

## South Africa's Water Policy Champions Rights of People and Ecosystems

During their country's democratic transition, legislators in South Africa seized the opportunity to redress racial injustice. Under apartheid, water had been so inequitably distributed that water policy reform became a lead component of the new government's Reconstruction and Development Programme. But the government, aware of looming water problems, went beyond rectifying socially constructed shortages to combating future water scarcity. In one fell swoop, policymakers erected what some describe as the most progressive water policy in the world.

Outsiders—particularly Americans—might consider the 1998 policy both politically risky and unacceptably vague. Beyond divorcing water rights from land rights, recognizing that all water use depends on maintain-

ing healthy aquatic ecosystems, and decentralizing water management, the act contains few specifics on implementation, leaving government bureaucrats to set the pace and priorities for "phased" implementation.

The South African water specialists working to implement the act see this considerable bureaucratic discretion as one example of the act's genius. Bill Rowston, of the Department of Water

### Water Needs

**Population:** 43.4 million

**Total Fertility Rate:** 2.9

**Climate:** Mostly semiarid

**Population With Access to Safe Water:** 79%

**Population With Adequate**

**Sanitation:** 53%

**Outlook:** Periodic or regular water stress in 1995; chronic water scarcity by 2025 if population growth and water use trends continue.

Sources: PRB's 2000 World Population Data Sheet and US in the World fact sheet; South African Department of Water Affairs and Forestry.

*Continued on page 2*

## Hate Crimes: Better Data or Increasing Frequency?

by *Ryken Grattet*

Outlawing hatred may not be possible, but members of Congress have introduced legislation regarding hate-motivated violence, in response to what some activists call a hate crime "epidemic." The latest outbreak—the fatal shootings of a Jewish woman, an Indian man, and two Asian men in a Pittsburgh suburb in late April—has intensified the demand for a policy response.

Hate crime, like domestic violence, sexual harassment, stalking, and date rape, is a relative newcomer to the American lexicon of criminal law and public policy, although intergroup conflict and violence are enduring characteristics of human societies everywhere. Representative John Conyers, Jr., a Democrat from Michigan, coined the term "hate crime" in 1985 to refer to acts of racial, religious, and anti-immigrant violence. Since 1985,

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Affairs and Forestry (DWAF), said: "It gives us the ability, I think, not to say what does the act prohibit us from doing, what does it insist that we must do, but what are we allowed to do ... that is reasonable, that enables us to do the job, to meet the need."

## A Tall Order

The job is immense because the act and its companion Water Services Act, passed in 1997, have far-reaching goals:

- Abolish the rights previously granted to landowners, who were almost exclusively white, to ground and surface water on their property. Make the central government the public trustee of the nation's water resources.
- Ensure access of all South Africans to enough water to meet their basic human needs and recognize aquatic ecosystems as having a legitimate right to their own water. Water for minimum human and ecological needs constitutes an untouchable "Reserve."
- Honor water provisions contained in international agreements and treaties.
- Price water economically.
- Establish water management and user agencies at the regional level, within hydrological areas known as catchments.
- Issue licenses for water use, and review licenses every five years.
- Impose water-use charges for discharging pollution directly into the resource.

Anthony Turton, director of the African Water Issues Research Unit at the University of Pretoria, admires the law, but noted that "implementing it is another matter indeed." Turton pointed out that every river has

to be studied in detail before the ecological Reserve can be determined, and because the apartheid policy denied blacks access to math and science education, there are few people in the country with the necessary skills. "We also lack capacity in policing pollution," he said.

Nels Johnson, with the World Resources Institute in Washington, D.C., observed that "whole new institutions have to be built," referring to the formation of catchment management agencies and voluntary water-user associations.

Another challenge in implementing the act is communicating it to the people. Rowlston spoke of the need for raising awareness and understanding of the law, "so we can actually get the regulated population on our side."

