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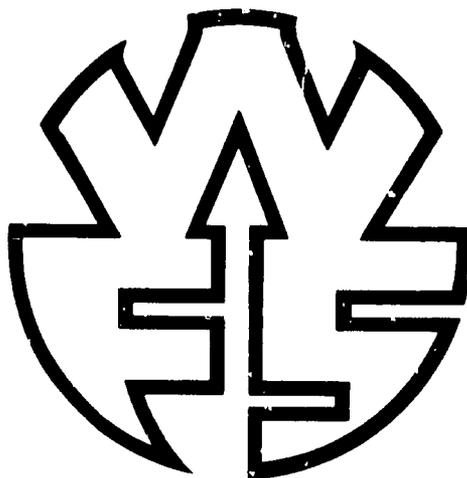
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Current Fertility

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The World Fertility Survey (WFS) is an international research programme whose purpose is to assess the current state of human fertility throughout the world. This is being done principally through promoting and supporting nationally representative, internationally comparable, and scientifically designed and conducted sample surveys of fertility behaviour in as many countries as possible.

The WFS is being undertaken, with the collaboration of the United Nations, by the International Statistical Institute in cooperation with the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. Financial support is provided principally by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the United States Agency for International Development. Substantial support is also provided by the U.K. Overseas Development Administration.

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L'Enquête Mondiale sur la Fécondité (EMF) est un programme international de recherche dont le but est d'évaluer l'état actuel de la fécondité humaine dans le monde. Afin d'atteindre cet objectif, des enquêtes par sondage sur la fécondité sont mises en oeuvre et financées dans le plus grand nombre de pays possible. Ces études, élaborées et réalisées de façon scientifique, fournissent des données représentatives au niveau national et comparables au niveau international.

L'EMF est entreprise, en collaboration avec les Nations Unies, par l'Institut International de Statistique, qui coopère avec l'Union Internationale pour l'Etude Scientifique de la Population. Le financement de ce programme est essentiellement assuré par le Fonds des Nations Unies pour les Activités en Matière de Population et par l'Agence des États-Unis pour le Développement International. Une contribution importante est aussi faite par le Département pour le Développement des Pays d'outre-mer du Royaume-Uni.

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La Encuesta Mundial de Fecundidad (EMF) es un programa internacional de investigación cuyo propósito es determinar el estado actual de la fecundidad humana en el mundo. Para lograr este objetivo, se están promoviendo y financiando encuestas de fecundidad por muestreo en el mayor número posible de países. Estas encuestas son diseñadas y realizadas científicamente, nacionalmente representativas y comparables a nivel internacional.

El proyecto está a cargo del Instituto Internacional de Estadística, contando con la colaboración de las Naciones Unidas y en cooperación con la Unión Internacional para el Estudio Científico de la Población. Es financiado principalmente por el Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para Actividades de Población y por la Agencia para el Desarrollo Internacional de los Estados Unidos. La Oficina Británica para el Desarrollo de Países Extranjeros proporciona también un gran apoyo financiero. Puede obtenerse información sobre Informes de Países, como otras publicaciones de la EMF y las bibliotecas depositarias, escribiendo a la Oficina de Publicaciones, Instituto Internacional de Estadística, Prinses Beatrixlaan 428, Casilla Postal 950, 2270 AZ Voorburg, Países Bajos. Si desea información de carácter general sobre la EMF, escriba a la Oficina de Información, Encuesta Mundial de Fecundidad, Instituto Internacional de Estadística, 35-37 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0BS, Reino Unido.

COMPARATIVE STUDIES

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Current Fertility

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Preface

The first issues of the Cross National Summaries in the Comparative Studies series provide basic information, documentation and results of the World Fertility Survey for the nineteen countries which had their First Country Reports and Standard Recode Tapes available at the beginning of 1980.

Despite the efforts made by WFS to maintain comparability of question wording and content, field procedures and specifications of the tabulations and analysis included in the First Country Reports, it was inevitable that differences would arise as a result of the importance attached to meeting specific requirements of the countries themselves. A major attempt to enhance and facilitate comparability has been the production of Standard Recode Tapes for each country, with all the core information coded and stored in a consistent order, together with the dictionaries which provide detailed specifications for all variables.

Several of the Cross National Summaries will be concerned solely with providing detailed and systematized information on the comparability (or lack thereof) of the field procedures, survey characteristics, questionnaire content and wording and content of the First Country Reports. Such detailed appraisals constitute an essential reference base for anyone using WFS data for comparative analysis.

Other volumes of the Cross National Summaries will present comparable results from as many surveys as possible. These volumes will present the basic data from the surveys over a wide range of specific topics. In addition to the tabular material, there will be a brief accompanying text, which will draw attention primarily to any non-comparability of the data and to any obvious interpretational pitfalls to which the tables may be subject: for example many summary indices are subject to compositional differences, which are often reduced by standardisation. Finally, although these volumes are not intended to be analytic in their orientation, some brief highlighting of the major noteworthy differences and similarities is included.

We hope that these Cross National Summaries will be widely used, especially by persons in the international community who are making cross national comparisons. We also hope that the sub-series will help users to avoid assuming too much comparability when this is not the case and to avoid interpretational mistakes which can easily arise when data are presented without qualification.

Sir Maurice Kendali

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Acknowledgements

Although authorship is attributed to the person(s) taking primary responsibility for the production of each of the Cross National Summaries, the work has been a co-operative effort involving many staff members of WFS. In particular, the production of the tables would often have been impossible without the substantial assistance of staff in the Data Processing Division.

The overall planning and co-ordination of the Cross National Summaries has been the responsibility of an editorial committee consisting of V.C. Chidambaram, John Cleland, John Hobcraft, Judith Rattenbury, German Rodriguez, Vijay Verma and Waller Wynne.

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1 Introduction

This report presents measures of current fertility derived from three types of data for nineteen countries participating in the World Fertility Survey programme. These measures are calculated directly from the interviews collected during the surveys without any major adjustments or modifications. The three types of data are:

1. The average rates of fertility for the three years prior to each survey. The total fertility rate, general fertility rate, crude birth rate and standardized crude birth rate are derived from the age specific fertility rates. The fertility rates are presented separately for (a) all women, (b) currently married women and (c) ever-married women. For all three subgroups they are cross-tabulated by age. For the last two subgroups they are cross-tabulated by duration of marriage.
2. The percentages of women reporting themselves pregnant for four or more months at the time of the interview. These percentages are presented separately for (a) all women, (b) currently married women and (c) ever-married women. They are cross-tabulated by age for all three subgroups and by duration of marriage and number of living children for the last two subgroups.
3. The median numbers of months since the last live birth (open intervals) for women who had at least one live birth. These are presented only for (a) currently married and (b) ever-married women. For each subgroup they are cross-tabulated by age, duration of marriage and number of living children.

The best measures of current fertility are the fertility rates. The percentages of women currently pregnant are presented for exploratory purposes, even though they are known to underestimate fertility. Similarly, the data on the median number of months since the last live birth (open interval) are known to be subject to certain biases. Both of these latter measures may be used as indicators in a comparative context, but they do not measure current levels or trends in fertility in absolute terms.

Estimates of the levels and trends of fertility depend on the extent to which women forget to mention births, mis-report the dates of births or mis-report their own ages. The present paper does not take these factors into account. Readers interested in the fertility of any particular country are referred to the reports and special analyses of the fertility data for that country.

2 Rates of Fertility

Each Fertility Survey consisted of a "household survey" and an "individual survey". The household surveys were conducted to provide (1) information on the age, sex, and marital status of the general population and (2) the frame for the selection of eligible women for interview. The individual survey, a subsample of the household survey, consisted of detailed interviews of from 3000 (Jamaica) to 9000 women (Indonesia and Philippines). In most countries only ever-married women aged 15-49 were interviewed. In the Dominican Republic and Colombia all women aged 15-49 were sampled. In Guyana and Jamaica all women aged 15-49 except students aged 15-19 were sampled, and in Mexico all women aged 15-49 were sampled except single women aged 15-19 without children. In Panama and Costa Rica the sample included all women aged 20-49. The fieldwork for most surveys lasted three or four months, but there were some countries where it lasted longer¹.

The age specific fertility rates, and the fertility rates of married and ever-married women come from the "birth-history" and "marriage history", which were collected as a part of each interview in the individual surveys.

The aim of a birth history is to find out how many births a woman has had and the month and year of each birth. For most countries these data were edited by a computer program which detected inconsistencies in the data, and then if necessary, corrected them. The two major kinds of corrections were to re-date consecutive births which came too close together and to impute a month randomly to births for which only the year was known, but not the month. Each survey also contained a "marriage history", similar to the birth history, which was edited in a similar way. The effects of correcting the birth and marriage data in this way have not yet been studied, but they are thought to have been small except for Bangladesh.

Calculation of the fertility rates required only these birth and marriage histories for those countries where the entire female population was sampled (the Dominican Republic, Colombia, Panama, and Costa Rica). For the other countries the calculations required the proportions for women eligible for interview (usually the proportions ever married) by single years of age. These proportions were not usually adjusted or smoothed; experiments with smoothing them proved that the method of smoothing did not change the results in any significant way. However, the proportions ever married for young women were most vulnerable to response and sampling errors in the household surveys, and these errors may have influenced the fertility rates. In particular it is possible that women who were not married could have reported that they were younger than they actually were. The proportions of young women who were single would thus be too high, and the fertility of young women, estimated by using the proportions ever-married from the household questionnaires, would be too low.

The age specific fertility rates and other rates of fertility for married and ever-married women were calculated for the period three years prior to each survey². This period was chosen for the following reasons. Although, the ideal period would be the year before the survey, the period chosen could not be too short because the sampling variances of the rates for short periods are large. For example, one estimate of the sampling error for the general fertility rate of Nepal (which was 188—see

Table A-1) showed that the 95 per cent confidence intervals would shrink from [159, 217] for a one-year rate to [171, 205] for a three-year rate, and to [175, 201] for a five-year rate. For Korea, where the sampling error was relatively low, the 95 per cent confidence intervals around the general fertility rate (120) would shrink from [115, 125] for a one-year period to [116, 124] for a three-year period and to [117, 123] for a five-year period³. The sampling error thus decreases considerably for a three-year period. It continues to decrease, though not so much, for a five-year period.

Although reducing the sampling error, a long period of reference would hide the effects of a recent change in fertility. The three-year period finally chosen was a compromise between these two constraints, but further analysis of the rates may show that other choices were preferable.

The age specific fertility rate was defined as:

$$ASFR^j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i b_i^j}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i y_i^j (1/p_i)}$$

or the ratio of the number of births in an age-group during the three years prior to the Survey divided by the estimated women-years of exposure in the age-group during the same period, with appropriate weighting to give population estimates. In this formula

- j is the age-group
- w_i is the sampling weight for woman "i" (which was in many countries 1)
- b_i^j is the number of births to woman "i" occurring during the three-year period before the time she was interviewed, while she was aged "j"
- y_i^j is the number of years woman "i" spent in age-group "j" during the three-year period before her interview
- p_i is the proportion of women eligible for interview who were the same age as woman "i" at the time of the survey
- n is the number of women in the sample.

Further details of the calculation of the rates from the birth history data are given in the WFS Technical Bulletin on this topic.⁴

1 See S. Singh and P. Platrides, Characteristics of the Surveys. *WFS Comparative Studies*, series, No. 1, for further details of the survey characteristics.

In Peru, fieldwork lasted about 11 months, in Mexico and Pakistan 8 months and in Costa Rica and the Philippines 5. In the rest, the fieldwork lasted 4 months or fewer.

2 For Bangladesh the rate was calculated for the period one to four years before the survey. In the Bangladesh survey most women reported the number of years ago their children were born rather than the month and year. These numbers were rounded up or down by the interviewers. Choosing to interpret them in either one way or the other affects the year prior to the survey the most.

3 These estimates were made by Rod Little.

4 V. Verma, 'Basic Fertility Measures from Retrospective Birth Histories', *WFS Technical Bulletin* No. 4.

The birth histories collected from a sample of ever-married women could not take account of births to single women, except insofar as single mothers married after they had a child. Computing the fertility rates from samples of ever-married women assumes that there was little illegitimate fertility, or that most illegitimate births were followed by marriage. This was not always true, however. In most countries where single women were not sampled in the individual survey, their fertility was measured in the household survey. In Peru the household survey showed that some eight percent of the fertility of women aged 15-19 was illegitimate, as was four percent of the fertility of women aged 20-24.

Significant biases may result if the dates reported in the birth histories are not accurate. It is possible that women may report the age of their children as "about a year". The result will be that too many births are reported for the one-year period before the survey⁵.

Again, Brass, who examined the Bangladesh data, pointed out that some older women might have moved births occurring in the five years before the survey back to the period 5-9 years before the survey⁶. To the extent to which this occurred in Bangladesh and elsewhere the fertility rates for the recent period reported in this paper could be understated.

It is generally agreed, however, that most omissions of

events in birth histories occur for distant periods. The misreporting that occurred in the first year before the interview was tempered by using three-year averages. However, the use of three-year averages also probably hid some real trends, notably in countries which had recent changes in fertility.

Care must be used not to compare these rates too closely with rates from other sources, and especially not to infer from such comparisons that changes in fertility have occurred during recent periods. The rates for a given country may vary considerably according to which period is chosen. For instance, in Pakistan, the total fertility rates for the four years prior to the survey was 6.2 as compared to 6.0 for three years and 6.3 for the one year preceding the survey.

In Panama and Costa Rica fertility was believed to be so low for women aged 15-19 that it was decided not to interview them. In order to calculate the fertility of the total population, the age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19 was arbitrarily taken to be the average of the other Latin American-Caribbean countries (.102).

It should be remembered that the rates in this paper were calculated according to the ages of women at the times of their births. In many published sources the age classification refers to the ages of women at the time of the survey, not the ages at which the children were born.

5 Noreen Goldman and Charles Westoff, 'Can Fertility be Estimated from Current Pregnancy Data', *Population Studies* (forthcoming).

6 W. Brass, 'Screening Procedures for Detecting Errors in Maternity History Data', *WFS Technical Paper* 810, May 1978 (draft), p.33.

3 The Fertility of Currently Married and Ever-Married Women: Definitions

The ages at which women marry, and the frequency of marriage dissolution and remarriage affect fertility. To aid the study of the net effects of marital dissolution and remarriage on fertility two sets of rates were calculated. The first was the number of births to currently married women in a given age-group during the three years before the survey divided by the number of years women spent in the currently married state in the same age-group in the three-year period before the survey. These are tabulated

by age and duration of time since first marriage in Appendix Tables A-1b and A-1c.

The second set of rates, which are tabulated by age and number of years since first marriage in Appendix Tables A-1d and A-1e are traditionally called "marital fertility rates". They are estimates of the rate at which women who have been married (but may no longer be so) bore children during the three years before the survey.

