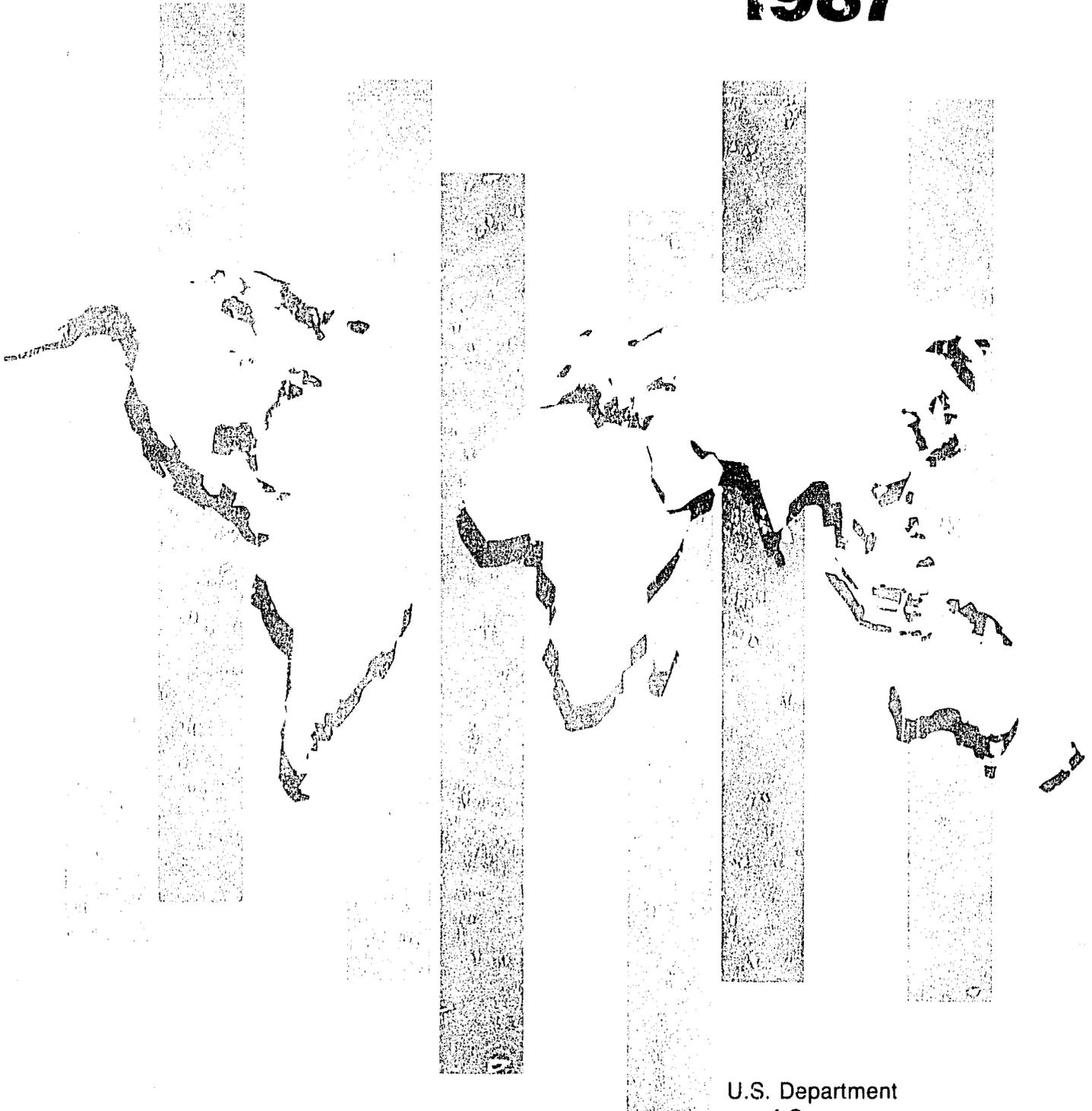


World Population Profile: 1987



U.S. Department
of Commerce
BUREAU OF
THE CENSUS

Acknowledgments

This report was prepared in the Center for International Research under the general supervision of **Sylvia D. Quick**, Assistant Division Chief for Africa, Asia, Europe, and the Americas.

Eduardo E. Arriaga, Special Assistant for International Demographic Methods, **Arjun Adlakha**, Chief, Asia, Europe, North America, and Oceania (AENAO) Branch, and **Peter O. Way**, Chief, Africa and Latin America (ALA) Branch, supervised preparation of the demographic estimates and projections upon which the report is based. The staff of the Center prepared the estimates and projections: AENAO Branch: **Godfrey S. Baldwin**, **Martha A. Bargar**, **Frank B. Hobbs**, **Mary S. Malachi**, **Michael K. Roof**, and **Kathleen S. Short**; ALA Branch: **Paul R. Campbell**, **Yvonne J. Gist**, **Kevin G. Kinsella**, **Linda S. Peterson**, **John M. Reed**, and **Patricia M. Rowe**; China Branch: **Judith Banister**; and Soviet Branch: **W. Ward Kingkade**.

Special thanks are due to **Deborah A. Kinnaman**, Systems Analysis and Programming Staff, for her assistance in coordinating publication preparation activities.

In the Publications Services Division, under the direction of **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, text and tables were edited by **Linda H. Ambill** and graphics and layout were prepared by **David Cocntz** and **Neeland Queen**.

We are grateful to the staff of the Office of Population, Agency for International Development, for their support throughout various stages of this report, especially **Duff Gillespie**, Director; **Elizabeth S. Maguire**, Chief, Policy Development Division; and **John G. Crowley**, Policy Development Division.

We wish to express our gratitude to the national statistical offices and other national and international organizations worldwide, without whose generous collaboration this kind of report would not be possible. In particular, we are grateful to the Population Division and Statistical Office of the United Nations, as well as the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Economic and Social Commission for West Asia (ESCWA), and the Latin American Demographic Center (CELADE) for sharing their data and expertise.

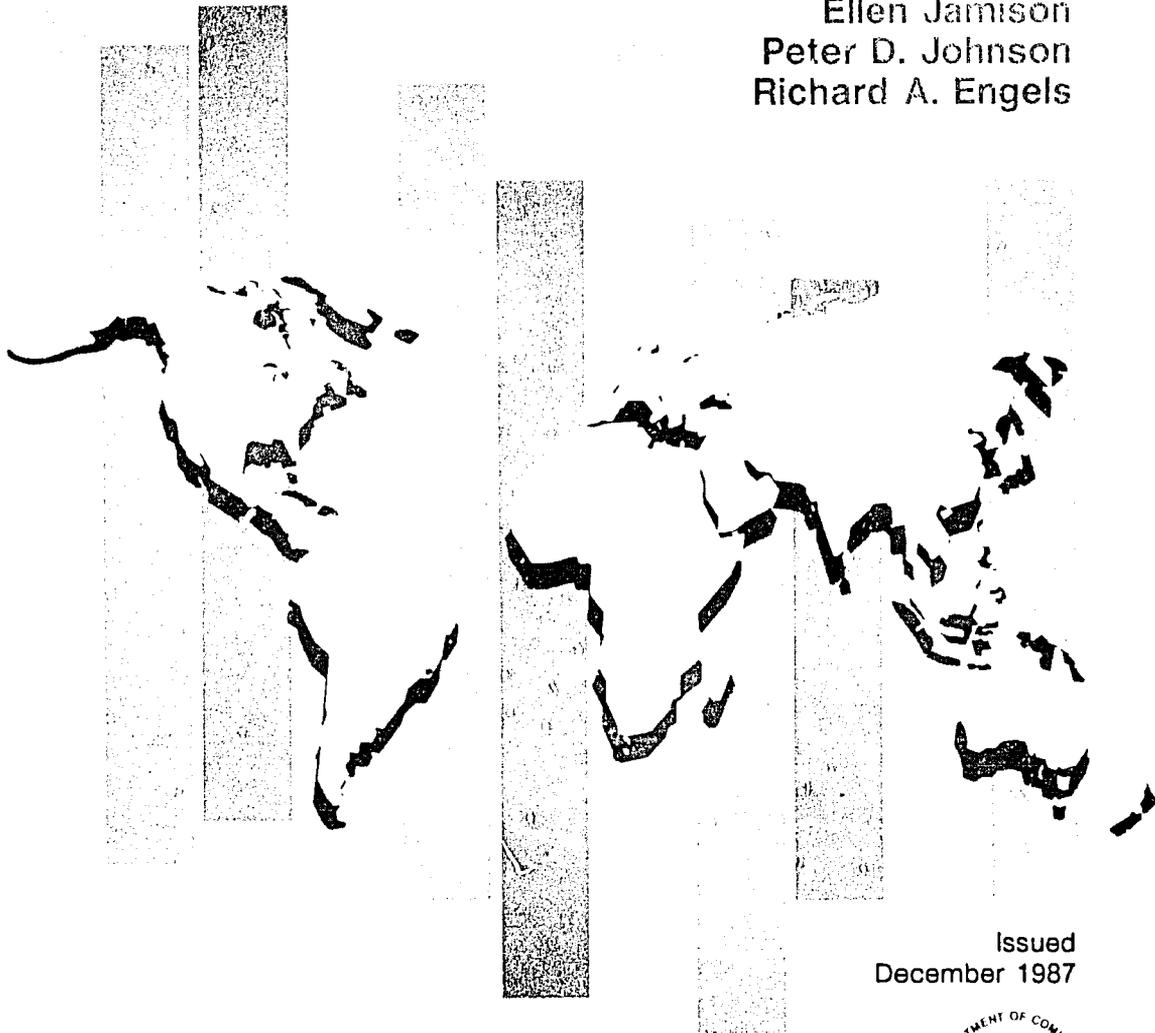
This report was prepared under a Resources Support Services Agreement with the Bureau for Science and Technology, U.S. Agency for International Development.

WP-87

World Population Profile: 1987

by

Ellen Jamison
Peter D. Johnson
Richard A. Engels

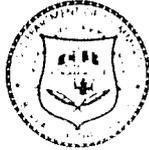


Issued
December 1987



U.S. Department of Commerce
C. William Verity, Secretary
Clarence J. Brown, Deputy Secretary
Robert Ortner, Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
John G. Keane, Director



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

John B. Keane, *Director*
C.L. Kincannon, *Deputy Director*
William P. Butz, *Associate Director for
Demographic Programs*
Robert O. Bartram, *Assistant Director for
International Programs*

Center for International Research
Barbara Boyle Torrey, *Chief*

For sale by Superintendent of Documents,
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington,
D.C. 20402. Postage stamps not acceptable;
currency submitted at sender's risk. Remit-
tances from foreign countries must be by
international money order or by a draft on a
U.S. bank.

Library of Congress Card No. 87-647922

v	Introduction
1	World Population Trends
1	Figure 1. Midyear Population, by Development Category: 1950 to 2050
1	Figure 2. Number of Years Between Each Billion Added to World Population
2	Figure 3. Average Annual Rates of Growth, by Development Category: 1950 to 2050
2	Figure 4. Average Annual Population Change, by Development Category: 1950 to 2050
3	Figure 5. Population of Developing Countries as a Percent of World Total: 1950 to 2050
3	Figure 6. Percent Distribution of World Population, by Region: 1987
4	Figure 7. Average Annual Rates of Growth, by Region: 1950 to 2050
5	Figure 8. Countries Ranked by Population Size, 1950, 1987, 2025, and 2050
6	Figure 9. Average Annual Rates of Growth, for Selected Countries With Declining Populations: 1950 to 2050
7	Components of Population Change
7	Figure 10. Birth Rates, by Development Category: 1955 to 2050
8	Figure 11. Birth Rates, by Region: 1987
8	Figure 12. Total Fertility Rates, by Region: 1987
9	Figure 13. Total Fertility Rates, by Country or Area: 1987
10	Figure 14. Death Rates, by Development Category: 1955 to 2050
11	Figure 15. Death Rates, by Region: 1987
11	Figure 16. Life Expectancy at Birth, by Region: 1987
12	Figure 17. Infant Deaths as a Percent of Total Deaths, by Region: 1987
13	Fertility Declines
13	Figure 18. Number of Years Taken to Reduce Fertility from 6.0 to 3.5 Births per Woman, for Selected Countries
14	Figure 19. Total Fertility Rates in Developing Countries With the Highest and Lowest Ages at Marriage: 1987
15	Figure 20. Births to Teenage Mothers as a Percent of All Births, for Highest and Lowest Fertility Countries: 1987
16	Figure 21. Female Population in Reproductive Ages, for Selected Areas: 1987
17	Figure 22. Trends in Total Fertility Rates in High Fertility Countries of Sub-Saharan Africa With Increasing Fertility: Selected Years
18	Figure 23. Fertility Trends in Countries With Increasing Fertility: Selected Years, 1960 to 1987
19	Contraceptive Prevalence
19	Figure 24. Trends in Percent of Married Women of Reproductive Age Who Practice Contraception, for Selected Countries: All Available Survey Years
20	Figure 25. Percent Distribution of Contraceptive Users, by Method, for Selected Countries: Latest Survey Year
21	Figure 26. Percent Distribution of Contraceptive Users, by Method, for Bangladesh and Colombia: All Available Survey Years

Page	Contents—Continued
22	Figure 27. Percent of Married Women Who Practice Contraception, by Age, for Selected Countries: Latest Survey Year
23	Figure 28. Trends in Percent of Married Women Who Practice Contraception, by Age, for Kenya, Thailand, and Mexico: All Available Survey Years
24	Figure 29. Percent of Married Women of Reproductive Age Using Any Method of Contraception and Percent of Contraceptors Using Method Requiring Male Participation: 1986
25	Focus on Sub-Saharan Africa
25	Figure 30. Population of Sub-Saharan Africa: 1950 to 2025
26	Figure 31. Population of Sub-Saharan Africa as a Percent of World Population: 1950 to 2050
27	Figure 32. Percent of World Population, Births, Deaths, and Infant Deaths in Sub-Saharan Africa: 1987
28	Figure 33. Total Fertility Rates in the Subregions of Sub-Saharan Africa: 1987
29	Figure 34. Trends in Age at Marriage for Sub-Saharan Africa: Selected Years
30	Figure 35. Life Expectancy at Birth and Infant Mortality Rates, for Selected African Countries: 1987
31	Figure 36. Infant Mortality Rates for Sub-Saharan Africa, by Country or Area: 1987
32	Figure 37. Infant Mortality Rates, by Age of Mother at Birth, for Selected African Countries: Selected Years
33	Figure 38. Infant Mortality Rates, by Order of Birth, for Selected African Countries: Selected Years
34	Figure 39. Infant Mortality Rates, by Months Since Previous Birth, for Selected African Countries: Selected Years
35	Data Sources for Figures
36	Tables
36	Table 1. World Population and Average Annual Rates of Growth, by Region and Development Category: 1950 to 2050
38	Table 2. Vital Events and Rates, by Region and Development Category: 1987
39	Table 3. Population, by Country or Area: 1950 to 2050
44	Table 4. Vital Events and Rates, by Country or Area: 1987
49	Table 5. Percent of Currently Married Women Ages 15 to 49 Years Using Contraception, by Country or Area: All Available Years
55	Table 6. Percent Distribution of Currently Married Women Using Contraception, by Country or Area and Method: All Available Years
61	Table 7. Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception, by Country or Area and Age: All Available Years
64	Table 8. Mean Age at Marriage for Women in Selected Developing Countries: Selected Years
65	Table 9. Total Fertility Rates, by Country or Area: 1987 to 2000
70	Table 10. Infant Mortality Rates and Life Expectancy at Birth, by Country or Area and Sex: 1987
75	Glossary

Introduction

The world population has now surpassed 5 billion and continues to increase, with wide contrasts in population growth rates and characteristics among the countries and regions.

A child born this year in countries as diverse as Switzerland, Hong Kong, and Japan may expect to live about 78 years, but one born in The Gambia, Western Sahara, or Chad may expect to live only about 40 years. In Afghanistan, 1 of each 6 children born will die before its first birthday, but in Japan only 1 in 172 will die (in the United States, 1 in 94).

In Asia and Latin America, nearly half of the couples use methods of contraception, but in the Near East and North Africa, only a fourth and in Sub-Saharan Africa, only 1 in 10 do so. Nearly all of the 17 countries with an average of 7 or more births per woman are in the Sub-Saharan Africa and Near East and North Africa regions. Worldwide, there are still 50 countries with an average of 6 or more births per woman but, at the other end of the scale, more than 40 countries have an average of fewer than 2 births per woman.

China is still the world's most populous nation, but the time is now foreseeable when India will take over the number one spot, reflecting a population growth rate that is nearly twice as high as China's in spite of recent declines. The latest projections suggest that India's population may surpass China's in less than 60 years, or before today's youngsters in both countries reach old age.

The population size rankings of many other countries are soon to shift as well, as population growth rates of some continue to decline while those of others remain at higher levels.

This report presents summary demographic information for all the countries and territories of the world with a population of at least 5,000 in 1987. The primary source of data is the latest set of population estimates and projections prepared for each country or area by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. In most instances, comprehensive projections were made by the component method, resulting in distributions of the population by age and sex and requiring an assessment of probable future trends of fertility, mortality, and international migration. The projections do not reflect the impact that acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) may have on future populations.

Base information comes from national censuses, surveys, vital registration systems, and related sources as provided by the individual countries and areas and stored in the International Data Base of the Center for International Research. All of the data have been reviewed by the Center's analysts and evaluated for accuracy and consistency. For the most part, the projections are based on statistics available as of December 1986. For a few of the charts, data were taken from other sources and are so noted.

Introduction—Continued

The 208 countries and territories are classified by development categories according to the United Nations' scheme as follows: The "developed" countries and areas include all of North America and Europe, as well as the Soviet Union, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand, while the "developing" countries and areas include all of Sub-Saharan Africa, Near East and North Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia (except Japan), and Oceania (except Australia and New Zealand). Under this classification, 45 countries or areas are developed and 163 are developing.

This report replaces those previously issued in this publication series, and it should not be used in conjunction with earlier reports to derive time series of vital rates or other measures presented. Detailed notes are maintained to document the procedures followed in deriving the estimates for each country. Access to these notes may be obtained by addressing specific questions to the Chief, Center for International Research, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. Comments on the report are invited.

World Population Trends

World population	
1987	5,054,798,000
1990	5,319,719,000
2000	6,240,748,000
2025	8,675,128,000
2050	10,805,207,000

The 20th century has witnessed an unprecedented growth of population. A peak world population growth rate of over 2 percent per year was reached in the 1960's, but the rate has been declining slowly since then. To move into the future smoothly, it is necessary to see where we have been, where we are now, and where we are likely to be as we move into the 21st century.

World Population Passed 5 Billion

The population of the world is now over 5 billion. It took only about 13 years for world population to grow from 4 to 5 billion, whereas it took about a century and a quarter to grow from 1 to 2 billion.

World Population Expected to Reach 10 Billion by 2040

Latest population projections indicate that it will take slightly more than half a century for the second 5 billion to be added to the world population: before today's children retire, there will be a world population double that of today. The last doubling of world population, from 2.5 to 5 billion, took just 39 years because growth rates were high in the 1960's and 1970's.

Figure 1. Midyear Population, by Development Category: 1950 to 2050

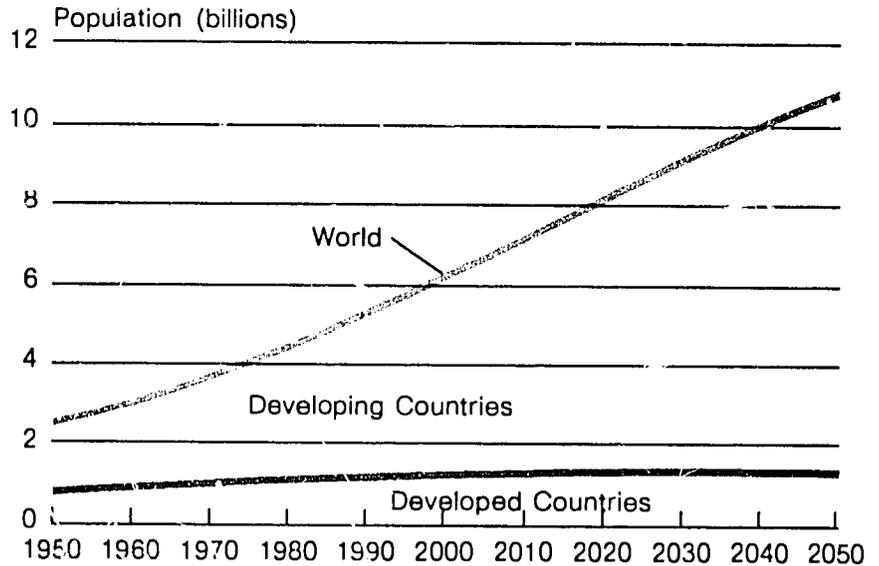
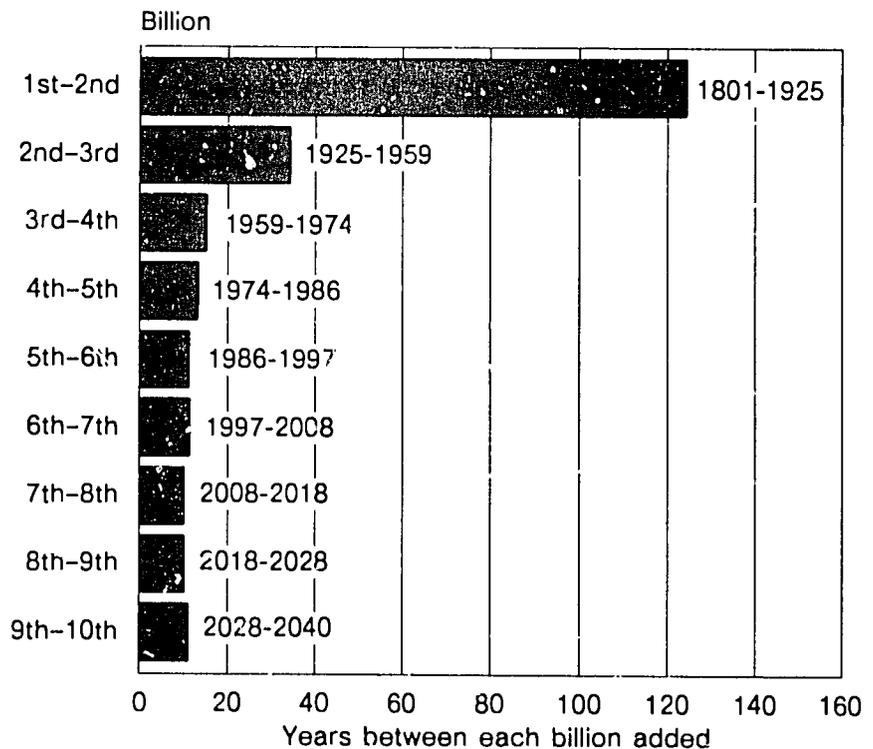


Figure 2. Number of Years Between Each Billion Added to World Population



World Population Change Expected to Rise Until 2015-20

In spite of a projected decline in the growth rate from 1.7 per cent in 1987 to 1.3 per cent in the period 2015-20, the average net number of people added to the world population each year will continue to rise. This is because the percentage increase of the population is larger than the percentage decline of the growth rate. Currently, about 88 million people are added each year, more than the present population of Mexico. During the period 2015-20, the annual increment will be nearly 100 million.

Figure 3.
Average Annual Rates of Growth,
by Development Category: 1950 to 2050

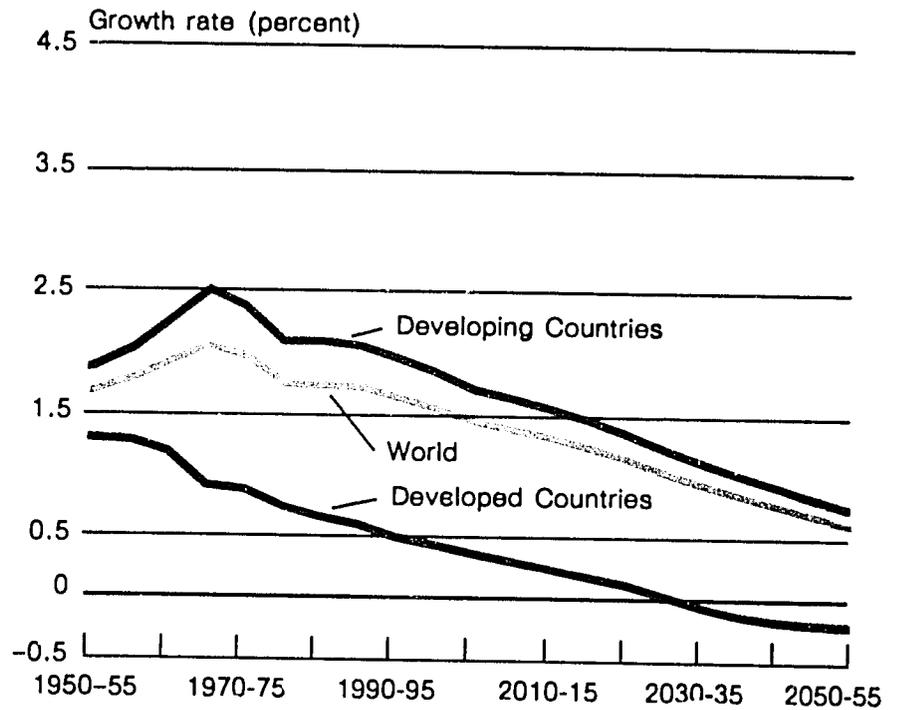


Figure 4.
Average Annual Population Change,
by Development Category: 1950 to 2050

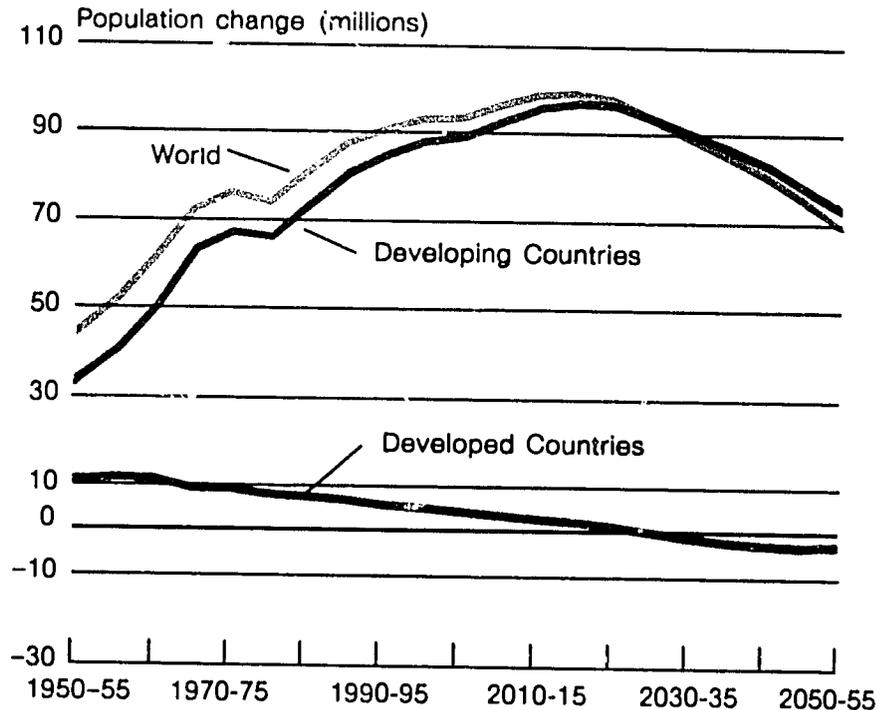


Figure 5.
Population of Developing Countries as a
Percent of World Total: 1950 to 2050

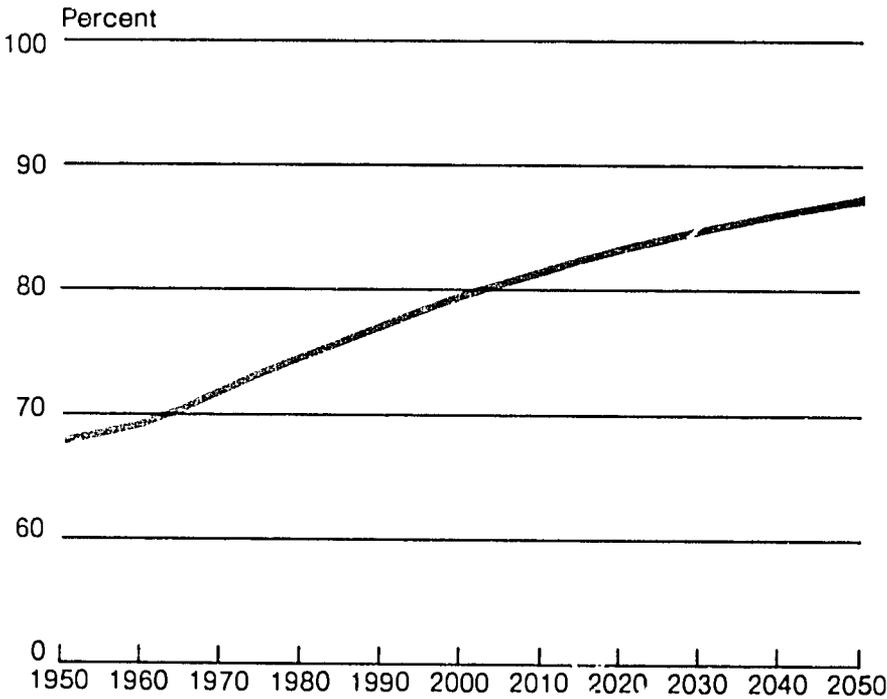
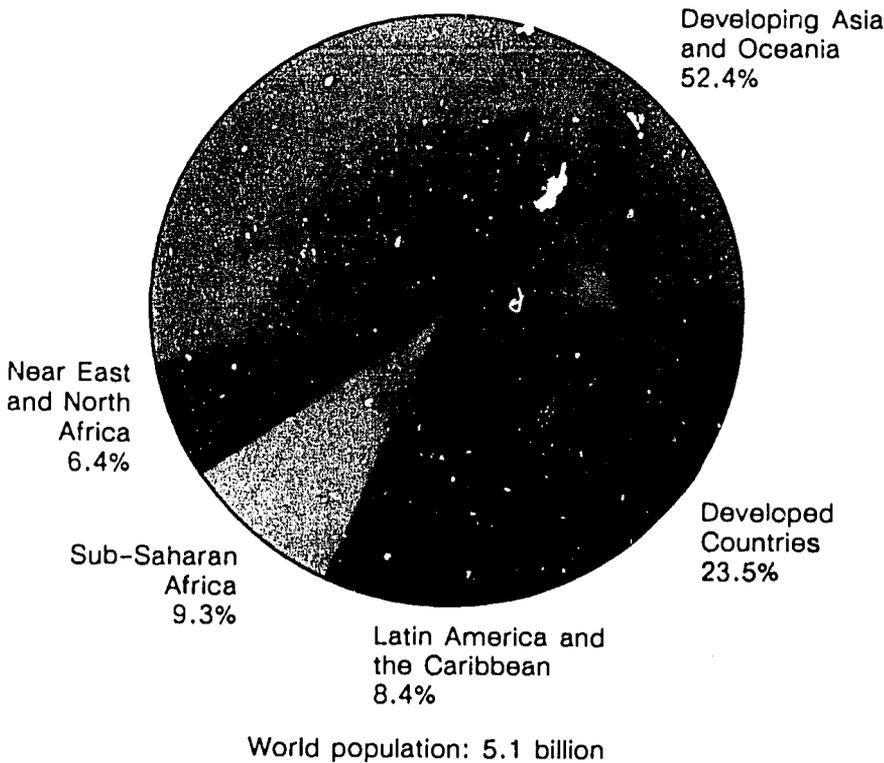


Figure 6.
Percent Distribution of World Population,
by Region: 1987



Three Out of Four of World's People Live in Developing Countries

While in 1950 just 2 out of 3 of the world's people lived in developing countries, their faster population growth rates led to an increased ratio of 3 out of 4 people living in developing countries by 1987.

Although recent projections anticipate a slowing of population growth in much of the world, rates in developing regions will continue to exceed those of developed regions, with the proportion of population in the former expected to reach 80 percent by the turn of the century and perhaps 88 percent by 2050.

The continuing rapid growth in the developing countries will place an increasing burden on some regions of the world already straining to cope with difficult economic, social, and development issues.

More Than Half of World Population Lives in Asia

Asia has the world's largest land mass and holds just over half of the world's people. The other half are about evenly distributed between the developed nations and the remaining developing regions.

Changes in population growth rates are occurring at different paces in the various regions, resulting in a continual redistribution of the world's people. Based on the most recent population projections, Asia's share of world population is expected to diminish slightly over the next several decades, while Latin

America's share will continue a slow pace of increase in spite of declining growth rates. The proportion of world population in the Near East and on the African continent is expected to increase substantially because population growth rates are not likely to decline much until after the turn of the century.

Sub-Saharan Africa Expected to Grow Twice as Fast as Rest of World

Due to reductions in mortality, combined with little expected change in fertility, Sub-Saharan Africa's population will grow at 3.1 percent per year between now and the end of the century, twice the rate for the rest of the world. Between now and 2050, the growth rate for Sub-Saharan Africa is expected to decline by about 0.1 percentage point while in other regions the growth rate will decline by two or three times that amount.

The Near East and North Africa is the next fastest growing region, with an average annual growth rate of 2.8 percent over the next 13 years. Growth rates in this region began to decline slowly in the 1980's.

Latin America and the Caribbean is the only other region with a projected growth rate above the world average, about 2.0 percent during the period 1987 to 2000. Growth rates in Latin America have been declining since the mid-1960's.

