WP/94

# World Population Profile: 1994

## With a Special Chapter Focusing on HIV/AIDS

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

# Acknowledgments

This report was prepared in the Center for International Research under the general direction of **Sylvia D. Quick**, former Assistant Division Chief for Population and Health Studies.

Thanks are due to **Eduardo E. Arriaga**, Special Assistant for International Demographic Methods, for his guidance in determining the methods to use for evaluating each country's statistics. Many persons on the Center staff shared in the preparation of the demographic estimates and projections, as well as other support activities, upon which this report is based: **Arjun Adlakha**, **Godfrey S. Baldwin**, **Vera H. Bourne**, **Martin P. Brockerhoff**, **Timothy B. Fowler**, **Yvonne Gist**, **W. Ward Kingkade**, **Kevin G. Kinsella**, **John M. Reed**, **Patricia M. Rowe**, and **Victoria Velkoff**. Several summer interns assisted in preparing the estimates: **James Fetzer**, **Lori Gruber**, **Benny Lockett**, **June Nogle**, **Jay Orendorff**, **Linda Piccinino**, **Obed Velasquez**, **Christopher Weiss**, and **Frederick L. Williams**. Thanks are due to our support staff, **Valerie Clarke**, **Andrea Miles**, **Natasha Pashina**, **Iris Poe**, **Joseph Reil**, **David J. Rudolph**, **Wanda L.W. Sledd**, **Ludmila Smith**, and **Sirena Stevenson**, and to summer intern **Elizabeth Slezak**, for their assistance.

**Peter D. Johnson**, with the assistance of **John R. Gibson** and **Peggy Seybolt**, provided computer support and retrieval of needed material from the International Data Base, and **Anne Ryan** assisted with updating statistics on contraceptive prevalence. **Richard A. Turnage** took charge of preparing the maps.

The HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base is maintained by the Health Studies Branch under the direction of **Karen A. Stanecki**. Thanks are due staff members **Jinkie Corbin**, **Blanche Lewis**, **Lisa Mayberry**, and **Anne Ryan**, for their work in updating and maintaining the data base.

Under the direction of **Walter C. Odom**, the staff of the Administrative and Publications Services Division performed publication planning, editorial review, design, composition, and printing planning and procurement. **Gail R. Farren** provided publication coordination and editing. **Janet S. Sweeney** prepared the graphics and document design.

We are grateful to various persons in the U.S. Agency for International Development for their support throughout the various stages of this project. In the Office of Population, recognition is due to **Elizabeth S. Maguire**, Acting Director, and members of the Policy and Evaluation Division: **Scott Radloff**, Chief, **Richard Cornelius**, and **Elizabeth Schoenecker**. We are grateful to **Paul R. DeLay**, Office of Health, AIDS Division, and **William H. Lyerly**, Africa Bureau, for their support in the research of the demographic impacts of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

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. We are grateful to the Population Division and Statistical Office of the United Nations for sharing data and ideas, in particular to **Mary Beth Weinberger** for her help in providing missing data on contraceptive prevalence. Thanks are due to Macro International Inc. for making its data available to us on a timely basis.

This report was prepared under a Participating Agency Service Agreement with the Office of Population, Bureau for Research and Development, U.S. Agency for International Development.

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by
Ellen Jamison and Frank Hobbs

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by
Peter O. Way and Karen A. Stanecki

February 1994

**U.S. Department of Commerce**
**Ronald H. Brown,** Secretary

**Economics and Statistics Administration**
**Paul A. London,** Acting Under Secretary
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**SUGGESTED CITATION**

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Report WP/94, *World Population Profile: 1994.* U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1994.

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For sale by the U.S. Government Printing Office
Superintendent of Documents, Mail Stop: SSOP, Washington, DC 20402-9328
ISBN 0-16-043085-2

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# Highlights

- World population has reached about 5.6 billion persons in 1994, and is expected to increase to about 7.9 billion by the year 2020.

- Of the 2.3 billion persons to be added to world population by 2020, more than 9 out of 10 will be added in today's developing regions. More than 1 billion will be added in Asia alone.

- Population growth rates remain highest in Sub-Saharan Africa, about 2.9 percent in 1994. Rates are above 2 percent also in the Near East and in North Africa, but they are well below that level in Asia and Latin America.

- Half of the world's people are under age 25 years. In developing countries, half of all persons are under age 23, while in developed countries half are under age 35.

- The world's children ages 0 to 4 years outnumber persons ages 60 years and over in 1994. In the year 2020, the number of elderly will exceed the number of young children.

- The number of women in childbearing ages will double to over 400 million in Africa and the Near East between 1994 and 2020.

- Total world births will continue to increase (to 250 million in 2020), even as the world's total fertility rate declines to 2.5 children per woman.

- India, the world leader in total births, will have more births in 1994 than the 50 Sub-Saharan African countries combined.

- The average number of years a person can expect to live is lowest in Sub-Saharan Africa (51 years), where one of every four persons who die is an infant.

- Among the world's countries, use of methods of contraception ranges from over 70 percent to under 5 percent of married women of reproductive age. Prevalence rates are highest in developed regions, East and Southeast Asia, and in parts of Latin America. Rates in Africa are increasing but remain the lowest among world regions.

- The World Health Organization estimates that as of mid-1993, 14 million people worldwide were infected with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), of which 8 million were in Sub-Saharan Africa. In some urban centers in Africa, more than 25 percent of pregnant women are infected with HIV.

- Since most adult AIDS mortality occurs after the average age of childbearing (about 30 years), overall fertility measures such as the crude birth rate are not much affected by an AIDS epidemic. However, because adult AIDS deaths occur largely among relatively young adults (ages 30 to 45 years), the impact of AIDS on life expectancy is considerable.

- The AIDS epidemic will result in increases in infant and child mortality rates, reversing hard-won improvements in child survival that had been achieved in many countries over the last several decades.

- Despite more than doubling the number of deaths in those countries most affected, AIDS is not likely to result in negative population growth, at least in Africa. In countries with low fertility rates, a substantial AIDS epidemic has the potential to cause population declines in the coming decades.

# Introduction

This report presents updates of the U.S. Census Bureau's population estimates and projections for all the countries and regions of the world.[1] It includes information on population composition, population growth, fertility, mortality, and use of contraception. A special chapter focuses on the impact of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) on the populations of selected countries. The report is accompanied by a set of maps illustrating some of the statistics.

Data in the report include summary demographic information for the world, major regions, and all countries and territories with a population of at least 5,000 in 1994. For the most part, estimates and projections are based on the evaluation of national data available as of December 1992. Detailed tables to back up most charts and text are presented in appendix A. The recency of available information and the methodology and assumptions used for making the population estimates and projections are described in appendix B. Additional sources of information are cited in appendix C, and technical terms and acronyms are defined in appendix D.

[1] The *World Population Profile* is usually issued biennially, but we have skipped a year and moved to an even-year series in order to provide a report during the year of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development.

This year's report includes 225 countries and territories. In Europe, Czech Republic and Slovakia are shown separately. The entities of the former Yugoslavia are also shown separately, but an aggregated total is included for the user's convenience. A total is shown for the former Soviet Union as well, and the newly independent republics are shown individually under the headings of Baltics, Commonwealth of Independent States, and Georgia. In Sub-Saharan Africa, Eritrea is not shown separately from Ethiopia, as we have not yet made demographic estimates and projections for that newly independent country.

In the tables, data for countries are aggregated into regional totals as follows: Total figures are presented for Africa, with subtotals for Sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa. Similarly, totals are shown for Asia, with subtotals for Asia excluding the Near East and for the Near East. (Some of the charts show Near East and North Africa as a combined region.) Totals for Latin America and the Caribbean represent all the countries of that combined region. Totals for both North America and Europe are shown for the countries of those two regions, respectively. Totals for the former Soviet Union include all the newly independent entities, with subtotals as noted above. Finally, totals for Oceania include all the island nations of that region. Tables showing only regions include a panel presenting data for the world and Asia excluding China.

Countries and territories are classified by development status according to categories used by the United Nations: The "developing" countries include all of Africa, all of Asia except Japan, all of Latin America and the Caribbean, and all of Oceania except Australia and New Zealand. The "developed" countries and areas include all of North America, Europe, and the former Soviet Union, as well as Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. Although some countries or regions may well move from "developing" to "developed" status by the year 2020, the data in this report do not reflect such changes.

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 base data used and the procedures followed in deriving the estimates and projections for each country. Access to these notes may be obtained by addressing specific questions to the Chief, Population Studies Branch, Center for International Research, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-3700. Comments on the report are invited.

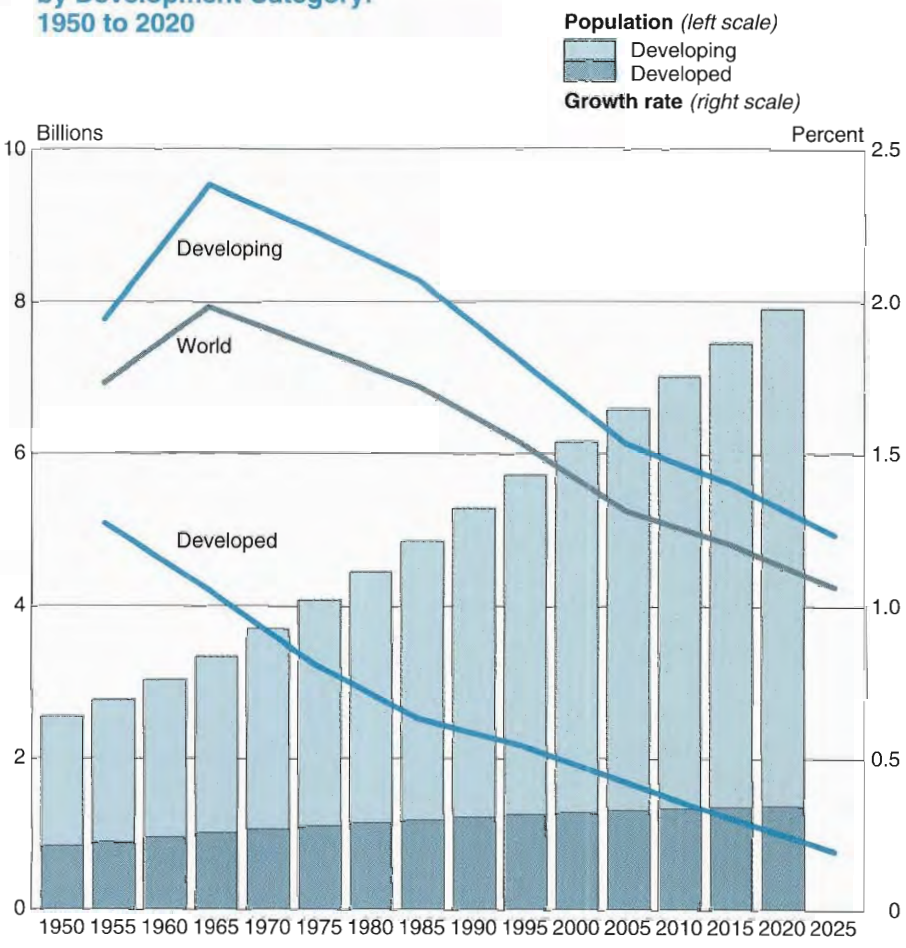
# Population Size and Growth

## World Population Continues to Soar in Spite of Declining Growth Rates

World population has continued to increase steadily in recent decades, from 2.6 billion in 1950 to about 5.6 billion in 1994 (figure 1). During the early part of the period, growth rates were still rising, reaching a peak of about 2 percent per year during the 1960's, then declining to about 1.5 percent at present. According to the latest projections, the world population growth rate will decrease to just over 1 percent annually during the first quarter of the next century, while the population itself will increase to almost 8 billion in the year 2020. A population with a declining growth rate grows more slowly but nevertheless continues to get larger as long as the growth rate remains positive. The amount of the projected increase, of course, is only as "accurate" as the assumptions upon which it is based.

Most of the world population growth takes place in the developing countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, whose combined population grew from 1.7 billion in 1950 to about 4.4 billion in 1994; it is expected to reach 6.5 billion by the year 2020. Meanwhile, the combined population of the developed countries increased from 0.8 billion in 1950 to about 1.2 billion in 1994; it is expected to increase only modestly, to almost 1.4 billion, by the year 2020.

Figure 1.
**World Population and Average Annual Rates of Growth per Decade, by Development Category: 1950 to 2020**




Source: Table 1 and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

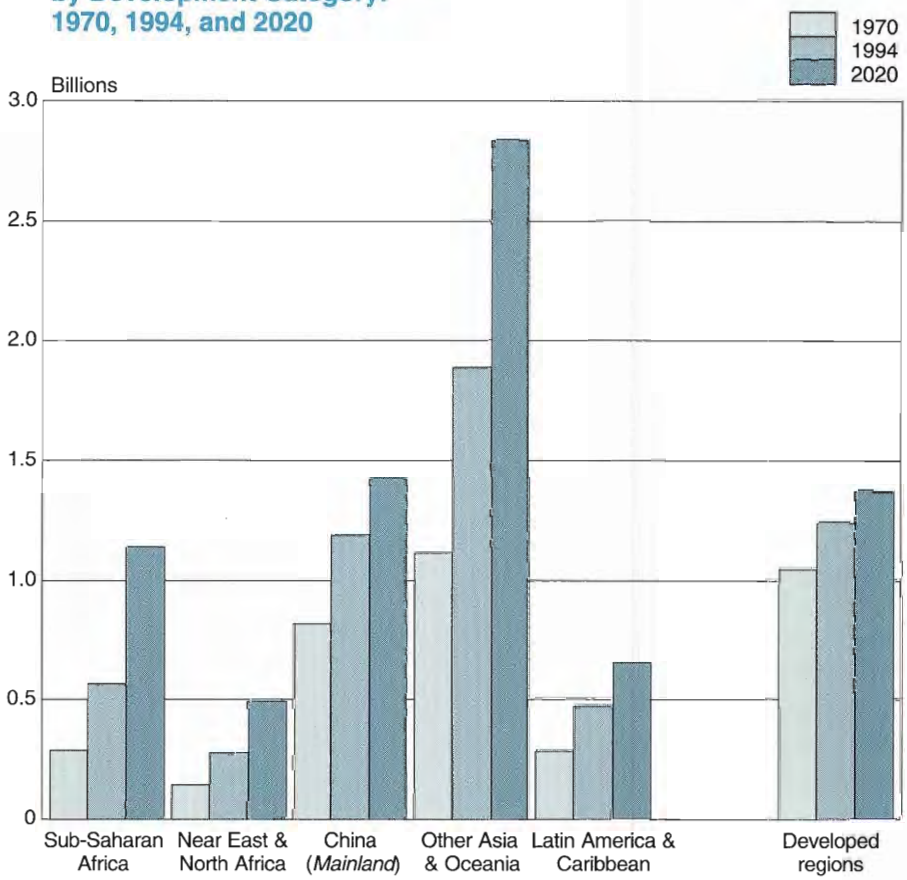
## Asia Increasingly Dominates World Population Size, But China's Share Is Declining

With an estimated 1.2 billion inhabitants in 1994, the population of China (*Mainland*) alone is larger than that of each of the developing regions outside Asia (figure 2). In spite of China's imposing size, however, growth in other Asian countries now overshadows the growth of China's population. The population of China (*Mainland*) comprised 42 percent of developing Asia's population in 1970, 39 percent in 1994, and has a projected share of just 34 percent by 2020. During the same period, the population of developing Asia outside China (*Mainland*) increased from 30 percent of world population in 1970 to 33 percent in 1994 and has a projected share of 36 percent by 2020.

Among world regions, the largest proportionate increases in size are foreseen in Sub-Saharan Africa, where population is expected to more than double, from about 572 million in 1994 to 1.1 billion by 2020. Sub-Saharan Africa's share of world population has grown from 7 percent in 1950 to 10 percent in 1994 and is projected to increase to 14 percent by 2020.

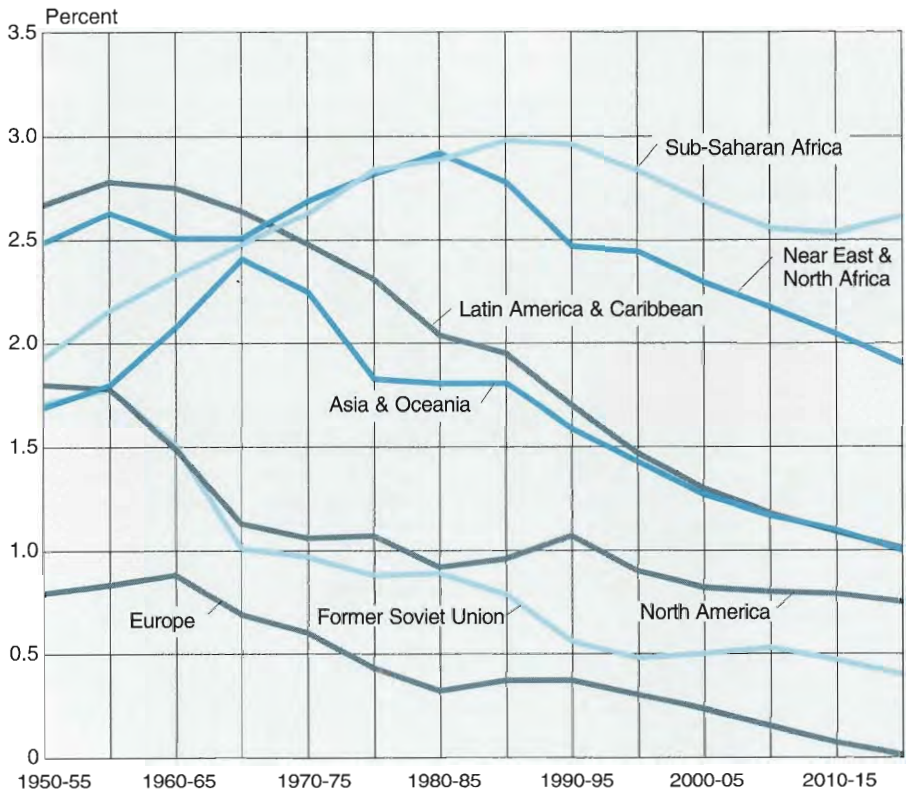
Growth is substantial in the developing regions of Near East, North Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean as well, but those regions remain much smaller than their counterparts in Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Figure 2.
**Population of Major World Regions by Development Category: 1970, 1994, and 2020**




Note: Japan, Australia, and New Zealand are included under "Developed" rather than in their respective regions.
Source: Table 3.

Figure 3.
**Average Annual Rates of Population Growth for World Regions: 1950 to 2020**




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

## Population Growth Rates in Sub-Saharan Africa Surpass by Far Those in Other World Regions

In the 1950's and 1960's, the population growth rate was highest in the Latin America and Caribbean region, followed by the Near East and North Africa region, and only thirdly, by Sub-Saharan Africa (figure 3). Among developing regions, however, Latin America was the first to exhibit a decline in population growth rates. Rates in the Near East and North Africa have also been declining since the early 1980's.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, on the other hand, growth rates have been increasing steadily up to the present time because of declining mortality in advance of declining fertility. The latest projections assume that the region's growth rates have reached their peak, but even the assumed future declines leave them much higher than those of other regions by the year 2020.

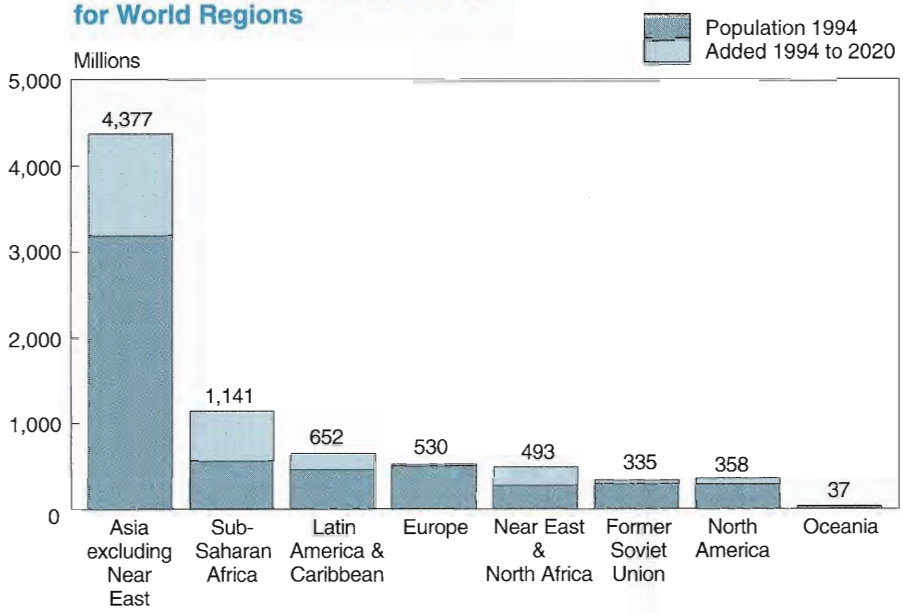
The growth rate in Asia, which is heavily influenced by trends in China (*Mainland*), began to decline in the late 1960's and is now about the same as that in Latin America.

## Substantial Numbers to Be Added to Populations of Some Regions in the Coming Decades

Between now and the year 2020, more than a billion people will be added to Asia's population. Yet, proportionately, that number is small compared to the numbers likely to be added in other developing regions (figure 4). In particular, projections indicate that about 569 million persons will be added in Sub-Saharan Africa, a number nearly equal to the region's current size.

The combined Near East and North Africa region will add about 214 million, a modest number compared to other developing regions, but nevertheless representing over three-fourths of the region's current size.

Figure 4.
**Population in 1994 and Population To Be Added From 1994 to 2020, for World Regions**

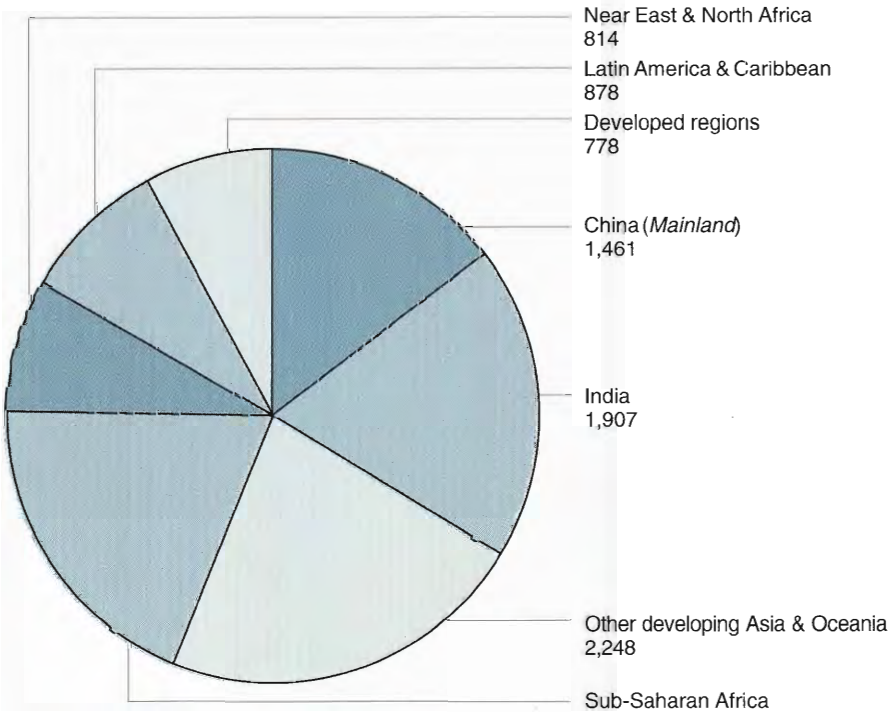



Note: The figure shown for each region is the projected total population in 2020.
Source: Table 1.

## For Every Hour That Passes, the World Population Increases by 10,000 Persons

If you take about an hour to read through this report, the world population will have increased by about 10,000 persons during that interval (figure 5). During every hour of 1994, the population of China (*Mainland*) will increase by almost 1,500 persons, and that of India will increase by nearly 2,000 persons. About 2,250 will be added each hour in the rest of developing Asia and Oceania. Similarly, about 1,900 persons will be added each hour in Sub-Saharan Africa, and well over 800 in both the Near East and North Africa and Latin America and Caribbean regions. In contrast, in all developed regions combined, fewer than 800 persons will be added each hour.

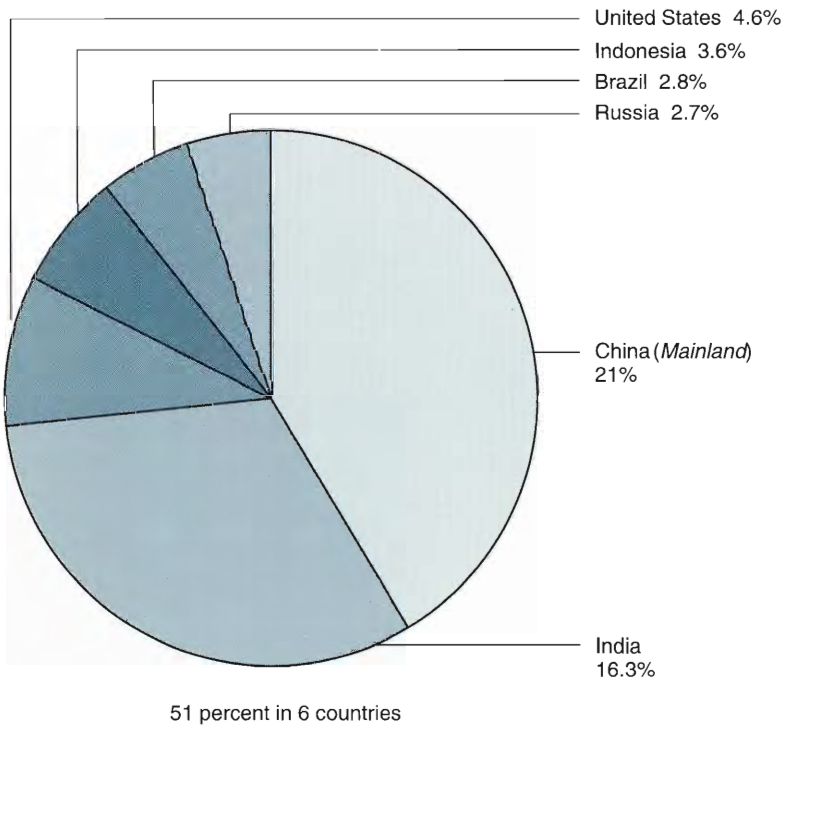
Figure 5.
**Population Added Each Hour for World Regions: 1994**




An estimated 10,000 persons are added to the world population every hour.

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

Figure 6.
**Distribution of World Population by Country: 1994**




Source: Table 3.

## Half of World Population Lives in Just Six Countries

Of the 5.64 billion people alive in 1994, 2.88 billion live in China (*Mainland*), India, the United States, Indonesia, Brazil, and Russia (figure 6). The other 2.76 billion live in one of the remaining 219 countries.

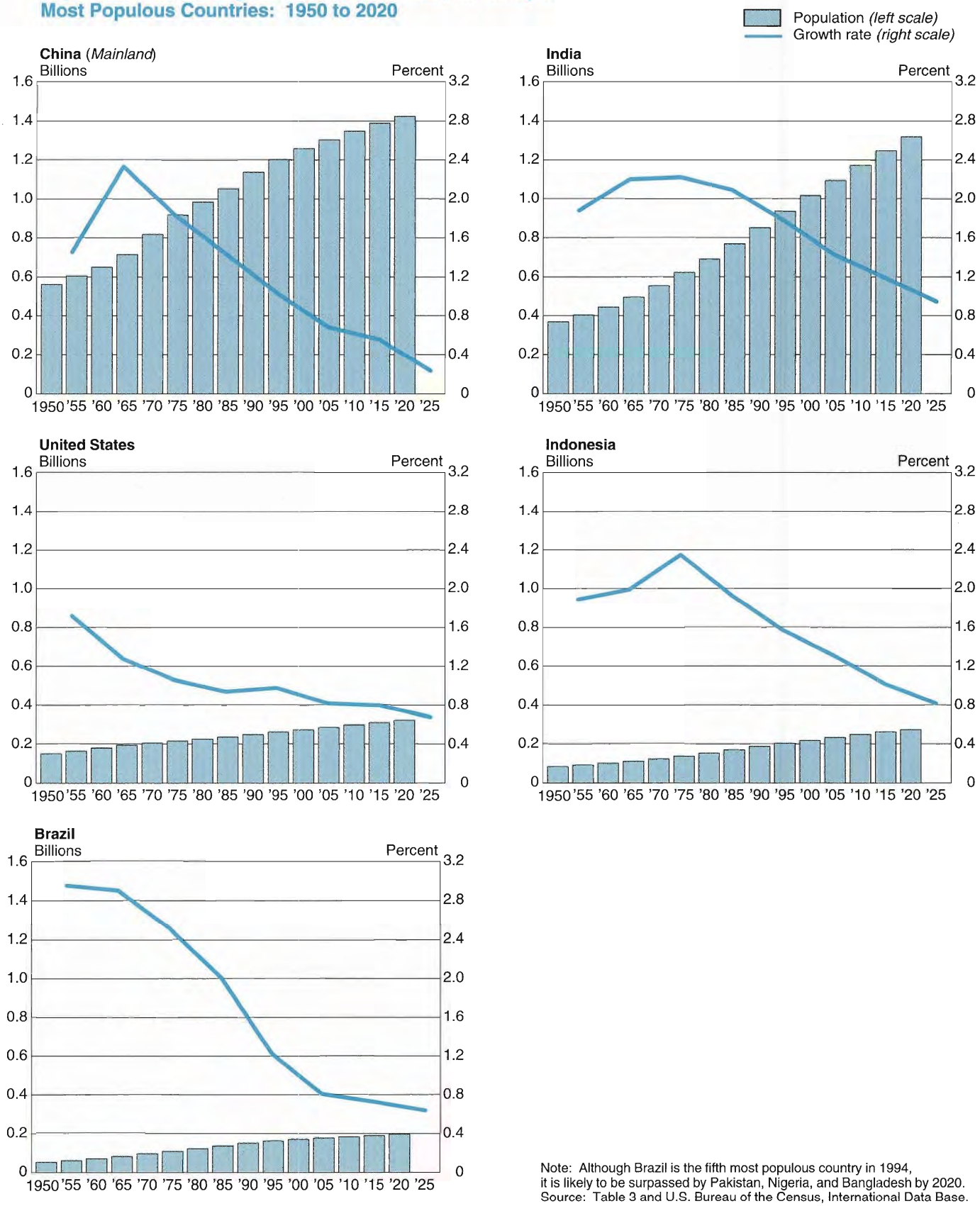
The two population giants, China (*Mainland*) and India, comprise 21 percent and 16 percent, respectively, of the world total, while some other large Asian countries, such as Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Japan, comprise just over 2 percent each.

## Each Country's History Has Its Unique Population Growth Patterns

The growth rate of China (*Mainland*) per decade has been declining since the 1960's, and those of India and Indonesia have been declining since the 1970's (figure 7). Of these three countries, India's rate is currently the highest. During the period 1994 to 2020, according to the latest projections, more people will be added to India's population than to China's, about 401 million and 234 million, respectively. This happens in spite of China's larger base population because India's growth rate is higher. Assuming such trends continue in the future, India's population is likely to reach 1 billion before the year 2000 and to surpass China's before the year 2035.

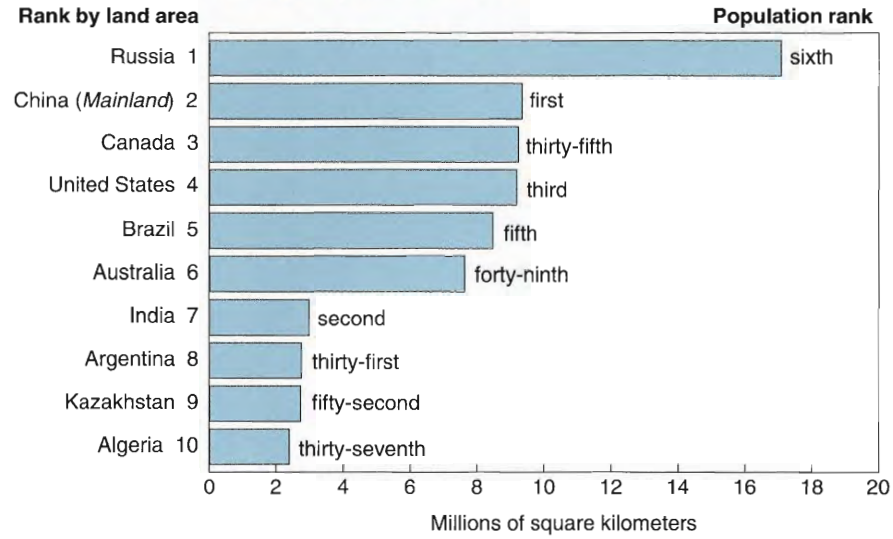
Growth rates in both the United States and Brazil have been declining at least since the 1950's, but Brazil's rate began at nearly 3 percent annually, while that of the United States has been consistently much lower. During the period 1994 to 2020, it is expected that nearly 39 million people will be added to Brazil's population. Due to higher expected growth in Pakistan, Nigeria, and Bangladesh, these countries are likely to outrank Brazil in population size in 2020.

Figure 7.
## Population and Average Annual Growth Rate, for Today's Most Populous Countries: 1950 to 2020



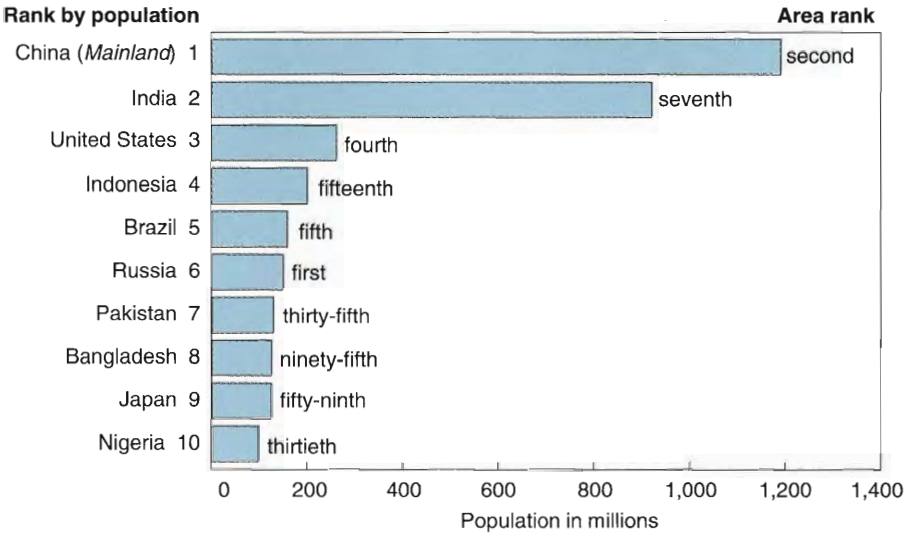

Note: Although Brazil is the fifth most populous country in 1994, it is likely to be surpassed by Pakistan, Nigeria, and Bangladesh by 2020.
Source: Table 3 and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Figure 8.
**Countries Ranked by Land Area and by Population: 1994**




Source: Table 3 and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Figure 9.
**Countries Ranked by Population and by Land Area: 1994**




Source: Table 3 and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

## Rankings of Countries by Land Area Usually Do Not Correspond to Rankings by Population Size

Countries may be considered "large" or "small" because of the amount of their territory or because of their population size. The relationship of these measures one to another has important implications for living conditions in terms of how crowded or how "empty" a country appears to its people.

With more than 17 million square kilometers, Russia has by far the largest land area and ranks sixth in population size (figure 8). China (*Mainland*) has the second largest territory and the largest population. Among the 10 countries with the largest land area, only five rank among the 10 most populated.

Among the world's 10 most populous countries, several are situated within relatively small boundaries (figure 9). In particular, Pakistan, Japan, and Bangladesh have large populations on small territories.

## Bangladesh Has the Highest Population Density in the World

With a land area of less than 134,000 square kilometers, Bangladesh has a 1994 population of over 125 million, equivalent to a population density of 935 persons per square kilometer (figure 10). Except for small island nations or city-states (such as Macau, Monaco, or Hong Kong), Bangladesh has more people per square kilometer of land area than any other country. Density in Bangladesh is about three times that of Japan or India, which also have large populations and relatively small land areas.

In contrast, other populous countries have low average densities because they have large areas that may include deserts, steppes, grasslands, jungles, or other features that are sparsely inhabited. Nevertheless, these countries may also have regions, provinces, states, or urban zones that are densely populated.

## Republics of the Former Soviet Union Show Considerable Demographic Diversity

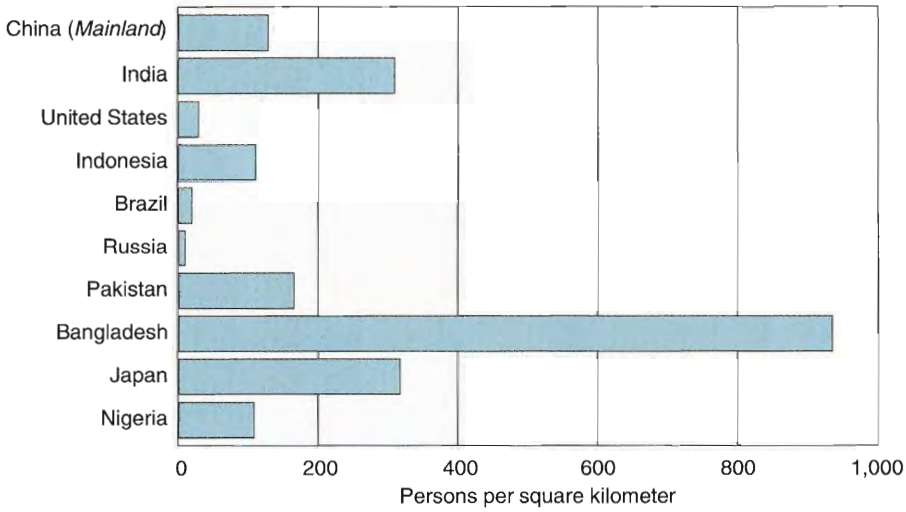
Russia has about 150 million inhabitants, nearly three times as many as Ukraine, the second largest republic of the former Soviet Union (figure 11). Of the 15 entities of the former Soviet Union, 10 have fewer than 10 million people.

In six republics, women have an average of two births or fewer, while in five the fertility level exceeds the world average of 3.1 births per woman.

Fertility is highest in Tajikistan, with 4.6 births per woman.

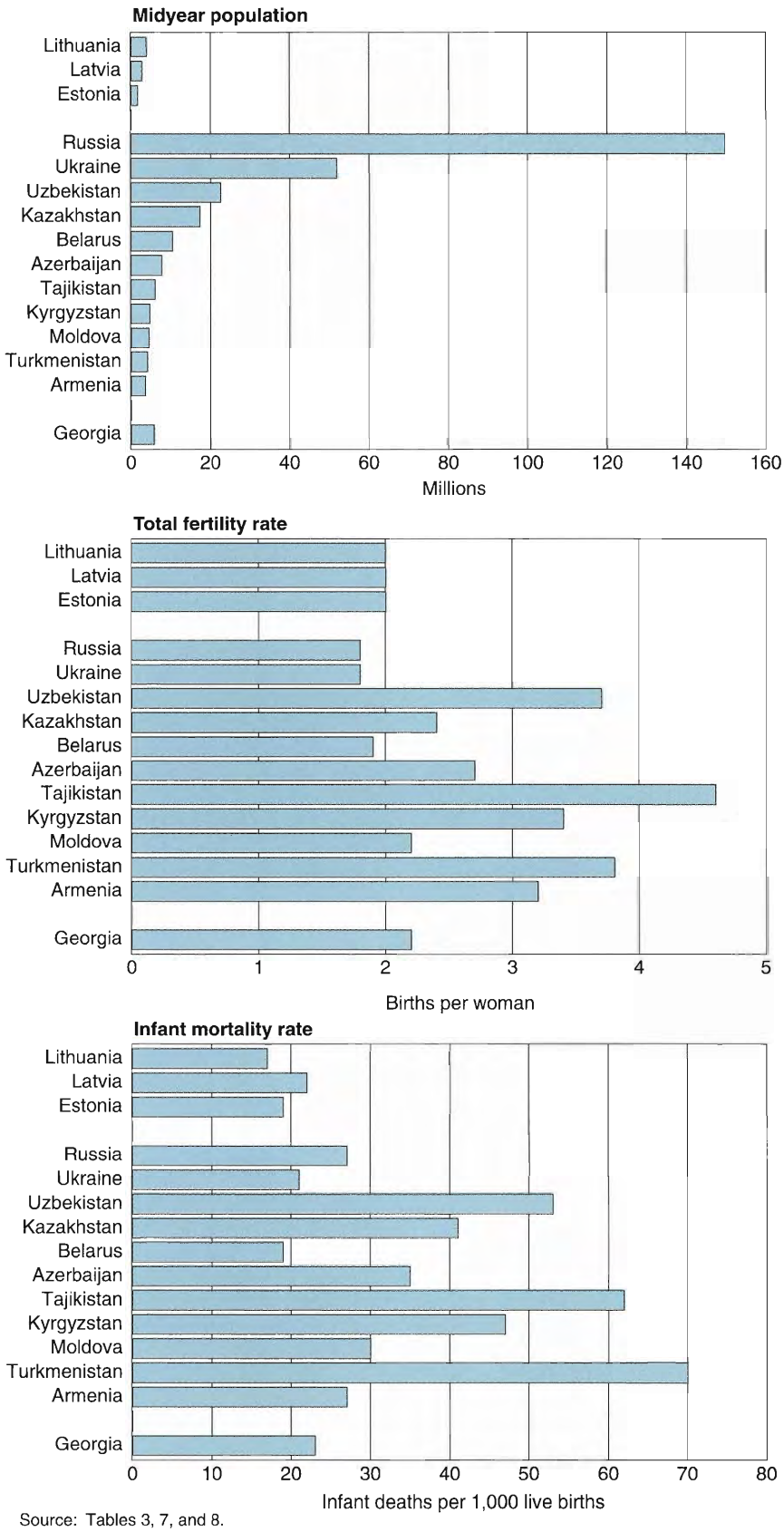
The infant mortality rate shows even more diversity, ranging from a low of 17 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in Lithuania to a high of 70 per 1,000 in Turkmenistan. The world average is about 61 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

Figure 10.
**Population Density of the Ten Most Populous Countries: 1994**




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

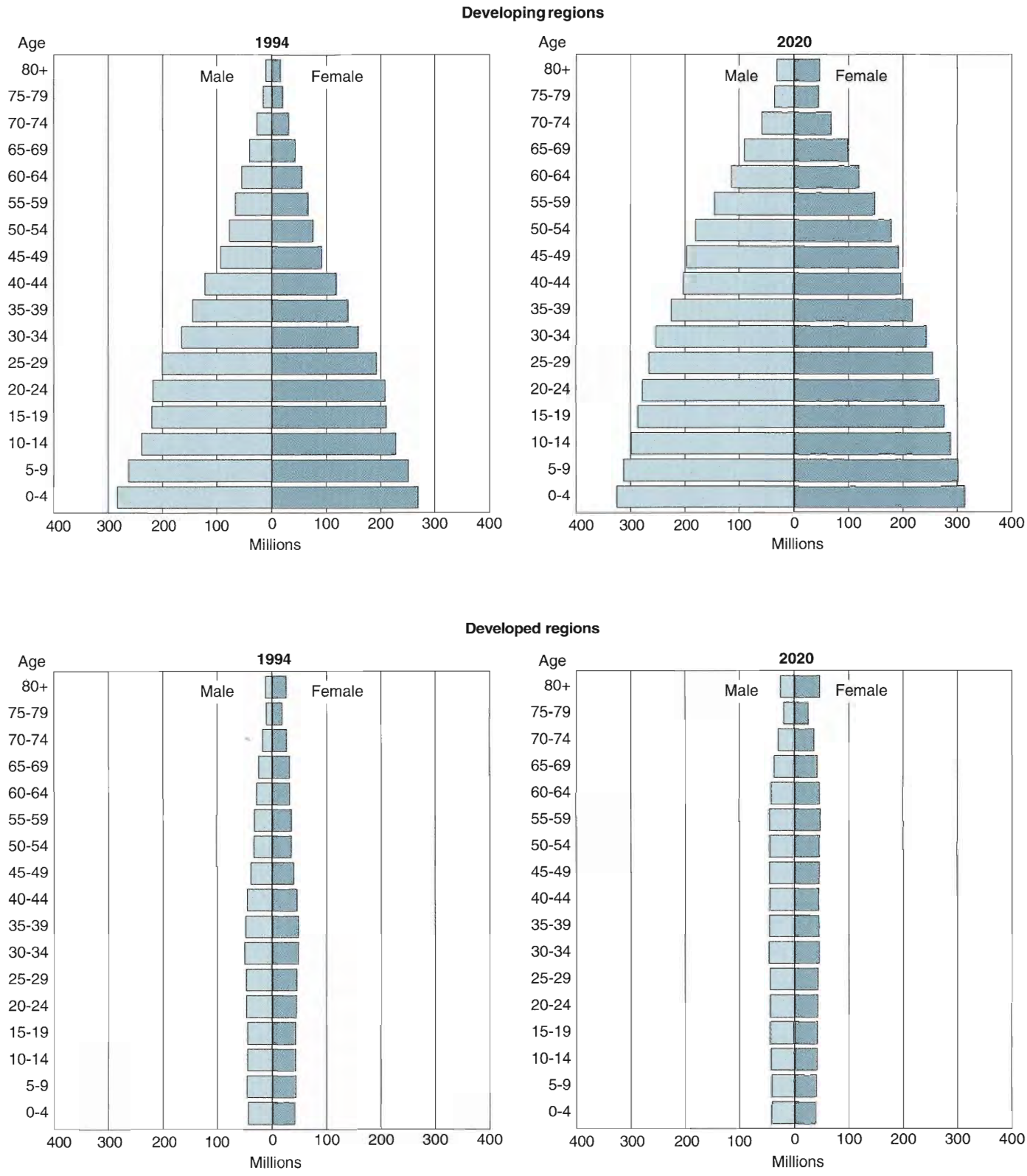
Figure 11.
## Demographics of the Former Soviet Union: 1994




Source: Tables 3, 7, and 8.