4 The General Fertility Rate, Total Fertility Rate, and Standardized Crude Birth Rate

Because the crude birth rate is affected by the age and sex structure of the population, not just the fertility of women aged 15-49, other rates of fertility were also calculated from the age specific fertility rates. These rates, the general fertility rate, total fertility rate and standardized crude birth rate are traditional demographic measures. Like the crude birth rate, these measures are all weighted averages of the age specific fertility rates, but each uses a different set of weights. The crude birth rate is the result of weighting each age specific fertility rate for age group "j" by the proportion of women aged "j" in the total population. The general fertility rate is the result of weighting each age specific fertility rate for age group "j" by the proportion of all women aged 15-49 in age-group "j". The total fertility rate is the weighted average of the age specific fertility rates where each weight is equal to 5. The standardized crude birth rate is the result of weighting each age specific fertility rate by the proportion aged "j" in an arbitrary standard population. The population used as the standard in this paper is the population of Fiji. The weights used for calculating the crude birth rates and general fertility rates came from the household surveys.

The total fertility rate can be interpreted as the number of children a woman would have throughout her lifetime had she experienced the same level and pattern of fertility as measured at the time of the survey. The general fertility rate is very close to the probability that a woman will bear a child in a year: it is the number of children born during a year divided by the number of women aged 15-49. The crude birth rate is the number of children born divided by the total number of people. The standardized crude birth rate is the number of children which would be born if the age-sex structure of the population were exactly like that of Fiji. The standardized crude birth rate or the total fertility rate will be preferred for most comparisons because the weights are the same for all countries.

Figure 1 on the next page compares the levels of fertility of the nineteen countries according to their total fertility rates. Table 1 gives the age specific fertility rates, the crude birth rate, the general fertility rate, the total fertility rate and the standardized crude birth rate for each of the

nineteen countries. Table 1 is taken from Appendix Table A-1. In Appendix Table A-1 the countries are listed in alphabetical order by region, while in Table 1 the countries are listed in order of their total fertility rates, from highest to lowest.

The first four columns of Table 2 give the rank of each country in terms of each of the crude birth rate, the standardized crude birth rate, the total fertility rate and the general fertility rate. In countries which are growing rapidly the crude birth rate understates the level of fertility because, among other things, the proportion of the population under age 15 is high. This would explain why Jordan and Bangladesh have lower crude birth rates than Nepal, even though the other fertility measures ranked them higher. In Jordan and Bangladesh the women aged 15-49, although they were very fertile, were a comparatively small part of the total population.

Women aged 15-49 constituted 20.5 percent of the total population in Jordan and 29.7 percent in Bangladesh.⁹ In Nepal, however, this percentage was 74.0. Mexico, where the percentage was 22.0, also ranked lower according to the crude birth rate than according to the other fertility measures. This resulted from the rapid growth which the populations of Jordan, Bangladesh and Mexico have recently experienced.

Jamaica was an unusual case. Its crude birth rate (29) suggested that it had one of the lowest fertility rates of the nineteen countries, but the other measures of fertility suggested that Jamaica ranked near the middle. This is probably not due to irregularities in the household survey data, which provided the age-sex distributions used to calculate the crude birth rate. Weighting the age-specific fertility rates by the 1970 census age-sex distribution gave nearly identical results. But women aged 15-49 were only 20.4 per cent of the total, the lowest percentage observed. This means that although the fertility of women aged 15-49 was not low, there were relatively few such women in the population. This pattern could be explained by the emigration of women who would have been aged 15-49 at the time of the survey and the relatively high fertility of those who remained.¹⁰ Panama also had a low crude birth rate and a low proportion of women aged 15-49.

9 The crude birth rate equals the general fertility rate times the percentage of the total population who are women aged 15-49. These percentages were for Jordan (20.5), Bangladesh (20.7), Nepal (24.0), Pakistan (21.3), Dominican Republic (22.9), Mexico (22.0), Peru (23.1), Philippines (23.1), Jamaica (20.4), Guyana (23.5), Colombia (23.7), Malaysia (23.4), Indonesia (23.8), Thailand (24.0), Korea (24.4), Panama (21.6), Fiji (23.3), Sri Lanka (25.1), Costa Rica (24.0).

10 Department of Statistics, Jamaica, *Jamaica Fertility Survey 1975-76: Country Report* Volume 1 (Kingston, Jamaica, 1979), p.4.

Figure 1 Levels of Fertility

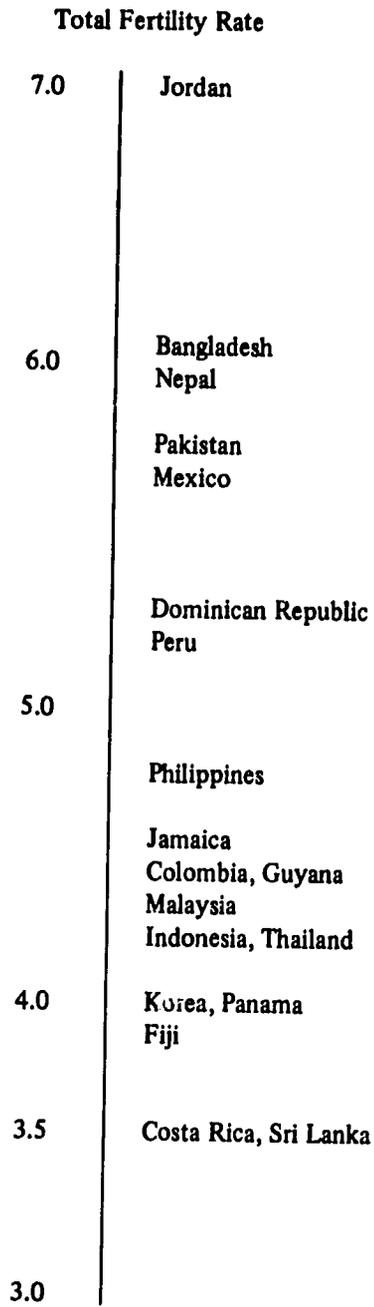


Table 2. Ranked Levels of Fertility as Measured by the Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Standardized Crude Birth Rate (CBR(S)), Total Fertility Rate (TFR), General Fertility Rate (GFR), the Percentage of Women Four or More Months Pregnant (PP), and the Standardized Percentage of Women Four or More Months Pregnant (PP(S))

Country (1)	CBR (2)	CBR(S) (3)	TFR (4)	GFR (5)	PP (6)	PP(S) (7)
Jordan	2	1	1	1	2	1
Bangladesh	2	2	2	2	3	4
Nepal	1	3	3	3	5	3
Pakistan	4	3	4	4	1	2
Mexico	6	5	5	5	6	6
Dominican Republic	4	6	6	6	4	4
Peru	7	7	7	7	9	8
Philippines	10	10	8	11	10	9
Jamaica	15	8	9	8	15	16
Colombia	9	11	10	10	10	9
Guyana	8	9	11	9	8	12
Malaysia	1	13	12	13	13	11
Indonesia	11	11	13	12	7	7
Thailand	13	15	14	16	17	18
Korea	15	17	15	17	16	15
Panama	17	14	16	13	13	13
Fiji	13	15	17	15	12	13
Costa Rica	18	18	18	18	19	17
Sri Lanka	19	19	19	19	18	19

Note: Columns 6 and 7 are discussed in the text on page 22.

Table 1. Age Specific Fertility Rates, Total Fertility Rates, General Fertility Rates, Crude Birth Rates, and Standardized Crude Birth Rates: Average of Three Years Prior to Each Survey
(Countries listed in order of the total fertility rate, from highest to lowest)

Country	Date of Survey	Age							TFR	GFR	CBR	CBR(S)
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Jordan	1976	.097	.327	.353	.303	.220	.079	.019	6.990	.210	.043	.051
Bangladesh	1976	.237	.302	.251	.209	.133	.059	.020	6.055	.205	.043	.049
Nepal	1976	.120	.282	.282	.241	.158	.080	.028	5.955	.188	.045	.044
Pakistan	1975	.141	.271	.281	.240	.161	.054	.006	5.770	.183	.039	.044
Mexico	1976	.104	.276	.268	.227	.166	.074	.017	5.660	.174	.038	.042
Dominican Republic	1975	.115	.270	.247	.207	.158	.053	.013	5.320	.170	.039	.040
Peru	1977/8	.074	.220	.251	.223	.160	.081	.025	5.170	.152	.035	.037
Philippines	1978	.035	.192	.244	.224	.171	.081	.022	4.845	.138	.032	.033
Jamaica	1975	.137	.234	.207	.155	.101	.054	.009	4.485	.144	.029	.035
Colombia	1976	.096	.215	.211	.163	.124	.052	.022	4.415	.139	.033	.033
Guyana	1975	.100	.253	.226	.163	.092	.031	.006	4.355	.143	.034	.034
Malaysia	1974	.055	.214	.234	.187	.129	.035	.012	4.320	.131	.031	.032
Indonesia	1976	.115	.228	.203	.139	.094	.040	.017	4.210	.132	.031	.033
Thailand	1975	.062	.199	.202	.164	.135	.063	.015	4.200	.125	.030	.030
Korea, Republic of	1974	.014	.190	.303	.184	.080	.032	.005	4.040	.120	.029	.029
Panama	1975/6	*	.220	.192	.146	.095	.034	.005	3.970	.131	.028	.031
Fiji	1974	.059	.228	.210	.156	.088	.037	.008	3.930	.127	.030	.030
Costa Rica	1976	*	.188	.161	.119	.076	.046	.009	3.500	.114	.027	.027
Sri Lanka	1975	.031	.139	.187	.172	.111	.039	.012	3.455	.103	.026	.024

NOTES: CBR(S) means "the standardized crude birth rate." This was the result of standardizing the crude birth rate by the direct method on the age distribution of Fiji.

Births to women under age 15 were attributed to women aged 15-19.

The rate for Bangladesh was for the period 1-3 completed years before the survey.

* The surveys of Costa Rica and Panama were samples of women aged 20-49. In order to compute the total, general and crude birth rates for Costa Rica and Panama the average age specific fertility rate for the six other countries in Latin America was used (.192). See page 11.

5. The Shapes of the Age Specific Fertility Curves

Figure 2 presents the pattern of age specific fertility rates of the nineteen countries standardized so that the total for each country equals 100. Table 3 gives the same information, but cumulates the percentages after each age-group. For example, in Jordan 77.3 per cent of the total fertility rate was due to women under age 35. Table 4 gives the first four statistical moments of these distributions. Both in the figure and in the tables the countries are arranged in order of their total fertility rates, the highest to lowest.

As fertility moves from the highest to the lowest levels the graphs become more pointed, that is, fertility becomes more concentrated towards the centre of the age range. In countries where fertility is declining the fertility rates of women aged 30 and over and those of women aged 15-19 fall most quickly, leaving the graphs more and more pointed.

But there were so many exceptions to this that it seems safe to say that the shape of a graph could not be predicted

from the level of fertility. Evidently one must not assume that a given level of fertility will be arrived at in the same way. This is especially true because each fertility distribution presented here consists of a mixture of trends occurring among women of various ages. The contrast between the graphs of Thailand and Korea, which have similar levels of fertility, is striking. Korea's distribution falls far to the right of its mean and is very pointed. Thailand's distribution is closely centered around its mean and is very flat. On the other hand, two countries whose graphs are almost identical are Thailand and Mexico, although these countries have very different levels of fertility and demographic histories. Nepal's and Colombia's graphs are also similar, although these countries would seem to have little else in common demographically. The similarities of the graphs of Thailand and Mexico and of Nepal and Colombia are reflected in Table 4, which shows that the statistical moments of each pair are nearly equal.

Table 3. Cumulative Percentages of the Total Fertility Rates, by Age

Country (1)	TFR (2)	Cumulative Percentages						
		15-19 (3)	20-24 (4)	25-29 (5)	30-34 (6)	35-39 (7)	40-44 (8)	45-49 (9)
Jordan	7.0	6.9	30.3	55.6	77.3	93.0	98.6	100.0
Bangladesh	6.1	19.6	44.5	65.2	82.5	93.5	98.3	100.0
Nepal	6.0	10.1	33.8	57.4	77.7	90.9	97.6	100.0
Pakistan	5.8	12.2	35.7	60.1	80.8	94.8	99.5	100.0
Mexico	5.7	9.2	33.6	57.2	77.3	92.0	98.5	100.0
Dominican Republic	5.3	10.9	36.3	59.5	78.9	93.8	98.8	100.0
Peru	5.2	7.2	28.4	52.7	74.3	89.7	97.6	100.0
Philippines	4.8	3.6	23.4	48.6	71.7	89.4	97.7	100.0
Jamaica	4.5	15.3	41.4	64.4	81.7	93.0	99.0	100.0
Colombia	4.4	10.9	35.2	59.1	77.6	91.6	97.5	100.0
Guyana	4.4	11.5	40.5	66.5	85.2	95.8	99.3	100.0
Malaysia	4.3	6.1	30.9	58.0	79.6	94.6	98.6	100.0
Indonesia	4.2	13.7	40.7	64.8	81.4	92.5	98.0	100.0
Thailand	4.2	7.4	31.1	55.1	74.6	90.7	98.2	100.0
Korea	4.0	1.7	25.2	62.7	85.5	95.4	99.4	100.0
Panama	4.0	*	40.6	64.7	83.1	95.1	99.4	100.0
Fiji	3.9	7.5	36.5	63.2	83.1	94.3	99.0	100.0
Costa Rica	3.5	*	41.4	64.3	81.3	92.1	98.7	100.0
Sri Lanka	3.5	4.5	24.6	51.7	76.6	92.6	98.3	100.0

* The samples for Panama and Costa Rica were of women aged 20-49 instead of 15-49. In calculating the total rates the average rate for ages 15-19 of the other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (.102) was used. (See page 11.)

FIGURE 2: Age Specific Fertility Rates (Standardized so That the Total for Each Country Equals 100): Period Three Years Before Each Survey.