The growth rate of 1.6 percent from 1987 to 2000 in the developing countries of Asia is expected to equal that of the world during the same period. Growth rates have been declining in this region since the 1970's.

Figure 7.
Average Annual Rates of Growth,
by Region: 1950 to 2050

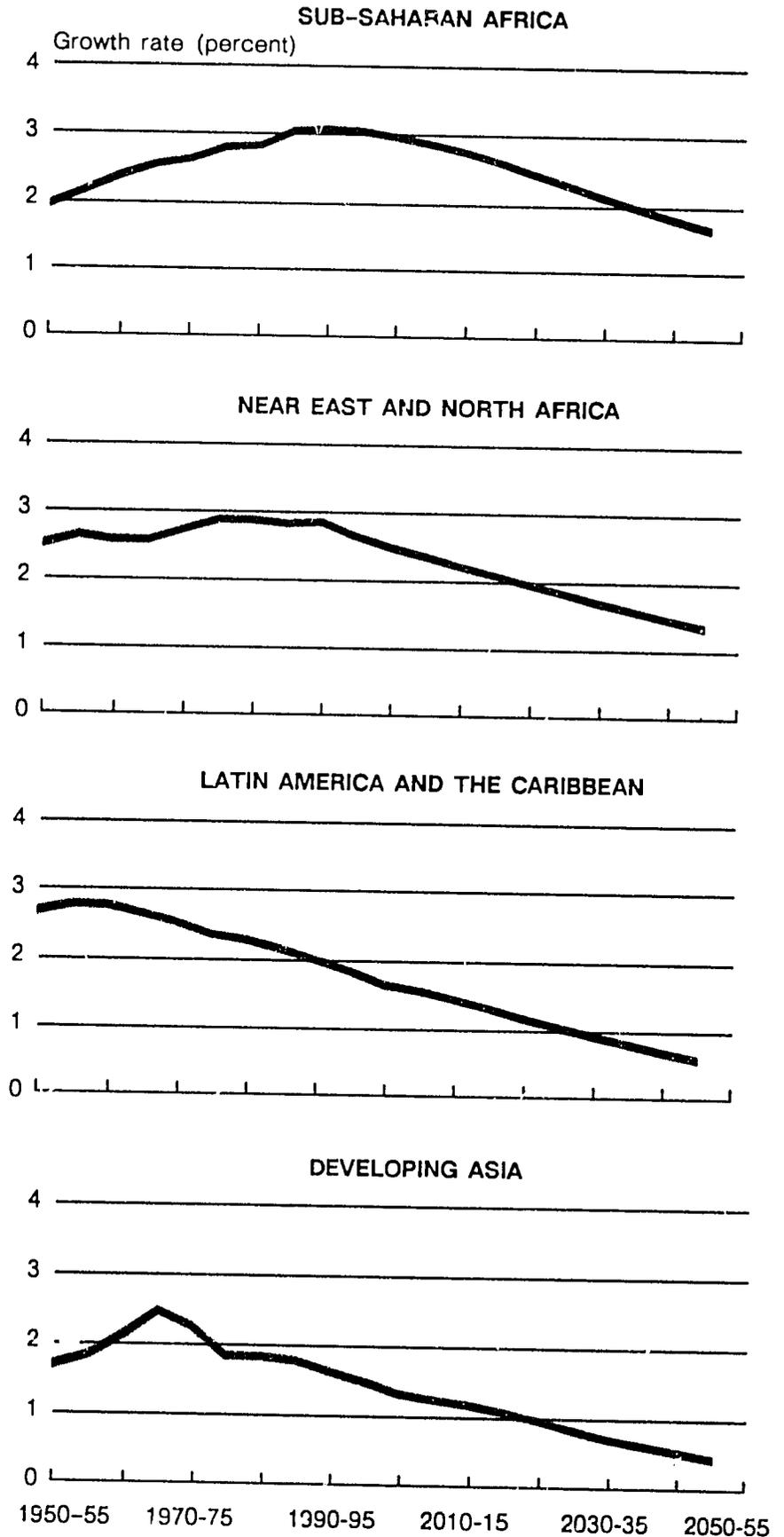


Figure 8.
Countries Ranked by Population Size: 1950,
1987, 2025, and 2050

1950	1987	2025	2050
1. China	1. China	1. China	1. India
2. India	2. India	2. India	2. China
3. Soviet Union	3. Soviet Union	3. Soviet Union	3. Nigeria
4. United States	4. United States	4. Indonesia	4. Pakistan
5. Japan	5. Indonesia	5. Nigeria	5. Soviet Union
6. Indonesia	6. Brazil	6. United States	6. Brazil
7. Brazil	7. Japan	7. Brazil	7. Indonesia
8. United Kingdom	8. Nigeria	8. Pakistan	8. United States
9. West Germany	9. Bangladesh	9. Bangladesh	9. Bangladesh
10. Italy	10. Pakistan	10. Iran	10. Iran
11. Bangladesh	11. Mexico	11. Ethiopia	11. Ethiopia
12. France	12. Vietnam	12. Mexico	12. Philippines
13. Nigeria	13. Philippines	13. Philippines	13. Mexico
14. Pakistan	14. West Germany	14. Vietnam	14. Vietnam
15. Mexico	15. Italy	15. Japan	15. Kenya
16. Spain	16. United Kingdom	16. Egypt	16. Zaire
17. Vietnam	17. France	17. Turkey	17. Egypt
18. Poland	18. Thailand	18. Zaire	18. Tanzania
19. Egypt	19. Turkey	19. Kenya	19. Turkey
20. Philippines	20. Egypt	20. Thailand	20. Japan
21. Turkey	21. Iran	21. Tanzania	21. Saudi Arabia
22. South Korea	22. Ethiopia	22. Burma	22. Thailand
23. Ethiopia	23. South Korea	23. South Africa	23. Uganda
24. Thailand	24. Spain	24. Sudan	24. Sudan
25. Burma	25. Burma	25. South Korea	25. Burma
26. East Germany	26. Poland	26. France	26. South Africa
27. Argentina	27. South Africa	27. United Kingdom	27. Syria
28. Iran	28. Zaire	28. Italy	28. Morocco
29. Yugoslavia	29. Argentina	29. West Germany	29. Algeria
30. Romania	30. Colombia	30. Uganda	30. Iraq

Note: Developing countries are shown in color.

India's Population May Exceed That of China by 2050

Projections based on the latest data and expected declines in fertility and mortality suggest that India may be the largest country in the world by the year 2050, with a total population of 1.59 billion compared to China's 1.55 billion. India already has more births, deaths, and infant deaths than any other country. Due to its higher fertility and infant mortality rates, India has over three times as many infant deaths as China.

The disparity of growth rates between developed and developing countries will change the ranking of many nations in the years to come. In 1950, developing countries accounted for only 8 of the top 15 countries. Currently, 10 developing countries are in the top 15, and by 2050, the number may rise to 13.

Between now and 2025, Iran and Ethiopia will be added to the list of the 15 largest countries, while West Germany and Italy will move down. By 2050, Kenya, now the 38th largest, will become the 15th most populous country, with Japan dropping from 7th to 20th place.

Nigeria and Pakistan, which were ranked 13th and 14th in 1950, are expected to move up to 3rd and 4th place by the year 2050.

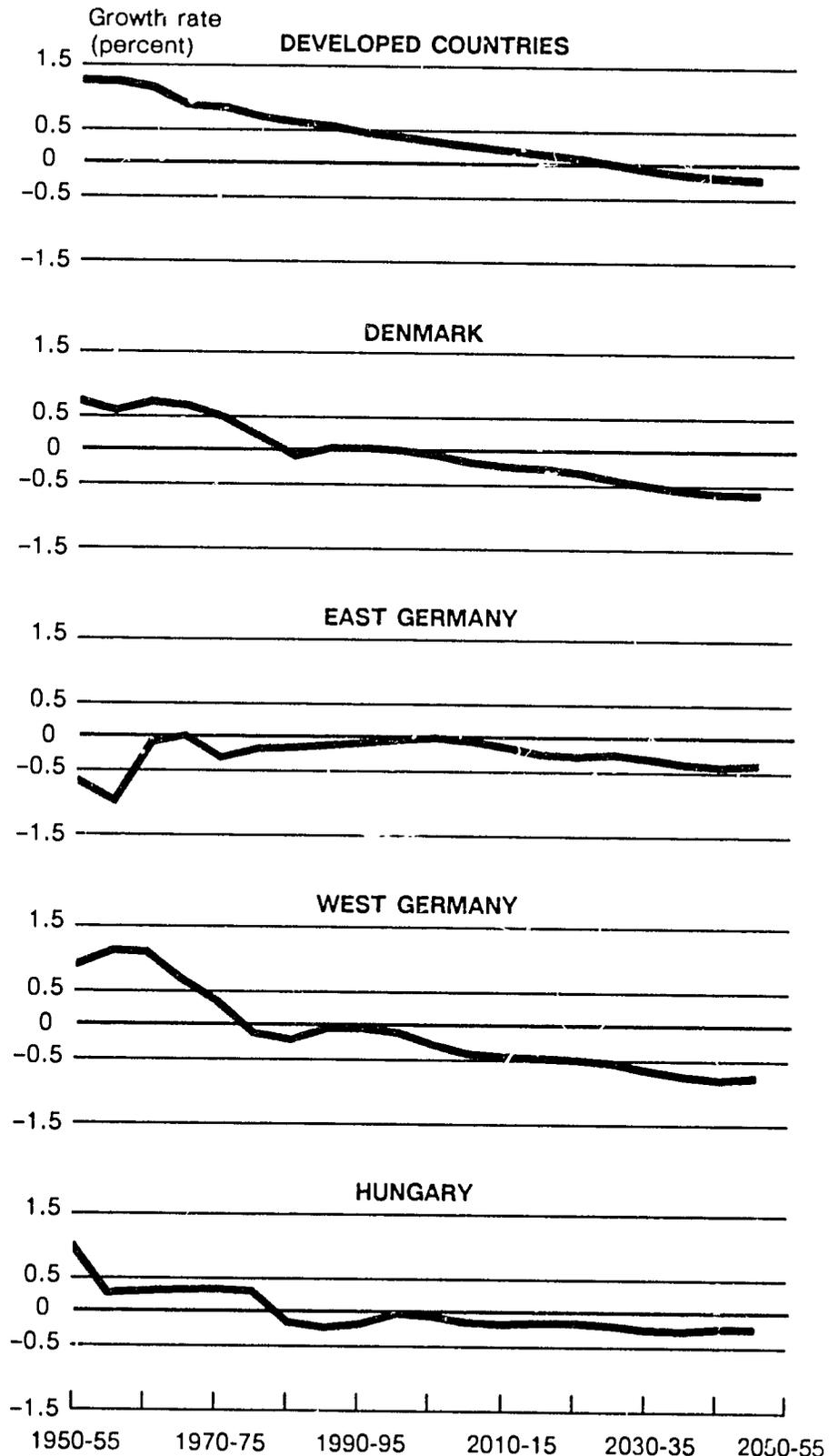
Incipient Population Decline Noted in Developed Countries

The populations of Denmark, East Germany, West Germany, and Hungary declined between 1980 and 1985. During the period 2020-30, about 20 developed nations are projected to show a population decline at a time when at least an equal number of African and Middle Eastern nations will still be growing at 2.5 percent or more per year.

All regions of Europe, as well as Japan, are represented among the countries where population declines are anticipated during the next half century.

As a result of the changing population age structure associated with zero or negative population growth, the industrialized nations must face such issues as health, housing, and social insurance for the aged, as well as altered patterns of consumer demand.

Figure 9.
Average Annual Rates of Growth for Selected Countries With Declining Populations: 1950 to 2050



Components of Population Change

	World 1987
Births	137,273,300
Deaths	47,795,900
Births per 1,000 population	27.2
Deaths per 1,000 population	9.8
Growth rate (percent)	1.7

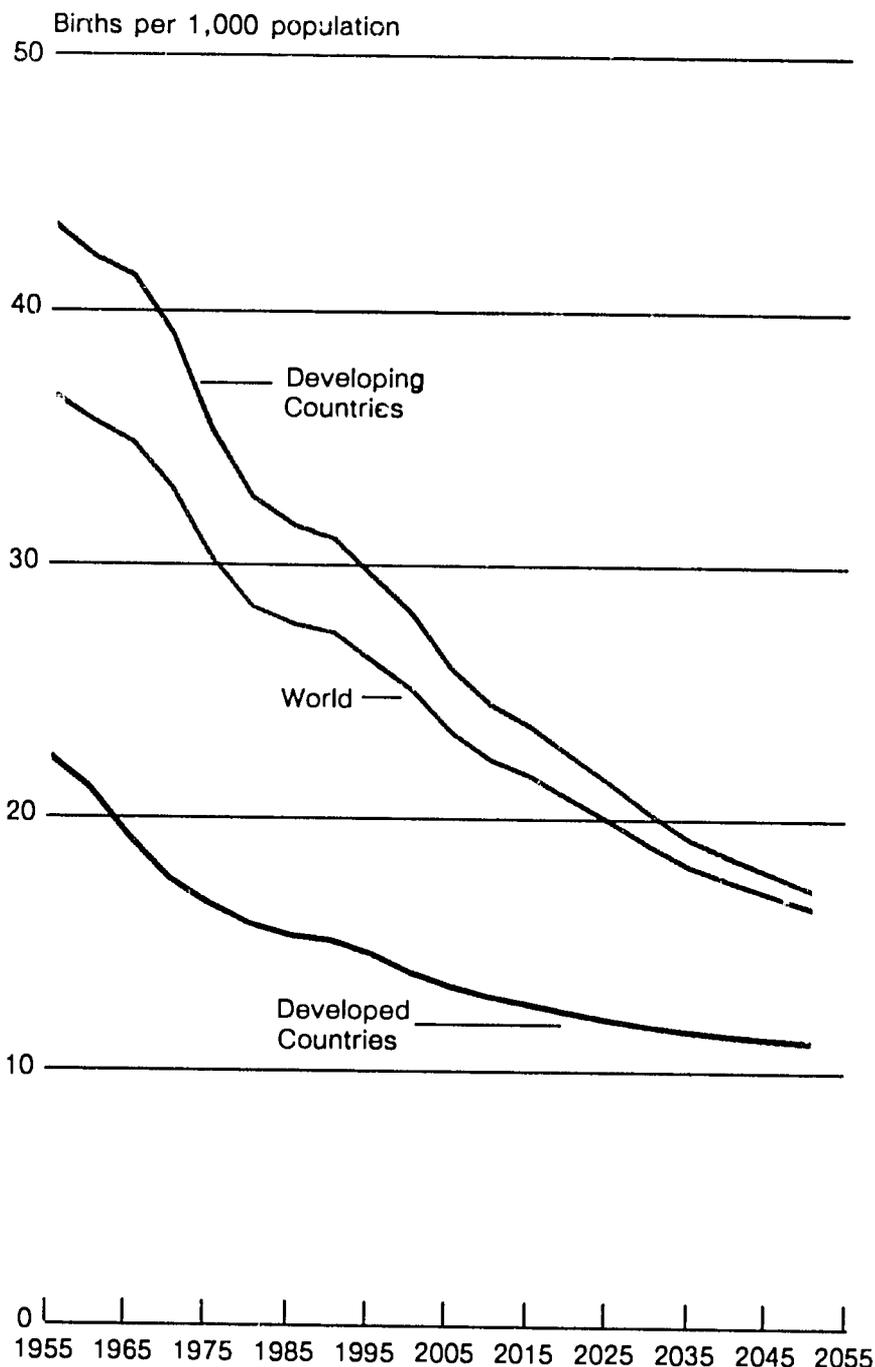
Birth rates have been declining throughout the world for the past several decades. Death rates have also declined, but as populations begin to have increasing proportions in the older ages, death rates are likely to rise. This is already happening in many developed countries. Among developing regions, vital rates are highest in Sub-Saharan Africa, while birth rates are lowest in Asia and death rates are lowest in Latin America.

Developing Country Birth Rate Twice That of Developed Countries

In spite of declines in fertility in the developing countries, the current birth rate of 31 per 1,000 population is more than twice the rate in the developed countries. The 1987 world birth rate of 27 per 1,000 population means that there will be about 137 million births this year, or 4 births every second.

A continuing decline in the birth rate is expected in both developed and developing countries at least until the middle of the next century, as more and more couples control their fertility.

Figure 10.
Birth Rates, by Development Category:
1955 to 2050



Birth Rate in Sub-Saharan Africa Three Times That in Developed Countries

There is a wide diversity in the birth rate among the regions of the world, ranging from an average of 15 births per 1,000 population in the developed countries to 46 in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The birth rates in the remaining regions vary from 39 in the Near East and North Africa to 27 in developing Asia.

The regional variation of the total fertility rate matches closely that of the crude birth rate. The total fertility rates range from an average of 6.5 births per woman in Sub-Saharan Africa to an average of 2.0 births per woman in the developed countries. As figure 13 shows, the regional averages mask some of the variation within regions.

Figure 11.
Birth Rates, by Region: 1987

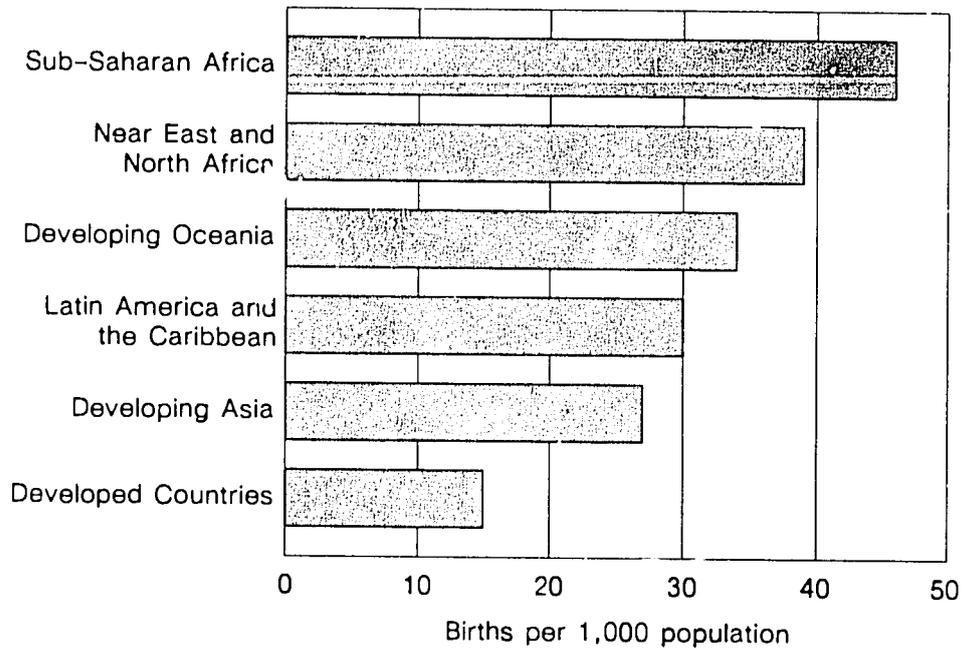
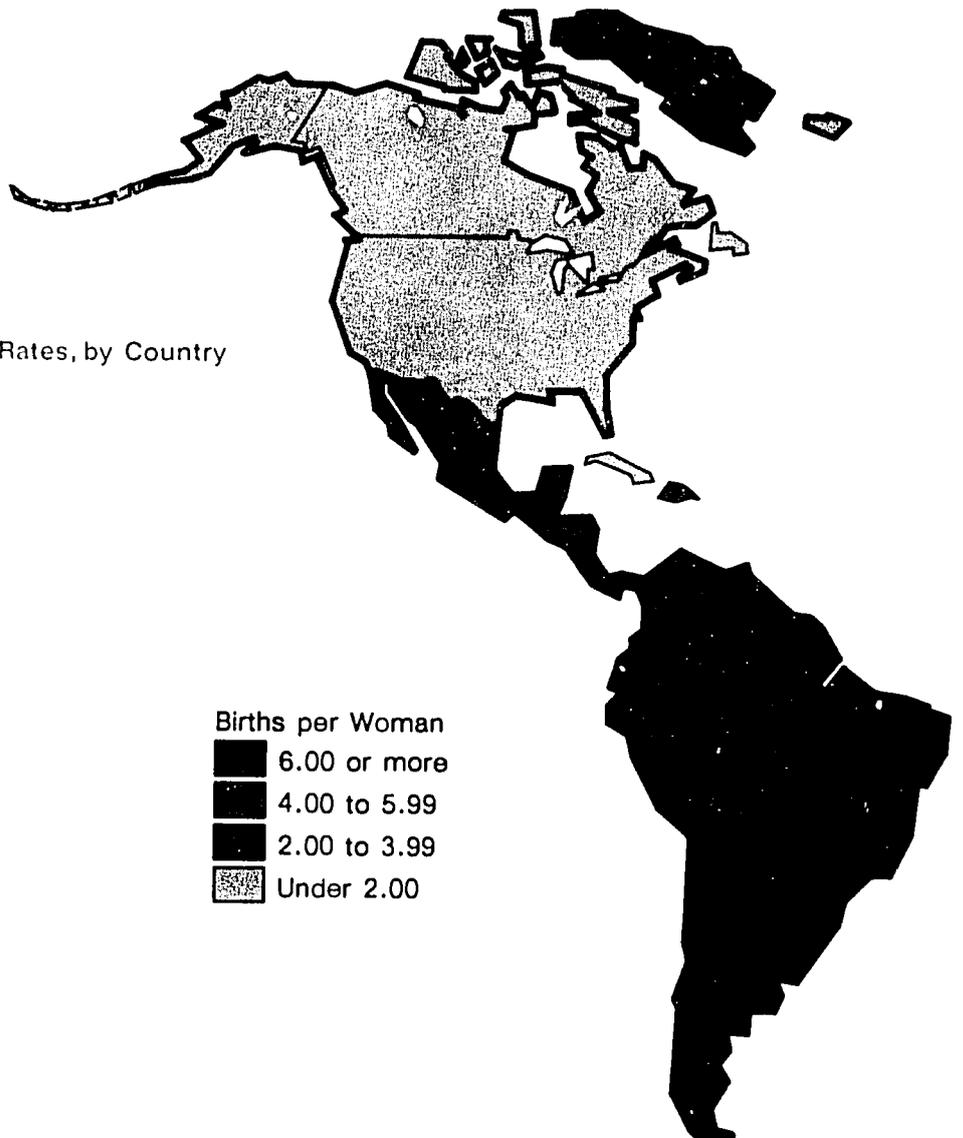
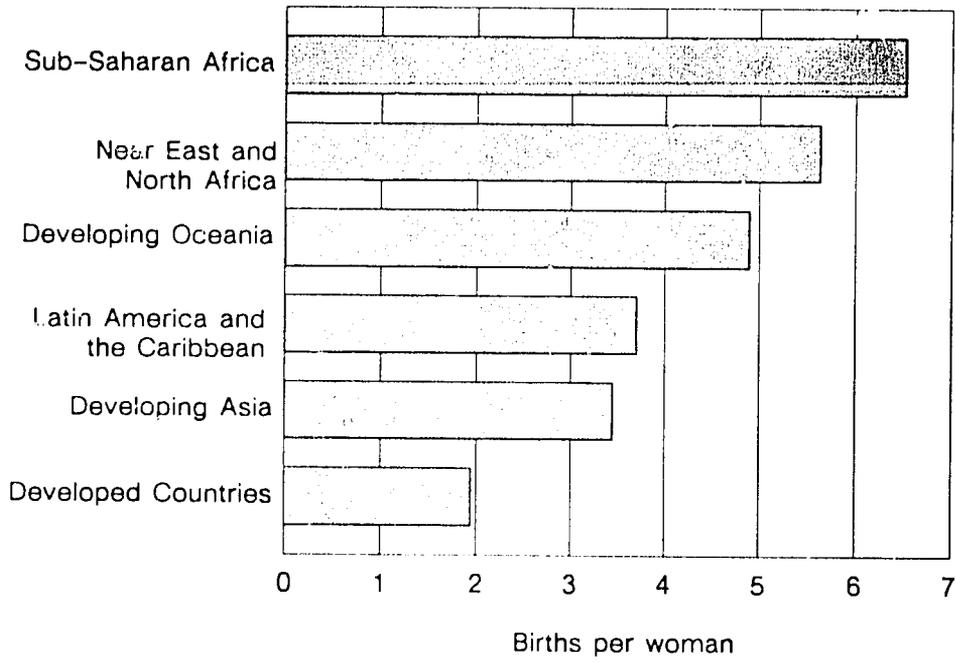


Figure 13.
Total Fertility Rates, by Country or Area: 1987



Total Fertility Rates, by Region: 1987



Crude Death Rate in Developed Countries to Exceed That in Developing Countries in the 1990's

Although the crude death rate in developed countries has historically been lower than in developing countries, this is expected to be reversed before the turn of the century. This reversal will occur in spite of the fact that death rates in each age group are lower in the developed countries than in the developing countries.

The crude death rate depends to a large extent on the age distribution of a population. Due to their past declines in fertility and to increases in life expectancy, the developed countries now have larger segments of their populations in the older ages, where death rates are high. Thus, despite improvements in mortality, the crude death rate in developed countries has been rising since 1965 and, although it may decline slightly between 1990 and 2000, it is expected to increase throughout the first half of the next century.

Many developed countries are now at historically high levels of life expectancy, and reductions in mortality are small when compared to the improvements occurring in developing countries. However, significant medical discoveries could induce further reductions in mortality in the future.

The same factors will cause the crude death rate of the developing countries to begin rising around the year 2025.

Figure 14.
Death Rates, by Development Category: 1955 to 2050

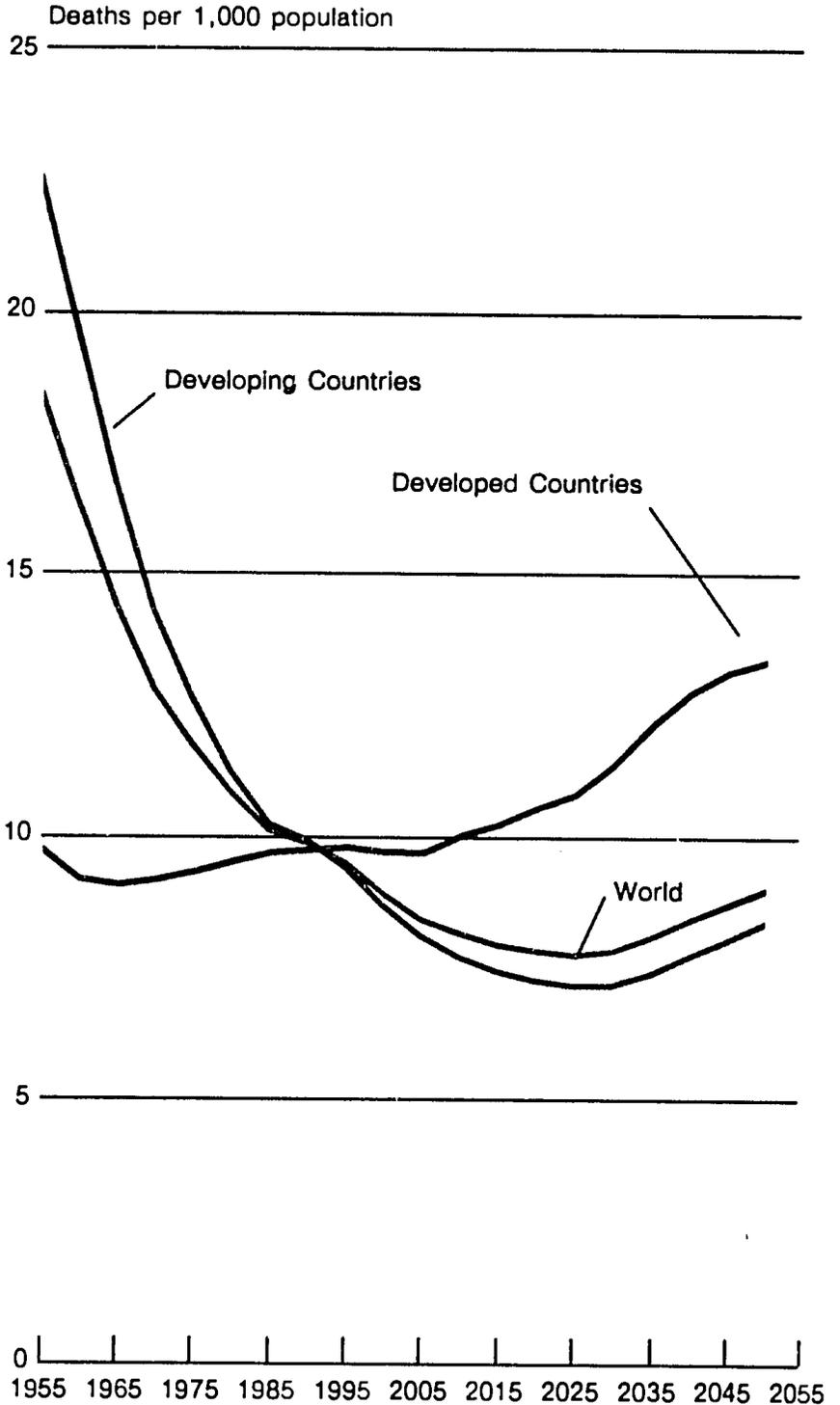


Figure 15.
Death Rates, by Region: 1987

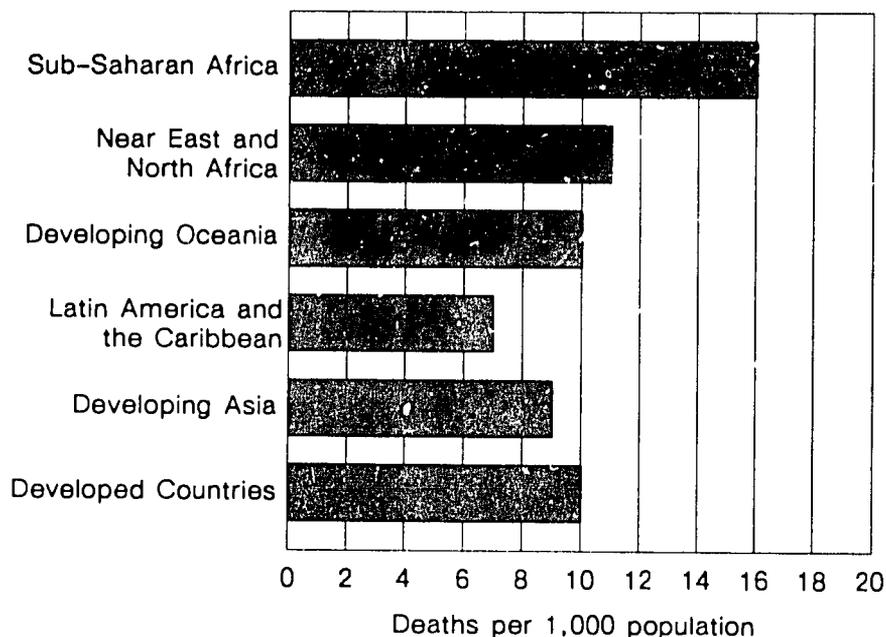
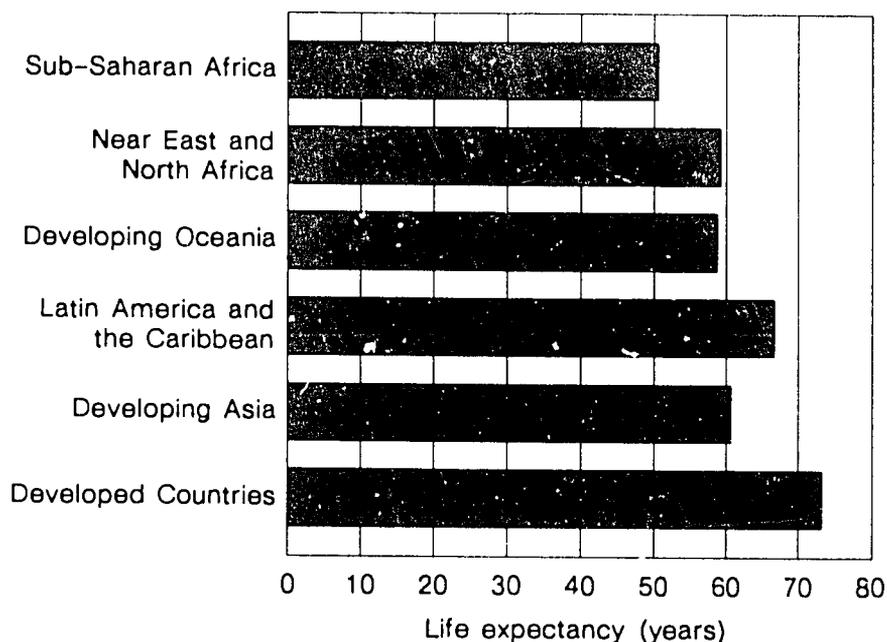


Figure 16.
Life Expectancy at Birth, by Region: 1987



Latin America Has Lowest Crude Death Rate in World

Mortality is at a low to moderate level in Latin America at all ages (the life expectancy at birth is second only to the developed countries), and a large proportion of the population are children and young adults, who are the least likely to die. This combination of characteristics leads to a crude death rate of just 7 per 1,000 population, lower even than in the developed countries.

Developing countries in Asia have the second lowest rate, an average of 9 deaths per 1,000, while Sub-Saharan Africa's death rate of 16 per 1,000 population is more than twice as high as Latin America's.

