

Chapter 3: Demographics

<http://www.un.org/esa/population/unpop.htm>

The Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations monitors a broad range of population-related issues. It facilitates access to information, works with Member States to build capacity, and supports coordination among UN agencies on population matters. Also includes a population data bank and extensive online publication database.

<http://www.prb.org/>

The Population Reference Bureau uses information about population, health and the environment to advance wellbeing. They provide up-to-date population statistics in accessible formats, and work to ensure that population-related policy is made based on sound evidence, both in developing countries and in the US.

<http://www.phishare.org/>

The Population and Health InfoShare website houses electronic publications and research results that are submitted by their partner organizations in less developed countries. The site features documents on reproductive and child health, HIV/AIDS, and population. Their objective is to “advance knowledge in the population and health field.”

<http://www.optimumpopulation.org/index.html>

The Optimum Population trust is a British think tank which is “concerned with the impact of population growth on the environment.” Their research includes the impact of population on climate change, energy, resources and development.

<http://www.unfpa.org/index.htm>

The United Nations Population Fund is “an international development agency that promotes the right of every woman, man and child to enjoy a life of health and equal opportunity.” The organization “supports countries in using population data for policies and programmes to reduce poverty and to ensure that every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, every young person is free of HIV/AIDS, and every girl and woman is treated with dignity and respect.”

<http://www.wpf.org/>

The World Population Foundation “is striving for a world in which people have access to resources (condoms and other contraceptives) and sexuality education.” They believe that “the ability to break out of the cycle of poverty starts with the freedom of choice.” Based out of the Netherlands, their website contains a wealth of information on reproductive rights, as well as a section of publications.

<http://www.popcouncil.org/index.html>

The Population Council is a research-based international NGO which “seeks to improve the well-being and reproductive health of current and future generations around the world and to help achieve a humane, equitable, and sustainable balance between people and resources.”

<http://www.cedpa.org/>

The Centre for Development and Population Activities is mandated to “improve the lives of women and girls in developing countries.” They work with local, national, and international organizations to enable women to improve their lives and communities. The organization’s publications are all available for download.

Chapter 3: Demographics *continued*...

<http://www.populationconcern.org.uk/>

Interact Worldwide believes that unless people have access to family planning services, they “will never be able to lift themselves out of poverty.” The organization has information on their programs, and research in areas such as maternal health, sexual and reproductive health, and microbicides. The organization has an extensive list of publications.

<http://www.census.gov/>

The United States Census Bureau considers itself “the leading source of quality data about the nation’s people and economy.” Their website is extensively linked to other websites and US government agencies, and contains a useful section on data tools.

http://www22.statcan.ca/ccr08/ccr08_000_e.htm

The website for the 2006 Census of Canada, as well as the complete information from the 1996 and 2001 censuses. The census in Canada is “the only reliable source of detailed data for small groups (such as lone-parent families, ethnic groups, industrial and occupational categories, immigrants).”