Communication with the "regulated population" tends to break down over specific provisions. Agriculturists, for instance, have expressed great support for the concept of the Reserve and basic human needs, but they don't want their allocations to be cut, said Rowlston. Commercial foresters, whose livelihood was the only one labeled a "stream-flow reduction activity" in the act, have threatened not to pay water-use charges unless the department adds some other land-based cultivation activity to the offending category.

There are also sticking points in communicating with the biggest beneficiaries of the new laws: the 8 million or more poor black people in rural areas who still lack access to running water. Under the Water Services Act, they will gain access to standpipes that bring potable water to within 200 meters of every community. With better access will come responsibility

for managing their water. To exercise that responsibility, people will need information and training from the DWAF.

Rowlston noted that consulting with rural populations, who may not speak English, is costly and time-consuming.

George Dor, of the Alternative Information & Development Centre in Mowbray, South Africa, told African Eye News Service that inadequate communication between the DWAF and rural communities led to the department's opting for "projects that are way too expensive ... where people simply can't afford to pay for water." Residents in some villages where standpipes have been turned on have refused to pay for water, and there have been vandalism and piracy by recipient communities, according to the news service.

## Balancing Acts

Because the National Water Act and the Water Services Act are closely intertwined, problems with delivery of water services, like those cited above, complicate the implementation of the National Water Act. The goals of the two laws are summed up in the motto "Some for all, forever," but achieving these goals will take time. Rowlston set the time frame for ensuring that everyone has access to at least a basic water supply at between seven and 25 years, depending on the level of funding. The government has already spent 3.6 billion rand (\$520 million) to improve water access and sanitation, and since 1994 has delivered clean water to 2.6 million more people. ■

—Allison Tarmann

## WebExtra!

For related websites and publications, go to [www.prb.org/pt/](http://www.prb.org/pt/) on PRB's website and click on this article.

# Gregory Pincus, Father of the Pill

by Sheldon J. Segal

*This is the fourth in a series of profiles of the people who have most influenced thinking about population over the past century. The profiles bring you the insights of today's population specialists on the contributions of their predecessors and contemporaries.*

Gregory Goodwin “Goody” Pincus was Dr. Pincus because of his Harvard Ph.D. in biology, not because of a medical degree. Yet his work may have been the most important medical advance of the century for improving women’s health and status. If any one person merits recognition as the father of the birth control pill, it was Goody Pincus.

He was a brilliant scientist. When he took up Margaret Sanger’s challenge in 1950 to develop an oral contraceptive, he had already achieved in vitro fertilization of rabbit eggs, foreshadowing later successes in assisted human reproduction that have enabled tens of thousands of couples to overcome infertility.

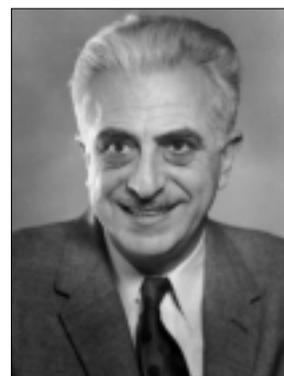
The controversy generated by this pioneering work probably cost him tenure at Harvard, prompting his move to Clark University in Worcester, Mass. Screaming headlines about “test-tube babies” and “fatherless rabbits” had elicited anti-science and anti-Semitic attacks. This notoriety may have made Harvard too uncomfortable to keep Pincus on the faculty, but it did not prevent the university in 1936 from citing his work as one of Harvard’s outstanding scientific achievements in its 300-year history.

At Clark, Pincus teamed up with Hudson Hoagland, another scientific pioneer-explorer, to create the Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology in 1944. Pincus attracted Cambridge-trained physiologist M.C. Chang to the foundation. Chang had demonstrated that progesterone and progesterone-like compounds could suppress ovulation in laboratory animals. This finding made it feasible to search for an oral contraceptive. It was the Pincus-led team that developed the first oral contraceptive, in spite of revisionist claims to the contrary.