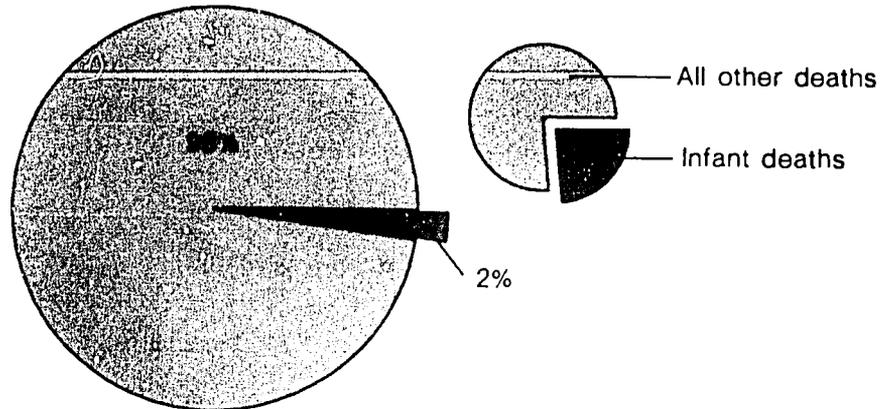
The large proportion of old people in the developed countries leads to a moderate level of the crude death rate compared to other world regions, an average of 10 deaths per 1,000 population, in spite of having a life expectancy at birth more than 6 years higher than Latin America.

Infant Deaths More Than One-Fourth of Total Deaths in Developing Countries

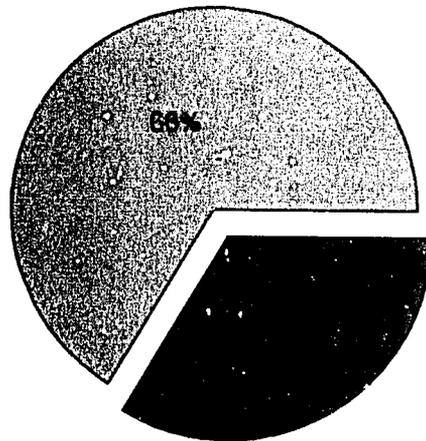
Due to the high levels of fertility, the young age structure, and the high infant mortality rate, infant deaths account for about 1 out of 4 deaths in developing countries. By contrast, in developed countries, infant deaths account for only 2 percent of all deaths.

In the Sub-Saharan Africa and the Near East and North Africa regions, infant deaths account for more than one-third of all deaths.

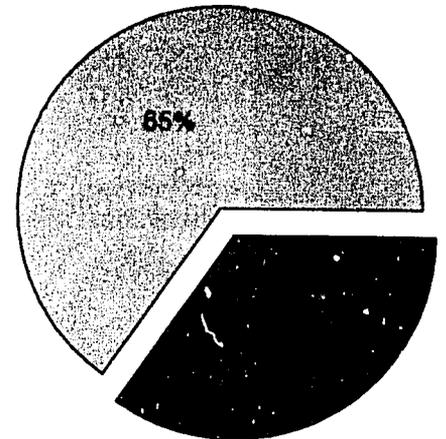
Figure 17.
Infant Deaths as a Percent of Total Deaths,
by Region: 1987



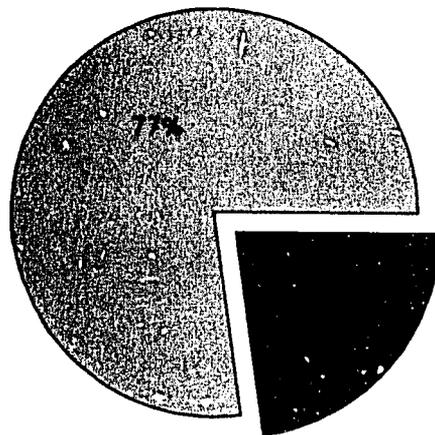
Developed Countries



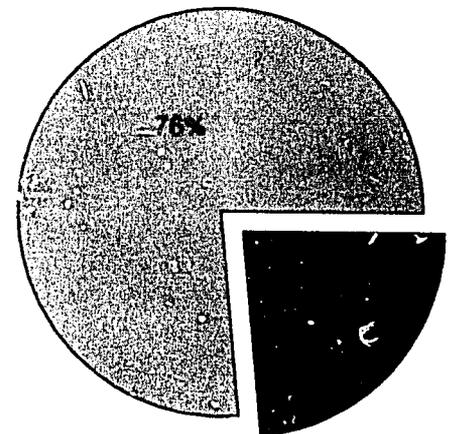
Sub-Saharan Africa



Near East and North Africa



Developing Asia



Latin America and the Caribbean

Fertility Declines

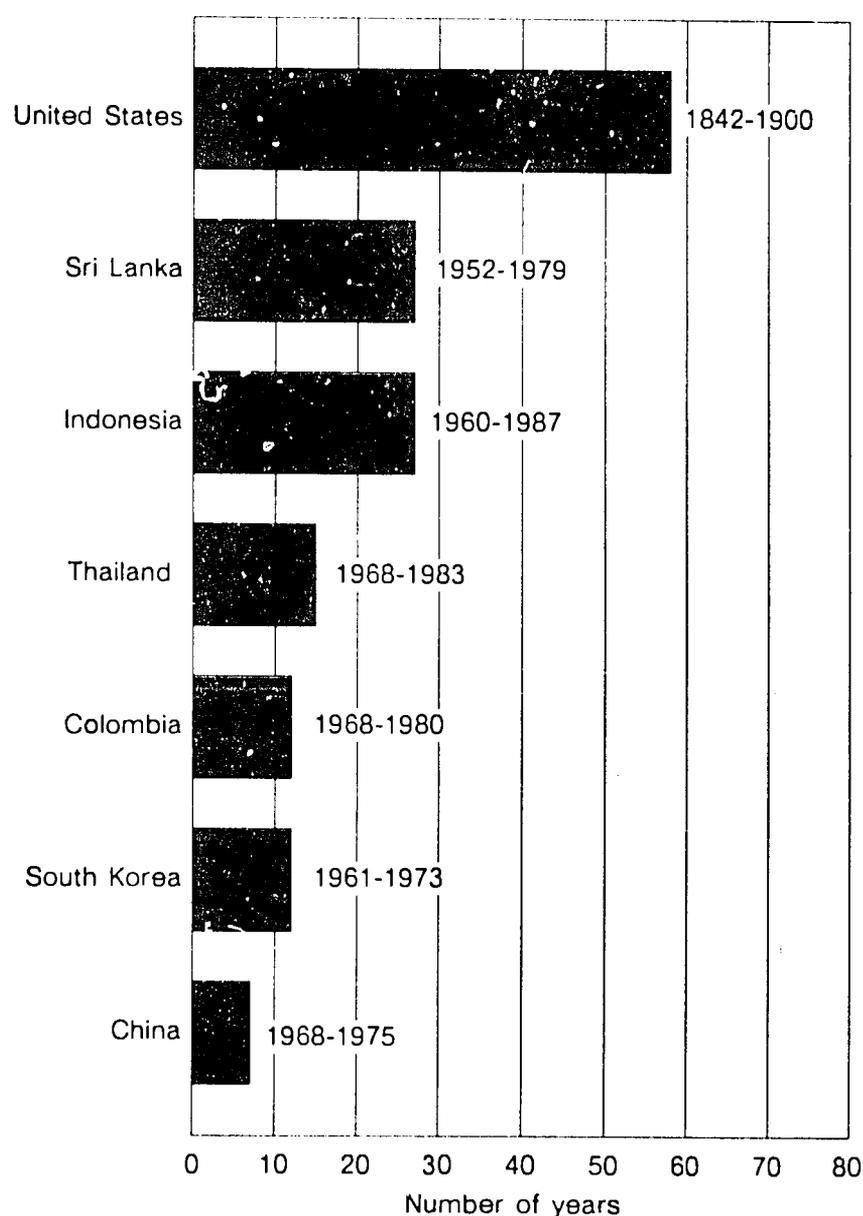
		Total fertility rates: 1987
Highest fertility	Rwanda	8.5
	Kenya	7.9
	Benin	7.9
Lowest fertility	Italy	1.4
	Hong Kong	1.4
	West Germany	1.3

The fertility reductions that have taken place in many countries in recent years have occurred much more rapidly than in countries in which the declines began several decades ago. Lower fertility rates are the major factor in lower population growth, but the effects of later marriages, teenage fertility, and the age structure can be important. In spite of significant reductions in some areas, many African countries still have high fertility, and fertility rates are going up in several countries.

Fertility Declines Have Been Rapid in Some Developing Countries

Each nation follows its own path toward lower fertility, but modern communication, improved methods of contraception, and economic development have made it possible for some developing countries to make significant reductions in fertility that took the developed countries many decades more to achieve. It took about 58 years for the total fertility rate to decline from 6.0 to 3.5 in the United States. China accomplished the same changes in 7 years, while it took 12 years in Colombia and South Korea.

Figure 18.
Number of Years Taken to Reduce Fertility from 6.0 to 3.5 Births per Woman, for Selected Countries



Later Marriages Usually Result in Lower Fertility

Women who postpone marriage until their midtwenties not only begin their childbearing later but usually end it with fewer children than their counterparts who marry in their teens.

A comparison of the 10 developing nations with the highest and lowest ages at marriage shows the average total fertility rate in countries where women typically marry in their mid to late twenties is less than half of that in countries where women marry in their teens.

Exceptions to this pattern occur in some countries. For example, in Botswana, fertility is high even though marriage is often delayed because many men migrate for long periods to South Africa. In India, on the other hand, women marry young but tend to restrict their fertility.

Figure 19.
Total Fertility Rates in Developing Countries With the Highest and Lowest Ages at Marriage: 1987

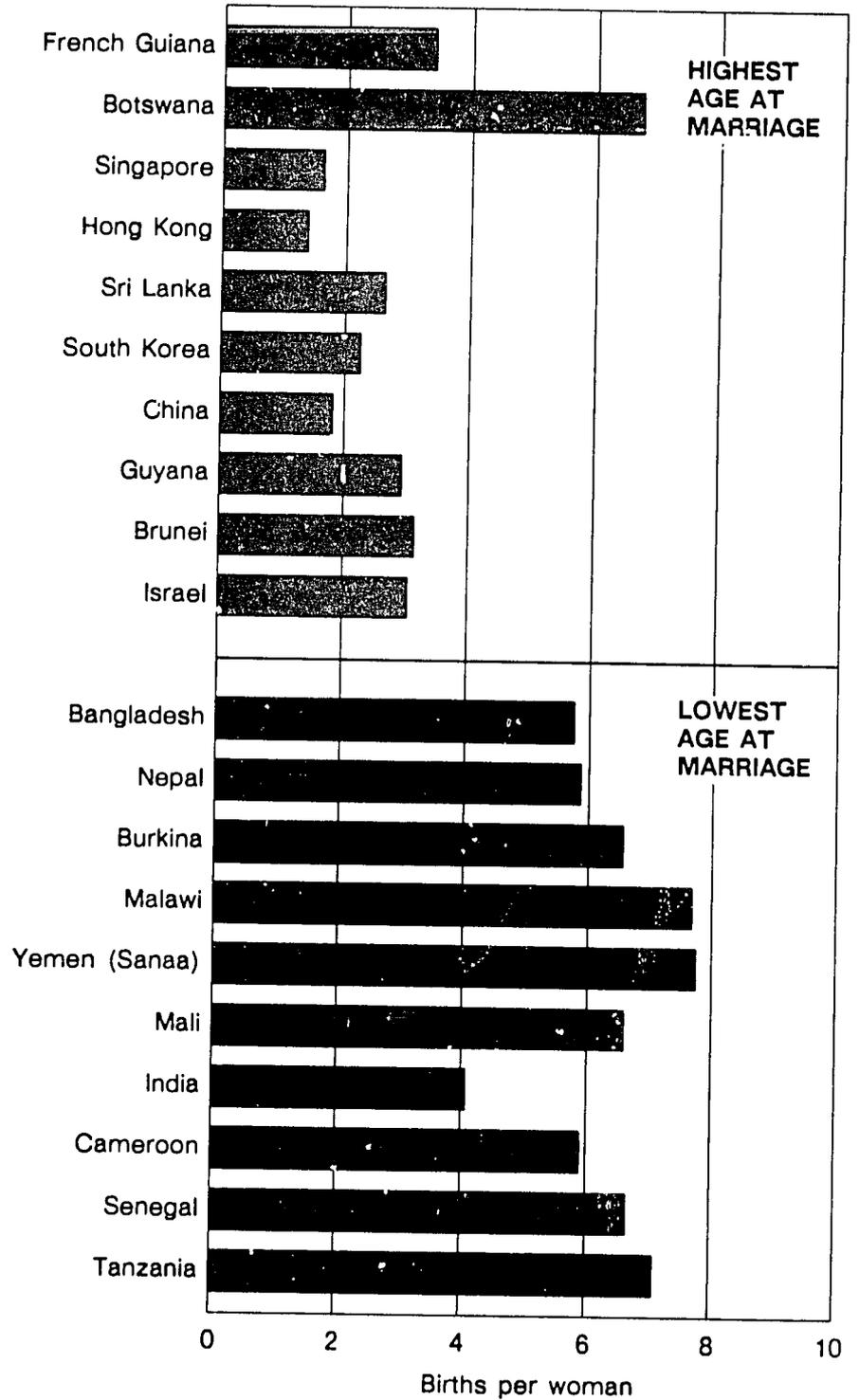
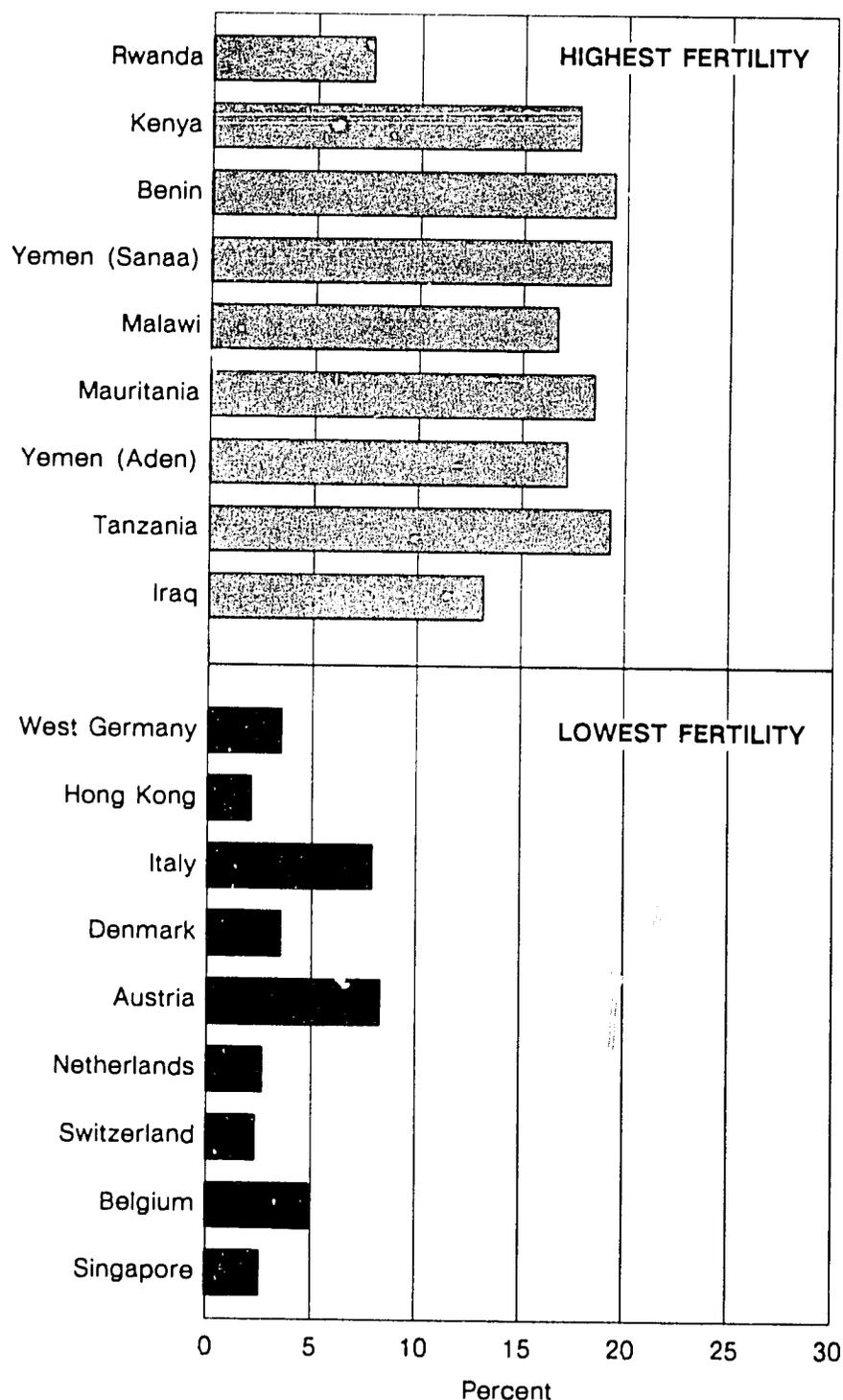


Figure 20.
Births to Teenage Mothers as a
Percent of All Births, for Highest and
Lowest Fertility Countries: 1987



Teenagers Contribute Much More to Fertility in Countries With High Fertility Than in Countries With Low Fertility

Teenage birth rates in the highest fertility countries are about 10 times the rates in the countries with the lowest fertility. Teenage birth rates also make up a much larger percentage of the total fertility rates in high fertility countries than in low fertility countries.

An even greater differential is found in the percentage of births that are to teenage mothers. Births to mothers ages 15 to 19 years account for 17 percent of the total births that occur in the highest fertility countries compared to only 5 percent in the lowest fertility countries. The greater concentration of women in their teenage years in high fertility countries tends to magnify the effects of the high fertility rates.

Age Structure of Female Population Helps to Keep Population Growth Low in Some Areas

Even after fertility rates have declined, the population can continue to grow simply because there are still more women to bear children. The importance of both factors can be seen in West Germany, where lower fertility rates and a stable age distribution have combined to reduce population growth. In countries like West Germany, there are not large new groups of women entering the childbearing ages each year to increase the number of births.

The situation is quite different in high fertility countries such as Kenya, where ever larger numbers of women enter the childbearing years. If Kenya had the relative female age structure that is shown for West Germany, it would have 7 percent fewer births.

Some signs of a stable number of women in the reproductive ages also can be seen in areas where fertility is declining rapidly. The beginnings of a flat age distribution can be seen in South Korea and Taiwan in the three age groups between 15 and 29 years. This stability is brought about by fertility reductions that occurred in earlier years.

Figure 21. Female Population in Reproductive Ages, for Selected Areas: 1987

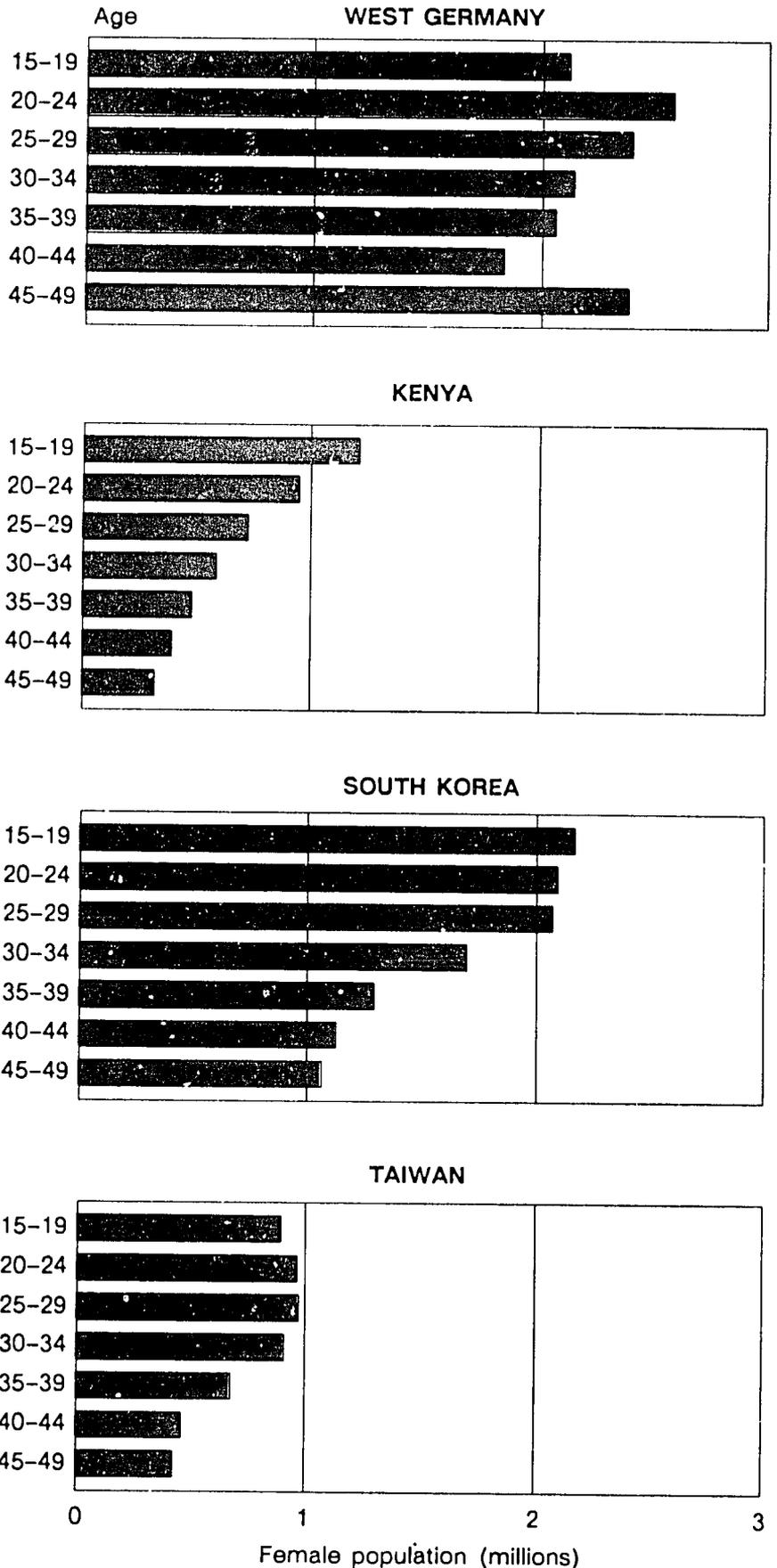
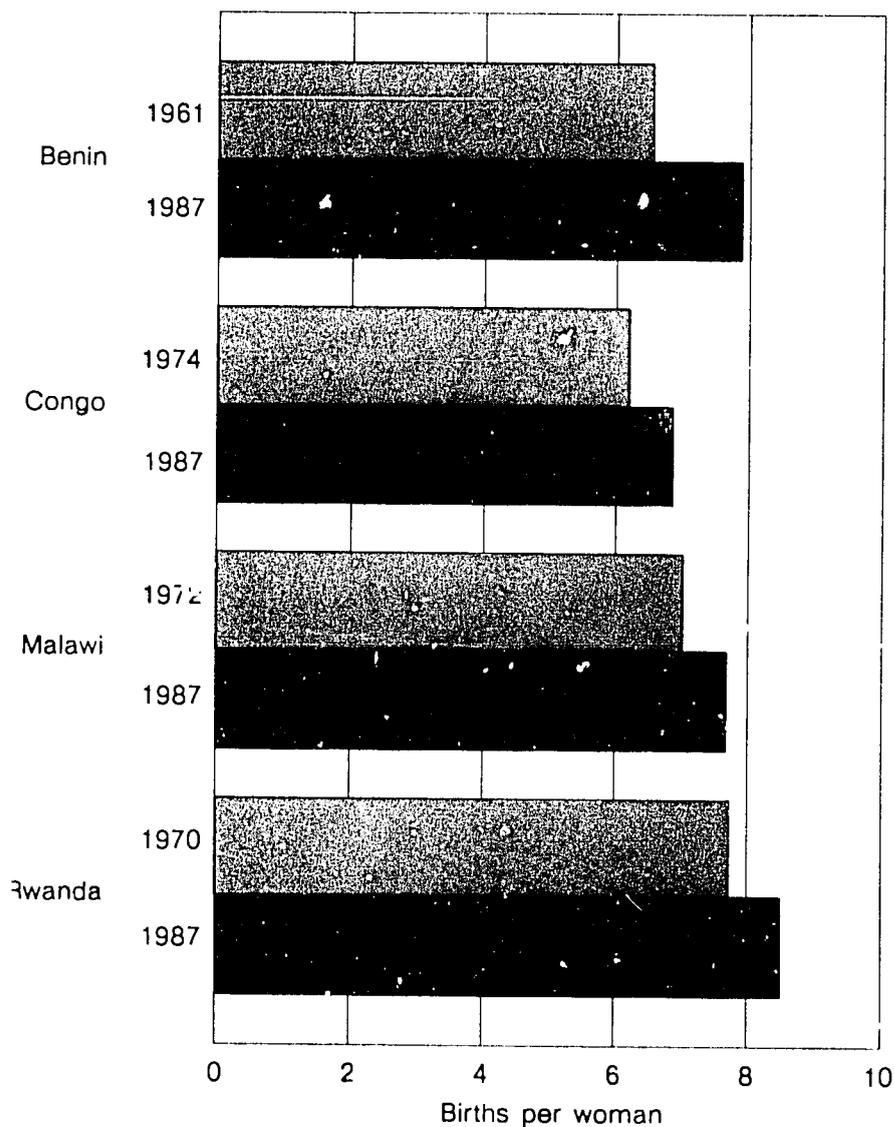


Figure 22.
Trends in Total Fertility Rates in High
Fertility Countries of Sub-Saharan Africa
With Increasing Fertility: Selected Years



Sub-Saharan African Countries Still Have World's Highest Fertility

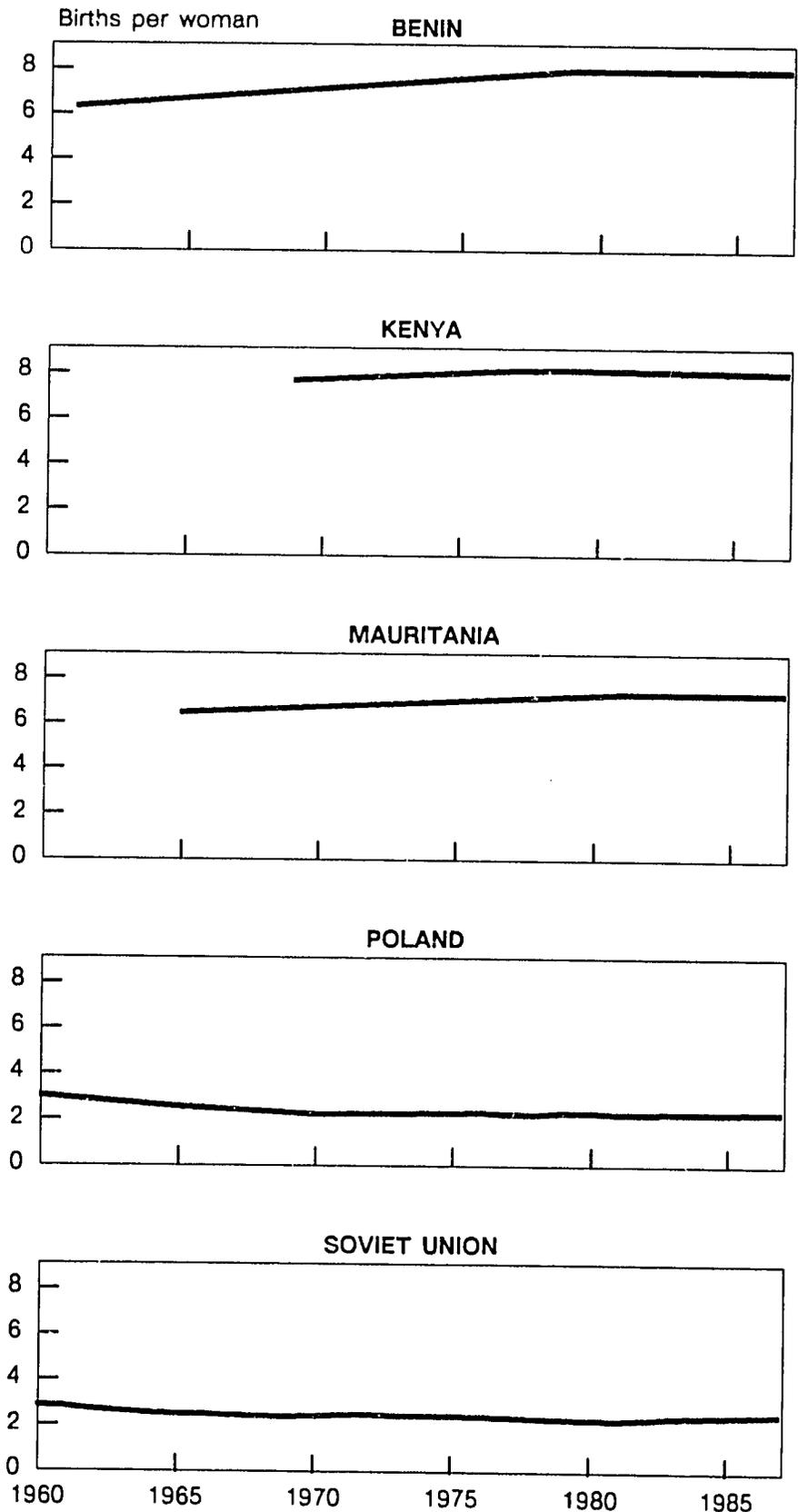
Over two-thirds of the 25 countries with the world's highest fertility rates are in Sub-Saharan Africa. Of the 25 countries in this highest fertility group, there are 15 countries that have information available for at least 2 years. Fertility has increased in nine of them, and all but one is located in Sub-Saharan Africa. The largest increases have occurred in Benin, Congo, Malawi, and Rwanda. The only four African countries in this group that show any signs of decreasing fertility are Botswana, Kenya, Madagascar, and Uganda.

Some Countries With High Fertility Experiencing Further Increases

Among the countries that have above replacement-level fertility, and for which we have at least three data points, fertility has increased in Benin, Kenya, and Mauritania. Benin and Mauritania have stayed at their 1980 levels, but the rate has begun to decline slightly in Kenya in the last 4 years.

Fertility has increased also in Poland and the Soviet Union since about 1980, but their rates are still low.

Figure 23.
Fertility Trends in Countries With Increasing Fertility:
Selected Years, 1960 to 1987



Contraceptive Prevalence

Percent of married women of reproductive age using contraception: 1986

World	47
Developed countries	66
Sub-Saharan Africa	10
Near East and North Africa	24
Asia and Oceania	47
Latin America and the Caribbean	46

Modern methods of contraception have been introduced in recent decades to supplement or replace traditional methods that have long been used in many societies. The majority of married women of all ages now practice contraception in the developed countries and in many countries of Asia and Latin America. Contraceptive prevalence is increasing in the Near East, North Africa, and Sub-Saharan Africa as well.

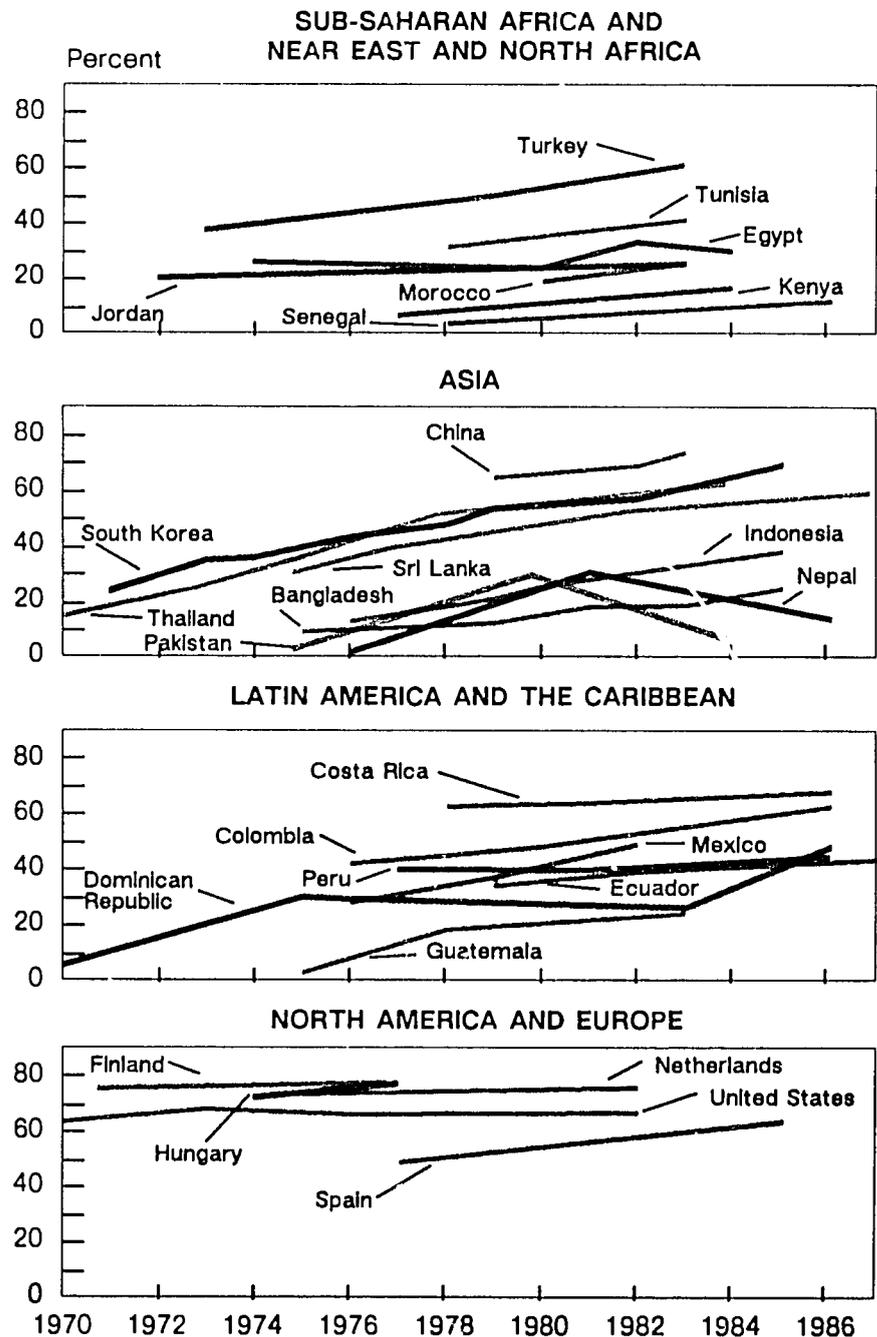
Contraceptive Use Rising but Prevalence Level Varies by Country and Region

The contraceptive prevalence rate has been rising in virtually every country that has reports from more than one national survey.