# Population Composition

Figure 12.
**Population, by Age, Sex, and Development Category: 1994 and 2020**




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

## Population in Developed Countries Is Old and Getting Older; in Developing Countries, It Is Young and Aging Slowly

Developing countries still have youthful populations, even though their fertility has been declining in recent years (figure 12). As fertility in developing regions is projected to continue its decline over the next several decades, the population pyramid that graphically represents their age and sex structure will begin to take on the rectangular shape characteristic of an older population. Nevertheless, the population 0 to 4 years will remain the largest 5-year age group.

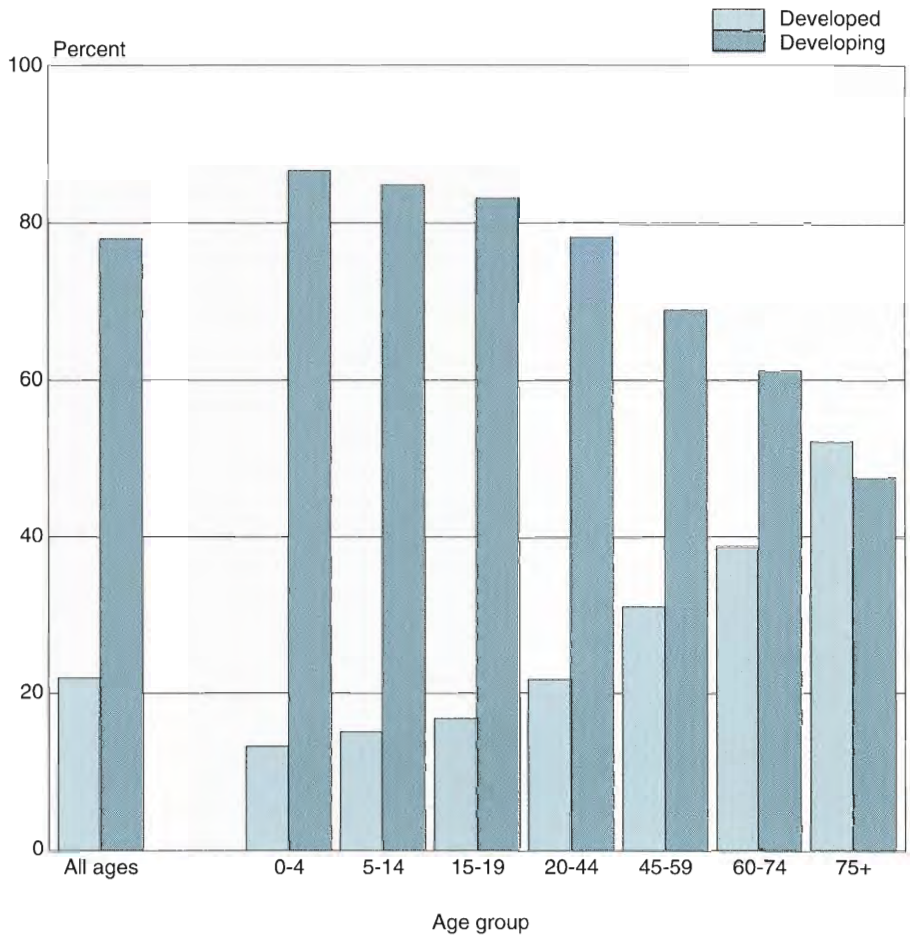
The age-sex pyramid representing the developed regions already has the rectangular shape of older populations. There are actually more persons in certain adult age groups in developed regions than there are persons in young ages as a result of the higher fertility levels that were prevalent in the post-World War II baby boom period.

## Developing Countries Have Nearly Four Times as Many People as Developed Countries, Yet Developed Countries Have More Elderly

Nearly four-fifths of the world's population lives in developing countries and the other one-fifth in developed countries. By age group, these proportions are markedly different. A much greater proportion of the world's young persons are found in developing countries and elderly persons in developed countries (figure 13).

The young adult age group 20 to 44 years is the pivotal age category. In developing countries, each successive age group below this category has a larger share of the world's population. Above this category, the developed region's share of the world's population rapidly increases with age. The majority of the world's population age 75 years and over lives in the developed world.

Figure 13.
**Distribution of World Population in Selected Ages by Development Category: 1994**



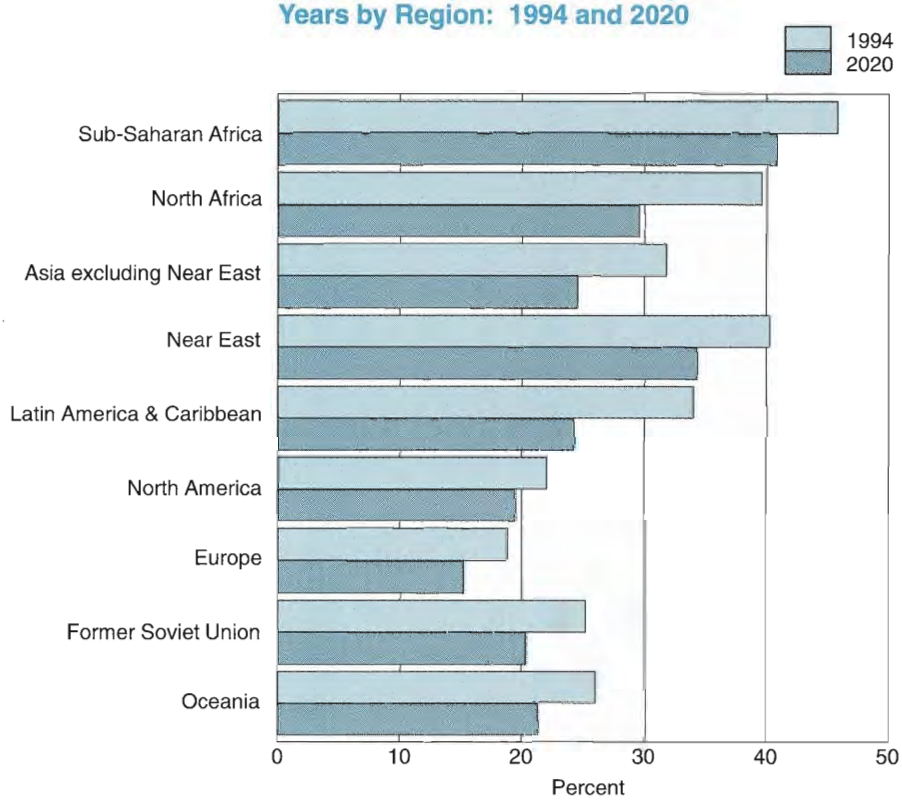

Source: Table 6.

## Sub-Saharan Africa Has the Youngest Population

Fertility is the dominant factor that determines a population's age composition. Corresponding to its high fertility, Sub-Saharan Africa has the largest proportion of its population under 15 years of age (figure 14). The developed regions of North America, Europe, and the former Soviet Union have the smallest proportions of their populations in these young ages.

In all regions of the world, the proportion of population under age 15 years is expected to decrease as reduced fertility and mortality levels combine to raise the proportions of persons in older ages. During the period 1994 to 2020, the proportion of youth will decline the most in developing regions in tandem with their expected fertility declines. In developed regions, this proportion will not decline as much, since fertility levels have already been low and are expected to remain so during the next several decades.

Figure 14.
**Percent of Population Under Age 15 Years by Region: 1994 and 2020**



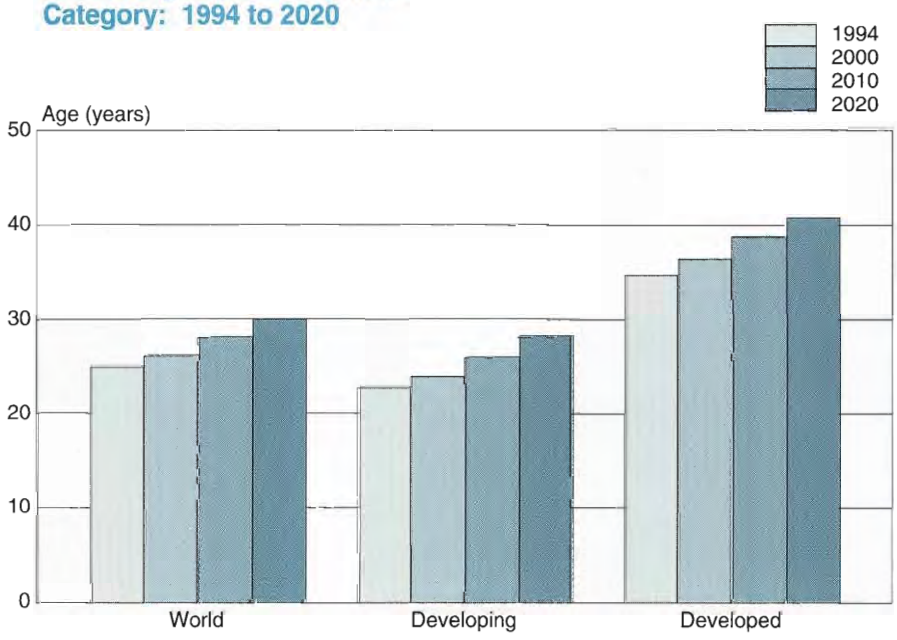

Source: Table 6.

## Half of the World's Population Is Under 25 Years of Age

Just as fertility decline reduces the proportion of the population under age 15 years, it also causes an increase in the median age. In 1994, half the world's population is under age 25 years (figure 15). By the year 2020, the world median age will have increased to 30 years.

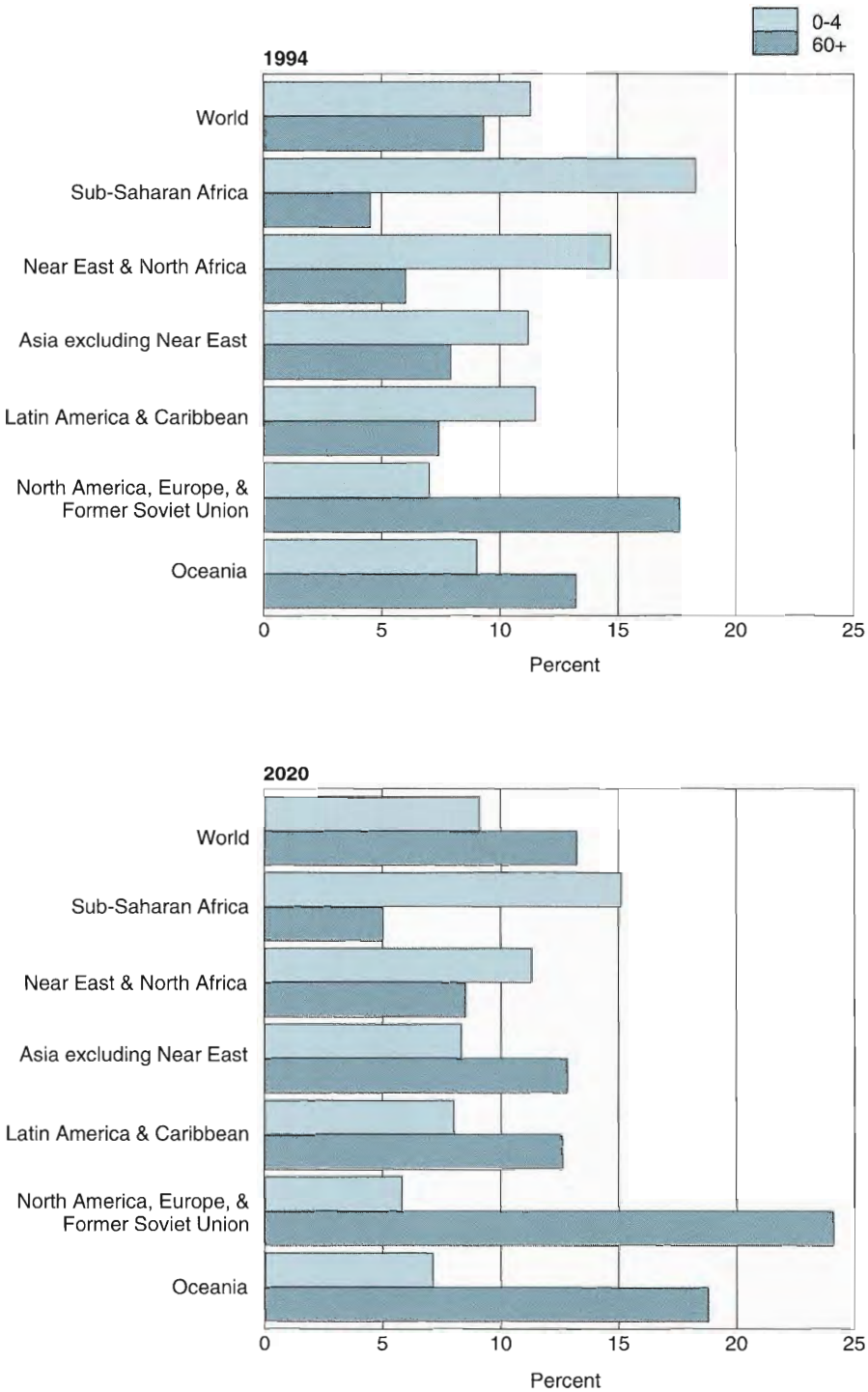
The median age in developing regions (23 years) is much younger than that in developed regions (35 years). The population in each region will become increasingly older as fertility declines in some areas and mortality in old age declines virtually everywhere. By 2020, the median age in developing regions is projected to increase by

Figure 15.
**Median Age by Development Category: 1994 to 2020**




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

Figure 16.
**Percent of Population Ages 0 to 4 Years and 60 Years and Over: 1994 and 2020**




Source: Table 6.

5.4 years and that in developed regions by 6.0 years. If the projection assumptions are realized, then by the year 2020, the number of persons age 40 years and over will exceed the number below age 40 in developed regions.

## Elderly to Outnumber Young Children by the Year 2020

Success in reducing fertility levels in each world region will result in decreasing proportions of persons under age 5 years of age (figure 16). Currently, in the world, as well as in the developing regions, the proportion of the population ages 0 to 4 years is greater than that age 60 years and over. The reverse is true for the developed regions where the oldest group is more than twice the size of the youngest.

This situation will change in the near future. Even in the Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean regions, persons ages 60 years and over will soon outnumber those in the youngest age group.

But in Sub-Saharan Africa, the influence of high fertility rates will continue to be reflected in the age composition of the population for many years to come. In this region, children ages 0 to 4 years will still greatly outnumber the elderly in 2020. In that year, projections show that there will be three times as many children under age 5 years as persons age 60 years and over; children in all the dependent ages (0 to 14 years) will be eight times as numerous as persons in the elderly group.

## Number of Women in Childbearing Ages to More Than Double in Africa and the Near East

Even though the populations of most countries will continue to grow, increases will not be uniform by age. Usually, numbers at the youngest ages will tend to grow most slowly and those at the oldest ages most rapidly.

Increases in the number of women in childbearing ages (15 to 49 years) will vary widely by region (figure 17). In some regions, the size of this group will more than double between 1990 and 2020. For example, in Sub-Saharan Africa, it will increase from 114 million to well over 280 million, and in the combined Near East and North Africa region, from 57 million to well over 124 million. The percent change in this age group will be relatively moderate in the other developing regions and slowest in the developed regions. In Europe, the number of women ages 15 to 49 years will actually decline between 1990 and 2020.

## Growth Rates of Population in Selected Age Groups Vary Widely

The growth rates of the various age segments of the population are quite diverse among world regions (figure 18). Over the coming decades, the number of school-age children generally will grow more slowly than the number of elderly persons. Growth rates in the younger ages will decline over time, while those of the oldest age groups are expected to increase.

## Population of School Ages Growing Fastest in Sub-Saharan Africa

Between 1990 and 2000, the population ages 5 to 14 years is likely to increase by over 3 percent per year in Sub-Saharan Africa and by close to 2 percent per year in the Near East and North Africa region. In other regions, annual growth of the school-age population will be 1.2 percent or less during the same decade. In all regions, growth in the number of school-age children is expected to decline in the future.

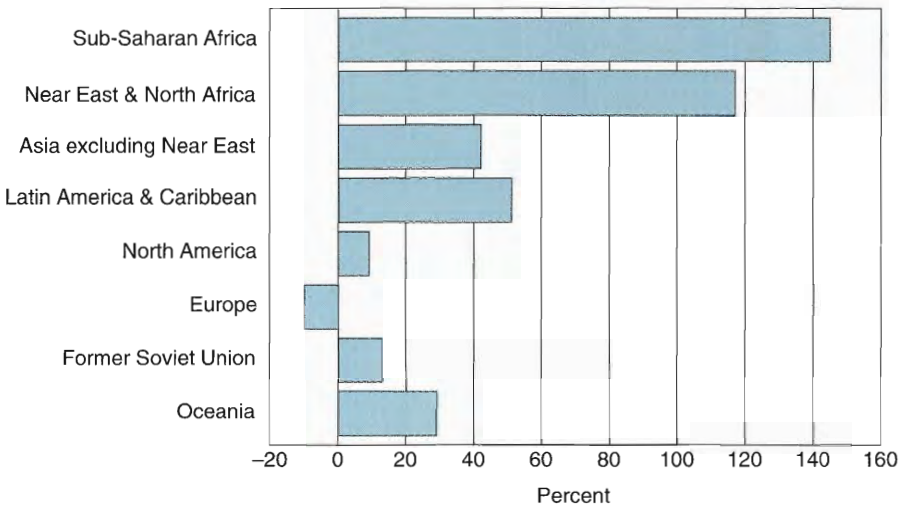
## Working-Age Population Will Grow Faster Than School-Age Population in the Near Future

The population in working ages, 15 to 64 years, is expected to grow faster than the school-age population in most world regions. Exceptions are Sub-Saharan Africa and North America. In Europe, both groups will decline.

## Population in Elderly Ages Growing Fastest in Developing Countries

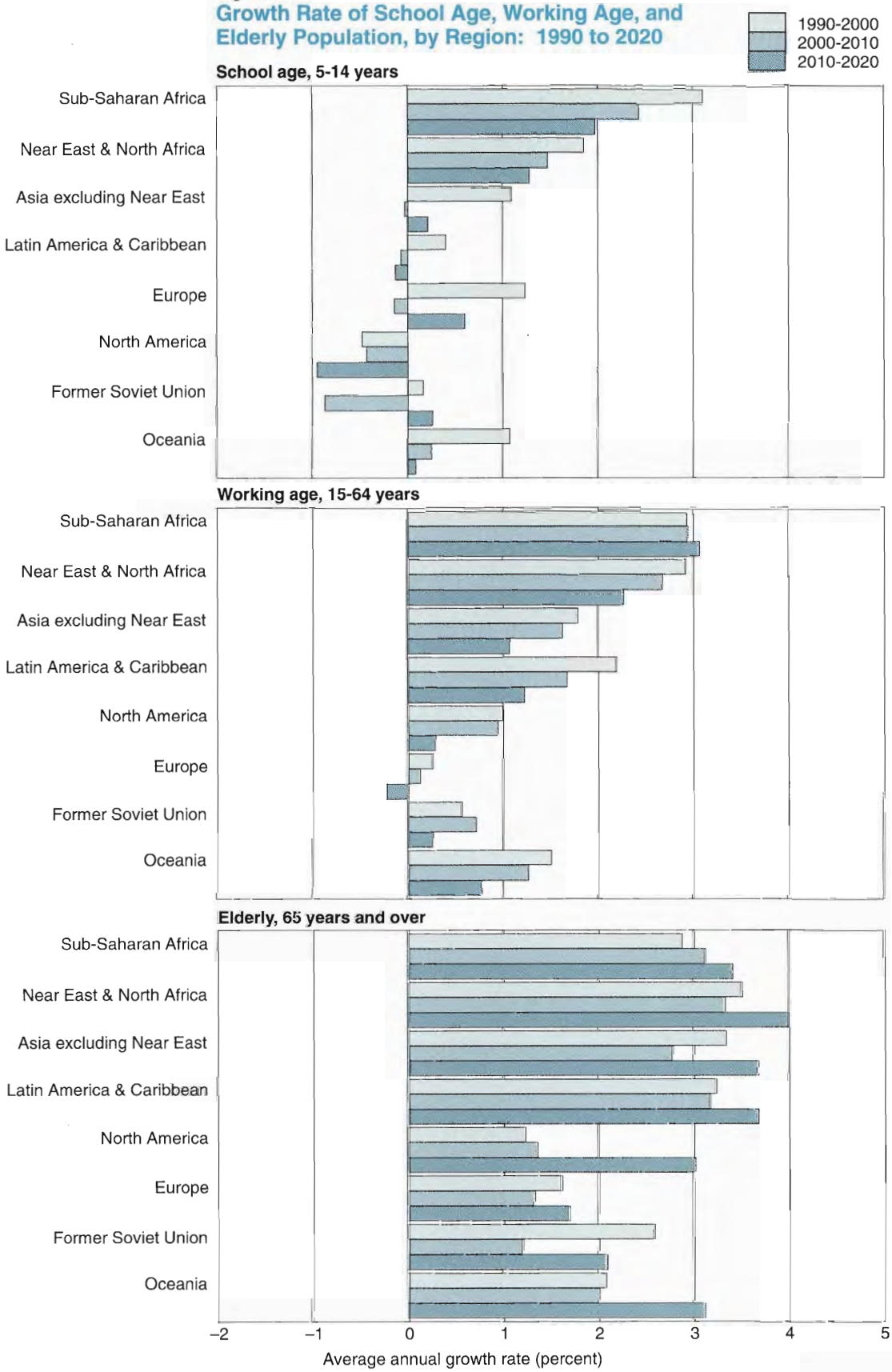
Between now and 2020, the growth rate of the population ages 65 years and over will not fall below 1 percent in any world region, including Europe. Although the developed countries have the highest proportions of population over age 65, the elderly population is now growing fastest in the developing regions. In contrast to the growth in other ages, the rate of growth of the elderly population is expected to increase in the coming decades in all regions except the Baltics.

Figure 17.
**Percent Change in Number of Women of Childbearing Ages by Region: 1990 to 2020**




Note: Data refer to ages 15 to 49 years.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Figure 18.
## Growth Rate of School Age, Working Age, and Elderly Population, by Region: 1990 to 2020




Source: Table 6 and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

# Components of Change

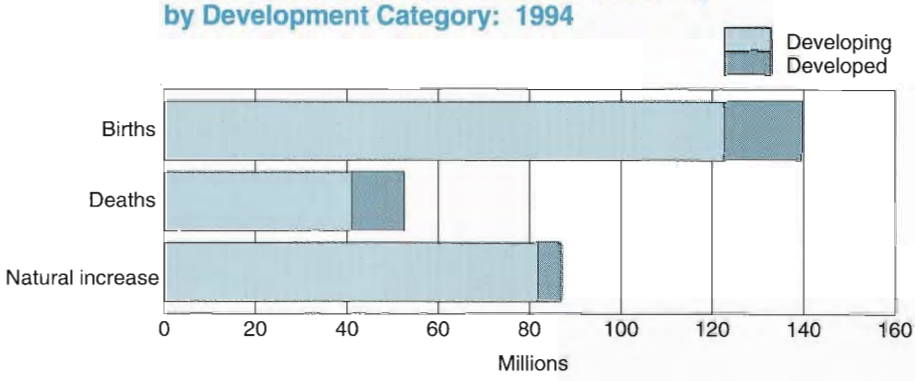
## Higher Birth Rates Than Death Rates Responsible for Adding 87 Million People to World Population in 1994

The world's natural population increase is a consequence of a much larger number of births than deaths. In 1994, 87 million more persons will be born in the world than will die (figure 19). The excess of births over deaths is much greater in developing than in developed regions. In a few developed countries, deaths actually exceed the number of births, resulting in a "natural decrease" of the population.

The 1994 natural increase in developing regions (82 million) far exceeds that in developed regions (5 million), since the combined population of developing countries represents more than three-fourths of the world's total (figure 20). Developing countries added as many people in the last 5 years as have been added by the developed regions since 1951. Between now and 2010, developing countries will add as many people to the world's population as the current population of all the developed countries combined.

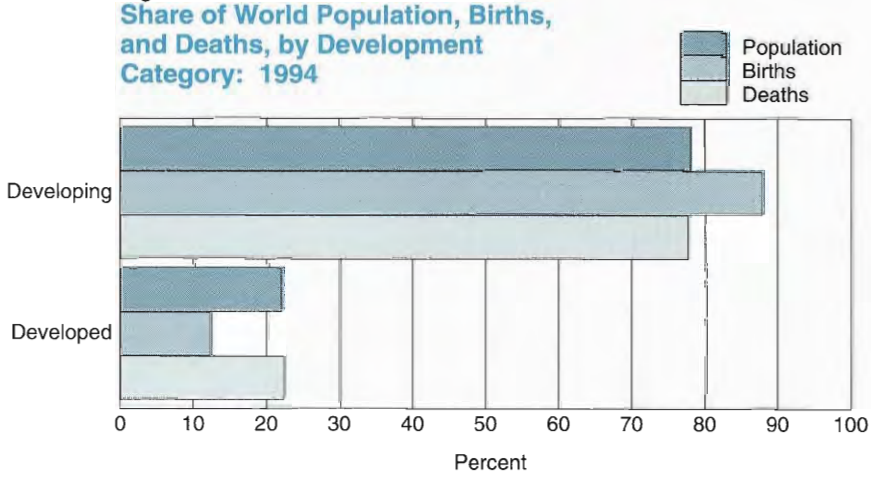
Developing countries account for a larger share of world births, nearly 9 out of every 10, than their share of world population (about 8 out of 10). This is not true for deaths. Even though mortality in developing regions is much higher than in developed regions, each region has a share of world deaths equal in proportion to its population. The much older age structure of developed regions accounts for this apparent anomaly.

Figure 19.
**World Births, Deaths, and Natural Increase, by Development Category: 1994**




Source: Table 2.

Figure 20.
**Share of World Population, Births, and Deaths, by Development Category: 1994**




Source: Table 2.

## 100 Babies Are Born Every 23 Seconds—88 of Them in a Developing Country

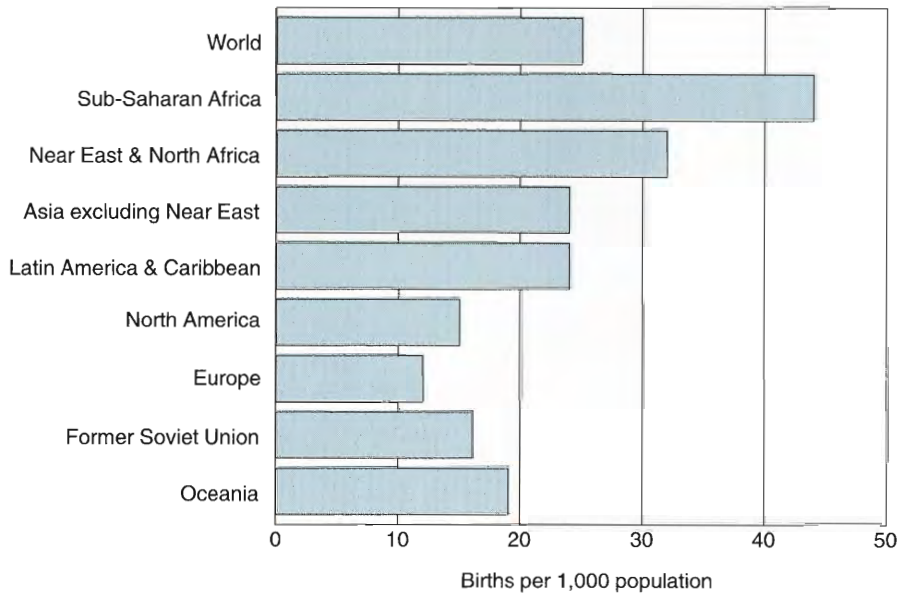
The 1994 birth rate of 28 per 1,000 population in developing regions is double the rate in developed regions. The higher rate applies to a much larger population in the developing world (4.4 billion persons), where 88 percent of the world's births occur.

Given the sheer numbers of births added to the world population this year, 100 babies are born every 23 seconds. On average, it takes 26 seconds for 100 babies to be born in developing regions, while it takes 7 times as long, more than 3 minutes, for 100 babies to be born in developed regions.

Regionally, birth rates vary considerably (figure 21). The overwhelming majority of countries with high birth rates are found in Sub-Saharan Africa, while Europe has the highest concentration of countries with low birth rates.

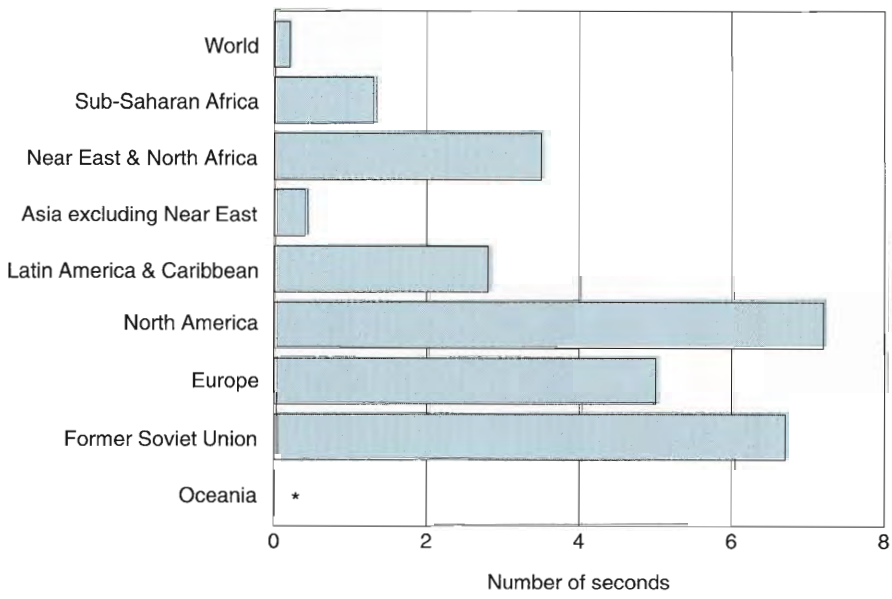
The frequency with which a birth occurs in the world or in a region is determined by both the birth rate and the size of the population (figure 22). Thus, even though the birth rate in Asia excluding the Near East is considerably lower than that in Sub-Saharan Africa, babies are born three times as frequently in the former region (every 0.4 seconds compared with every 1.2 seconds).

Figure 21.
**Crude Birth Rates by Region: 1994**



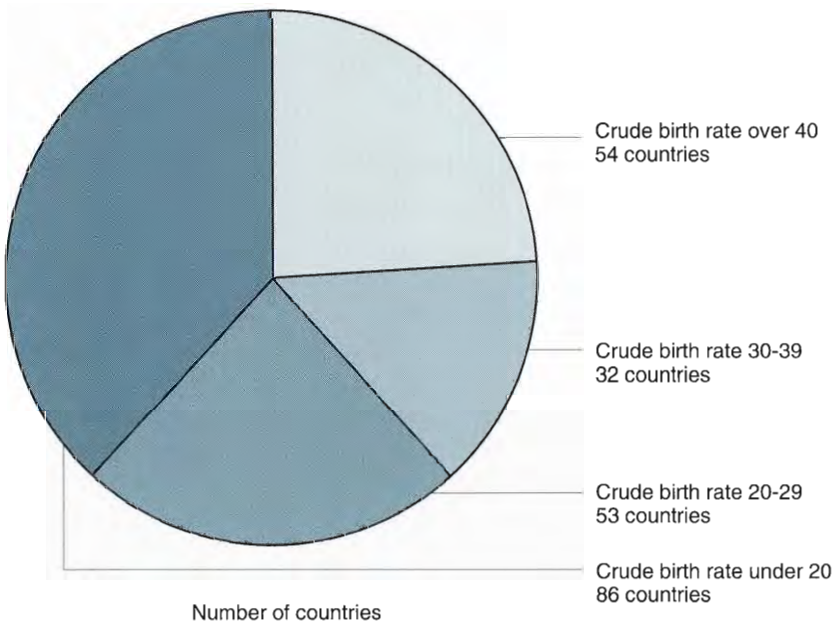

Source: Table 2.

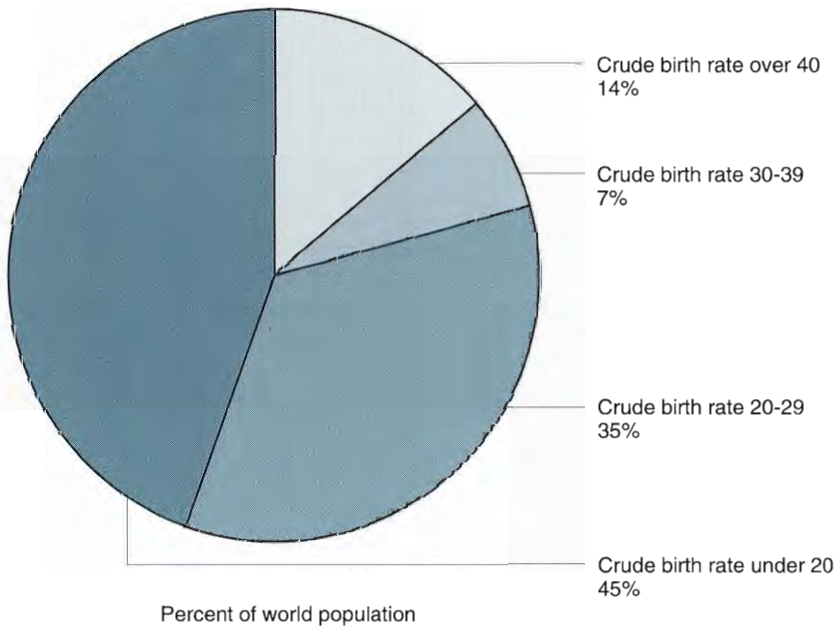
Figure 22.
**Average Number of Seconds Between Births by Region: 1994**




* In Oceania, a full minute elapses between births.
Source: Table 2.

Figure 23.
**Distribution of World Population by Level of Crude Birth Rate: 1994**




Source: Table 4.

## Nearly 40 Percent of the World's Countries Have High Birth Rates, But These Countries Represent Only 21 Percent of the World's Population . . .

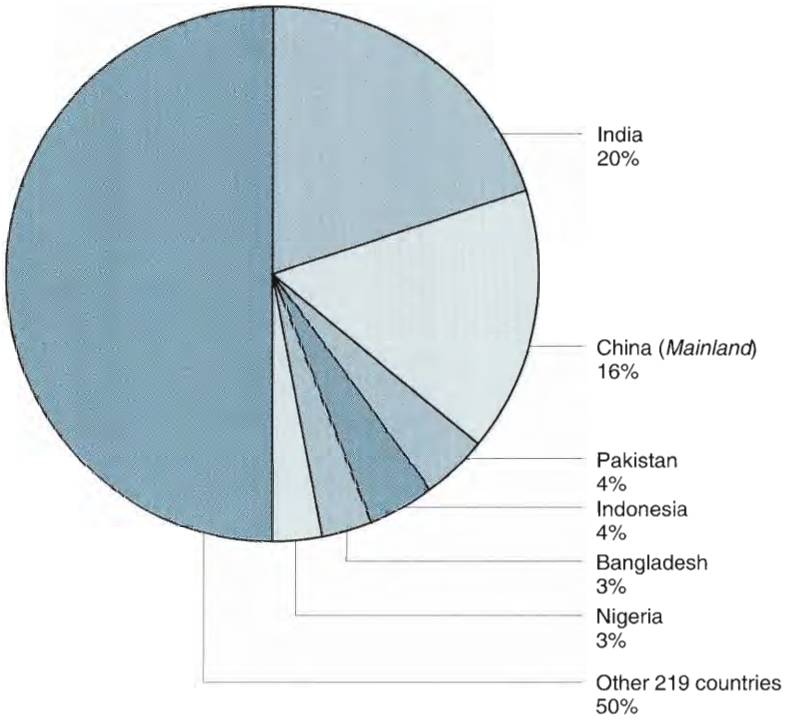
Eighty-six countries have high crude birth rates of 30 or more births per 1,000 population and an equal number have low rates of 20 or fewer births per 1,000 population. However, the proportion of world population found in the two groups of countries is vastly unequal: countries with high birth rates represent only 21 percent of world population, while those with low birth rates represent 45 percent (figure 23).

## . . . While Just Six Countries Produce Half of All World Births

One of every two births in the world occurs in either India, China (*Mainland*), Pakistan, Indonesia, Bangladesh, or Nigeria (figure 24). Combined, these six countries represent 47 percent of the world's population and are responsible for as many births this year as the combined births of the remaining 219 countries. Every third birth occurs in either India or China (*Mainland*), even though the fertility rates in these two countries, particularly China, are not high. One of every five world births occurs in India alone.

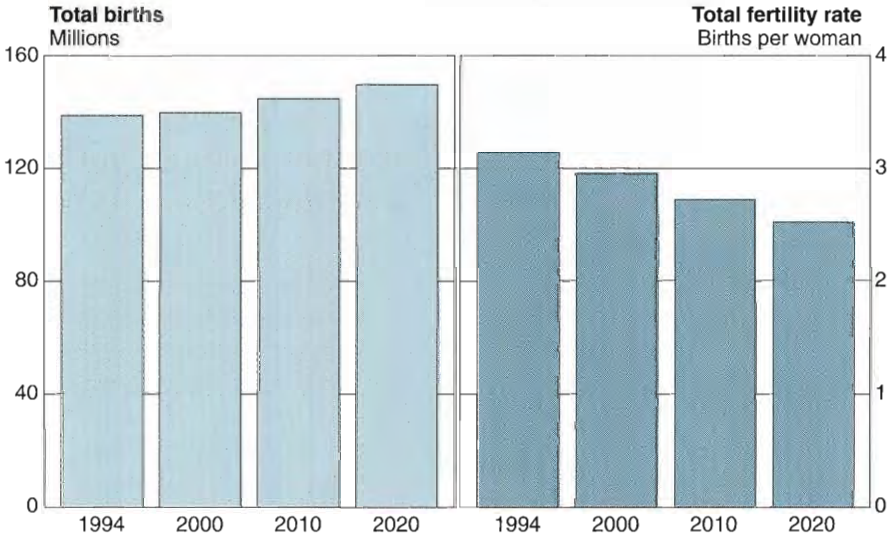
Three-fourths of world births in 1994 will occur in just 26 countries, and one-fourth in the other 199 countries. Twenty-four countries will each produce more than 1 million births this year, including three developed countries (United States, Russia, and Japan). Half of the countries with more than 1 million births in 1994 are in Asia, and one-third are in Africa.

Figure 24.
**Distribution of World Births by Country: 1994**




Source: Table 4.

Figure 25.
**World Births and Total Fertility Rates: 1994 to 2020**




Source: Tables 4 and 7 and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

There will be more babies born in India this year than in all 50 countries of Sub-Saharan Africa combined. Women in Bangladesh will give birth to more children than all the women in North America, even though Bangladesh has less than half as many people.