In 1960 few scientific leaders were working on the control of fertility, a field that distinguished British reproductive biologist Lord Zuckerman described as a “scientific wasteland.” Pincus was among the few whose distinction and recognition encouraged young scientists to enter the field. Pincus thought enough of my early work on antiestrogens as a potential postfertilization contraceptive to invite me to present a paper at the Laurentian Hormone Conference, endocrinology’s most prestigious annual gathering, in 1963. While preparing to deliver my paper, I dreamed that Pincus—an intense intellectual whose graying moustache and prominent eyebrows gave him an imposing, Einsteinian appearance—was sitting in the front row, fingering his moustache and listening intently to every word, expecting excellence.

I soon learned that the stern taskmaster of my nightmares was really a sweet, considerate man. In the early days of the Population Council, when I moved from the University of Iowa to create the Council’s laboratory at the Rockefeller Institute, I became Goody’s friend. Five years later, the Council offered me the position of biomedical director, and Goody encouraged me to accept.

Although he guided one of the monumental medical advances of the 20th century, Pincus was never awarded the Nobel Prize and was not elected to the National Academy of Sciences until shortly before his death. Before succumbing to a rare blood disease, he published *The Control of Fertility*. The preface ends: “There is more to discover than we now know. But in the blazing or flickering light of what we do know ... willful prejudices fade, and our considered and tested knowledge offers a firm basis for what we can and should do.” My inscribed copy of this book is one of the most cherished in my library. ■



Gregory Pincus, 1903-1967

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Sheldon Segal is Distinguished Scientist of the Population Council and former director for population sciences at The Rockefeller Foundation.

## WebExtra!

For publications by Pincus and for references on the development of the pill, go to [www.prb.org/pt/](http://www.prb.org/pt/) on PRB’s website and click on this article.

# Getting a Handle on Hate *Continued from page 1*

the definition has come to include acts of violence based on sexual orientation, gender, and disability. Although the kinds of conduct and the groups that should be covered under the law are fairly clear, many of the details about applying the law remain sketchy.

Ambiguity about the meaning of hate crimes has made it difficult to collect reliable data about the phenomena. American crime statistics come from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which compiles statistical reports from state and local law enforcement agencies. Requests for hate crime data began in 1990, a time when many states still had not passed a hate crime statute. Participation in the UCR program has increased

in the last decade, but state involvement remains highly variable (see figure).

For example, in 1998, several states had fewer than 10 law enforcement agencies submitting hate crime reports to the FBI. Southern and Midwestern states that never passed hate crime statutes or passed them only recently reported the fewest incidents. On the other side of the spectrum, California, a leader in hate crime policymaking, has accounted for nearly a quarter of all of the reported incidents of hate crime since the system was implemented. The impression left, which is probably mistaken, is that more hate-motivated criminal

behavior takes place where hate crime reporting is most robust. Even within states, social science research shows considerable variation in how local law enforcement agencies classify and count hate crime. Basic questions, such as "Are hate crimes increasing?" and "What are the typical scenarios that lead to violence?" remain largely unanswerable.

Recent state and federal initiatives to standardize training programs for police will likely improve this situation. According to the federal Bureau of Justice Statistics, a majority of

## The Hate Crimes Prevention Act

This act would extend federal hate crime law to include violence based on gender, sexual orientation, and disabilities. The measure would also provide federal assistance to states and local jurisdictions for training law enforcement officers in investigating, prosecuting, and preventing hate crimes.

On June 20, the Senate voted 57 to 42 in favor of this initiative, which was approved as part of the defense authorization bill. Although action in the House is thought to be imminent, the outcome there is uncertain, and the 100-odd amendments to the Senate bill still pending cloud the legislation's prospects in that body as well. The Supreme Court ruled in May that the Violence Against Women Act does not allow victims of gender-motivated violence to bring cases against their attackers in federal court—in other words, that these crimes come under state jurisdiction.

local agencies in California have implemented general policy orders regarding hate crime that establish internal departmental routines for handling cases. This will likely lead to a heightened understanding among frontline law enforcement officers of the definition of hate crime, typical sources of evidence, and protocols for dealing with them. Data collection will become more standardized as a result.