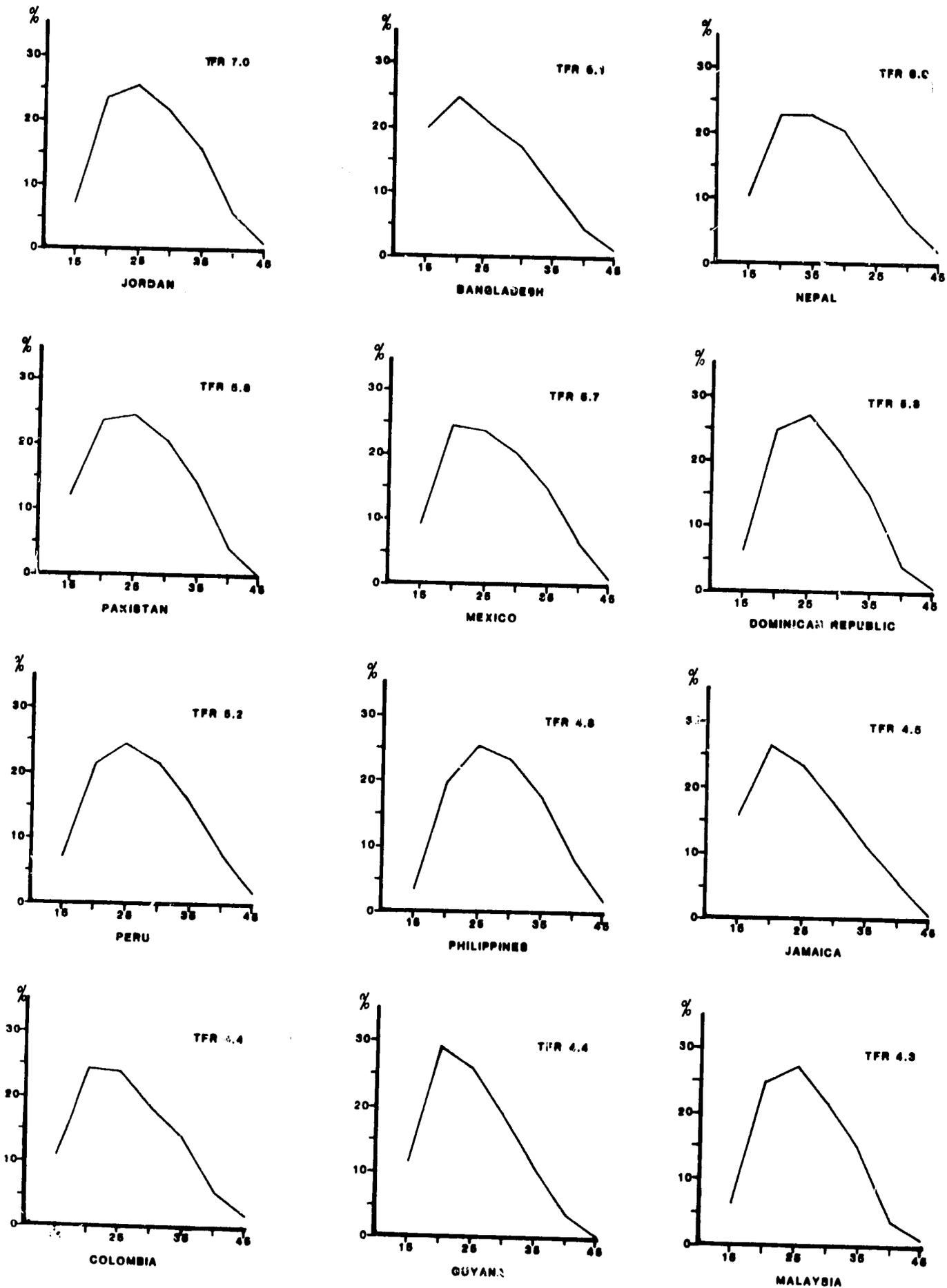


FIGURE 2: Continued.

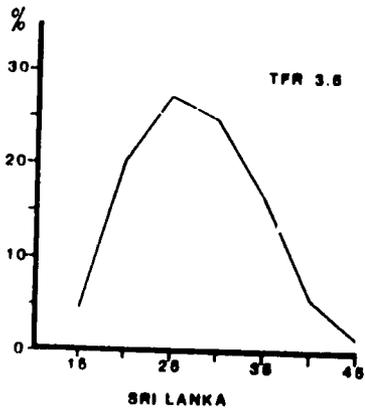
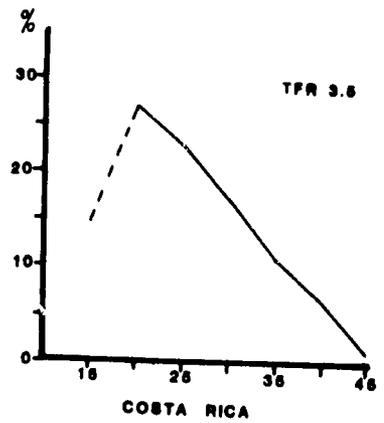
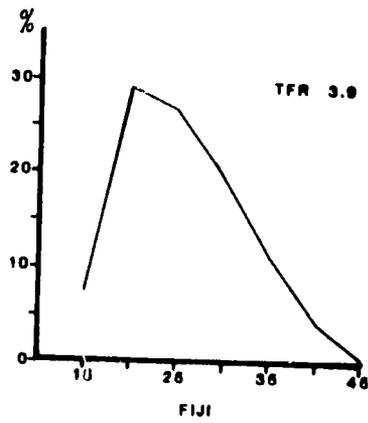
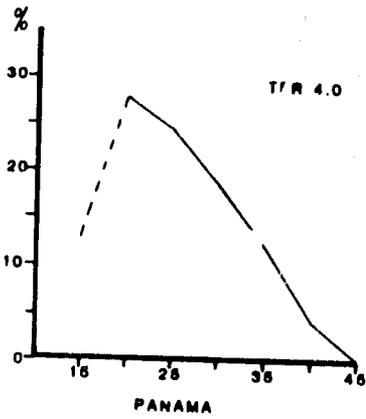
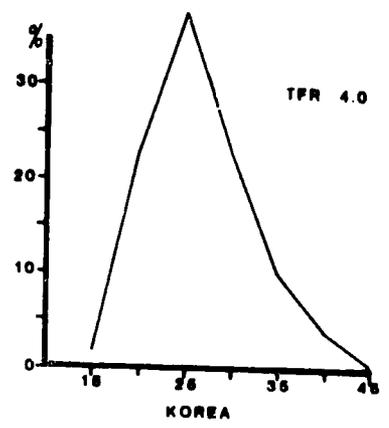
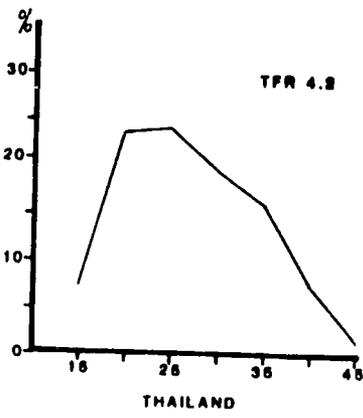
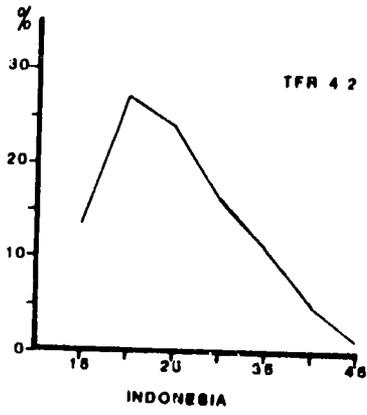


Table 4. Moments of the Age Distributions of Fertility

Country	Mean	Variance	Skewness (standardized)	Kurtosis (standardized)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Jordan	29.41	48.43	0.30	2.45
Bangladesh	27.32	58.64	0.52	2.50
Nepal	29.12	56.20	0.39	2.47
Pakistan	28.34	49.13	0.25	2.31
Mexico	29.11	53.08	0.33	2.38
Dominican Republic	28.59	51.87	0.34	2.38
Peru	30.00	54.36	0.29	2.40
Philippines	30.78	49.15	0.26	2.40
Jamaica	27.76	51.86	0.47	2.44
Colombia	28.90	56.86	0.42	2.48
Guyana	27.56	44.74	0.48	2.68
Malaysia	29.11	44.75	0.37	2.62
Indonesia	27.95	55.89	0.56	2.65
Thailand	29.64	53.68	0.31	2.33
Korea	29.00	32.35	0.63	3.16
Fiji	28.32	44.91	0.51	2.72
Sri Lanka	30.09	44.74	0.29	2.61

NOTES: The third and fourth moments were standardized by dividing them by the third and fourth powers of the standard deviations.

The third moment (column 4) is a measure of "skewness," or the extent to which the distribution is centered around its mean.

Negative numbers mean that the distributions were skewed to the left; positive numbers to the right. The third moment of the normal distribution is zero. The fourth moment is a measure of the "peakness" of a distribution. The fourth moment of the normal distribution is three.

6 The Percentage of Women Pregnant as an Indicator of Fertility

The second source of fertility information is the percentage of women who reported themselves pregnant for four or more months. Most of the surveys contained the question "Are you pregnant now?", and if so "In what year and month will the child be born?"

In practice the interviewer often calculated the expected year and month of birth from the respondent's estimate of how long she had been pregnant. There is no way of knowing whether the respondent's estimate was in completed or calendar months, nor is it possible to know how the interviewer understood the respondent's estimate. It is known that the last month of pregnancy was generally reported as nine calendar months, as were pregnancies longer than nine months. But the extent of shifting back and forth from one definition to another in the middle of the distribution probably differed for different populations.

Appendix Table A-2 gives the percent distributions of pregnant women by the number of calendar months they were reported pregnant. If there were no seasonal or random fluctuations in the birth rate, and no secular change, no sampling error in the data and no response error—that is, if every woman knew exactly how many months she was pregnant—and if all pregnancies were brought to term in exactly nine months, then any one of the nine percentages of women pregnant for a given number of months would be one-twelfth of the general fertility rate. This is of some practical importance, for it might be easier to estimate the level of fertility in a population by asking women whether or not they are pregnant and for how long than by asking them for the dates of birth of their children. In the following sections it will be shown that the percentages of women pregnant for given number of months are not all equally exact. An attempt will be made to find out which of these data are most useful for estimating the level of fertility.

6.1 SAMPLING ERROR

The sampling error for P_x , the percentage of the total sample pregnant for exactly x months, changes very little no matter what the duration of pregnancy. However, the relative error, the sampling error compared with the mean, increases as the value of P_x increases. For example, in Bangladesh the standard deviation of the percentage of all women who were pregnant for six months ($P_6=1.12$ percent) was 0.043 per cent. For P_{4-9} , the percentage of all women who were pregnant for four or more months, the standard deviation was about the same, 0.041. The relative error¹¹, however, decreased about eight times. In order to reduce the relative sampling error, therefore, one should choose the longest period possible. The 95 per cent confidence intervals for $P_6=1.12$ were [1.04, 1.20]. For $P_{4-9}=8.55$ they were [8.47, 8.63]. When the percentages are broken down by age it becomes even more crucial to use as wide an interval as possible.

6.2 RESPONSE ERROR

The percentage of women reporting a pregnancy (columns 6-15 of Appendix Table A-2) generally rose as

the duration of pregnancy increased until about five months. They were stable until about seven months. They tended to rise again at eight months and then to fall sharply at nine months.

The percentages were low at months 1-4 probably because many women did not know that they were pregnant. The percentages were a bit high at eight months—it is possible that some women reported eight months pregnant were actually nine months pregnant—and very low at nine months, partly because of this shifting backwards and partly because of premature deliveries. For some countries such as Nepal and Bangladesh there appears to have been a shift towards the last month.

The period of pregnancy chosen to estimate fertility should be as long as possible in order to minimize sampling error, but it should not include the months which are most under-reported. The fertility rates estimated from the proportions of women pregnant for certain periods are given in Table 5. Except in Indonesia the fertility estimated by the percentage of women pregnant, was too low for most periods. The period 5-8 months was the highest estimate for six countries, the period 6-8 months for four countries and the periods 4-9, 5-9 and 5-7 months for three countries each.

6.3 SEASONAL VARIATION, PREGNANCY WASTAGE, AND SECULAR CHANGE

If there were sizable seasonal or random fluctuations in the birth rate, then the birth rate estimated from the number of women pregnant during a part of the year would not reflect the yearly average. Not much is known about such fluctuations for the nineteen countries considered here, but they are thought to be small for most large populations. Moreover, most surveys occurred over several months. The percentage P_{4-9} for a country whose survey lasted, say, four months would have included pregnancies conceived over a nine month period.

It is possible, though, that the three month period missed was the period of highest or lowest conception. The survey in Bangladesh, for example, took place in December-March, just missing the pregnancies of women who had conceived the previous winter, and winter is believed to be the season in which a disproportionate number of births are conceived in Bangladesh.¹²

Not all pregnancies come to term. Most "pregnancy wastage," occurs early, but even after four months a small percentage of pregnant women might be expected to lose their babies before delivery.

Pregnancy wastage should cause the fertility rate estimated by the proportions pregnant to be slightly higher than a fertility rate based on birth histories. In Pakistan the fertility rate estimated by P_{5-8} was .200 while

11 The exact term is the "coefficient of variation," the standard deviation divided by the mean.

12 Chen Lincoln *et al.* "A Prospective Study of Birth Interval Dynamics in Rural Bangladesh," *Population Studies* July 1974, p.459.

the fertility rate based on the birth histories was .183. Pakistan was the only country, however which fits this pattern.

The last reason why there might be a difference between the fertility rate estimated from pregnancies and the fertility rate estimated from birth histories is that fertility might actually be changing. The average level three years before the survey might have been higher or lower than it was at the time of the survey, although the difference should not be more than about 5 percent per year, or about 7 percent for the period considered here. This factor might legitimately explain the difference between the estimates from P_{5-8} and the general fertility rates for Jordan, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, and Korea (see column 9 of Table 5), if it were true that fertility was declining in these countries.

The differences for Bangladesh, Nepal, Peru, the Philippines, Jamaica, Guyana, Colombia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Sri Lanka were, however, too great to be explained entirely by fertility decline, although part of the differences were probably real. In some of these countries—Colombia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Sri Lanka, for example—fertility is believed to have been falling over the years before the survey, and thus the differences were not so great as they appear. But it must be concluded that in these countries many women who were pregnant and almost certainly knew themselves to be pregnant did not report themselves pregnant.

For Indonesia the period 5-8 months gave estimates which were far too high. This is probably due to

misreporting of the exact durations of pregnancy. If one wishes to use pregnancy data to estimate fertility, the level of fertility is not known in advance. The only way to avoid choosing an interval into which or out of which pregnancies have been shifted is to choose a wide interval, preferably one which includes one of the end points.

For this reason the interval 4-9 months was used for the rest of the analysis. This interval also minimizes sampling error. This will be important in the next section, which analyses the distributions of P_{4-9} by age.

Table 2 gives the ranks of the nineteen countries estimated from the percentages of women pregnant for 4-9 months (column 6). In column 7 the ranks were based on the percentages P_{4-9} for each age group standardized on the age distribution of Fiji. The best comparison would seem to be between columns 3 and 7, the ranks given by the standardized crude birth rate and the standardized rate of pregnancy. With the exception of Indonesia and Jamaica these two measures resulted in ranks which differed by three steps or fewer for all countries. These results mean that pregnancy data can be useful for determining the relative level of the fertility of a population, if not for estimating the actual rate of fertility.