In spite of recent increases, in Sub-Saharan Africa fewer than 1 in 10 married women use contraception, but in countries of the Near East and North Africa, 1 out of every 4 or 5 married women do so, and the proportions continue to rise.

In Asia, over 65 percent of married women practice contraception in Thailand and over 70 percent do so in China and South Korea. On the other hand, only 9 percent of married women in Pakistan and 15 percent in Nepal practice contraception. Rates in all of these countries, as well as in others of the region, are still increasing.

Figure 24. Trends in Percent of Married Women of Reproductive Age Who Practice Contraception, for Selected Countries: All Available Survey Years



In Latin America, contraceptive use is highest in Colombia and Costa Rica (as well as in Brazil, which has conducted only one survey), where more than 6 out of 10 married women are users. Rates vary between 20 and 50 percent in most other countries of the region. Here, too, contraceptive use is on the rise.

In most developed countries, the majority of women have been contracepting for some time.

No Single Method of Family Planning Predominates Worldwide

Just as the use of family planning methods reflects the choices of individual couples, so does the "mix" of methods within a country reflect its cultural preferences and the availability of services and products.

In many countries of Sub-Saharan Africa, use of oral contraceptives and IUD's has become fairly common, though traditional methods (comprising the majority of "other" methods in the aggregated statistics) are still widely used.

The pill and IUD are commonly used also in the Near East, North Africa, Asia, and Latin America, but sterilization has become the method chosen by the majority of users in some countries, such as China and the Dominican Republic. Sterilization is the most commonly chosen method in some other countries as well, such as Brazil and Thailand, where more than 4 out of 10 users (or their spouses) have been sterilized.

Figure 25. Percent Distribution of Contraceptive Users, by Method, for Selected Countries: Latest Survey Year

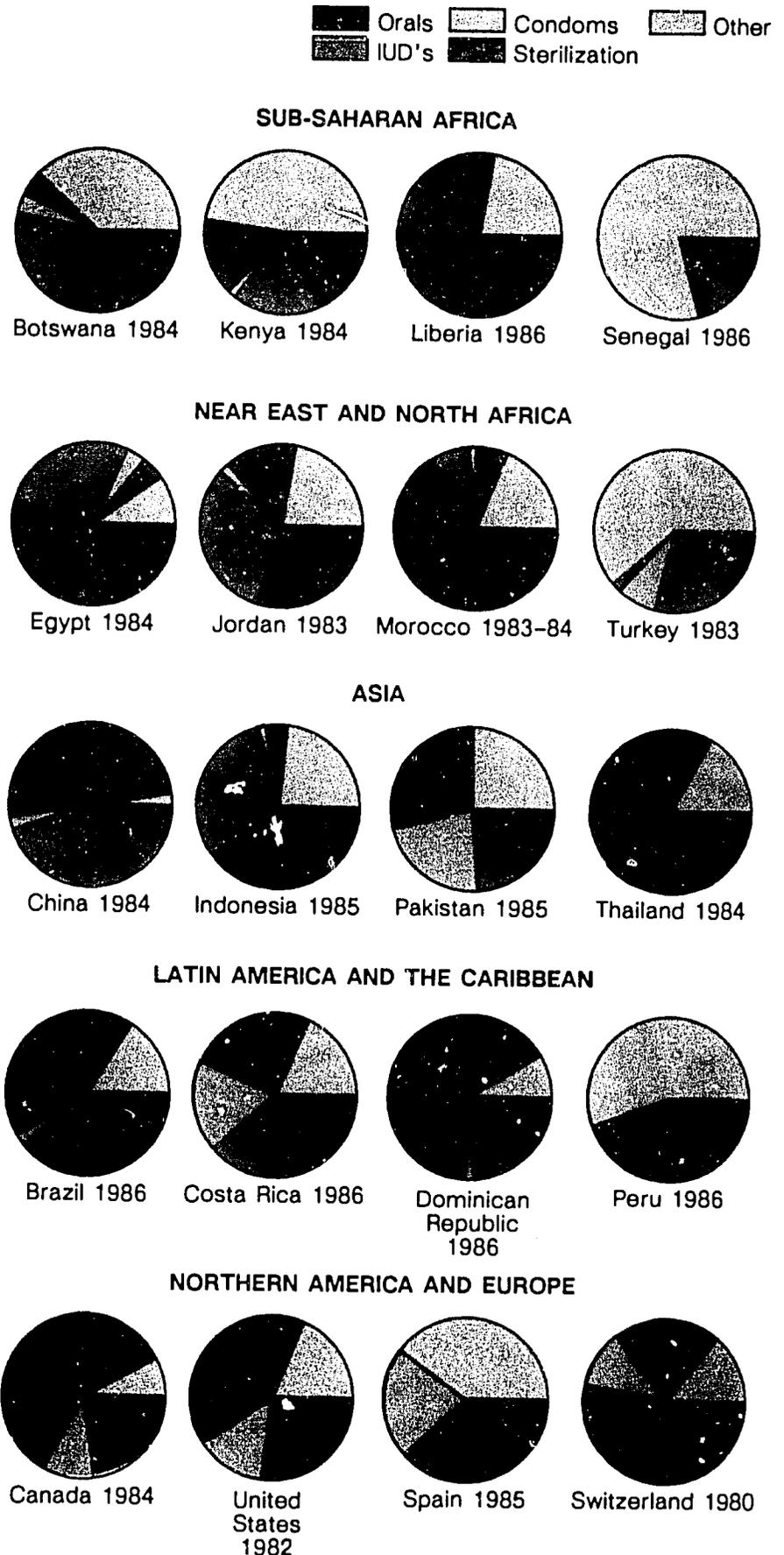
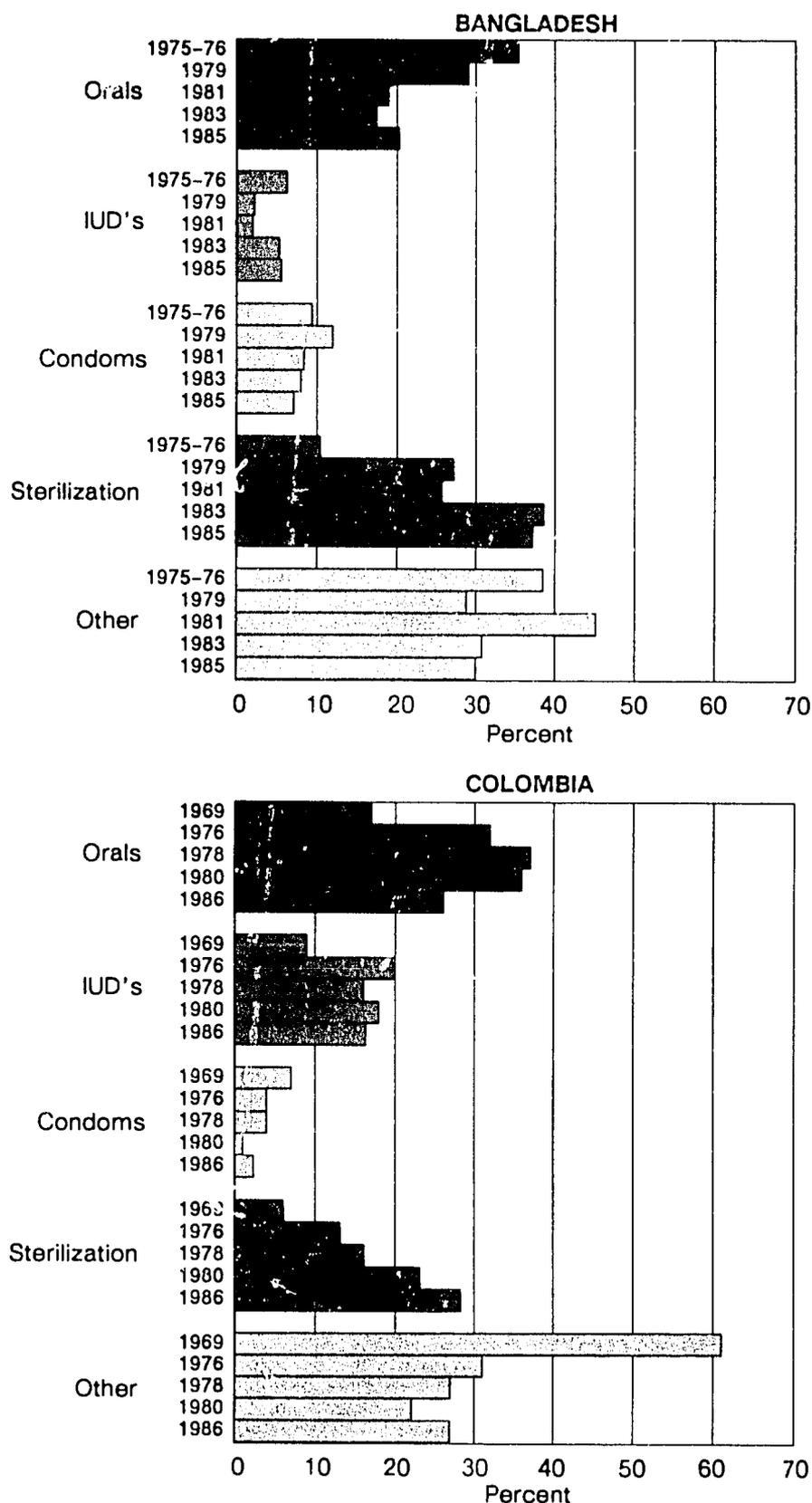


Figure 26.
Percent Distribution of Contraceptive Users,
by Method, for Bangladesh and Colombia:
All Available Survey Years



In Canada and the United States, sterilization is the most prevalent method of contraception. In Europe, although orals and IUD's are frequently used, traditional methods, especially withdrawal and, in some countries, rhythm, are also widespread.

Pill Use Declines While Sterilization Gains Momentum in Some Countries

As the overall use of contraception increases over time, the choice of methods varies as well. This may be illustrated by the situations of Bangladesh and Colombia.

In Bangladesh, only 1 in 10 married women used any method of contraception in the midseventies, but over the next decade the proportion increased to 1 in 4. During the same period, the proportion using the pill dropped by nearly half, while the proportion using sterilization more than tripled, reaching a level of nearly 4 out of 10 users by 1985. Use of traditional methods remained strong throughout the period, but with some decline during the eighties.

The pattern has been similar in Colombia, but with different usage levels. In the late sixties, more than 1 in 4 married women were contraceptive users, and by 1986, over 6 in 10 were users. For much of the period, the proportion using orals increased, but then showed a decline in the two latest surveys. Use of sterilization increased steadily, reaching a level of more than 1 in 4 users by 1986. The percentage of users of "other" methods has changed little since the

midseventies; about a fourth of these women use other modern methods such as injectables, and the remainder, traditional methods such as abstinence or withdrawal.

Age Patterns of Contraceptive Use Vary Among Countries and Regions

In Sub-Saharan Africa, prevalence of contraceptive use is lower than in Asia or Latin America, but married women throughout the reproductive ages are represented among the users, as illustrated by data for Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Ivory Coast.

In the Near East and North African countries of Egypt and Jordan, contraceptive use is minimal among younger women, but usage picks up by the time women enter their thirties.

In some countries of Asia and Latin America, women have been using methods of contraception for some time, and usage rates at all ages are generally higher than elsewhere. In Thailand, for example, 4 out of 10 married teenagers use contraception, and in Costa Rica, fully one-half of married teenagers do so. Prevalence rates reach 70 to 80 percent of married women at older ages in these countries and in some others as well.

Figure 27.
Percent of Married Women Who Practice Contraception, by Age, for Selected Countries: Latest Survey Year

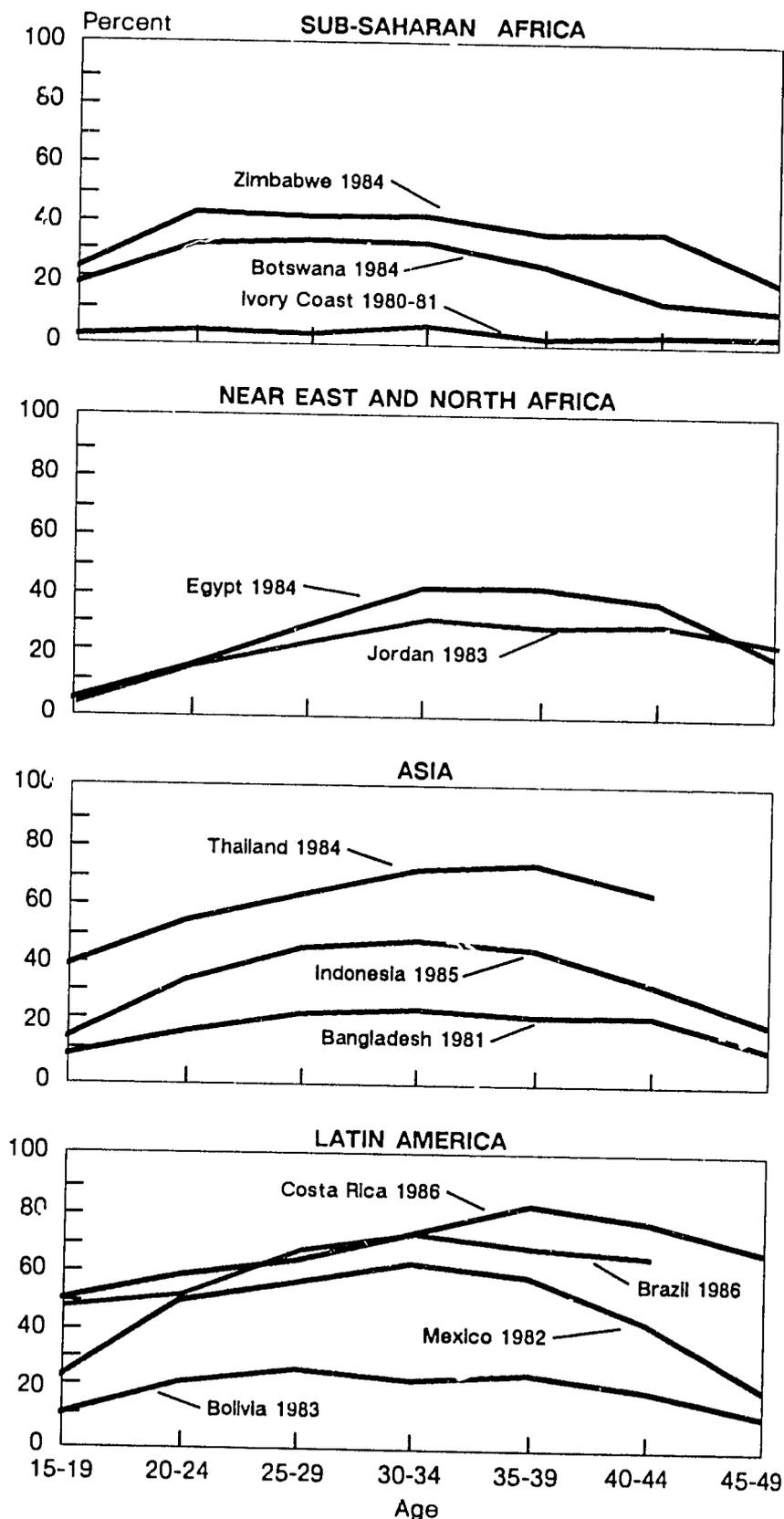
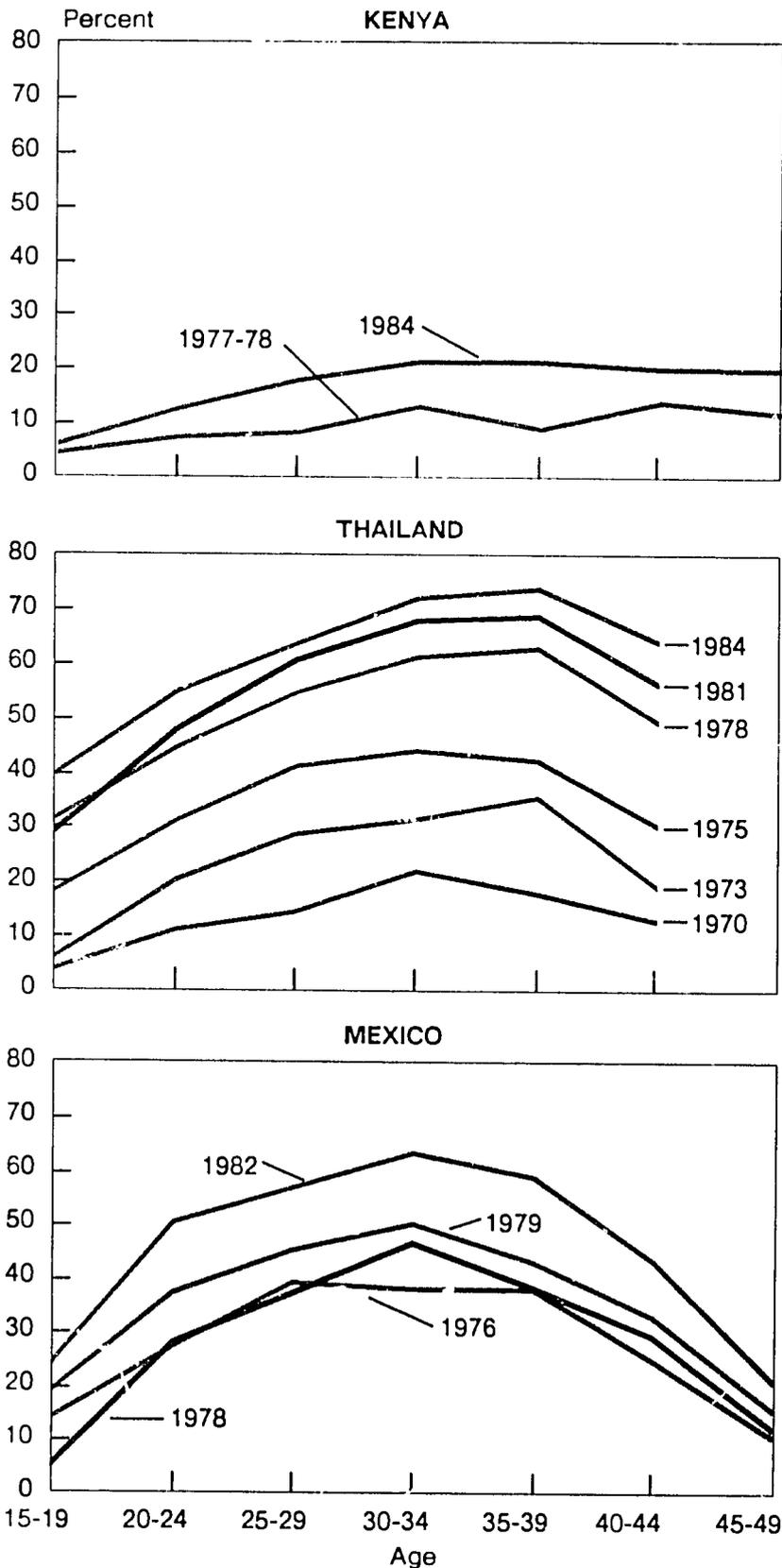


Figure 28.
Trends in Percent of Married Women Who Practice
Contraception, by Age, for Kenya, Thailand, and Mexico:
All Available Survey Years



Age Patterns of Contraceptive Prevalence May Change Over Time

Use of methods of contraception is generally increasing among married women of all ages. This may be illustrated both by considering particular age groups over time and by following individual groups of women as they reach successive ages.

In Thailand and Mexico, for example, multiple surveys have been conducted reporting the percentage of married women who practice contraception at each age group of the reproductive years. Each survey showed higher contraceptive use in most age groups than the previous survey showed, indicating that each new group of married women reaching each age had higher contraceptive use than their predecessors did at the same age.

Increases are shown to be larger still if one follows a particular group of married women as they reach successive ages. In Thailand, for example, married women ages 20 to 24 years queried in the 1970 survey reported that just over 1 in 10 were using methods of contraception; the same group of women, at ages 25 to 29 in the 1975 inquiry, reported that 4 out of 10 were users, and by the time they responded in their early to midthirties to the 1981 survey, more than two-thirds of these women were contracepting.

A similar pattern can be inferred from the various surveys conducted in Mexico and by the two surveys taken in Kenya.

Men Actively Participate in Family Planning Among One-Third of Contracepting Couples Worldwide

Among developing countries, it appears that the higher the proportion of married women of reproductive age who use any method of contraception, the lower the proportion of contraceptors who use a method that requires the participation of their spouse.

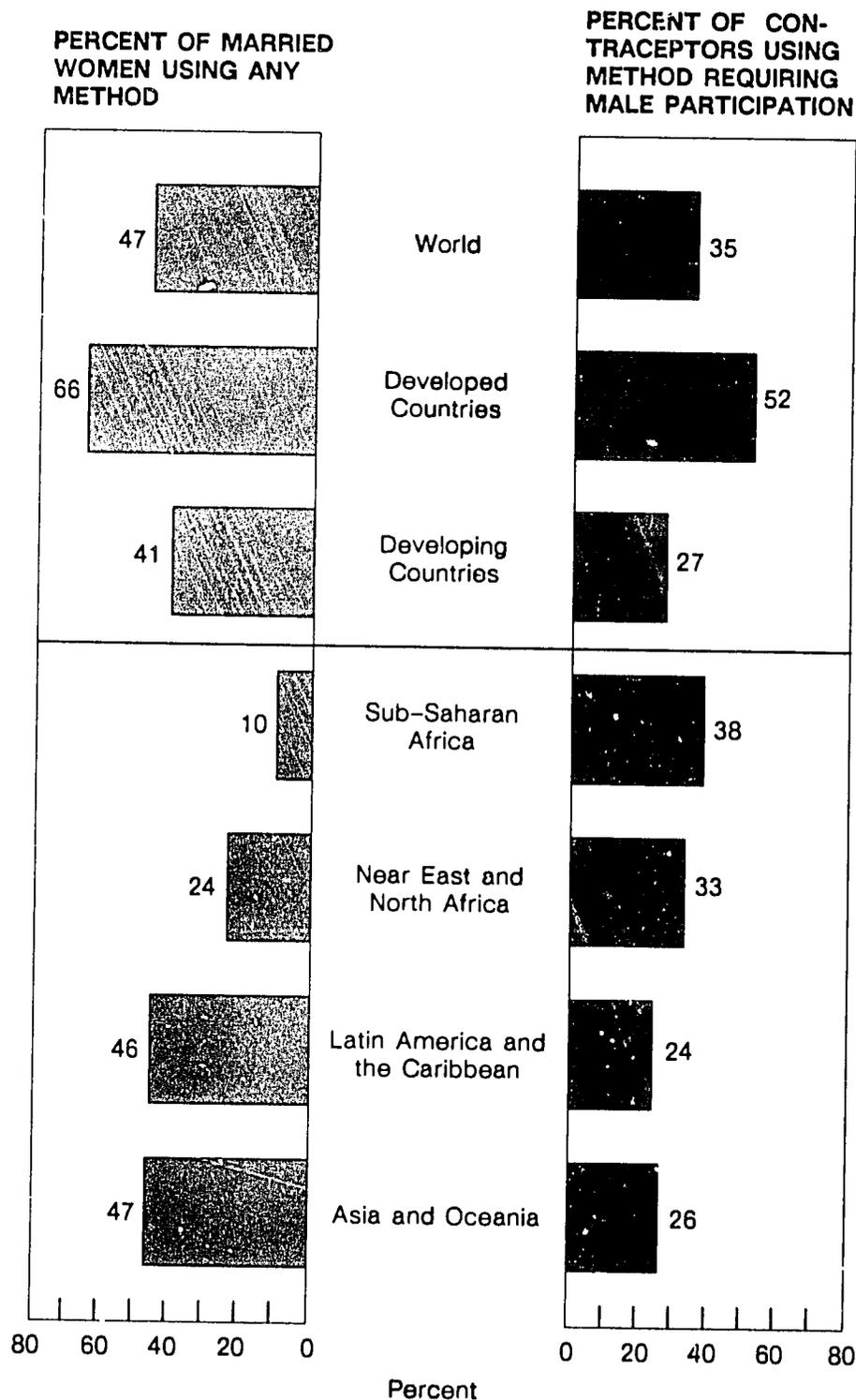
In Sub-Saharan Africa, where only 10 percent of married women use contraception, nearly 4 in 10 users rely on condoms, rhythm, or withdrawal, as well as postpartum abstinence, for spacing between births, all of which require male participation.

In the Near East and North Africa, a third of married women users rely primarily on the rhythm method. In these regions, the availability of services and supplies is limited, which might explain both the low prevalence rates and the choice of methods.

In the Asia and Oceania and Latin America and the Caribbean regions, where family planning services are more accessible, the overall contraceptive prevalence rate is higher, but only about a fourth of users in both regions rely on methods that require the participation of their husbands.

These methods vary by country in Asia, with vasectomy being common in some and use of condom, withdrawal, or rhythm preferred in others. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the traditional methods of withdrawal and rhythm are the male-participation methods most commonly adopted.

Figure 29.
Percent of Married Women of Reproductive Age Using Any Method of Contraception and Percent of Contraceptors Using Method Requiring Male Participation: 1986



Focus on Sub-Saharan Africa

Sub-Saharan Africa 1987	
Total population	468,930,500
Births per 1,000 population	46
Deaths per 1,000 population	16
Population growth rate (percent)	3.1
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births	115
Average number of children per woman	6.5
Life expectancy at birth (years)	50

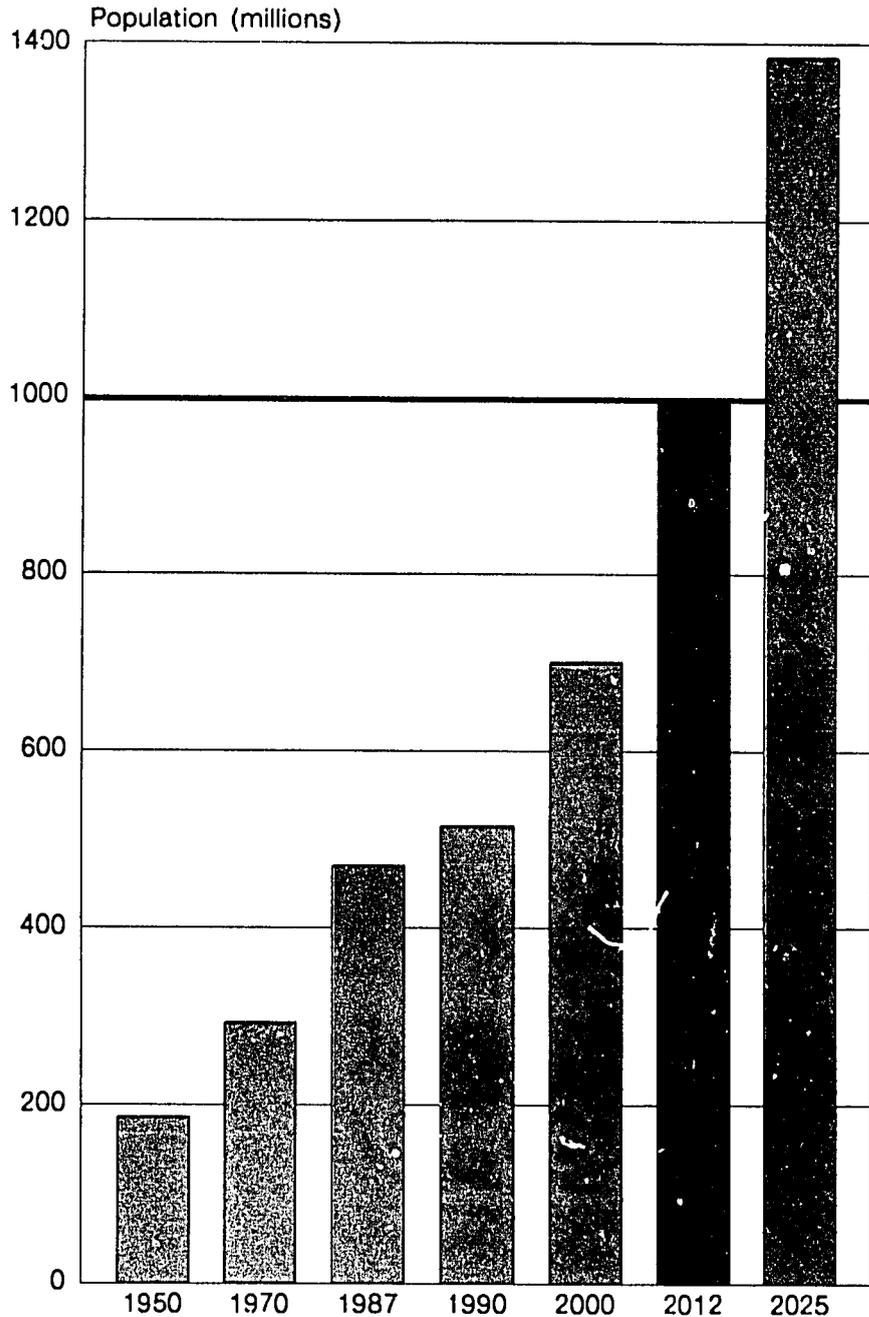
The population situation of Sub-Saharan Africa is of increasing importance worldwide. The region's infant mortality rate is 42 percent higher than the world average, its overall death rate is 58 percent higher, its birth rate is 68 percent higher, and its population growth rate is 82 percent higher. Between 1987 and 2000, Sub-Saharan Africa's population is expected to increase by about 50 percent while the world's total increases by less than 25 percent.

One Billion Africans Expected in About 25 Years

A child born in Sub-Saharan Africa today will have a billion neighbors by the time he or she reaches young adulthood. Projections show that the region's population is likely to reach 700 million around the turn of the century and nearly twice that figure by 2025.

Sub-Saharan Africa and the Near East and North Africa are the only regions of the world where annual population growth rates are expected to remain above 2 percent beyond the year 2000.

Figure 30.
Population of Sub-Saharan Africa: 1950 to 2025



In the time it takes you to turn this page (about 1.5 seconds) . . .

. . . another baby has been born in Africa.
And while you were reading these lines (a little over 4 seconds) . . .
another African has died. It was probably a child.

Sub-Saharan Africa to Have One-Fifth of World Population by Mid-21st Century

From the middle of this century to the middle of the next, the population of Africa south of the Sahara will have grown from just 7 percent to nearly 21 percent of the world total, according to the most recent projections. During this period, the world population will have experienced a fourfold increase, from 2.56 billion to 10.81 billion, while that of Sub-Saharan Africa will have experienced a twelvefold increase, from 186 million to 2.26 billion. In other words, the population of the region at the end of the 100-year period will be approaching the size of the world population at the beginning of the period.