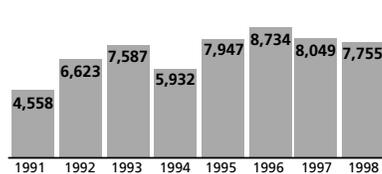
At this point, some of the best information comes from local rather than national sources. Relying on these local sources, social science researchers have begun to uncover some striking patterns. Research in Baltimore and New York City shows that most hate crime perpetrators are not members of organized hate groups. Instead, according to studies by James Garofalo and Susan Martin, hate crime perpetrators tend to be young men acting in informal groups. Findings thus far also point to a spatial and demographic basis for hate crime. A 1998 study by Donald Green, Dara Strolovitch, and Janelle Wong found evidence that predominantly white neighborhoods in New York City experiencing in-migration of minorities had higher rates of hate crime than areas with little or no in-migration of minorities. Work in Los Angeles County by Karen Umamoto and C. Kimi Mikami has produced strong evidence of race-based hate crime among street gangs of racial minorities who select victims not based on their membership in rival gangs but on their racial differences. Both studies point to the importance of territorial defense as a key underlying factor in the commission of hate crime.

While such findings are provoking, a broader understanding of hate crime must wait until the quality and reliability of data improve. ■

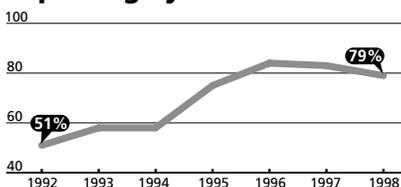
## WebExtra!

For information on related publications, go to [www.prb.org/pt/](http://www.prb.org/pt/) on PRB's website and click on this article.

## Number of Hate Crime Incidents



## Percent of Population Covered by the Hate Crime Reporting System\*



Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1999.  
\*Population covered by the law enforcement agencies participating in the system.

**Ryken Grattet** is an assistant professor of sociology at the University of California, Davis, and author, with Valerie Jenness, of *Building the Hate Crime Policy Domain: From Social Movement Concept to Law Enforcement Practice*, The American Sociological Association's Rose Monograph Series (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, forthcoming).

## Ghana Prohibits Formula, Promotes Breastfeeding

Ghana's parliament recently banned the sale, promotion, and advertisement of breast-milk substitutes and other "designated products" in health care facilities, according to the Panafican News Agency (May 10). Legislators enacted the ban to encourage breastfeeding because research conducted under the auspices of the World Health Organization shows that breast milk is the best source of nutrition for infants and that substitutes are a persistent source of diarrhea and respiratory diseases causing infant mortality.

"Designated products" include formula, feeding bottles, and pacifiers. Ghana's new law also prohibits the distribution of samples of substitute products on health care premises or to health care personnel. Where products can be distributed legally, their expiration dates must be clearly labeled.

## Hairstylists Cutting STD Prevalence

Sooner or later, everybody gets a haircut. So health educators in North Carolina have made barbershops and beauty salons the focus of a new effort to reduce sexually transmitted diseases (STDs).

The Mecklenburg County Health Department is working with a community-based AIDS-education organization and with African American barbers and beauticians to reduce the prevalence of STDs among African Americans in the area. The Barber and Beautician STD & HIV Prevention Outreach Program trains barbers and beauticians to provide condoms and advice on safe sex, testing, and counseling. Program coordinators hope to train 100 hairstylists in the next year. The hairstylists will talk with approximately 300 people in the African American community each week and distribute some 52,000 pamphlets and condoms annually.

Five North Carolina counties have high numbers of syphilis cases, many of which are reported

among blacks. And according to a recent publication by the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, *The State of the HIV/AIDS Epidemic in America* (data from which appear in "Spotlight Statistic" on page 7), African Americans in the United States—who account for only 12 percent of the population—accounted for 45 percent of new AIDS cases in 1998.

For more information on the North Carolina project, contact Randy Miller, Positive Connections, Inc., 704/552-0623; or Gary Black, Mecklenburg County Health Department, 704/336-3354.