6.4 THE SHAPES OF THE AGE SPECIFIC PREGNANCY CURVES

Table 6 is the result of comparing two distributions for

TABLE 5. Fertility Rates Estimated from Percentages of Women Pregnant for Given Numbers of Months

Country (1)	General Fertility Rate (2)	General Fertility Rates Estimated from the Percentages of Women Reporting Pregnancies of Given Durations						(5)-(2) (2) x 100 = (9)
		4-9 months (3)	5-9 months (4)	5-8 months (5)	6-8 months (6)	5-7 months (7)	6-7 months (8)	
Jordan	.210	.189	.182	.203	.195	.202	.189	- 3.3
Bangladesh	.205	.156	.154	.149	.144	.144	.134	-27.3
Nepal	.188	.150	.162	.154	.158	.155	.161	-18.1
Pakistan	.183	.193	.194	.200	.197	.195	.186	9.3
Mexico	.174	.164	.164	.171	.168	.166	.158	- 1.7
Dominican Republic	.170	.154	.157	.165	.163	.163	.160	- 2.9
Peru	.152	.122	.121	.128	.137	.124	.136	-15.8
Philippines	.138	.116	.114	.116	.116	.119	.119	-15.9
Jamaica	.144	.096	.104	.112	.120	.111	.122	-22.2
Guyana	.143	.153	.153	.165	.177	.168	.188	15.4
Colombia	.139	.117	.116	.124	.126	.120	.120	10.8
Malaysia	.131	.107	.108	.106	.107	.105	.105	-19.1
Indonesia	.132	.133	.138	.158	.175	.133	.147	19.7
Fiji	.127	.110	.110	.124	.125	.128	.130	- 2.4
Thailand	.125	.090	.089	.097	.091	.096	.087	-22.4
Korea	.120	.100	.100	.112	.112	.108	.106	- 6.7
Sri Lanka	.103	.082	.080	.089	.087	.089	.087	-13.6

each country, (1) the per cent distributions by age of the fertility rate: for the three year period before the survey and (2) the per cent distribution by age of P_{4-9} , the percent of women pregnant for four or more months. For each age group the percent of the total fertility as measured by P_{4-9} was subtracted from the percent of total fertility for that age as measured by the rate of fertility over the three years prior to the survey. In symbols, for each age group "i" the number in the cell was

$$\frac{ASFR_i \times 100}{\sum_{i=1}^7 ASFR_i} - \frac{P_{4-9}^i \times 100}{\sum_{i=1}^7 P_{4-9}^i}$$

where P_{4-9}^i was the percentage of women age "i" who were pregnant for four or more months, and $ASFR_i$ was the age specific fertility rate over the three years before the survey for women in age group "i". There were seven age groups. In each row the sums of the numbers in columns 2-8 were zero except for rounding errors. The number in column 9 is the "index of dissimilarity," or one-half the sum of the absolute numbers in columns 2-8.

In eleven countries the distributions P_{4-9} were skewed to

the left in comparison with the age specific fertility rates, in only one country (Jordan) to the right, and in two countries (Peru and the Philippines) P_{4-9} was lower in the center. In five countries (Bangladesh, Pakistan, Guyana, Indonesia, and Thailand) the differences were random.

A small part of the difference may be due to the fact that pregnant women were tabulated by their ages at the time of the survey, not their ages at the time of the birth of the child. On average women pregnant four months or more would be three months older at the time of the birth than they were at the time of the survey. Women ages 15-19 would be 15¼ to 19¼, a shift of ¼ year over a five-year age group. Not correcting for this would by itself cause the age distribution of women pregnant to shift a bit to the left.

The same result would also have been produced by declines in fertility, or (for the ten countries where pregnancies were under-reported) by a tendency for older women not to report pregnancies more than younger women. Nepal was anomalous in that too many pregnancies were reported for women 15-19 compared with the fertility rate. P_{4-9} for women ages 15-19 was 7.4 percent, which would imply an age-specific fertility rate around 140-145, rather than the 120 reported in the birth histories.

Table 6. Difference Between the Per Cent Distributions of the Age Specific Fertility Rates and the Age Specific Percentages of Women Pregnant for Four or More Months, by Age

Country (1)	Age							Index of Dissimi- larity (9)
	15-19 (2)	20-24 (3)	25-29 (4)	30-34 (5)	35-39 (6)	40-44 (7)	45-49 (8)	
Nepal	-9.3	2.4	1.7	0.6	2.0	0.7	2.0	9.4
Jordan	0.8	0.1	0.9	-0.7	-0.4	1.4	-2.0	3.2
Bangladesh	3.8	0.3	-1.5	1.1	-4.2	1.1	-0.4	6.2
Pakistan	3.3	1.0	-0.8	-0.8	1.5	-3.7	-0.3	5.7
Dominican Republic	-2.1	-1.4	2.1	-5.0	4.6	0.5	1.2	8.5
Mexico	-0.7	-2.3	1.6	1.0	0.0	-0.2	0.7	3.3
Peru	-0.9	1.7	-0.4	-1.4	-2.1	2.2	0.9	4.8
Guyana	1.6	-1.3	-2.0	0.4	-0.8	1.5	0.7	4.2
Colombia	0.2	-0.4	-5.8	-2.7	6.0	0.1	2.5	8.9
Philippines	0.4	1.6	-0.3	-1.4	-1.1	0.4	0.4	2.8
Indonesia	1.6	4.5	0.6	-4.2	1.3	-0.9	-2.8	8.0
Malaysia	-1.2	1.3	-2.9	-1.9	2.0	1.3	1.4	6.0
Thailand	1.2	-2.3	-3.5	3.6	-1.1	0.4	1.8	7.0
Fiji	-0.5	-0.2	-5.5	-0.3	3.5	1.8	1.0	6.4
Jamaica	0.9	-2.1	-3.4	0.2	2.6	2.0	0.0	5.6
Korea	-0.7	-5.9	-1.6	4.0	2.3	1.6	0.3	8.2
Panama	*	-2.1	-1.3	1.2	3.4	0.6	-0.9	4.4
Costa Rica	*	0.4	3.5	-5.7	0.4	1.2	0.6	5.9
Sri Lanka	-0.3	-3.7	-1.2	2.6	0.5	1.1	1.0	5.2

NOTES: The age specific fertility rates and percentages pregnant for women 15-19 were not available for Panama and Costa Rica. The averages for Latin America and the Caribbean were used instead to compute the numbers in this table. The age specific fertility rates were for the period three years before each survey.

7 The Fertility of Currently Married Women

In many countries the age at which women marry affects fertility, especially that of women under age 25. Appendix Tables A-1b and A-1c give the marital fertility rates by age and duration of marriage. The definition of these rates was given on page 12. It should be noted that they are not the same as the marital fertility rates usually

calculated. The fertility rates of ever-married women, which were defined on page 12 and are discussed in the next section are similar to the traditional marital fertility rates.

Table 7 gives the fertility rates for all women and the fertility rates for currently married women aged 15-19 and

Table 7. Comparison of the Age Specific Fertility Rates of All Women and Those of Married Women, for Women Aged 15-19 and 20-24

Country (1)	Age specific Fertility Rate		Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate	
	15-19 (2)	20-24 (3)	15-19 (4)	20-24 (5)
Jordan	.097	.327	.479	.482
Bangladesh	.237	.302	.302	.321
Nepal	.120	.282	.204	.305
Pakistan	.141	.271	.310	.331
Mexico	.104	.276	.468	.422
Dominican Republic	.116	.270	.400	.393
Peru	.074	.220	.451	.408
Philippines	.035	.192	.434	.422
Jamaica	.137	.234	.321	.306
Colombia	.096	.215	.445	.359
Guyana	.100	.253	.356	.331
Malaysia	.053	.214	.439	.400
Indonesia	.115	.228	.292	.287
Thailand	.062	.199	.371	.343
Korea	.014	.190	.307	.393
Panama	*	.220	.404	.343
Fiji	.059	.228	.344	.347
Costa Rica	*	.188	.403	.298
Sri Lanka	.031	.139	.365	.341

* The surveys in Costa Rica and Panama were samples of women aged 20-49.

20-24. The marital fertility rates vary considerably. Comparing the marital fertility rates by country indicates how much fertility was affected by factors other than marriage.¹³

Because the interval from marriage to the first birth is shorter than the intervals between subsequent births, populations in which women marry late naturally have higher marital fertility among women aged 15-19 than populations in which women marry early. This explains some of the variation in marital fertility for women aged 15-19 in column 4 of Table 7. But marital fertility to women

married less than five years also varied considerably, from .213 in Nepal to .490 in Jordan (see Appendix Table A-1C).

One reason for these differences is that in some countries women may use contraceptives to delay the first or second child. This may explain the low marital fertility rates in Guyana, Indonesia, Thailand, Fiji, Jamaica, Korea, and Sri Lanka, where the use of contraceptives

¹³ Sometimes women will marry *because* they are pregnant or have had a child.

is widespread. But it cannot explain low marital fertility in Bangladesh and Pakistan.

These countries had very low ages at marriage and very young women used contraceptives. Yet marital fertility was low.¹⁴

Using (1) the rates of marital fertility tabulated by the number of years since first marriage (Appendix Table A-1c); (2) Table 1, which ranks the countries by level of fertility; and (3) a measure of the age at first marriage,¹⁵ one can identify the following patterns:¹⁶

1. High overall fertility Jordan, Peru, Mexico
 - late marriage
 - high marital fertility during the first five years of marriage
2. High overall fertility Bangladesh, Pakistan
 - early marriage
 - low marital fertility during the first five years of marriage
3. High overall fertility Dominican Republic
 - early marriage
 - high marital fertility during the first five years of marriage
4. Low overall fertility Korea, Malaysia, Philippines
 - late marriage
 - high marital fertility during the first five years of marriage

5. Low overall fertility Thailand, Sri Lanka, Fiji
 - late marriage
 - low marital fertility during the first five years of marriage
6. Low overall fertility Indonesia
 - early marriage
 - low marital fertility during the first five years of marriage

It is worth pointing out again in how many ways countries arrive at a given level of fertility. In Jordan, Peru, and Mexico women married late while in Bangladesh and Pakistan they married early—and in all of these countries overall fertility was high. In Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Sri Lanka—all low fertility countries—women married late, but in some (group 4), early marital fertility was high, while in others (groups 5 and 6) early marital fertility was low.

In the Dominican Republic women married early *and* had high marital fertility during the first few years of marriage, which seems to have been rare in the high fertility countries. As will be shown in the next section, marital fertility would have been even higher had there not been some marital dissolution in the first five years of marriage.

Early marriage and low marital fertility in the first five years of marriage, as in Indonesia, was rare in low fertility countries. As will be shown in the next section, fertility in Indonesia during the first five years of marriage was substantially depressed by a high degree of marital dissolution.

14 Marriage in Bangladesh, however, did not always imply cohabitation. Ministry of Health and Population Control, *Bangladesh Fertility Survey, 1975-1976, First Report, p.47.*

15 This was the "singulate mean age at marriage." They were, in order from youngest to oldest: Bangladesh 16.3, Nepal 17.1, Jamaica 17.7, Pakistan 19.8, Guyana 19.8, Indonesia 20.3, the Dominican Republic 20.5, Panama 21.2, Jordan 21.6, Mexico 21.7, Fiji 21.8, Malaysia 23.1, Colombia 22.1, Thailand 22.5, Costa Rica 22.7, Peru 22.8, Korea 23.3, Philippines 24.5, Sri Lanka 25.1. These were calculated by Smith, David 'Age at First Marriage', *WFS Comparative Studies* series, No. 7, June 1980.

16 The classifications are admittedly arbitrary. The six countries with the highest crude birth rates (except Nepal, where fertility was under-reported for young women) were classified as having had high fertility. The six with the lowest crude birth rates (except Panama and Costa Rica, where women aged 15-19 were not interviewed) were classified as low overall fertility. A marital fertility rate of less than .372 for the first five years of marriage (this was the average for the 16 countries) was taken to signify low marital fertility. Populations with singulate mean ages at marriage under age 21 were classified as early marriage. (See footnote 15).

8. The Fertility of Ever-Married Women

The fertility of ever-married women was measured by calculating the rate at which married, widowed, divorced or separated women bore children during the three years prior to the survey. The formal definition of these rates was given on page 12. Appendix Tables A-1d and A-1e are cross-tabulations of these rates by age and number of years since first marriage.

These rates permit the study of the effects of marital dissolution on fertility. Comparing the fertility rates of married women with those of ever-married women tells how many widowed, separated and divorced women were in a population and how they affected fertility. The ratio of the ever-marital rate to the marital fertility rate for women aged 15-49 was for Jamaica, 1.22; Indonesia, 1.17; the Dominican Republic, 1.12; Colombia, 1.10; Bangladesh, 1.09; Korea, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Thailand, 1.07; Nepal, Mexico and Peru, 1.06; Pakistan, 1.05; Fiji and Jordan, 1.04; Guyana, 1.03; and the Philip-

ines, 1.00 (see the totals in Appendix Tables A-1d and A-1e). The ratios by the number of years since marriage for Jamaica, Indonesia, the Dominican Republic, Colombia and Bangladesh are given in Table 8.

The high ratio for Indonesia was due mainly to marital dissolution during the first five years of marriage, in other words, to divorce or separation rather than widowhood. In the other countries the high ratios were probably due also to widowhood.

Marital dissolution depressed fertility in all of these countries. If all of those women whose marriages had dissolved had remarried immediately and then reproduced at the same rates as other married women, the crude birth rate Jamaica would have risen from 29 to 36, for Indonesia from 31 to 37, for the Dominican Republic from 39 to 44, for Colombia from 33 to 36, and for Bangladesh from 43 to 46.

Table 8. Ratios of the Fertility Rates of Ever-Married Women to Those of Married Women for Jamaica, Indonesia, the Dominican Republic, Colombia, and Bangladesh, by Number of Years Since First Marriage

Country (1)	Number of Years Since First Marriage					All women 15-49 (7)
	<5 (2)	5-9 (3)	10-14 (4)	15-19 (5)	20+ (6)	
Jamaica	1.11	1.09	1.06	1.20	1.04	1.22
Indonesia	1.31	1.02	0.99	1.00	0.91	1.17
Dominican Republic	1.08	1.10	1.10	1.12	1.22	1.12
Colombia	1.02	1.07	1.06	1.14	1.18	1.10
Bangladesh	1.04	1.03	1.11	1.11	1.44	1.09

Note: Ratios less than one mean that some births occurred after some marriages had dissolved.

9 The Median Number of Months since the Last Live Birth

The third measure of fertility calculated for this paper was the median number of months since the last live birth, or "median length of the open interval." This measure was calculated for currently married and ever-married women with one or more live births by age, number of living children, and number of years since first marriage (see Appendix Tables A-4a through A-4f). Since it omitted women with no live births, who are often very fertile, it is not comparable to the other measures of fertility.

Data on the length of open interval are subject to a series of biases which make interpretation of the results difficult. Firstly, due to the 'censoring' of the experience introduced by the date of interview it is clear that all birth intervals which are incomplete at the survey will be longer

than the closed interval. On its own this would mean that the median open interval was downwardly biased. Secondly, some of the intervals will never close and thus should not figure in any 'average' measure. This causes a slight upward bias. Thirdly, the open interval will always overrepresent the least fertile women and underrepresent the more fertile, who will have had recent births. This selectivity effect will tend to lead to overestimates of intrinsic average intervals.

As a result of these biases it is not possible to attach any clear meaning to the median open interval. Even so it is clear from Table 9 that the rank orders of median open intervals are quite similar to those of total fertility rates, with a few notable exceptions.

