level of adult illiteracy by 2015—would not be reached without “an extraordinary effort.” Twenty-six developing countries, including China, are likely to reach that goal, the agency forecasts; 25 other countries, which may account for 92 percent of the world's illiterate population in 2015, are unlikely to achieve more than a 30 percent improvement.

“It is intolerable that around one in five of the world's adults are illiterate,” UNESCO Director-General Koïchiro Matsuura said on Sept. 8, International Literacy Day. “How can we build equitable information societies or thriving democracies if so many remain without the basic tools of literacy?”

For more information on literacy, see the “Spotlight Statistic” on page 7.

## No Longer in the Driver's Seat

The aging of the baby-boom generation has focused public attention on long-term care and the need to save for retirement. A comparatively neglected area, and the topic of a study in the August issue of the *American Journal of Public Health*, is the transition from driver to nondriver in the aging population.

The study measured driving expectancy—the average number of years a person continued to drive—for different age groups over 70. The findings show that men and women, though they continue to drive throughout their 80s and into their 90s, are likely to depend on other means

of transportation for six and 10 years, respectively.

The need to turn to alternative transportation affects hundreds of thousands of older people each year, according to the study's author Dan Foley, and that number is apt to increase rapidly. By 2030 the number of people ages 85 and older—the age group associated with peak driving cessation—is projected to exceed 10 million.

Foley, a biostatistician with the National Institute on Aging (NIA), advises that the shift in status these people undergo can have important economic and social consequences. “Driving has an essential role in helping older men and women live independently,” he said. “If we as a society fail to take steps to help older people prepare for and cope with this transition, then the goal of improving the quality of life in old age will be greatly compromised.”

For free brochures and booklets about this and other topics of interest to older people, contact the NIA Information Center, phone: 800-222-2225.

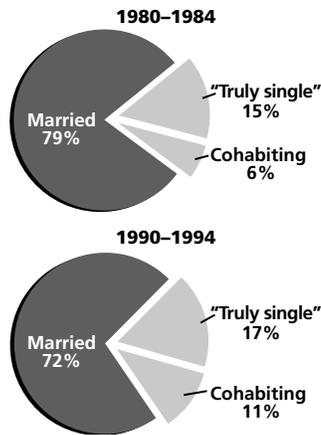
## Marriages Down Under

The Australian Bureau of Statistics reported that the number of people marrying in 2001 (103,100) was the lowest since 1978, having declined 10,300 from the total in 2000. An article in Melbourne's *Sunday Herald Sun* attributed the drop to people delaying marriage due to rising house prices, job cuts, and business failures. The Australian Bureau of Statistics says the drop is the intensification of a 20-year trend.

The crude marriage rate in Australia was 5.3 per 1,000 population, the lowest since 1901. Australia's 2001 rate was lower than the United States' 2001 rate of 8.4, above New Zealand's 2001 rate of 5.2, and above the rate of 5.1 recorded for the United Kingdom in 1999.

More information is available on the website of the Australian Bureau of Statistics: [www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au). ■

**FIGURE 1**  
**U.S. Births, by Mother's Living Situation, 1980–1984 and 1990–1994**



Sources: National Survey of Families and Households (1987/88) and the National Survey of Family Growth (1995).

potentially divorce-like experiences are not reflected in national statistics.

## Unmarried Childbearing

The researchers find that the large increase in unmarried childbearing between the first half of the 1980s and the first half of the 1990s was mainly the result of births to cohabiting parents. During that period, births to cohabiting mothers increased from 6 percent to 11 percent of all births, while the proportion of births to "truly single" mothers—not married or cohabiting—increased only slightly, from 15 percent to 17 percent (see Figure 1). Therefore, about two out of five babies born out of wedlock went home to two biological parents.

## Family Structure

The researchers estimate that about 40 percent of all children will spend some time in a cohabiting family before their

**Paola Scommegna** is a freelance writer specializing in children's health and development.

16th birthday. For children born to single mothers, the proportion likely to see their parent move in with an unmarried partner is 76 percent; for children born to married parents, the proportion is 20 percent.