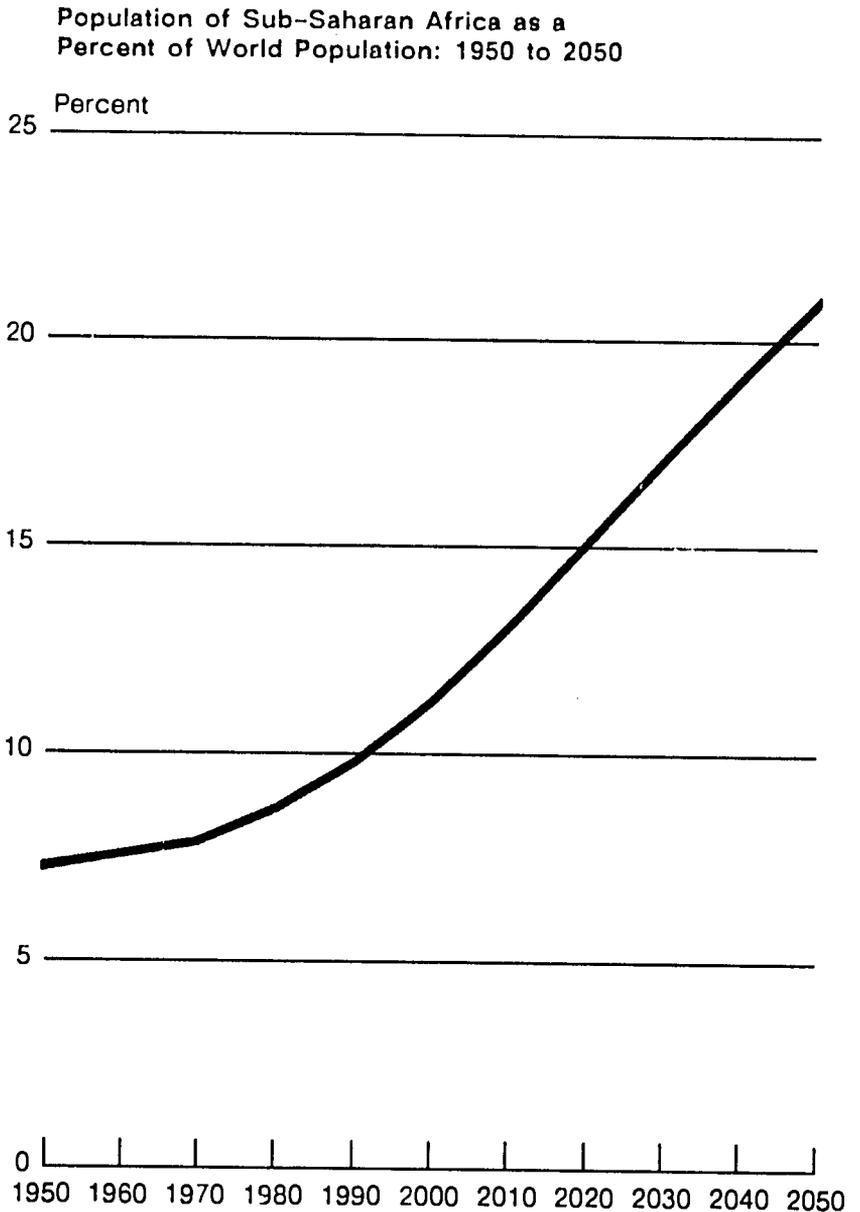
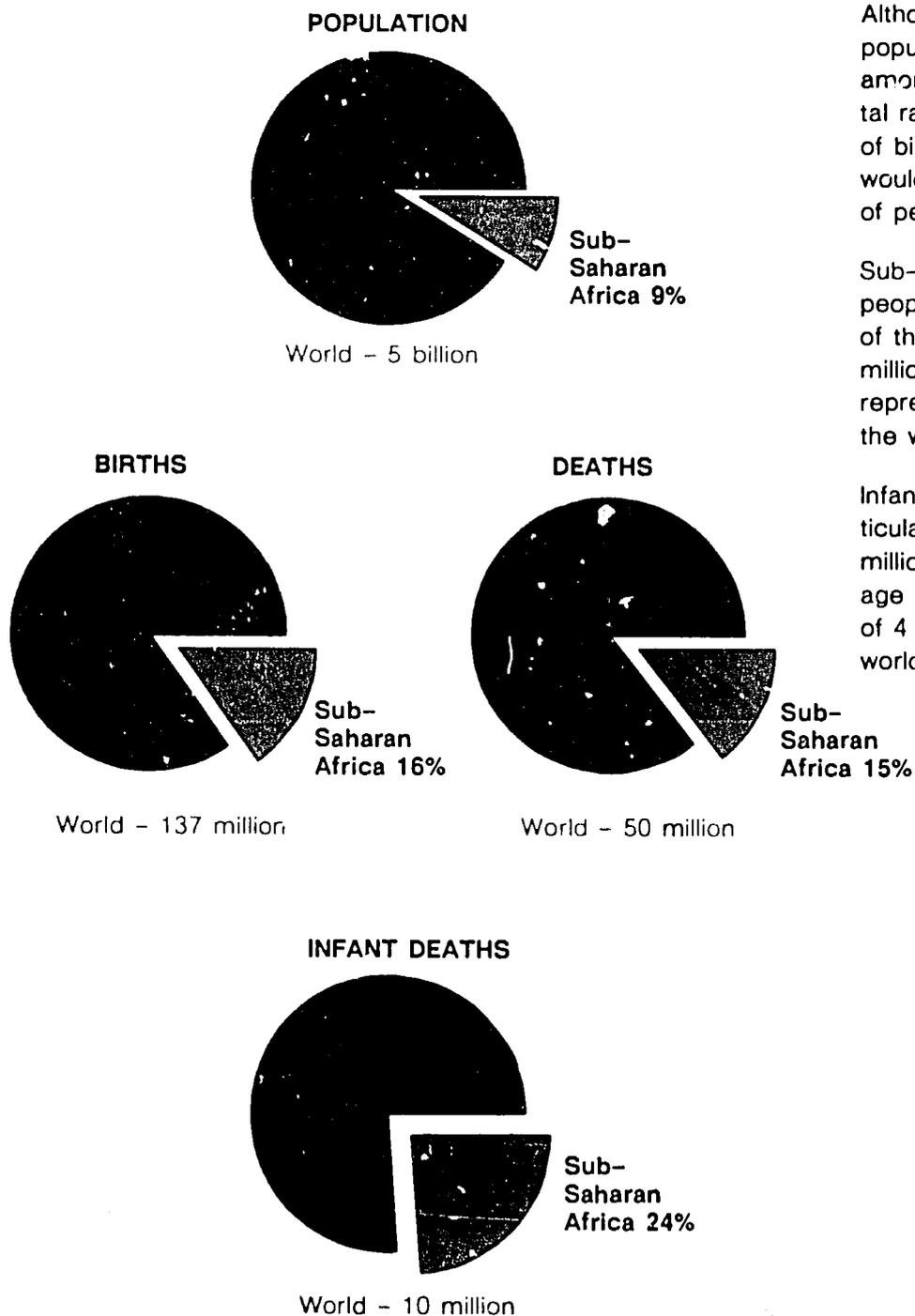


Figure 32.
Percent of World Population, Births, Deaths,
and Infant Deaths in Sub-Saharan Africa: 1987



Africa's Share of Vital Events Disproportionate to Its Population Size

Although Sub-Saharan Africa's population is of modest size among the regions, its higher vital rates result in a larger share of births and deaths than one would expect given the number of people that inhabit the region.

Sub-Saharan Africa's 469 million people comprise just 9 percent of the world's total, but its 21 million births and 7 million deaths represent about 15 percent of the world's vital events.

Infant mortality in Africa is particularly high. The annual 2.5 million deaths of infants under age 1 comprise nearly 1 out of 4 infant deaths that occur worldwide.

Six to Eight Births per Woman Still the Norm in Most of Africa

Of the five countries with the highest fertility in the world, four are in Sub-Saharan Africa (Rwanda, Kenya, Benin, and Malawi).

Fertility is highest in Eastern Africa, averaging about seven births per woman in the sub-region, with women only in the island nations of Mauritius, Reunion, and Seychelles having fewer than six births.

Western African fertility is also high, with an average of 6.5 births per woman.

In Middle and Southern Africa, too, fertility is high by world standards. In Middle Africa, the average is about six births per woman. In Southern Africa, the average of just over four births per woman is heavily influenced by South Africa, the region's largest country, though in the remainder of the region, women have from five to seven births.

Figure 33.
Total Fertility Rates in the Subregions
of Sub-Saharan Africa: 1987
(Average and four largest countries in each subregion)

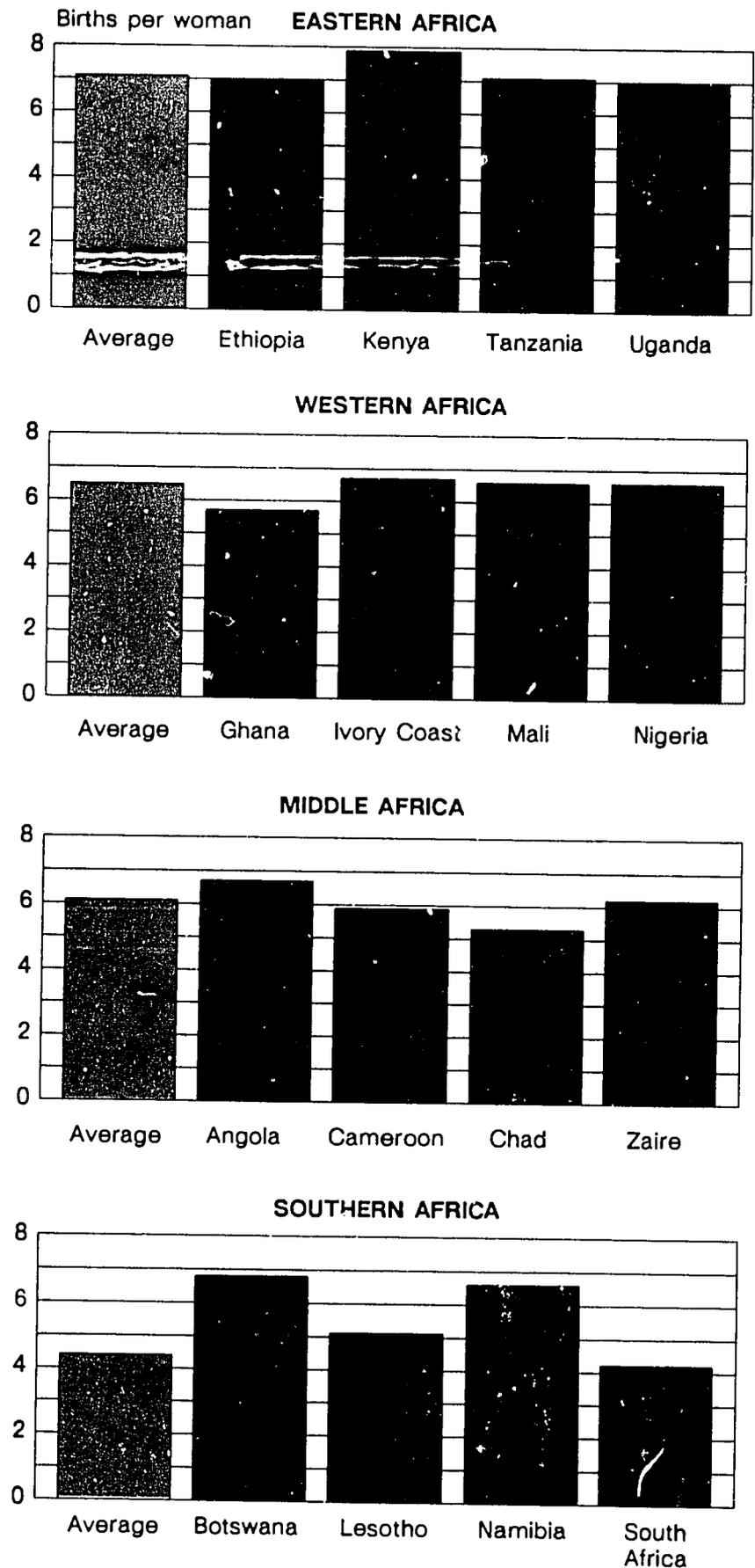
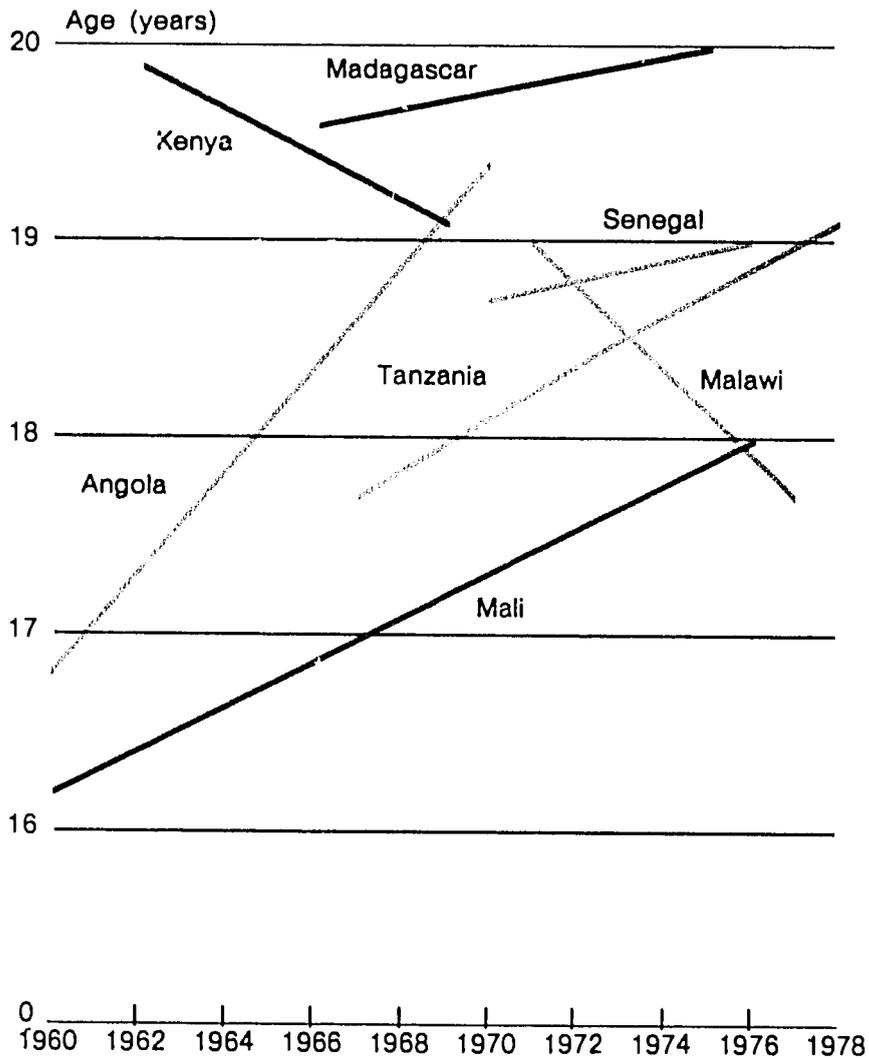


Figure 34.
Trends in Age at Marriage for
Sub-Saharan Africa: Selected Years



Traditions of Early Marriage Gradually Giving Way in Many Countries

Even though women in most of Africa are still having large families, fertility may gradually diminish as women postpone marriage to older ages. For most countries that report trend data on age at first marriage, the average age at marriage has risen in recent decades.

Perhaps significantly, two countries which show an opposite trend, Kenya and Malawi, are among the countries with the highest total fertility rates in the world.

Mortality Persists at High Levels in Sub-Saharan Africa

In all of Sub-Saharan Africa, an average of 115 infants die during their first year of life for each 1,000 who are born.

Among the largest countries in the region, the infant mortality rate ranges from 66 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in South Africa and Botswana to 167 per 1,000 in Angola. With an infant mortality rate of 167 per 1,000, an infant's chances of surviving to his or her 1st birthday are about the same as an American child's chances of surviving to his or her 60th birthday.

Each of the subregions has a wide variety of infant mortality rates, with Southern Africa averaging the lowest, and Middle Africa the highest.

Survival during the first year of life is a principal determinant of overall longevity, as evidenced by the similar pattern of infant mortality rates and figures on life expectancy at birth. A baby born in 1987 in Southern Africa may expect to live about 60 years, while a baby born the same year in Western or Middle Africa may expect to live only about 48 or 49 years.

Figure 35.

Life Expectancy at Birth and Infant Mortality Rates, for Selected African Countries: 1987

(Largest five countries in each subregion of Sub-Saharan Africa)

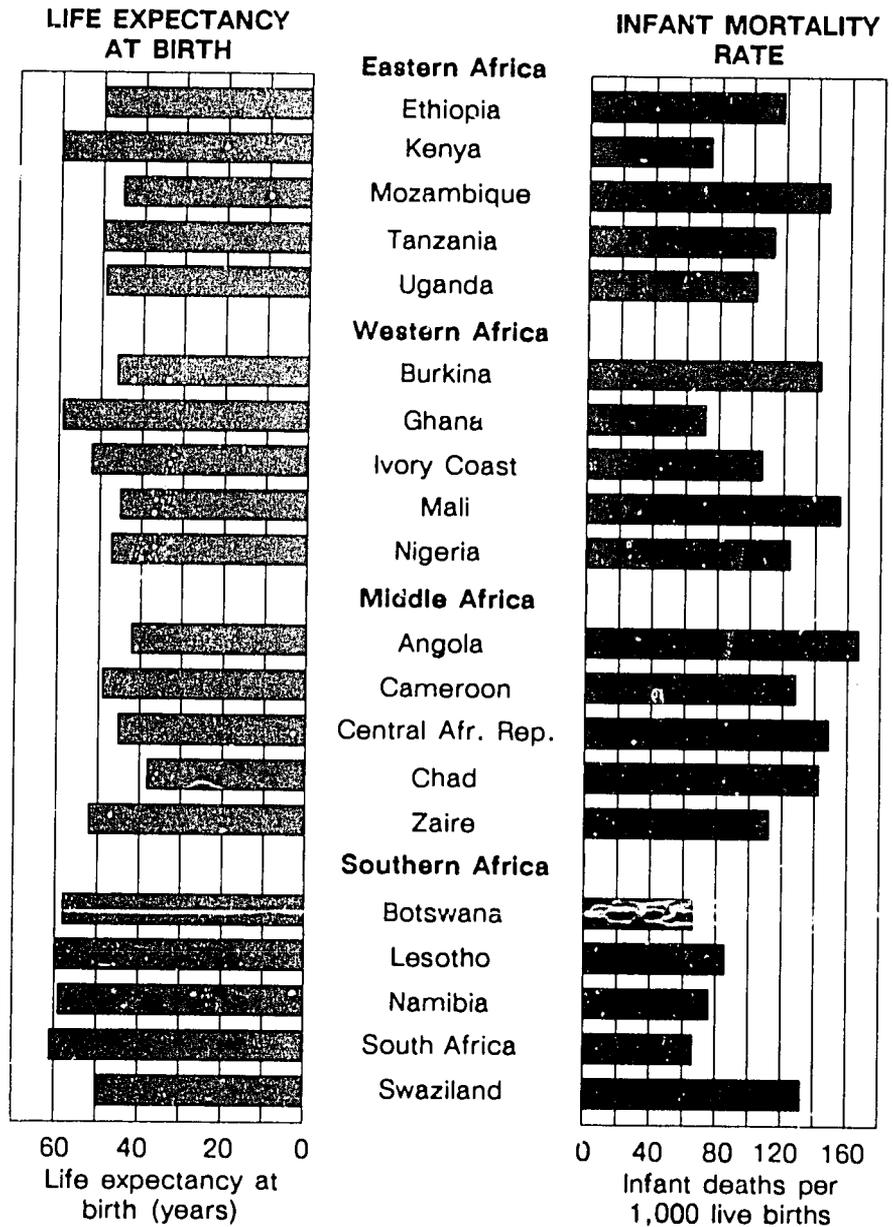
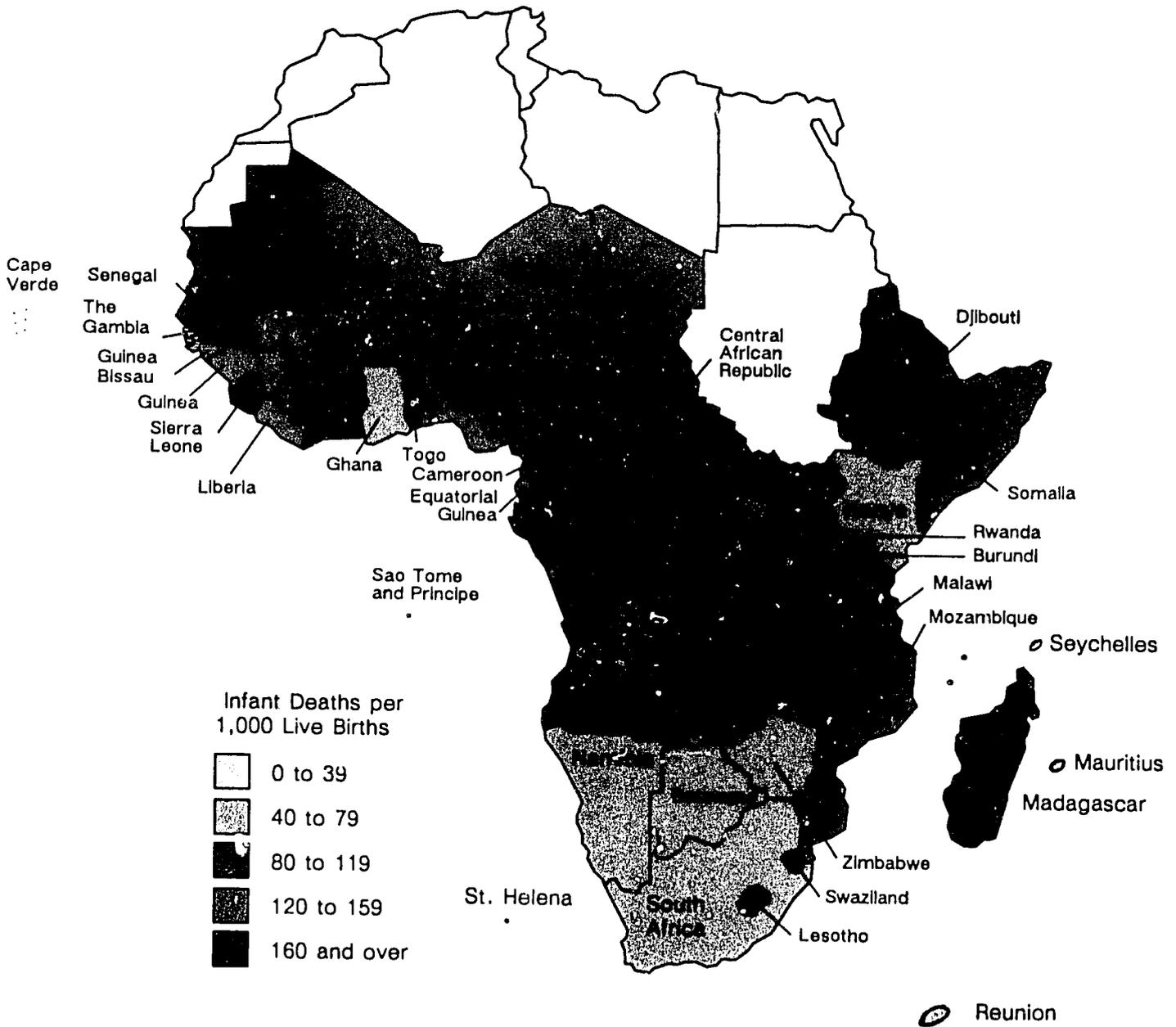


Figure 36
 Infant Mortality Rates for Sub-Saharan
 Africa, by Country or Area: 1987



Children Born to Mothers in Their Twenties Have Best Chance of Surviving Their First Year

Infants born to mothers in their twenties have a substantially lower mortality rate in their first year than those born to mothers of any other age group, as shown by data for a number of countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Infants born to teenage mothers have the smallest chance of surviving their first year.

Figure 37.
Infant Mortality Rates, by Age of Mother at Birth, for Selected African Countries: Selected Years

Age of Mother
 □ Under 20
 ▨ 20 to 29
 ▩ 30 to 39

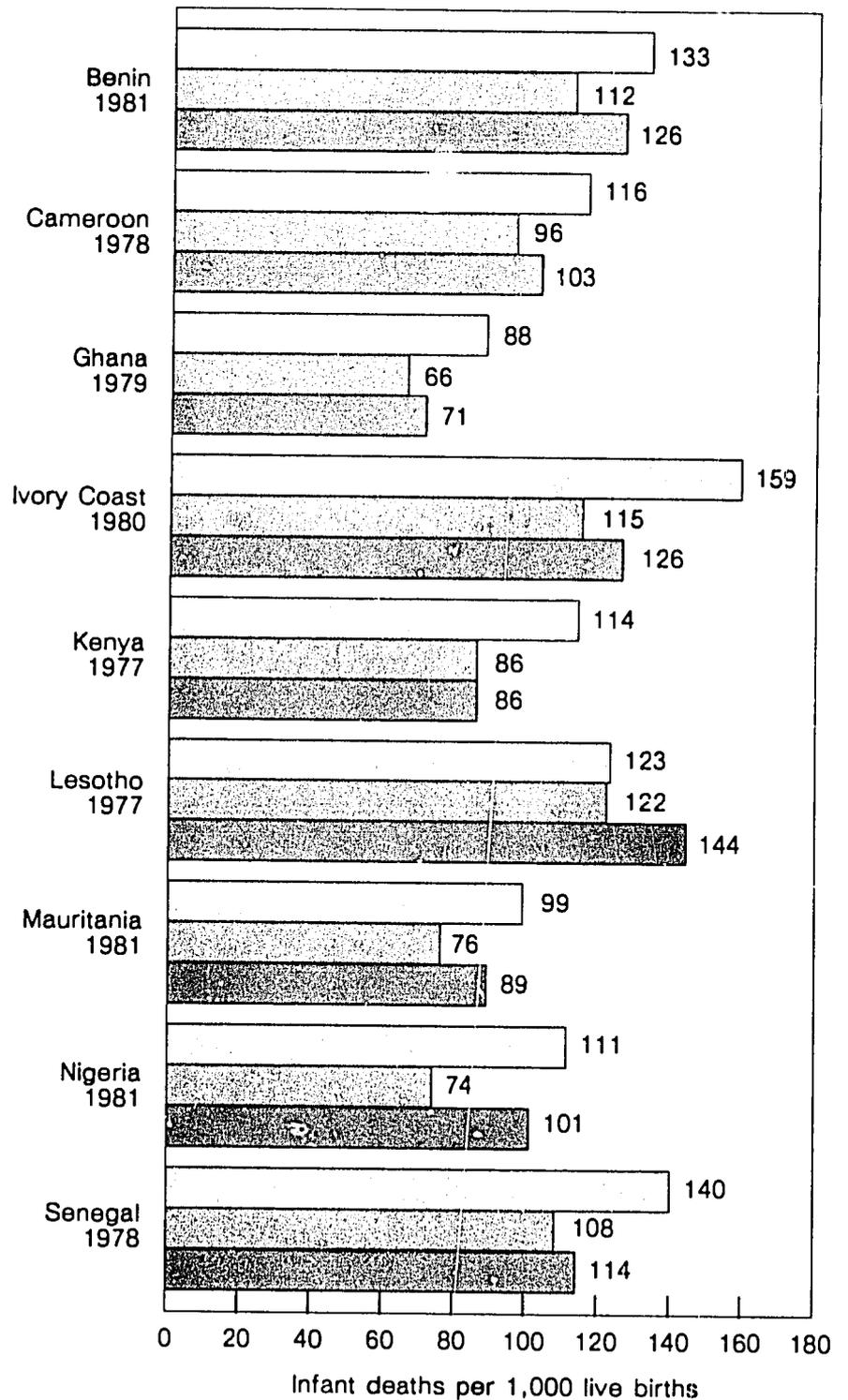
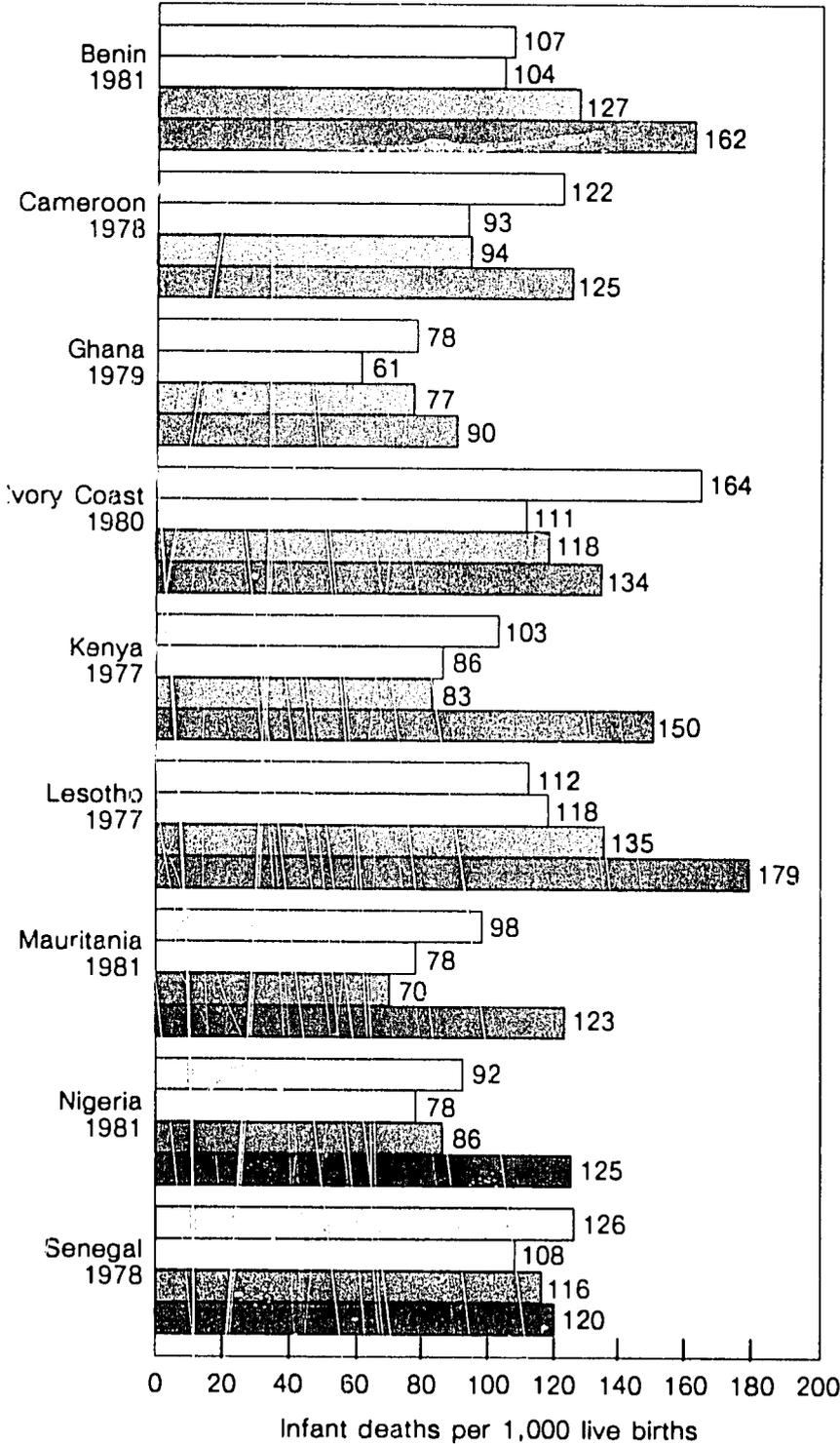


Figure 38.
 Infant Mortality Rates,
 by Order of Birth, for
 Selected African Countries:
 Selected Years

Order of Birth
 □ 1st
 □ 2nd and 3rd
 ▨ 4th to 6th
 ▩ 7th and higher



Youngest Siblings in Large Families Have Smallest Chance of Surviving First Year of Life

While first-born children often have fairly poor survival chances because their mothers are physically and socially immature and financially insecure, those of higher order, especially seventh-born or later, often have even poorer chances. They have older mothers who are likely to be physically exhausted, they compete with a large number of siblings for food and other family resources, and they have a far greater chance of being "unwanted" or of being considered superfluous. Children of high birth order are more often born to families with lower economic means and lower education, thus reducing their chances even further.

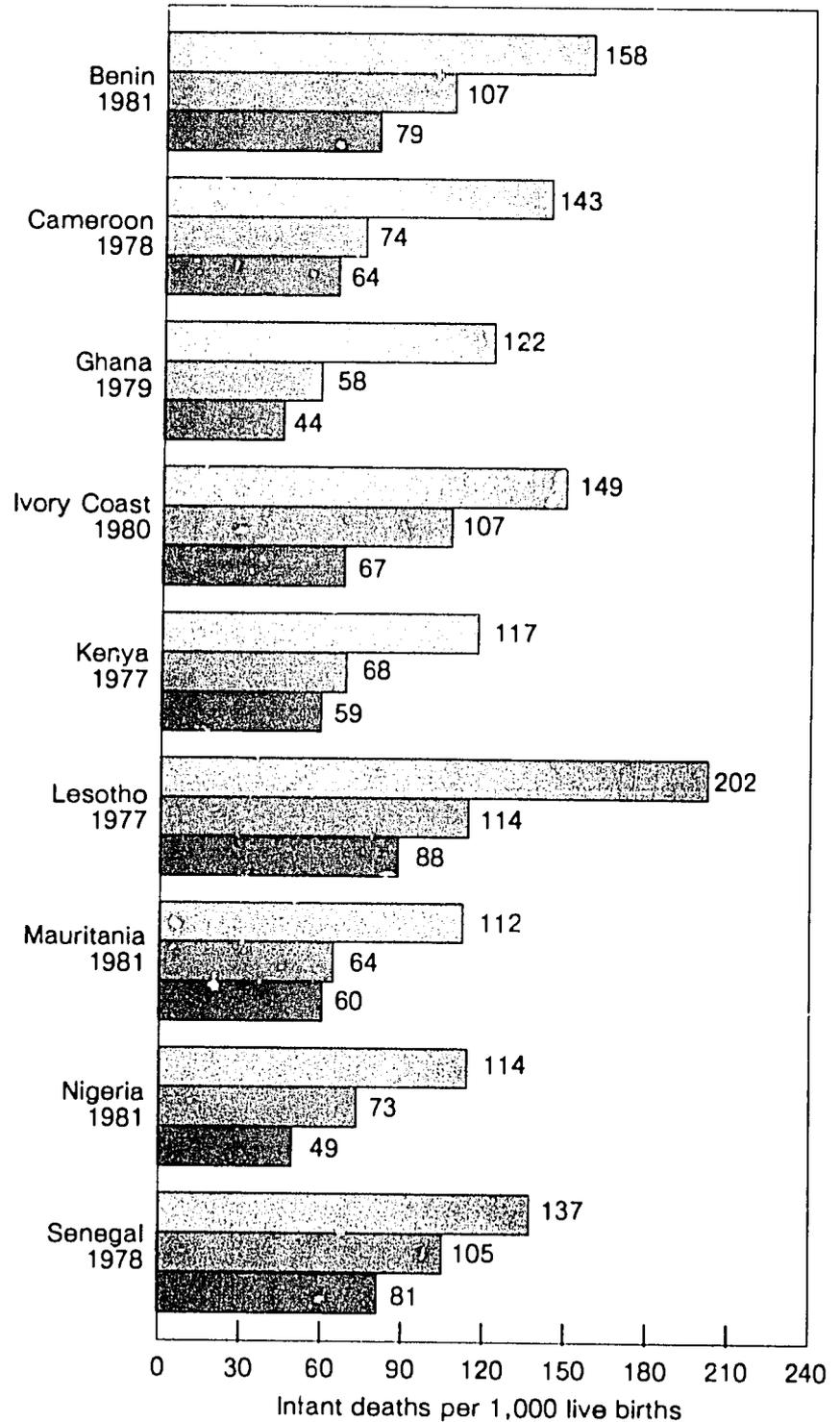
Short Intervals Between Births Take Heavy Toll of Infant Lives

Statistics on infant mortality by birth interval demonstrate that infants born less than 2 years after their previous sibling have a much higher probability of dying in the first year of life. In some instances, infant mortality is twice as high among these children as among those born after longer intervals.