Table 9. Median Number of Months Since the Last Live Birth For Currently Married Women Ages 15-49 with at Least One Live Birth, by Number of Living Children

Country (1)	Number of Living Children									Total (11)
	1 (2)	2 (3)	3 (4)	4 (5)	5 (6)	6 (7)	7 (8)	8 (9)	9+ (10)	
Jordan	11.9	14.4	15.4	17.2	18.0	24.2	23.9	23.1	27.3	17.7
Nepal	20.2	20.5	21.0	23.0	25.5	30.2	22.2	26.5	30.3	22.7
Pakistan	18.4	20.0	21.7	24.4	27.8	29.4	30.1	34.0	21.0	23.2
Mexico	16.1	19.0	22.8	27.0	27.4	29.9	29.5	31.0	27.2	22.5
Dominican Republic	18.8	22.4	25.0	28.3	30.8	27.5	28.8	25.0	37.5	24.8
Peru	15.4	21.8	29.2	26.5	27.9	30.5	28.6	37.6	33.3	25.0
Philippines	17.5	20.9	25.5	28.6	29.1	34.3	35.3	36.7	30.7	25.4
Jamaica	27.4	29.5	35.5	40.8	38.0	44.3	47.3	42.5	33.5	35.4
Colombia	18.8	26.0	34.4	34.3	43.3	43.3	47.5	44.8	41.8	29.7
Guyana	15.3	18.9	25.4	33.5	42.5	49.0	42.5	44.3	41.7	28.1
Malaysia	17.1	27.0	31.0	34.3	41.1	41.5	42.8	52.3	47.5	30.8
Indonesia	26.2	30.2	33.7	34.4	36.9	37.6	42.0	33.0	41.1	32.5
Thailand	20.5	30.6	38.8	38.4	45.4	41.9	39.0	48.5	41.5	32.3
Korea, Republic of	16.7	23.0	36.0	55.1	61.2	58.5	56.0	49.3	51.0	33.4
Fiji	20.3	28.7	31.8	40.3	44.6	56.2	54.3	65.8	63.0	34.5
Sri Lanka	19.9	29.2	34.6	40.1	45.8	54.2	48.8	46.9	51.2	33.3

Source: Appendix Table A-4c. The countries are listed in order of their total fertility rates, from highest to lowest. Panama and Costa Rica were not included because the surveys in those countries were samples of women aged 20-49, not 15-49. Bangladesh was omitted for the reasons stated in footnote 2, page 10.

10 Current Levels of Fertility : A Summary

These summaries are based mainly on Tables I-9 in the text, but also on Appendix Tables A-1b and A-1c. A measure of the age at first marriage, called the singulate mean age at marriage, is also used. These were given in footnote 15.

The adjectives "high" or "low" used to describe the fertility of groups of women are relative to fertility in the nineteen countries concerned. Another selection of countries would give a different perspective.

By most measures *Jordan* has the highest fertility of the nineteen countries. However, the age specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19 (.097) is lower than those of eight other countries, probably because women marry late. Once married, women have very high fertility. The marital fertility rate for women married less than five years was .490, which is much higher than that of any other country. Indeed, marital fertility up to age 35 is much higher than in any other country.

In *Bangladesh* women marry very young and have very high fertility. The fertility rate of women aged 15-19 (.237) is nearly 70 percent higher than that of the next highest country. The fertility of women aged 25 and over is not so high as in other high fertility countries, partly because marital dissolution, in particular widowhood, depresses the fertility of older women. Bangladesh's high fertility is due largely to the fertility of women aged 15-19. Nearly 20 percent of the total fertility rate is due to women aged 15-19. This is far higher than the percentage of any other country.

Nepal's crude birth rate is the highest of the nineteen countries. Women aged 15-49 made up a relatively high proportion of the population, possibly because high death rates have kept the population pyramid narrow. The crude birth rate is higher than those of *Jordan* and *Bangladesh*, even though the fertility of Nepali women is not so high as that of women in *Jordan* or *Bangladesh*.

The crude birth rate of *Pakistan* is 39. This estimate, based on the last three years, is low compared with other estimates based on other periods. The mean age at childbirth is low in *Pakistan* compared with other high fertility countries. This is not because marital fertility among young women is high but because women marry young, as in *Bangladesh*.

Mexico's fertility is by most measures the highest of the Latin American-Caribbean countries. Fertility among women aged 15-19 is not high, however, since women marry late. But women compensate for late marriage by having children quickly. The marital fertility of women aged 15-19 is higher than that of women in any other country except *Jordan*, and the open intervals after the first and second births are very short. After the second birth the open intervals widen steadily. After age 35 women still had very high fertility.

In the *Dominican Republic* women marry early, but some marriages terminate quickly. This might have helped to lengthen the open interval after the second child. Fertility is high before age 30, and diminishes rapidly afterwards.

Peru has a crude birth rate of only 35 because the fertility of women ages 15-24 is very low, virtually the lowest in Latin America and the Caribbean. After age 30, however, fertility in *Peru* is almost as high as that of *Mexico*. Although women who marry before age 25 have very high fertility, women in general marry late.

The main survey in *Peru* is a sample of ever-married women. Some single women also had children, and these were recorded on the household schedule. It has been estimated that inclusion of single women would have raised the fertility rate of women aged 15-19 by about 8 percent, and that of women aged 20-24 by about 4 percent. Even so, the fertility rates of young women are quite low.

Women in *Guyana* have the youngest mean age at childbirth next to *Bangladesh*. Fertility under age 30 accounts for a high percentage of the total fertility. Fertility peaks at ages 20-24. It is low after 35.

Colombia's relatively low birth rate is partly due to the changes in marital fertility. Marital fertility for the young ages is very high, but fertility in general at the young ages is below the average for Latin America and the Caribbean. Marital dissolution depresses fertility for women married longer than five years.

The marital fertility rate among women aged 15-19 in the *Philippines* is 12 times greater than the age specific fertility rate, a consequence of a high mean age at marriage (24.5, the second highest after *Sri Lanka*). Only 4 percent of the total fertility is due to women under age 20 and only 24 percent of the total fertility is due to women under age 25. Women in the *Philippines* on average bear children at a later age than the women of any other of the nineteen countries. Fertility peaks at ages 25-29, although it is not especially high there, but after age 35 fertility is exceptionally high. Fifty-one percent of the total fertility is due to women ages 25 and over. This percentage is higher than for any other country.

Marital fertility in *Indonesia* at ages 15-19 is the lowest of the nineteen countries (except in *Nepal* where fertility is under-reported at those ages). Contraceptives play some part in this, but contraception is not so widespread at these ages in *Indonesia* as in other countries. Marital dissolution, which is exceptionally high during the first five years of marriage, also probably depresses fertility. The open intervals after the first and second children are very long. Fertility at ages 25 and over is also low.

Marital fertility in *Malaysia* is very high for ages 15-19. Fertility peaks at ages 25-29 and decreases sharply thereafter. The pattern is rather like that of the *Philippines* in that young women contribute little to the total fertility, but in *Malaysia* fertility at ages 30 and over is lower than in the *Philippines*.

The open intervals after the second and third children in *Thailand* are longer than those of any other country. Marital fertility 5-14 years after marriage is very low.

Women in *Fiji* marry comparatively late. Fertility among women married 15 years or longer is very low.

The age-sex distribution of *Jamaica* is such that the crude birth rate is low while the fertility of women aged 15-49 ranks in the middle of the nineteen countries. This is partly due to emigration in the past. Women marry quite young in *Jamaica*, and fertility is high among women aged 15-19, but marital dissolution is also high. The open interval after the first birth is extraordinarily long (perhaps due to the inclusion of visiting unions). Fertility after age 25 is low, and part of this is due to marital dissolution.

Only 2 percent of the total fertility of *Korea* is due to women aged 15-19 (compare the other extreme—20 percent of the total fertility of *Bangladesh* is due to

women aged 15-19). The peak ages of childbearing, ages 25-29, account for an extraordinary 38 percent of the total fertility. The open intervals after the first and second births are very short, and marital fertility is very low after ten years of marriage. Couples tended to marry late, have two or three children quickly and then stop.

In *Panama* and *Costa Rica* fertility is believed to be so low for women aged 15-19 that it was decided not to interview them. In order to calculate the fertility of the total population, the age specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19 is arbitrarily taken to be the average of the other Latin American and Caribbean countries (.102). This surely overstates the level of fertility for that age group and over-estimates the fertility of the total population. Nevertheless, the levels of fertility calculated for Panama and Costa Rica are very low.

In Costa Rica fertility is low even where it is highest, at ages 20-24. It is extremely low at ages 25-29. Fertility at ages 20-24 is lower than in any other country except Sri Lanka. At ages 25-39 fertility is lower than in any of the other eighteen countries. Not much can be said about the

length of the period after the first child because women aged 15-19 are not in the sample, but the lengths of time after the second and subsequent children are very long.

In Panama women aged 15-19 are a low percentage of the total population, as in Jamaica. Panama thus ranks 17th according to the crude birth rate, but 13th according to the general fertility rate and 14th according to the standardized crude birth rate. Fertility is highest at ages 20-24. It diminishes sharply for older women.

Sri Lanka has the lowest fertility of any of the nineteen countries. A combination of late marriage and the widespread use of contraceptives depresses fertility among women aged 15-24. The mean age at child-birth is older than in any other country except the Philippines. Fertility peaks at ages 25-29, but even there it is lower than in almost any of the other countries. Women aged 35 and over have low fertility, but not lower than in Korea, Costa Rica, Guyana, Fiji or Panama. Fertility is as low as it is in Sri Lanka because of late marriage and contraception among young people.

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Appendix Tables

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Table A-1. Age Specific Fertility Rates, Total Fertility Rates, General Fertility Rates, Crude Birth Rates and Standardized Crude Birth Rates: Average of Three Years Prior to Each Survey.

Country (1)	Date of Survey (2)	Age							TFR (10)	GFR (11)	CBR (12)	CBR(S) (13)
		15-19 (3)	20-24 (4)	25-29 (5)	30-34 (6)	35-39 (7)	40-44 (8)	45-49 (9)				
Asia and Pacific*												
Bangladesh	1976	.237	.302	.251	.209	.133	.059	.020	6.055	.205	.043	.049
Fiji	1974	.059	.228	.210	.156	.088	.037	.008	3.930	.127	.030	.030
Indonesia	1976	.115	.228	.203	.139	.094	.046	.017	4.210	.132	.031	.033
Jordan	1976	.097	.327	.353	.303	.220	.079	.019	6.990	.210	.043	.051
Korea, Republic of	1974	.014	.190	.303	.184	.080	.032	.005	4.040	.120	.029	.029
Malaysia	1974	.053	.214	.234	.187	.129	.035	.012	4.320	.131	.031	.032
Nepal	1976	.120	.282	.282	.241	.158	.080	.028	5.955	.188	.045	.044
Pakistan	1975	.141	.271	.281	.240	.161	.054	.006	5.770	.183	.039	.044
Philippines	1978	.035	.192	.244	.224	.171	.081	.022	4.845	.138	.032	.033
Sri Lanka	1975	.031	.139	.187	.172	.111	.039	.012	3.455	.103	.026	.024
Thailand	1975	.062	.199	.202	.164	.135	.063	.015	4.200	.125	.030	.030
Caribbean and Latin America												
Colombia	1976	.096	.215	.211	.163	.124	.052	.022	4.415	.139	.033	.033
Costa Rica	1976	**	.188	.160	.119	.076	.046	.009	3.500	.114	.027	.027
Dominican Republic	1975	.116	.270	.247	.207	.158	.053	.013	5.320	.170	.039	.040
Guyana	1975	.100	.253	.226	.163	.092	.031	.006	4.355	.143	.034	.034
Jamaica	1975	.137	.234	.207	.155	.101	.054	.009	4.485	.144	.029	.035
Mexico	1976	.104	.275	.268	.227	.166	.074	.017	5.660	.174	.038	.042
Panama	1975/6	**	.220	.192	.146	.095	.034	.005	3.970	.131	.028	.031
Peru	1977/8	.074	.220	.251	.223	.160	.081	.025	5.170	.152	.035	.037

* Including West Asia.

NOTES: CBR(S) means "the standardized crude birth rate." This was the result of standardizing the crude birth rate by the direct method on the age distribution of Fiji. Births to women under age 15 were attributed to women aged 15-19. The rate for Bangladesh was for the period 1-3 completed years before the survey.

*The surveys of Costa Rica and Panama were samples of women aged 20-49. In order to compute the total, general and crude birth rates for Costa Rica and Panama the average age-specific fertility rate for the six other countries in Latin America was used (.102).

Table A-1b The Fertility Rates of Married Women, by Age: Average of Three Years Prior to Each Survey

Country (1)	Date of Field Work (2)	Age							Total (10)
		15-19 (3)	20-24 (4)	25-29 (5)	30-34 (6)	35-39 (7)	40-44 (8)	45-49 (9)	
Asia and Pacific*									
Bangladesh	1976	.310	.321	.266	.229	.157	.073	.027	.234
Fiji	1974	.344	.347	.238	.166	.096	.041	.009	.193
Indonesia	1976	.292	.287	.230	.157	.109	.055	.023	.192
Jordan	1976	.479	.482	.405	.325	.237	.088	.023	.332
Korea, Republic of	1974	.307	.393	.337	.192	.085	.036	.006	.196
Malaysia	1974	.439	.400	.288	.208	.144	.041	.013	.221
Nepal	1976	.204	.305	.297	.258	.178	.098	.036	.230
Pakistan	1975	.310	.331	.314	.259	.178	.064	.008	.243
Philippines	1978	.434	.422	.330	.257	.191	.090	.026	.250
Sri Lanka	1975	.365	.341	.272	.203	.129	.046	.014	.191
Thailand	1975	.371	.343	.254	.191	.152	.072	.018	.204
Caribbean and Latin America									
Colombia	1976	.445	.359	.270	.192	.153	.070	.026	.229
Costa Rica	1976	**	.298	.198	.135	.092	.054	.011	.194
Dominican Republic	1975	.400	.393	.295	.235	.184	.071	.015	.263
Guyana	1975	.356	.331	.242	.152	.097	.034	.008	.201
Jamaica	1975	.321	.306	.230	.175	.113	.052	.005	.213
Mexico	1976	.468	.422	.324	.258	.189	.088	.021	.274
Panama	1975/6	**	.343	.229	.168	.104	.040	.004	.216
Peru	1977/8	.451	.408	.329	.259	.186	.096	.032	.258

* Including West Asia

** Only women aged 20-49 were sampled. The totals were calculated by assuming that the rate for women aged 15-19 was the average of the other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

**Table A-1c. The Fertility Rates of Married Women Ages 15-49, by Number of Years Since First Marriage:
Average of Three Years Prior to Each Survey.**

Country (1)	Date of Field Work (2)	Years Since First Marriage							Total (10)
		<5 (3)	5-9 (4)	10-14 (5)	15-19 (6)	20-24 (7)	25-29 (8)	30+ (9)	
Asia and Pacific*									
Bangladesh	1976	.248	.300	.293	.253	.193	.116	.061	.234
Fiji	1974	.352	.257	.180	.123	.048	.017	.015	.193
Indonesia	1976	.354	.252	.183	.140	.083	.029	.004	.192
Jordan	1976	.490	.425	.350	.271	.201	.085	.024	.332
Korea, Republic of	1974	.388	.259	.163	.089	.057	.023	.005	.196
Malaysia	1974	.417	.281	.202	.150	.105	.037	.006	.221
Nepal	1976	.213	.298	.297	.242	.163	.094	.034	.230
Pakistan	1975	.293	.328	.306	.245	.166	.069	.010	.243
Philippines	1978	.422	.303	.230	.177	.119	.055	.022	.250
Sri Lanka	1975	.354	.252	.183	.140	.083	.029	.004	.191
Thailand	1975	.363	.250	.167	.149	.091	.042	.016	.204
Caribbean and Latin America									
Colombia	1976	.389	.255	.192	.152	.101	.028	.019	.229
Costa Rica **	1976	.313	.178	.111	.085	.057	.040	.000	.194
Dominican Republic	1975	.399	.314	.266	.209	.121	.047	.000	.263
Guyana	1975	.354	.248	.177	.127	.056	.032	.006	.201
Jamaica	1975	.292	.260	.185	.142	.069	.025	.000	.213
Mexico	1976	.420	.308	.260	.196	.145	.058	.021	.274
Panama **	1975/6	.348	.231	.154	.121	.083	.026	.000	.216
Peru	1977/8	.422	.311	.253	.195	.119	.057	.024	.258

* Including West Asia

** Only women aged 20-49 were sampled. The totals were calculated by assuming that the age-specific rate for women aged 15-19 was the average of the other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Table A-1d. The Fertility Rates of Ever-Married Women, by Age: Average of Three Years Prior to Each Survey.