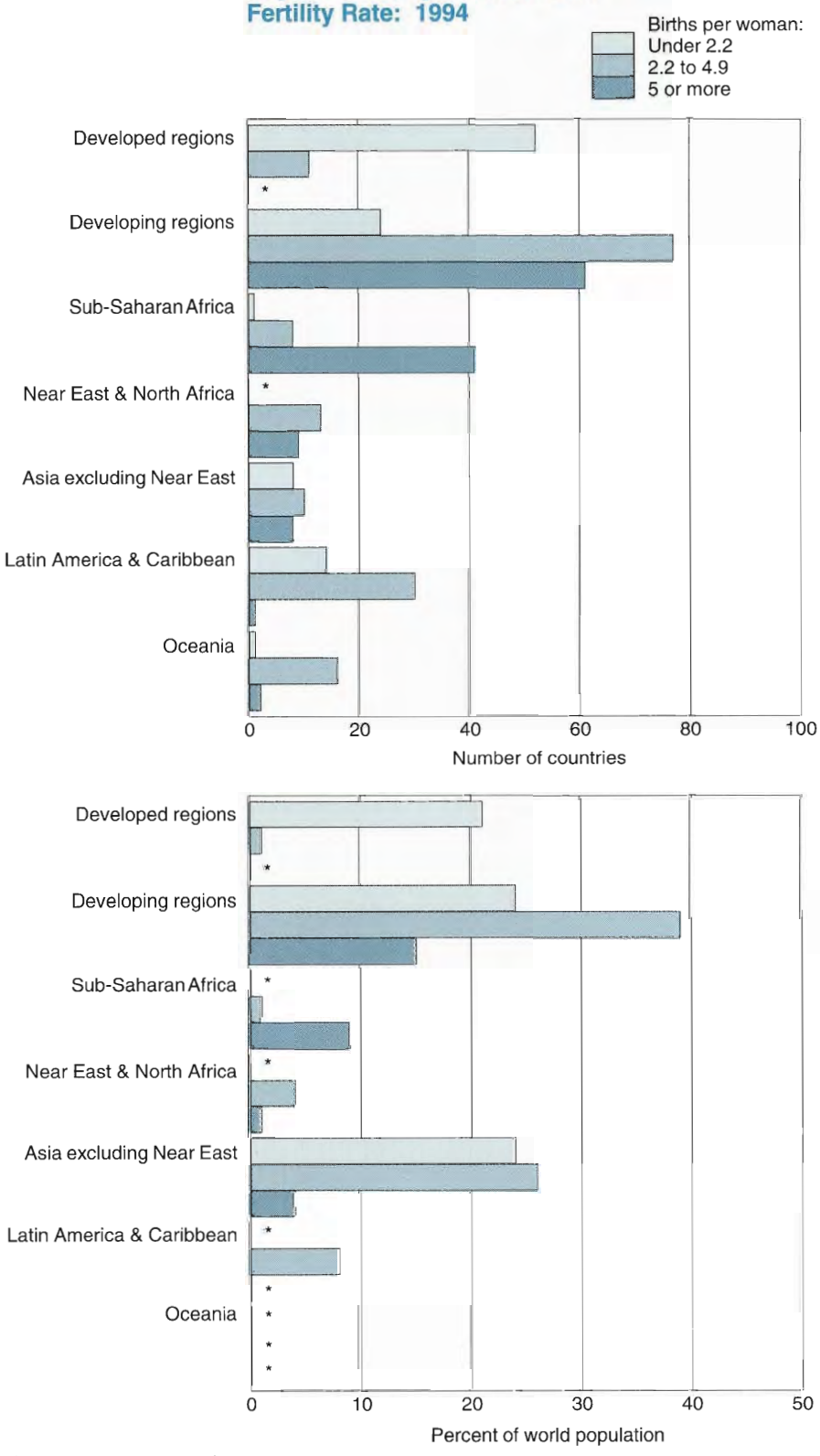
## World Births Will Increase, Even As Fertility Rates Decline

Women of the world currently have an average of about three children each (figure 25). The future trend in world fertility rates is expected to continue downward, with women bearing an average of 2.5 children each by the year 2020. However, the total number of births each year will continue to climb. In 2020, women will have 11 million more births than in 1994.

There is a growing convergence of fertility patterns among the world's regions. In 1985, fertility in developed regions was already below replacement level, at 1.9 children per woman. In both Latin America and Asia, it was nearly twice as high, 3.6 children per woman; and in Africa the average was 6.5 children per woman. By 1990, there was a difference of only about 1 child per woman between developed countries and the Asia and Latin America regions, but in the Africa region no overall decline had yet become apparent. Fertility is still by far the highest in Africa, but it appears to have begun to fall there as well.

Fertility in each of the developing regions is expected to continue declining in the future. Levels in Asia and Latin America are likely to gradually approach those of developed regions. In Africa, even though projections assume a relatively rapid fertility decline, the level in the year 2020 is expected to be higher than it was in Asia and Latin America in 1985.

Figure 26.
**Number of Countries and Population Represented, by Level of Total Fertility Rate: 1994**




* Represents zero or rounds to zero.
Note: Japan, Australia, and New Zealand are included under "Developed" rather than in their respective regions.
Source: Tables 3 and 7.

## Nearly Half of the World's Population Lives in Countries With Low Fertility

Many countries have reached a fertility level below that necessary to reproduce the population through natural increase. Most developed countries have achieved low fertility rates of under 2.2 children per woman (figure 26). More than 20 developing countries also have achieved such low levels. Together, these low fertility rate countries represent nearly half of the world's population. In fact, due to the low rate of fertility in China (*Mainland*), more persons in developing countries than developed countries live where fertility is low. Fertility levels have fallen so low in some countries, mainly in Europe, that no return to "replacement level" fertility is expected in the foreseeable future.

Countries where the average is still 5 or more children per woman are mostly in Sub-Saharan Africa. Nine of the ten highest fertility countries in the world are in that region. Such high fertility rates ensure that these countries will experience continued high population growth rates. Although more than 40 Sub-Saharan African countries are in the high fertility category, their combined populations represent less than 10 percent of the world's total population.

## Countries With Recent Large Fertility Declines Are Found in All Developing Regions

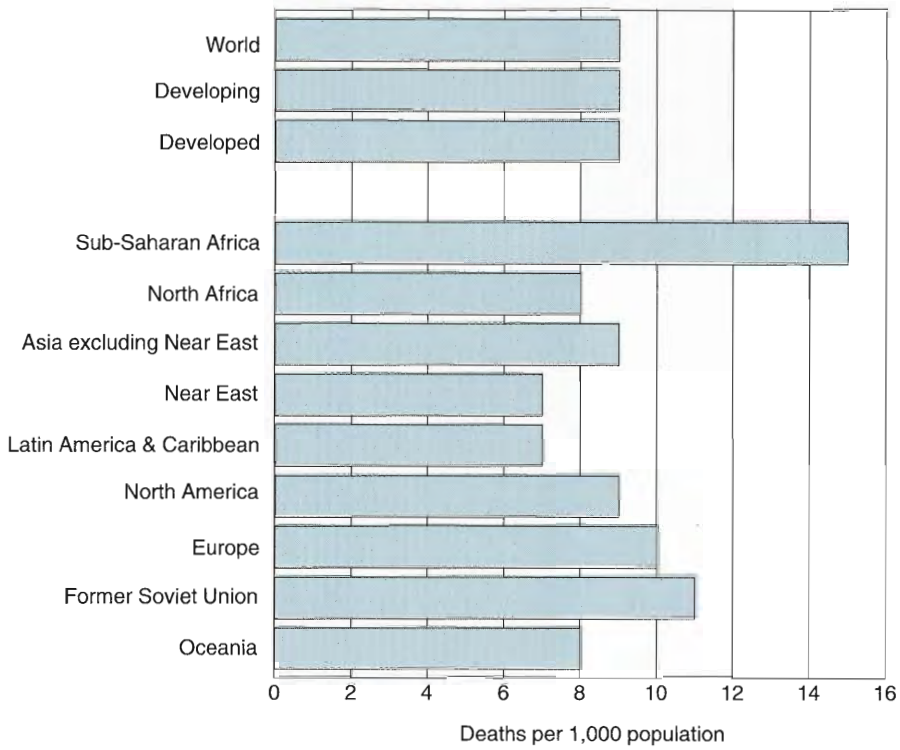
A number of countries have been successful at lowering high fertility rates during the past decade. During the period 1985 to 1994, 10 countries reduced their average fertility levels by at least 1 child per woman (figure 27). Among these 10 countries are 3 in Sub-Saharan Africa, 2 in North Africa, 1 in the Near East, 1 in Asia, and 3 in Latin America. Six of the 10 are large countries, with populations in 1994 of at least 10 million. In spite of such declines, however, the estimated 1994 total fertility rate still ranges from 2.9 in Tunisia to 5.9 in Kenya, suggesting that there remains room for further fertility reduction, beyond the successes already achieved.

Figure 27.
**Ten Countries With Largest Fertility Decline: 1985 to 1994**

| Country | Births per woman | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1985 | 1994 | Decline, 1985-94 |
| Botswana | 5.9 | 4.1 | 1.8 |
| Tunisia | 4.5 | 2.9 | 1.6 |
| Jordan | 7.1 | 5.6 | 1.5 |
| Nicaragua | 5.7 | 4.3 | 1.4 |
| Zimbabwe | 6.4 | 5.1 | 1.3 |
| Morocco | 5.1 | 3.8 | 1.3 |
| Kenya | 7.1 | 5.9 | 1.2 |
| Peru | 4.3 | 3.1 | 1.2 |
| Ecuador | 4.2 | 3.1 | 1.1 |
| Bangladesh | 5.5 | 4.5 | 1.0 |

Source: Table 7.

Figure 28.
**Crude Death Rates, by Development Category and Region: 1994**




Source: Table 4.

## This Year, 100 People Will Die Every Minute---78 in a Developing Country.

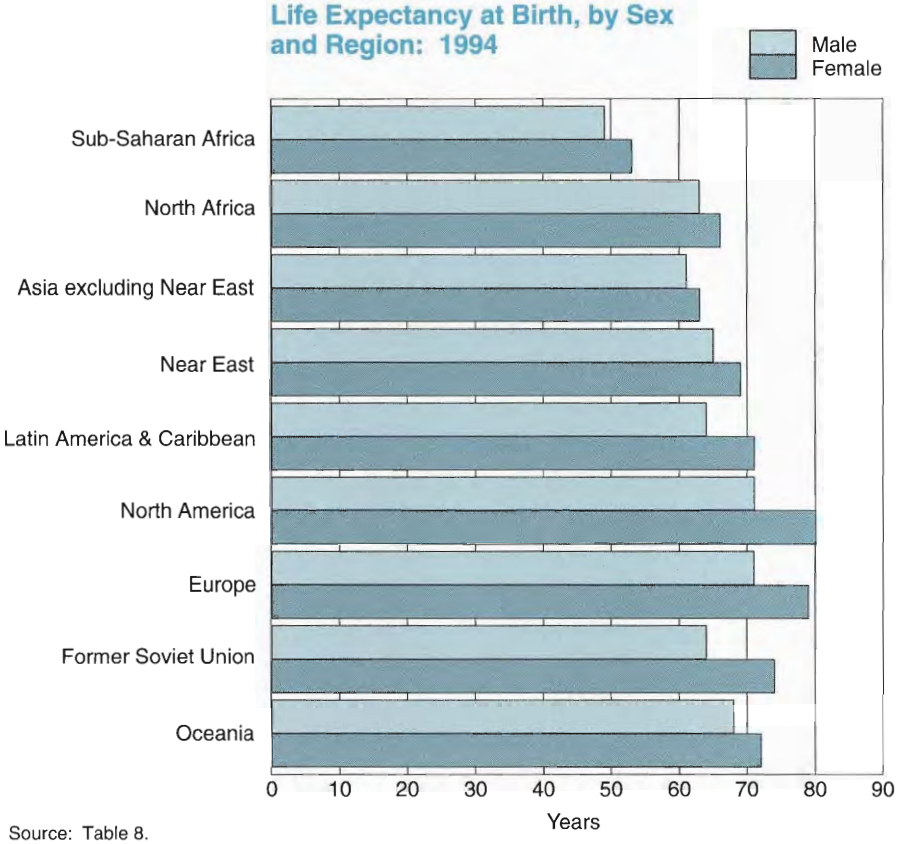
## In the Same Minute, 265 Babies Will Be Born---234 in a Developing Country.

The death rate of 9 per 1,000 population is the same in developing as developed regions (figure 28). How can this be true if mortality is known to be higher in developing regions? The answer lies in the age structure of the respective populations: even though mortality at each age is higher in developing countries, developed countries have proportionately more people in the older ages, where they are more apt to die.

Developed countries comprise 22 percent of the world's population and have 22 percent of the world's deaths. High proportions of deaths in developed countries happen in the older ages, while a disproportionate share of developing country deaths occur in infancy and young ages.

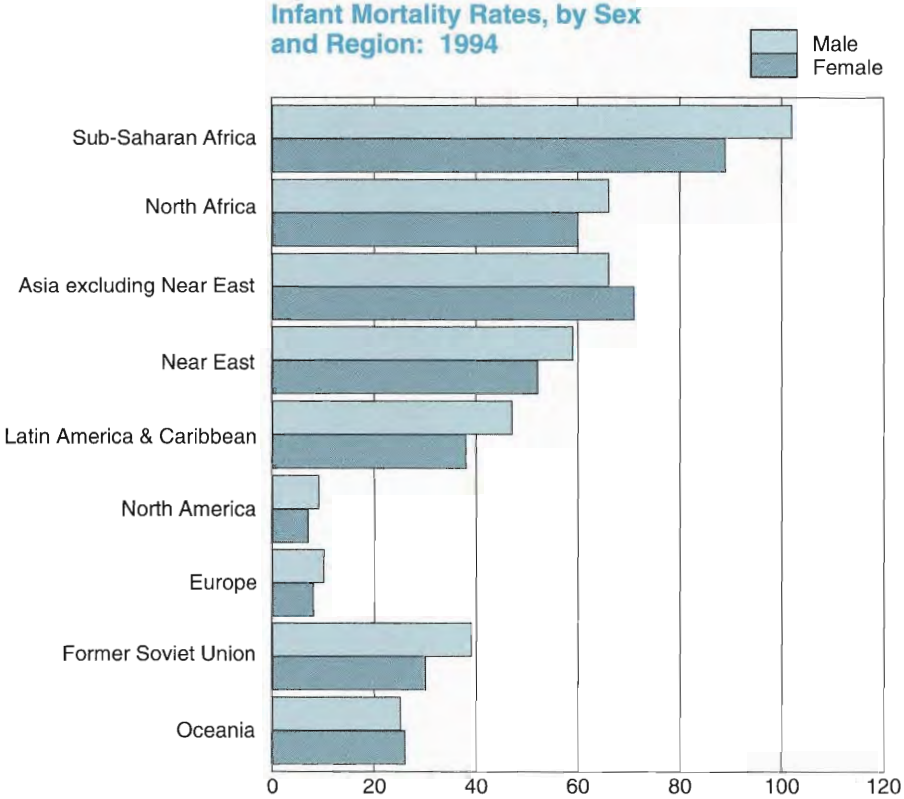
The number of deaths in a country is a function of both the death rate and the size of the population. The two largest countries, India and China (*Mainland*), have by far the largest number of deaths, even though their overall death rates are not particularly high. The influence of total population size on the number of deaths is apparent also in the United States, which ranks third in the number of deaths, even though people live longer, on average, in the United States than in most other countries. The United States ranks third also in population size.

Figure 29.
**Life Expectancy at Birth, by Sex and Region: 1994**




Source: Table 8.

Figure 30.
**Infant Mortality Rates, by Sex and Region: 1994**




Source: Table 8.

## Women Tend to Live Longer Than Men

In all regions of the world, women can expect, on average, to live longer than men (figure 29). This appears to be a natural biological phenomenon. The differential in life expectancy at birth varies by region, with women outliving men by only 2 years in Asia, but by 10 years in Russia, where adult male mortality has risen in recent decades, due partly to life style factors. In many Asian countries, females experience discrimination serious enough to threaten their survival.

The 10 countries with the lowest life expectancy at birth are all in Sub-Saharan Africa. The average baby born in any of those countries can expect to live less than 45 years. The low life expectancy in 8 of the 10 countries is due partly to an excess of deaths attributable to acquired immune deficiency syndrome (see the special chapter focusing on AIDS). Life expectancy at birth in these 10 countries is lower in 1994 than it was in the United States in 1900.

## The Female Advantage Begins at Birth

The female advantage in life expectancy at birth is already present in infancy (figure 30). This is true in all regions of the world except Asia, where a differential in favor of males reflects an excess of female infant mortality in China (*Mainland*).

## Of Every Six People Who Die, One Is an Infant

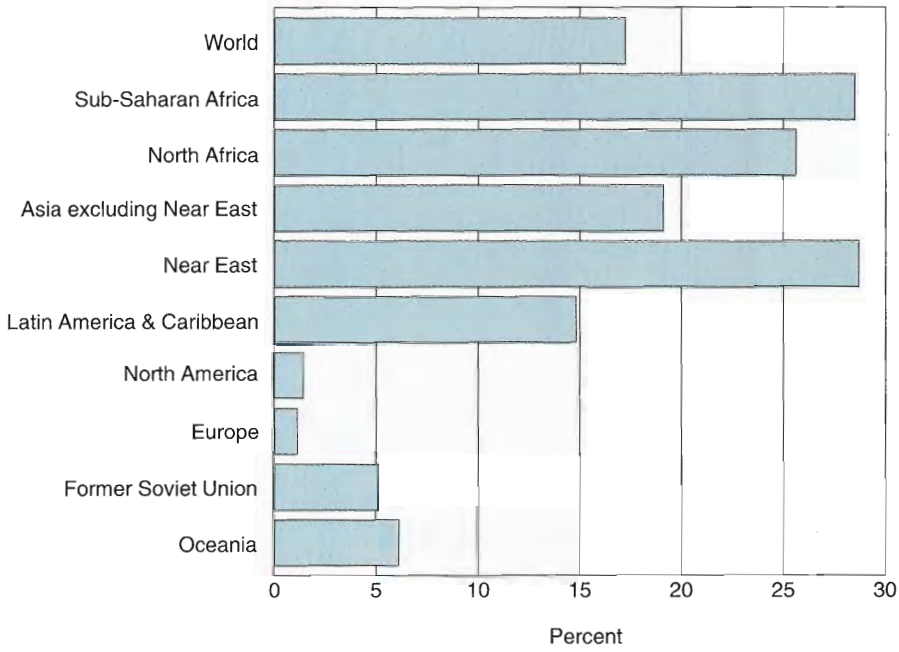
Seventeen percent, or roughly one of every six, of world deaths in 1994 will be of an infant under 1 year old (figure 31). In Africa and the Near East, the proportion is much higher: one of every four persons who die is an infant. In Europe and North America, on the other hand, only one of every 100 persons dying is under 1 year of age. In developed countries, deaths tend to be concentrated in the older ages.

## Nearly One of Every Four Infants Dying This Year Will Live (and Die) in India

The combination of a large population and a relatively high infant mortality rate produces more infant deaths in India than in any other country (figure 32). Nearly twice as many infant deaths occur in India as in China (*Mainland*), even though India has a smaller population.

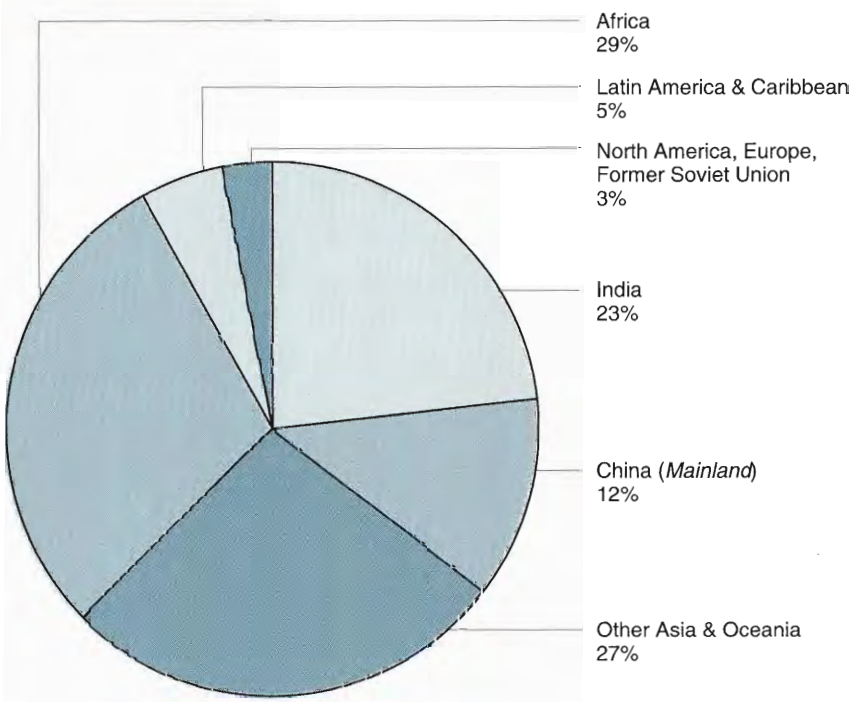
Infant deaths in Africa constitute 29 percent of all world infant deaths, even though the region represents only 12 percent of world population. In contrast, the combined populations of North America, Europe, and the former Soviet Union account for only 3 percent of world infant deaths, but 19 percent of world population.

Figure 31.
**Infant Deaths as a Proportion of All Deaths, by Region: 1994**



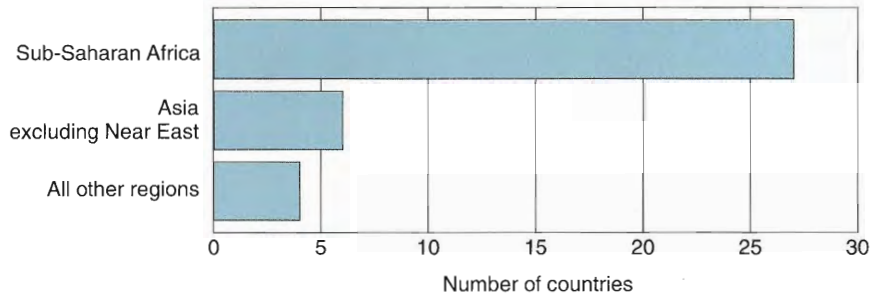

Source: Table 2 and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Figure 32.
**Percent Distribution of World Infant Deaths by Country/Region: 1994**



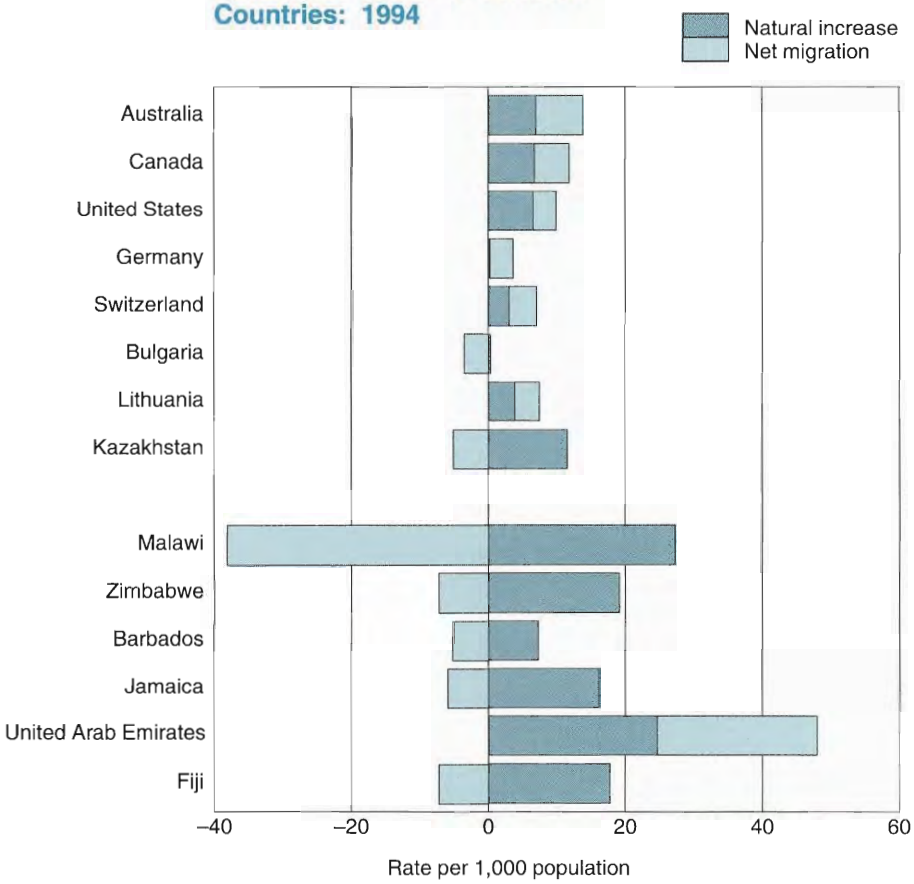

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Figure 33.
**Distribution of Countries With High Infant Mortality Rates by Region: 1994**




Note: High infant mortality refers to rates of over 100 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.
Source: Table 8.

Figure 34.
**Net Migration Rate and Rate of Natural Increase, for Selected Countries: 1994**




Source: Table 4 and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

## Most Countries With High Infant Mortality Rates Are in Sub-Saharan Africa

Infant mortality rates vary considerably among countries, from a low of only 4 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in Japan to an estimated high of 156 per 1,000 in Afghanistan. Among the 10 countries with the highest infant mortality rates, 9 are in Sub-Saharan Africa. Among the 10 with the lowest rates, 6 are in Europe.

In 37 countries, the infant mortality rate is higher than 100 per 1,000 births: in these countries, 1 of every 10 infants born in a year will die before reaching its first birthday. Twenty-seven of these countries are in Sub-Saharan Africa and six are in Asia (figure 33). North Africa, Near East, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Oceania each have only one country with such a high infant mortality rate.

## Migration Has a Major Impact on Population Growth Rates of Selected Countries

Migration is the third component of population change (in addition to fertility and mortality). The movement of persons across international borders may be due to economic, social, political, or disaster conditions. The net impact of international migration on the population is negligible for many countries, while for others, net migration can strongly influence the overall population growth rate (figure 34).

In general, developing countries are net losers of population due to international migration, while developed countries are net gainers. In some countries (Australia, Germany, Lithuania, Switzerland, and United Arab Emirates), at least as many persons are added to the population

through migration as through natural increase (the excess of births over deaths). In some others, the excess number of persons leaving is greater than natural increase, resulting in a negative population growth rate. For example, a large number of refugees are expected to leave Malawi and return to their country of origin.

Even under less extreme conditions, net emigration can have an ameliorating effect on a relatively high population growth rate. For example, moderately high net emigration rates will result in a substantial reduction of the growth rates in Kazakhstan, Zimbabwe, Fiji, and Barbados.

# Contraceptive Prevalence

## Over Half of Married Women Practice Contraception in Most Large Countries

In Germany in 1985, nearly 80 percent of married women of reproductive age practiced some means of controlling their fertility (figure 35). In Nigeria, on the other hand, only 6 percent did so. Although women in developed countries are more apt to plan their families, contraceptive use is high in many developing countries as well. Among the largest countries, for example, about 71 percent of married women in China (*Mainland*) and 66 percent in Brazil use some method of contraception.

## Among Developing Regions, Contraceptive Prevalence Rates Are Highest in Asia and Latin America

In China (both *Taiwan* and *Mainland*), as well as in South Korea, recent information indicates that over 70 percent of women of reproductive age use some means of contraception to control their fertility, prevalence rates that are equal to those in many developed countries (figure 36). Some countries in southeast Asia have moderate rates (around 50 percent), while Pakistan has a rate of only 12 percent.

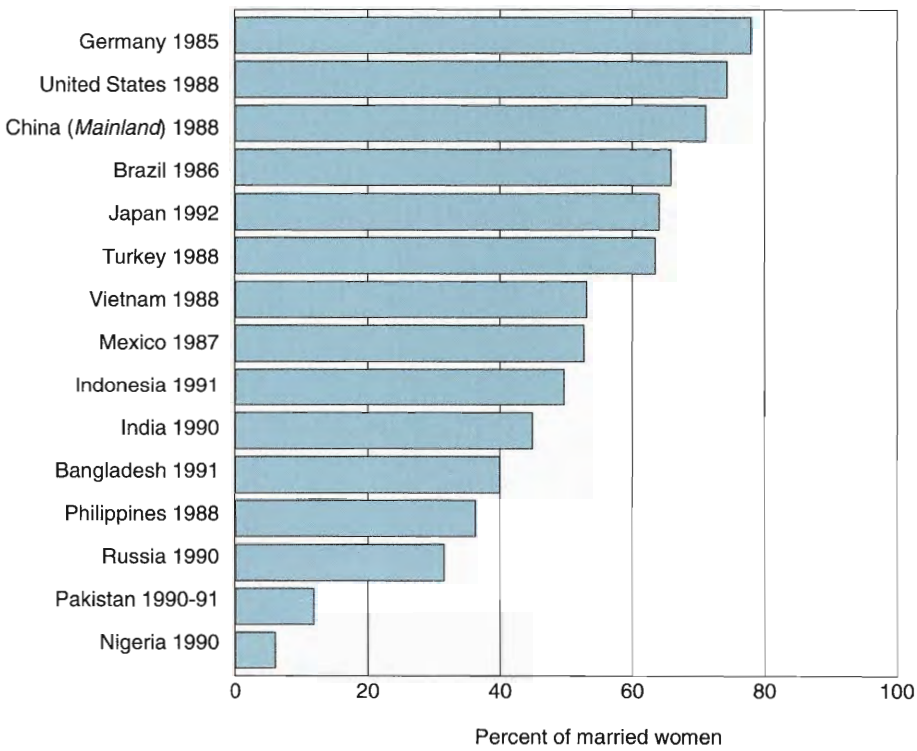
Similarly, Cuba, Colombia, and Brazil have prevalence rates well over 60 percent, while some other countries of Latin America have rates in the fifties. In Bolivia, Guatemala, and Haiti, contraceptive prevalence rates range from just 10 to 30 percent.

In the Near East and North Africa, women are far less likely to use methods of contraception, except in Turkey, where the rate is above 60 percent.

Contraceptive prevalence among the larger countries of the former Soviet Union is highest in Russia, but even there fewer than one-third of married women of reproductive age claim to use a method either "sometimes" or "always." The rates in Estonia and Latvia (not shown on the chart) meet or exceed that in Russia, but elsewhere in the region prevalence is much lower, especially in Azerbaijan and Georgia, where the rate is just 17 percent.

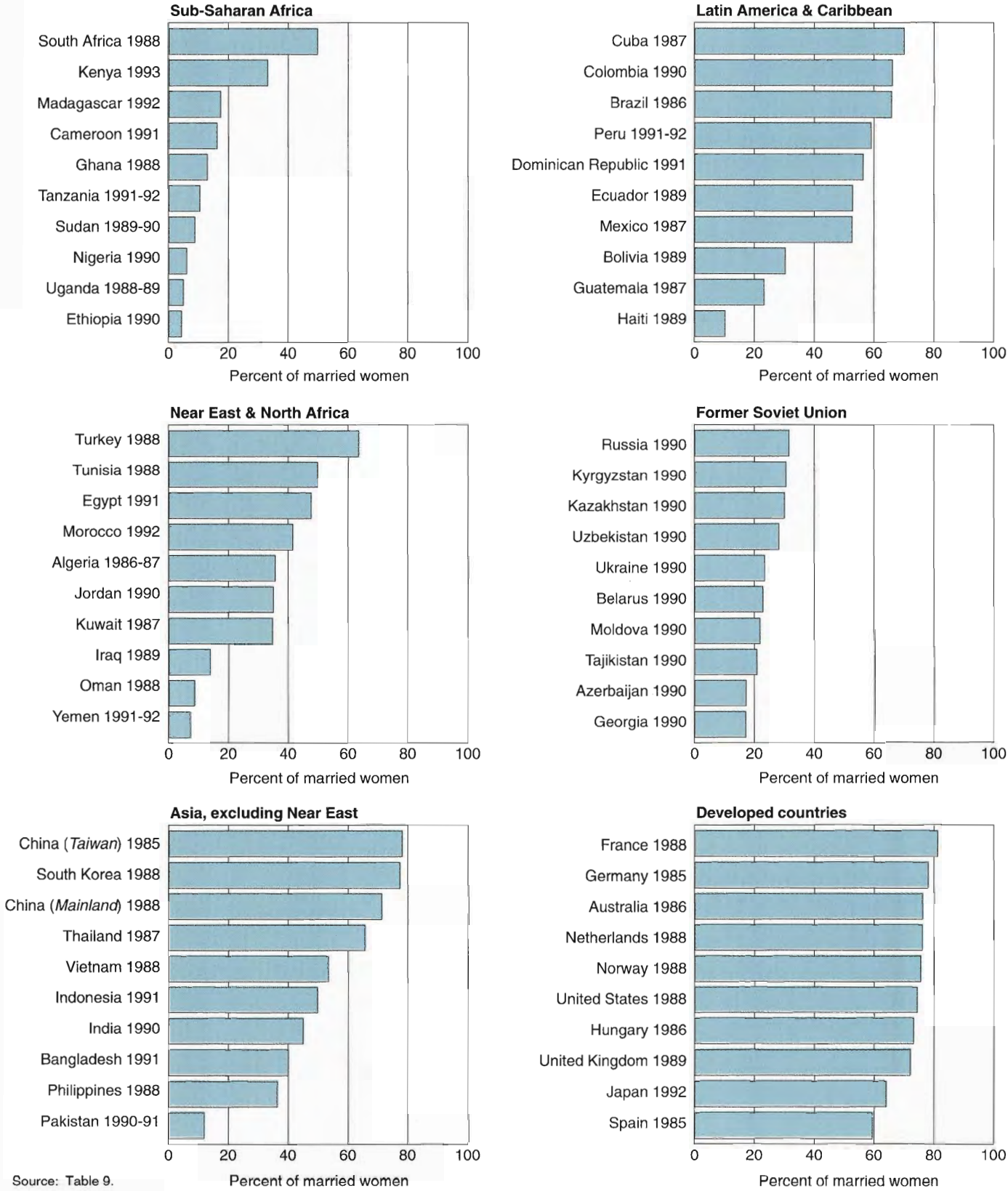
Finally, in Sub-Saharan Africa, the highest rates among countries with recent information are 50 percent in South Africa and 33 percent in Kenya. In most other large countries of the region, the prevalence rate is under 30 percent.

Figure 35.
**Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Large Countries: 1985 or Later**



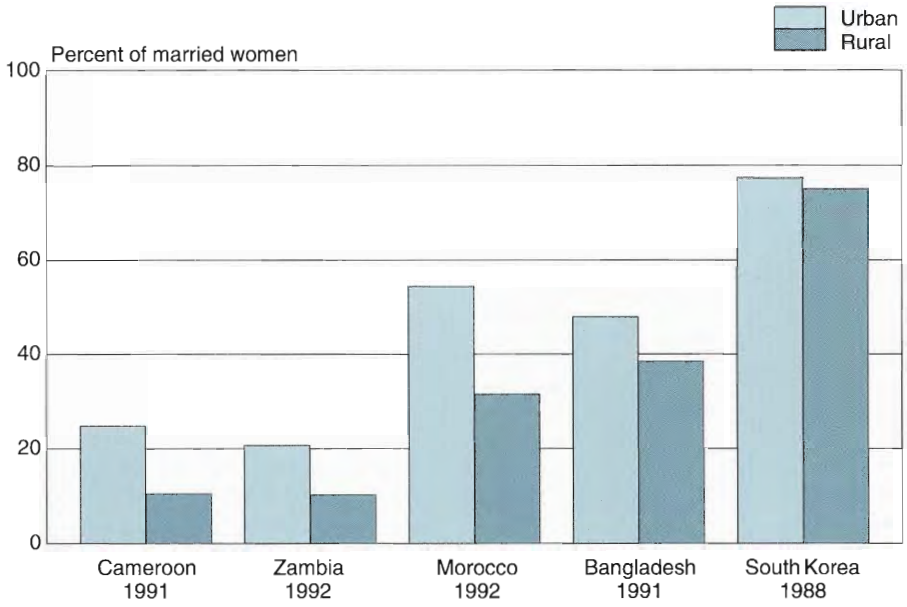

Source: Table 9.

Figure 36.
## Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Selected Countries by Region: 1985 or Later



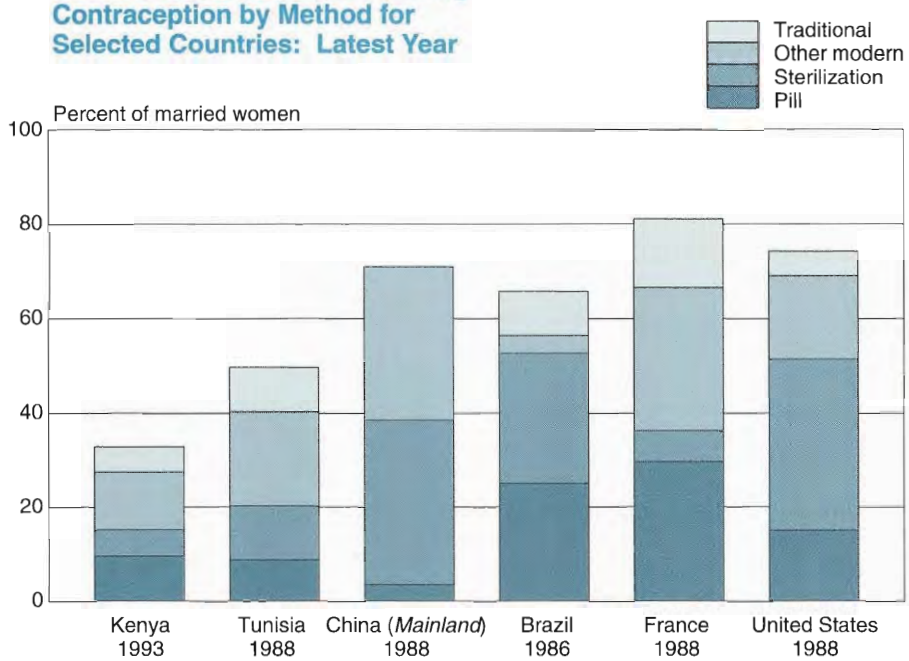

Source: Table 9.

Figure 37.
**Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Selected Countries by Urban/Rural Residence: Latest Year**




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

Figure 38.
**Percent of Married Women Using Contraception by Method for Selected Countries: Latest Year**




Note: For Kenya, Tunisia, and France, male sterilization is not included.
Source: Table 9.

## Urban Women Are Far More Likely Than Rural Women to Use Contraception

In Cameroon and Zambia, married women of reproductive age in rural areas are only half as likely as their urban counterparts to plan their families (figure 37). In developing countries, use of contraception is virtually always lower in rural than in urban areas, although the difference is sometimes minimal. In South Korea, for example, the prevalence rate is 78 percent in urban areas and 75 percent in rural areas.

## Each Country's Mix of Contraceptive Methods Is Distinct

In many countries of Sub-Saharan Africa, where contraceptive use is generally the lowest among world regions, married women who do plan their families have usually used traditional methods, but this is changing. In Kenya, as recently as 1989, about one-third of users relied on a traditional method, such as rhythm. By 1993, however, only about one-sixth of users in Kenya relied on traditional methods. Among modern methods, the increase was greatest among users of injection and the pill (figure 38). Among modern methods used worldwide, sterilization is becoming increasingly widespread, with nearly half of users in both China (*Mainland*) and the United States and over 40 percent in Brazil using this method. Among women in the United States who use sterilization, more than one-third report that their partner is sterilized. In France, although most users rely on the pill, female sterilization, and other modern methods, a relatively high 16 percent rely on traditional methods, especially abstinence and withdrawal.

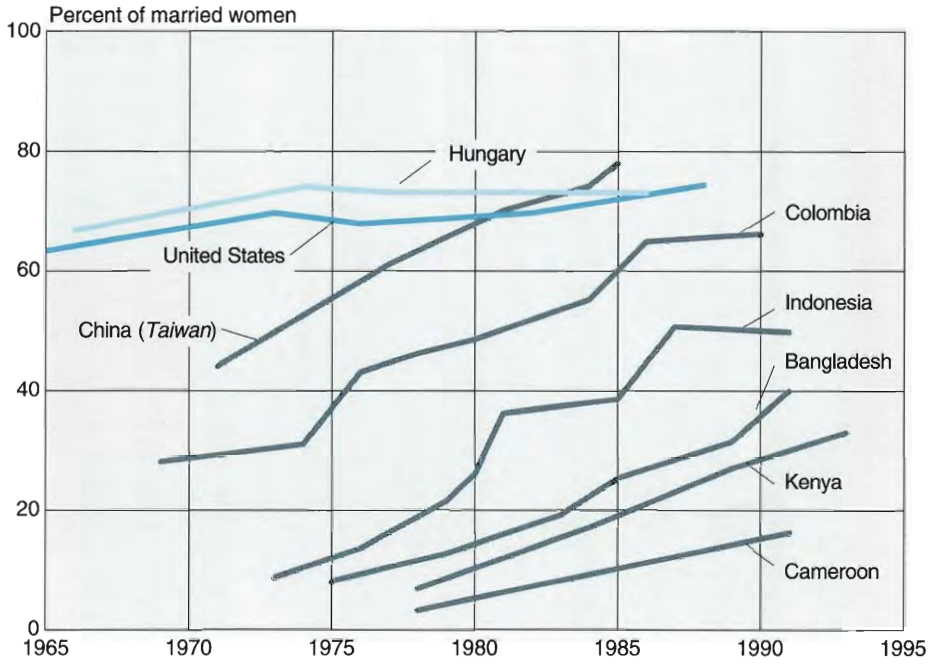
## Contraceptive Use Is Continually Increasing in Most Countries or Areas With Information Reported

Although the current level of contraceptive practice varies considerably among the world's countries and regions, the trend is upward virtually everywhere, once the concept is introduced and accepted in a country (figure 39). In Cameroon and Kenya, only 3 percent and 7 percent, respectively, of married women of reproductive age were using contraception when first measured in 1978. The latest surveys show the prevalence rate to have increased to 16 percent in Cameroon (1991) and 33 percent in Kenya (1993). In some other countries, where family planning was introduced much earlier, prevalence rates have escalated even more. For example, in Colombia, the rate increased from 28 percent of married women in 1969 to 66 percent in 1990; in China (*Taiwan*), it increased from 44 percent in 1971 to 78 percent in 1985. The latter rate is one of the highest in the world.