Birth intervals of 24 months or longer improve the survival chances of children born at both ends of the interval. They also allow a mother time to recuperate from each pregnancy and to breastfeed each newborn for a longer period.

Figure 39.
Infant Mortality Rates,
by Months Since
Previous Birth, for Selected
African Countries:
Selected Years

Months
 Under 24
 24 to 47
 48 or more



- Figure 1.** Table 1 and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.
- Figure 2.** Table 1; John Durand, 1967, *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol. 111, No. 3, tables 1 and 3; 1974, *Historical Estimates of World Population: An Evaluation*; United Nations, 1970, *Demographic Yearbook 1969*, table 1; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.
- Figure 3.** Table 1 and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.
- Figure 4.** Table 1 and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.
- Figure 5.** Table 1 and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.
- Figure 6.** Table 1.
- Figure 7.** Table 1 and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.
- Figure 8.** Table 3 and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.
- Figure 9.** Table 1 and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.
- Figure 10.** Table 2; United Nations, 1986, *World Population Prospects, Estimates and Projections as Assessed in 1984*, New York, tables A-6 to A-8; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.
- Figure 11.** Table 2.
- Figure 12.** U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.
- Figure 13.** Table 9.
- Figure 14.** Table 2; United Nations, 1986, *World Population Prospects, Estimates and Projections as Assessed in 1984*, New York, tables A-9 to A-11; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.
- Figure 15.** Table 2.
- Figure 16.** Table 10 and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.
- Figure 17.** U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.
- Figure 18.** Ansley J. Coale and Melvin Zelnik, 1963, *New Estimates of Fertility and Population in the United States*, table 2; U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1983, *Fertility Decline in Developing Countries*, by Ellen Jamison, International Research Document, No. 9, table 2; 1987, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, table 81; and International Data Base.
- Figure 19.** Tables 8 and 9.
- Figure 20.** U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.
- Figure 21.** U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.
- Figure 22.** U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.
- Figure 23.** U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.
- Header Table, p. 19.** Estimated data from Population Information Program, 1986, *Population Reports*, Series J, No. 233, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, table 2.
- Figure 24.** Table 5.
- Figure 25.** Table 6.
- Figure 26.** Table 6.
- Figure 27.** Table 7.
- Figure 28.** Table 7.
- Figure 29.** Population Information Program, 1986, *Population Reports*, Series J, No. 33, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, table 2.
- Figure 30.** U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.
- Figure 31.** U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.
- Figure 32.** U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.
- Figure 33.** U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.
- Figure 34.** Table 8 and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.
- Figure 35.** Table 10.
- Figure 36.** Table 10.
- Figure 37.** Shea Oscar Rutstein, 1984, "Infant and Child Mortality: Levels, Trends, and Demographic Differentials," revised edition, *WFS Comparative Studies*, No. 43, table 11, International Statistical Institute, Voorburg, The Netherlands.
- Figure 38.** Shea Oscar Rutstein, 1984, "Infant and Child Mortality: Levels, Trends, and Demographic Differentials," revised edition, *WFS Comparative Studies*, No. 43, table 13, International Statistical Institute, Voorburg, The Netherlands.
- Figure 39.** Shea Oscar Rutstein, 1984, "Infant and Child Mortality: Levels, Trends, and Demographic Differentials," revised edition, *WFS Comparative Studies*, No. 43, table 15, International Statistical Institute, Voorburg, The Netherlands.

Table 1.
World Population and Average Annual Rates of Growth, by Region and
Development Category: 1950 to 2050

(Population in millions and may not add to totals due to rounding)

Region	Midyear population								
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1987	1990	2000	2025	2050
World	2,565	3,050	3,721	4,476	5,055	5,320	6,241	8,675	10,805
Developed	832	945	1,049	1,137	1,190	1,211	1,269	1,351	1,320
Developing	1,733	2,105	2,672	3,339	3,864	4,109	4,971	7,324	9,485
Sub-Saharan Africa	186	228	292	383	469	514	699	1,385	2,255
Near East and North Africa	120	154	199	264	322	351	461	803	1,190
Asia	1,343	1,596	1,996	2,440	2,763	2,906	3,381	4,462	5,173
Developed	84	94	104	117	122	124	129	127	115
Developing	1,260	1,502	1,892	2,323	2,641	2,783	3,252	4,335	5,057
Latin America and the Caribbean	166	218	286	365	427	455	551	789	967
Northern America	166	199	226	252	270	277	296	328	328
Europe	392	425	460	484	495	499	510	506	463
Soviet Union	180	214	243	266	284	291	312	364	386
Oceania	12	16	19	23	25	26	30	38	43
Developed	10	13	15	18	19	20	22	26	28
Developing	2	3	4	5	6	6	8	12	15
Excluding China									
World	2,002	2,399	2,901	3,493	3,981	4,205	4,998	7,193	9,250
Developing	1,170	1,454	1,852	2,356	2,790	2,994	3,729	5,842	7,930
Asia	781	945	1,176	1,457	1,689	1,792	2,138	2,980	3,618
Developing	697	851	1,071	1,340	1,567	1,668	2,010	2,853	3,503

Table 1.
World Population and Average Annual Rates of Growth, by Region and
Development Category: 1950 to 2050—Continued

Region	Average annual rate of growth (percent)							
	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1980-87	1987-90	1990-2000	2000-25	2025-50
World	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	0.9
Developed	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	-0.1
Developing	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.0
Near East and North Africa	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.2	1.6
Asia	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.6
Developed	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	-0.1	-0.4
Developing	1.8	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.2	0.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.4	0.8
Northern America	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.4	(Z)
Europe	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	(Z)	-0.4
Soviet Union	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.2
Oceania	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.6
Developed	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.2
Developing	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.1
Excluding China								
World	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.0
Developing	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.2
Asia	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.3	0.8
Developing	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.4	0.8

Note: Minus sign (-) denotes a negative growth rate.

Z Represents value between 0.05 and -0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Table 2.
Vital Events and Rates, by Region and Development Category: 1987
 (Events in thousands and may not add to totals)

Region	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate of natural increase (percent)
World	137,273	49,796	87,477	27	10	1.7
Developed	17,899	11,566	6,333	15	10	0.5
Developing	119,374	38,230	81,145	31	10	2.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	21,416	7,288	14,128	46	16	3.0
Near East and North Africa	12,606	3,449	9,157	39	11	2.8
Asia	73,995	25,226	48,769	27	9	1.8
Developed	1,457	851	607	12	7	0.5
Developing	72,538	24,376	48,162	27	9	1.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	12,615	3,060	9,555	30	7	2.2
Northern America	4,129	2,316	1,813	15	9	0.7
Europe	6,503	5,229	1,275	13	11	0.3
Soviet Union	5,507	3,022	2,485	19	11	0.9
Oceania	501	204	297	20	8	1.2
Developed	302	148	154	16	8	0.8
Developing	199	56	143	34	10	2.5
Excluding China						
World	115,686	42,450	73,236	29	11	1.8
Developing	97,787	30,884	66,903	35	11	2.4
Asia	52,407	17,880	34,527	31	11	2.0
Developing	50,950	17,030	33,921	33	11	2.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Table 3.
Population, by Country or Area: 1950 to 2050
 (Midyear population in thousands)

Region and country or area	1950	1970	1980	1987	1988	1989	1990	2000	2050
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	185,602	291,655	382,864	468,931	483,580	498,686	514,303	699,402	2,255,036
Angola	4,118	5,606	6,796	7,950	8,236	8,534	8,802	11,487	34,522
Benin	1,673	2,611	3,435	4,339	4,497	4,664	4,840	7,082	29,153
Botswana	430	584	903	1,149	1,190	1,232	1,276	1,794	5,673
Burkina Faso	4,879	5,910	7,088	8,276	8,486	8,707	8,941	11,814	38,386
Burundi	2,363	3,513	4,120	5,006	5,156	5,312	5,474	7,315	22,317
Cameroon	4,888	6,727	8,576	10,255	10,532	10,817	11,109	14,471	40,170
Cape Verde	146	269	296	344	354	364	375	505	1,373
Central African Republic	1,260	1,827	2,269	2,669	2,736	2,806	2,879	3,705	10,248
Chad	2,817	3,557	4,018	4,646	4,778	4,914	5,053	6,274	15,780
Comoros	148	236	334	415	429	444	460	656	2,482
Congo	768	1,183	1,620	2,082	2,154	2,228	2,305	3,208	11,328
Djibouti	60	158	279	312	320	329	337	440	1,302
Equatorial Guinea	211	272	262	340	347	353	360	443	1,205
Ethiopia	20,780	31,076	38,563	46,709	48,265	49,762	51,375	71,132	243,559
Gabon	416	514	806	1,044	1,052	1,060	1,069	1,232	2,418
Gambia, The	305	502	644	760	779	799	820	1,071	3,277
Ghana	5,297	8,789	10,842	13,949	14,360	14,786	15,234	20,481	58,461
Guinea	3,314	4,584	5,484	6,738	6,909	7,086	7,269	9,233	24,197
Guinea-Bissau	573	620	789	928	951	974	998	1,262	2,970
Ivory Coast	2,860	5,427	8,235	10,767	11,185	11,619	12,070	17,329	62,090
Kenya	6,121	11,272	16,710	22,378	23,342	24,346	25,393	38,306	165,907
Lesotho	726	1,067	1,348	1,622	1,666	1,711	1,757	2,247	4,913
Liberia	824	1,397	1,899	2,384	2,463	2,544	2,628	3,604	11,208
Madagascar	4,620	6,766	8,699	10,731	11,073	11,430	11,802	16,189	55,592
Malawi	2,817	4,449	6,008	7,438	7,679	7,932	8,198	11,446	40,503
Mali	3,688	5,525	6,985	8,423	8,666	8,918	9,182	12,283	37,625
Mauritania	960	1,227	1,535	1,863	1,919	1,977	2,038	2,777	9,773
Mauritius	481	830	964	1,080	1,100	1,121	1,141	1,328	1,736
Mayotte	22	37	50	64	67	69	72	106	440
Mozambique	6,250	9,304	12,103	14,536	14,948	15,376	15,830	21,145	64,257
Namibia	426	788	998	1,234	1,302	1,372	1,400	2,022	7,403
Niger	2,433	4,100	5,563	6,989	7,214	7,448	7,691	10,571	35,370
Nigeria	41,198	66,849	90,035	108,620	111,904	115,316	118,865	160,930	471,159
Reunion	244	445	507	550	557	566	574	658	985
Rwanda	2,487	3,877	5,281	6,811	7,058	7,322	7,603	11,020	44,618
Saint Helena	5	6	6	9	9	9	9	9	9
Sao Tome and Principe	60	74	94	114	117	121	125	170	512
Senegal	2,654	4,318	5,738	7,064	7,281	7,506	7,740	10,605	43,364
Seychelles	33	53	63	68	69	70	71	83	142
Sierra Leone	2,087	2,789	3,316	3,868	3,963	4,064	4,168	5,403	15,943
Somalia	2,438	3,667	6,110	7,742	7,990	8,248	8,415	10,387	33,184
South Africa	13,575	22,549	29,136	34,313	35,094	35,888	36,696	45,267	88,298
Swaziland	268	440	584	715	735	756	779	1,054	3,124
Tanzania	8,909	14,038	18,804	23,502	24,295	25,125	25,994	36,587	132,856
Togo	1,172	1,964	2,596	3,229	3,336	3,449	3,566	4,942	16,578

Table 3.
Population, by Country or Area: 1950 to 2050—Continued
(Midyear population in thousands)

Region and country or area	1950	1970	1980	1987	1988	1989	1990	2000	2050
Uganda	5,522	9,806	12,766	15,909	16,447	17,008	17,593	24,662	96,225
Zaire	12,871	20,294	26,682	32,343	33,294	34,279	35,330	47,940	157,706
Zambia	2,553	4,247	5,629	7,282	7,546	7,823	8,112	11,610	43,152
Zimbabwe	2,853	5,515	7,298	9,372	9,729	10,099	10,482	15,118	61,545
NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	119,500	199,424	263,727	322,209	331,398	340,788	350,662	461,359	1,190,226
Afghanistan	8,150	12,431	14,985	14,184	14,481	14,825	15,592	24,501	63,320
Algeria	8,893	13,932	18,850	23,461	24,195	24,946	25,714	33,705	68,817
Bahrain	115	220	348	464	480	497	512	650	1,050
Cyprus	494	615	627	684	692	700	708	775	1,027
Egypt	21,198	33,574	42,239	51,930	53,348	54,778	56,219	71,169	142,353
Gaza Strip	245	342	453	560	578	596	616	837	2,493
Iran	16,357	28,933	39,167	50,256	51,924	53,627	55,249	73,901	251,830
Iraq	5,163	9,414	13,201	16,971	17,583	18,216	18,868	26,491	67,715
Israel	1,286	2,903	3,737	4,222	4,297	4,371	4,445	5,165	8,532
Jordan	561	1,503	2,152	2,750	2,850	2,956	3,065	4,372	13,054
Kuwait	145	748	1,370	1,864	1,938	2,011	2,083	2,739	5,713
Lebanon	1,364	2,383	3,266	3,321	3,338	3,362	3,392	4,084	8,077
Libya	961	1,956	3,028	3,835	3,956	4,080	4,206	5,559	12,309
Morocco	9,343	15,909	20,545	24,361	24,976	25,606	26,249	33,274	68,819
Oman	413	654	984	1,227	1,265	1,305	1,345	1,821	5,478
Qatar	25	113	231	316	328	340	353	480	1,119
Saudi Arabia	3,860	6,109	10,150	14,789	15,452	16,109	16,758	23,154	97,690
Sudan	8,051	13,788	18,882	23,525	24,014	24,509	25,037	33,393	93,347
Syria	3,495	6,258	8,692	11,148	11,570	12,011	12,471	18,157	73,456
Tunisia	3,517	5,099	6,462	7,562	7,738	7,916	8,095	9,940	18,029
Turkey	21,122	35,758	45,121	52,988	54,168	55,356	56,549	68,565	120,476
United Arab Emirates	72	249	1,000	1,846	1,980	2,115	2,250	3,589	9,082
West Bank	771	680	833	969	992	1,015	1,038	1,309	3,085
Western Sahara	7	72	83	94	96	97	99	125	288
Yemen (Aden)	998	1,506	1,920	2,351	2,428	2,504	2,585	3,581	11,397
Yemen (Sanaa)	2,893	4,276	5,404	6,533	6,732	6,942	7,162	10,023	41,668
ASIA	1,343,326	1,995,959	2,439,880	2,762,577	2,811,021	2,859,109	2,906,291	3,380,786	5,172,933
Bangladesh	45,646	67,403	88,077	107,088	109,964	112,855	115,753	144,852	265,858
Bhutan	734	1,045	1,281	1,473	1,503	1,534	1,566	1,908	3,784
Brunei	45	128	185	250	259	268	277	348	583
Burma	19,488	27,386	33,533	38,822	39,632	40,452	41,279	49,772	91,220
Cambodia	4,163	7,060	5,692	6,536	6,686	6,838	6,993	8,511	18,105
China									
<i>mainland</i>	562,580	820,403	983,379	1,074,019	1,088,169	1,101,742	1,114,512	1,242,289	1,554,875
<i>Taiwan</i>	7,981	14,598	17,788	19,768	20,004	20,233	20,454	22,304	22,201
Hong Kong	2,237	3,959	5,063	5,592	5,651	5,711	5,770	6,303	6,460
India	369,880	555,043	688,994	800,326	816,828	833,422	850,067	1,013,280	1,591,204
Indonesia	83,414	122,671	154,936	180,368	184,016	187,651	191,266	226,619	359,689

Table 3.
Population, by Country or Area: 1950 to 2050—Continued
 (Midyear population in thousands)

Region and country or area	1950	1970	1980	1987	1988	1989	1990	2000	2050
Netherlands Antilles	110	158	170	182	183	183	183	192	199
Nicaragua	1,098	2,053	2,793	3,319	3,407	3,503	3,606	4,743	10,763
Panama	893	1,531	1,956	2,275	2,324	2,373	2,423	2,928	4,832
Paraguay	1,476	2,477	3,379	4,252	4,386	4,522	4,660	6,022	12,341
Peru	7,632	13,193	17,295	20,739	21,269	21,807	22,353	28,126	56,666
Puerto Rico	2,218	2,716	3,206	3,331	3,359	3,387	3,415	3,691	4,220
Saint Christopher and Nevis	44	46	44	38	37	36	35	35	64
Saint Lucia	79	103	115	133	137	140	143	180	739
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	66	88	98	106	107	109	110	122	154
Suriname	208	373	355	389	395	401	408	482	796
Trinidad and Tobago	632	955	1,056	1,251	1,280	1,309	1,337	1,622	3,057
Turks and Caicos Islands	5	6	7	9	9	10	10	12	17
Uruguay	2,194	2,824	2,890	2,964	2,976	2,989	3,002	3,164	3,849
Venezuela	5,009	10,604	15,024	18,291	18,776	19,263	19,753	24,682	47,357
Virgin Islands	27	63	98	114	116	117	119	136	202
NORTHERN AMERICA, EUROPE, AND SOVIET UNION	738,247	929,266	1,002,715	1,049,029	1,055,309	1,061,412	1,067,311	1,118,274	1,177,238
Albania	1,215	2,136	2,671	3,086	3,147	3,208	3,268	3,792	5,068
Andorra	6	20	34	48	49	51	52	62	69
Austria	6,935	7,467	7,549	7,569	7,577	7,586	7,595	7,662	6,561
Belgium	8,639	9,638	9,847	9,873	9,881	9,888	9,895	9,932	8,291
Bermuda	39	55	57	58	58	58	58	59	61
Bulgaria	7,250	8,490	8,844	8,961	8,967	8,973	8,978	9,046	8,413
Canada	13,737	21,324	24,070	25,858	26,088	26,311	26,527	28,233	28,739
Czechoslovakia	12,389	14,319	15,255	15,582	15,621	15,658	15,695	16,204	16,378
Denmark	4,271	4,929	5,123	5,122	5,126	5,130	5,134	5,165	4,330
Faroe Islands	32	39	43	46	47	47	48	52	64
Finland	4,009	4,606	4,780	4,935	4,950	4,964	4,977	5,049	4,397
France	41,829	50,787	53,870	55,596	55,798	55,994	56,184	57,684	52,255
Germany, East	18,388	17,070	16,737	16,610	16,597	16,586	16,578	16,539	14,888
Germany, West	49,986	60,714	61,561	60,989	60,980	60,977	60,977	60,688	46,383
Gibraltar	23	26	29	29	29	29	29	30	30
Greece	7,566	8,793	9,643	9,988	10,015	10,041	10,066	10,271	9,008
Greenland	22	46	50	54	55	55	56	62	75
Guernsey	45	53	53	53	53	53	53	52	48
Hungary	9,338	10,337	10,711	10,609	10,588	10,567	10,546	10,477	9,698
Iceland	143	204	228	245	247	249	250	268	277
Ireland	2,963	2,955	3,407	3,535	3,532	3,527	3,523	3,508	3,967
Isle of Man	56	55	63	65	65	65	65	65	65
Italy	47,105	53,661	56,451	57,351	57,455	57,558	57,657	58,499	49,397
Jersey	57	69	76	81	81	81	81	84	96
Liechtenstein	14	21	25	27	27	27	28	30	34
Luxembourg	296	339	364	366	366	366	366	365	293
Malta	312	326	364	367	369	371	373	392	378
Monaco	18	24	27	29	29	29	29	32	42
Netherlands	10,114	13,032	14,144	14,642	14,716	14,790	14,864	15,458	13,618
Norway	3,265	3,877	4,086	4,179	4,191	4,203	4,214	4,291	3,826

Table 3.
Population, by Country or Area: 1950 to 2050—Continued
 (Midyear population in thousands)

Region and country or area	1950	1970	1980	1987	1988	1989	1990	2000	2050
Poland	24,824	32,526	35,578	37,727	37,958	38,170	38,363	39,926	41,840
Portugal	8,443	9,044	9,778	10,315	10,388	10,460	10,528	11,031	10,561
Romania	16,311	20,253	22,201	22,937	23,041	23,153	23,269	24,381	25,182
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7
San Marino	13	19	21	23	23	23	23	25	35
Soviet Union	180,075	242,766	266,410	284,008	286,435	288,742	290,939	311,637	386,477
Spain	28,063	33,876	37,488	39,001	39,210	39,417	39,623	41,460	38,898
Sweden	7,014	8,043	8,310	8,383	8,393	8,401	8,407	8,382	7,005
Switzerland	4,694	6,267	6,385	6,573	6,593	6,611	6,628	6,700	5,317
United Kingdom	50,127	55,632	56,314	56,845	56,936	57,028	57,121	57,649	51,161
United States	152,271	205,052	227,757	243,830	246,043	248,231	250,372	267,987	299,165
Yugoslavia	16,346	20,371	22,304	23,431	23,580	23,725	23,864	25,040	24,841
OCEANIA	12,476	19,286	22,613	25,169	25,526	25,886	26,247	29,818	42,951
American Samoa	19	27	32	38	38	39	40	47	86
Australia	8,267	12,660	14,616	16,069	16,260	16,452	16,643	18,468	23,935
Cook Islands	15	21	18	18	18	18	18	19	22
Fiji	287	521	631	725	741	757	772	925	1,621
French Polynesia	62	114	151	186	191	196	202	252	437
Guam	60	86	107	127	128	130	131	145	196
Kiribati	33	49	58	66	68	69	70	81	100
Marshall Islands	11	22	31	37	38	38	39	48	84
Micronesia, Federated States of	31	56	73	87	89	91	93	113	199
Nauru	3	7	8	9	9	9	9	10	12
New Caledonia	55	112	139	150	151	152	154	178	298
New Zealand	1,908	2,811	3,113	3,314	3,343	3,373	3,402	3,649	3,736
Northern Mariana Islands	6	12	17	20	21	21	22	26	46
Pacific Islands, Trust Territory of the	7	12	12	14	15	15	15	19	33
Papua New Guinea	1,412	2,288	2,991	3,564	3,650	3,736	3,824	4,774	9,767
Solomon Islands	107	163	233	301	312	324	335	469	1,202
Tonga	46	83	93	99	100	100	101	110	156
Tuvalu	5	6	7	8	8	9	9	10	16
Vanuatu	52	85	117	150	155	160	165	221	488
Wallis and Futuna	7	9	11	14	14	15	15	18	27
Western Samoa	82	142	155	174	178	182	186	235	488

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Table 4.
Vital Events and Rates, by Country or Area: 1987
 (Events in thousands and may not add to totals)

Region and country or area	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate of natural increase (percent)
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	21,416	7,288	14,128	46	16	3.0
Angola	369	169	199	46	21	2.5
Benin	232	78	154	53	18	3.6
Botswana	54	14	40	47	12	3.5
Burkina Faso	390	156	234	47	19	2.8
Burundi	237	90	147	47	18	2.9
Cameroon	436	167	270	43	16	2.6
Cape Verde	16	4	12	47	11	3.6
Central African Republic	117	51	66	44	19	2.5
Chad	199	107	92	43	23	2.0
Comoros	20	6	14	47	14	3.3
Congo	98	28	70	47	13	3.4
Djibouti	13	5	8	43	17	2.5
Equatorial Guinea	13	7	6	38	20	1.8
Ethiopia	2,129	713	1,417	46	15	3.0
Gabon	30	16	14	29	15	1.4
Gambia, The	37	19	19	49	24	2.5
Ghana	584	147	437	42	11	3.1
Guinea	323	155	169	48	23	2.5
Guinea-Bissau	41	19	22	44	20	2.4
Ivory Coast	495	144	352	46	13	3.3
Kenya	1,158	215	944	52	10	4.2
Lesotho	62	18	44	38	11	2.7
Liberia	106	33	73	44	14	3.1
Madagascar	506	170	336	47	16	3.1
Malawi	372	136	236	50	18	3.2
Mali	414	176	238	49	21	2.8
Mauritania	91	36	55	49	20	2.9
Mauritius	23	7	16	21	6	1.5
Mayotte	3	1	2	51	13	3.7
Mozambique	678	274	404	47	19	2.8
Namibia	55	13	42	45	11	3.4
Niger	347	126	221	50	18	3.2
Nigeria	5,013	1,870	3,142	46	17	2.9
Reunion	14	3	10	25	6	1.9
Rwanda	363	111	252	53	16	3.7
Saint Helena	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	13	7	0.6
Sao Tome and Principe	4	1	3	37	8	2.9
Senegal	326	113	213	46	16	3.0
Seychelles	2	(Z)	1	28	7	2.1
Sierra Leone	178	85	93	46	22	2.4
Somalia	364	121	243	47	16	3.1
South Africa	1,103	328	775	32	10	2.3
Swaziland	33	1	22	47	16	3.1
Tanzania	1,172	392	780	50	17	3.3
Togo	150	45	105	46	14	3.3

Table 4.
Vital Events and Rates, by Country or Area: 1987—Continued
 (Events in thousands and may not add to totals)

Region and country or area	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate of natural increase (percent)
Uganda	782	254	527	49	16	3.3
Zaire	1,459	469	990	45	15	3.1
Zambia	361	93	268	50	13	3.7
Zimbabwe	443	93	350	47	10	3.7
NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	12,606	3,449	9,157	39	11	2.8
Afghanistan	637	306	331	45	22	2.3
Algeria	931	206	725	40	9	3.1
Bahrain	2	2	10	26	4	2.2
Cyprus	13	5	8	19	7	1.2
Egypt	1,985	557	1,429	38	11	2.8
Gaza Strip	26	4	22	47	8	3.9
Iran	2,261	640	1,621	45	13	3.2
Iraq	768	165	603	45	10	3.6
Israel	95	28	67	22	7	1.6
Jordan	114	16	99	42	6	3.6
Kuwait	59	5	54	32	3	2.9
Lebanon	92	24	68	28	7	2.0
Libya	150	29	120	39	8	3.1
Morocco	868	227	641	36	9	2.6
Oman	54	16	38	44	13	3.1
Qatar	9	1	8	29	4	2.5
Saudi Arabia	571	109	462	39	7	3.1
Sudan	1,051	347	704	45	15	3.0
Syria	486	73	413	44	7	3.7
Tunisia	225	49	175	30	7	2.3
Turkey	1,642	466	1,176	31	9	2.2
United Arab Emirates	61	7	54	33	4	2.9
West Bank	37	7	30	38	7	3.1
Western Sahara	5	2	2	48	23	2.5
Yemen (Aden)	114	37	77	48	16	3.3
Yemen (Sanaa)	342	122	220	52	19	3.4
ASIA	73,995	25,226	48,769	27	9	1.8
Bangladesh	4,546	1,681	2,865	42	16	2.7
Bhutan	56	26	30	38	18	2.0
Brunei	7	1	6	27	4	2.3
Burma	1,326	522	804	34	13	2.1
Cambodia	263	115	148	40	18	2.3
China						
<i>mainland</i>	21,588	7,346	14,241	20	7	1.3
<i>Taiwan</i>	341	98	243	17	5	1.2
Hong Kong	74	27	47	13	5	0.8
India	25,410	8,956	16,455	32	11	2.1
Indonesia	5,388	1,737	3,651	30	10	2.0

Table 4.
Vital Events and Rates, by Country or Area: 1987—Continued
 (Events in thousands and may not add to totals)

Region and country or area	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate of natural increase (percent)
Japan	1,457	851	607	12	7	0.5
Korea, North	652	118	535	30	5	2.5
Korea, South	874	266	608	21	6	1.4
Laos	146	61	85	39	16	2.3
Macau	8	2	6	19	4	1.5
Malaysia	436	106	330	27	7	2.1
Maldives	9	2	7	47	11	3.7
Mongolia	72	16	56	36	8	2.8
Nepal	723	290	433	41	16	2.4
Pakistan	4,530	1,540	2,991	43	15	2.9
Philippines	2,160	429	1,731	35	7	2.8
Singapore	43	14	29	16	5	1.1
Sri Lanka	376	96	280	23	6	1.7
Thailand	1,344	399	946	25	7	1.8
Vietnam	2,165	528	1,637	34	8	2.6
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	12,615	3,060	9,555	30	7	2.2
Anguilla	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	25	9	1.6
Antigua and Barbuda	1	(Z)	1	18	6	1.2
Argentina	652	271	381	21	9	1.2
Aruba	1	(Z)	1	17	6	1.1
Bahamas, The	6	1	4	23	6	1.7
Barbados	5	2	3	19	8	1.0
Belize	6	1	5	37	6	3.1
Bolivia	232	86	146	37	14	2.3
Brazil	4,581	1,006	3,574	31	7	2.4
British Virgin Islands	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	21	6	1.6
Cayman Islands	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	18	5	1.3
Chile	270	80	190	22	6	1.5
Colombia	857	207	650	28	7	2.1
Costa Rica	81	10	70	29	4	2.5
Cuba	176	75	101	17	7	1.0
Dominica	3	(Z)	2	28	5	2.3
Dominican Republic	235	58	176	34	8	2.5
Ecuador	353	77	276	35	8	2.8
El Salvador	196	52	145	37	10	2.8
French Guiana	3	1	2	28	7	2.1
Grenada	2	1	2	26	7	1.9
Guadeloupe	7	2	5	21	7	1.4
Guatemala	315	82	232	36	10	2.7
Guyana	20	5	15	26	7	1.9
Haiti	209	78	131	34	13	2.1
Honduras	190	37	153	39	8	3.2
Jamaica	66	13	53	27	5	2.2
Martinique	6	3	4	16	7	1.1
Mexico	2,322	480	1,842	28	6	2.3
Montserrat	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	16	9	0.7

Table 4.
Vital Events and Rates, by Country or Area: 1987—Continued
 (Events in thousands and may not add to totals)

Region and country or area	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate of natural increase (percent)
Netherlands Antilles	3	1	2	19	6	1.4
Nicaragua	133	28	105	40	9	3.2
Panama	62	12	50	27	5	2.2
Paraguay	159	27	132	38	6	3.1
Peru	720	195	526	35	9	2.5
Puerto Rico	63	22	41	19	7	1.2
Saint Christopher and Nevis	1	(Z)	1	26	11	1.5
Saint Lucia	4	1	4	33	6	2.7
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	4	1	3	33	6	2.7
Suriname	11	3	8	27	7	2.1
Trinidad and Tobago	35	8	27	28	6	2.2
Turks and Caicos Islands	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	25	6	1.9
Uruguay	51	31	20	17	10	0.7
Venezuela	570	102	468	31	6	2.6
Virgin Islands	2	1	2	21	5	1.6
NORTHERN AMERICA, EUROPE, AND SOVIET UNION	16,140	10,567	5,573	15	10	0.6
Albania	80	18	62	26	6	2.0
Andorra	1	(Z)	1	15	4	1.1
Austria	90	88	2	12	12	(Z)
Belgium	119	112	7	12	11	0.1
Bermuda	1	(Z)	(Z)	14	7	0.7
Bulgaria	116	110	7	13	12	0.1
Canada	380	187	193	15	7	0.7
Czechoslovakia	222	182	40	14	12	0.3
Denmark	56	59	-2	11	11	(Z)
Faroe Islands	1	(Z)	(Z)	16	7	0.9
Finland	62	49	13	13	10	0.3
France	765	560	205	14	10	0.4
Germany, East	225	220	5	14	13	(Z)
Germany, West	629	714	-85	10	12	-0.1
Gibraltar	1	(Z)	(Z)	17	9	0.8
Greece	118	94	24	12	9	0.2
Greenland	1	(Z)	1	21	8	1.3
Guernsey	1	1	(Z)	12	12	0.1
Hungary	120	149	-21	12	14	-0.2
Iceland	4	2	2	16	7	0.8
Ireland	57	32	24	16	9	0.7
Isle of Man	1	1	(Z)	10	15	-0.5
Italy	618	563	55	11	10	0.1
Jersey	1	1	(Z)	11	10	0.1
Liechtenstein	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	15	6	0.8
Luxembourg	4	4	(Z)	11	11	(Z)
Malta	5	3	2	15	9	0.6
Monaco	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	7	7	(Z)
Netherlands	184	125	59	13	9	0.4
Norway	52	45	7	12	11	0.2

Table 4.
Vital Events and Rates, by Country or Area: 1987—Continued
 (Events in thousands and may not add to totals)

Region and country or area	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate of natural increase (percent)
Poland	647	390	257	17	10	0.7
Portugal	149	98	52	14	9	0.5
Romania	355	241	114	15	11	0.5
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	17	7	1.0
San Marino	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	10	7	0.3
Soviet Union	5,507	3,022	2,485	19	11	0.9
Spain	508	320	188	13	8	0.5
Sweden	98	96	2	12	11	(Z)
Switzerland	75	62	14	11	9	0.2
United Kingdom	765	675	89	13	12	0.2
United States	3,748	2,129	1,619	15	9	0.7
Yugoslavia	367	215	152	16	9	0.6
OCEANIA	501	204	297	20	8	1.2
American Samoa	1	(Z)	1	37	4	3.2
Australia	249	121	128	16	8	0.8
Cook Islands	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	19	5	1.4
Fiji	21	4	17	29	6	2.4
French Polynesia	5	1	4	28	4	2.4
Guam	3	(Z)	3	24	4	2.0
Kiribati	2	1	1	31	11	2.0
Marshall Islands ¹	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Micronesia, Federated States of ¹	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Nauru	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	23	5	1.7
New Caledonia	4	1	3	24	6	1.8
New Zealand	53	27	26	16	8	0.8
Northern Mariana Islands	1	(Z)	1	34	6	2.9
Pacific Islands, Trust Territory of the ²	4	1	4	31	4	2.7
Papua New Guinea	129	44	85	36	12	2.4
Solomon Islands	13	2	11	42	6	3.6
Tonga	3	(Z)	2	28	5	2.3
Tuvalu	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	28	11	1.7
Vanuatu	6	1	5	39	5	3.3
Wallis and Futuna	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	30	6	2.4
Western Samoa	6	1	5	34	7	2.7

Note: Minus sign (–) denotes a negative rate of natural increase.