Country (1)	Date of Field Work (2)	Age							Total (10)
		15-19 (3)	20-24 (4)	25-29 (5)	30-34 (6)	35-39 (7)	40-44 (8)	45-49 (9)	
Asia and Pacific *									
Bangladesh	1976	.296	.311	.252	.209	.133	.059	.020	.214
Fiji	1974	.344	.337	.229	.162	.091	.038	.009	.185
Indonesia	1976	.265	.270	.212	.142	.095	.046	.017	.164
Jordan	1976	.474	.475	.397	.318	.226	.081	.020	.320
Korea, Republic of	1974	.308	.391	.332	.186	.081	.032	.005	.183
Malaysia	1974	.429	.388	.279	.199	.133	.035	.012	.207
Nepal	1976	.204	.301	.290	.244	.160	.081	.028	.219
Pakistan	1975	.307	.325	.304	.249	.167	.057	.007	.232
Philippines	1978	.435	.415	.327	.255	.185	.086	.023	.242
Sri Lanka	1975	.462	.333	.266	.193	.116	.039	.012	.178
Thailand	1975	.361	.332	.245	.179	.140	.065	.016	.191
Caribbean and Latin America									
Colombia	1976	.428	.346	.255	.181	.139	.057	.022	.209
Costa Rica	1976	**	.295	.192	.130	.087	.050	.010	.184
Dominican Republic	1975	.372	.358	.269	.216	.162	.053	.014	.234
Guyana	1975	.348	.323	.239	.168	.094	.032	.006	.195
Jamaica	1975	.295	.265	.213	.159	.103	.055	.009	.175
Mexico	1976	.466	.405	.310	.245	.174	.078	.018	.258
Panama	1975/6	**	.327	.214	.156	.099	.035	.005	.222
Peru	1977/8	.446	.394	.316	.248	.172	.085	.026	.243

* Including West Asia

** Only women aged 20-49 were sampled. The totals were calculated by assuming that the rate for women aged 15-19 was the average of the other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

**Table A-1e. The Fertility Rates of Ever-Married Women Ages 15-49, by Number of Years Since First Marriage:
Average of Three Years Prior to Each Survey.**

Country (1)	Date of Field Work (2)	Years Since First Marriage							Total (10)
		<5 (3)	5-9 (4)	10-14 (5)	15-19 (6)	20-24 (7)	25-29 (8)	30+ (9)	
Asia and Pacific *									
Bangladesh	1976	.239	.292	.264	.228	.150	.086	.037	.214
Fiji	1974	.343	.248	.176	.118	.044	.016	.014	.185
Indonesia	1976	.271	.247	.187	.140	.088	.041	.022	.164
Jordan	1976	.483	.419	.342	.261	.192	.076	.021	.320
Korea, Republic of	1974	.386	.253	.158	.083	.051	.019	.005	.183
Malaysia	1974	.408	.271	.191	.142	.095	.032	.005	.207
Nepal	1976	.212	.294	.290	.230	.144	.076	.025	.219
Pakistan	1975	.290	.322	.294	.233	.158	.062	.008	.232
Philippines	1978	.421	.297	.226	.175	.117	.051	.018	.242
Sri Lanka	1975	.347	.243	.173	.127	.074	.025	.003	.178
Thailand	1975	.353	.240	.157	.139	.083	.037	.013	.191
Caribbean and Latin America									
Colombia	1976	.379	.238	.181	.133	.089	.021	.012	.209
Costa Rica **	1976	.307	.176	.108	.081	.052	.033	.000	.184
Dominican Republic	1975	.368	.285	.242	.186	.104	.035	.006	.234
Guyana	1975	.342	.261	.176	.127	.059	.023	.004	.195
Jamaica	1975	.262	.239	.175	.118	.067	.025	.014	.175
Mexico	1976	.409	.295	.246	.181	.132	.051	.015	.258
Panama **	1975/6	.332	.217	.144	.109	.075	.027	.000	.222
Peru	1977/8	.412	.294	.243	.182	.110	.049	.019	.243

* Including West Asia

** Only women aged 20-49 were sampled. The totals were calculated by assuming that the age specific rate for women aged 15-19 was the average of the other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Table A-2. Percentage of All Women, Ever-Married Women, and Currently Married Women Reporting Pregnancies, and Percentage of Pregnant Women Reporting Pregnancies of Given Duration

Country (1)	Date of Field Work (2)	Women aged 15-49														Total (16)
		Per Cent Pregnant			Of All Pregnant Women, Per Cent Pregnant for											
		All Women (3)	Ever- Married Women (4)	Currently Married Women (5)	One Month (6)	Two Months (7)	Three Months (8)	Four Months (9)	Five Months (10)	Six Months (11)	Seven Months (12)	Eight Months (13)	Nine Months (14)	Not Known (15)		
Asia and Pacific*																
Bangladesh	1976	10.1	11.1	12.5	0.6	7.7	13.8	13.7	13.6	10.1	11.9	13.4	14.4	0.8	100.0	
Fiji	1974	7.2	10.8	11.5	4.3	8.1	11.4	12.4	14.2	16.5	13.7	13.1	6.4	0.0	100.0	
Indonesia	1976	8.3	10.3	11.9	1.5	8.1	10.2	10.4	10.5	13.5	16.2	23.4	6.3	0.0	100.0	
Jordan	1976	13.3	20.2	21.2	3.1	12.4	13.5	13.8	14.2	11.6	12.0	12.9	6.3	0.0	100.0	
Korea, Republic of	1974	6.6	9.9	10.6	4.3	11.4	9.3	12.5	14.0	14.3	12.3	15.6	6.3	0.0	100.0	
Malaysia	1974	6.8	10.5	11.4	1.8	10.1	10.3	12.1	12.7	11.9	13.6	13.4	14.2	0.0	100.0	
Nepal	1976	8.8	9.8	10.6	1.0	3.8	9.6	8.8	13.6	17.2	13.4	14.4	18.2	0.0	100.0	
Pakistan	1975	12.7	16.0	16.9	2.3	9.1	12.7	12.2	13.9	10.9	13.5	14.3	11.1	0.0	100.0	
Philippines	1978	7.4	13.0	13.6	1.7	8.1	12.4	13.9	13.2	13.5	13.2	12.2	11.7	0.0	100.0	
Sri Lanka	1975	5.4	9.2	10.2	4.5	7.5	11.6	14.3	14.3	14.1	12.6	13.7	7.2	0.3	100.0	
Thailand	1975	6.3	9.7	10.5	7.5	11.6	10.0	12.5	14.9	12.5	10.6	12.9	7.5	0.0	100.0	
Caribbean and Latin America																
Colombia	1976	6.9	10.9	12.7	1.6	6.7	7.2	14.5	14.5	12.1	16.9	16.4	10.2	0.0	100.0	
Costa Rica **	1976	6.5	7.9	8.9	2.3	11.3	10.2	13.3	15.2	12.1	13.7	12.1	9.8	0.0	100.0	
Dominican Republic	1975	10.5	14.5	17.7	2.1	10.7	13.8	11.0	13.5	15.3	10.1	13.5	10.1	0.0	100.0	
Guyana	1975	6.9	9.1	10.2	0.0	1.5	10.1	14.6	12.5	18.3	18.0	14.9	10.1	0.0	100.0	
Jamaica	1975	5.8	7.3	8.9	2.5	4.9	11.8	7.4	12.3	15.8	18.7	16.3	10.3	0.0	100.0	
Mexico	1976	10.3	13.5	14.9	3.5	7.1	9.5	13.3	14.8	13.6	12.1	15.2	10.9	0.0	100.0	
Panama **	1975/6	8.6	8.7	10.2	3.2	9.2	11.7	9.2	12.4	12.8	18.1	14.9	8.5	0.0	100.0	
Peru	1977/8	7.5	12.0	13.3	2.9	7.1	9.1	14.0	11.1	17.5	12.6	15.4	10.3	0.0	100.0	

* Including West Asia

** 20-49 only.

Table A-3a. Percentage of All Women Ages 15-49 Reporting Pregnancies of Four or More Months, by Age.

Country (1)	Date of Field Work (2)	Age							Total 15-49 (10)	Standard- ized Total (11)
		15-19 (3)	20-24 (4)	25-29 (5)	30-34 (6)	35-39 (7)	40-44 (8)	45-49 (9)		
Asia and Pacific *										
Bangladesh	1976	7.4	11.5	10.4	7.6	7.1	1.8	1.0	7.8	7.8
Fiji	1974	2.7	9.9	10.9	6.8	2.6	1.0	0.0	5.5	5.5
Indonesia	1976	5.5	10.3	10.7	9.4	4.5	2.9	2.2	6.7	7.3
Jordan	1976	4.0	15.2	15.9	14.6	10.5	2.8	2.2	9.5	10.0
Korea, Republic of	1974	0.8	9.7	12.9	6.2	2.5	0.8	0.1	5.0	5.3
Malaysia	1976	2.6	8.4	10.7	8.4	4.6	1.0	0.0	5.4	5.7
Nepal	1976	4.4	11.3	11.7	10.4	6.0	3.2	0.2	7.5	9.1
Pakistan	1975	5.6	14.2	15.9	13.6	7.9	5.3	0.5	9.6	9.9
Philippines	1978	1.3	7.5	10.5	10.1	7.7	3.3	0.8	5.8	6.0
Sri Lanka	1975	1.3	6.4	7.6	6.0	4.2	1.2	0.2	4.1	4.2
Thailand	1975	1.9	8.0	6.3	7.1	5.3	2.2	0.0	4.5	4.7
Caribbean and Latin America										
Colombia	1976	3.9	9.0	10.8	7.7	2.9	2.1	0.0	5.8	6.0
Costa Rica**	1976	**	7.8	5.7	6.7	3.1	1.3	0.2	3.9	4.9
Dominican Republic	1975	6.1	12.6	9.9	11.5	4.8	2.1	0.0	7.7	7.8
Guyana	1975	5.1	10.1	9.3	6.1	3.8	0.7	0.0	6.0	5.6
Jamaica	1975	3.6	8.4	7.9	5.1	2.6	1.2	0.3	4.8	5.1
Mexico	1976	4.4	12.7	10.5	9.1	7.0	3.2	0.4	7.3	7.6
Panama**	1975/6	**	9.7	8.3	5.6	2.8	1.2	0.5	5.4	5.5
Peru	1977/8	3.3	8.0	10.1	9.4	7.2	2.3	0.6	6.1	6.3

* Including West Asia

** Only women aged 20-49 were sampled. The totals were calculated by assuming that the rate for women aged 15-19 was the average of the other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

NOTE: The averages in the last column were the results of standardizing the percentages pregnant by the direct method on the age distribution of women in Fiji.

Table A-3b. Percentage of Currently Married Women Aged 15-49 Reporting Pregnancies of Four or More Months, by Age.

Country (1)	Date of Field Work (2)	Age								Standard- ized Total (11)
		15-19 (3)	20-24 (4)	25-29 (5)	30-34 (6)	35-39 (7)	40-44 (8)	45-49 (9)	15-49 (10)	
Asia and Pacific*										
Bangladesh	1976	11.3	12.7	11.3	8.5	8.4	2.4	1.4	9.6	8.7
Fiji	1974	20.1	16.2	12.6	7.4	2.9	1.2	0.0	8.7	8.7
Indonesia	1976	17.6	14.2	12.5	10.9	5.2	2.2	0.7	9.6	9.3
Jordan	1976	21.4	24.4	18.8	15.8	11.3	3.1	2.5	15.0	15.0
Korea, Republic of	1974	23.6	21.8	14.6	6.4	2.7	0.9	0.2	8.0	10.1
Malaysia	1974	24.2	16.5	13.4	9.6	5.1	1.2	0.0	8.9	9.9
Nepal	1976	7.6	12.4	12.2	11.2	6.6	3.8	0.3	9.0	9.0
Pakistan	1975	14.3	18.7	18.1	14.6	8.7	6.0	0.6	12.9	11.1
Philippines	1978	18.8	19.1	15.3	12.0	8.7	3.6	0.9	10.6	11.9
Sri Lanka	1975	19.6	17.1	11.7	7.3	5.0	1.6	0.3	7.8	9.0
Thailand	1975	13.0	14.6	8.2	8.4	6.0	2.6	0.0	7.5	8.0
Caribbean and Latin America										
Colombia	1976	27.7	17.3	14.7	9.5	4.0	2.5	0.0	10.6	10.5
Costa Rica**	1976	**	13.8	7.3	8.6	3.6	2.0	0.3	9.3	7.3
Dominican Republic	1975	28.2	20.5	13.1	13.8	5.7	2.9	0.0	13.0	11.9
Guyana	1975	19.5	14.9	11.1	6.8	4.4	0.8	0.0	9.0	8.2
Jamaica	1975	14.0	11.2	9.9	6.1	3.2	1.4	0.4	7.2	6.8
Mexico	1976	24.3	20.2	13.1	10.9	8.2	3.9	0.6	11.9	11.6
Panama**	1975/6	**	16.6	10.8	7.0	3.5	1.5	0.7	10.2	8.6
Peru	1977/8	26.4	17.1	14.4	11.4	8.7	2.8	0.8	10.8	11.5

* Including West Asia

** Only women aged 20-49 were sampled. The totals were calculated by assuming that the rate for women aged 15-19 was the average of the other countries in Latin American and the Caribbean.

NOTES: The averages in the last column were the results of standardizing the percentages pregnant by the direct method on the age distribution of married women in Fiji.