## In Most Countries, the Trend Is Towards Use of Modern Methods of Contraception

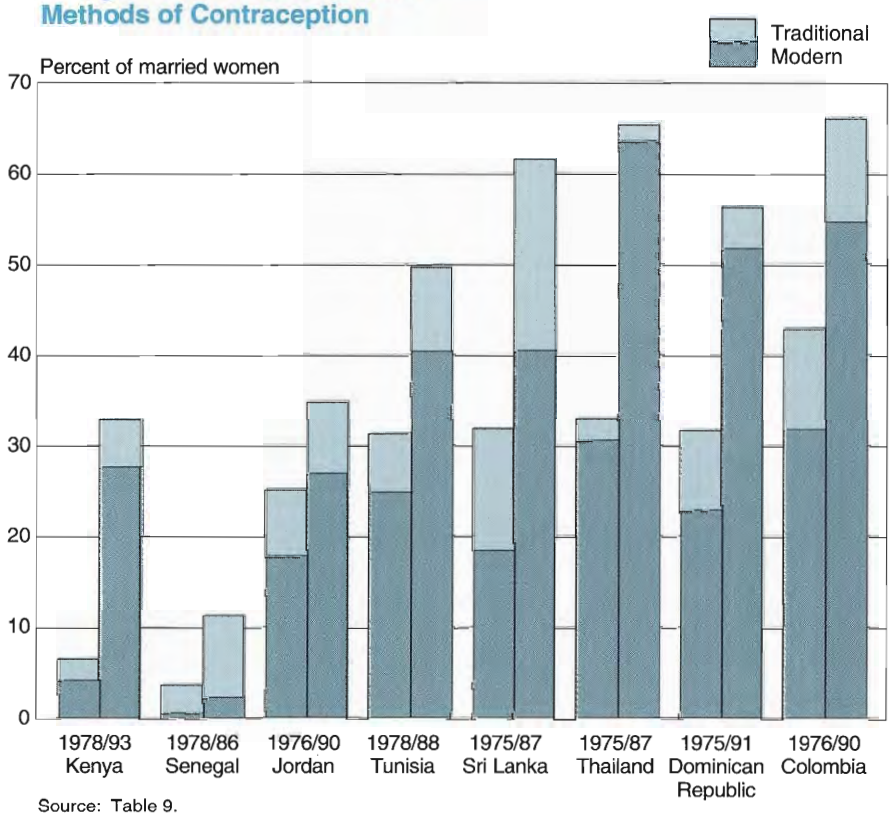
Just as the level of contraceptive use progresses over time, so does the selection of methods (figure 40). In some countries, both modern and traditional methods have increased at approximately the same pace, but the trend is usually towards the use of modern methods. In Thailand and Colombia, the percent of married women using traditional methods has changed little since the mid-1970's, while the percent using modern methods has increased substantially; as a result, much larger proportions of total users now rely on modern methods. In the Dominican Republic, the percent of women using traditional methods has actually declined since 1975, and more than 90 percent of current users rely on modern methods.

Figure 39.
**Trend in Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Selected Countries or Areas: 1965 to 1993**



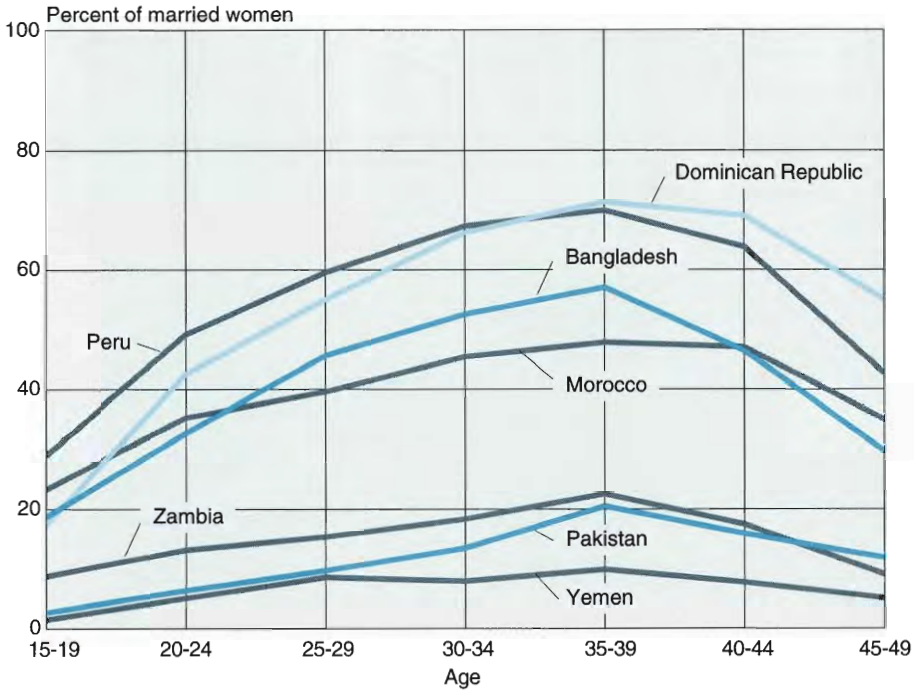

Source: Table 9.

Figure 40.
**Trend in Percent of Married Women Using Traditional and Modern Methods of Contraception**




Source: Table 9.

Figure 41.
**Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Selected Countries by Age: 1991 or Later**




Source: Table 10.

## Contraceptive Use Is Often Highest Among Women in Their Late Thirties

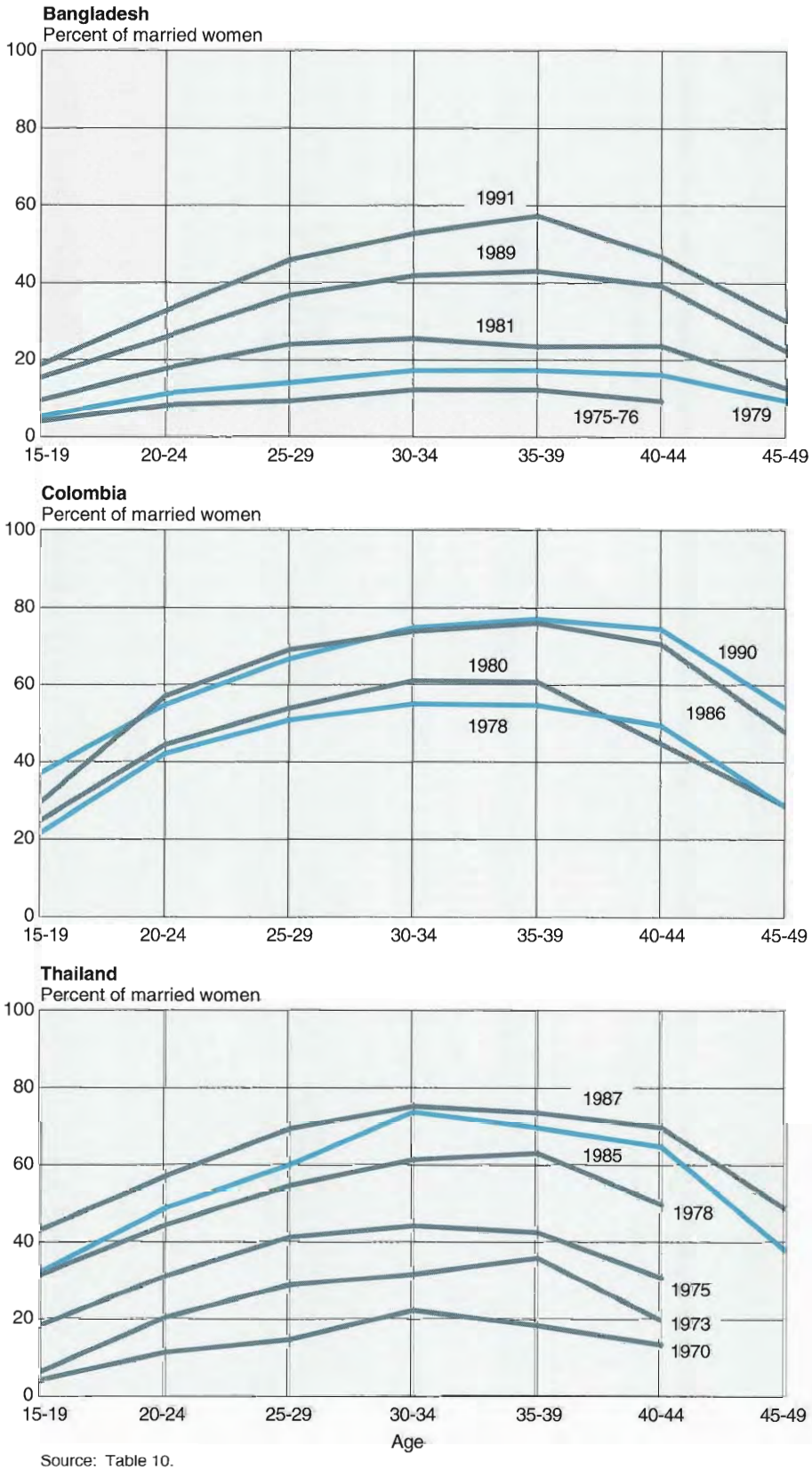
As illustrated by a sample of countries from all developing regions, married women in their thirties, usually their late thirties, are the most likely to use contraception to plan their families (figure 41). This is true regardless of the level of overall use, although differences among age groups are largest when overall use is high. In Peru and the Dominican Republic, for example, where overall rates are highest among the countries shown (59 percent and 56 percent, respectively, of married women of reproductive age), the pattern follows a norm of low rates at ages 15 to 19 years, climbing to a high at ages 35 to 39 years, and declining again for the older reproductive ages. In Pakistan and Yemen, whose overall rates are lowest among the countries shown (12 percent and 7 percent, respectively), the pattern is similar except that the differences among the age groups are much smaller.

## As Contraceptive Use Expands, Prevalence Rates Tend Towards an Older Pattern

Increases in contraceptive use over time tend to be smallest among younger women who have yet to attain their desired family size (figure 42). In Bangladesh, for example, while the overall prevalence rate was increasing from 8 percent to 40 percent between 1975-76 and 1991, the rate for women ages 20 to 24 years increased by 25 percentage points, and that for women ages 35 to 39 years increased by 45 percentage points, the largest increase in any age group.

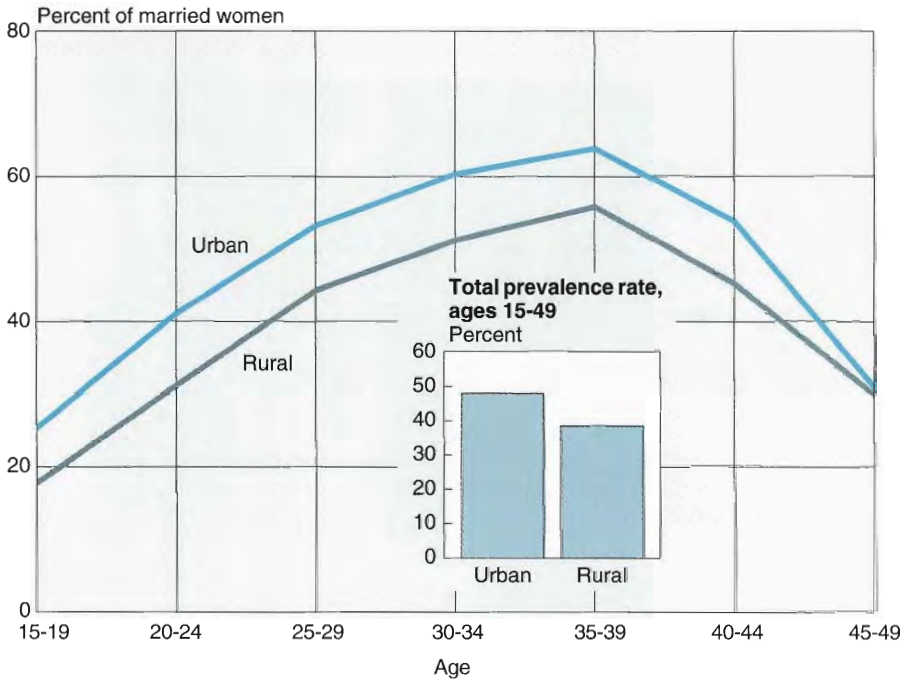
In Colombia and Thailand, where about two- thirds of married women were using contraception at the time of the latest survey, increases in prevalence rates have recently been highest among women in their forties.

Figure 42.
**Trend in Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Selected Countries by Age**




Source: Table 10.

Figure 43.
**Contraceptive Prevalence Rate for Bangladesh by Age and Urban/Rural Residence: 1991**




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

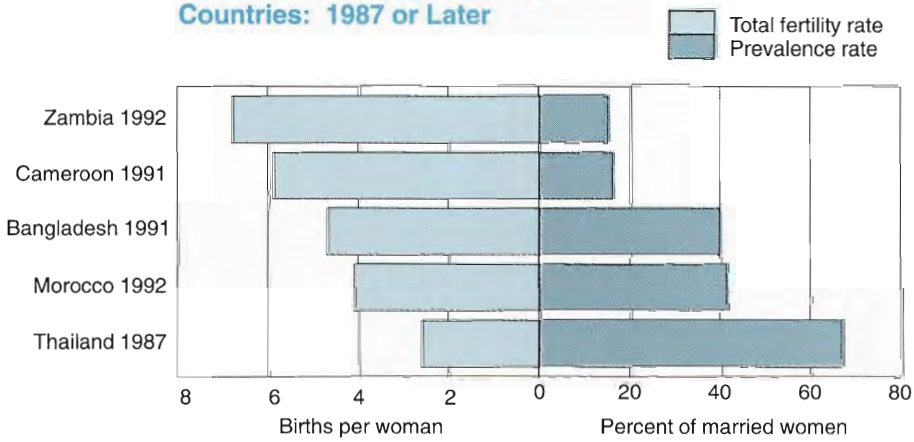
## In Spite of Different Overall Use, Age Patterns of Contraceptive Prevalence Are Similar in Urban and Rural Areas

In Bangladesh, the overall contraceptive prevalence rate in urban areas exceeds the rural rate by about 9 percentage points, but the pattern by age is nearly identical in the two zones (figure 43). Only in the oldest reproductive ages, 45 to 49 years, where the level has tapered off substantially, do the two rates tend to converge.

## Contraceptive Use Corresponds to Lower Fertility Rates

In general, the higher the proportion of married women using methods of contraception, the lower their fertility (figure 44). A recent survey in Zambia found that only 15 percent of women of reproductive age use methods of contraception, and family size in Zambia is, on average, nearly 7 children per woman. In Bangladesh and Morocco, where about 40 percent of married women plan their families, the average total fertility rate is between 4 and 5 children per woman. And in Thailand, where about two-thirds of married women use family planning, family size is under 3 births per woman.

Figure 44.
**Total Fertility Rate and Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, for Selected Countries: 1987 or Later**




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

## Many Women Fail to Use Contraception in Spite of Desire to Postpone or Limit Births

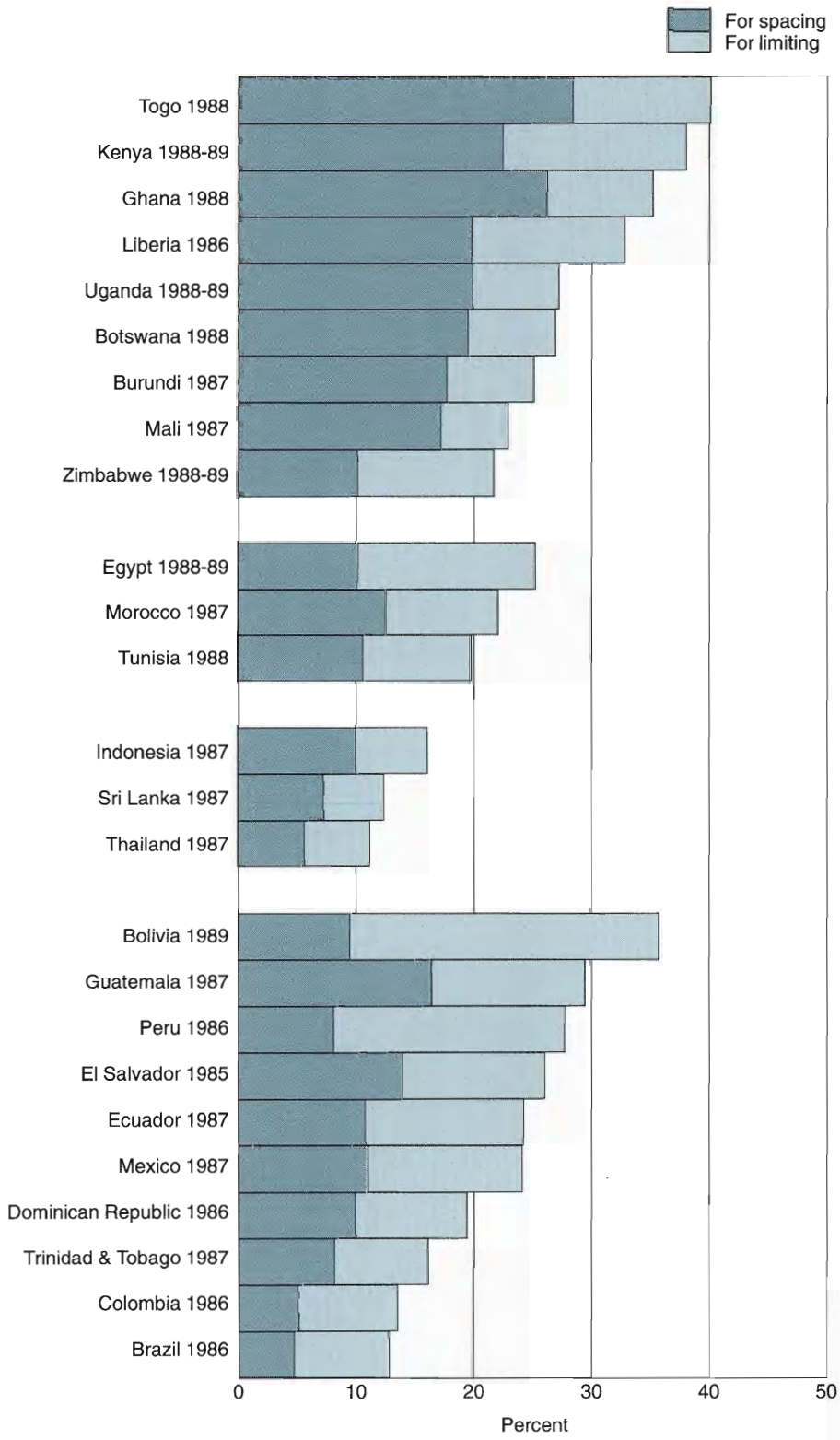
Many women express a desire for no additional births or a desire to postpone their next birth but are not taking measures to fulfill those desires. This unmet need for family planning is generally highest in Sub-Saharan Africa, where the primary component is the need for methods for spacing births (figure 45). Unmet need is particularly high in Togo, where 40 percent of currently married women of reproductive age are not using contraception but desire to control their fertility.

Unmet need is high in some Latin American countries as well, especially Bolivia and Guatemala, while in some others it is much lower. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the primary component of unmet need is often for limiting rather than for spacing births.

In North African countries with information, unmet need is at a moderate level, with a more balanced ratio between need for spacing and for limiting births.

In the three Asian countries with data, unmet need is on the low side, with a slightly greater tendency toward need for spacing as opposed to limiting births.

Figure 45.
**Unmet Need for Family Planning Among Currently Married Women for Selected Countries: 1985 or Later**




Source: Westoff and Ochoa, table 4.2.

# Focus on HIV/AIDS

## HIV/AIDS Is Pandemic

In 1981, a new syndrome, the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), was first recognized among homosexual men in the United States. By 1983, the etiological agent, the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), had been identified. By the mid 1980's, it became clear that the virus had spread, largely unnoticed, throughout much of the world.

The HIV/AIDS pandemic consists of many separate epidemics. Each epidemic has its own distinct origin, in terms of geography and specific populations affected, and involves different types and frequencies of risk behaviors and practices, for example, unprotected sex with multiple partners or sharing drug injection equipment.

Two serotypes of HIV are currently recognized, HIV-1 and HIV-2. HIV-1 is found worldwide, while HIV-2 is found predominantly in West Africa. The routes of transmission (DeCock and Brun-Veginet, 1989) and risk factors for HIV-1 and HIV-2 are similar and both result in AIDS. However, the latency period for HIV-2 appears to be longer, and vertical transmission (from mother to child) of HIV-2 is rare (Andreasson et al., 1993). In contrast, for HIV-1, the European Collaborative Study (1991) has reported a vertical transmission rate of 13 percent, and studies in many African countries have reported rates of 30 to 40 percent (Newell et al., 1990). HIV-1 appears to be more easily transmitted through other routes as well. Even though HIV-2 appears to have been in West Africa longer than HIV-1, levels of HIV-1 infection have surpassed those of HIV-2 in many West African countries.

## Fourteen Million People Are Infected by HIV

By the end of 1992, over 611,000 cases of AIDS had been reported to the World Health Organization Global Programme on AIDS (WHO/GPA) (figure 46). Reported AIDS cases are a crude indication of HIV infections and AIDS cases. The actual number of AIDS cases is estimated to be much higher, around 2.5 million. The discrepancy between the reported and the estimated actual number of cases is due to (1) under diagnosis, (2) underreporting to public health authorities, (3) delays in reporting, and (4) the use of different surveillance case definitions of AIDS in different countries around the world (WHO/GPA, 1993a).

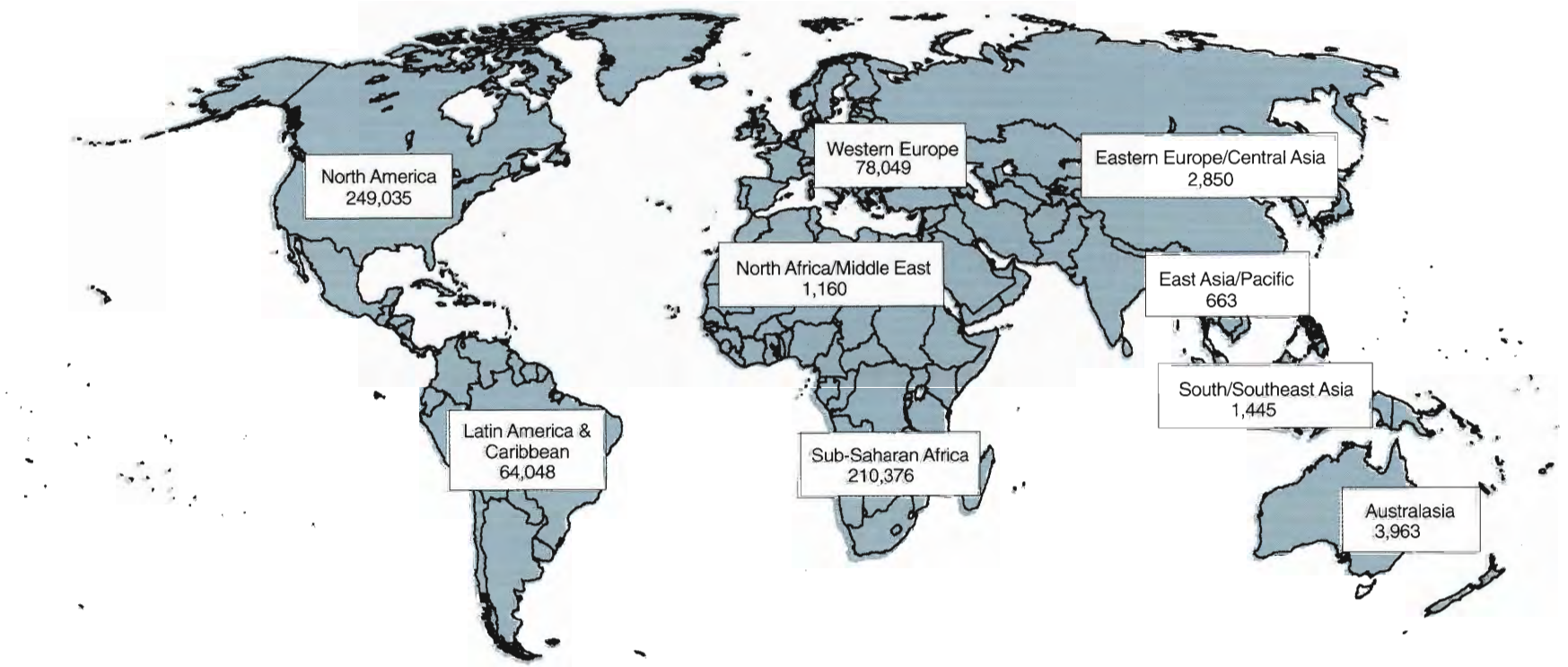
AIDS cases represent HIV infections that occurred several years ago and do not give an accurate picture of the current HIV epidemic. The HIV incubation period, that is, the interval between initial HIV infection and the development of AIDS, is estimated to be about 7 to 10 years. WHO/GPA estimated in mid 1993 that 13 million adults and 1 million children had been infected by HIV (figure 47). By the year 2000, WHO projects that between 30 and 40 million people will have been infected by the virus (WHO/GPA, 1993b).

## Worldwide, Many AIDS Cases Go Unreported

Among all AIDS cases reported to WHO/GPA, over half are reported by Europe (13 percent) and the United States (40 percent). However, other regions are less accurate in their reporting; in late 1992, WHO estimated that U.S. cases actually represented only 18 percent of the world total. At that same time, WHO estimated that over 1 million people were infected with the HIV virus in North America and 500,000 in Western Europe.

At the end of 1992, over 87,000 AIDS cases had been reported in the countries of the WHO European region. During 1992, over 21,000 cases were reported, representing an increase of 16 percent over 1991. The majority of European AIDS cases are reported from five Western European countries (France, Spain, Italy, Germany and the United Kingdom).

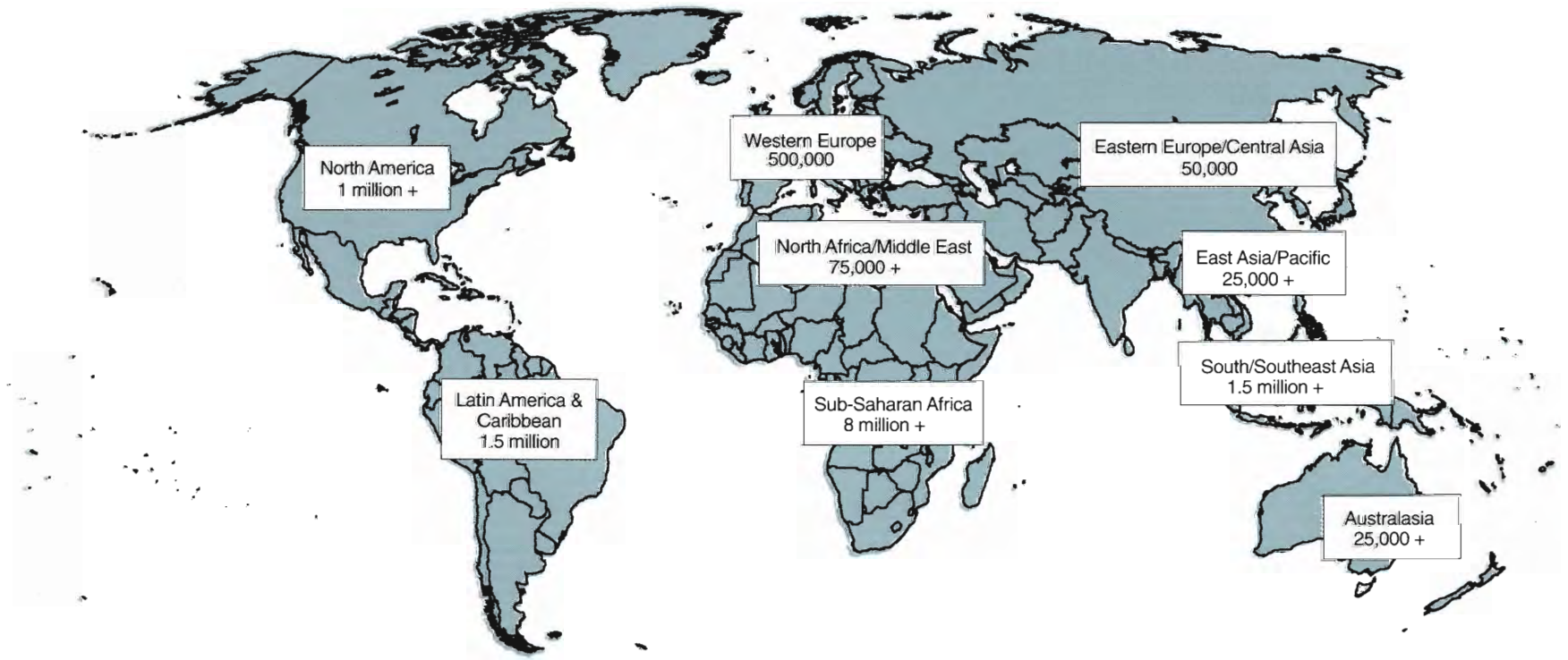
Figure 46.
**Reported Cumulative AIDS Cases by Region: January 1993**




WHO reported global total AIDS cases: 611,589

Source: World Health Organization, 1993a.

Figure 47.
**Estimated Cumulative HIV Seroprevalence in Adults by Region: Mid 1993**




WHO estimated global total HIV seroprevalence: 13 million +

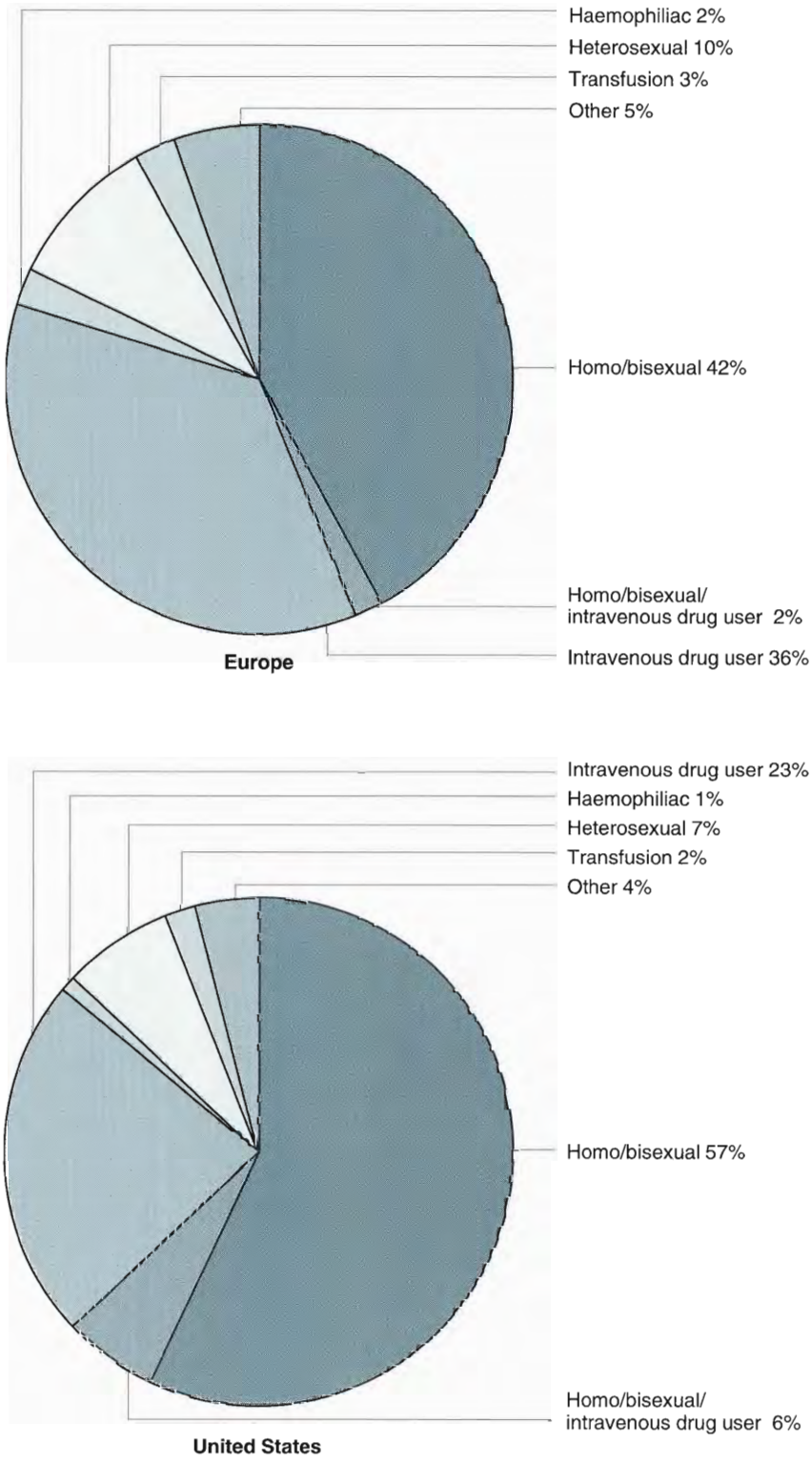
Source: World Health Organization, 1993b.

## Homosexual Contact and IV Drug Use Account for Most Adult AIDS Cases in Europe and North America

In 1985, the majority (63 percent) of European adult AIDS cases were attributed to homosexual contact. In contrast, by 1992, only 42 percent of the reported adult AIDS cases were due to infections through either homosexual or bisexual contact (figure 48). The proportion of European AIDS cases infected through IV drug use increased from 5 percent in 1985 to 36 percent by late 1992. In Spain and Italy, the major form of HIV transmission for the reported AIDS cases has been IV drug use (64 percent and 65 percent, respectively). In France, Germany, and the United Kingdom, it is homosexual/bisexual contact (50 percent, 69 percent and 76 percent, respectively).

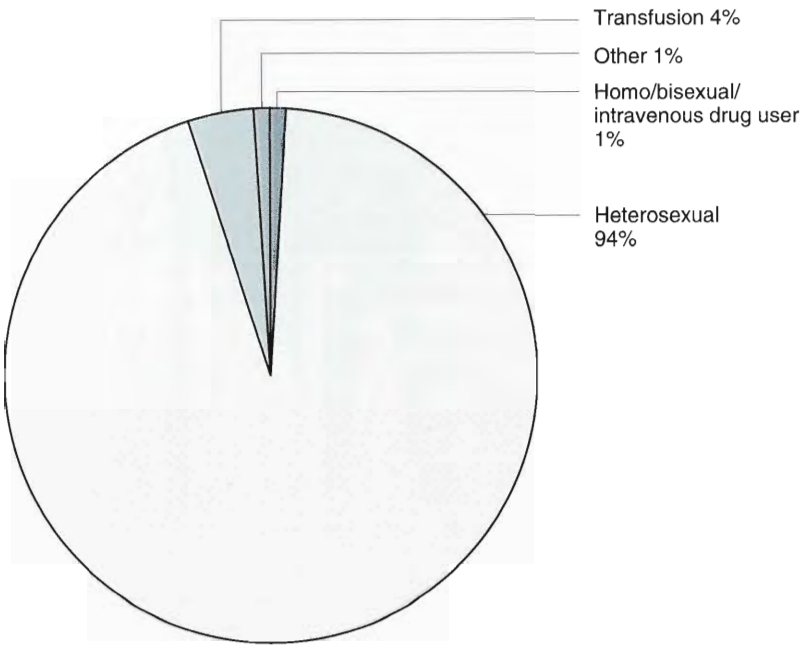
By the end of 1992, the United States had reported a total of nearly 245,000 AIDS cases. Among adults, 57 percent were infected through homosexual or bisexual contact (figure 48), a decrease from 66 percent in 1985.

Figure 48.
**Adult AIDS Cases for Europe and the United States, by Mode of Transmission: 1992**

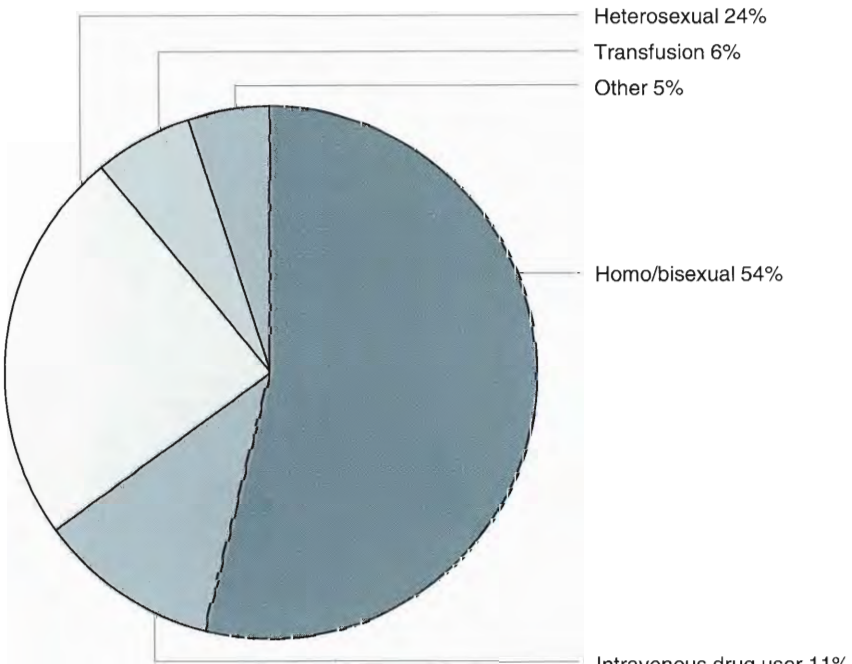



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1993, and WHO-EC Collaborating Centre on AIDS, 1992.

Figure 49.
**HIV Infected for Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America, by Mode of Transmission: 1992**




**Sub-Saharan Africa**




**Latin America**

Source: Mann, et al., 1992.

## Sub-Saharan Africa: Over 8 Million People Infected by HIV

Although nearly 211,000 AIDS cases had been reported to WHO from Sub-Saharan Africa by the end of 1992, WHO estimated that a cumulative total of 1.75 million people in the region had developed AIDS. In mid 1993, WHO estimated that over 8 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa were HIV infected, representing more than half of all HIV infections in the world. WHO expects the number of AIDS cases to exceed 5 million by the end of the century.

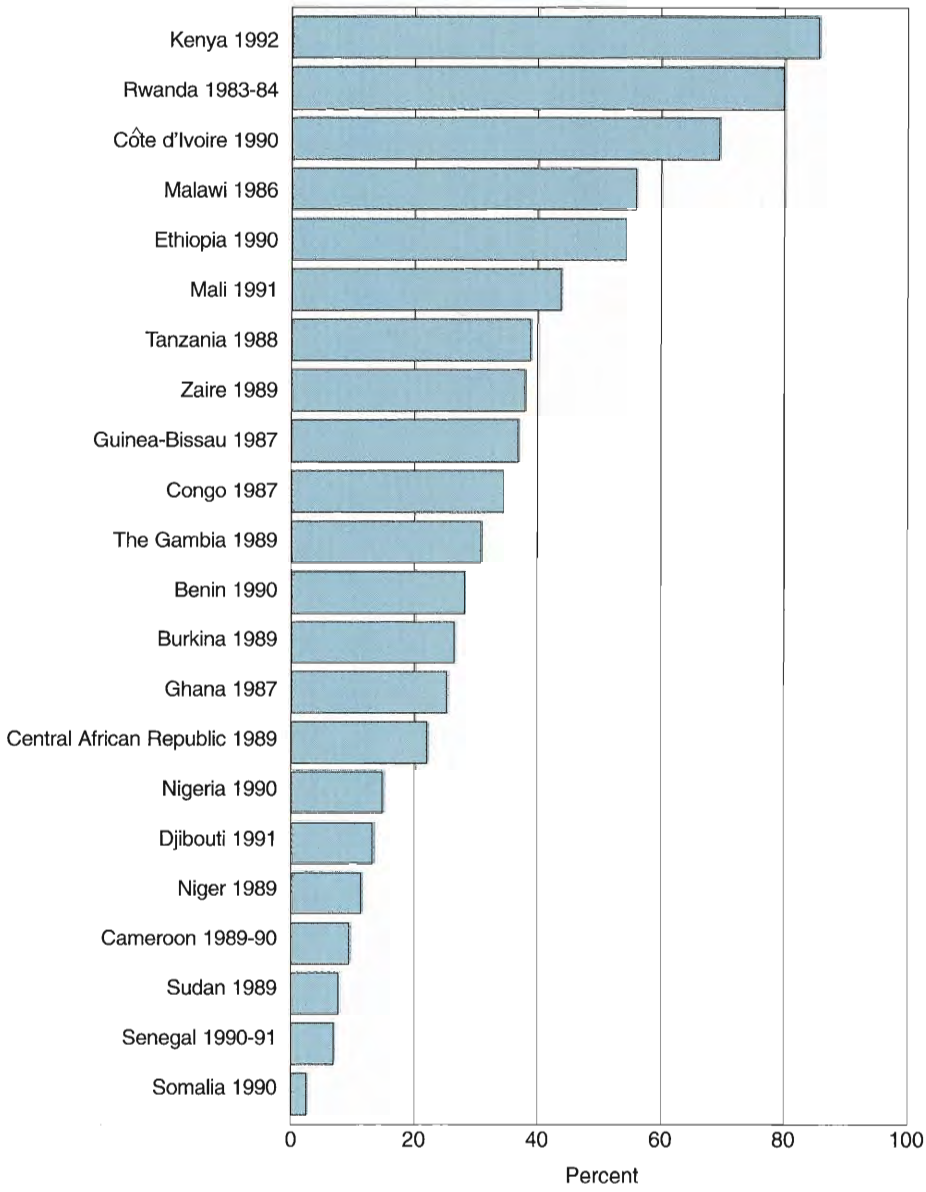
Unlike in Europe and the United States, most (94 percent) HIV infections in Sub-Saharan Africa occur through heterosexual contact (figure 49). HIV transmission through homosexual or bisexual contact or through IV drug use is minimal.

Given the predominance of heterosexual transmission in the HIV epidemic of Sub-Saharan Africa, it should be no surprise that commercial sex workers and their clients play a central role. Because of their number of sexual partners, commercial sex workers are the group most at risk for HIV infection in many countries. In many cities of the region, this risk has resulted in infection levels approaching 50 percent. In some, infection has become nearly universal, especially among commercial sex workers in the low socio-economic stratum who tend to have more clients (figure 50).

Since 1985, HIV seroprevalence studies have been conducted in many Sub-Saharan African countries, including studies of pregnant women. Seroprevalence data from those studies provide an initially confusing picture of regional trends. A variety of studies over the past 6 or more years in Uganda, Zambia, and Malawi show a consistent and rapid increase in HIV infection levels among pregnant women in the capital cities (figure 51). By 1990, over 20 percent of pregnant women tested for HIV in those areas were infected, more than double the 1986 infection levels in Lusaka, Zambia, and Lilongwe, Malawi. Kigali, Rwanda (not shown in figure 51) is another major urban area with a high rate of infection (30 percent in 1989).