NA Data not available.

Z Less than 500 or between 0.05 and -0.05 percent.

¹Data included in Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

²Includes data for Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Table 5.
Percent of Currently Married Women Ages 15 to 49 Years Using
Contraception, by Country or Area: All Available Years

Region and country or area	Year	Percent	Source	Remarks	Region and country or area	Year	Percent	Source	Remarks
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA					Mauritius				
Angola	1977	1.0	IPPF		Islands of:				
					Mauritius	1985	75.3	CPS	
Benin	1977	1.0	IPPF		Rodrigues	1985	51.0	CPS	
	1982	26.8	WFS	1					
Botswana	1976	8.0	PRB		Niger	1977	1.0	IPPF	
	1984	27.8	CPS						
Burkina	1977	1.0	IPPF		Nigeria	1981-82	6.2	WFS	1
Burundi	1977	1.0	IPPF						
Cameroon	1978	3.1	WFS	1	Senegal	1978	3.8	WFS	
Chad	1977	1.0	IPPF			1986	11.7	DHS	
Ethiopia	1977	1.0	USAID		South Africa	1975-76	50.2	Survey	3, 4
Gambia, The	1977	1.0	IPPF						
Ghana	1976	2.0	PC		Tanzania	1974	10.0	IPPF	
	1978	4.0	SS			1977	0.4	IPPF	
	1979-80	12.4	WFS	1	Zaire	1977	1.0	USAID	
Guinea	1977	1.0	IPPF		Zambia	1977	1.0	IPPF	
Guinea-Bissau	1977	1.0	IPPF		Zimbabwe	1976	7.0	USAID	
Ivory Coast	1980-81	3.8	WFS	1		1979	14.0	SS	2
Kenya	1977-78	7.0	WFS			1984	38.4	CPS	
	1979	6.7	SS	2	NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA				
	1984	17.0	CPS		Afghanistan	1972-73	2.0	PRB	
Lesotho	1977	7.2	WFS	1	Algeria	1977	74.0	IPPF	
Liberia	1977	1.0	IPPF		Egypt	1974-75	26.5	Survey	
	1986	6.5	DHS			1980	24.1	WFS	
Malawi	1977	1.0	IPPF			1982	33.5	Survey	
Mali	1977	1.0	IPPF			1984	30.3	CPS	
Mauritania (sedentary)	1981	1.0	WFS	1	Iran	1969	3.0	PC	2
						1977	24.0	USAID	
						1978	23.0	PC	2
					Iraq	1974	14.0	Survey	

Table 5.
Percent of Currently Married Women Ages 15 to 49 Years Using
Contraception, by Country or Area: All Available Years — Continued

Region and country or area	Year	Percent	Source	Remarks	Region and country or area	Year	Percent	Source	Remarks
Jordan	1972	21.1	Survey		Hong Kong	1969	42.0	PC	2
	1976	22.8	WFS			1976	72.0	WFS	
	1983	26.0	Survey			1977	64.0	PC	2
				1981		79.5	PC	2	
				1984		72.4	PC	2	
Lebanon	1971	53.0	Survey						
Morocco	1970	1.0	SS		India	1969	8.0	PC	
	1971	3.0	SS			1970	8.0	PC	
	1972	4.0	SS			1971	10.6	PC	
	1973	6.0	SS			1972	12.4	PC	
	1974	7.0	SS			1973	14.6	PC	
	1979	15.5	SS			1974	14.8	PC	
	1979-80	19.0	WFS			1975	14.9	PC	
1983-84	25.5	CPS		1976		17.0	PC		
				1977		23.6	PC		
				1978		22.5	PC		
				1979		22.3	PC		
				1980		22.2	PC		
				1981		22.7	PC		
				1982		23.7	PC		
				1983		25.9	PC		
				1984		29.2	PC		
				1985	31.9	PC			
Sudan (North)	1979	4.5	WFS						
Syria	1973	22.7	Survey	5	Indonesia	1976	13.5	Survey	
	1978	29.5	WFS	1		1979	21.4	Survey	
				1980		26.0	Census		
				1981		36.2	PC	2	
				1985		38.5	Survey		
Tunisia	1978	31.4	WFS						
	1983	41.1	CPS						
Turkey	1963	21.9	Survey	2	Japan	1961	42.3	Survey	
	1968	32.0	Survey	2		1963	44.0	Survey	
	1973	38.0	Survey	2		1965	55.5	Survey	
	1978	50.3	WFS	1		1967	53.0	Survey	
	1983	61.5	Survey	1		1969	52.1	Survey	
				1971		52.6	Survey		
				1973		59.3	Survey		
				1974		68.0	WFS		
				1975		60.5	Survey		
				1977		60.4	Survey		
				1979	62.2	Survey			
Yemen (Sanaa)	1979	1.7	WFS						
ASIA					Korea, South	1966	20.0	Survey	2
Bangladesh	1975-76	9.6	WFS	1		1971	25.0	Survey	2
	1977	8.9	PC	2		1973	36.0	Survey	2
	1979	12.7	CPS	1		1974	37.0	WFS	2
	1980	12.0	PC	2		1976	44.2	Survey	2
	1981	18.6	CPS			1978	48.8	Survey	2
	1983	19.1	CPS		1979	54.5	CPS	2	
1985	25.3	CPS		1982	58.0	Survey			
				1985	70.4	Survey			
China									
mainland	1979	65.1	SS		Malaysia (Peninsular)	1970	16.0	Survey	2
	1982	69.5	Survey			1974	36.0	WFS	2
	1983	74.2	Survey			1981	42.0	PC	2
1984	74.1	PC	2						
Taiwan	1971	44.0	PC	2					
	1977	61.0	PC	2					
	1981	70.0	PC	2					
	1984	74.1	PC	2					

Table 5.
Percent of Currently Married Women Ages 15 to 49 Years Using
Contraception, by Country or Area: All Available Years—Continued

Region and country or area	Year	Percent	Source	Remarks	Region and country or area	Year	Percent	Source	Remarks
Nepal	1976	2.9	WFS	1	British Virgin Islands	1970	25.0	IPPF	
	1981	6.8	CPS						
	1986	15.0	CPS		Cayman Islands	1970	19.0	IPPF	
Pakistan	1975	4.0	WFS		Chile	1978	43.0	SS	2
	1980	6.4	PC	2					
	1984-85	9.1	CPS	1					
Philippines	1972	8.1	PC		Colombia	1969	28.0	Survey	
	1976	21.7	Survey			1974	31.0	PC	2
	1977	22.0	PC			1976	43.0	WFS	
	1978	37.1	WFS			1978	46.0	CPS	
	1979	37.0	PC			1980	49.0	CPS	
	1980	45.4	Survey	2		1984	55.0	PC	2
	1981	48.0	PC			1986	63.2	DHS	
1983	33.4	Survey	2	Costa Rica	1976	68.0	WFS	7	
Singapore	1970	45.0	PC		2	1978	63.5	CPS	
	1978	71.0	PC		2	1981	64.6	CPS	
Sri Lanka	1975	32.0	WFS			1984	65.0	SS	2
	1977	41.0	PC		2	1986	68.5	Survey	
	1982	54.9	CPS		Dominica	1970	5.0	IPPF	
	1987	62.0	DHS			1981	62.0	CPS	
Thailand	1970	15.0	Survey	2	Dominican Republic	1970	7.0	IPPF	
	1973	26.3	Survey	2		1975	31.8	WFS	
	1975	36.7	WFS	2		1977	31.0	PC	2
	1978	53.4	CPS	2		1983	27.8	CPS	
	1981	59.0	CPS	2		1986	50.0	DHS	
	1984	65.0	CPS	2	Ecuador	1979	35.1	WFS	
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN						1982	39.9	DHS	
1987	44.2	DHS							
Antigua and Barbuda	1970	35.0	IPPF		El Salvador	1975	21.6	Survey	2
	1981	48.0	CPS			1976	20.0	Survey	2, 4
Argentina	1970	74.0	IPPF			1978	34.4	CPS	2
						1985	47.3	DHS	
Bahamas, The	1970	30.0	IPPF		Grenada	1970	50.0	IPPF	
Barbados	1970	43.0	IPPF		Guadeloupe	1970	20.0	IPPF	
	1980-81	46.0	CPS			1976	44.0	WFS	
Bolivia	1983	23.6	CPS	6	Guatemala	1974	4.0	PC	2
						1978	19.4	CPS	
						1983	25.0	Survey	2
Brazil	1980	55.8	PC	2	Guyana	1975	38.1	WFS	1
	1986	65.3	DHS	2					

Table 5.
Percent of Currently Married Women Ages 15 to 49 Years Using
Contraception, by Country or Area: All Available Years—Continued

Region and country or area	Year	Percent	Source	Remarks	Region and country or area	Year	Percent	Source	Remarks
Haiti	1975	5.0	PC		Turks and Caicos Islands	1970	25.0	IPPF	
	1977	24.8	WFS	1					
	1983	6.9	CPS		Venezuela	1974	42.0	USAID	
Honduras	1981	26.9	CPS			1977	60.3	WFS	1, 2
Jamaica	1975-76	45.4	WFS	1	Virgin Islands	1970	50.0	IPPF	
	1979	54.9	CPS						
	1983	51.4	CPS	1					
Martinique	1970	10.0	IPPF		NORTHERN AMERICA AND EUROPE				
	1976	51.0	WFS		Belgium	1975	85.0	WFS	9
Mexico	1973	13.0	SS	2	Bulgaria	1976	76.0	WFS	9
	1976	29.0	WFS		Canada	1984	73.1	Survey	
	1978	26.2	CPS		Czechoslovakia	1970	66.0	Survey	9
	1979	38.0	CPS			1977	95.0	WFS	9
	1982	49.9	Survey		Denmark	1970	67.0	Survey	9
Netherlands Antilles	1970	30.0	IPPF			1975	63.0	WFS	2
Nicaragua	1977	9.0	USAID	2	Finland	1971	77.0	Survey	9
Panama	1976	57.0	WFS	8		1977	80.0	WFS	9
	1979	63.4	CPS	8	France	1972	64.0	Survey	9
	1984	58.2	Survey	2		1977-78	71.0	WFS	9
Paraguay	1977	24.0	CPS	2	Hungary	1966	68.0	Survey	10
	1979	32.1	WFS	2		1974	74.0	Survey	11
Peru	1977-78	41.3	WFS	1		1977	79.0	WFS	12
	1981	41.0	CPS		Ireland	1973	59.9	Survey	
	1986	45.8	DHS		Italy	1979	78.0	WFS	9
Puerto Rico	1970	70.0	IPPF		Netherlands	1969	59.0	Survey	13
	1974	62.0	Survey	2		1975	75.0	WFS	14
						1982	77.0	Survey	15
Saint Christopher and Nevis	1970	25.0	IPPF		Norway	1977	71.0	WFS	9
Saint Lucia	1970	5.0	IPPF		Poland	1972	60.0	Survey	2
	1981	52.2	CPS	1		1977	75.0	WFS	2
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1970	60.0	IPPF		Portugal	1979-80	76.3	WFS	1
	1981	55.5	CPS	1	Romania	1978	58.0	WFS	9
Trinidad and Tobago	1970	33.0	PC		Spain	1977	50.3	WFS	
	1977	60.5	WFS	1		1985	64.9	Survey	1, 16

Table 5.
Percent of Currently Married Women Ages 15 to 49 Years Using
Contraception, by Country or Area: All Available Years—Continued

Region and country or area	Year	Percent	Source	Remarks	Region and country or area	Year	Percent	Source	Remarks
Sweden	1981	64.5	WFS	17	Fiji—Continued	1977	35.2	SS	
						1978	38.0	SS	
Switzerland	1980	70.0	Survey						
United Kingdom (England and Wales)	1967	69.0	Survey	9	Guam	1979	7.0	Lucas	2, 18
	1976	77.0	WFS	9	Kiribati	1977	22.0	SPC	2
						1978	22.0	SPC	2
United States	1965	63.2	Survey	2		1982	19.4	SPC	2
	1970	65.0	Survey	9	Pacific Islands, Trust Territory of the	1979	5.0	Lucas	2, 18
	1973	69.6	Survey	2					19
	1976	67.7	Survey	2	Papua New Guinea	1980	4.5	UNESCAP	
	1982	68.0	Survey	2	Solomon Islands	1979	23.0	Lucas	2, 18
Yugoslavia	1970	59.0	Survey	9	Tonga	1976	45.7	Survey	2
	1976	55.0	WFS	9	Tuvalu	1983	30.0	UNESCAP	
OCEANIA					Vanuatu	1979	13.0	Lucas	2, 18
American Samoa	1979	22.0	Lucas	2, 18	Western Samoa	1982	18.5	SS	2
Australia (Melbourne)	1971	67.0	Survey						
Cook Islands	1983	40.0	UNESCAP						
Fiji	1973	33.4	SS						
	1974	40.9	WFS						

Note: Data refer to currently married women (and women in consensual and visiting unions) ages 15 to 49 years unless coverage is unknown or is otherwise specified in the remarks. The remarks relate also to tables 6 and 7 unless other remarks are indicated there. Countries or years with no total prevalence rate available are omitted from table 5.

Table 5.
Percent of Currently Married Women Ages 15 to 49 Years Using
Contraception, by Country or Area: All Available Years—Continued

Remarks:	Source:
1. Data refer to women exposed to the risk of pregnancy (currently married, nonpregnant women who consider themselves to be fecund).	Data compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the International Data Base. Original sources are as follows:
2. Data refer to ages 15 to 44 years.	Census - Census data.
3. Data refer to ages 12 to 49 years.	CPS - Contraceptive prevalence survey.
4. Data refer to ever-married women.	DHS - Demographic and health survey (preliminary data).
5. Data refer to ages 15 to 45 years.	IPPF - International Planned Parenthood Federation nationwide survey of family planning needs.
6. Data refer to women who have ever been either married or in a consensual union.	Lucas - David Lucas and Helen Ware, 1981, "Fertility and Family Planning in the South Pacific," <i>Studies in Family Planning</i> , Vol. 12, No. 8/9, p. 309.
7. Data refer to ages 20 to 49 years.	PC - Population Council. Data from this source usually refer to program service statistics, sometimes with an estimate for private sector contraceptive use. Such data are often unreliable unless confirmed by an independent source such as a nationwide contraceptive prevalence or fertility survey.
8. Data refer to ages 20 to 44 years.	PRB - Population Reference Bureau.
9. Data refer to "currently married, once married" women below age 45 years.	SPC - South Pacific Commission.
10. Data refer to ages under 40 years.	SS - Service statistics based on number of family planning acceptors or amount of supplies distributed and assumptions about discontinuation rates. See also PC.
11. Data refer to ages 15 to 34 years.	Survey - A nationwide survey conducted by a national government or independent organization, but not related to CPS, DHS, or WFS.
12. Data refer to women ages 15 to 39 years who were not pregnant at the time of the survey.	UNESCAP - United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.
13. Data refer to currently married women who married in the years 1958, 1963, and 1968.	USAID - U.S. Agency for International Development.
14. Data refer to currently married women who married in the years 1963 to 1973.	WFS - World fertility survey.
15. Data refer to currently married (not separated) cohabiting women born in 1945 to 1964.	
16. Data refer to ages 18 to 49 years.	
17. Data refer to all women ages 20 to 44 years.	
18. Rough estimate.	
19. Includes Federated States of Micronesia and Marshall Islands.	

Table 6.
Percent Distribution of Currently Married Women Using Contraception,
by Country or Area and Method: All Available Years
 (Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Region and country or area	Year	Total	Orals	IUD's	Condoms	Sterilization	Other	Remarks
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA								
Benin	1982	100.0	1.2	0.7	0.7	-	97.4	
Botswana	1984	100.0	36.0	17.3	4.3	5.4	37.1	
Cameroon	1978	100.0	10.0	6.7	6.7	-	76.7	
Ghana	1979-80	100.0	25.0	3.2	6.5	0.8	64.5	
Ivory Coast	1980-81	100.0	12.8	2.6	-	(NA)	84.6	
Kenya	1977-78	100.0	29.0	10.0	(NA)	14.0	47.0	
	1984	100.0	18.3	17.8	1.8	15.4	46.7	
Lesotho	1977	100.0	23.2	2.9	2.9	15.9	55.1	
Liberia	1986	100.0	51.5	9.1	1.5	16.7	21.2	
Mauritius								
Islands of:								
Mauritius	1985	100.0	27.9	3.1	12.6	6.2	50.3	
Rodrigues	1985	100.0	38.4	3.3	6.7	3.9	47.6	
Nigeria	1981-82	100.0	4.9	1.6	-	1.6	91.8	
Senegal	1978	100.0	8.0	(NA)	2.0	4.0	86.0	
	1986	100.0	12.0	6.8	0.8	1.7	78.7	
South Africa	1975-76	100.0	27.9	9.2	(NA)	14.1	48.8	
Zimbabwe	1984	100.0	58.8	1.8	1.8	4.4	33.1	
NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA								
Afghanistan	1972-73	100.0	60.0	10.0	(NA)	(NA)	30.0	
Egypt	1980	100.0	68.3	16.6	4.7	3.1	7.2	
	1984	100.0	54.5	27.7	4.3	5.0	8.6	
Iran	1978	100.0	86.0	9.0	(NA)	1.0	4.0	
Jordan	1972	100.0	54.1	3.8	4.3	3.8	34.0	
	1976	100.0	52.4	8.8	6.2	8.4	24.2	
	1983	100.0	29.9	31.8	2.3	14.6	21.5	
Lebanon	1971	100.0	26.0	2.0	13.0	2.0	66.0	
Morocco	1968	100.0	61.5	38.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1
	1969	100.0	55.0	42.5	(NA)	(NA)	2.5	1
	1970	100.0	74.7	24.2	(NA)	(NA)	1.1	
	1971	100.0	79.0	21.0	(NA)	(NA)	0.9	
	1972	100.0	81.0	18.2	(NA)	(NA)	1.6	
	1973	100.0	79.1	14.1	(NA)	(NA)	6.8	
	1974	100.0	82.5	10.0	(NA)	(NA)	7.4	
	1975	100.0	80.9	11.4	(NA)	(NA)	7.7	1
	1976	100.0	83.3	10.1	(NA)	(NA)	6.8	1
	1977	100.0	83.6	9.6	(NA)	(NA)	6.8	1
	1978	100.0	83.7	9.1	(NA)	(NA)	7.2	1
	1979	100.0	83.6	9.2	(NA)	(NA)	7.1	
	1979-80	100.0	70.6	7.8	1.4	4.1	16.0	
1983-84	100.0	65.9	7.9	1.7	6.5	18.0		

Table 6.
Percent Distribution of Currently Married Women Using Contraception,
by Country or Area and Method: All Available Years—Continued
(Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Region and country or area	Year	Total	Orals	IUD's	Condoms	Sterilization	Other	Remarks
Sudan (North)	1979	100.0	66.2	3.1	3.1	7.7	20.0	
Syria	1973	100.0	51.1	(NA)	3.1	0.9	44.9	
	1978	100.0	59.3	3.0	3.4	2.0	32.2	
Tunisia	1978	100.0	20.8	27.8	3.8	24.0	23.7	
	1983	100.0	12.9	32.1	3.2	30.4	21.4	
Turkey	1963	100.0	3.6	—	15.5	(NA)	80.9	
	1968	100.0	5.6	4.1	11.3	(NA)	79.0	
	1973	100.0	10.5	5.1	10.3	(NA)	74.1	
	1978	100.0	16.1	7.9	8.1	1.6	66.3	
	1983	100.0	14.7	14.5	8.0	2.1	60.7	
Yemen (Sanaa)	1979	100.0	58.8	5.9	5.9	23.5	5.9	
ASIA								
Bangladesh	1975-76	100.0	35.4	6.2	9.4	10.4	38.5	
	1977	100.0	26.0	12.0	(NA)	25.0	37.0	
	1979	100.0	29.9	2.2	12.0	27.1	28.8	
	1980	100.0	37.0	6.0	(NA)	25.0	32.0	
	1981	100.0	18.8	2.0	8.4	25.6	45.2	
	1983	100.0	17.4	5.3	8.0	38.6	30.8	
	1985	100.0	20.2	5.5	7.1	37.2	30.0	
China <i>mainland</i>	1982	100.0	8.4	50.2	2.0	35.4	4.0	
	1983	100.0	5.1	41.0	2.1	50.3	1.5	
	1984	100.0	5.3	39.9	2.4	50.6	1.7	1
<i>Taiwan</i>	1971	100.0	18.0	46.0	(NA)	—	36.0	
	1981	100.0	8.0	36.0	(NA)	29.0	27.0	
Hong Kong	1969	100.0	38.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	62.0	
	1976	100.0	35.0	4.0	(NA)	26.0	35.0	
	1981	100.0	37.7	2.8	(NA)	22.3	37.1	
India	1969	100.0	9.0	13.0	(NA)	65.0	13.0	
	1976	100.0	(NA)	8.0	(NA)	77.0	15.0	
	1981	100.0	(NA)	4.0	(NA)	89.0	7.0	
Indonesia	1976	100.0	59.8	21.1	7.6	0.8	10.6	
	1979	100.0	53.4	20.4	3.3	1.4	21.4	
	1980	100.0	55.2	23.9	3.3	(NA)	17.6	
	1985	100.0	39.9	30.9	1.7	4.3	23.2	
Korea, South	1966	100.0	2.5	46.2	15.4	10.2	25.7	
	1971	100.0	27.8	28.6	13.1	13.5	17.1	
	1974	100.0	24.3	21.6	16.2	13.5	24.3	
	1976	100.0	17.6	23.8	14.3	18.8	25.7	
	1978	100.0	13.5	19.5	11.9	33.7	21.4	
	1979	100.0	13.2	17.6	9.5	37.4	22.2	
Malaysia (Peninsular)	1970	100.0	75.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	24.7	
	1974	100.0	69.4	3.1	12.4	14.6	0.5	
Nepal	1976	100.0	16.7	3.3	10.0	66.7	3.3	
	1981	100.0	15.6	0.8	5.8	76.4	1.4	
	1986	100.0	7.3	1.3	4.0	84.0	3.3	

Table 6.
Percent Distribution of Currently Married Women Using Contraception,
by Country or Area and Method: All Available Years—Continued
 (Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Region and country or area	Year	Total	Orals	IUD's	Condoms	Sterilization	Other	Remarks
Pakistan	1975	100.0	18.8	12.3	18.8	18.8	31.2	2
	1980	100.0	9.0	17.0	(NA)	9.0	65.0	
	1984-85	100.0	15.2	9.1	22.6	29.0	24.1	
Philippines	1968	100.0	9.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	84.0	1
	1972	100.0	59.8	24.0	(NA)	(NA)	15.9	
	1976	100.0	49.5	17.9	13.2	3.5	15.8	
	1977	100.0	16.7	16.7	(NA)	7.5	29.2	
	1978	100.0	12.9	6.5	10.2	14.3	55.8	
	1979	100.0	14.9	6.8	11.0	11.3	56.0	
	1980	100.0	11.0	4.0	4.0	15.2	65.9	
	1981	100.0	34.0	9.0	29.0	7.0	21.0	
	1983	100.0	16.5	7.8	4.5	28.4	42.8	
Singapore	1970	100.0	84.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	16.0	
	1978	100.0	24.0	4.0	(NA)	31.0	41.0	
Sri Lanka	1975	100.0	4.7	14.7	7.2	30.9	42.5	
	1977	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	44.0	56.0	
	1982	100.0	4.8	4.6	5.8	37.6	47.2	
	1987	100.0	6.6	3.4	3.1	47.9	39.0	
Thailand	1984	100.0	30.7	7.7	(NA)	43.3	15.6	
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN								
Antigua and Barbuda	1970	100.0	---- 95.0 ----		(NA)	(NA)	5.0	
Barbados	1970	100.0	---- 39.0 ----		(NA)	(NA)	61.0	
Bolivia	1983	100.0	11.4	14.4	1.7	10.2	62.3	
Brazil	1986	100.0	38.3	1.4	2.5	42.9	15.0	
Cayman Islands	1970	100.0	---- 60.0 ----		(NA)	(NA)	40.0	
Colombia	1969	100.0	17.0	9.0	7.0	6.0	61.0	
	1976	100.0	32.0	20.0	4.0	13.0	31.0	
	1978	100.0	37.0	16.0	4.0	16.0	27.0	
	1980	100.0	36.0	18.0	1.0	23.0	22.0	
	1986	100.0	26.1	16.3	2.4	28.2	26.9	
Costa Rica	1976	100.0	33.1	7.6	12.9	24.9	21.5	
	1978	100.0	39.7	7.4	(NA)	22.0	30.9	
	1981	100.0	32.0	9.1	12.5	27.2	19.4	
	1984	100.0	35.1	8.8	(NA)	27.4	28.6	
	1986	100.0	28.2	10.7	18.1	25.0	17.9	
Dominican Republic	1970	100.0	---- 78.0 ----		(NA)	10.0	12.0	
	1986	100.0	18.0	6.0	2.0	66.0	8.0	
Ecuador	1979	100.0	27.1	13.7	2.8	27.1	29.3	
	1982	100.0	25.8	16.0	2.8	31.1	24.3	
	1987	100.0	19.4	22.3	1.4	34.2	22.8	
El Salvador	1975	100.0	33.7	10.4	2.6	44.6	8.8	3
	1976	100.0	28.5	10.0	1.5	52.5	7.5	
	1978	100.0	25.3	9.6	4.4	52.3	8.4	
	1985	100.0	14.0	7.0	2.5	67.2	9.3	
Grenada	1970	100.0	---- 48.0 ----		(NA)	2.0	50.0	

Table 6.
Percent Distribution of Currently Married Women Using Contraception,
by Country or Area and Method: All Available Years—Continued
 (Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Region and country or area	Year	Total	Orals	IUD's	Condoms	Sterilization	Other	Remarks
Guadeloupe	1970	100.0	--- 75.0 ---		(NA)	2.0	23.0	
Guatemala	1978	100.0	28.5	8.8	4.7	35.2	22.8	
	1983	100.0	18.8	10.4	4.8	44.4	21.6	
Guyana	1975	100.0	28.9	17.8	9.2	27.0	17.1	
Haiti	1977	100.0	17.7	2.4	5.6	2.0	72.1	
	1983	100.0	31.9	2.9	7.2	11.6	46.4	
Honduras	1981	100.0	43.5	8.9	1.1	30.5	16.0	
Jamaica	1975-76	100.0	31.0	5.0	17.0	21.0	26.0	
Mexico	1973	100.0	88.0	9.0	(NA)	—	3.0	
	1976	100.0	41.1	18.8	(NA)	9.5	30.6	
	1978	100.0	35.5	16.4	2.7	18.3	27.1	
	1979	100.0	40.0	16.0	(NA)	24.0	20.0	
	1982	100.0	28.7	13.4	2.0	29.7	26.3	
Netherlands Antilles	1970	100.0	--- 70.0 ---		(NA)	5.0	25.0	
Panama	1976	100.0	32.8	7.0	2.3	41.9	16.0	
	1979	100.0	29.8	6.0	2.8	50.9	10.3	
	1984	100.0	19.4	10.2	2.7	58.4	9.4	4
Paraguay	1979	100.0	32.6	14.8	4.2	5.9	42.5	2
Peru	1977-78	100.0	13.3	4.4	3.4	8.7	70.2	
	1981	100.0	12.2	9.8	2.4	9.8	65.8	
	1986	100.0	14.2	16.2	1.5	13.5	54.6	
Puerto Rico	1970	100.0	--- 70.0 ---		(NA)	8.0	22.0	
	1974	100.0	32.7	5.9	(NA)	46.6	14.7	
Saint Christopher and Nevis	1970	100.0	--- 25.0 ---		(NA)	1.0	74.0	
Saint Lucia	1970	100.0	--- 82.0 ---		(NA)	2.0	16.0	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1970	100.0	--- 49.0 ---		(NA)	3.0	48.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	1977	100.0	34.8	4.4	29.0	8.4	23.4	
	1981	100.0	28.1	3.0	(NA)	(NA)	68.9	
	1982	100.0	23.8	3.8	(NA)	(NA)	72.4	
	1983	100.0	20.2	2.8	(NA)	(NA)	77.0	
Venezuela	1977	100.0	31.1	17.4	9.8	15.7	26.1	
Virgin Islands	1970	100.0	--- 90.0 ---		(NA)	1.0	9.0	
NORTHERN AMERICA AND EUROPE								
Belgium	1975	100.0	38.0	4.0	8.0	6.0	44.0	
Bulgaria	1976	100.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	90.0	
Canada	1984	100.0	15.0	8.0	10.8	59.3	7.0	
Czechoslovakia	1970	100.0	4.0	14.0	19.0	(NA)	63.0	
	1977	100.0	15.0	19.0	14.0	3.0	49.0	
Denmark	1970	100.0	37.0	4.0	30.0	(NA)	29.0	
	1975	100.0	35.0	14.0	39.0	(NA)	12.0	

Table 6.
Percent Distribution of Currently Married Women Using Contraception,
by Country or Area and Method: All Available Years—Continued

(Figures may not add to totals due to rounding)

Region and country or area	Year	Total	Orals	IUD's	Condoms	Sterilization	Other	Remarks
Finland	1971	100.0	26.0	4.0	40.0	(NA)	30.0	
	1977	100.0	14.0	36.0	40.0	6.0	4.0	
France	1972	100.0	17.0	2.0	12.0	(NA)	69.0	
	1977-78	100.0	34.0	13.0	8.0	5.0	40.0	
Hungary	1966	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	17.0	3.0	80.0	
	1974	100.0	36.0	8.0	10.0	1.0	45.0	
	1977	100.0	49.0	13.0	5.0	1.0	32.0	
Italy	1979	100.0	18.0	3.0	17.0	1.0	61.0	
Netherlands	1969	100.0	45.0	1.0	23.0	(NA)	31.0	
	1975	100.0	66.0	6.0	14.0	6.0	8.0	
Norway	1977	100.0	18.0	39.0	23.0	9.0	11.0	
Poland	1972	100.0	4.0	1.0	17.0	(NA)	79.0	
	1977	100.0	10.0	2.0	19.0	(NA)	69.0	
Portugal	1979-80	100.0	28.0	5.4	8.5	1.5	56.6	
Romania	1978	100.0	1.0	(NA)	6.0	(NA)	93.0	
Spain	1977	100.0	23.3	1.0	9.7	0.6	65.4	
	1985	100.0	28.5	10.4	22.2	(NA)	38.9	
Sweden	1981	100.0	31.0	27.0	(NA)	(NA)	42.0	5
Switzerland	1980	100.0	37.7	15.9	11.6	21.7	13.0	
United Kingdom (England and Wales)	1967	100.0	19.0	2.0	41.0	(NA)	38.0	
	1976	100.0	36.0	9.0	23.0	21.0	11.0	
United States	1965	100.0	23.9	1.2	22.0	12.4	40.5	
	1970	100.0	41.0	9.0	17.0	16.0	18.0	
	1973	100.0	36.1	9.6	13.5	23.5	17.3	
	1976	100.0	33.2	9.3	10.8	27.4	19.3	
	1982	100.0	19.8	7.1	14.4	41.0	17.8	
Yugoslavia	1970	100.0	9.0	2.0	6.0	(NA)	84.0	
	1976	100.0	9.0	3.0	4.0	(NA)	84.0	
OCEANIA								
Fiji	1973	100.0	31.8	29.1	(NA)	24.6	14.4	
	1974	100.0	20.0	11.5	14.7	38.8	14.9	
	1977	100.0	17.6	15.6	15.9	44.6	2.2	
	1978	100.0	21.1	13.2	15.8	44.7	5.3	
Tonga	1976	100.0	6.8	21.0	23.0	11.3	38.1	

NA Data not available.

- Represents zero.

Note: Data usually refer to currently married women (and women in consensual and visiting unions) ages 15 to 49 years. Exceptions are noted in table 5 or in the remarks below for situations that differ from table 5. Countries with no data available by method are omitted from table 6.

Table 6.
Percent Distribution of Currently Married Women Using Contraception,
by Country or Area and Method: All Available Years—Continued

Remarks:

1. Although survey data provide a distribution by method for China in 1984, a comparable total prevalence rate is not available and therefore not shown in table 5. Likewise, service statistics provide distributions by method for Morocco (1968, 1969, and 1975 through 1978) and the Philippines (1968) but no total prevalence rate for the corresponding years.

2. Data by method refer to women exposed to the risk of pregnancy (currently married, nonpregnant women who consider themselves to be fecund).

3. Data by method refer to ever-married women.

4. Data by method refer to ages 20 to 44 years.

5. Data by method exclude sterilized women (or women whose partners are sterilized).

Source: Data compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the International Data Base. See table 5 for notes on primary data sources.