## The Pill at 40

Forty years after it was introduced, the birth control pill has become the contraceptive method of choice in 78 countries. More than 100 million women worldwide now rely on the pill to prevent pregnancy. And 80 percent of women in the United States who were born since 1945 have used the pill at some time.

These findings and more appear in "Oral Contraceptives—An Update," the latest issue of *Population Reports*. The report is available on the website of the Johns Hopkins Center for Communication Programs: [www.jhuccp.org/](http://www.jhuccp.org/).

Meanwhile, a study published in the May issue of *Fertility and Sterility* notes that sterilization has become the primary contraceptive method in the United States. The study finds that 11 million (or 13 percent) of U.S. women between the ages of 15 and 44 rely on sterilization for contraception. The study's authors cite several reasons for sterilization's increased popularity: concerns about the safety of long-term use of the pill, particularly in women over 35; expanded insurance coverage of sterilization; and improvement in medical technology.

The study is available online at: [www.elsevier.com/locate/fertilsteril](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/fertilsteril).

## Unequal Justice in U.S. Courts, Prisons

Racial profiling by police to apprehend criminals may be but one example of potentially unequal treatment of minorities in the American criminal justice system, according to a new report by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights (LCCR) and the Leadership Conference Education Fund. And, the report claims, disparities in the system extend beyond African Americans to Latinos, Asian Americans, and American Indians.

The report finds:

- The rate of imprisonment for Hispanics doubled between 1985 and 1995, and the number of Asian Americans in federal prisons has quadrupled since 1980.
- Federal prison sentences overall are almost 50 percent longer for African Americans than for whites.
- Some 60 percent of youths in federal custody are American Indians; these youths face federal penalties that are often far harsher than those handed out in state courts.
- Nearly 1.5 million African American men have lost their right to vote because they have been convicted of a felony.

The report can be downloaded from the LCCR website: [www.civilrights.org/](http://www.civilrights.org/).

## New Environment Website

The Population Reference Bureau and the National Council for Science and the Environment have launched a new website, [www.popplanet.org](http://www.popplanet.org), to examine the relationship among population, health, and environmental issues.

The website, which features a moderated bulletin board and nine country briefing books, is part of PRB's Southern Population and Environment Initiative. For more information, contact Roger-Mark DeSouza, coordinator of population and environment programs, 202/939-5430; e-mail: [rdesouza@prb.org](mailto:rdesouza@prb.org). ■

# Population and Health Databases on the Web

by *Zuali H. Malsawma*

**Y**ou can find population and health information fast and free on the Web—if you know where to look. The following databases provide a wealth of well-organized, easy-to-use facts, figures, and references.

## General Population and Health Information

### **POPLINE (Population Information Program, Johns Hopkins School of Public Health)**

<http://igm.nlm.nih.gov/>

POPLINE houses abstracts of over 250,000 journal articles, monographs, technical reports, and unpublished works covering family planning, worldwide population law and policy, and related health issues.

### **Population Index (Princeton University, Office of Population Research)**

<http://popindex.princeton.edu/>

This database features annotated bibliographies of books, journal articles, working papers, and other materials published on population topics from 1986 onward.

## HIV/AIDS

### **AIDSLINE (National Library of Medicine)**

<http://igm.nlm.nih.gov/>

AIDSLINE contains over 156,000 abstracts of journal articles, government reports, technical reports, meeting papers, books, and audiovisuals covering information on AIDS and related topics.

### **HIV InfoWeb (AEGIS)**

[www.aegis.org/hivinfoweb/search/](http://www.aegis.org/hivinfoweb/search/)

This “world’s largest AIDS database” allows you to search through resources including books-in-print, journals, newspapers, newswires, AIDS websites, and government databases. The database displays abstracts as well as full-text documents.