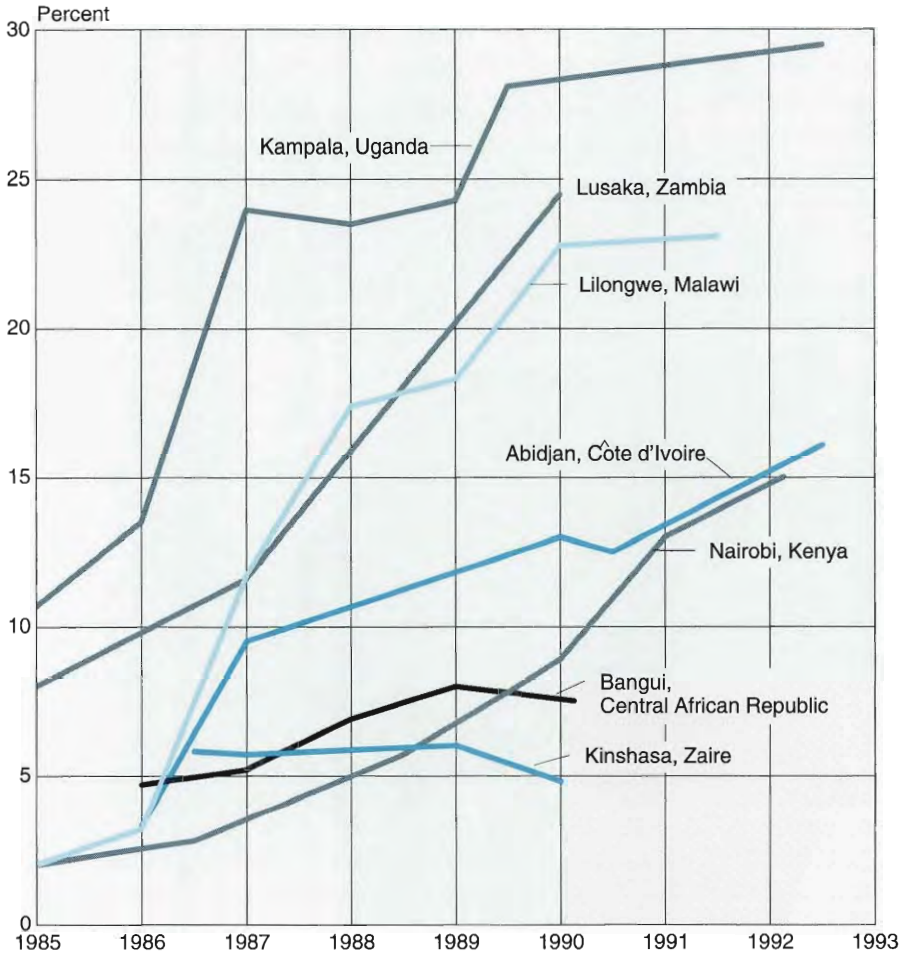
In contrast, a moderate increase in HIV seroprevalence has been documented among pregnant women in Bangui, Central African Republic, and infection levels in Kinshasa, Zaire, remained relatively stable at around 5 or 6 percent up to 1990. Infection

Figure 50.
**HIV Seroprevalence Among Commercial Sex Workers for Selected Urban Areas in Africa: 1983 to 1992**




Note: Data include infection from HIV-1 and/or HIV-2.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base.

Figure 51.
**HIV Seroprevalence Among Pregnant Women for Selected Urban Areas in Africa: 1985 to 1992**




Note: Data include infection from HIV-1 and/or HIV-2.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base.

levels among pregnant women in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, increased rapidly to around 10 percent by 1987, then the levels appeared to have reached a plateau for a few years before increasing again after 1990. In Nairobi, Kenya, moderate increases were noted among pregnant women until 1990 when HIV prevalence began to increase rapidly.

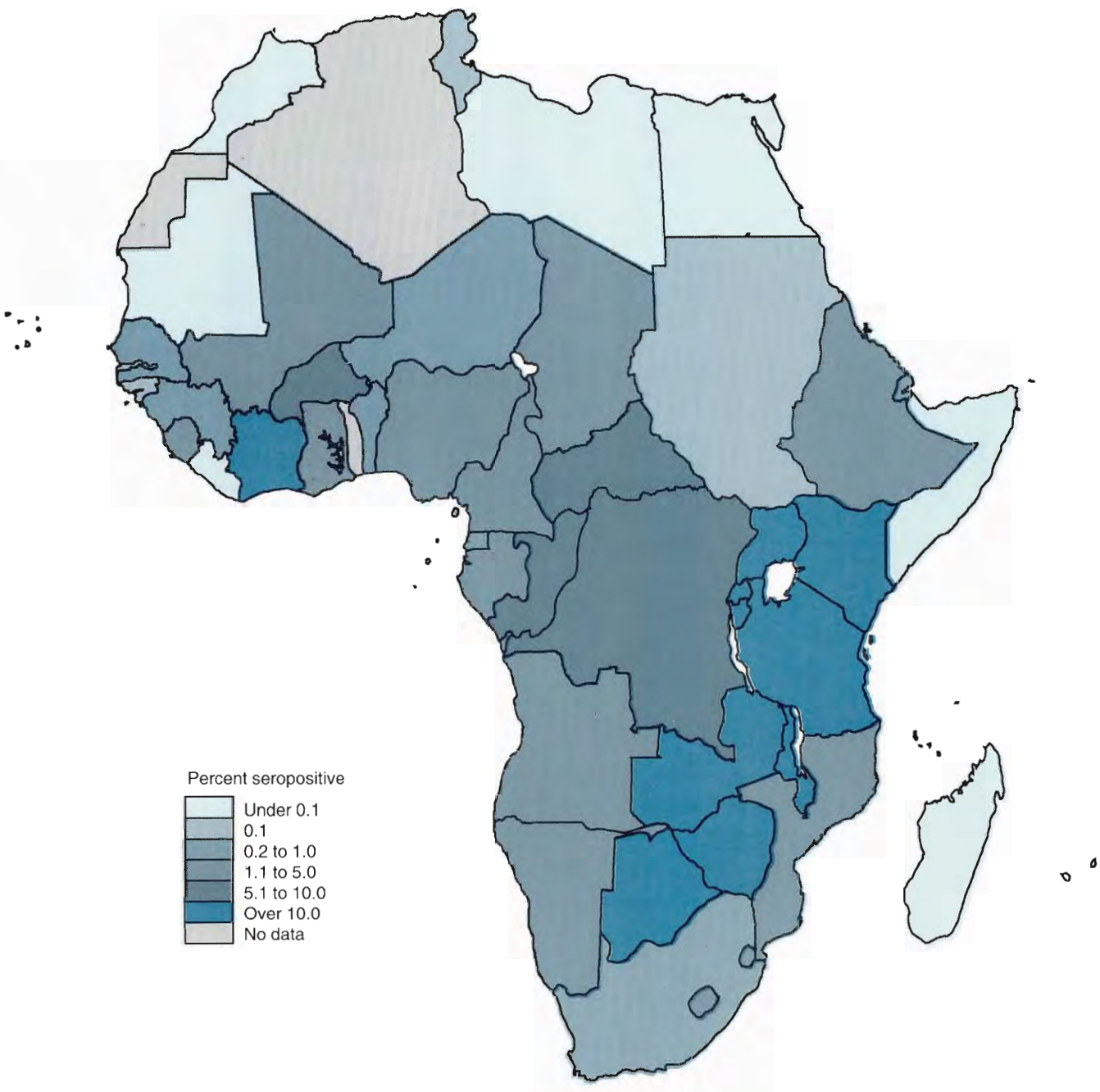
## Geographical Variation in HIV-1 and HIV-2 Infection Is Considerable

Recent data on HIV-1 infection of low risk urban populations are available by country for Africa based largely on rates for low-risk groups such as pregnant women and blood donors (figure 52). High levels of infection are evidenced in many countries in Central and Eastern Africa along with Côte d'Ivoire in West Africa. Relatively lower levels of infection of HIV-1 occur in Southern, West, and North Africa.

Factors that can be shown or hypothesized to contribute to the observed variation include the timing of HIV entry into the population, sexual practices before and outside of marriage, prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases in the population, and male circumcision. The geographic pattern of infection is likely to change over time.

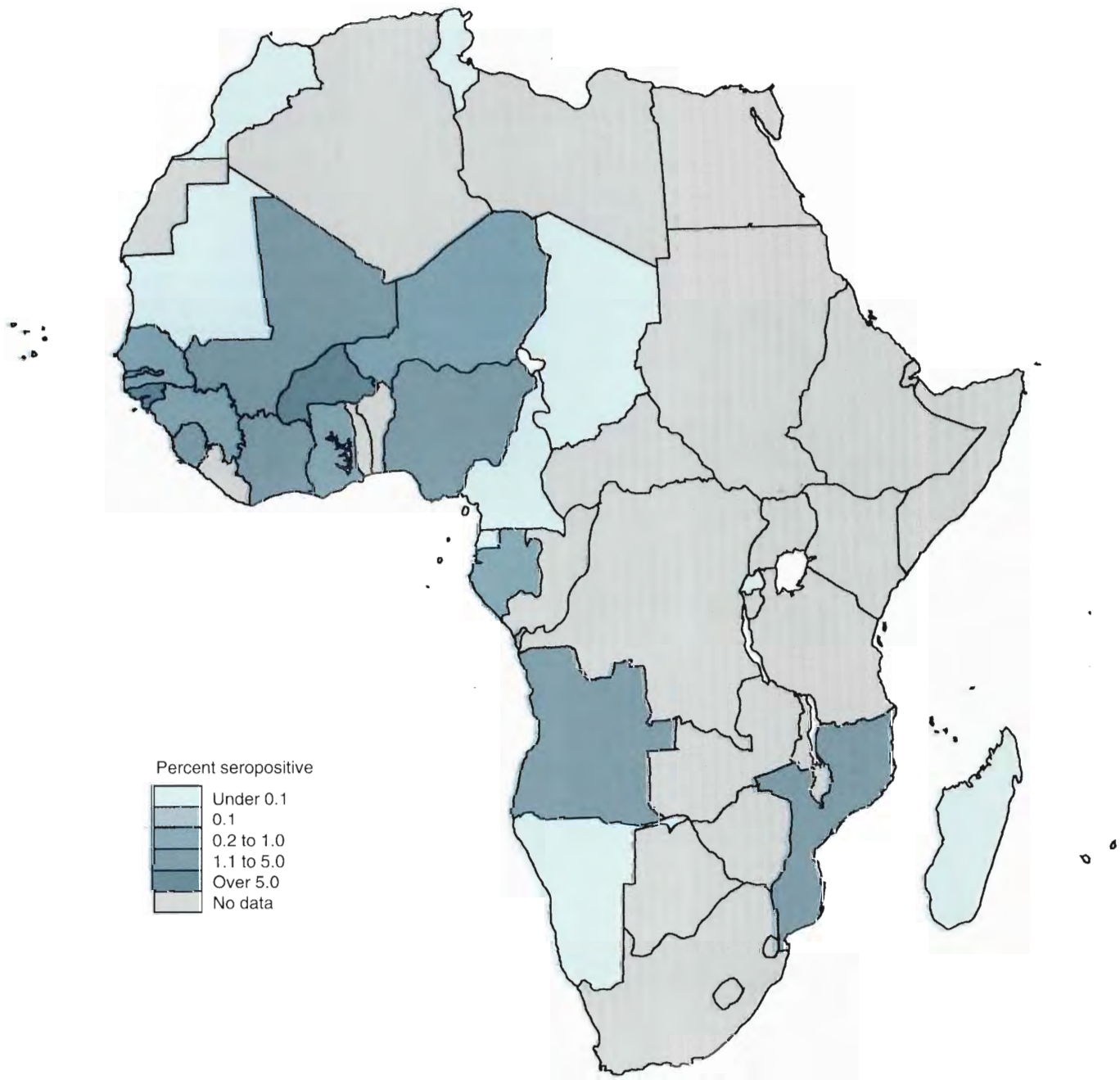
The geographic pattern of HIV-2 infection shows higher prevalence in West Africa (figure 53) along with other African countries with a Portuguese colonial history. Troop movements among these former Portuguese colonies and travel facilitated by cultural ties may have contributed to the spread of HIV-2 infection in these select countries. Several countries bordering those with substantial HIV-2 infection as yet show little evidence of an HIV-2 epidemic.

Figure 52.
**HIV-1 Seroprevalence Among Low-Risk Urban Populations in Africa: Circa 1992**




Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base.

Figure 53.
**HIV-2 Seroprevalence Among Low-Risk Urban Populations in Africa: Circa 1992**




Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base.

## Latin America and the Caribbean: Epidemic Affected Homosexual Men Early, But Heterosexual Contact Has Become Major if not Primary Mode of HIV Transmission

Among all the AIDS reported cases in the Americas, the United States has nearly 80 percent. Brazil is second, with over 36,000 reported cases, or 10 percent of the total; followed by Mexico, with over 12,000, or 3.5 percent of the total. However, some of the highest rates in 1992 were recorded in the Caribbean: 105.7 per 100,000 population in The Bahamas, 29.8 per 100,000 in Bermuda, and 29.4 per 100,000 in Barbados. In contrast, the United States reported a 1992 rate of just under 20, and Brazil and Mexico reported rates of 4.8 and 3.4 per 100,000 population, respectively, in 1992. For mid 1993, WHO estimated that 1.5 million people in Latin America were HIV infected.

Transmission patterns in Latin America have changed over time. Initially, the majority of AIDS cases were due to homo/bisexual transmission. Recently, the largest increases have occurred among intravenous drug users (figure 49). The proportion of cases attributable to heterosexual transmission has also increased. Changes in transmission patterns have led to a higher number of cases among women and among children who acquired AIDS through perinatal transmission (PAHO, 1991).

In Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, and Honduras, the levels of HIV infection among homosexual men in urban areas range from about 20 to 35 percent. In some other countries in Latin America (Colombia, Costa Rica, and Peru), the levels of HIV infection among urban homosexual men hover around 5 percent.

Available data from Latin America and the Caribbean show high HIV infection levels among commercial sex workers in several regional settings. They surpass 40 percent among sampled populations in Haiti and Martinique; in studies in Honduras, they reach 20 percent in the two major urban settings. In South America, infection levels recorded over the past several years are generally lower.

Among intravenous drug users, HIV infection rates have generally reached or exceeded 30 percent. For example, in Brazil, HIV infection rates of 40 percent among injecting drug users have been reported in Rio de Janeiro, along with 54 percent in São Paulo and 57 percent in Santos.

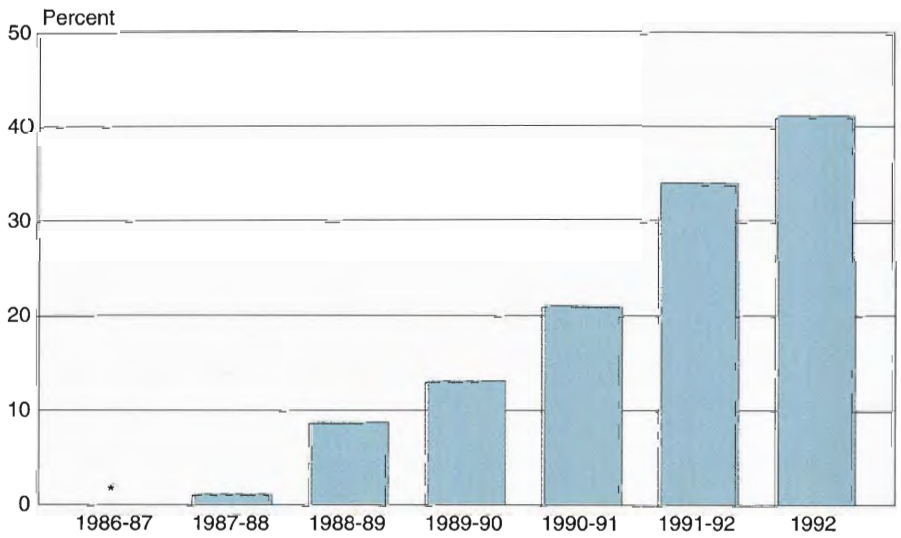
## Striking Increases in HIV Infections Have Occurred in Thailand and India in Recent Years

The HIV/AIDS epidemic arrived later in Asia. A total of 2,000 AIDS cases had been reported to WHO by the end of 1992. However, there are some alarming trends in HIV infection in South and Southeast Asia. WHO estimates that 1.5 million HIV infections have occurred among adults in this region. The majority of AIDS cases have been reported from India and Thailand, but high rates of infection have been noted also in specific populations in other countries.

Despite high rates of sexual contact, HIV infection had been generally slow to spread to sex workers in Asia. For example, the latest data from South Korea, the Philippines, and Taiwan show levels of infection among commercial sex workers of below 1 percent. In recent years, however, the increase in infection in this population group in two countries, India and Thailand, has been striking and raises the specter of future levels of infection in countries of the region approaching those in some African countries.

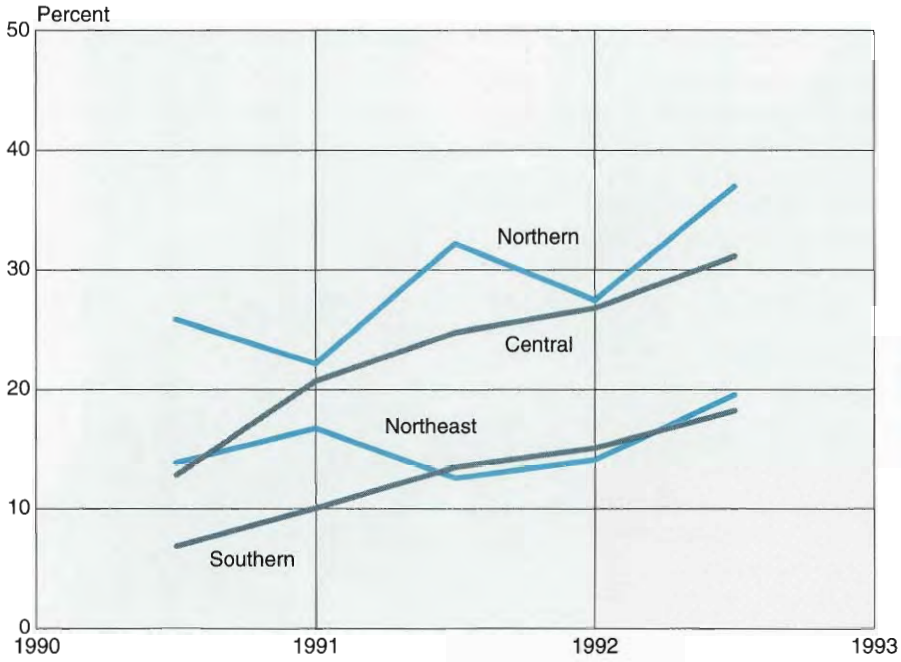
In Bombay, infection quadrupled over a 4-year period, reaching 40 percent

Figure 54.
**HIV Seroprevalence Among Commercial Sex Workers in Bombay, India: 1986 to 1992**



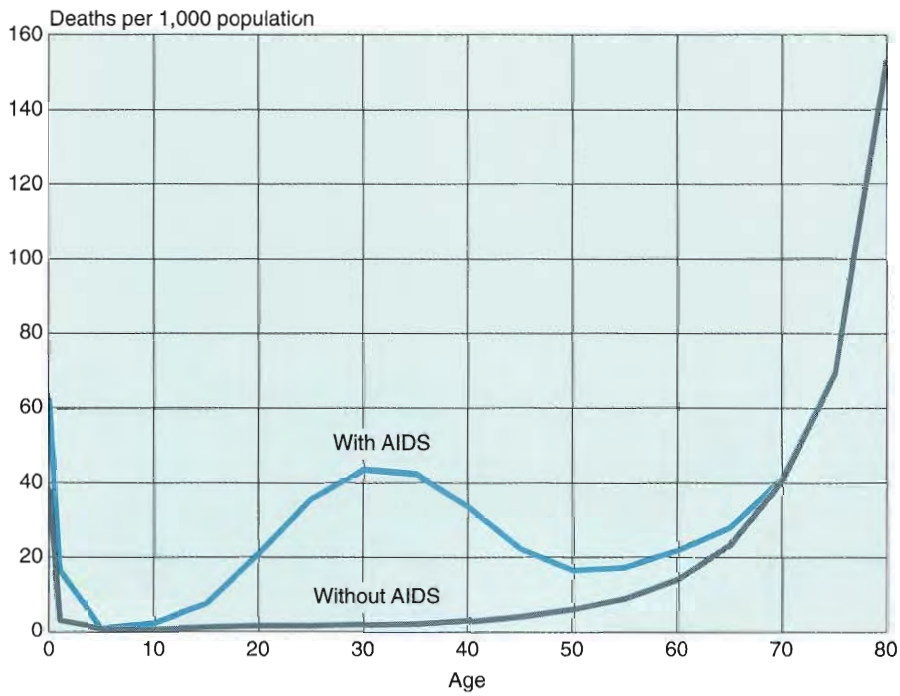

* Represents zero.
Note: Data pertain to varying months of the years indicated.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base.

Figure 55.
**HIV Seroprevalence Among Commercial Sex Workers in Thailand by Region: 1990 to 1992**




Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base.

Figure 56.
**Illustrative Impact of HIV on Age-Specific Mortality Rates at Approximately 20 Percent Adult Prevalence**




Source: Center for International Research, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

of a sample of commercial sex workers in 1992 (figure 54). In Thailand, data from the national sentinel surveillance system document the rapid increase in infection among commercial sex workers working in brothels throughout the country (figure 55).

Among IV drug users, high rates of infection have been reported in Burma (62 to 76 percent) and Malaysia (10 percent).

## AIDS Increases Mortality Rates Many Times Over Among Persons Age 30 to 45 Years

Studies based both on models and on empirical information have identified the most important aspects of the impact of HIV infection and an AIDS epidemic on a population. New HIV infections among adults are concentrated in the ages of peak sexual activity—from the late teens to about age 30 or 35. Because of the 7 to 10 year average incubation period between infection and the onset of AIDS, and about a 1-year survival period after acquiring AIDS, deaths from AIDS are shifted into older ages and tend to occur most often in the 30 to 45 year age range. These ages are characterized by non-AIDS mortality rates for most causes of death that are among the lowest of all age groups. Thus, AIDS can increase the mortality rates in these age groups many times over (figure 56).

Where HIV is spread heterosexually, AIDS can significantly increase the mortality of infants and children. Since about one in three children born to HIV-infected mothers in developing countries are themselves HIV positive, infant and child mortality can be increased by several times in situations where adult female infection levels are moderately high.

## Overall Fertility Measures Not Much Affected by AIDS Epidemic; Impact of AIDS on Life Expectancy Is Considerable

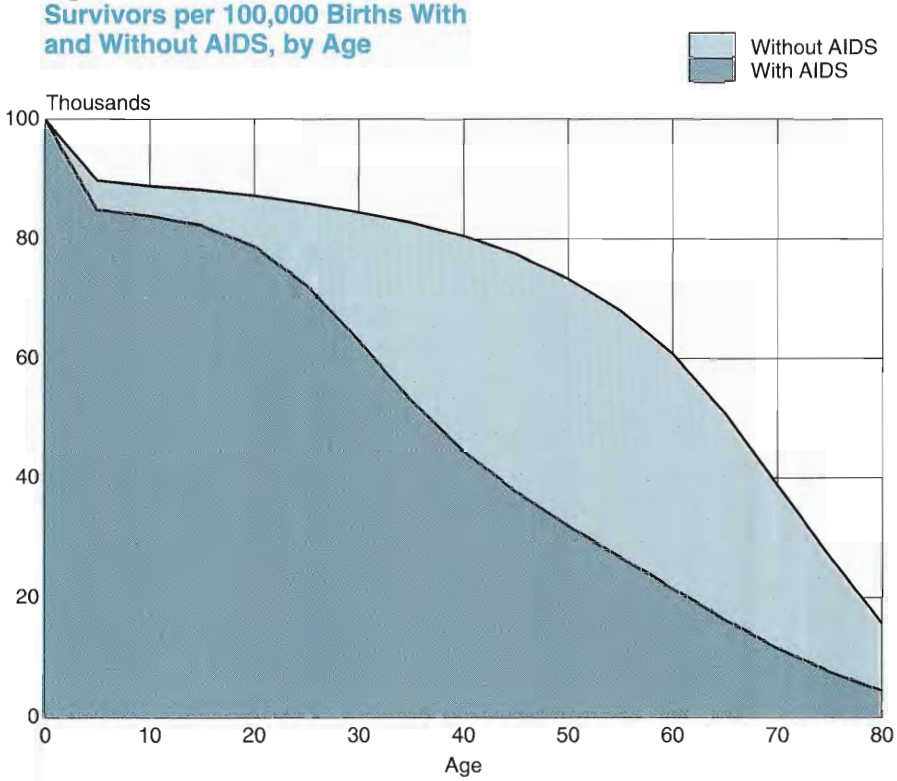
The age pattern of mortality determines the impact of AIDS on other demographic measures, such as the age-sex distribution of the population, fertility, and derived mortality measures such as the expectation of life at birth (Way and Stanecki, 1991). Since most adult AIDS mortality occurs after the average age of childbearing, overall fertility measures such as the crude birth rate are not significantly affected by an AIDS epidemic. Similarly, since AIDS mortality occurs among both children and adults, the dependency ratio is relatively stable despite the epidemic. But because adult AIDS deaths occur among relatively young adults, the impact of AIDS on life expectancy is considerable.

AIDS mortality (figure 57, represented by the difference between the two curves) is evident both among infants and children and among adults. For example, under an illustrative AIDS scenario, the number of survivors at age 45 is less than one-half that expected without AIDS.

## Recent Studies Begin to Show Increases in Infant/Child Mortality and Crude Death Rates

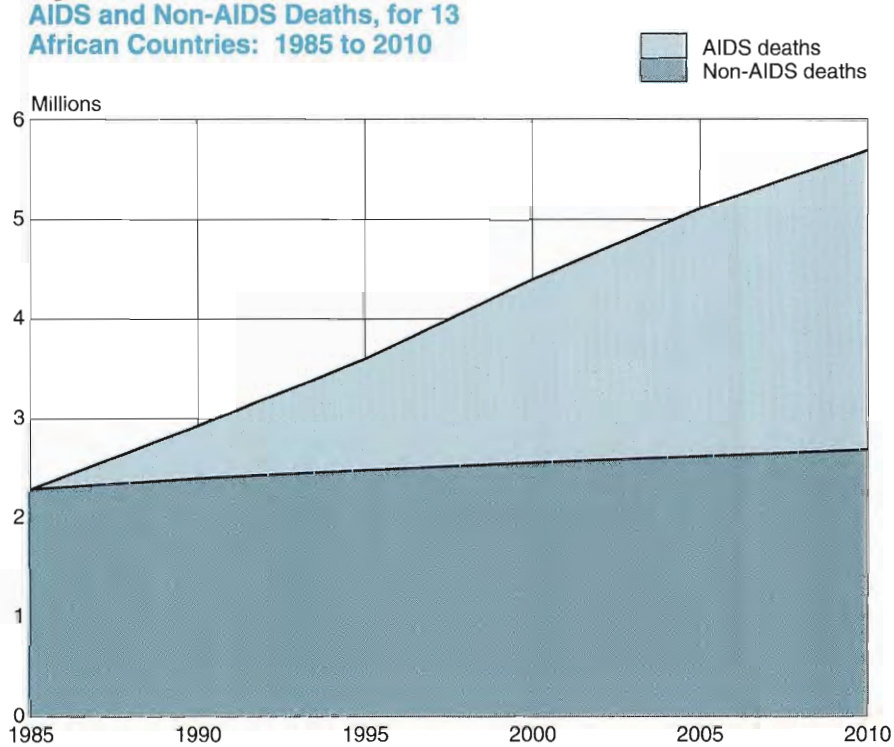
So far, efforts to measure the impact of AIDS on mortality in developing countries have been minimal. However, the impact of AIDS is likely to become evident in the results of population censuses and surveys that will be conducted in many countries in the latter part of this decade. Some impact is already evident. The level of infant and child mortality in Zambia,

Figure 57.
**Survivors per 100,000 Births With and Without AIDS, by Age**




Source: Center for International Research, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Figure 58.
**AIDS and Non-AIDS Deaths, for 13 African Countries: 1985 to 2010**




Source: Center for International Research, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

as measured in a recent survey, is 15 percent higher than that measured 10 years ago (Gaisie et al., 1993). Orphanhood status recorded in the 1991 census of Uganda implies that recent adult male mortality after the period of civil unrest is higher than that reported in the census of 1969 (Uganda Statistics Department, n.d). And a longitudinal survey being conducted in the Masaka district of Uganda reports a doubling of the crude death rate as a result of moderate levels of HIV infection (8 percent of adults HIV positive) (Mulder et al., 1993).

In addition to these direct effects, AIDS may also have an indirect impact on affected populations. For example, the survival of non-HIV-infected children may be endangered by the death of one or both parents. Similarly, the well-being of other non-infected household members may be threatened by the death of a principal breadwinner. Some studies are underway to examine the extent of such impacts. For example, a study in the Kagera region of Tanzania, near the Uganda border, is attempting to assess the direct and indirect social and economic impact of AIDS in the households of the region (Over et al., 1993, and Ainsworth and Koda, 1993).

## AIDS Mortality Adjustment Made to Statistics of Selected Countries

HIV/AIDS epidemics vary widely from country to country, and most current mortality estimates, especially for developing countries, do not reflect the impact of AIDS-related mortality. To remedy this statistical deficiency, the most recent population projections of the U.S. Bureau of the Census incorporate an independent estimate of the mortality impact of current and future AIDS epidemics in selected developing countries. The countries for which this was done are shown below.

### Countries Selected for AIDS-Modified Mortality

**Africa**

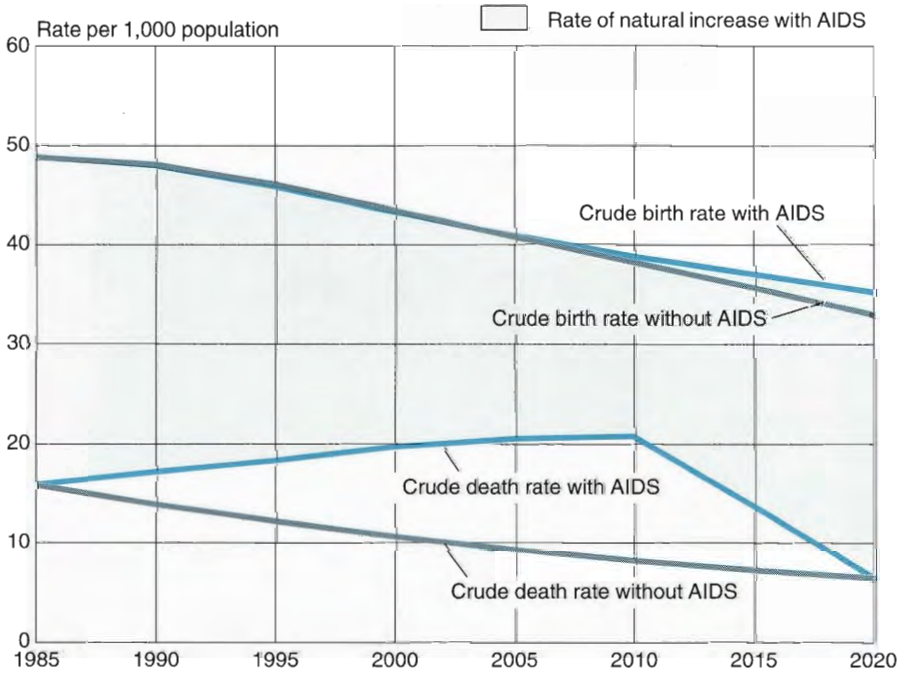
| | |
|---|---|
| Burkina | Burundi |
| Central African Republic | Congo |
| Côte d'Ivoire | Kenya |
| Malawi | Rwanda |
| Tanzania | Uganda |
| Zaire | Zambia |
| Zimbabwe | |

**Other regions**

Brazil Haiti Thailand

For each country, the projected non-AIDS mortality was increased to include the AIDS-related mortality, resulting in revised age-sex-specific mortality rates for use in the cohort-component projections. The projections assume that the epidemic will peak in 2010, with no further HIV infection after that year. They assume that AIDS mortality will decline from the level reached in 2010 to nil by 2020. (Further details about the projection methodology are presented in appendix B.)

Figure 59.
**Vital Rates With and Without AIDS, for 13 African Countries: 1985 to 2010**




Source: Center for International Research, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

## In Highly Infected Countries, AIDS Is Projected to More Than Double the Number of Deaths

The most direct impact of AIDS is to increase the number of deaths in the populations affected (figure 58). Non-AIDS deaths, in the 13 Sub-Saharan African countries with AIDS-modified mortality, are projected to increase slightly during the 1985 to 2010 period as a result of both increasing population size and decreasing rates of non-AIDS mortality. AIDS deaths increase over the 25-year period to a level more than equal to the non-AIDS deaths. Thus, in these countries, the number of deaths is projected to more than double because of AIDS.

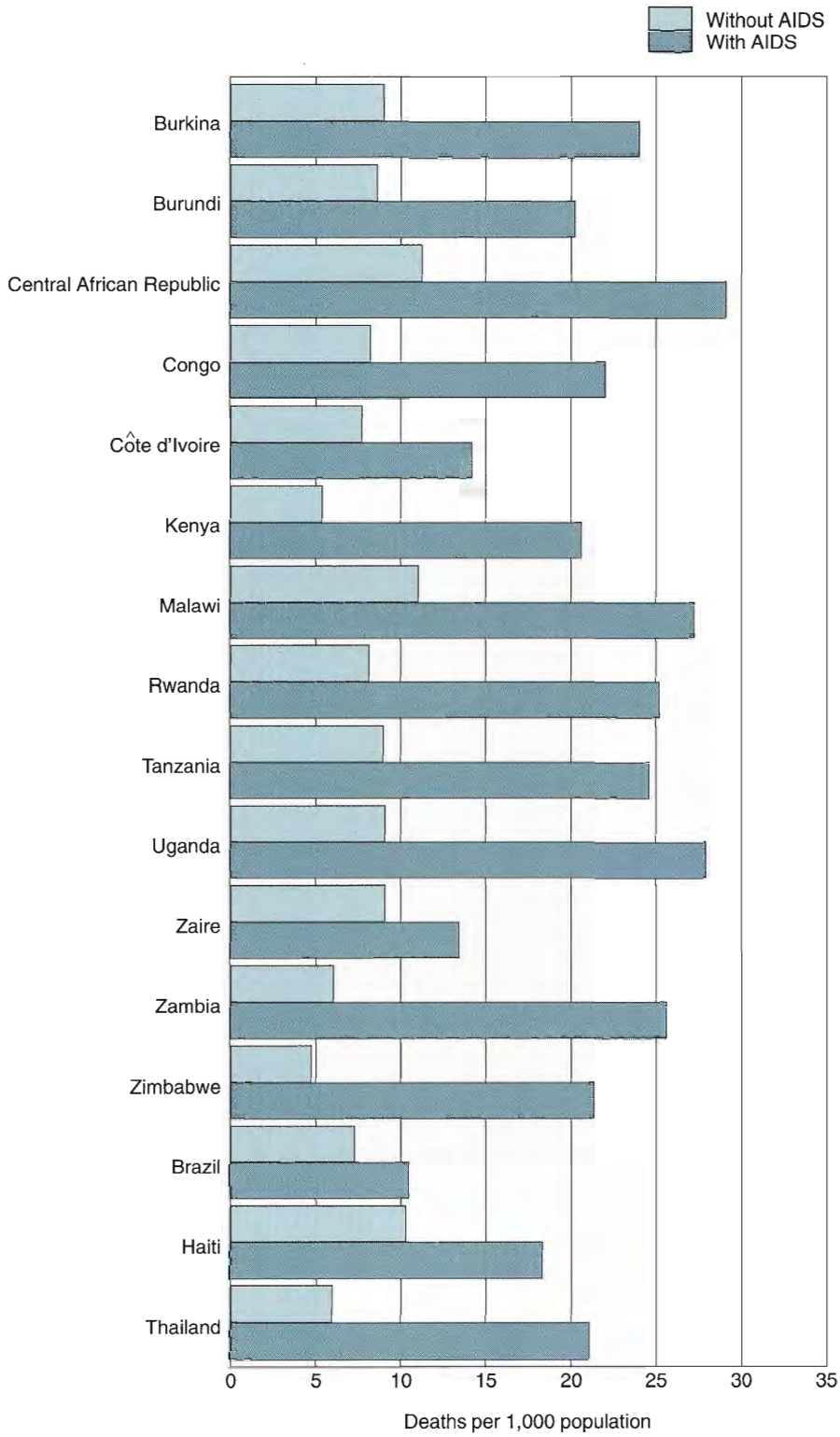
## Rate of Natural Increase Remains Positive in Sub-Saharan Africa

AIDS epidemics have relatively little direct impact on childbearing. Because of the long incubation period of HIV, infected women will have completed much of their expected childbearing before developing AIDS. During the period 1985 to 2010, the projections indicate that the crude birth rate will decrease as a result of projected decreases in fertility levels in the aggregated populations of the 13 Sub-Saharan African countries (figure 59).

The increased number of deaths is reflected in the higher crude death rate of the projection "with AIDS" than the one "without AIDS." Overall, AIDS is projected to result in a 150 percent increase in the crude death rate for 2010 of this 13-country aggregate. But because of the high projected levels of fertility, the aggregate rate of natural increase (the difference between crude birth and death rates) remains strongly positive, never dropping below about 2 percent. In fact, analysis has shown that national adult HIV seroprevalence of about 50 percent or higher would be required in the Sub-Saharan Africa setting to cause population growth rates to turn negative (Way, 1992).

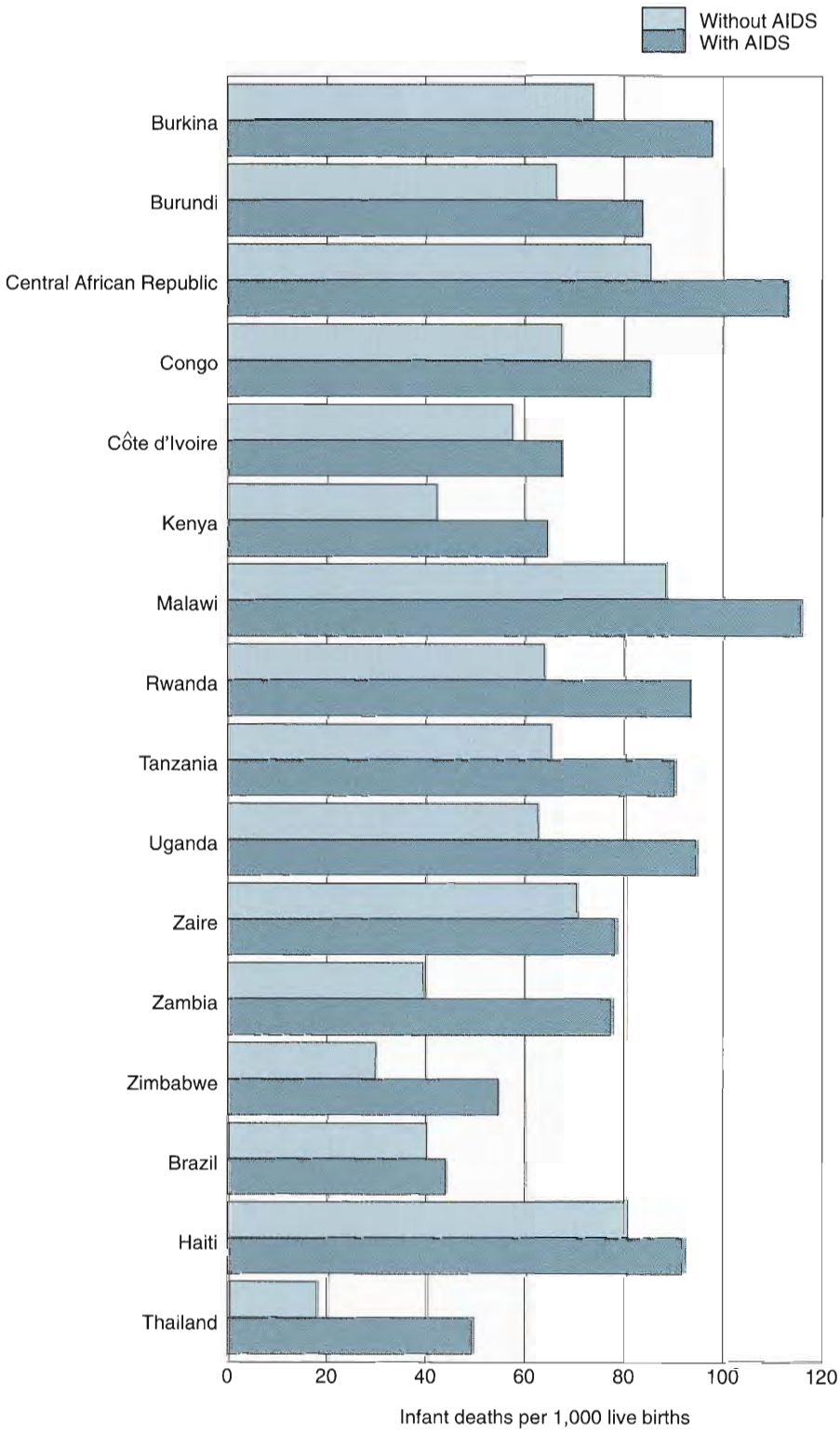
In 2010, the peak year in the projected AIDS epidemic, the impact of AIDS on projected crude death rates reflects the underlying differences in projected proportions infected (figure 60). The impact of AIDS as measured by the relative increase in the crude death rate ranges from a low of under 50 percent for Zaire and Brazil to more than 300 percent for Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Figure 60.
**Crude Death Rate With and Without AIDS, for Selected Countries: 2010**




Source: Center for International Research, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Figure 61.
**Infant Mortality Rate With and Without AIDS, for Selected Countries: 2010**



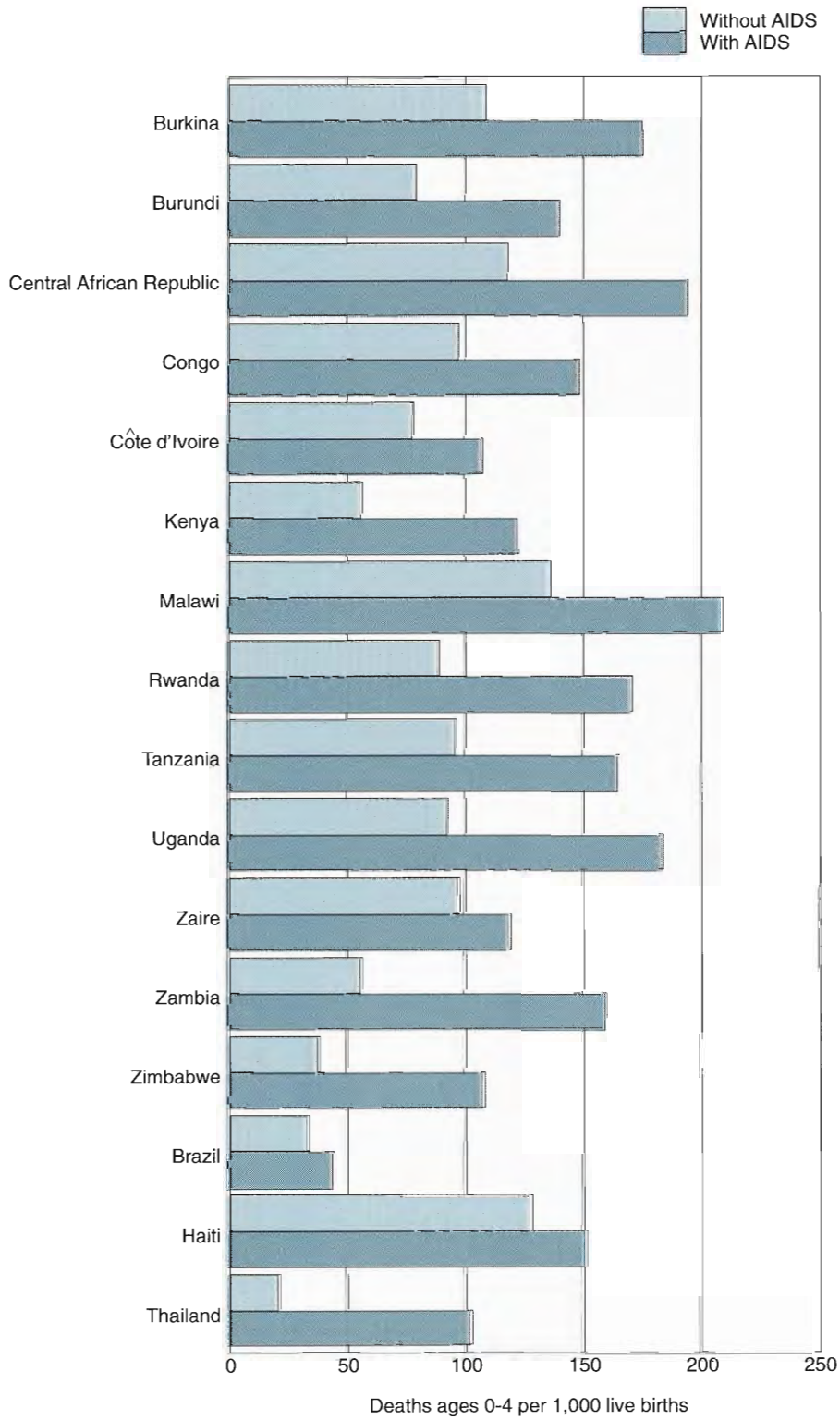

Source: Center for International Research, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

## Increases in Infant/Child Mortality Rates Reverse Hard-Won Improvements in Child Survival

Consistent with the predominantly heterosexual transmission of HIV in the countries studied, many women are infected. Mother-to-child transmission is significant, as reflected in the infant mortality rate (figure 61). The projected AIDS epidemic results in a near-doubling of infant mortality in Zambia and Zimbabwe. Because of the low levels of infant mortality projected for Thailand without AIDS, the rate projected with AIDS is more than double. In countries with more moderate epidemics, the impact is less severe, though still significant. In Kenya and Uganda, for example, AIDS results in about a 50 percent increase in infant deaths. Because of the relatively slow progress of the epidemic as projected for Haiti and Zaire, infant mortality rates increase by only about 10 percent over the non-AIDS scenarios in these two countries.