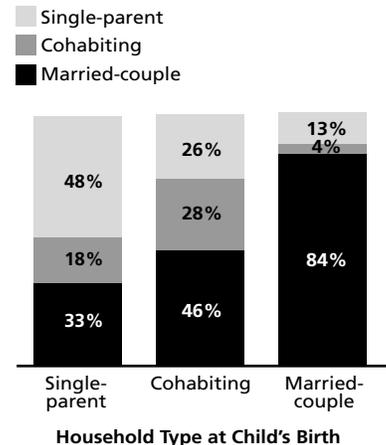
How much time children will spend living with cohabiting parents, measured in share of childhood years, also depends on the type of household into which children are born. For all U.S. children, the share of childhood years spent living with cohabiting parents rose from 7 percent in 1988 to 9 percent in 1995, a 29 percent increase.

Children born to truly single mothers are likely to spend about half their childhood in a single-parent family, almost one-fifth of their childhood with a cohabiting parent, and about one-third with married parents (see Figure 2).

Children born to cohabiting parents are likely to spend about one-quarter of their childhood with a single parent, about the same with cohabiting parents, and about half their time with married parents. Children born to married parents are likely to spend the greatest part of their childhood (84 percent) in a two-parent family, even though about one in three will experience divorce.

These findings underscore the importance of considering cohabitation when examining the family structure of children. Children born to cohabiting mothers, like those born to single mothers, typically spend less than half their childhood in married families (46 percent, compared with 33 percent for single-parent children). Yet, if the time they spend in cohabiting families is included, their experience resembles that of children in married families (74 percent of their childhood in a

**FIGURE 2**  
**Expected Share of Childhood Years Spent in Various Household Types, by Household Type at Child's Birth, 1990–1994**



Note: Share of childhood years, U.S. children ages 0–16 (shares do not add to 100 due to rounding).

Sources: National Survey of Families and Households (1987/88) and the National Survey of Family Growth (1995).

two-adult household, compared with 84 percent for children born to married parents). One-third of the time children spend in technically single-parent households is actually spent with their mother and her boyfriend, who may be the child's father.

Researchers are just beginning to examine how these differences affect children's lives and well-being. Not only do these trends have implications for the lives of children today, but they may influence the attitudes and values of the next generation. The researchers note that parents who cohabit may find it difficult to argue effectively that their children should abstain from unmarried sex or cohabitation, leading to even more widespread acceptance and practice of cohabitation in the future. ■

## For More Information:

This article is excerpted from an NICHD briefing paper. For the full text, visit the NICHD website: [www.nichd.nih.gov/about/cpr/dbs/pubs.htm](http://www.nichd.nih.gov/about/cpr/dbs/pubs.htm).

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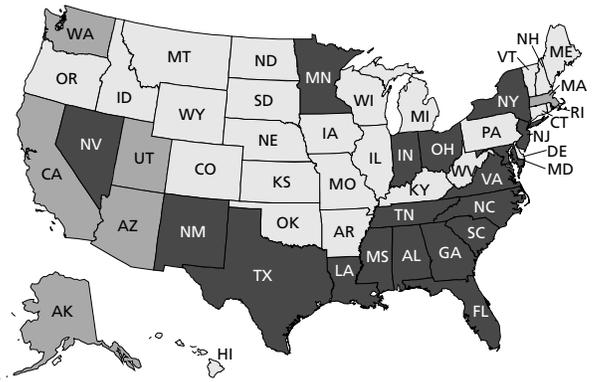
# Numbers You Can Use

Latest data and estimates

## Speaking Graphically

### U.S. High School Exit Exams

Eighteen states now require high school students to pass exit exams to graduate (see map at right). According to the Center on Education Policy, these exams may be connected with higher dropout rates for minority, poor, and disabled students, who are less likely to pass on their first try than white and Asian American students; only half the states with mandatory exit exams allocate state funds for instructional assistance to students who fail.



- States with exit exams in place
- States phasing in exit exams but not yet withholding diplomas
- States without exit exams

Source: Naomi Chudowski et al., *State High School Exit Exams: A Baseline Report* ([www.ctedpol.org/pubs/StateHighSchoolExitExams13Aug2002.pdf](http://www.ctedpol.org/pubs/StateHighSchoolExitExams13Aug2002.pdf), accessed Sept. 10, 2002).

## World Population

As of Oct. 2002 6,235,000,000  
Annual growth 79,000,000

Source: Extrapolated from the mid-2002 population on PRB's *2002 World Population Data Sheet*.

## Population of the United States

As of Sept. 15, 2002 288,048,568

Source: U.S. Census Bureau ([www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)).