## Reproductive Health

### **Reproductive Health Online (ReproLine) (JHPIEGO Corporation)**

[www.reproline.jhu.edu/](http://www.reproline.jhu.edu/)

Designed for family planning and reproductive health trainers and faculty, ReproLine provides information on family planning/contraceptives, maternal and neonatal health, cervical cancer, and HIV/AIDS and other STDs.

### **Reproductive Health Outlook (Program for Appropriate Technology in Health)**

[www.rho.org/](http://www.rho.org/)

This database provides summaries of research findings, program experience, and clinical guidelines on topics including cervical cancer, harmful traditional health practices, HIV/AIDS, infertility, reproductive tract infections, and safe motherhood. Each topic includes an overview/lessons learned, key issues, an annotated bibliography, program examples, and links.

## Statistics

### **Demographic Data (Population Reference Bureau)**

[www.prb.org/](http://www.prb.org/)

PRB’s new database holds data on 49 demographic variables for 221 countries and world regions, and on 23 variables for U.S. states. Data come from the *World Population Data Sheet* and other wallcharts.

### **DHS STATcompiler (Macro International, MEASURE DHS+)**

[www.macrint.com/dhs/data/](http://www.macrint.com/dhs/data/)

This database allows users to select desired countries and demographic and health indicators to create customized statistical reports. Nearly 150 surveys are listed, some of which are still in progress. Available data cover household characteristics, fertility preferences, contraceptive knowledge and use, maternal and child health, and AIDS and other STDs.

### **International Data Base (U.S. Census Bureau)**

[www.census.gov/ipc/www/idbnew.html](http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idbnew.html)

The Census Bureau’s International Data Base provides demographic and socioeconomic data and projections for 227 countries and user-selected regions from 1950 to 2050. Data include population by age and sex, vital rates, infant mortality, life tables, fertility and child survivorship, migration, marital status, family planning, ethnicity, religion, language, literacy, labor force, employment, income, and households. ■

The Web addresses listed here were accurate as of June 1, 2000.

### **For More Information:**

The PRB library, which contains more than 13,000 books and periodicals, is open to the public Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. (EST).

Zuali H. Malsawma is PRB’s librarian.

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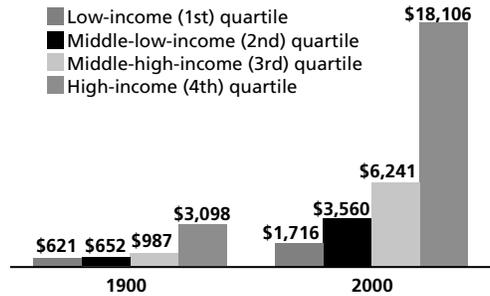
# Numbers You Can Use

Latest data and estimates

## Speaking Graphically

### Growing Income, Growing Inequality

The 20th century unleashed unprecedented economic growth around the world, but the expansion did not affect everyone equally. According to a recent study by the IMF, per capita output for the richest quarter of the world's population (\$3,098) was five times that of the poorest fourth or quartile (\$621) in 1900. During the next hundred years, all four income quartiles rose, but the differences among them widened dramatically. Today, per capita output for the richest quartile (\$18,106) is more than 10 times that of the poorest (\$1,716). Surprisingly, over the course of the century, the relative positions of the 42 economies that were considered for the study changed little; exceptions were Japan, which moved from the third to the fourth quartile, and China, which moved from the second quartile to midway between the third and the fourth quartiles.



Note: All figures are per capita GDP, in 1990 purchasing-power-parity dollars.

Source: International Monetary Fund, *World Economic Outlook*, April 2000. For a copy of the report, visit the IMF website at: [www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2000/01/index.htm](http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2000/01/index.htm).

## Estimated World Population

As of July 2000 6,067,000,000  
Annual growth 82,000,000

Source: Extrapolated from the mid-2000 population on PRB's 2000 *World Population Data Sheet*.

## Estimated Population of the United States

As of April 1, 2000 274,765,000  
As of April 1, 1999 272,317,000

Source: From the U.S. Census Bureau, total monthly population estimates. Totals include armed forces overseas.