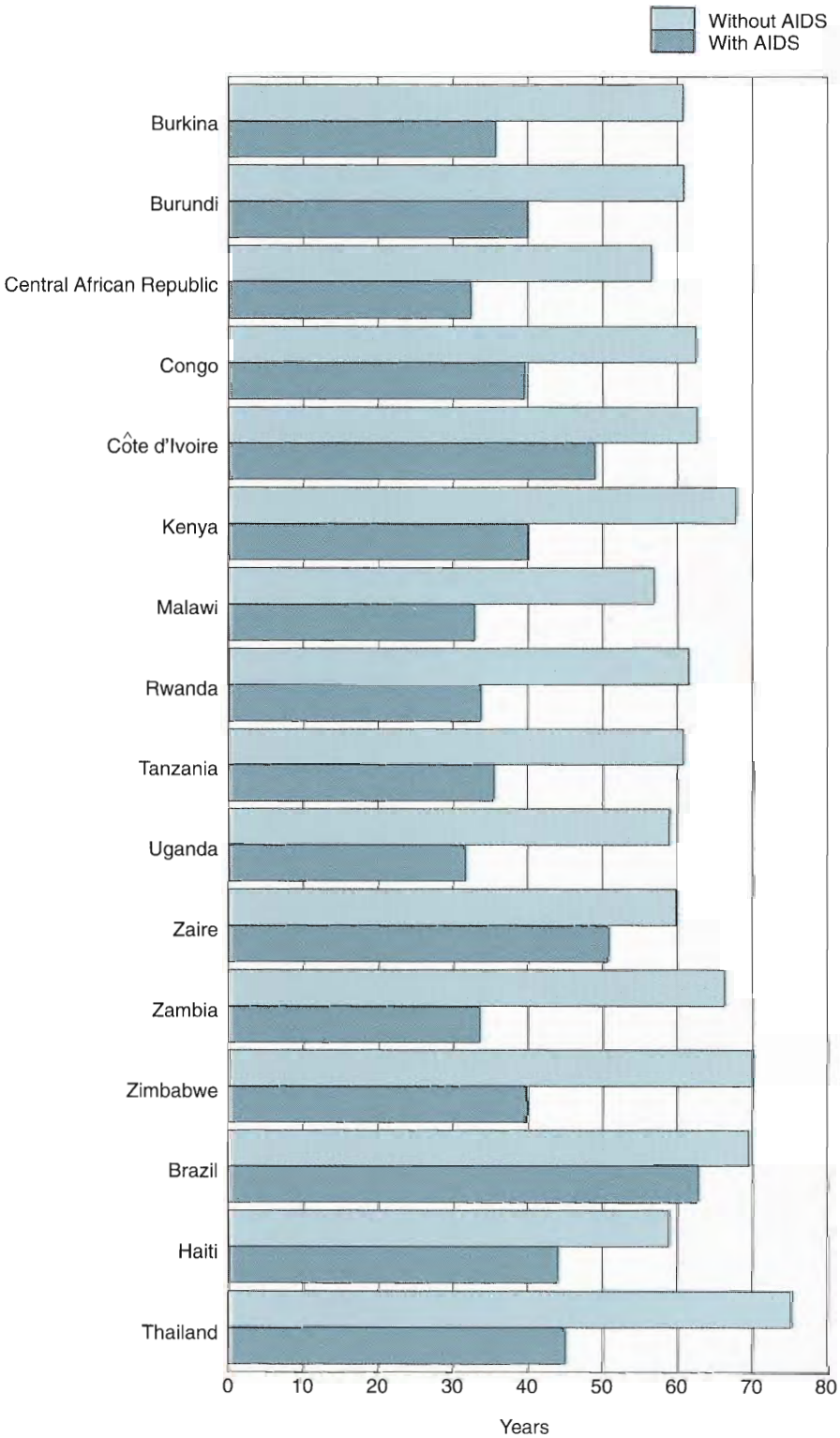
The impact of AIDS on child mortality (figure 62) will be even greater than on infant mortality because many infected children survive more than 1 year. For example, in Zambia and Zimbabwe, AIDS will increase child mortality rates (ages 0 to 4 years) nearly threefold. In Thailand, the child mortality rate including AIDS will increase nearly fivefold, and in Kenya and Uganda it will double. Overall, the impact of these increases will reverse some of the hard-won improvements in child survival that had been achieved in many countries over the last several decades.

Figure 62.
**Child Mortality Rate With and Without AIDS, for Selected Countries: 2010**




Source: Center for International Research, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Figure 63.
**Life Expectancy at Birth With and Without AIDS, for Selected Countries: 2010**




Source: Center for International Research, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

## Years of Potential Life Lost Will Be Greatest in Countries Where Non-AIDS Life Expectancy Is Higher

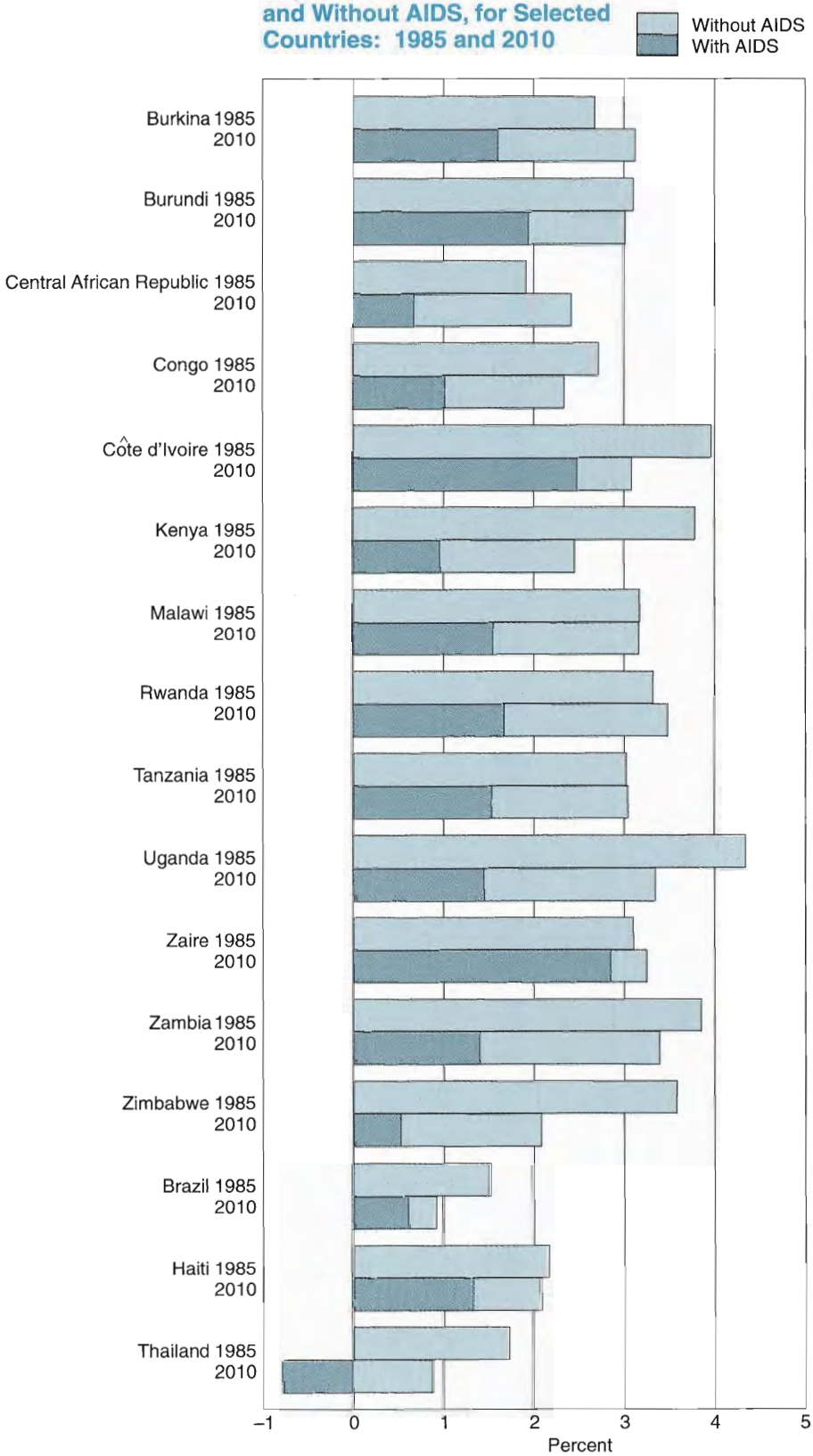
Because AIDS deaths are concentrated in the childhood and middle adult ages, several countries show a relatively larger impact on life expectancy in 2010 than indicated by other measures (figure 63). These are generally countries where the non-AIDS life expectancy is higher. Under such circumstances, each AIDS death represents a relatively greater loss of potential years of life than is the case where the underlying non-AIDS life expectancy is shorter. Thus, the impact of AIDS on life expectancy, measured as years of potential life lost, is greater in Zimbabwe than in Malawi, despite the fact that the projected AIDS epidemic in Malawi is more severe than in Zimbabwe. At this peak point in the projected AIDS epidemics, AIDS has reduced the projected life expectancy at birth by 9 years (Zaire) to more than 25 years in a number of countries.

## Negative Population Growth Rate Projected for Thailand

According to the projections, by 2010, AIDS will have reduced the population growth rate of a majority of affected countries to a level less than one-half that expected without AIDS (figure 64). Four Sub-Saharan African countries (Central African Republic, Congo, Kenya, and Zimbabwe) show growth rates of 1 percent or less in 2010, compared with an expected growth rate without AIDS of over 2 percent per year.

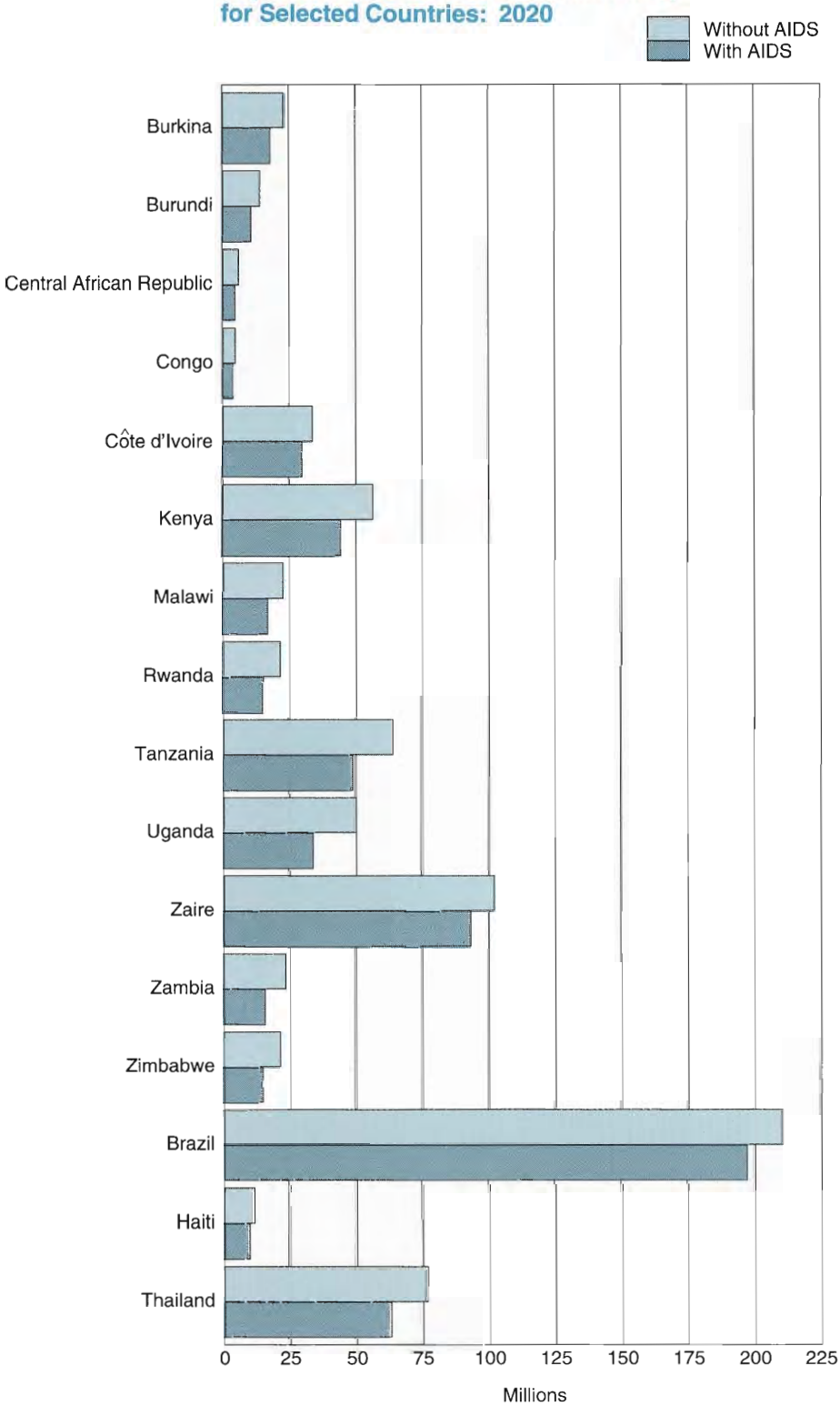
Thailand provides the only example of negative population growth in these AIDS-adjusted projections. Overall, AIDS is projected to reduce Thailand's growth rate in 2010 from +0.9 percent (without AIDS) to -0.8 percent (with AIDS).

Figure 64.
**Population Growth Rates With and Without AIDS, for Selected Countries: 1985 and 2010**




Note: For 2010, the portion of the bar "without AIDS" represents additional growth that would take place without AIDS.
Source: Center for International Research, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Figure 65.
**Population Size With and Without AIDS, for Selected Countries: 2020**




Source: Center for International Research, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

## 121 Million Fewer People Expected in the 16 Countries With AIDS-Adjusted Mortality

This analysis assumes that by 2020 mortality rates will have returned to the level projected under a non-AIDS scenario. Differences in population growth that remain after that time are due to differences in population structure rather than differences in underlying fertility or mortality rates.

Differences in population size in 2020 between the AIDS-adjusted and the non-AIDS scenarios are often substantial, amounting to millions of persons (figure 65). Some, but not all, of these differences are due to AIDS mortality. The balance of the differences in population size is because of decreased population resulting from premature female deaths and the lost future population growth resulting from that deficit. In the combined population of the 16 countries with AIDS-adjusted mortality, the deficit in the year 2020 is 120.8 million persons.

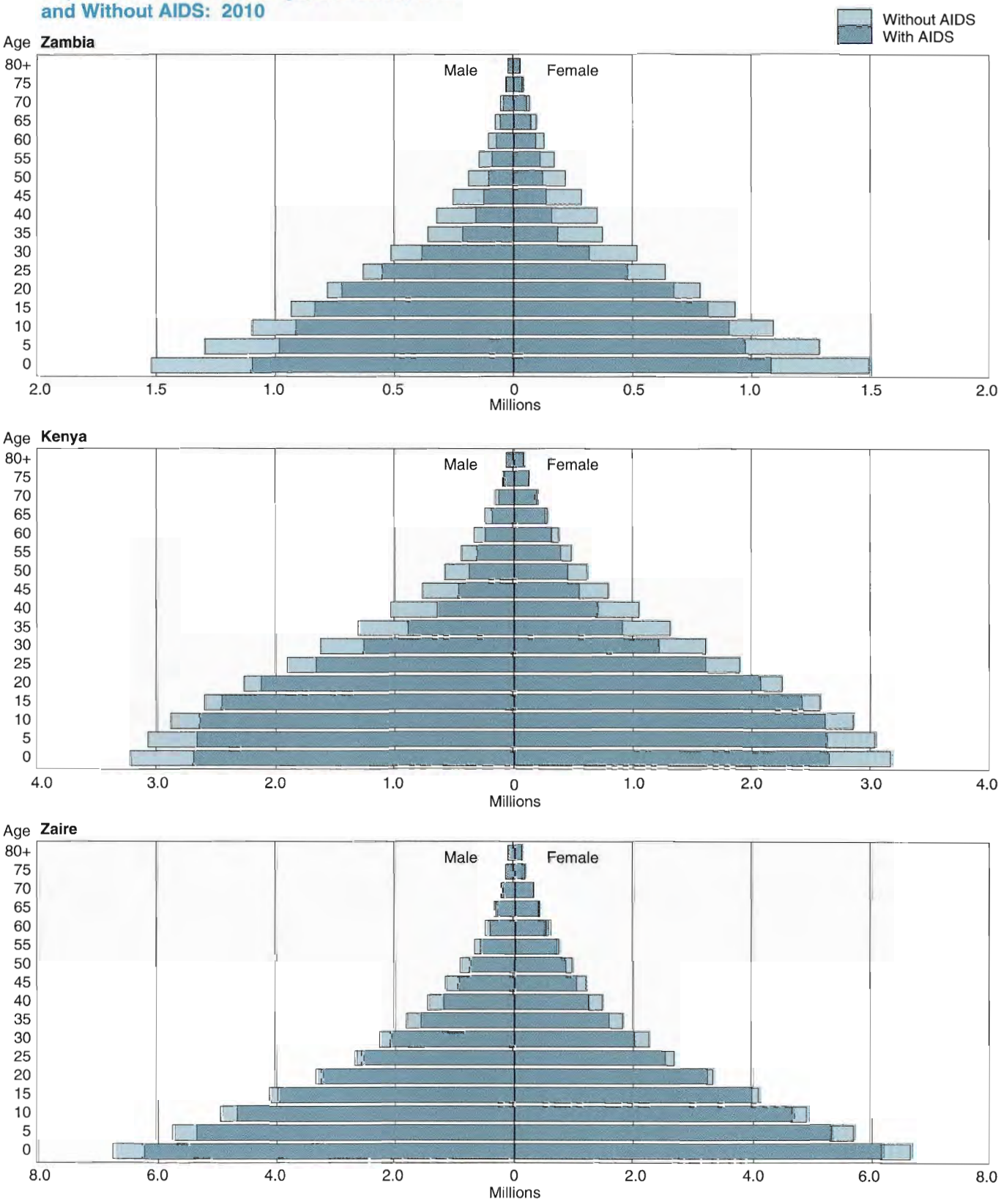
## AIDS Mortality Is Less Concentrated in Particular Ages Than Are Military Deaths During a War

How different will future age and sex structures of populations be because of AIDS? AIDS has relatively little direct effect on fertility rates, because of the delay between HIV infection and AIDS mortality. Similarly, an AIDS epidemic has only a slight effect on the population dependency ratio because AIDS mortality occurs both in the numerator and the denominator of that measure. Thus, although AIDS mortality occurs primarily in the childhood and middle adult years, it is perhaps less concentrated in particular ages than, for example, the effects of military deaths during a war.

Population age and sex structures for the year 2010 vary in the projections under AIDS-adjusted and non-AIDS scenarios. The age distribution for Zambia shows the effect of a severe epidemic over an extended period of time (figure 66). For Kenya, it portrays a strong epidemic of more recent origins, and for Zaire it shows a more moderate epidemic. The absolute size of each age cohort is shown in the population pyramids reflecting differences in both the number of AIDS deaths and the reduced population growth.

The greatest relative differences in future population size by cohort are evident in the youngest age groups and in those 30 to 50 years of age. AIDS has a relatively minor impact on the population age structure of Zaire in this scenario; progressively stronger effects are apparent in the distributions for Kenya and Zambia. In the latter case, the cumulative effect of AIDS mortality over the years is found in the cohorts ages 35 to 50 years in 2010. In each age group within the 35 to 50 years range, nearly one-half or more of the potential population is missing, because of the impact of AIDS mortality.

Figure 66.
**Population of Zambia, Kenya, and Zaire, With and Without AIDS: 2010**




Note: The portion of the bar "without AIDS" represents additional population that would be present at each age without AIDS.
Source: Center for International Research, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

## Summary and Conclusions

AIDS has already begun to substantially revise our thinking about patterns and trends of mortality in countries around the world. In a number of cities and in five States of the United States, AIDS is already the leading cause of death among young adult males (Selik et al., 1993). In Abidjan, the capital of Côte d'Ivoire, HIV-related illness in 1988-89 was already the leading overall cause of death for males and the second leading cause for females, accounting for 15 percent of male deaths and 13 percent of female deaths (DeCock et al., 1990). The present analysis of 13 Sub-Saharan African countries suggests that AIDS will increase future crude death rates by 1-$^1/_2$ times in the aggregate, and more in the case of some individual countries. Life expectancy, which had enjoyed a 40-year period of advance, is now declining in many of these countries. Recent evidence also shows that infant and child mortality levels are increasing in several countries most affected by AIDS.

The cumulative effect of national AIDS epidemics will be staggering. Government health programs and facilities, with meager budgets already stretched, will be unable to cope with the numbers of people with AIDS and other HIV-related illnesses. Private voluntary organizations and community-based programs will assist in covering the need, but in the end this help will also be insufficient. Economic growth will be encumbered by increased morbidity and decreased productivity of HIV-infected workers, and many others will be unable to enter the work force because of caregiving responsibilities among families.

Despite these impacts, AIDS will not succeed in overcoming the momentum of population growth in most affected countries, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa. The region's current high population growth rate ensures that, despite considerable expansion in HIV infection, the population will continue to increase, although changes in population structure may result. In other developing regions, for example in Asia and in Latin America, a strong AIDS epidemic has the potential to reverse population growth, because of the initially lower rates of fertility.

At the present time, epidemics in the developed regions, for example the United States and Europe, are more moderate than those in many developing countries. The impact, too, will be moderated. Consequently, this analysis focuses on the situation in developing countries. Sophisticated modeling tools help to examine the potential course of AIDS epidemics in countries with emerging or existing epidemics. However, they cannot predict which countries that currently show little sign of rapidly spreading HIV infection will have serious AIDS epidemics in the future. To be sure, available information on sexual behavior, condom use, and the prevalence of other sexually-transmitted diseases can help to identify potential epidemics, but AIDS epidemics result from a complex interaction of biomedical and behavioral factors that are not easily categorized. Some of the countries in this analysis will undoubtedly have less severe epidemics than projected, while some may have worse. Among the determinants of these outcomes will be the success of AIDS prevention and intervention programs.

In the countries most affected by HIV and AIDS, a quarter or more of the adult urban populations are infected with HIV. As these infections progress to AIDS and death, the impact of AIDS will be felt by the majority of the urban population as friends and relatives begin to die of AIDS. There is evidence that such exposure has resulted in behavior change in some settings.

Such spontaneous behavior change can be supplemented by intervention programs designed to encourage a reduction in the number of casual sex partners, increased condom use, and prompt treatment of sexually transmitted diseases other than HIV/AIDS. Such interventions are the focus of AIDS control programs such as the AIDSCAP program sponsored by the U.S. Agency for International Development and other national AIDS control programs around the world.

Changes in behavior, both spontaneous and induced, may help to create an early plateau in some epidemics and ultimately may result in declines in HIV infection levels. But, with rapidly rising levels of HIV infection in countries around the world conclusively demonstrating the presence of high-risk behavior, it will take major changes in behavior to significantly alter the course of these epidemics.

This analysis examined the potential courses of current epidemics and the implications for the populations affected without attempting to predict the future course of behavior change or of possible AIDS treatments or cures. Given the uncertainties surrounding the course of AIDS epidemics, it is probable that refinements and adjustments in the method for the incorporation of AIDS-related mortality into these population projections will be adopted in future rounds of the projection process.

# Appendix A
# Detailed Tables

New estimates and projections of population and vital rates are made for each issue of the World Population Profile based on the latest information available. Sometimes the latest information requires making a revision to estimated data for the past as well as new projections for the future. Therefore, the user is cautioned against creating time series of population or vital rates from different issues of the report.

Table 1.
## World Population and Average Annual Rates of Growth, by Region and Development Category: 1950 to 2020

[Figures may not add to totals because of rounding]

| Region | Midyear population (millions) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 1994 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 |
| World | 2,555 | 3,038 | 3,704 | 4,456 | 5,293 | 5,642 | 6,165 | 7,028 | 7,924 |
| Developing | 1,724 | 2,093 | 2,655 | 3,319 | 4,082 | 4,402 | 4,887 | 5,694 | 6,548 |
| Developed | 832 | 945 | 1,049 | 1,137 | 1,211 | 1,240 | 1,279 | 1,334 | 1,375 |
| Africa | 228 | 282 | 359 | 469 | 626 | 701 | 826 | 1,061 | 1,351 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 185 | 226 | 288 | 379 | 508 | 572 | 678 | 882 | 1,141 |
| North Africa | 44 | 56 | 71 | 91 | 118 | 130 | 148 | 179 | 210 |
| Asia | 1,411 | 1,685 | 2,112 | 2,600 | 3,131 | 3,345 | 3,662 | 4,165 | 4,660 |
| Asia, excluding Near East | 1,368 | 1,628 | 2,038 | 2,500 | 2,996 | 3,195 | 3,486 | 3,940 | 4,377 |
| Near East | 43 | 57 | 74 | 99 | 135 | 149 | 176 | 226 | 283 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 166 | 218 | 285 | 362 | 443 | 474 | 519 | 587 | 652 |
| North America | 166 | 199 | 226 | 252 | 277 | 289 | 305 | 331 | 358 |
| Europe | 392 | 425 | 460 | 484 | 501 | 509 | 518 | 528 | 530 |
| (Former) Soviet Union | 180 | 214 | 242 | 266 | 289 | 296 | 305 | 321 | 335 |
| Baltics | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 |
| Commonwealth of Independent States | 170 | 204 | 231 | 253 | 276 | 282 | 290 | 306 | 319 |
| Georgia | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| Oceania | 12 | 16 | 19 | 23 | 27 | 28 | 31 | 34 | 37 |
| Excluding China: | | | | | | | | | |
| World | 1,993 | 2,387 | 2,884 | 3,472 | 4,156 | 4,452 | 4,905 | 5,679 | 6,499 |
| Developing | 1,161 | 1,443 | 1,835 | 2,335 | 2,945 | 3,211 | 3,627 | 4,345 | 5,124 |
| Asia | 848 | 1,034 | 1,292 | 1,615 | 1,994 | 2,154 | 2,402 | 2,817 | 3,235 |
| Excluding Near East | 805 | 977 | 1,218 | 1,515 | 1,859 | 2,005 | 2,226 | 2,591 | 2,952 |

Table 1.
**World Population and Average Annual Rates of Growth, by Region and Development Category: 1950 to 2020**—Continued

[Figures may not add to totals because of rounding]

| Region | Average annual rate of growth (percent) | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1950-60 | 1960-70 | 1970-80 | 1980-90 | 1990-94 | 1994-2000 | 2000-10 | 2010-20 |
| World | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Developing | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Developed | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Africa | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| North Africa | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| Asia | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Asia, excluding Near East | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Near East | 2.7 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| North America | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Europe | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | (Z) |
| (Former) Soviet Union | 1.7 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Baltics | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Commonwealth of Independent States | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Georgia | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Oceania | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Excluding China: | | | | | | | | |
| World | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Developing | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| Asia | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Excluding Near East | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.3 |

Z Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 2.
## Population, Vital Events, and Rates, by Region and Development Category: 1994

[Population and events in thousands. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding]

| Region | Population | Births | Deaths | Natural increase | Births per 1,000 population | Deaths per 1,000 population | Rate of natural increase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| World | 5,642,151 | 139,324 | 52,514 | 86,810 | 25 | 9 | 1.5 |
| Developing | 4,401,797 | 122,380 | 40,799 | 81,582 | 28 | 9 | 1.9 |
| Developed | 1,240,354 | 16,944 | 11,715 | 5,229 | 14 | 9 | 0.4 |
| Africa | 701,327 | 29,148 | 9,395 | 19,753 | 42 | 13 | 2.8 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 571,552 | 25,180 | 8,416 | 16,765 | 44 | 15 | 2.9 |
| North Africa | 129,775 | 3,967 | 979 | 2,989 | 31 | 8 | 2.3 |
| Asia | 3,344,623 | 82,868 | 28,954 | 53,914 | 25 | 9 | 1.6 |
| Asia, excluding Near East | 3,195,443 | 77,792 | 27,967 | 49,824 | 24 | 9 | 1.6 |
| Near East | 149,180 | 5,076 | 986 | 4,090 | 34 | 7 | 2.7 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 474,155 | 11,461 | 3,305 | 8,155 | 24 | 7 | 1.7 |
| North America | 288,952 | 4,361 | 2,472 | 1,890 | 15 | 9 | 0.7 |
| Europe | 508,828 | 6,278 | 5,049 | 1,228 | 12 | 10 | 0.2 |
| (Former) Soviet Union | 296,000 | 4,682 | 3,119 | 1,563 | 16 | 11 | 0.5 |
| Baltics | 8,214 | 117 | 96 | 21 | 14 | 12 | 0.3 |
| Commonwealth of Independent States | 282,105 | 4,473 | 2,974 | 1,499 | 16 | 11 | 0.5 |
| Georgia | 5,681 | 92 | 49 | 42 | 16 | 9 | 0.7 |
| Oceania | 28,265 | 527 | 220 | 307 | 19 | 8 | 1.1 |
| Excluding China: | | | | | | | |
| World | 4,451,720 | 117,778 | 43,764 | 74,013 | 26 | 10 | 1.7 |
| Developing | 3,211,366 | 100,833 | 32,049 | 68,784 | 31 | 10 | 2.1 |
| Asia | 2,154,192 | 61,321 | 20,204 | 41,117 | 28 | 9 | 1.9 |
| Excluding Near East | 2,005,012 | 56,245 | 19,218 | 37,027 | 28 | 10 | 1.8 |

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

Table 3.
## Population by Country or Area: 1950 to 2020

[Midyear population in thousands]

| Region and country or area | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 1994 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **World** | 2,555,374 | 3,037,899 | 3,704,135 | 4,456,240 | 5,292,852 | 5,642,151 | 6,165,485 | 7,027,656 | 7,923,725 |
| Developing | 1,723,652 | 2,093,385 | 2,655,351 | 3,319,463 | 4,081,780 | 4,401,797 | 4,886,839 | 5,693,647 | 6,548,476 |
| Developed | 831,722 | 944,514 | 1,048,784 | 1,136,777 | 1,211,072 | 1,240,354 | 1,278,646 | 1,334,008 | 1,375,250 |
| **Africa** | 228,424 | 282,120 | 358,604 | 469,277 | 625,762 | 701,327 | 826,070 | 1,060,838 | 1,351,270 |
| **Sub-Saharan Africa** | 184,505 | 226,432 | 287,962 | 378,599 | 507,623 | 571,552 | 678,458 | 881,911 | 1,141,148 |
| Angola | 4,118 | 4,797 | 5,606 | 6,794 | 8,430 | 9,804 | 11,513 | 14,982 | 19,272 |
| Benin | 1,673 | 2,055 | 2,620 | 3,444 | 4,676 | 5,342 | 6,517 | 8,955 | 11,920 |
| Botswana | 430 | 497 | 584 | 903 | 1,224 | 1,359 | 1,554 | 1,871 | 2,187 |
| Burkina | 4,376 | 4,866 | 5,626 | 6,939 | 9,042 | 10,135 | 11,871 | 14,478 | 18,123 |
| Burundi | 2,363 | 2,812 | 3,513 | 4,138 | 5,558 | 6,125 | 6,939 | 8,382 | 10,734 |
| Cameroon | 4,888 | 5,609 | 6,727 | 8,756 | 11,697 | 13,132 | 15,677 | 21,165 | 28,329 |
| Cape Verde | 146 | 197 | 269 | 296 | 375 | 423 | 503 | 646 | 812 |
| Central African Republic | 1,260 | 1,467 | 1,827 | 2,269 | 2,866 | 3,142 | 3,511 | 3,898 | 4,561 |
| Chad | 2,817 | 3,106 | 3,557 | 4,024 | 5,024 | 5,467 | 6,221 | 7,680 | 9,396 |
| Comoros | 148 | 183 | 236 | 334 | 460 | 530 | 656 | 919 | 1,249 |
| Congo | 768 | 931 | 1,183 | 1,620 | 2,215 | 2,447 | 2,784 | 3,219 | 3,775 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 2,860 | 3,565 | 5,427 | 8,418 | 12,399 | 14,296 | 17,371 | 22,924 | 29,705 |
| Djibouti | 60 | 78 | 158 | 279 | 370 | 413 | 454 | 588 | 751 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 211 | 244 | 270 | 256 | 369 | 410 | 478 | 615 | 783 |
| Ethiopia | 21,577 | 25,864 | 31,826 | 38,967 | 51,507 | 58,710 | 70,340 | 94,496 | 124,294 |
| Gabon | 416 | 446 | 514 | 808 | 1,078 | 1,139 | 1,244 | 1,445 | 1,675 |
| Gambia, The | 305 | 391 | 502 | 644 | 848 | 959 | 1,154 | 1,561 | 2,073 |
| Ghana | 5,297 | 6,958 | 8,789 | 10,777 | 15,195 | 17,225 | 20,608 | 27,305 | 35,877 |
| Guinea | 2,586 | 3,019 | 3,587 | 4,320 | 5,930 | 6,392 | 7,372 | 9,303 | 11,664 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 573 | 617 | 620 | 789 | 998 | 1,098 | 1,263 | 1,579 | 1,925 |
| Kenya | 6,121 | 8,157 | 11,272 | 16,681 | 24,229 | 28,241 | 32,479 | 37,990 | 44,240 |
| Lesotho | 726 | 859 | 1,067 | 1,347 | 1,755 | 1,944 | 2,242 | 2,771 | 3,314 |
| Liberia | 824 | 1,055 | 1,397 | 1,900 | 2,311 | 2,973 | 3,620 | 4,903 | 6,449 |
| Madagascar | 4,620 | 5,482 | 6,766 | 8,700 | 11,811 | 13,428 | 16,232 | 22,064 | 29,362 |
| Malawi | 2,817 | 3,450 | 4,449 | 6,128 | 9,289 | 9,732 | 11,045 | 13,233 | 16,697 |
| Mali | 3,688 | 4,486 | 5,525 | 6,693 | 8,234 | 9,113 | 10,911 | 14,966 | 20,427 |
| Mauritania | 960 | 1,057 | 1,227 | 1,456 | 1,935 | 2,193 | 2,653 | 3,630 | 4,859 |
| Mauritius | 481 | 663 | 830 | 964 | 1,074 | 1,117 | 1,194 | 1,322 | 1,428 |
| Mayotte | 22 | 28 | 37 | 52 | 80 | 93 | 117 | 168 | 233 |
| Mozambique | 6,250 | 7,472 | 9,304 | 12,103 | 14,438 | 17,346 | 20,868 | 27,381 | 35,240 |
| Namibia | 464 | 591 | 765 | 967 | 1,387 | 1,596 | 1,957 | 2,705 | 3,638 |
| Niger | 2,433 | 3,105 | 4,100 | 5,563 | 7,521 | 8,635 | 10,651 | 14,652 | 20,166 |
| Nigeria | 31,797 | 39,230 | 49,309 | 65,699 | 86,551 | 98,091 | 118,620 | 161,969 | 215,893 |
| Reunion | 244 | 338 | 445 | 507 | 600 | 653 | 730 | 847 | 962 |
| Rwanda | 2,429 | 3,083 | 3,813 | 5,170 | 7,415 | 8,374 | 9,715 | 11,755 | 15,006 |
| Saint Helena | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| São Tome and Principe | 60 | 63 | 74 | 94 | 123 | 137 | 159 | 196 | 232 |
| Senegal | 2,654 | 3,270 | 4,318 | 5,731 | 7,715 | 8,731 | 10,533 | 14,318 | 19,127 |
| Seychelles | 33 | 42 | 54 | 65 | 70 | 72 | 75 | 81 | 86 |
| Sierra Leone | 2,087 | 2,396 | 2,789 | 3,315 | 4,230 | 4,630 | 5,421 | 7,041 | 9,036 |
| Somalia | 2,438 | 2,956 | 3,667 | 5,799 | 6,753 | 6,667 | 9,176 | 12,588 | 16,832 |
| South Africa | 13,575 | 17,258 | 22,562 | 30,270 | 39,535 | 43,931 | 51,334 | 65,850 | 82,502 |
| Sudan | 8,051 | 10,589 | 13,788 | 19,064 | 26,542 | 29,420 | 35,236 | 46,167 | 58,090 |
| Swaziland | 277 | 352 | 455 | 607 | 853 | 936 | 1,137 | 1,566 | 2,128 |
| Tanzania | 8,909 | 10,876 | 14,038 | 18,695 | 25,155 | 27,986 | 32,254 | 38,651 | 48,526 |
| Togo | 1,172 | 1,456 | 1,964 | 2,596 | 3,680 | 4,255 | 5,263 | 7,401 | 10,146 |
| Uganda | 5,522 | 7,286 | 9,806 | 12,765 | 17,745 | 19,859 | 22,748 | 26,997 | 34,106 |
| Zaire | 13,569 | 15,860 | 20,934 | 27,954 | 37,903 | 42,684 | 51,413 | 69,079 | 92,860 |
| Zambia | 2,553 | 3,254 | 4,247 | 5,638 | 8,233 | 9,188 | 10,625 | 12,614 | 15,828 |
| Zimbabwe | 2,853 | 4,011 | 5,515 | 7,298 | 10,187 | 10,975 | 12,013 | 12,990 | 14,620 |