Table 7.
Percentage of Currently Married Women Using Contraception,
by Country or Area and Age: All Available Years

Region and country or area	Year	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	Remarks
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA									
Benin	1982	17.8	25.0	27.6	29.0	26.3	27.7	34.4	
Botswana	1984	19.7	33.1	34.4	33.8	26.3	14.5	11.9	
Cameroon	1978	2.0	3.7	3.9	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.0	
Ghana	1979-80	9.2		14.8		12.9		10.1	
Ivory Coast	1980-81	2.6	4.4	3.4	6.2	2.2	3.5	3.4	
Kenya	1977-78	4.0	7.0	8.0	13.0	9.0	14.0	12.0	1
	1984	5.6	12.2	17.6	21.2	21.3	20.1	20.0	
Lesotho	1977	2.4	3.9	9.9	10.8	11.7	5.5	6.1	
Liberia	1986	8.4				8.4			2
Mauritius Island of Mauritius	1985	54.7	71.7	78.4	84.2	85.1	76.7	45.	3
Nigeria	1981-82	6.5		6.0		5.0		12.8	
Senegal	1978	5.7	4.2	7.5	5.4	4.9	3.6	-	1
Zimbabwe	1984	24.9	43.6	42.3	42.8	37.1	37.6	21.2	
NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA									
Egypt	1980	5.3	17.5	31.6	39.9	41.1	43.5	39.8	1
	1984	5.6	16.9	30.4	42.9	43.2	38.5	21.0	
Jordan	1983	4.0	16.8	25.1	32.9	30.4	31.7	25.5	
Morocco	1979-80	20.1		31.6		36.3		31.1	1
	1983-84	18.6		29.9		28.3		17.3	
Sudan (North)	1979	5.8	4.7	8.8	7.1	5.5	6.1	2.6	1
Syria	1978	18.9		30.0		38.4		35.1	
Tunisia	1978	16.0		31.2		37.0		42.8	
	1983	28.4		38.8		50.8		34.3	
Turkey	1963	8.9	15.3	25.9	27.9	24.1	17.5	(NA)	
	1968	16.0	24.7	30.3	41.6	36.9	32.0	(NA)	
	1973	16.0	28.1	43.5	45.8	44.2	31.4	(NA)	
	1978	21.6	42.2	51.2	61.5	54.6	56.0	51.5	
	1983	49.0		68.0		66.0		49.0	
Yemen (Sanaa)	1979	0.5		2.1		3.4		3.0	
ASIA									
Bangladesh	1975-76	5.1	9.3	9.9	13.8	17.0	11.1	7.8	
	1979	5.2	11.1	13.8	17.0	17.1	15.9	9.2	
	1981	9.5	17.6	23.8	25.3	23.2	23.4	12.5	
Indonesia	1976	2.6	13.6	21.7	21.5	19.1	11.9	7.5	
	1979	4.0	19.5	34.4	35.7	31.4	20.2	11.8	
	1980	10.3	22.7	32.3	34.8	31.6	23.5	15.3	
	1985	15.4	34.6	45.6	48.2	45.3	33.9	21.0	

Table 7.
Percentage of Currently Married Women Using Contraception
by Country or Area and Age: All Available Years—Continued

Region and country or area	Year	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	Remarks
Korea, South	1971	---	7.0	---	15.0	28.0	38.0	27.0	(NA)
	1974	---	13.0	---	29.0	45.0	54.0	38.0	(NA)
	1976	---	15.4	---	31.9	55.8	61.5	45.1	(NA)
	1978	---	16.1	---	38.0	62.0	66.3	46.9	(NA)
	1979	---	18.3	---	40.9	68.5	71.9	53.3	(NA)
Malaysia (Peninsular)	1970	---	11.7	---	19.8	---	14.4	---	(NA)
	1974	---	34.6	---	45.8	---	36.1	---	(NA)
Nepal	1976	0.3	1.3	2.5	5.3	5.7	3.8	5.3	
	1981	---	3.9	---	---	10.5	---	9.6	---
	1986	1.6	7.8	16.1	26.7	25.3	20.4	13.5	
Pakistan	1975	-	2.0	5.0	6.0	8.0	5.0	4.0	
	1984-85	1.4	4.4	7.8	11.9	12.4	12.2	13.1	
Sri Lanka	1975	14.0	19.0	30.0	43.0	41.0	35.0	20.0	
	1982	27.7	41.3	51.6	63.8	70.8	64.7	35.8	
	1987	---	49.6	---	---	68.6	---	---	
Thailand	1970	3.8	11.0	14.4	22.0	18.0	13.1	(NA)	
	1973	6.0	20.1	28.6	31.4	35.6	19.4	(NA)	
	1975	18.1	30.9	41.0	44.0	42.3	30.5	(NA)	
	1978	31.3	44.2	54.4	61.1	62.8	49.5	(NA)	
	1981	29.0	47.5	60.4	67.7	68.6	56.4	(NA)	
	1984	39.5	54.4	63.4	71.9	73.8	64.2	(NA)	
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN									
Bolivia	1983	11.5	22.4	27.0	23.6	25.7	20.5	12.2	
Brazil	1986	47.7	52.1	67.5	73.5	69.0	66.3	(NA)	
Colombia	1978	21.4	41.9	50.6	54.9	54.6	49.3	28.4	
	1980	24.7	44.2	53.7	60.9	60.6	44.5	28.5	
	1986	---	58.0	---	---	67.0	---	---	
Costa Rica	1976	(NA)	63.6	69.6	72.5	75.4	70.3	51.1	
	1981	45.6	58.2	64.8	71.6	74.9	69.9	56.2	
	1986	50.4	58.6	63.9	73.2	82.9	77.4	67.6	
Dominican Republic	1986	---	42.0	---	---	59.0	---	---	
Ecuador	1979	14.0	---	37.0	---	---	37.0	---	
	1982	20.1	---	42.2	---	---	40.1	---	
	1987	---	38.0	---	---	50.0	---	---	
El Salvador	1975	10.9	15.0	26.9	36.9	21.7	9.4	(NA)	
	1978	8.3	33.3	43.7	38.3	40.6	29.0	(NA)	
Guatemala	1978	4.8	12.7	20.9	23.5	27.7	14.5	13.4	
	1983	9.3	15.8	29.6	32.3	31.3	28.4	(NA)	
Guyana	1975	23.8	31.9	39.6	48.5	44.1	38.7	32.1	
Haiti	1977	22.5	19.6	23.5	28.6	19.9	33.8	28.6	
Honduras	1981	8.4	22.7	30.7	33.1	31.7	29.4	23.0	
Jamaica	1975-76	12.7	---	63.0	---	87.7	---	33.2	---

Table 7.
Percentage of Currently Married Women Using Contraception,
by Country or Area and Age: All Available Years — Continued

Region and country or area	Year	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	Remarks
Mexico	1976	14.0	27.0	39.0	38.0	38.0	25.0	11.0	
	1978	5.2	27.7	36.9	46.4	38.2	29.3	12.4	
	1979	19.0	37.0	45.0	50.0	43.0	33.0	16.0	
	1982	24.2	50.0	56.5	63.1	58.7	43.4	21.4	
Panama	1984	22.6	42.8	57.2	65.2	73.8	72.1	(NA)	
Paraguay	1979	26.9	49.9	54.4	50.4	50.6	45.8	31.4	1
Peru	1977-78	23.7	38.4	45.6	49.7	41.6	39.1	30.9	
	1981	34.0	51.0	---	59.0	---	55.0	---	
Trinidad and Tobago	1977	52.6	66.1	---	65.6	---	44.4	---	
Venezuela	1977	54.4	---	65.0	---	59.4	---	(NA)	
NORTHERN AMERICA AND EUROPE									
Canada	1984	(NA)	61.3	62.2	75.4	81.4	78.0	68.1	
Hungary	1977	68.0	76.0	83.0	81.0	76.0	(NA)	(NA)	
Norway	1977	87.0	84.0	83.0	88.0	85.0	78.0	(NA)	3
Portugal	1979-80	76.8	72.6	77.2	81.2	77.5	76.0	69.4	
Spain	1977	58.8	---	62.0	61.2	55.1	43.5	27.9	
	1985	51.7	73.8	70.8	71.6	65.0	57.3	47.7	
Sweden	1981	(NA)	59.7	61.7	68.0	69.7	62.6	(NA)	
United States	1965	55.0	63.1	---	---	63.3	---	(NA)	4
	1973	57.0	70.2	---	---	69.1	---	(NA)	4
	1976	69.4	68.1	69.4	72.5	66.5	59.5	(NA)	
	1982	53.1	66.6	68.9	70.3	66.9	67.8	(NA)	
OCEANIA									
Fiji	1974	21.0	32.3	40.7	49.5	50.0	44.9	27.8	

NA Data not available.

- Represents zero.

Note: Data usually refer to currently married women (and women in consensual and visiting unions) of the specified ages. Exceptions are noted in table 5 or in the remarks below for situations that differ from table 5. Countries with no data available by age are omitted from table 7.

Remarks:

1. Data by age refer to women exposed to the risk of pregnancy (currently married, nonpregnant women who consider themselves to be fecund).
2. Data by age refer to "all women" of the specified ages.
3. Data by age refer to nonpregnant, fecund women who had used contraception in the last 4 weeks before the interview.
4. First rate refers to ages 15 to 19 years and second rate to ages 15 to 29 years.

Source: Data compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the International Data Base. See table 5 for notes on primary data sources.

Table 8.
Mean Age at Marriage for Women in Selected Developing
Countries: Selected Years

Country or area	Year	Age at marriage	Country or area	Year	Age at marriage
Angola	1970	19.4	Kenya	1969	19.1
Bangladesh	1981	16.4	Korea, South	1980	24.1
Botswana	1981	26.4	Madagascar	1975	20.0
Brunei	1981	23.6	Malawi	1977	17.7
Burkina	1975	17.3	Mali	1976	18.0
Cameroon	1976	18.8	Nepal	1976	17.2
China	1982	22.4	Senegal	1976	19.0
French Guiana	1982	27.5	Singapore	1980	26.2
Guyana	1980	23.7	Sri Lanka	1981	24.4
Hong Kong	1981	25.3	Tanzania	1978	19.1
India	1981	18.3	Yemen (Sanaa)	1975	17.8
Israel	1983	23.5			

Note: Countries or areas selected are those shown in figures 19 and 34.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Table 9.
Total Fertility Rates, by Country or Area: 1987 to 2000

Region and country or area	1987	1990	1995	2000
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA				
Angola	6.72	6.72	6.42	6.05
Benin	7.87	7.87	7.52	7.09
Botswana	6.75	6.53	6.09	5.59
Burkina Faso	6.56	6.56	6.25	5.89
Burundi	6.55	6.55	6.25	5.89
Cameroon	5.89	5.70	5.36	5.00
Cape Verde	6.69	6.69	6.23	5.69
Central African Republic	5.63	5.63	5.37	5.07
Chad	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.08
Comoros	7.05	7.05	6.73	6.34
Congo	6.85	6.85	6.54	6.17
Djibouti	6.44	6.44	6.14	5.80
Equatorial Guinea	5.56	5.56	5.45	5.22
Ethiopia	7.03	7.03	6.71	6.33
Gabon	4.00	3.98	3.94	3.73
Gambia, The	6.40	6.40	6.11	5.76
Ghana	5.74	5.52	5.14	4.75
Guinea	6.07	6.07	5.79	5.46
Guinea-Bissau	5.85	5.85	5.43	5.00
Ivory Coast	6.69	6.69	6.39	6.03
Kenya	7.94	7.75	7.34	6.86
Lesotho	5.14	4.87	4.40	3.94
Liberia	6.27	6.11	5.81	5.50
Madagascar	6.94	6.94	6.62	6.25
Malawi	7.68	7.68	7.27	6.79
Mali	6.59	6.59	6.29	5.93
Mauritania	7.25	7.25	6.92	6.53
Mauritius	2.24	2.19	2.09	2.00
Mayotte	6.87	6.81	6.72	6.33
Mozambique	6.49	6.49	6.19	5.84
Namibia	6.64	6.64	6.33	5.97
Niger	6.80	6.80	6.49	6.12
Nigeria	6.55	6.54	6.40	5.99
Reunion	2.75	2.64	2.44	2.25
Rwanda	8.49	8.49	8.12	7.65
Saint Helena	1.68	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Sao Tome and Principe	5.49	5.33	5.04	4.73
Senegal	6.65	6.51	6.26	6.00
Seychelles	3.28	3.18	3.03	2.89
Sierra Leone	6.18	6.18	5.90	5.57
Somalia	7.29	7.28	6.96	6.54
South Africa	4.18	3.99	3.69	3.42
Swaziland	6.23	6.03	5.66	5.27
Tanzania	7.09	7.09	6.77	6.39
Togo	6.64	6.64	6.34	5.98

Table 9.
Total Fertility Rates, by Country or Area: 1987 to 2000—Continued

Region and country or area	1987	1990	1995	2000
Uganda	7.02	7.02	6.69	6.32
Zaire	6.22	6.22	5.94	5.60
Zambia	7.00	7.00	6.68	6.30
Zimbabwe	6.59	6.41	6.09	5.74
NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA				
Afghanistan	6.60	6.40	6.01	5.58
Algeria	5.87	5.42	4.55	3.78
Bahrain	3.65	3.38	3.03	2.77
Cyprus	2.42	2.37	2.32	2.28
Egypt	5.37	5.03	4.45	3.89
Gaza Strip	7.40	7.05	6.42	5.77
Iran	6.29	6.28	5.98	5.67
Iraq	7.23	6.97	6.33	5.50
Israel	3.04	2.94	2.80	2.69
Jordan	6.75	6.44	5.93	5.41
Kuwait	4.13	3.80	3.53	3.40
Lebanon	3.96	3.69	3.31	3.00
Libya	5.62	5.19	4.47	3.84
Morocco	4.78	4.43	3.90	3.46
Oman	6.69	6.47	6.05	5.58
Qatar	4.73	4.55	4.25	3.98
Saudi Arabia	6.94	6.79	6.62	6.46
Sudan	6.52	6.52	6.05	5.52
Syria	6.92	6.73	6.38	6.00
Tunisia	4.20	3.85	3.37	3.01
Turkey	3.94	3.64	3.22	2.90
United Arab Emirates	5.11	4.92	4.58	4.25
West Bank	5.24	4.96	4.52	4.12
Western Sahara	7.25	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Yemen (Aden)	7.25	7.02	6.55	6.00
Yemen (Sanaa)	7.75	7.62	7.34	7.00
ASIA				
Bangladesh	5.75	5.35	4.65	4.00
Bhutan	5.20	5.00	4.66	4.30
Brunei	3.14	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Burma	4.36	4.15	3.81	3.51
Cambodia	4.70	4.53	4.24	3.93
China				
<i>mainland</i>	2.33	1.86	1.82	1.75
<i>Taiwan</i>	1.81	1.75	1.72	1.71
Hong Kong	1.38	1.45	1.58	1.70
India	4.07	3.78	3.35	3.00
Indonesia	3.60	3.29	2.89	2.59

Table 9.
Total Fertility Rates, by Country or Area: 1987 to 2000—Continued

Region and country or area	1987	1990	1995	2000
Japan	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.78
Korea, North	3.67	3.44	3.11	2.84
Korea, South	2.25	2.17	2.12	2.11
Laos	5.43	5.12	4.55	3.98
Macau	1.93	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Malaysia	3.10	2.87	2.61	2.45
Maldives	7.07	6.95	6.71	6.44
Mongolia	4.87	4.65	4.29	3.94
Nepal	5.87	5.61	5.15	4.68
Pakistan	6.62	6.46	3.13	5.77
Philippines	4.71	4.57	4.34	4.12
Singapore	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62
Sri Lanka	2.64	2.41	2.27	2.22
Thailand	2.89	2.63	2.40	2.29
Vietnam	4.49	4.16	3.67	3.27
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN				
Anguilla	3.10	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Antigua and Barbuda	1.69	1.71	1.76	1.80
Argentina	2.90	2.77	2.62	2.50
Aruba	1.80	1.76	1.72	1.69
Bahamas, The	2.63	2.51	2.36	2.26
Barbados	2.02	2.00	2.00	2.00
Belize	5.22	4.81	4.11	3.50
Bolivia	4.94	4.65	4.17	3.75
Brazil	3.93	3.74	3.45	3.20
British Virgin Islands	2.36	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Cayman Islands	1.96	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Chile	2.50	2.44	2.32	2.21
Colombia	3.09	2.90	2.57	2.25
Costa Rica	3.31	3.08	2.80	2.59
Cuba	1.78	1.78	1.79	1.80
Dominica	3.16	2.84	2.54	2.38
Dominican Republic	4.02	3.88	3.54	3.25
Ecuador	4.58	4.21	3.73	3.25
El Salvador	4.90	4.53	3.97	3.50
French Guiana	3.40	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Grenada	3.12	2.87	2.60	2.41
Guadeloupe	2.36	2.23	2.12	2.06
Guatemala	5.12	4.70	4.05	3.50
Guyana	2.93	2.69	2.47	2.34
Haiti	4.60	4.01	3.60	3.26
Honduras	5.53	5.02	4.19	3.50
Jamaica	3.12	3.02	2.87	2.75
Martinique	1.98	1.87	1.75	1.69
Mexico	3.42	3.08	2.74	2.54
Montserrat	2.24	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

Table 9.
Total Fertility Rates, by Country or Area: 1987 to 2000—Continued

Region and country or area	1987	1990	1995	2000
Netherlands Antilles	2.08	1.98	1.87	1.79
Nicaragua	5.19	4.84	4.27	3.77
Panama	3.24	3.07	2.80	2.60
Paraguay	5.03	4.81	4.22	3.50
Peru	4.55	4.28	3.86	3.50
Puerto Rico	2.13	2.11	2.08	2.05
Saint Christopher and Nevis	2.77	2.53	2.36	2.28
Saint Lucia	3.79	3.57	3.27	3.03
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3.69	3.45	3.14	2.90
Suriname	3.15	2.93	2.67	2.50
Trinidad and Tobago	3.22	3.12	2.98	2.87
Turks and Caicos Islands	3.85	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Uruguay	2.32	2.27	2.19	2.11
Venezuela	3.82	3.63	3.36	3.12
Virgin Islands	2.60	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
NORTHERN AMERICA, EUROPE, AND SOVIET UNION				
Albania	3.18	2.89	2.50	2.20
Andorra	2.13	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Austria	1.50	1.54	1.62	1.70
Belgium	1.57	1.60	1.65	1.70
Bermuda	1.73	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Bulgaria	1.93	1.92	1.91	1.90
Canada	1.68	1.69	1.69	1.70
Czechoslovakia	2.04	2.01	1.96	1.90
Denmark	1.49	1.54	1.62	1.70
Faroe Islands	2.25	2.21	2.16	2.10
Finland	1.66	1.67	1.68	1.70
France	1.81	1.79	1.74	1.70
Germany, East	1.76	1.81	1.80	1.89
Germany, West	1.34	1.43	1.56	1.70
Gibraltar	2.38	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Greece	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.70
Greenland	2.26	2.22	2.16	2.10
Guernsey	1.69	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Hungary	1.84	1.86	1.88	1.90
Iceland	1.90	1.85	1.78	1.70
Ireland	2.46	2.31	2.12	2.00
Isle of Man	1.62	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Italy	1.44	1.50	1.60	1.70
Jersey	1.53	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Liechtenstein	1.60	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Luxembourg	1.46	1.51	1.61	1.70
Malta	1.82	1.80	1.75	1.70
Monaco	1.12	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Netherlands	1.53	1.57	1.64	1.70
Norway	1.68	1.69	1.69	1.70

Table 9.
Total Fertility Rates, by Country or Area: 1987 to 2000—Continued

Region and country or area	1987	1990	1995	2000
Poland	2.30	2.21	2.05	1.90
Portugal	1.85	1.81	1.76	1.70
Romania	2.27	2.19	2.04	1.90
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	2.40	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
San Marino	1.30	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Soviet Union	2.49	2.39	2.30	2.27
Spain	1.74	1.73	1.72	1.70
Sweden	1.73	1.72	1.71	1.70
Switzerland	1.54	1.58	1.64	1.70
United Kingdom	1.78	1.76	1.73	1.70
United States	1.84	1.87	1.86	1.86
Yugoslavia	2.04	2.01	1.96	1.90
OCEANIA				
American Samoa	4.70	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Australia	1.92	1.93	1.93	1.93
Cook Islands	3.22	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Fiji	3.26	3.05	2.79	2.60
French Polynesia	3.55	3.29	2.96	2.71
Guam	2.68	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Kiribati	4.40	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Marshall Islands ¹	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Micronesia, Federated States of ¹	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Nauru	2.68	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
New Caledonia	3.12	2.95	2.73	2.57
New Zealand	1.91	1.87	1.85	1.85
Northern Mariana Islands	4.38	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Pacific Islands, Trust Territory of the ²	4.50	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Papua New Guinea	5.32	5.01	4.50	4.02
Solomon Islands	6.64	6.30	5.59	4.81
Tonga	4.24	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Tuvalu	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80
Vanuatu	5.83	5.49	4.79	4.05
Wallis and Futuna	4.13	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Western Samoa	5.02	4.63	4.02	3.50

NA Data not available.

¹Data included in Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

²Includes data for Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Table 10.
Infant Mortality Rates and Life Expectancy at Birth,
by Country or Area and Sex: 1987

Region and country or area	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births			Life expectancy at birth (years)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	115	124	105	50	49	52
Angola	167	182	152	42	41	44
Benin	129	139	118	49	47	50
Botswana	66	70	62	58	55	61
Burkina Faso	143	158	129	46	44	48
Burundi	117	127	106	48	46	50
Cameroon	128	138	118	49	47	51
Cape Verde	70	77	63	60	58	62
Central African Republic	149	160	137	45	44	47
Chad	143	140	147	38	37	39
Comoros	96	105	86	55	53	57
Congo	112	121	104	55	53	57
Djibouti	126	135	116	46	45	48
Equatorial Guinea	130	141	119	45	44	47
Ethiopia	118	128	108	50	49	52
Gabon	113	127	98	51	49	54
Gambia, The	177	192	163	41	38	43
Ghana	72	78	64	59	57	61
Guinea	154	168	140	41	39	43
Guinea-Bissau	134	144	123	45	43	46
Ivory Coast	107	117	96	52	51	54
Kenya	74	79	69	60	58	62
Lesotho	85	90	80	60	58	61
Liberia	124	130	117	54	52	55
Madagascar	103	111	95	51	49	52
Malawi	137	148	126	47	46	49
Mali	155	163	146	45	44	46
Mauritania	100	101	100	45	42	47
Mauritius	23	26	20	69	65	72
Mayotte	96	106	86	55	53	57
Mozambique	147	160	135	45	44	47
Namibia	76	87	66	59	56	61
Niger	140	145	136	48	47	49
Nigeria	124	136	112	47	46	48
Reunion	10	10	9	71	68	74
Rwanda	122	133	110	50	49	52
Saint Helena	42	(NA)	(NA)	73	71	76
Sao Tome and Principe	55	60	50	67	65	69
Senegal	99	103	95	51	50	53
Seychelles	26	30	21	71	66	75
Sierra Leone	163	180	145	43	40	45
Somalia	133	143	123	52	52	52
South Africa	66	68	65	61	57	64
Swaziland	132	141	122	50	47	54
Tanzania	113	126	100	50	48	53
Togo	117	124	110	54	52	56

Table 10.
Infant Mortality Rates and Life Expectancy at Birth,
by Country or Area and Sex: 1987—Continued

Region and country or area	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births			Life expectancy at birth (years)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Uganda	103	112	94	49	48	50
Zaire	112	122	102	52	50	53
Zambia	87	92	81	55	53	56
Zimbabwe	72	81	63	60	58	62
NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	96	97	94	59	58	60
Afghanistan	178	184	171	42	43	41
Algeria	80	86	75	63	61	65
Bahrain	25	31	19	71	69	74
Cyprus	8	11	6	77	74	79
Egypt	99	98	101	59	58	59
Gaza Strip	59	61	57	64	62	64
Iran	113	109	118	57	57	57
Iraq	86	91	81	62	61	62
Israel	10	11	8	76	75	78
Jordan	57	60	53	69	67	71
Kuwait	24	27	21	72	70	74
Lebanon	52	56	48	67	65	69
Libya	74	80	68	65	63	67
Morocco	85	85	85	62	61	64
Oman	112	117	107	55	54	57
Qatar	32	37	26	69	67	72
Saudi Arabia	79	81	76	63	62	65
Sudan	103	116	89	52	50	54
Syria	43	44	42	67	66	68
Tunisia	47	55	40	69	67	70
Turkey	86	90	82	63	62	65
United Arab Emirates	31	37	26	69	67	72
West Bank	51	53	49	66	64	67
Western Sahara	176	(NA)	(NA)	40	39	41
Yemen (Aden)	118	129	107	51	49	52
Yemen (Sanaa)	137	141	134	47	46	48
ASIA	75	74	75	61	60	61
Bangladesh	137	139	134	51	52	49
Bhutan	142	140	144	48	48	47
Brunei	12	(NA)	(NA)	71	69	74
Burma	102	111	94	53	52	55
Cambodia	138	148	126	47	46	49
China						
<i>mainland</i>	37	37	36	68	67	69
<i>Taiwan</i>	19	20	17	73	71	76
Hong Kong	7	7	6	78	75	81
India	96	96	96	56	56	57
Indonesia	85	91	78	58	56	59

Table 10.
 Infant Mortality Rates and Life Expectancy at Birth
 by Country or Area and Sex: 1987—Continued

Region and country or area	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births			Life expectancy at birth (years)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Japan	6	6	5	78	75	80
Korea, North	33	42	24	69	66	72
Korea, South	26	22	30	69	65	72
Laos	132	142	121	48	47	50
Macau	13	(NA)	(NA)	77	74	80
Malaysia	34	39	28	67	64	69
Maldives	87	87	86	59	58	61
Mongolia	52	59	44	64	62	67
Nepal	104	105	104	49	49	48
Pakistan	122	124	120	54	53	54
Philippines	50	58	42	65	63	68
Singapore	9	10	9	73	71	76
Sri Lanka	29	32	25	70	68	72
Thailand	53	64	41	64	61	68
Vietnam	55	61	49	63	61	65
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	57	62	52	66	64	69
Anguilla	19	(NA)	(NA)	73	70	76
Antigua and Barbuda	10	13	7	72	70	74
Argentina	34	37	30	70	67	74
Aruba	10	10	7	76	72	79
Bahamas, The	19	20	18	70	67	74
Barbados	19	20	17	75	72	76
Belize	37	44	30	68	66	71
Bolivia	127	138	116	53	52	55
Brazil	62	65	58	67	64	69
British Virgin Islands	15	(NA)	(NA)	74	71	77
Cayman Islands	12	(NA)	(NA)	76	73	79
Chile	19	20	17	71	68	75
Colombia	56	61	51	65	63	67
Costa Rica	17	20	14	75	72	78
Cuba	17	18	16	73	72	74
Dominica	12	17	7	76	73	79
Dominican Republic	70	78	62	62	60	64
Ecuador	66	74	58	65	63	67
El Salvador	88	98	78	58	56	61
French Guiana	42	(NA)	(NA)	67	64	69
Grenada	48	53	42	72	69	75
Guadeloupe	15	17	12	73	69	76
Guatemala	66	72	61	60	58	62
Guyana	44	51	36	66	64	69
Haiti	95	101	89	55	54	56
Honduras	69	72	65	64	62	66
Jamaica	18	20	16	76	74	78
Martinique	12	13	10	74	71	77
Mexico	45	50	41	69	67	72
Montserrat	12	(NA)	(NA)	76	73	79

Table 10.
Infant Mortality Rates and Life Expectancy at Birth,
by Country or Area and Sex: 1987—Continued

Region and country or area	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births			Life expectancy at birth (years)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Netherlands Antilles	10	11	9	76	74	78
Nicaragua	69	73	65	61	60	62
Panama	24	26	22	72	70	74
Paraguay	50	57	44	69	67	71
Peru	90	95	84	61	59	63
Puerto Rico	18	21	14	75	71	79
Saint Christopher and Nevis	44	49	37	67	63	70
Saint Lucia	24	28	21	70	67	72
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	28	34	21	71	68	74
Suriname	42	49	35	67	65	70
Trinidad and Tobago	16	17	16	70	68	72
Turks and Caicos Islands	14	(NA)	(NA)	75	72	78
Uruguay	36	40	32	71	68	74
Venezuela	39	44	34	69	66	72
Virgin Islands	19	(NA)	(NA)	73	70	76
NORTHERN AMERICA, EUROPE, AND SOVIET UNION	17	19	15	73	68	77
Albania	60	62	57	73	70	77
Andorra	12	(NA)	(NA)	78	75	81
Austria	9	12	6	75	71	79
Belgium	8	10	7	75	72	79
Bermuda	17	(NA)	(NA)	73	69	77
Bulgaria	18	20	15	71	68	74
Canada	8	8	6	77	73	81
Czechoslovakia	14	16	12	71	68	75
Denmark	7	8	6	75	72	78
Faroe Islands	9	10	7	77	74	81
Finland	7	7	6	75	70	79
France	9	10	8	76	72	80
Germany, East	11	12	9	73	69	75
Germany, West	8	9	7	76	72	79
Gibraltar	8	10	7	75	71	80
Greece	12	14	10	77	74	79
Greenland	33	33	32	64	61	67
Guernsey	7	(NA)	(NA)	76	73	80
Hungary	20	22	18	69	65	73
Iceland	7	7	6	77	74	80
Ireland	8	9	6	74	71	77
Isle of Man	13	(NA)	(NA)	75	72	78
Italy	8	10	6	77	73	80
Jersey	2	(NA)	(NA)	76	73	80
Liechtenstein	10	(NA)	(NA)	76	73	80
Luxembourg	9	10	8	74	71	78
Malta	9	9	9	74	72	76
Monaco	11	(NA)	(NA)	77	(NA)	(NA)
Netherlands	8	9	7	77	73	80
Norway	8	9	7	76	73	80

Table 10.
Infant Mortality Rates and Life Expectancy at Birth,
by Country or Area and Sex: 1987—Continued

Region and country or area	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births			Life expectancy at birth (years)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Poland	21	24	19	70	66	74
Portugal	16	19	13	74	70	78
Romania	25	27	22	70	67	73
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	11	12	10	75	72	79
San Marino	11	11	10	77	74	80
Soviet Union	26	29	24	69	63	73
Spain	12	13	10	77	74	80
Sweden	6	7	6	77	74	80
Switzerland	6	7	5	78	74	82
United Kingdom	9	10	8	75	72	78
United States	11	12	9	75	72	79
Yugoslavia	26	29	23	71	68	75
OCEANIA	36	38	33	69	67	72
American Samoa	14	(NA)	(NA)	72	69	74
Australia	8	9	7	76	73	79
Cook Islands	24	(NA)	(NA)	71	68	74
Fiji	21	25	18	67	65	69
French Polynesia	23	27	19	71	70	74
Guam	12	(NA)	(NA)	72	70	75
Kiribati	62	(NA)	(NA)	54	52	57
Marshall Islands ¹	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Micronesia, Federated States of ¹	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Nauru	41	(NA)	(NA)	67	64	69
New Caledonia	36	46	26	68	65	72
New Zealand	10	11	9	75	72	78
Northern Mariana Islands	38	47	28	67	65	70
Pacific Islands, Trust Territory of the ²	30	25	36	73	70	76
Papua New Guinea	101	106	96	54	53	54
Solomon Islands	43	49	37	68	66	71
Tonga	26	(NA)	(NA)	71	68	73
Tuvalu	35	38	30	61	59	62
Vanuatu	39	44	33	68	66	71
Wallis and Futuna	36	37	36	68	68	69
Western Samoa	50	58	42	65	63	68

NA Data not available.

¹Data included in Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

²Includes data for Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Glossary

Birth rate. The average annual number of births during a year per 1,000 population at midyear. Also known as crude birth rate.

Component method. A method of estimating or projecting a population in which separate components of population change (fertility, mortality, and migration) are used. This method may be used to derive the total population or population by specific characteristics, such as age and sex.

Contraception. Deliberate use of methods to prevent conception or pregnancy. Also known as family planning.

Contraceptive prevalence rate. The percent of currently married women of reproductive age (15 to 49 years) who use a method of contraception.

Death rate. The average annual number of deaths during a year per 1,000 population at midyear. Also known as crude death rate.

Growth rate. The average annual percent change in the population, resulting from a surplus (or deficit) of births over deaths and the balance of migrants entering and leaving a country. The rate may be positive or negative. Also known as population growth rate or average annual rate of growth.

Infant mortality rate. The number of deaths to infants under 1 year of age in a given year per 1,000 live births occurring in the same year.

IUD. Intra-uterine device, a method of contraception.

Life expectancy at birth. The average number of years to be lived by a group of people all born in the same year, if mortality at each age remains constant in the future.

Modern methods of contraception. Contraceptive methods depending on the use of products, devices, or surgery, such as condoms, injectables, IUD's, orals, vaginal methods (spermicides, diaphragms, or caps), and voluntary sterilization of a woman or her partner.

Orals. Contraceptives taken orally. Also known as oral contraceptives (OC's), or the pill.

Projections. Data on population and vital rates derived for future years based on statistics from population censuses, vital registration systems, or sample surveys pertaining to the recent past, and on assumptions about future trends.

Total fertility rate. The average number of children that would be born per woman if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to a given fertility rate at each age.

Traditional methods of contraception. Contraceptive methods not depending on the use of products or devices, such as periodic abstinence, douche, rhythm, or withdrawal. Also known as natural methods.

Vital events. Births and deaths.