## U.S. Vital Stats

### 12 Months Ending With June

	Number		Rate	
	1999	1998	1999	1998
Live births . . . . .	3,950,000	3,928,000	14.5	14.6
Fertility rate . . . . .	—	—	65.7	65.8
Deaths . . . . .	2,357,000	2,337,000	8.7	8.7
Infant deaths . . . . .	27,500	27,500	7.0	7.0
Natural increase . . . . .	1,593,000	1,591,000	5.8	5.9
Marriages . . . . .	2,292,000	2,267,000	8.4	8.4
Divorces . . . . .	—	—	4.2	4.3

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* 47, no. 8 (2000).

## Spotlight Statistic:

### The Toll of HIV/AIDS in the United States

<b>Deaths of Americans with AIDS</b>	420,201
<b>Americans living with HIV</b>	800,000–900,000
	(approx. 1 in 300)
<b>Americans living with AIDS</b>	297,136
<b>New infections each year</b>	40,000

Source: Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, "The State of the HIV/AIDS Epidemic in America," April 2000 Issue Brief. The issue brief is posted on the Web at: [www.kff.org/content/2000/1581/HIVepi.pdf](http://www.kff.org/content/2000/1581/HIVepi.pdf). For more data from this report, see "In the News," page 5.

# In the Know

Behind the statistics—from PRB's demographers

## Time on the Population Clock

Does time stand still? In population terms, yes and no.

The world population clock, shown here and based on PRB's newly released *2000 World Population Data Sheet*, shows time standing still in one sense: In the "time zone" of more developed countries, the natural increase per second is practically zero, where it has remained since the publication of the 1997 data sheet. (Natural increase is the surplus of births over deaths in a population in a given period.)

The clock shows that the other time zone—that of the less developed countries—is bustling, accounting for the entire 2.6 people-per-second increase in world population. China contributes 0.4, and the remaining countries add 2.2 people per second.

Because of this bustling growth, global population—which passed the 6 billion mark just last October—is well on its way to reaching 7 billion. UN medium-variant projections indicate that this level could be reached in 12 or 13 years. And this scenario assumes increasing use of voluntary family planning in less developed countries, even in areas where it is now virtually unknown. ■

### World Population Clock, 2000

	World	More Developed Countries	Less Developed Countries	Less Developed Countries (less China)
<b>Population:</b>	6,067,267,000	1,184,155,000	4,883,112,000	3,618,576,000
<b>Births per:</b>				
Year	136,157,471	13,099,727	123,057,744	103,798,860
Month	11,346,456	1,091,644	10,254,812	8,649,905
Week	2,618,413	251,918	2,366,495	1,996,132
Day	373,034	35,890	337,145	284,380
Hour	15,543	1,495	14,048	11,849
Minute	259	25	234	197
Second	4.3	0.4	3.9	3.3
<b>Deaths per:</b>				
Year	53,775,149	12,084,911	41,690,238	33,521,335
Month	4,481,262	1,007,076	3,474,186	2,793,445
Week	1,034,137	232,402	801,735	644,641
Day	147,329	33,109	114,220	91,839
Hour	6,139	1,380	4,759	3,827
Minute	102	23	79	64
Second	1.7	0.4	1.3	1.1
<b>Natural Increase per:</b>				
Year	82,382,322	1,014,816	81,367,506	70,277,525
Month	6,865,193	84,568	6,780,626	5,856,460
Week	1,584,275	19,516	1,564,760	1,351,491
Day	225,705	2,780	222,925	192,541
Hour	9,404	116	9,289	8,023
Minute	157	2	155	134
Second	2.6	0.0	2.6	2.2
<b>Infant Deaths per:</b>				
Year	7,817,291	100,199	7,717,092	7,112,363
Month	651,441	8,350	643,091	592,697
Week	150,333	1,927	148,406	136,776
Day	21,417	275	21,143	19,486
Hour	892	11	881	812
Minute	15	0.2	15	14
Second	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2

Source: PRB's 2000 World Population Data Sheet.



**Population Reference Bureau**  
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