Table 3.
## Population by Country or Area: 1950 to 2020—Continued

[Midyear population in thousands]

| Region and country or area | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 1994 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **North Africa** | 43,920 | 55,689 | 70,642 | 90,678 | 118,140 | 129,775 | 147,612 | 178,927 | 210,123 |
| Algeria | 8,893 | 10,909 | 13,932 | 18,862 | 25,352 | 27,895 | 31,743 | 38,186 | 44,096 |
| Egypt | 21,198 | 26,847 | 33,574 | 41,663 | 53,993 | 59,325 | 67,542 | 82,478 | 97,434 |
| Libya | 961 | 1,338 | 2,056 | 3,119 | 4,355 | 5,057 | 6,294 | 8,913 | 12,391 |
| Morocco | 9,343 | 12,423 | 15,909 | 20,457 | 26,164 | 28,559 | 32,189 | 38,112 | 43,701 |
| Tunisia | 3,517 | 4,149 | 5,099 | 6,452 | 8,084 | 8,727 | 9,599 | 10,937 | 12,144 |
| Western Sahara | 7 | 22 | 72 | 126 | 191 | 212 | 245 | 301 | 357 |
| **Asia** | 1,410,938 | 1,684,642 | 2,112,061 | 2,599,649 | 3,130,725 | 3,344,623 | 3,661,920 | 4,165,409 | 4,659,792 |
| **Asia, excluding Near East** | 1,367,916 | 1,628,004 | 2,038,315 | 2,500,174 | 2,995,986 | 3,195,443 | 3,486,177 | 3,939,752 | 4,376,639 |
| Afghanistan | 8,150 | 9,829 | 12,431 | 14,985 | 15,332 | 16,903 | 25,725 | 32,889 | 41,518 |
| Bangladesh | 45,646 | 54,622 | 67,403 | 88,077 | 114,023 | 125,149 | 143,548 | 176,902 | 210,248 |
| Bhutan | 734 | 867 | 1,045 | 1,281 | 1,585 | 1,739 | 1,996 | 2,474 | 3,035 |
| Brunei | 45 | 83 | 128 | 185 | 254 | 285 | 331 | 410 | 491 |
| Burma | 19,488 | 22,836 | 27,386 | 33,578 | 41,044 | 44,277 | 49,300 | 57,720 | 65,914 |
| Cambodia | 4,163 | 5,364 | 6,996 | 6,499 | 8,731 | 10,265 | 12,098 | 15,679 | 20,208 |
| China | | | | | | | | | |
| *Mainland* | 562,580 | 650,661 | 820,403 | 984,736 | 1,136,626 | 1,190,431 | 1,260,154 | 1,348,429 | 1,424,725 |
| *Taiwan* | 7,981 | 11,209 | 14,598 | 17,848 | 20,436 | 21,299 | 22,448 | 24,092 | 25,122 |
| Hong Kong | 2,237 | 3,075 | 3,959 | 5,063 | 5,558 | 5,549 | 5,587 | 5,734 | 5,729 |
| India | 369,880 | 445,857 | 555,043 | 692,394 | 852,656 | 919,903 | 1,018,105 | 1,173,621 | 1,320,746 |
| Indonesia | 83,414 | 100,655 | 122,671 | 154,936 | 187,728 | 200,410 | 219,496 | 250,033 | 276,474 |
| Iran | 16,357 | 21,577 | 28,933 | 38,810 | 57,003 | 65,612 | 78,347 | 107,676 | 143,624 |
| Japan | 83,805 | 94,092 | 104,345 | 116,807 | 123,540 | 125,107 | 127,554 | 129,361 | 126,062 |
| Laos | 1,886 | 2,309 | 2,845 | 3,293 | 4,191 | 4,702 | 5,557 | 7,168 | 8,923 |
| Macau | 188 | 169 | 249 | 318 | 456 | 485 | 516 | 547 | 570 |
| Malaysia | 6,434 | 8,428 | 10,910 | 13,764 | 17,556 | 19,283 | 21,953 | 26,589 | 31,681 |
| Maldives | 79 | 92 | 115 | 154 | 218 | 252 | 310 | 423 | 554 |
| Mongolia | 779 | 955 | 1,248 | 1,662 | 2,186 | 2,430 | 2,826 | 3,545 | 4,309 |
| Nepal | 8,990 | 10,035 | 11,919 | 15,001 | 19,104 | 21,042 | 24,364 | 30,783 | 37,767 |
| North Korea | 9,471 | 10,568 | 14,388 | 17,999 | 21,412 | 23,067 | 25,491 | 28,491 | 30,969 |
| Pakistan | 39,448 | 50,387 | 65,706 | 85,219 | 114,842 | 128,856 | 148,540 | 195,108 | 251,330 |
| Philippines | 21,131 | 28,557 | 38,680 | 50,864 | 64,405 | 69,809 | 77,747 | 90,316 | 101,530 |
| Singapore | 1,022 | 1,646 | 2,075 | 2,414 | 2,720 | 2,859 | 3,025 | 3,206 | 3,335 |
| South Korea | 20,846 | 24,784 | 32,241 | 38,124 | 43,237 | 45,083 | 47,861 | 51,677 | 54,014 |
| Sri Lanka | 7,533 | 9,879 | 12,532 | 14,900 | 17,208 | 18,033 | 19,146 | 20,972 | 22,463 |
| Thailand | 20,042 | 27,513 | 37,091 | 47,026 | 56,220 | 59,510 | 63,620 | 64,181 | 62,941 |
| Vietnam | 25,587 | 31,955 | 42,978 | 54,234 | 67,718 | 73,104 | 80,533 | 91,729 | 102,359 |
| **Near East** | 43,022 | 56,638 | 73,746 | 99,475 | 134,738 | 149,180 | 175,742 | 225,657 | 283,153 |
| Bahrain | 115 | 157 | 220 | 348 | 518 | 586 | 687 | 849 | 1,008 |
| Cyprus | 494 | 573 | 615 | 627 | 702 | 730 | 768 | 829 | 883 |
| Gaza Strip | 245 | 308 | 342 | 454 | 633 | 731 | 898 | 1,232 | 1,636 |
| Iraq | 5,163 | 6,822 | 9,414 | 13,233 | 18,425 | 19,890 | 24,731 | 34,545 | 46,260 |
| Israel | 1,286 | 2,141 | 2,903 | 3,737 | 4,303 | 5,051 | 5,507 | 6,241 | 6,934 |
| Jordan | 561 | 849 | 1,503 | 2,165 | 3,305 | 3,961 | 4,814 | 6,213 | 7,595 |
| Kuwait | 145 | 292 | 748 | 1,370 | 2,117 | 1,819 | 2,494 | 3,220 | 4,091 |
| Lebanon | 1,364 | 1,786 | 2,383 | 3,137 | 3,367 | 3,620 | 4,115 | 4,973 | 5,748 |
| Oman | 413 | 505 | 654 | 984 | 1,481 | 1,701 | 2,098 | 2,991 | 4,175 |
| Qatar | 25 | 45 | 113 | 231 | 452 | 513 | 572 | 645 | 713 |
| Saudi Arabia | 3,860 | 4,718 | 6,109 | 10,139 | 16,271 | 18,197 | 22,070 | 30,494 | 42,085 |
| Syria | 3,495 | 4,533 | 6,258 | 8,692 | 12,762 | 14,887 | 18,519 | 25,768 | 34,309 |
| Turkey | 21,122 | 28,217 | 35,758 | 45,121 | 57,130 | 62,154 | 69,624 | 81,790 | 93,362 |
| United Arab Emirates | 72 | 103 | 249 | 1,000 | 2,252 | 2,791 | 3,582 | 4,873 | 6,080 |
| West Bank | 771 | 805 | 695 | 916 | 1,275 | 1,444 | 1,661 | 2,011 | 2,368 |
| Yemen | 3,891 | 4,783 | 5,782 | 7,324 | 9,746 | 11,105 | 13,603 | 18,985 | 25,907 |

Table 3.
## Population by Country or Area: 1950 to 2020—Continued

[Midyear population in thousands]

| Region and country or area | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 1994 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Latin America and the Caribbean** | 165,794 | 217,810 | 285,214 | 362,451 | 442,611 | 474,155 | 518,654 | 587,345 | 652,416 |
| Anguilla | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 46 | 55 | 66 | 69 | 64 | 65 | 68 | 74 | 80 |
| Argentina | 17,150 | 20,616 | 23,962 | 28,237 | 32,386 | 33,913 | 36,202 | 39,947 | 43,190 |
| Aruba | 50 | 57 | 59 | 60 | 64 | 66 | 68 | 72 | 74 |
| Bahamas, The | 70 | 112 | 170 | 210 | 255 | 273 | 298 | 332 | 356 |
| Barbados | 211 | 232 | 239 | 252 | 254 | 256 | 260 | 272 | 284 |
| Belize | 66 | 92 | 122 | 144 | 190 | 209 | 242 | 299 | 356 |
| Bolivia | 2,766 | 3,402 | 4,272 | 5,470 | 7,029 | 7,719 | 8,801 | 10,671 | 12,547 |
| Brazil | 53,443 | 71,695 | 95,684 | 122,830 | 150,062 | 158,739 | 169,543 | 183,742 | 197,466 |
| British Virgin Islands | 6 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 16 | 18 |
| Cayman Islands | 6 | 8 | 10 | 17 | 27 | 32 | 41 | 62 | 90 |
| Chile | 6,091 | 7,585 | 9,369 | 11,094 | 13,108 | 13,951 | 15,207 | 17,266 | 19,225 |
| Colombia | 11,592 | 15,953 | 21,430 | 26,580 | 32,983 | 35,578 | 39,172 | 44,504 | 49,266 |
| Costa Rica | 867 | 1,248 | 1,736 | 2,307 | 3,031 | 3,342 | 3,797 | 4,537 | 5,257 |
| Cuba | 5,785 | 7,027 | 8,543 | 9,653 | 10,622 | 11,064 | 11,617 | 12,274 | 12,755 |
| Dominica | 51 | 60 | 71 | 75 | 83 | 88 | 95 | 107 | 118 |
| Dominican Republic | 2,312 | 3,159 | 4,373 | 5,847 | 7,249 | 7,826 | 8,644 | 9,931 | 11,153 |
| Ecuador | 3,310 | 4,413 | 6,051 | 8,123 | 9,806 | 10,677 | 11,945 | 13,990 | 15,894 |
| El Salvador | 1,940 | 2,574 | 3,583 | 4,655 | 5,303 | 5,753 | 6,459 | 7,603 | 8,763 |
| French Guiana | 26 | 32 | 48 | 68 | 116 | 139 | 173 | 216 | 251 |
| Grenada | 76 | 90 | 95 | 90 | 94 | 94 | 98 | 115 | 141 |
| Guadeloupe | 208 | 269 | 321 | 327 | 399 | 429 | 460 | 493 | 519 |
| Guatemala | 2,969 | 3,975 | 5,287 | 7,232 | 9,633 | 10,721 | 12,408 | 15,284 | 18,131 |
| Guyana | 428 | 571 | 715 | 759 | 748 | 729 | 710 | 767 | 833 |
| Haiti | 3,097 | 3,723 | 4,605 | 5,473 | 6,052 | 6,491 | 7,102 | 8,121 | 9,499 |
| Honduras | 1,431 | 1,952 | 2,683 | 3,625 | 4,741 | 5,315 | 6,192 | 7,643 | 9,042 |
| Jamaica | 1,385 | 1,632 | 1,944 | 2,229 | 2,466 | 2,555 | 2,746 | 3,110 | 3,446 |
| Martinique | 217 | 282 | 325 | 339 | 374 | 392 | 419 | 453 | 478 |
| Mexico | 28,485 | 38,579 | 52,236 | 68,686 | 85,121 | 92,202 | 102,912 | 120,115 | 136,096 |
| Montserrat | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 110 | 136 | 158 | 170 | 183 | 186 | 193 | 207 | 217 |
| Nicaragua | 1,098 | 1,493 | 2,053 | 2,776 | 3,617 | 4,097 | 4,759 | 5,864 | 6,945 |
| Panama | 893 | 1,148 | 1,531 | 1,956 | 2,427 | 2,630 | 2,934 | 3,422 | 3,886 |
| Paraguay | 1,476 | 1,910 | 2,477 | 3,379 | 4,651 | 5,214 | 6,104 | 7,730 | 9,474 |
| Peru | 7,633 | 9,931 | 13,193 | 17,295 | 21,879 | 23,651 | 26,258 | 30,483 | 34,340 |
| Puerto Rico | 2,218 | 2,358 | 2,716 | 3,206 | 3,604 | 3,802 | 3,838 | 4,002 | 4,220 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 44 | 51 | 46 | 44 | 40 | 41 | 43 | 50 | 57 |
| Saint Lucia | 79 | 88 | 103 | 122 | 142 | 145 | 151 | 169 | 193 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 66 | 81 | 88 | 98 | 112 | 115 | 122 | 136 | 152 |
| Suriname | 208 | 285 | 373 | 355 | 398 | 423 | 465 | 534 | 598 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 632 | 841 | 955 | 1,091 | 1,271 | 1,328 | 1,420 | 1,583 | 1,722 |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 18 |
| Uruguay | 2,194 | 2,531 | 2,824 | 2,920 | 3,106 | 3,199 | 3,344 | 3,594 | 3,822 |
| Venezuela | 5,009 | 7,502 | 10,604 | 14,452 | 18,776 | 20,562 | 23,196 | 27,407 | 31,312 |
| Virgin Islands | 27 | 33 | 63 | 98 | 101 | 98 | 99 | 107 | 111 |
| **North America** | 166,074 | 198,662 | 226,481 | 251,907 | 276,666 | 288,952 | 305,325 | 331,027 | 357,611 |
| Bermuda | 39 | 44 | 53 | 55 | 59 | 61 | 64 | 69 | 74 |
| Canada | 13,737 | 17,909 | 21,324 | 24,070 | 26,620 | 28,114 | 29,867 | 32,265 | 34,347 |
| Greenland | 22 | 32 | 46 | 50 | 56 | 57 | 60 | 65 | 69 |
| Saint Pierre and Miquelon | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| United States | 152,271 | 180,671 | 205,052 | 227,726 | 249,924 | 260,714 | 275,327 | 298,621 | 323,113 |

Table 3.
## Population by Country or Area: 1950 to 2020—Continued

[Midyear population in thousands]

| Region and country or area | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 1994 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Europe** | 392,097 | 425,248 | 460,010 | 484,361 | 501,234 | 508,828 | 518,109 | 528,083 | 530,148 |
| Albania | 1,215 | 1,607 | 2,136 | 2,673 | 3,249 | 3,374 | 3,610 | 4,016 | 4,424 |
| Andorra | 6 | 8 | 20 | 34 | 53 | 64 | 73 | 79 | 78 |
| Austria | 6,935 | 7,047 | 7,467 | 7,549 | 7,718 | 7,955 | 8,108 | 8,259 | 8,329 |
| Belgium | 8,639 | 9,119 | 9,638 | 9,847 | 9,962 | 10,063 | 10,144 | 10,135 | 10,015 |
| Bulgaria | 7,251 | 7,867 | 8,490 | 8,844 | 8,966 | 8,800 | 8,742 | 8,757 | 8,642 |
| Czech Republic | 8,925 | 9,660 | 9,795 | 10,289 | 10,363 | 10,408 | 10,607 | 10,892 | 10,991 |
| Denmark | 4,271 | 4,581 | 4,929 | 5,123 | 5,141 | 5,188 | 5,255 | 5,311 | 5,307 |
| Faroe Islands | 32 | 35 | 39 | 43 | 47 | 48 | 51 | 54 | 57 |
| Finland | 4,009 | 4,430 | 4,606 | 4,780 | 4,986 | 5,069 | 5,153 | 5,246 | 5,283 |
| France | 41,829 | 45,670 | 50,787 | 53,870 | 56,720 | 57,840 | 59,354 | 61,001 | 61,793 |
| Germany | 68,375 | 72,481 | 77,783 | 78,298 | 79,357 | 81,088 | 82,239 | 82,837 | 82,385 |
| Gibraltar | 23 | 24 | 26 | 29 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 36 |
| Greece | 7,566 | 8,327 | 8,793 | 9,643 | 10,123 | 10,565 | 10,878 | 10,920 | 10,689 |
| Guernsey | 45 | 47 | 53 | 53 | 61 | 64 | 67 | 72 | 76 |
| Hungary | 9,338 | 9,984 | 10,337 | 10,711 | 10,365 | 10,319 | 10,372 | 10,477 | 10,449 |
| Iceland | 143 | 176 | 204 | 228 | 255 | 264 | 277 | 293 | 306 |
| Ireland | 2,963 | 2,832 | 2,950 | 3,401 | 3,508 | 3,539 | 3,627 | 3,846 | 4,034 |
| Isle of Man | 55 | 48 | 53 | 64 | 69 | 72 | 76 | 81 | 87 |
| Italy | 47,105 | 50,198 | 53,661 | 56,451 | 57,661 | 58,138 | 58,865 | 59,089 | 57,844 |
| Jersey | 57 | 63 | 69 | 76 | 84 | 86 | 89 | 93 | 95 |
| Liechtenstein | 14 | 16 | 21 | 25 | 29 | 30 | 32 | 34 | 36 |
| Luxembourg | 296 | 314 | 339 | 364 | 382 | 402 | 415 | 428 | 436 |
| Malta | 312 | 329 | 326 | 364 | 354 | 367 | 382 | 404 | 420 |
| Monaco | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 |
| Netherlands | 10,114 | 11,486 | 13,032 | 14,144 | 14,952 | 15,368 | 15,801 | 16,140 | 16,222 |
| Norway | 3,265 | 3,581 | 3,877 | 4,086 | 4,242 | 4,315 | 4,387 | 4,424 | 4,446 |
| Poland | 24,824 | 29,590 | 32,526 | 35,578 | 38,112 | 38,655 | 39,531 | 41,332 | 42,474 |
| Portugal | 8,443 | 9,037 | 9,044 | 9,778 | 10,365 | 10,524 | 10,744 | 10,997 | 11,038 |
| Romania | 16,311 | 18,403 | 20,253 | 22,201 | 23,191 | 23,181 | 23,383 | 23,950 | 24,337 |
| San Marino | 13 | 15 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| Slovakia | 3,463 | 3,994 | 4,524 | 4,966 | 5,298 | 5,404 | 5,585 | 5,883 | 6,078 |
| Spain | 28,063 | 30,641 | 33,876 | 37,488 | 38,964 | 39,303 | 39,972 | 40,682 | 40,241 |
| Sweden | 7,014 | 7,480 | 8,043 | 8,310 | 8,559 | 8,778 | 8,994 | 9,228 | 9,469 |
| Switzerland | 4,694 | 5,362 | 6,267 | 6,385 | 6,779 | 7,040 | 7,268 | 7,519 | 7,696 |
| United Kingdom | 50,127 | 52,372 | 55,632 | 56,314 | 57,418 | 58,135 | 58,951 | 59,617 | 60,042 |
| (Former) Yugoslavia* | 16,346 | 18,402 | 20,371 | 22,304 | 23,817 | 24,295 | 24,988 | 25,896 | 26,231 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2,662 | 3,240 | 3,703 | 4,092 | 4,517 | 4,651 | 4,828 | 5,039 | 5,117 |
| Croatia | 3,851 | 4,140 | 4,411 | 4,593 | 4,686 | 4,698 | 4,717 | 4,729 | 4,647 |
| *Macedonia | 1,229 | 1,392 | 1,629 | 1,893 | 2,132 | 2,214 | 2,324 | 2,478 | 2,578 |
| *Serbia and Montenegro | 7,131 | 8,050 | 8,910 | 9,841 | 10,528 | 10,760 | 11,121 | 11,625 | 11,881 |
| Slovenia | 1,473 | 1,580 | 1,718 | 1,885 | 1,954 | 1,972 | 1,998 | 2,025 | 2,008 |
| **(Former) Soviet Union** | 179,571 | 213,780 | 242,478 | 265,973 | 289,262 | 296,000 | 304,796 | 320,844 | 335,119 |
| BALTICS | 5,585 | 6,091 | 6,862 | 7,443 | 8,003 | 8,214 | 8,510 | 9,048 | 9,579 |
| Estonia | 1,096 | 1,211 | 1,363 | 1,482 | 1,583 | 1,617 | 1,670 | 1,776 | 1,880 |
| Latvia | 1,936 | 2,115 | 2,361 | 2,525 | 2,693 | 2,749 | 2,833 | 3,009 | 3,194 |
| Lithuania | 2,553 | 2,765 | 3,138 | 3,436 | 3,727 | 3,848 | 4,007 | 4,263 | 4,505 |

Table 3.
**Population by Country or Area: 1950 to 2020**—Continued

[Midyear population in thousands]

| Region and country or area | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 1994 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **(Former) Soviet Union**—Con. | | | | | | | | | |
| COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES | 170,470 | 203,543 | 230,922 | 253,481 | 275,775 | 282,105 | 290,361 | 305,543 | 319,034 |
| Armenia | 1,355 | 1,869 | 2,520 | 3,115 | 3,363 | 3,522 | 3,685 | 3,854 | 3,959 |
| Azerbaijan | 2,885 | 3,882 | 5,169 | 6,173 | 7,216 | 7,684 | 8,243 | 8,995 | 9,689 |
| Belarus | 7,722 | 8,168 | 9,027 | 9,644 | 10,248 | 10,405 | 10,576 | 10,864 | 11,047 |
| Kazakhstan | 6,693 | 9,982 | 13,106 | 14,994 | 16,749 | 17,268 | 17,886 | 18,794 | 19,404 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 1,739 | 2,171 | 2,964 | 3,623 | 4,392 | 4,698 | 5,119 | 5,810 | 6,490 |
| Moldova | 2,336 | 2,999 | 3,595 | 3,996 | 4,389 | 4,473 | 4,565 | 4,738 | 4,880 |
| Russia | 101,937 | 119,632 | 130,245 | 139,045 | 148,124 | 149,609 | 151,460 | 155,933 | 159,263 |
| Tajikistan | 1,530 | 2,081 | 2,939 | 3,969 | 5,346 | 5,995 | 6,956 | 8,619 | 10,429 |
| Turkmenistan | 1,204 | 1,585 | 2,181 | 2,875 | 3,660 | 3,995 | 4,474 | 5,277 | 6,116 |
| Ukraine | 36,775 | 42,644 | 47,236 | 50,047 | 51,674 | 51,847 | 51,931 | 52,280 | 52,337 |
| Uzbekistan | 6,293 | 8,531 | 11,940 | 16,000 | 20,615 | 22,609 | 25,467 | 30,380 | 35,422 |
| GEORGIA | 3,516 | 4,147 | 4,694 | 5,048 | 5,484 | 5,681 | 5,925 | 6,253 | 6,506 |
| **Oceania** | 12,476 | 15,638 | 19,287 | 22,622 | 26,593 | 28,265 | 30,611 | 34,109 | 37,369 |
| American Samoa | 19 | 20 | 27 | 32 | 47 | 55 | 69 | 85 | 86 |
| Australia | 8,267 | 10,361 | 12,660 | 14,616 | 17,071 | 18,077 | 19,386 | 21,151 | 22,724 |
| Cook Islands | 15 | 18 | 21 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 22 | 24 |
| Federated States of Micronesia | 31 | 42 | 57 | 77 | 109 | 120 | 133 | 141 | 143 |
| Fiji | 287 | 393 | 521 | 635 | 738 | 764 | 823 | 933 | 1,037 |
| French Polynesia | 62 | 81 | 114 | 151 | 196 | 215 | 245 | 294 | 343 |
| Guam | 60 | 67 | 86 | 107 | 134 | 150 | 171 | 202 | 230 |
| Kiribati | 33 | 41 | 49 | 58 | 72 | 78 | 87 | 95 | 98 |
| Marshall Islands | 11 | 15 | 22 | 31 | 46 | 54 | 68 | 100 | 144 |
| Nauru | 3 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 |
| New Caledonia | 55 | 79 | 112 | 139 | 168 | 181 | 200 | 230 | 255 |
| New Zealand | 1,908 | 2,372 | 2,811 | 3,113 | 3,300 | 3,389 | 3,476 | 3,543 | 3,586 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 6 | 9 | 12 | 17 | 44 | 50 | 57 | 71 | 86 |
| Papua New Guinea | 1,412 | 1,747 | 2,288 | 2,991 | 3,823 | 4,197 | 4,812 | 5,925 | 7,044 |
| Solomon Islands | 107 | 126 | 163 | 233 | 336 | 386 | 470 | 620 | 767 |
| Tonga | 46 | 64 | 83 | 93 | 101 | 105 | 110 | 119 | 128 |
| Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau) | 7 | 9 | 12 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 21 |
| Tuvalu | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 15 |
| Vanuatu | 52 | 66 | 85 | 117 | 154 | 170 | 193 | 230 | 266 |
| Wallis and Futuna | 7 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 18 |
| Western Samoa | 82 | 110 | 142 | 155 | 186 | 204 | 235 | 288 | 341 |

*The U.S. view is that the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has dissolved and no successor state represents its continuation. Macedonia has proclaimed independent statehood, but has not been recognized as a state by the U.S. Serbia and Montenegro have asserted the formation of a joint independent state, but this entity has not been recognized as a state by the U.S.

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

Table 4.
## Population, Vital Events, and Rates, by Country or Area: 1994

[Population and events in thousands. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding]

| Region and country or area | Population | Births | Deaths | Natural increase | Births per 1,000 population | Deaths per 1,000 population | Rate of natural increase (percent) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **World** | 5,642,151 | 139,324 | 52,514 | 86,810 | 25 | 9 | 1.5 |
| Developing | 4,401,797 | 122,380 | 40,799 | 81,582 | 28 | 9 | 1.9 |
| Developed | 1,240,354 | 16,944 | 11,715 | 5,229 | 14 | 9 | 0.4 |
| **Africa** | 701,327 | 29,148 | 9,395 | 19,753 | 42 | 13 | 2.8 |
| **Sub-Saharan Africa** | 571,552 | 25,180 | 8,416 | 16,765 | 44 | 15 | 2.9 |
| Angola | 9,804 | 445 | 182 | 264 | 45 | 19 | 2.7 |
| Benin | 5,342 | 255 | 77 | 178 | 48 | 14 | 3.3 |
| Botswana | 1,359 | 44 | 10 | 33 | 32 | 8 | 2.4 |
| Burkina | 10,135 | 491 | 184 | 306 | 48 | 18 | 3.0 |
| Burundi | 6,125 | 270 | 131 | 139 | 44 | 21 | 2.3 |
| Cameroon | 13,132 | 532 | 150 | 382 | 41 | 11 | 2.9 |
| Cape Verde | 423 | 20 | 4 | 16 | 46 | 9 | 3.7 |
| Central African Republic | 3,142 | 133 | 65 | 68 | 42 | 21 | 2.2 |
| Chad | 5,467 | 230 | 113 | 118 | 42 | 21 | 2.2 |
| Comoros | 530 | 25 | 6 | 19 | 46 | 11 | 3.6 |
| Congo | 2,447 | 99 | 40 | 58 | 40 | 16 | 2.4 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 14,296 | 665 | 215 | 450 | 47 | 15 | 3.2 |
| Djibouti | 413 | 18 | 7 | 11 | 43 | 16 | 2.7 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 410 | 17 | 6 | 11 | 41 | 15 | 2.6 |
| Ethiopia | 58,710 | 2,643 | 815 | 1,827 | 45 | 14 | 3.1 |
| Gabon | 1,139 | 32 | 16 | 17 | 28 | 14 | 1.5 |
| Gambia, The | 959 | 45 | 15 | 29 | 46 | 16 | 3.1 |
| Ghana | 17,225 | 760 | 211 | 549 | 44 | 12 | 3.2 |
| Guinea | 6,392 | 282 | 125 | 156 | 44 | 20 | 2.4 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 1,098 | 45 | 19 | 26 | 41 | 17 | 2.4 |
| Kenya | 28,241 | 1,199 | 332 | 867 | 42 | 12 | 3.1 |
| Lesotho | 1,944 | 66 | 18 | 48 | 34 | 9 | 2.5 |
| Liberia | 2,973 | 129 | 37 | 93 | 43 | 12 | 3.1 |
| Madagascar | 13,428 | 607 | 179 | 428 | 45 | 13 | 3.2 |
| Malawi | 9,732 | 491 | 226 | 265 | 50 | 23 | 2.7 |
| Mali | 9,113 | 472 | 186 | 286 | 52 | 20 | 3.1 |
| Mauritania | 2,193 | 104 | 35 | 69 | 48 | 16 | 3.2 |
| Mauritius | 1,117 | 22 | 7 | 14 | 19 | 6 | 1.3 |
| Mayotte | 93 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 49 | 11 | 3.8 |
| Mozambique | 17,346 | 780 | 283 | 497 | 45 | 16 | 2.9 |
| Namibia | 1,596 | 69 | 14 | 55 | 43 | 9 | 3.5 |
| Niger | 8,635 | 494 | 189 | 305 | 57 | 22 | 3.5 |
| Nigeria | 98,091 | 4,269 | 1,219 | 3,050 | 44 | 12 | 3.1 |
| Reunion | 653 | 16 | 3 | 13 | 25 | 5 | 2.0 |
| Rwanda | 8,374 | 412 | 179 | 233 | 49 | 21 | 2.8 |
| Saint Helena | 7 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 10 | 7 | 0.3 |
| São Tome and Principe | 137 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 35 | 9 | 2.6 |
| Senegal | 8,731 | 377 | 105 | 272 | 43 | 12 | 3.1 |
| Seychelles | 72 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 7 | 1.5 |
| Sierra Leone | 4,630 | 209 | 87 | 121 | 45 | 19 | 2.6 |
| Somalia | 6,667 | 306 | 90 | 216 | 46 | 14 | 3.2 |
| South Africa | 43,931 | 1,475 | 331 | 1,144 | 34 | 8 | 2.6 |
| Sudan | 29,420 | 1,234 | 356 | 878 | 42 | 12 | 3.0 |
| Swaziland | 936 | 40 | 10 | 30 | 43 | 11 | 3.2 |
| Tanzania | 27,986 | 1,273 | 543 | 729 | 45 | 19 | 2.6 |

Table 4.
## Population, Vital Events, and Rates, by Country or Area: 1994—Continued

[Population and events in thousands. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding]

| Region and country or area | Population | Births | Deaths | Natural increase | Births per 1,000 population | Deaths per 1,000 population | Rate of natural increase (percent) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sub-Saharan Africa**—Con. | | | | | | | |
| Togo | 4,255 | 201 | 48 | 153 | 47 | 11 | 3.6 |
| Uganda | 19,859 | 979 | 469 | 510 | 49 | 24 | 2.6 |
| Zaire | 42,684 | 2,065 | 715 | 1,351 | 48 | 17 | 3.2 |
| Zambia | 9,188 | 423 | 162 | 260 | 46 | 18 | 2.8 |
| Zimbabwe | 10,975 | 409 | 199 | 210 | 37 | 18 | 1.9 |
| **North Africa** | 129,775 | 3,967 | 979 | 2,989 | 31 | 8 | 2.3 |
| Algeria | 27,895 | 829 | 174 | 655 | 30 | 6 | 2.3 |
| Egypt | 59,325 | 1,879 | 538 | 1,341 | 32 | 9 | 2.3 |
| Libya | 5,057 | 229 | 41 | 188 | 45 | 8 | 3.7 |
| Morocco | 28,559 | 816 | 179 | 638 | 29 | 6 | 2.2 |
| Tunisia | 8,727 | 204 | 43 | 161 | 23 | 5 | 1.8 |
| Western Sahara | 212 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 47 | 19 | 2.8 |
| **Asia** | 3,344,623 | 82,868 | 28,954 | 53,914 | 25 | 9 | 1.6 |
| **Asia, excluding Near East** | 3,195,443 | 77,792 | 27,967 | 49,824 | 24 | 9 | 1.6 |
| Afghanistan | 16,903 | 735 | 320 | 414 | 43 | 19 | 2.5 |
| Bangladesh | 125,149 | 4,383 | 1,462 | 2,921 | 35 | 12 | 2.3 |
| Bhutan | 1,739 | 68 | 28 | 41 | 39 | 16 | 2.3 |
| Brunei | 285 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 26 | 5 | 2.1 |
| Burma | 44,277 | 1,260 | 436 | 824 | 28 | 10 | 1.9 |
| Cambodia | 10,265 | 463 | 168 | 295 | 45 | 16 | 2.9 |
| China | | | | | | | |
| *Mainland* | 1,190,431 | 21,547 | 8,750 | 12,797 | 18 | 7 | 1.1 |
| *Taiwan* | 21,299 | 332 | 120 | 212 | 16 | 6 | 1.0 |
| Hong Kong | 5,549 | 67 | 32 | 35 | 12 | 6 | 0.6 |
| India | 919,903 | 26,171 | 9,466 | 16,705 | 28 | 10 | 1.8 |
| Indonesia | 200,410 | 4,900 | 1,724 | 3,176 | 24 | 9 | 1.6 |
| Iran | 65,612 | 2,785 | 514 | 2,271 | 42 | 8 | 3.5 |
| Japan | 125,107 | 1,312 | 915 | 398 | 10 | 7 | 0.3 |
| Laos | 4,702 | 203 | 69 | 134 | 43 | 15 | 2.8 |
| Macau | 485 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 15 | 4 | 1.1 |
| Malaysia | 19,283 | 549 | 109 | 439 | 28 | 6 | 2.3 |
| Maldives | 252 | 11 | 2 | 9 | 44 | 7 | 3.6 |
| Mongolia | 2,430 | 80 | 17 | 63 | 33 | 7 | 2.6 |
| Nepal | 21,042 | 792 | 279 | 512 | 38 | 13 | 2.4 |
| North Korea | 23,067 | 548 | 127 | 421 | 24 | 6 | 1.8 |
| Pakistan | 128,856 | 5,440 | 1,595 | 3,845 | 42 | 12 | 3.0 |
| Philippines | 69,809 | 1,909 | 484 | 1,424 | 27 | 7 | 2.0 |
| Singapore | 2,859 | 47 | 15 | 32 | 17 | 5 | 1.1 |
| South Korea | 45,083 | 708 | 278 | 430 | 16 | 6 | 1.0 |
| Sri Lanka | 18,033 | 328 | 105 | 222 | 18 | 6 | 1.2 |
| Thailand | 59,510 | 1,156 | 381 | 775 | 19 | 6 | 1.3 |
| Vietnam | 73,104 | 1,983 | 567 | 1,416 | 27 | 8 | 1.9 |
| **Near East** | 149,180 | 5,076 | 986 | 4,090 | 34 | 7 | 2.7 |
| Bahrain | 586 | 16 | 2 | 13 | 27 | 4 | 2.3 |
| Cyprus | 730 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 17 | 8 | 0.9 |
| Gaza Strip | 731 | 33 | 4 | 29 | 45 | 5 | 4.0 |
| Iraq | 19,890 | 877 | 144 | 733 | 44 | 7 | 3.7 |
| Israel | 5,051 | 104 | 32 | 71 | 21 | 6 | 1.4 |
| Jordan | 3,961 | 154 | 17 | 137 | 39 | 4 | 3.5 |
| Kuwait | 1,819 | 54 | 4 | 49 | 29 | 2 | 2.7 |
| Lebanon | 3,620 | 101 | 24 | 77 | 28 | 7 | 2.1 |
| Oman | 1,701 | 69 | 10 | 59 | 40 | 6 | 3.5 |
| Qatar | 513 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 19 | 4 | 1.5 |

Table 4.
## Population, Vital Events, and Rates, by Country or Area: 1994—Continued

[Population and events in thousands. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding]

| Region and country or area | Population | Births | Deaths | Natural increase | Births per 1,000 population | Deaths per 1,000 population | Rate of natural increase (percent) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Near East**—Con. | | | | | | | |
| Saudi Arabia | 18,197 | 696 | 106 | 590 | 38 | 6 | 3.2 |
| Syria | 14,887 | 650 | 93 | 557 | 44 | 6 | 3.7 |
| Turkey | 62,154 | 1,615 | 360 | 1,254 | 26 | 6 | 2.0 |
| United Arab Emirates | 2,791 | 77 | 9 | 69 | 28 | 3 | 2.5 |
| West Bank | 1,444 | 47 | 7 | 40 | 32 | 5 | 2.7 |
| Yemen | 11,105 | 563 | 166 | 397 | 51 | 15 | 3.6 |
| **Latin America and the Caribbean** | 474,155 | 11,461 | 3,305 | 8,155 | 24 | 7 | 1.7 |
| Anguilla | 7 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 24 | 8 | 1.6 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 65 | 1 | (Z) | 1 | 17 | 5 | 1.2 |
| Argentina | 33,913 | 665 | 293 | 373 | 20 | 9 | 1.1 |
| Aruba | 66 | 1 | (Z) | 1 | 15 | 6 | 0.9 |
| Bahamas, The | 273 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 19 | 5 | 1.3 |
| Barbados | 256 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 8 | 0.7 |
| Belize | 209 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 35 | 6 | 2.9 |
| Bolivia | 7,719 | 249 | 65 | 184 | 32 | 8 | 2.4 |
| Brazil | 158,739 | 3,410 | 1,370 | 2,040 | 21 | 9 | 1.3 |
| British Virgin Islands | 13 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 20 | 6 | 1.4 |
| Cayman Islands | 32 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 15 | 5 | 1.0 |
| Chile | 13,951 | 287 | 77 | 211 | 21 | 5 | 1.5 |
| Colombia | 35,578 | 805 | 169 | 636 | 23 | 5 | 1.8 |
| Costa Rica | 3,342 | 85 | 12 | 73 | 25 | 4 | 2.2 |
| Cuba | 11,064 | 184 | 72 | 111 | 17 | 7 | 1.0 |
| Dominica | 88 | 2 | (Z) | 1 | 20 | 5 | 1.5 |
| Dominican Republic | 7,826 | 195 | 49 | 146 | 25 | 6 | 1.9 |
| Ecuador | 10,677 | 276 | 61 | 215 | 26 | 6 | 2.0 |
| El Salvador | 5,753 | 189 | 37 | 152 | 33 | 6 | 2.6 |
| French Guiana | 139 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 26 | 5 | 2.1 |
| Grenada | 94 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 30 | 6 | 2.4 |
| Guadeloupe | 429 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 18 | 6 | 1.2 |
| Guatemala | 10,721 | 380 | 81 | 299 | 35 | 8 | 2.8 |
| Guyana | 729 | 15 | 5 | 9 | 20 | 7 | 1.3 |
| Haiti | 6,491 | 258 | 122 | 136 | 40 | 19 | 2.1 |
| Honduras | 5,315 | 186 | 33 | 153 | 35 | 6 | 2.9 |
| Jamaica | 2,555 | 55 | 14 | 41 | 22 | 6 | 1.6 |
| Martinique | 392 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 18 | 6 | 1.2 |
| Mexico | 92,202 | 2,505 | 436 | 2,069 | 27 | 5 | 2.2 |
| Montserrat | 13 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 16 | 10 | 0.6 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 186 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 6 | 1.1 |
| Nicaragua | 4,097 | 142 | 27 | 115 | 35 | 7 | 2.8 |
| Panama | 2,630 | 65 | 13 | 52 | 25 | 5 | 2.0 |
| Paraguay | 5,214 | 167 | 23 | 144 | 32 | 4 | 2.8 |
| Peru | 23,651 | 604 | 166 | 439 | 26 | 7 | 1.9 |
| Puerto Rico | 3,802 | 63 | 30 | 33 | 17 | 8 | 0.9 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 41 | 1 | (Z) | 1 | 24 | 10 | 1.4 |
| Saint Lucia | 145 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 23 | 6 | 1.7 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 115 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 20 | 5 | 1.5 |
| Suriname | 423 | 11 | 3 | 8 | 25 | 6 | 1.9 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 1,328 | 26 | 8 | 18 | 20 | 6 | 1.3 |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | 14 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 14 | 5 | 0.9 |
| Uruguay | 3,199 | 57 | 30 | 27 | 18 | 9 | 0.8 |
| Venezuela | 20,562 | 529 | 95 | 434 | 26 | 5 | 2.1 |
| Virgin Islands | 98 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 5 | 1.4 |

Table 4.
## Population, Vital Events, and Rates, by Country or Area: 1994—Continued

[Population and events in thousands. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding]

| Region and country or area | Population | Births | Deaths | Natural increase | Births per 1,000 population | Deaths per 1,000 population | Rate of natural increase (percent) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **North America** | 288,952 | 4,361 | 2,472 | 1,890 | 15 | 9 | 0.7 |
| Bermuda | 61 | 1 | (Z) | (Z) | 15 | 7 | 0.8 |
| Canada | 28,114 | 396 | 208 | 189 | 14 | 7 | 0.7 |
| Greenland | 57 | 1 | (Z) | 1 | 19 | 7 | 1.1 |
| Saint Pierre and Miquelon | 7 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 13 | 6 | 0.7 |
| United States | 260,714 | 3,963 | 2,263 | 1,700 | 15 | 9 | 0.7 |
| **Europe** | 508,828 | 6,278 | 5,049 | 1,228 | 12 | 10 | 0.2 |
| Albania | 3,374 | 76 | 18 | 58 | 22 | 5 | 1.7 |
| Andorra | 64 | 1 | (Z) | (Z) | 13 | 7 | 0.6 |
| Austria | 7,955 | 91 | 82 | 8 | 11 | 10 | 0.1 |
| Belgium | 10,063 | 118 | 103 | 15 | 12 | 10 | 0.1 |
| Bulgaria | 8,800 | 103 | 100 | 3 | 12 | 11 | (Z) |
| Czech Republic | 10,408 | 138 | 116 | 22 | 13 | 11 | 0.2 |
| Denmark | 5,188 | 65 | 59 | 6 | 12 | 11 | 0.1 |
| Faroe Islands | 48 | 1 | (Z) | 1 | 18 | 8 | 1.0 |
| Finland | 5,069 | 63 | 50 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 0.3 |
| France | 57,840 | 759 | 538 | 222 | 13 | 9 | 0.4 |
| Germany | 81,088 | 895 | 883 | 12 | 11 | 11 | (Z) |
| Gibraltar | 32 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 15 | 9 | 0.7 |
| Greece | 10,565 | 111 | 98 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 0.1 |
| Guernsey | 64 | 1 | 1 | (Z) | 13 | 10 | 0.3 |
| Hungary | 10,319 | 129 | 131 | –3 | 12 | 13 | (Z) |
| Iceland | 264 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 16 | 7 | 1.0 |
| Ireland | 3,539 | 50 | 30 | 20 | 14 | 9 | 0.6 |
| Isle of Man | 72 | 1 | 1 | (Z) | 14 | 13 | 0.1 |
| Italy | 58,138 | 627 | 565 | 63 | 11 | 10 | 0.1 |
| Jersey | 86 | 1 | 1 | (Z) | 13 | 10 | 0.3 |
| Liechtenstein | 30 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 13 | 7 | 0.6 |
| Luxembourg | 402 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 9 | 0.3 |
| Malta | 367 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 7 | 0.6 |
| Monaco | 31 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 11 | 12 | –0.2 |
| Netherlands | 15,368 | 194 | 131 | 63 | 13 | 9 | 0.4 |
| Norway | 4,315 | 57 | 45 | 12 | 13 | 10 | 0.3 |
| Poland | 38,655 | 520 | 363 | 156 | 13 | 9 | 0.4 |
| Portugal | 10,524 | 123 | 102 | 21 | 12 | 10 | 0.2 |
| Romania | 23,181 | 317 | 232 | 84 | 14 | 10 | 0.4 |
| San Marino | 24 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 11 | 7 | 0.4 |
| Slovakia | 5,404 | 79 | 50 | 28 | 15 | 9 | 0.5 |
| Spain | 39,303 | 434 | 347 | 88 | 11 | 9 | 0.2 |
| Sweden | 8,778 | 119 | 96 | 23 | 14 | 11 | 0.3 |
| Switzerland | 7,040 | 86 | 65 | 21 | 12 | 9 | 0.3 |
| United Kingdom | 58,135 | 778 | 626 | 153 | 13 | 11 | 0.3 |
| (Former) Yugoslavia* | 24,295 | 327 | 207 | 120 | 13 | 9 | 0.5 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 4,651 | 62 | 30 | 32 | 13 | 6 | 0.7 |
| Croatia | 4,698 | 53 | 50 | 3 | 12 | 11 | (Z) |
| *Macedonia | 2,214 | 35 | 15 | 20 | 11 | 11 | 0.1 |
| *Serbia and Montenegro | 10,760 | 154 | 94 | 60 | 14 | 9 | 0.6 |
| Slovenia | 1,972 | 23 | 19 | 5 | 12 | 10 | 0.2 |

Table 4.
## Population, Vital Events, and Rates, by Country or Area: 1994—Continued

[Population and events in thousands. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding]

| Region and country or area | Population | Births | Deaths | Natural increase | Births per 1,000 population | Deaths per 1,000 population | Rate of natural increase (percent) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **(Former) Soviet Union** | 296,000 | 4,682 | 3,119 | 1,563 | 16 | 11 | 0.5 |
| BALTICS | 8,214 | 117 | 96 | 21 | 14 | 12 | 0.3 |
| Estonia | 1,617 | 23 | 19 | 3 | 14 | 12 | 0.2 |
| Latvia | 2,749 | 38 | 35 | 3 | 14 | 13 | 0.1 |
| Lithuania | 3,848 | 57 | 42 | 14 | 15 | 11 | 0.4 |
| COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES | 282,105 | 4,473 | 2,974 | 1,499 | 16 | 11 | 0.5 |
| Armenia | 3,522 | 85 | 24 | 62 | 24 | 7 | 1.7 |
| Azerbaijan | 7,684 | 177 | 51 | 126 | 23 | 7 | 1.6 |
| Belarus | 10,405 | 137 | 116 | 20 | 13 | 11 | 0.2 |
| Kazakhstan | 17,268 | 335 | 137 | 198 | 19 | 8 | 1.1 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 4,698 | 124 | 35 | 89 | 26 | 7 | 1.9 |
| Moldova | 4,473 | 72 | 45 | 27 | 16 | 10 | 0.6 |
| Russia | 149,609 | 1,896 | 1,697 | 199 | 13 | 11 | 0.1 |
| Tajikistan | 5,995 | 209 | 40 | 168 | 35 | 7 | 2.8 |
| Turkmenistan | 3,995 | 122 | 30 | 92 | 30 | 7 | 2.3 |
| Ukraine | 51,847 | 640 | 653 | –13 | 12 | 13 | (Z) |
| Uzbekistan | 22,609 | 678 | 147 | 531 | 30 | 7 | 2.4 |
| GEORGIA | 5,681 | 92 | 49 | 42 | 16 | 9 | 0.7 |
| **Oceania** | 28,265 | 527 | 220 | 307 | 19 | 8 | 1.1 |
| American Samoa | 55 | 2 | (Z) | 2 | 37 | 4 | 3.3 |
| Australia | 18,077 | 258 | 133 | 125 | 14 | 7 | 0.7 |
| Cook Islands | 19 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 23 | 5 | 1.8 |
| Federated States of Micronesia | 120 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 28 | 6 | 2.2 |
| Fiji | 764 | 18 | 5 | 14 | 24 | 7 | 1.8 |
| French Polynesia | 215 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 28 | 5 | 2.2 |
| Guam | 150 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 26 | 4 | 2.2 |
| Kiribati | 78 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 32 | 12 | 1.9 |
| Marshall Islands | 54 | 3 | (Z) | 2 | 46 | 8 | 3.9 |
| Nauru | 10 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 18 | 5 | 1.3 |
| New Caledonia | 181 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 22 | 5 | 1.7 |
| New Zealand | 3,389 | 53 | 27 | 25 | 16 | 8 | 0.7 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 50 | 2 | (Z) | 2 | 35 | 5 | 3.0 |
| Papua New Guinea | 4,197 | 141 | 44 | 97 | 34 | 10 | 2.3 |
| Solomon Islands | 386 | 15 | 2 | 13 | 39 | 5 | 3.4 |
| Tonga | 105 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 25 | 7 | 1.8 |
| Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau) | 16 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 23 | 7 | 1.6 |
| Tuvalu | 10 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 26 | 9 | 1.7 |
| Vanuatu | 170 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 32 | 9 | 2.3 |
| Wallis and Futuna | 14 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 26 | 5 | 2.1 |
| Western Samoa | 204 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 32 | 6 | 2.6 |

*The U.S. view is that the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has dissolved and no successor state represents its continuation. Macedonia has proclaimed independent statehood, but has not been recognized as a state by the U.S. Serbia and Montenegro have asserted the formation of a joint independent state, but this entity has not been recognized as a state by the U.S.