## U.S. Vital Stats

	January–December			
	Number		Rate	
	2001	2000	2001	2000
Live births . . . . .	4,028,000	4,063,000	14.5	14.8
Fertility rate . . . . .	—	—	67.0	67.6
Deaths . . . . .	2,419,000	2,408,000	8.7	8.8
Infant deaths . . . . .	27,600	27,200	6.9	6.7
Natural increase . . . . .	1,609,000	1,655,000	5.8	6.0
Marriages . . . . .	2,327,000	2,329,000	8.4	8.5
Divorces . . . . .	—	—	4.0	4.2

Note: Fertility rate is given per 1,000 women ages 15–44; infant deaths per 1,000 live births; other rates per 1,000 population. Number of divorces not available.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics, *National Vital Statistics Reports 50*, no. 14 ([www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr50/nvsr50\\_14.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr50/nvsr50_14.pdf), accessed Sept. 12, 2002).

## Spotlight Statistic

### Illiteracy Worldwide

Year	Number of illiterate adults, in millions	Illiterate adults as a % of all adults
1995	872	22
2000	862	20
2010 (projected)	824	17

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics ([www.uis.unesco.org](http://www.uis.unesco.org), accessed Sept. 10, 2002).

# WebSittings

Your Guide to Virtual Resources

## Country-Specific Data

### **KIDS COUNT Census Data Online (The Annie E. Casey Foundation)**

[www.aecf.org/kidscount/census/](http://www.aecf.org/kidscount/census/)

Indicators of child well-being from the 2000 U.S. Census have been compiled here. Users can generate profiles for the country, for states, and for the largest cities; create rankings for many population indicators; and download raw data.

### **EarthTrends: The Environmental Information Portal (World Resources Institute)**

<http://earthtrends.wri.org>

This portal leads to information on regional and country-specific coastal and marine ecosystems, water resources, climate, population and health, economics, energy, biodiversity, agriculture, forests, and environmental governance and institutions. Under each topic, users will find a searchable database, data tables, country profiles, maps, and features.

### **Education Statistics 2001 Regional Reports (UNESCO)**

[www.uis.unesco.org/en/pub/pub0.htm](http://www.uis.unesco.org/en/pub/pub0.htm)

The UNESCO Institute of Statistics has released these reports on education for sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean.

The reports contain demographic, social, and economic data for each country in the region and indicators including access to education and enrollment. Information on teaching staff and education finance is also provided.

### **Gender and Development (Asian Development Bank)**

[www.adb.org/Gender/default.asp](http://www.adb.org/Gender/default.asp)

The Asian Development Bank's work on gender issues in the Asia-Pacific region is highlighted here, including news and events such as a workshop on combating trafficking of women and children in South Asia. The site also has information on policies, country-specific action plans and activities, good practices, an external forum on gender, and publications.

### **HIV/AIDS Survey Indicators Database**

[www.measuredhs.com/hivdata/start.cfm](http://www.measuredhs.com/hivdata/start.cfm)

Funded primarily by the U.S. Agency for International Development, this website provides comprehensive information on HIV/AIDS for 51 developing countries. The HIV-Stat compiler allows users to produce data tables on knowledge of HIV/AIDS, youth sexual behavior, sexually transmitted infections, and health and social impact.

## Listserv

### **Interagency Gender Working Group**

[www.prb.org/Content/](http://www.prb.org/Content/NavigationMenu/Measure_Communication/Gender3/Gender.htm)

[NavigationMenu/](http://www.prb.org/Content/NavigationMenu/Measure_Communication/Gender3/Gender.htm)

[Measure\\_Communication/Gender3/Gender.htm](http://www.prb.org/Content/NavigationMenu/Measure_Communication/Gender3/Gender.htm)

The Interagency Gender Working Group (IGWG) is a network of non-governmental agencies. It promotes gender equity within population, health, and nutrition programs in order to improve reproductive health and HIV/AIDS outcomes and foster sustainable development. The IGWG listserv informs members about the group's progress and provides gender-related news items including upcoming conferences, workshops, and presentations. Membership is open to anyone interested in the topic. E-mail: [igwg@prb.org](mailto:igwg@prb.org). ■

## [www.popnet.org](http://www.popnet.org)

These listings were prepared by PRB librarian Zuali H. Malsawma, who maintains our PopNet website. For more listings like these, visit PopNet, the most comprehensive directory of population related websites available ([www.popnet.org](http://www.popnet.org)).



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