Table A-3c. Percentage of Currently Married Women Aged 15-49 Reporting Pregnancies of Four or More Months, by Years Since First Marriage

Country (1)	Date of Field Work (2)	Years Since First Marriage							Total (10)	Standard- ized Total (11)
		<5 (3)	5-9 (4)	10-14 (5)	15-19 (6)	20-24 (7)	25-29 (8)	30+ (9)		
Asia and Pacific*										
Bangladesh	1976	10.6	14.0	11.5	9.3	9.6	4.9	2.0	9.6	8.7
Fiji	1974	18.1	12.7	8.7	3.7	1.0	0.7	0.0	8.7	8.7
Indonesia	1976	17.8	13.3	10.8	8.7	6.2	1.6	0.4	9.6	9.6
Jordan	1976	22.2	20.6	14.6	15.4	8.4	3.2	1.5	15.0	15.0
Korea, Republic of	1974	19.7	9.7	5.1	2.6	1.4	0.5	0.3	8.0	10.1
Malaysia	1974	20.0	10.7	7.3	6.4	4.6	1.4	0.0	8.9	9.9
Nepal	1976	9.5	11.6	13.4	8.5	5.5	3.7	0.7	9.0	9.0
Pakistan	1975	16.9	17.9	15.7	13.9	8.6	4.3	1.0	12.9	11.1
Philippines	1978	18.9	13.7	10.9	8.5	5.1	1.4	0.0	10.6	11.9
Sri Lanka	1975	16.5	9.6	8.5	5.1	3.0	0.7	0.0	7.8	9.0
Thailand	1975	14.8	7.3	7.0	6.9	3.0	1.7	0.0	7.5	8.0
Latin America & Caribbean										
Colombia	1976	20.6	14.0	8.3	4.7	4.1	0.5	0.0	10.6	10.5
Costa Rica**	1976	14.8	6.9	5.5	3.6	2.6	0.5	0.0	9.3	7.3
Dominican Republic	1975	26.1	14.6	9.4	12.8	4.4	0.7	0.0	13.0	11.9
Guyana	1975	17.1	12.6	7.6	5.2	3.4	0.6	0.0	9.0	8.2
Jamaica	1975	13.4	8.6	8.5	3.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	7.2	6.8
Mexico	1976	21.3	14.1	10.3	7.4	6.9	2.5	1.1	11.9	11.6
Panama**	1975/6	15.7	10.6	7.4	4.9	2.5	1.3	0.0	10.2	8.6
Peru	1977/8	19.2	15.1	9.4	8.2	5.5	1.4	1.1	10.8	11.5

* Including West Asia

** Only women aged 20-49 were sampled. The totals were calculated by assuming that the rate for women aged 15-19 was the average of the other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

NOTE: The averages in the last column were the results of standardizing the percentages pregnant by the direct method on the age distribution of married women in Fiji.

Table A-3d. Percentage of Currently Married Women Aged 15-49 Reporting Pregnancies of Four or More Months, by Number of Living Children

Country (1)	Date of Field Work (2)	Number of Living Children											Standard- ized Total (14)
		0 (3)	1 (4)	2 (5)	3 (6)	4 (7)	5 (8)	6 (9)	7 (10)	8 (11)	9+ (12)	Total (13)	
Asia and Pacific*													
Bangladesh	1976	12.6	13.0	11.0	9.4	8.0	7.1	4.9	7.2	2.8	2.8	9.6	8.7
Fiji	1974	20.1	11.3	12.0	7.5	7.2	4.3	2.1	4.8	2.2	0.8	8.7	8.7
Indonesia	1976	19.2	11.4	8.2	7.3	6.3	7.4	5.7	4.9	5.4	5.2	9.6	9.3
Jordan	1976	23.6	23.9	17.8	18.7	14.4	15.2	11.2	11.5	10.3	6.7	15.0	15.0
Korea, Republic of	1974	34.8	15.6	8.2	5.0	2.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.6	0.0	8.0	10.1
Malaysia	1974	27.4	14.3	9.9	6.3	6.1	5.3	5.2	2.7	3.4	4.7	8.9	9.9
Nepal	1976	11.2	10.7	10.5	9.2	6.9	5.2	3.7	2.5	2.2	2.9	9.0	9.0
Pakistan	1975	16.8	14.8	14.8	13.0	13.1	12.8	6.3	7.6	4.6	8.0	12.9	11.1
Philippines	1978	23.9	16.7	11.5	10.1	10.6	7.7	6.9	6.0	7.2	6.1	10.6	11.9
Sri Lanka	1975	22.9	10.2	7.5	6.2	5.2	5.2	4.5	3.7	3.8	1.2	7.8	9.0
Thailand	1975	19.1	9.1	6.6	5.4	7.7	5.3	4.0	8.0	2.0	1.4	7.5	8.0
Latin America and Caribbean													
Colombia	1976	29.7	15.6	12.1	8.0	6.5	8.1	3.7	4.1	3.0	4.8	10.6	10.5
Costa Rica**	1976	23.4	10.1	5.0	4.4	4.9	5.7	4.1	2.5	2.7	4.0	9.3	7.3
Dominican Republic	1975	26.9	20.4	12.9	8.0	8.3	11.9	7.0	8.5	6.5	5.1	13.0	11.9
Guyana	1975	17.5	13.8	10.0	7.8	7.3	4.4	4.4	5.7	3.6	3.0	9.0	8.2
Jamaica	1975	10.5	8.8	7.6	8.4	5.5	5.3	2.0	6.7	2.2	5.3	7.2	6.8
Mexico	1976	27.8	18.3	11.0	10.1	8.1	11.2	9.6	7.1	5.6	6.3	11.9	11.6
Panama**	1975/6	21.8	11.2	7.4	6.7	6.7	3.8	6.5	5.6	4.6	4.6	10.2	8.6
Peru	1977/8	30.7	16.2	10.4	10.0	8.5	7.6	8.5	3.6	5.3	5.4	10.8	11.5

* Including West Asia.

** Only women aged 20-49 were sampled. The totals were calculated by assuming that the rate for women aged 15-19 was the average of the other countries in Latin American and the Caribbean.

NOTE: The average in the last column were the results of standardizing the percentages pregnant by the direct method on the age distribution of married women in Fiji.

Table A-3e. Percentage of Ever-Married Women Aged 15-49 Reporting Pregnancies of Four or More Months, by Age.

Country (1)	Date of Field Work (2)	Age							Total (10)	Standard- ized Total (11)
		15-19 (3)	20-24 (4)	25-29 (5)	30-34 (6)	35-39 (7)	40-44 (8)	45-49 (9)		
Asia and Pacific*										
Bangladesh	1976	10.5	12.1	10.5	7.6	7.1	1.8	1.0	8.5	7.8
Fiji	1974	19.7	15.4	12.1	7.1	2.7	1.1	0.0	8.3	8.3
Indonesia	1976	14.8	12.9	11.3	9.6	4.6	1.8	0.5	8.3	8.3
Jordan	1976	21.0	24.0	18.3	15.4	10.8	2.9	2.2	14.4	14.4
Korea, Republic of	1974	23.6	21.7	14.3	6.2	2.5	0.8	0.1	7.4	9.8
Malaysia	1974	23.2	15.9	12.9	9.1	4.8	1.0	0.0	8.2	9.3
Nepal	1976	7.5	12.1	11.9	10.5	6.0	3.2	0.2	8.4	8.5
Pakistan	1975	14.1	18.2	17.3	14.0	8.1	5.4	0.5	12.1	12.3
Philippines	1978	18.7	18.6	14.9	11.7	8.4	3.4	0.8	10.1	11.4
Sri Lanka	1975	18.8	16.3	11.1	6.9	4.5	1.3	0.2	7.0	8.4
Thailand	1975	12.2	13.7	7.8	7.9	5.5	2.3	0.0	6.9	7.4
Latin America & Caribbean										
Colombia	1976	24.2	15.6	13.3	8.5	3.3	2.1	0.0	9.1	9.2
Costa Rica**	1976	**	12.9	6.7	7.7	3.1	1.8	0.3	8.1	6.9
Dominican Republic	1975	22.0	17.2	11.0	12.1	4.9	2.1	0.0	10.6	11.9
Guyana	1975	18.0	13.7	10.1	6.3	3.9	0.7	0.0	8.0	7.4
Jamaica	1975	11.5	9.6	8.2	5.2	2.7	1.2	0.3	5.9	5.6
Mexico	1976	22.7	18.8	12.3	10.0	7.3	3.4	0.5	10.8	11.6
Panama**	1975/6	**	14.6	9.4	6.0	3.0	1.3	0.6	8.7	7.4
Peru	1979/8	23.8	15.6	13.2	10.5	7.9	2.4	0.6	9.7	10.3

* Including West Asia

** Only women aged 20-49 were sampled. The totals were calculated by assuming that the rate for women aged 15-19 was the average of the other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

NOTE: The averages in the last column were the results of standardizing the percentages pregnant by the direct method on the age distribution of ever-married women in Fiji.

Table A-3f. Percentage of Ever-Married Women Aged 15-49 Reporting Pregnancies of Four or More Months, By Number of Years Since First Marriage

Country (1)	Date of Field Work (2)	Years Since First Marriage							Total (10)	Standard- ized Total (11)
		<5 (3)	5-9 (4)	10-14 (5)	15-19 (6)	20-24 (7)	25-29 (8)	30+ (9)		
Asia and Pacific*										
Bangladesh	1976	9.9	13.2	10.7	8.5	8.4	3.9	1.4	8.5	7.8
Fiji	1974	17.2	12.2	8.4	3.5	1.0	0.7	0.0	8.3	8.3
Indonesia	1976	15.2	12.1	9.7	7.7	5.3	1.3	0.3	8.3	8.3
Jordan	1976	21.8	20.3	14.3	14.7	8.0	2.8	1.3	14.4	14.4
Korea, Republic of	1974	19.5	9.5	4.9	2.5	1.2	0.4	0.2	7.4	9.8
Malaysia	1974	19.3	10.3	6.8	6.0	4.1	1.2	0.0	8.2	9.3
Nepal	1976	9.4	11.3	13.1	7.9	4.9	3.1	0.5	8.4	8.5
Pakistan	1975	16.4	17.4	15.1	13.2	8.0	3.8	0.9	12.1	12.3
Philippines	1978	18.5	13.2	10.5	8.0	4.8	1.3	0.0	10.1	11.4
Sri Lanka	1975	15.8	9.0	7.9	4.6	2.6	0.6	0.0	7.0	8.4
Thailand	1975	14.1	6.9	6.6	6.4	2.7	1.5	0.0	6.9	7.4
Latin America & Caribbean										
Colombia	1976	18.7	12.5	7.2	4.0	3.2	0.4	0.0	9.1	9.2
Costa Rica**	1976	13.9	6.3	5.0	3.1	2.3	0.4	0.0	8.1	6.9
Dominican Republic	1975	21.0	12.6	7.9	10.8	3.5	0.5	0.0	10.6	11.9
Guyana	1975	15.4	11.5	6.9	4.7	3.0	0.5	0.0	8.0	7.4
Jamaica	1975	11.3	7.4	7.1	2.9	1.4	1.2	1.2	5.9	5.6
Mexico	1976	19.9	13.1	9.6	6.7	6.0	2.1	0.8	10.8	11.6
Panama**	1975/6	14.1	9.1	6.4	4.3	2.1	1.0	0.0	8.7	7.4
Peru	1977/8	17.5	13.7	8.5	7.6	4.5	1.2	0.9	9.7	10.3

* Including West Asia

** Only women aged 20-49 were sampled. The totals were calculated by assuming that the rate for women aged 15-19 was the average of the other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

NOTE: The averages in the last column were the results of standardizing the percentages pregnant by the direct method on the age distribution of married women in Fiji.

Table A-3g. Percentage of Ever-Married Women Aged 15-49 Reporting Pregnancies of Four or More Months. by Number of Living Children

Country (1)	Date of Field Work (2)	Number of Living Children										Total (13)	Standard- ized Total (14)
		0 (3)	1 (4)	2 (5)	3 (6)	4 (7)	5 (8)	6 (9)	7 (10)	8 (11)	9+ (12)		
Asia and Pacific*													
Bangladesh	1976	10.8	11.6	9.9	8.3	7.0	6.4	4.4	6.5	2.5	2.6	8.5	7.8
Fiji	1974	18.7	10.4	11.4	7.1	7.0	4.2	2.0	4.6	2.1	0.8	8.3	8.3
Indonesia	1976	15.0	9.3	7.1	6.4	5.7	6.7	5.4	4.5	4.9	4.9	8.3	8.3
Jordan	1976	22.8	22.3	16.9	18.0	13.6	14.5	10.8	11.2	9.8	6.4	14.4	14.4
Korea, Rep	1974	32.7	14.2	7.8	4.7	2.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	0.0	7.4	9.8
Malaysia	1974	24.9	12.7	9.1	5.9	5.6	5.0	4.8	2.5	3.2	4.3	8.2	9.3
Nepal	1976	10.6	9.9	9.6	8.4	6.5	4.8	3.4	2.4	2.1	2.8	8.4	8.5
Pakistan	1975	15.5	13.6	13.9	12.4	12.4	12.3	6.1	7.3	4.5	8.0	12.1	12.3
Philippines	1978	23.1	15.7	11.0	9.7	10.2	7.4	6.5	5.7	6.8	5.9	10.1	11.4
Sri Lanka	1975	20.6	9.0	6.8	5.7	4.7	4.8	4.0	3.4	3.5	1.2	7.0	8.4
Thailand	1975	17.9	8.0	6.1	5.0	7.1	5.0	3.8	7.6	1.9	1.3	6.9	7.4
Latin America and Caribbean													
Colombia	1976	26.8	12.6	10.4	6.8	5.7	6.9	3.3	3.5	2.5	4.3	9.1	9.2
Costa Rica**	1976	21.7	9.0	4.5	3.9	4.5	5.0	3.3	2.2	2.5	3.6	8.1	6.9
Dominican Republic	1975	22.1	14.9	10.2	6.8	6.4	10.4	5.9	6.8	5.9	4.8	10.6	11.9
Guyana	1975	15.2	11.6	8.8	7.2	6.7	4.1	4.0	5.3	3.3	2.6	8.0	7.4
Jamaica	1975	8.6	7.1	6.3	7.2	4.5	4.1	1.7	5.6	1.9	4.8	5.9	5.6
Mexico	1976	25.2	15.5	9.9	9.2	7.3	10.3	8.8	6.7	5.1	5.9	10.8	11.6
Panama**	1975/6	18.8	8.7	6.1	5.7	6.0	3.3	5.6	5.2	4.1	4.0	8.7	7.4
Peru	1977/8	28.9	12.9	9.4	9.0	7.7	7.1	8.0	3.4	5.1	4.9	9.7	10.3

* Including West Asia.

** Only women aged 20-49 were sampled. The totals were calculated by assuming that the rate for women aged 15-19 was the average of the other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

NOTE: The averages in the last column were the results of standardizing the percentage pregnant by the direct method on the age distribution of ever-married women in Fiji.

Table A-4a. Median Number of Months Since the Last Live Birth for Currently Married Women Ages 15-49 With at Least One Live Birth, by Age

Country (1)	Date of Field Work (2)	Age							Total (10)
		15-19 (3)	20-24 (4)	25-29 (5)	30-34 (6)	35-39 (7)	40-44 (8)	45-49 (9)	
Asia and Pacific *									
Bangladesh	1976	16.0	20.0	23.3	27.5	37.3	65.6	107.9	26.9
Fiji	1974	8.9	13.7	23.1	37.0	58.4	99.8	118.5	34.5
Indonesia	1976	10.7	15.4	23.8	34.2	52.1	78.1	125.6	32.5
Jordan	1976	9.6	11.5	13.5	17.7	23.7	43.8	87.8	17.7
Korea, Republic of	1974	7.5	10.3	17.5	28.4	57.0	91.7	125.7	33.4
Malaysia	1974	8.1	11.8	17.5	29.6	40.1	80.3	131.3	30.8
Nepal	1976	12.5	14.6	17.2	21.4	29.3	55.9	97.7	22.7
Pakistan	1975	10.9	13.8	16.0	21.1	30.2	54.0	110.6	23.2
Philippines	1978	8.0	12.2	16.7	23.0	30.5	56.2	98.9	25.4
Sri Lanka	1975	10.5	13.6	18.3	29.5	42.3	80.9	125.0	33.3
Thailand	1975	8.4	14.3	21.3	32.8	44.1	70.9	101.2	32.3
Latin America & Caribbean									
Colombia	1976	8.6	14.8	22.1	36.1	45.1	71.3	106.5	29.7
Costa Rica**	1976	—	17.3	29.7	45.8	66.8	81.8	112.5	43.9
Dominican Republic	1975	9.2	13.5	19.9	26.7	39.0	71.5	112.3	24.8
Guyana	1975	9.8	12.2	20.8	32.3	47.0	80.0	120.5	28.1
Jamaica	1975	11.9	17.5	27.9	37.4	53.3	91.3	127.8	35.4
Mexico	1976	8.5	12.4	18.2	23.5	32.4	59.6	94.6	22.5
Panama**	1975/6	—	14.4	23.3	40.2	67.2	87.5	140.0	38.8
Peru	1977/8	10.2	12.6	15.9	24.8	30.6	57.5	105.2	25.0

* Including West Asia.

** Ages 20-49 only.

Table A-4b. Median Number of Months Since the Last Live Birth for Currently Married Women Aged 15-49 With at Least One Live Birth, by Number of Years Since First Marriage

Country (1)	Date of Field Work (2)	Years Since First Marriage							Total (10)
		<5 (3)	5-9 (4)	10-14 (5)	15-19 (6)	20-24 (7)	25-29 (8)	30+ (9)	
Asia and Pacific*									
Bangladesh	1976	12.9	20.8	23.1	24.4	31.6	48.9	88.9	26.9
Fiji	1974	11.7	21.9	33.7	53.5	87.9	107.4	127.3	34.5
Indonesia	1976	10.3	20.0	27.4	38.3	52.9	84.6	126.1	32.5
Jordan	1976	9.6	13.6	15.8	21.3	33.1	52.6	95.3	17.7
Korea, Republic of	1974	11.6	22.9	35.6	60.3	86.5	108.6	125.0	33.4
Malaysia	1974	10.3	19.7	31.1	40.8	61.9	94.8	136.0	30.8
Nepal	1976	12.0	16.5	18.0	22.2	35.9	61.4	95.2	22.7
Pakistan	1975	11.8	15.0	17.9	23.0	34.6	64.8	109.4	23.2
Philippines	1978	10.9	18.6	25.5	37.4	56.0	80.4	103.2	25.4
Sri Lanka	1975	10.7	22.6	33.0	44.4	69.5	98.7	147.6	33.3
Thailand	1975	11.1	23.5	35.4	47.6	63.8	94.8	101.7	32.3
Latin America & Caribbean									
Colombia	1976	11.2	22.5	38.0	53.8	72.5	97.0	128.0	29.7
Costa Rica**	1976	14.5	33.1	53.4	74.6	86.5	95.8	125.5	43.9
Dominican Republic	1975	9.9	18.9	26.5	32.0	52.3	83.5	124.5	24.8
Guyana	1975	10.1	16.7	30.5	16.3	57.8	104.7	125.0	28.1
Jamaica	1975	13.1	21.9	34.5	48.7	86.5	115.0	123.0	35.4
Mexico	1976	10.7	18.8	24.8	32.6	43.1	77.3	96.0	22.5
Panama**	1975/6	12.7	22.4	41.7	64.3	86.8	115.5	151.5	38.8
Peru	1977/8	10.6	18.8	24.1	31.9	53.2	79.6	118.0	25.0

* Including West Asia.

** Ages 20-49 only.

Table A-4. Median Number of Months Since the Last Live Birth for Currently Married Women Aged 15-49 With at Least One Live Birth, by Number of Living Children.

Country (1)	Date of Field Work (2)	Number of Living Children										Total (13)
		0 (3)	1 (4)	2 (5)	3 (6)	4 (7)	5 (8)	6 (9)	7 (10)	8 (11)	9+ (12)	
Asia and Pacific *												
Bangladesh	1976	27.5	22.2	23.8	25.2	28.0	34.8	34.2	36.6	33.7	27.3	26.9
Fiji	1974	13.9	20.3	28.7	31.8	40.3	44.6	56.2	54.3	65.8	63.0	34.5
Indonesia	1976	26.9	26.2	30.2	33.7	34.4	36.9	37.6	47.0	33.0	41.1	32.5
Jordan	1976	11.2	11.9	14.4	15.4	17.2	18.0	24.2	23.9	23.1	27.3	17.7
Korea, Republic of	1974	11.0	16.7	23.0	36.0	55.1	61.2	58.5	56.0	49.3	51.0	33.4
Malaysia	1974	10.7	17.1	27.0	31.0	34.3	41.1	41.5	42.8	52.3	47.5	30.8
Nepal	1976	33.9	20.2	20.5	21.0	23.0	25.5	30.2	22.2	26.5	30.3	22.7
Pakistan	1975	17.9	18.4	20.0	21.7	24.4	27.8	29.4	30.1	34.0	21.0	23.2
Philippines	1978	9.6	17.5	20.9	25.5	28.6	29.1	34.3	35.3	36.7	30.7	25.4
Sri Lanka	1975	11.5	19.9	29.2	34.6	40.1	45.8	54.2	48.8	46.9	51.2	33.3
Thailand	1975	10.6	20.5	30.6	38.8	38.4	45.4	41.9	39.0	48.5	41.5	32.3
Latin America and Caribbean												
Colombia	1976	9.1	18.8	26.0	34.4	34.3	43.3	43.3	47.5	44.8	41.8	29.7
Costa Rica **	1976	17.7	29.2	37.5	44.9	57.3	53.5	59.8	63.0	72.5	53.6	43.9
Dominican Republic	1975	10.2	18.8	22.4	25.0	28.3	30.8	27.5	28.8	25.0	37.5	24.8
Guyana	1975	17.0	15.3	18.9	25.4	33.5	42.5	49.0	42.5	44.3	41.7	28.1
Jamaica	1975	41.0	27.4	29.5	35.5	40.8	38.0	44.3	47.3	42.5	33.5	35.4
Mexico	1976	9.2	16.1	19.0	22.8	27.0	27.4	29.9	29.5	31.0	27.2	22.5
Panama **	1975/6	13.8	26.2	28.9	48.3	46.0	49.2	50.3	42.5	54.0	36.5	38.8
Peru	1977/8	11.0	15.4	21.8	29.2	26.5	27.9	30.5	28.6	37.6	33.3	25.0

* Including West Asia

** Ages 20-49 only.

Table A-4d. Median Number of Months Since the Last Live Birth for Ever-Married Women Aged 15-49 With at Least One Live Birth

Country (1)	Date of Field Work (2)	Age							Total 15-49 (10)
		15-19 (3)	20-24 (4)	25-29 (5)	30-34 (6)	35-39 (7)	40-44 (8)	45-49 (9)	
Asia and Pacific*									
Bangladesh	1976	16.1	20.8	24.5	31.2	43.9	79.8	118.5	29.9
Fiji	1974	8.8	13.8	23.4	38.2	60.2	102.0	120.8	36.1
Indonesia	1976	11.0	16.1	25.6	37.1	55.9	89.6	139.0	37.3
Jordan	1976	9.7	11.7	13.7	18.4	24.4	48.3	94.7	18.6
Korea, Republic of	1974	7.5	10.3	17.6	29.1	58.4	99.3	134.3	36.9
Malaysia	1974	8.2	12.0	18.2	31.0	43.2	87.7	142.5	35.2
Nepal	1976	12.5	14.8	17.6	22.5	32.0	62.0	115.9	25.1
Pakistan	1975	11.0	13.8	16.9	21.5	32.5	60.3	119.9	24.2
Philippines	1978	8.0	12.3	17.0	23.4	32.6	58.2	101.8	26.5
Sri Lanka	1975	10.4	14.0	18.9	30.4	47.0	89.0	133.0	37.8
Thailand	1975	9.0	15.1	21.7	34.2	47.8	74.3	106.4	34.7
Latin America & Caribbean									
Colombia	1976	8.6	14.9	23.1	38.1	49.5	82.0	113.5	33.8
Costa Rica**	1976	—	17.3	30.0	46.9	69.9	85.8	116.3	46.5
Dominican Republic	1975	9.4	14.2	21.8	28.5	45.2	87.0	132.8	27.8
Guyana	1975	9.7	12.5	22.2	33.1	49.0	83.5	125.3	30.8
Jamaica	1975	11.8	17.4	29.1	39.6	56.5	98.0	132.0	37.4
Mexico	1976	8.7	12.9	18.8	25.2	34.8	65.0	104.0	24.7
Panama**	1975/6	—	14.8	24.6	44.9	70.5	95.5	147.3	42.7
Peru	1977/8	10.6	12.9	17.1	25.5	33.2	61.1	109.8	26.5

* Including West Asia.

** Ages 20-49 only.

Table A-4e. Median Number of Months Since the Last Live Birth for Ever-Married Women Aged 15-49 With at Least One Live Birth, by Number of Years Since First Marriage

Country (1)	Date of Field Work (2)	Years Since First Marriage							Total (10)
		<5 (3)	5-9 (4)	10-14 (5)	15-19 (6)	20-24 (7)	25-29 (8)	30+ (9)	
Asia and Pacific*									
Bangladesh	1976	13.2	21.3	23.7	26.6	34.9	60.6	110.9	29.9
Fiji	1974	11.7	22.7	34.5	55.2	90.1	109.8	130.2	36.1
Indonesia	1976	10.5	20.8	29.3	42.3	59.6	94.4	139.3	37.3
Jordan	1976	9.8	13.7	16.1	22.4	34.3	56.5	101.9	18.6
Korea, Republic of	1974	11.6	23.3	36.4	63.1	90.7	117.0	135.5	36.9
Malaysia	1974	10.5	20.5	33.0	42.5	69.0	100.5	151.5	35.2
Nepal	1976	12.1	16.8	18.3	23.7	40.7	70.5	121.0	25.1
Pakistan	1975	11.8	15.1	18.6	23.7	36.6	69.1	120.1	24.2
Philippines	1978	11.1	19.0	26.2	39.1	58.1	83.9	105.3	26.5
Sri Lanka	1975	10.9	23.2	33.9	48.5	75.9	105.7	150.4	37.8
Thailand	1975	11.3	24.7	36.7	52.0	69.0	96.2	104.0	34.7
Latin America & Caribbean									
Colombia	1976	11.6	23.8	39.2	61.8	81.5	104.7	139.0	33.8
Costa Rica**	1976	14.8	33.9	54.8	75.9	93.6	99.5	137.0	46.5
Dominican Republic	1975	10.4	19.9	28.4	38.8	63.9	104.5	142.5	27.8
Guyana	1975	10.2	17.8	31.8	48.4	62.8	105.3	130.5	30.8
Jamaica	1975	13.8	22.5	35.1	51.5	90.2	120.5	138.0	37.4
Mexico	1976	10.9	19.5	26.1	35.0	49.2	84.4	116.5	24.7
Panama**	1975/6	13.3	24.5	46.4	65.8	92.5	124.0	162.5	42.7
Peru	1977/8	11.0	20.1	25.8	35.6	56.5	86.3	131.0	26.5

* Including West Asia.

** Ages 20-49 only.

Table A-4f. Median Number of Months Since the Last Live Birth for Ever-Married Women Aged 15-49 With at Least One Live Birth, by Number of Living Children.

Country (1)	Date of Field Work (2)	Number of Living Children										Total (13)
		0 (3)	1 (4)	2 (5)	3 (6)	4 (7)	5 (8)	6 (9)	7 (10)	8 (11)	9+ (12)	
Asia and Pacific *												
Bangladesh	1976	32.2	24.6	26.0	28.3	32.6	37.6	38.7	39.9	36.1	30.7	29.9
Fiji	1974	14.3	20.8	29.8	32.8	41.1	45.8	59.2	55.8	66.8	63.9	36.1
Indonesia	1976	30.5	31.9	35.3	39.6	42.2	41.2	39.6	44.7	37.6	41.7	37.3
Jordan	1976	11.2	12.4	15.3	16.3	18.3	19.3	25.2	24.3	24.5	28.9	18.6
Korea, Republic of	1974	11.3	18.8	24.8	38.3	57.9	64.1	68.5	57.3	52.3	51.0	36.9
Malaysia	1974	11.1	19.1	29.4	34.6	39.1	44.4	46.3	46.7	56.5	50.5	35.2
Nepal	1976	35.1	22.3	23.9	24.8	25.3	28.4	33.1	24.6	28.7	31.8	25.1
Pakistan	1975	18.7	20.5	21.3	23.2	25.9	29.9	30.0	31.0	34.9	21.0	24.2
Philippines	1978	9.8	18.4	22.2	26.1	29.6	30.7	37.0	38.0	38.8	33.7	26.6
Sri Lanka	1975	12.2	23.2	31.5	38.9	46.2	48.4	60.1	51.1	51.8	53.3	37.8
Thailand	1975	10.8	23.2	31.7	41.3	42.6	47.9	43.8	40.8	48.2	43.4	34.7
Latin America & Caribbean												
Colombia	1976	9.5	21.2	29.1	38.0	39.3	48.8	47.8	54.0	49.5	44.0	33.8
Costa Rica**	1976	17.7	30.7	38.6	49.0	60.5	56.0	64.3	66.0	71.5	54.4	46.5
Dominican Republic	1975	10.9	20.5	24.5	28.5	38.3	34.0	32.5	31.3	26.7	43.0	27.8
Guyana	1975	17.2	16.5	20.8	27.7	37.4	43.5	51.7	44.0	48.8	46.4	30.8
Jamaica	1975	42.3	28.2	33.6	36.1	45.4	39.0	46.0	49.2	47.5	36.3	37.4
Mexico	1976	9.7	17.8	20.3	25.0	30.4	30.5	31.4	34.7	32.3	29.8	24.7
Panama**	1975/6	14.8	33.0	33.8	50.0	47.1	54.7	52.0	47.0	59.5	39.5	42.7
Peru	1977/8	11.3	18.9	23.2	30.9	29.4	30.9	32.6	30.7	36.6	41.6	26.5

* Including West Asia.

** Ages 20-49 only.

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