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

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

Table 5.
## All Women and Currently Married Women of Reproductive Age (15 to 49 Years), by Country or Area: 1990 to 2000

[Midyear population in thousands]

| Region and country or area | All women | | | | Currently married women | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 1994 | 1995 | 2000 | 1990 | 1994 | 1995 | 2000 |
| **Sub-Saharan Africa** | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | 1,895 | 2,186 | 2,242 | 2,578 | 1,396 | 1,614 | 1,657 | 1,903 |
| Benin | 1,064 | 1,209 | 1,249 | 1,475 | 857 | 975 | 1,007 | 1,191 |
| Botswana | 294 | 339 | 351 | 418 | 122 | 142 | 147 | 177 |
| Burkina | 2,035 | 2,272 | 2,334 | 2,647 | 1,692 | 1,888 | 1,939 | 2,192 |
| Burundi | 1,268 | 1,372 | 1,404 | 1,582 | 818 | 881 | 895 | 972 |
| Cameroon | 2,590 | 2,952 | 3,053 | 3,590 | 1,772 | 1,999 | 2,063 | 2,428 |
| Cape Verde | 86 | 97 | 100 | 118 | 23 | 26 | 27 | 32 |
| Chad | 1,232 | 1,326 | 1,353 | 1,498 | 1,012 | 1,089 | 1,111 | 1,230 |
| Comoros | 101 | 116 | 120 | 144 | 67 | 77 | 80 | 96 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 2,691 | 3,076 | 3,175 | 3,710 | 2,053 | 2,348 | 2,424 | 2,831 |
| Ethiopia | 11,478 | 13,092 | 13,542 | 15,754 | 9,130 | 10,412 | 10,768 | 12,504 |
| Gabon | 259 | 268 | 271 | 288 | 214 | 221 | 223 | 238 |
| Guinea | 1,386 | 1,493 | 1,530 | 1,743 | 1,284 | 1,383 | 1,418 | 1,615 |
| Kenya | 5,264 | 6,299 | 6,453 | 7,477 | 3,691 | 4,422 | 4,531 | 5,263 |
| Lesotho | 411 | 466 | 481 | 559 | 279 | 315 | 325 | 377 |
| Liberia | 507 | 648 | 670 | 793 | 350 | 448 | 463 | 547 |
| Madagascar | 2,605 | 2,967 | 3,066 | 3,628 | 1,726 | 1,963 | 2,029 | 2,391 |
| Malawi | 2,086 | 2,142 | 2,148 | 2,393 | 1,602 | 1,643 | 1,646 | 1,821 |
| Mali | 1,826 | 2,022 | 2,081 | 2,420 | 1,433 | 1,575 | 1,619 | 1,880 |
| Mauritania | 427 | 485 | 501 | 594 | 268 | 304 | 314 | 372 |
| Mauritius | 296 | 314 | 319 | 337 | 179 | 192 | 195 | 208 |
| Mayotte | 17 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 19 |
| Mozambique | 3,390 | 4,056 | 4,236 | 4,877 | 2,544 | 3,052 | 3,189 | 3,673 |
| Nigeria | 18,957 | 21,539 | 22,264 | 26,276 | 14,871 | 16,838 | 17,388 | 20,505 |
| Reunion | 163 | 175 | 178 | 192 | 75 | 86 | 89 | 100 |
| Rwanda | 1,540 | 1,745 | 1,799 | 2,070 | 1,029 | 1,131 | 1,157 | 1,288 |
| Senegal | 1,754 | 2,007 | 2,072 | 2,420 | 1,345 | 1,538 | 1,590 | 1,867 |
| Seychelles | 18 | 20 | 20 | 22 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 10 |
| South Africa | 9,648 | 10,707 | 10,988 | 12,536 | 4,641 | 5,214 | 5,363 | 6,140 |
| Sudan | 6,038 | 6,633 | 6,783 | 8,097 | 4,431 | 4,860 | 4,964 | 5,915 |
| Swaziland | 204 | 223 | 231 | 272 | 74 | 80 | 83 | 99 |
| Tanzania | 5,659 | 6,354 | 6,524 | 7,304 | 4,097 | 4,579 | 4,698 | 5,250 |
| Togo | 832 | 951 | 984 | 1,177 | 653 | 744 | 769 | 916 |
| Uganda | 3,859 | 4,264 | 4,363 | 4,839 | 2,805 | 3,087 | 3,154 | 3,476 |
| Zaire | 8,465 | 9,488 | 9,774 | 11,332 | 6,466 | 7,224 | 7,441 | 8,631 |
| Zambia | 1,799 | 1,999 | 2,059 | 2,298 | 1,241 | 1,353 | 1,384 | 1,517 |
| Zimbabwe | 2,308 | 2,540 | 2,597 | 2,929 | 1,530 | 1,667 | 1,701 | 1,905 |
| **North Africa** | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 5,740 | 6,651 | 6,899 | 8,255 | 3,310 | 3,873 | 4,023 | 4,829 |
| Egypt | 12,467 | 14,184 | 14,651 | 16,742 | 8,507 | 9,544 | 9,821 | 11,309 |
| Morocco | 6,270 | 7,056 | 7,272 | 8,431 | 3,934 | 4,475 | 4,623 | 5,411 |
| Tunisia | 1,964 | 2,199 | 2,260 | 2,578 | 1,155 | 1,317 | 1,360 | 1,587 |

Table 5.
## All Women and Currently Married Women of Reproductive Age (15 to 49 Years), by Country or Area: 1990 to 2000—Continued

[Midyear population in thousands]

| Region and country or area | All women | | | | Currently married women | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 1994 | 1995 | 2000 | 1990 | 1994 | 1995 | 2000 |
| **Asia, excluding Near East** | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 3,452 | 3,821 | 4,275 | 5,878 | 2,778 | 3,079 | 3,448 | 4,747 |
| Bangladesh | 25,926 | 29,574 | 30,565 | 35,675 | 21,658 | 24,734 | 25,573 | 29,938 |
| Brunei | 63 | 72 | 74 | 84 | 40 | 46 | 47 | 54 |
| Burma | 10,244 | 11,200 | 11,463 | 12,875 | 6,337 | 7,011 | 7,184 | 8,103 |
| China | | | | | | | | |
| *Mainland* | 308,049 | 325,810 | 329,694 | 345,163 | 191,654 | 219,057 | 225,952 | 250,908 |
| *Taiwan* | 5,536 | 5,952 | 6,038 | 6,379 | 3,764 | 4,107 | 4,183 | 4,484 |
| Hong Kong | 1,505 | 1,539 | 1,544 | 1,530 | 987 | 1,060 | 1,073 | 1,085 |
| India | 208,699 | 227,136 | 231,901 | 257,723 | 167,910 | 184,190 | 188,332 | 209,310 |
| Indonesia | 48,926 | 54,037 | 55,364 | 61,535 | 34,741 | 38,437 | 39,428 | 44,478 |
| Iran | 12,011 | 13,955 | 14,381 | 17,033 | 9,098 | 10,571 | 10,888 | 12,858 |
| Japan | 31,462 | 31,054 | 30,999 | 29,368 | 18,670 | 18,306 | 18,364 | 17,758 |
| Macau | 129 | 140 | 142 | 151 | 75 | 89 | 92 | 101 |
| Malaysia | 4,518 | 4,943 | 5,039 | 5,640 | 2,845 | 3,189 | 3,270 | 3,638 |
| Maldives | 47 | 53 | 55 | 67 | 35 | 40 | 42 | 50 |
| Nepal | 4,293 | 4,817 | 4,962 | 5,750 | 3,518 | 3,925 | 4,041 | 4,693 |
| Pakistan | 24,861 | 27,995 | 28,614 | 32,797 | 18,414 | 20,723 | 21,177 | 24,270 |
| Philippines | 16,269 | 18,163 | 18,653 | 21,039 | 10,182 | 11,466 | 11,800 | 13,488 |
| Singapore | 794 | 816 | 818 | 814 | 457 | 493 | 499 | 501 |
| South Korea | 12,167 | 12,872 | 13,032 | 13,816 | 7,293 | 8,075 | 8,265 | 9,098 |
| Sri Lanka | 4,660 | 4,991 | 5,073 | 5,466 | 2,833 | 3,089 | 3,149 | 3,426 |
| Thailand | 15,169 | 16,474 | 16,806 | 18,086 | 9,438 | 10,570 | 10,843 | 11,915 |
| Vietnam | 16,987 | 18,789 | 19,275 | 21,746 | 10,299 | 11,707 | 12,070 | 13,754 |
| **Near East** | | | | | | | | |
| Bahrain | 111 | 126 | 130 | 149 | 72 | 83 | 86 | 99 |
| Cyprus | 177 | 181 | 182 | 188 | 122 | 126 | 126 | 128 |
| Gaza Strip | 130 | 151 | 157 | 191 | 84 | 97 | 100 | 122 |
| Iraq | 3,915 | 4,302 | 4,492 | 5,496 | 2,665 | 2,930 | 3,064 | 3,786 |
| Israel | 1,039 | 1,257 | 1,284 | 1,366 | 667 | 816 | 834 | 895 |
| Jordan | 723 | 876 | 907 | 1,091 | 480 | 596 | 621 | 754 |
| Kuwait | 504 | 422 | 447 | 590 | 338 | 280 | 297 | 392 |
| Lebanon | 817 | 940 | 971 | 1,112 | 466 | 538 | 560 | 676 |
| Qatar | 78 | 90 | 93 | 108 | 56 | 64 | 65 | 73 |
| Syria | 2,660 | 3,138 | 3,269 | 4,026 | 1,762 | 2,101 | 2,193 | 2,712 |
| Turkey | 13,795 | 15,381 | 15,783 | 17,892 | 10,140 | 11,403 | 11,731 | 13,425 |
| United Arab Emirates | 433 | 560 | 593 | 760 | 336 | 422 | 443 | 549 |
| West Bank | 297 | 345 | 357 | 416 | 195 | 228 | 236 | 277 |

Table 5.
## All Women and Currently Married Women of Reproductive Age (15 to 49 Years), by Country or Area: 1990 to 2000—Continued

[Midyear population in thousands]

| Region and country or area | All women | | | | Currently married women | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 1994 | 1995 | 2000 | 1990 | 1994 | 1995 | 2000 |
| **Latin America and the Caribbean** | | | | | | | | |
| Anguilla | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Argentina | 7,705 | 8,256 | 8,410 | 9,001 | 4,793 | 5,079 | 5,156 | 5,552 |
| Aruba | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Bahamas, The | 74 | 82 | 84 | 91 | 40 | 46 | 47 | 52 |
| Barbados | 70 | 72 | 72 | 74 | 33 | 35 | 36 | 37 |
| Belize | 42 | 48 | 49 | 59 | 18 | 21 | 22 | 26 |
| Bolivia | 1,695 | 1,896 | 1,948 | 2,219 | 993 | 1,118 | 1,151 | 1,322 |
| Brazil | 39,466 | 43,219 | 44,132 | 47,806 | 23,660 | 26,252 | 26,867 | 29,531 |
| Chile | 3,486 | 3,685 | 3,735 | 3,978 | 2,027 | 2,166 | 2,198 | 2,345 |
| Colombia | 9,022 | 9,830 | 10,019 | 10,991 | 4,937 | 5,530 | 5,672 | 6,310 |
| Costa Rica | 773 | 855 | 875 | 984 | 466 | 524 | 537 | 603 |
| Cuba | 3,003 | 3,065 | 3,058 | 3,075 | 1,958 | 2,076 | 2,094 | 2,142 |
| Dominica | 23 | 25 | 26 | 28 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 16 |
| Dominican Republic | 1,841 | 2,037 | 2,084 | 2,331 | 1,186 | 1,342 | 1,380 | 1,570 |
| Ecuador | 2,462 | 2,769 | 2,846 | 3,238 | 1,510 | 1,718 | 1,771 | 2,044 |
| El Salvador | 1,236 | 1,415 | 1,458 | 1,625 | 735 | 841 | 870 | 1,015 |
| French Guiana | 29 | 34 | 36 | 42 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 14 |
| Grenada | 21 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 |
| Guadeloupe | 109 | 117 | 119 | 124 | 35 | 40 | 41 | 45 |
| Guatemala | 2,176 | 2,480 | 2,561 | 2,986 | 1,428 | 1,625 | 1,679 | 1,971 |
| Guyana | 195 | 196 | 196 | 199 | 99 | 101 | 101 | 105 |
| Haiti | 1,363 | 1,426 | 1,450 | 1,626 | 705 | 729 | 737 | 787 |
| Honduras | 1,077 | 1,245 | 1,290 | 1,526 | 650 | 753 | 781 | 931 |
| Jamaica | 631 | 671 | 682 | 756 | 140 | 159 | 164 | 194 |
| Martinique | 104 | 109 | 110 | 114 | 32 | 36 | 37 | 42 |
| Mexico | 21,559 | 23,980 | 24,569 | 27,450 | 12,857 | 14,553 | 14,988 | 17,141 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 53 | 52 | 51 | 52 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Nicaragua | 833 | 980 | 1,017 | 1,218 | 496 | 586 | 609 | 733 |
| Panama | 617 | 680 | 695 | 768 | 350 | 391 | 401 | 451 |
| Paraguay | 1,095 | 1,237 | 1,277 | 1,498 | 641 | 729 | 752 | 874 |
| Peru | 5,419 | 6,068 | 6,234 | 7,063 | 3,187 | 3,605 | 3,715 | 4,276 |
| Puerto Rico | 954 | 1,007 | 1,007 | 1,003 | 551 | 588 | 587 | 586 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Saint Lucia | 35 | 38 | 38 | 42 | 18 | 20 | 20 | 23 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 29 | 31 | 32 | 36 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 19 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 330 | 352 | 359 | 397 | 169 | 183 | 186 | 204 |
| Uruguay | 740 | 774 | 782 | 811 | 454 | 473 | 479 | 504 |
| Venezuela | 4,770 | 5,360 | 5,505 | 6,219 | 2,669 | 3,022 | 3,112 | 3,561 |
| **North America** | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 7,154 | 7,453 | 7,511 | 7,630 | 4,389 | 4,654 | 4,704 | 4,779 |
| Greenland | 15 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| United States | 65,802 | 67,787 | 68,376 | 69,970 | 41,700 | 43,597 | 44,005 | 44,717 |

Table 5.
**All Women and Currently Married Women of Reproductive Age (15 to 49 Years), by Country or Area: 1990 to 2000**—Continued

[Midyear population in thousands]

| Region and country or area | All women | | | | Currently married women | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 1994 | 1995 | 2000 | 1990 | 1994 | 1995 | 2000 |
| **Europe** | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | 814 | 844 | 857 | 926 | 599 | 627 | 637 | 690 |
| Austria | 1,966 | 1,981 | 1,986 | 1,992 | 1,220 | 1,267 | 1,278 | 1,292 |
| Belgium | 2,438 | 2,467 | 2,467 | 2,418 | 1,712 | 1,767 | 1,771 | 1,742 |
| Bulgaria | 2,144 | 2,130 | 2,123 | 2,059 | 1,644 | 1,624 | 1,623 | 1,588 |
| Czech Republic | 2,594 | 2,669 | 2,673 | 2,591 | 1,740 | 1,765 | 1,774 | 1,771 |
| Denmark | 1,310 | 1,303 | 1,293 | 1,232 | 671 | 683 | 680 | 669 |
| Faroe Islands | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| Finland | 1,258 | 1,271 | 1,267 | 1,216 | 675 | 689 | 688 | 649 |
| France | 14,155 | 14,458 | 14,484 | 14,124 | 8,750 | 9,194 | 9,261 | 9,124 |
| Germany | 19,399 | 19,255 | 19,278 | 19,288 | 12,390 | 12,743 | 12,834 | 12,982 |
| Gibraltar | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Greece | 2,397 | 2,583 | 2,613 | 2,660 | 1,677 | 1,822 | 1,845 | 1,901 |
| Guernsey | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 |
| Hungary | 2,542 | 2,583 | 2,584 | 2,520 | 1,733 | 1,731 | 1,739 | 1,743 |
| Iceland | 65 | 67 | 68 | 70 | 35 | 37 | 38 | 39 |
| Ireland | 851 | 889 | 901 | 940 | 471 | 494 | 500 | 523 |
| Isle of Man | 16 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 12 |
| Italy | 14,553 | 14,640 | 14,638 | 14,190 | 9,284 | 9,615 | 9,701 | 9,712 |
| Liechtenstein | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Luxembourg | 97 | 103 | 103 | 102 | 65 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| Netherlands | 3,967 | 4,005 | 4,004 | 3,882 | 2,215 | 2,338 | 2,360 | 2,335 |
| Norway | 1,056 | 1,068 | 1,065 | 1,044 | 586 | 613 | 616 | 617 |
| Poland | 9,389 | 9,861 | 9,989 | 10,247 | 6,485 | 6,715 | 6,786 | 6,875 |
| Portugal | 2,617 | 2,729 | 2,745 | 2,785 | 1,773 | 1,879 | 1,900 | 1,982 |
| Romania | 5,586 | 5,736 | 5,777 | 5,773 | 3,976 | 4,090 | 4,130 | 4,222 |
| Slovakia | 1,328 | 1,396 | 1,412 | 1,453 | 889 | 923 | 934 | 973 |
| Spain | 9,757 | 10,108 | 10,154 | 10,137 | 5,521 | 5,865 | 5,938 | 6,244 |
| Sweden | 2,048 | 2,052 | 2,041 | 1,985 | 911 | 929 | 926 | 910 |
| Switzerland | 1,734 | 1,776 | 1,774 | 1,754 | 1,052 | 1,105 | 1,109 | 1,105 |
| United Kingdom | 14,138 | 14,107 | 14,096 | 13,814 | 9,351 | 9,607 | 9,621 | 9,411 |
| (Former) Yugoslavia* | | | | | | | | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 1,195 | 1,241 | 1,256 | 1,296 | 818 | 865 | 879 | 918 |
| Croatia | 1,136 | 1,145 | 1,153 | 1,153 | 802 | 810 | 815 | 815 |
| *Macedonia | 548 | 575 | 582 | 606 | 374 | 394 | 400 | 419 |
| *Serbia and Montenegro | 2,538 | 2,619 | 2,643 | 2,695 | 1,759 | 1,812 | 1,831 | 1,874 |
| Slovenia | 489 | 496 | 500 | 501 | 344 | 348 | 351 | 354 |

Table 5.
## All Women and Currently Married Women of Reproductive Age (15 to 49 Years), by Country or Area: 1990 to 2000—Continued

[Midyear population in thousands]

| Region and country or area | All women | | | | Currently married women | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 1994 | 1995 | 2000 | 1990 | 1994 | 1995 | 2000 |
| **(Former) Soviet Union** | | | | | | | | |
| BALTICS | | | | | | | | |
| Estonia | 384 | 397 | 402 | 417 | 242 | 249 | 252 | 260 |
| Latvia | 654 | 663 | 669 | 696 | 413 | 419 | 423 | 434 |
| Lithuania | 928 | 946 | 954 | 990 | 603 | 620 | 626 | 647 |
| COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia | 844 | 876 | 888 | 926 | 574 | 600 | 608 | 626 |
| Azerbaijan | 1,828 | 1,967 | 2,012 | 2,199 | 1,126 | 1,250 | 1,284 | 1,403 |
| Belarus | 2,466 | 2,550 | 2,583 | 2,667 | 1,692 | 1,757 | 1,780 | 1,815 |
| Kazakhstan | 4,183 | 4,430 | 4,513 | 4,755 | 2,733 | 2,907 | 2,968 | 3,118 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 1,026 | 1,133 | 1,164 | 1,302 | 675 | 753 | 777 | 864 |
| Moldova | 1,105 | 1,142 | 1,159 | 1,208 | 774 | 796 | 807 | 831 |
| Russia | 36,026 | 37,553 | 38,157 | 39,182 | 24,360 | 25,229 | 25,601 | 25,887 |
| Tajikistan | 1,193 | 1,357 | 1,406 | 1,654 | 810 | 936 | 972 | 1,136 |
| Turkmenistan | 872 | 981 | 1,012 | 1,156 | 547 | 625 | 647 | 741 |
| Ukraine | 12,307 | 12,497 | 12,627 | 12,808 | 8,510 | 8,647 | 8,740 | 8,807 |
| Uzbekistan | 4,787 | 5,382 | 5,559 | 6,413 | 3,226 | 3,670 | 3,799 | 4,363 |
| GEORGIA | 1,353 | 1,404 | 1,423 | 1,480 | 882 | 924 | 939 | 975 |
| **Oceania** | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | 4,489 | 4,742 | 4,789 | 4,928 | 2,568 | 2,785 | 2,830 | 2,951 |
| Fiji | 188 | 198 | 201 | 221 | 124 | 130 | 132 | 144 |
| French Polynesia | 49 | 53 | 55 | 61 | 21 | 24 | 25 | 28 |
| New Caledonia | 44 | 48 | 49 | 53 | 23 | 26 | 26 | 29 |
| New Zealand | 861 | 876 | 878 | 864 | 497 | 519 | 523 | 525 |
| Solomon Islands | 71 | 84 | 88 | 107 | 46 | 54 | 57 | 70 |
| Tuvalu | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Vanuatu | 35 | 40 | 42 | 48 | 22 | 26 | 26 | 31 |
| Western Samoa | 43 | 47 | 48 | 57 | 23 | 27 | 28 | 34 |

*The U.S. view is that the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has dissolved and no successor state represents its continuation. Macedonia has proclaimed independent statehood, but has not been recognized as a state by the U.S. Serbia and Montenegro have asserted the formation of a joint independent state, but this entity has not been recognized as a state by the U.S.

Note: The category "currently married women" includes women in consensual unions. Estimates are based on component projections of the female population and the percent of women who are married or in consensual unions in each 5-year age group from the most recent source in the International Data Base. Countries with no data available on marital status or no component projections are omitted from the table.

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

Table 6.
## Population by Region, Development Category, and Age: 1994 to 2020

[Population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding]

| Region and development category | Total, all ages | 0 to 4 years | 5 to 14 years | 15 to 19 years | 20 to 44 years | 45 to 59 years | 60 to 74 years | 75 years and over |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1994** | | | | | | | | |
| **Number** | | | | | | | | |
| World | 5,641,078 | 636,069 | 1,155,618 | 516,994 | 2,127,897 | 679,235 | 403,888 | 121,376 |
| Developing | 4,400,793 | 551,922 | 981,050 | 429,983 | 1,663,964 | 468,618 | 247,369 | 57,887 |
| Developed | 1,240,286 | 84,147 | 174,569 | 87,011 | 463,933 | 210,617 | 156,519 | 63,489 |
| Africa | 701,109 | 122,499 | 190,564 | 74,632 | 221,004 | 58,926 | 27,593 | 5,890 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 571,546 | 104,435 | 157,205 | 60,337 | 176,584 | 47,089 | 21,414 | 4,480 |
| North Africa | 129,563 | 18,064 | 33,359 | 14,295 | 44,419 | 11,837 | 6,178 | 1,410 |
| Asia | 3,344,623 | 380,418 | 696,839 | 314,213 | 1,307,608 | 384,539 | 210,276 | 50,729 |
| Asia, excluding Near East | 3,195,443 | 357,629 | 659,631 | 299,207 | 1,256,469 | 370,582 | 203,091 | 48,834 |
| Near East | 149,180 | 22,789 | 37,208 | 15,006 | 51,139 | 13,957 | 7,185 | 1,895 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 473,986 | 54,364 | 106,595 | 49,487 | 177,561 | 51,113 | 26,921 | 7,946 |
| North America | 288,885 | 21,738 | 41,412 | 19,496 | 112,948 | 45,440 | 31,997 | 15,855 |
| Europe | 508,828 | 31,119 | 64,230 | 34,282 | 189,234 | 90,384 | 70,450 | 29,128 |
| (Former) Soviet Union | 296,000 | 23,451 | 51,266 | 22,609 | 109,055 | 44,801 | 34,039 | 10,780 |
| Baltics | 8,214 | 592 | 1,230 | 566 | 2,962 | 1,413 | 1,079 | 373 |
| Commonwealth of Independent States | 282,105 | 22,400 | 49,116 | 21,621 | 104,019 | 42,498 | 32,256 | 10,195 |
| Georgia | 5,681 | 459 | 921 | 421 | 2,074 | 889 | 704 | 212 |
| Oceania | 27,648 | 2,480 | 4,712 | 2,275 | 10,487 | 4,033 | 2,612 | 1,049 |
| Excluding China: | | | | | | | | |
| World | 4,450,647 | 529,730 | 944,295 | 417,344 | 1,612,299 | 530,913 | 315,911 | 100,153 |
| Developing | 3,210,361 | 445,584 | 769,726 | 330,333 | 1,148,365 | 320,297 | 159,392 | 36,664 |
| Asia | 2,154,192 | 274,079 | 485,516 | 214,564 | 792,010 | 236,218 | 122,300 | 29,507 |
| Excluding Near East | 2,005,012 | 251,290 | 448,308 | 199,557 | 740,871 | 222,260 | 115,114 | 27,611 |
| **Percent** | | | | | | | | |
| World | 100.0 | 11.3 | 20.5 | 9.2 | 37.7 | 12.0 | 7.2 | 2.2 |
| Developing | 100.0 | 12.5 | 22.3 | 9.8 | 37.8 | 10.6 | 5.6 | 1.3 |
| Developed | 100.0 | 6.8 | 14.1 | 7.0 | 37.4 | 17.0 | 12.6 | 5.1 |
| Africa | 100.0 | 17.5 | 27.2 | 10.6 | 31.5 | 8.4 | 3.9 | 0.8 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 100.0 | 18.3 | 27.5 | 10.6 | 30.9 | 8.2 | 3.7 | 0.8 |
| North Africa | 100.0 | 13.9 | 25.7 | 11.0 | 34.3 | 9.1 | 4.8 | 1.1 |
| Asia | 100.0 | 11.4 | 20.8 | 9.4 | 39.1 | 11.5 | 6.3 | 1.5 |
| Asia, excluding Near East | 100.0 | 11.2 | 20.6 | 9.4 | 39.3 | 11.6 | 6.4 | 1.5 |
| Near East | 100.0 | 15.3 | 24.9 | 10.1 | 34.3 | 9.4 | 4.8 | 1.3 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 100.0 | 11.5 | 22.5 | 10.4 | 37.5 | 10.8 | 5.7 | 1.7 |
| North America | 100.0 | 7.5 | 14.3 | 6.7 | 39.1 | 15.7 | 11.1 | 5.5 |
| Europe | 100.0 | 6.1 | 12.6 | 6.7 | 37.2 | 17.8 | 13.8 | 5.7 |
| (Former) Soviet Union | 100.0 | 7.9 | 17.3 | 7.6 | 36.8 | 15.1 | 11.5 | 3.6 |
| Baltics | 100.0 | 7.2 | 15.0 | 6.9 | 36.1 | 17.2 | 13.1 | 4.5 |
| Commonwealth of Independent States | 100.0 | 7.9 | 17.4 | 7.7 | 36.9 | 15.1 | 11.4 | 3.6 |
| Georgia | 100.0 | 8.1 | 16.2 | 7.4 | 36.5 | 15.7 | 12.4 | 3.7 |
| Oceania | 100.0 | 9.0 | 17.0 | 8.2 | 37.9 | 14.6 | 9.4 | 3.8 |
| Excluding China: | | | | | | | | |
| World | 100.0 | 11.9 | 21.2 | 9.4 | 36.2 | 11.9 | 7.1 | 2.3 |
| Developing | 100.0 | 13.9 | 24.0 | 10.3 | 35.8 | 10.0 | 5.0 | 1.1 |
| Asia | 100.0 | 12.7 | 22.5 | 10.0 | 36.8 | 11.0 | 5.7 | 1.4 |
| Excluding Near East | 100.0 | 12.5 | 22.4 | 10.0 | 37.0 | 11.1 | 5.7 | 1.4 |

Table 6.
**Population by Region, Development Category, and Age: 1994 to 2020**—Continued

[Population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding]

| Region and development category | Total, all ages | 0 to 4 years | 5 to 14 years | 15 to 19 years | 20 to 44 years | 45 to 59 years | 60 to 74 years | 75 years and over |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2000** | | | | | | | | |
| **Number** | | | | | | | | |
| World | 6,164,288 | 650,721 | 1,230,913 | 558,449 | 2,312,435 | 807,685 | 455,927 | 148,158 |
| Developing | 4,885,713 | 568,258 | 1,058,789 | 470,000 | 1,851,550 | 574,936 | 288,989 | 73,192 |
| Developed | 1,278,575 | 82,463 | 172,124 | 88,449 | 460,886 | 232,749 | 166,938 | 74,966 |
| Africa | 825,818 | 138,708 | 224,097 | 89,324 | 264,763 | 69,242 | 32,535 | 7,149 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 678,451 | 119,752 | 189,087 | 72,963 | 211,148 | 54,781 | 25,276 | 5,443 |
| North Africa | 147,367 | 18,955 | 35,010 | 16,361 | 53,615 | 14,461 | 7,259 | 1,705 |
| Asia | 3,661,920 | 381,269 | 738,151 | 335,243 | 1,426,810 | 471,242 | 244,805 | 64,398 |
| Asia, excluding Near East | 3,486,177 | 355,852 | 694,794 | 317,464 | 1,366,453 | 453,666 | 236,024 | 61,925 |
| Near East | 175,742 | 25,417 | 43,357 | 17,780 | 60,358 | 17,577 | 8,781 | 2,473 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 518,472 | 54,301 | 107,773 | 52,185 | 200,742 | 61,842 | 31,663 | 9,966 |
| North America | 305,254 | 20,818 | 44,064 | 21,770 | 111,890 | 56,102 | 32,226 | 18,384 |
| Europe | 518,109 | 30,641 | 62,820 | 32,417 | 187,305 | 97,211 | 72,885 | 34,828 |
| (Former) Soviet Union | 304,796 | 22,456 | 48,990 | 25,162 | 109,805 | 47,181 | 39,062 | 12,141 |
| Baltics | 8,510 | 566 | 1,229 | 627 | 3,033 | 1,441 | 1,180 | 433 |
| Commonwealth of Independent States | 290,361 | 21,463 | 46,836 | 24,084 | 104,652 | 44,838 | 37,043 | 11,445 |
| Georgia | 5,925 | 426 | 925 | 450 | 2,120 | 903 | 839 | 262 |
| Oceania | 29,919 | 2,528 | 5,017 | 2,347 | 11,120 | 4,863 | 2,752 | 1,292 |
| Excluding China: | | | | | | | | |
| World | 4,904,134 | 554,278 | 1,012,522 | 459,603 | 1,783,250 | 617,038 | 356,321 | 121,122 |
| Developing | 3,625,559 | 471,815 | 840,398 | 371,154 | 1,322,365 | 384,289 | 189,382 | 46,156 |
| Asia | 2,401,766 | 284,826 | 519,760 | 236,398 | 897,626 | 280,595 | 145,199 | 37,362 |
| Excluding Near East | 2,226,023 | 259,409 | 476,403 | 218,618 | 837,268 | 263,018 | 136,418 | 34,889 |
| **Percent** | | | | | | | | |
| World | 100.0 | 10.6 | 20.0 | 9.1 | 37.5 | 13.1 | 7.4 | 2.4 |
| Developing | 100.0 | 11.6 | 21.7 | 9.6 | 37.9 | 11.8 | 5.9 | 1.5 |
| Developed | 100.0 | 6.4 | 13.5 | 6.9 | 36.0 | 18.2 | 13.1 | 5.9 |
| Africa | 100.0 | 16.8 | 27.1 | 10.8 | 32.1 | 8.4 | 3.9 | 0.9 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 100.0 | 17.7 | 27.9 | 10.8 | 31.1 | 8.1 | 3.7 | 0.8 |
| North Africa | 100.0 | 12.9 | 23.8 | 11.1 | 36.4 | 9.8 | 4.9 | 1.2 |
| Asia | 100.0 | 10.4 | 20.2 | 9.2 | 39.0 | 12.9 | 6.7 | 1.8 |
| Asia, excluding Near East | 100.0 | 10.2 | 19.9 | 9.1 | 39.2 | 13.0 | 6.8 | 1.8 |
| Near East | 100.0 | 14.5 | 24.7 | 10.1 | 34.3 | 10.0 | 5.0 | 1.4 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 100.0 | 10.5 | 20.8 | 10.1 | 38.7 | 11.9 | 6.1 | 1.9 |
| North America | 100.0 | 6.8 | 14.4 | 7.1 | 36.7 | 18.4 | 10.6 | 6.0 |
| Europe | 100.0 | 5.9 | 12.1 | 6.3 | 36.2 | 18.8 | 14.1 | 6.7 |
| (Former) Soviet Union | 100.0 | 7.4 | 16.1 | 8.3 | 36.0 | 15.5 | 12.8 | 4.0 |
| Baltics | 100.0 | 6.7 | 14.4 | 7.4 | 35.6 | 16.9 | 13.9 | 5.1 |
| Commonwealth of Independent States | 100.0 | 7.4 | 16.1 | 8.3 | 36.0 | 15.4 | 12.8 | 3.9 |
| Georgia | 100.0 | 7.2 | 15.6 | 7.6 | 35.8 | 15.2 | 14.2 | 4.4 |
| Oceania | 100.0 | 8.4 | 16.8 | 7.8 | 37.2 | 16.3 | 9.2 | 4.3 |
| Excluding China: | | | | | | | | |
| World | 100.0 | 11.3 | 20.6 | 9.4 | 36.4 | 12.6 | 7.3 | 2.5 |
| Developing | 100.0 | 13.0 | 23.2 | 10.2 | 36.5 | 10.6 | 5.2 | 1.3 |
| Asia | 100.0 | 11.9 | 21.6 | 9.8 | 37.4 | 11.7 | 6.0 | 1.6 |
| Excluding Near East | 100.0 | 11.7 | 21.4 | 9.8 | 37.6 | 11.8 | 6.1 | 1.6 |

Table 6.
## Population by Region, Development Category, and Age: 1994 to 2020—Continued

[Population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding]

| Region and development category | Total, all ages | 0 to 4 years | 5 to 14 years | 15 to 19 years | 20 to 44 years | 45 to 59 years | 60 to 74 years | 75 years and over |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2020** | | | | | | | | |
| **Number** | | | | | | | | |
| World | 7,922,182 | 717,128 | 1,362,294 | 645,887 | 2,842,159 | 1,311,911 | 774,111 | 268,692 |
| Developing | 6,547,015 | 638,999 | 1,199,990 | 561,819 | 2,402,554 | 1,041,524 | 546,841 | 155,288 |
| Developed | 1,375,168 | 78,128 | 162,304 | 84,068 | 439,605 | 270,387 | 227,270 | 113,404 |
| Africa | 1,350,905 | 192,928 | 334,581 | 144,814 | 477,641 | 126,043 | 59,605 | 15,293 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 1,141,140 | 172,001 | 293,732 | 125,378 | 395,957 | 97,091 | 45,422 | 11,559 |
| North Africa | 209,765 | 20,926 | 40,848 | 19,436 | 81,684 | 28,952 | 14,183 | 3,734 |
| Asia | 4,659,792 | 398,123 | 769,985 | 370,196 | 1,707,444 | 830,095 | 449,363 | 134,586 |
| Asia, excluding Near East | 4,376,639 | 363,218 | 707,643 | 342,855 | 1,607,358 | 795,703 | 431,115 | 128,747 |
| Near East | 283,153 | 34,905 | 62,342 | 27,341 | 100,085 | 34,392 | 18,248 | 5,840 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 652,166 | 52,186 | 105,588 | 52,909 | 249,355 | 110,115 | 61,010 | 21,002 |
| North America | 357,529 | 23,312 | 46,131 | 23,210 | 115,516 | 66,433 | 58,293 | 24,633 |
| Europe | 530,148 | 26,160 | 54,719 | 29,598 | 163,107 | 112,994 | 92,649 | 50,921 |
| (Former) Soviet Union | 335,119 | 21,834 | 46,104 | 22,544 | 116,497 | 59,555 | 48,369 | 20,216 |
| Baltics | 9,579 | 567 | 1,183 | 598 | 3,294 | 1,773 | 1,389 | 775 |
| Commonwealth of Independent States | 319,034 | 20,875 | 44,098 | 21,539 | 111,055 | 56,517 | 46,004 | 18,944 |
| Georgia | 6,506 | 392 | 822 | 408 | 2,148 | 1,264 | 976 | 496 |
| Oceania | 36,523 | 2,584 | 5,188 | 2,615 | 12,599 | 6,675 | 4,821 | 2,041 |
| Excluding China: | | | | | | | | |
| World | 6,497,457 | 631,195 | 1,186,990 | 558,963 | 2,339,609 | 979,490 | 587,755 | 213,454 |
| Developing | 5,122,290 | 553,067 | 1,024,686 | 474,895 | 1,900,004 | 709,103 | 360,485 | 100,050 |
| Asia | 3,235,067 | 312,191 | 594,680 | 283,272 | 1,204,894 | 497,674 | 263,008 | 79,348 |
| Excluding Near East | 2,951,914 | 277,286 | 532,339 | 255,932 | 1,104,808 | 463,282 | 244,760 | 73,508 |
| **Percent** | | | | | | | | |
| World | 100.0 | 9.1 | 17.2 | 8.2 | 35.9 | 16.6 | 9.8 | 3.4 |
| Developing | 100.0 | 9.8 | 18.3 | 8.6 | 36.7 | 15.9 | 8.4 | 2.4 |
| Developed | 100.0 | 5.7 | 11.8 | 6.1 | 32.0 | 19.7 | 16.5 | 8.2 |
| Africa | 100.0 | 14.3 | 24.8 | 10.7 | 35.4 | 9.3 | 4.4 | 1.1 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 100.0 | 15.1 | 25.7 | 11.0 | 34.7 | 8.5 | 4.0 | 1.0 |
| North Africa | 100.0 | 10.0 | 19.5 | 9.3 | 38.9 | 13.8 | 6.8 | 1.8 |
| Asia | 100.0 | 8.5 | 16.5 | 7.9 | 36.6 | 17.8 | 9.6 | 2.9 |
| Asia, excluding Near East | 100.0 | 8.3 | 16.2 | 7.8 | 36.7 | 18.2 | 9.9 | 2.9 |
| Near East | 100.0 | 12.3 | 22.0 | 9.7 | 35.3 | 12.1 | 6.4 | 2.1 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 100.0 | 8.0 | 16.2 | 8.1 | 38.2 | 16.9 | 9.4 | 3.2 |
| North America | 100.0 | 6.5 | 12.9 | 6.5 | 32.3 | 18.6 | 16.3 | 6.9 |
| Europe | 100.0 | 4.9 | 10.3 | 5.6 | 30.8 | 21.3 | 17.5 | 9.6 |
| (Former) Soviet Union | 100.0 | 6.5 | 13.8 | 6.7 | 34.8 | 17.8 | 14.4 | 6.0 |
| Baltics | 100.0 | 5.9 | 12.3 | 6.2 | 34.4 | 18.5 | 14.5 | 8.1 |
| Commonwealth of Independent States | 100.0 | 6.5 | 13.8 | 6.8 | 34.8 | 17.7 | 14.4 | 5.9 |
| Georgia | 100.0 | 6.0 | 12.6 | 6.3 | 33.0 | 19.4 | 15.0 | 7.6 |
| Oceania | 100.0 | 7.1 | 14.2 | 7.2 | 34.5 | 18.3 | 13.2 | 5.6 |
| Excluding China: | | | | | | | | |
| World | 100.0 | 9.7 | 18.3 | 8.6 | 36.0 | 15.1 | 9.0 | 3.3 |
| Developing | 100.0 | 10.8 | 20.0 | 9.3 | 37.1 | 13.8 | 7.0 | 2.0 |
| Asia | 100.0 | 9.7 | 18.4 | 8.8 | 37.2 | 15.4 | 8.1 | 2.5 |
| Excluding Near East | 100.0 | 9.4 | 18.0 | 8.7 | 37.4 | 15.7 | 8.3 | 2.5 |

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

Table 7.
## Total Fertility Rates by Country or Area: 1985 to 2020

| Region and country or area | 1985 | 1990 | 1994 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **World** | (NA) | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 |
| Developing | (NA) | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| Developed | (NA) | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| **Africa** | 6.4 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 3.9 |
| **Sub-Saharan Africa** | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.2 |
| Angola | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 4.2 |
| Benin | 7.1 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.3 |
| Botswana | 5.9 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Burkina | 7.2 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 4.3 |
| Burundi | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.4 |
| Cameroon | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.7 |
| Cape Verde | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 3.5 |
| Central African Republic | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Chad | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 3.8 |
| Comoros | 7.1 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 4.3 |
| Congo | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.2 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 3.9 |
| Djibouti | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.1 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.8 |
| Ethiopia | 6.7 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 4.4 |
| Gabon | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.0 |
| Gambia, The | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.4 |
| Ghana | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.3 |
| Guinea | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 3.9 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 3.4 |
| Kenya | 7.1 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 2.8 |
| Lesotho | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| Liberia | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.4 |
| Madagascar | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 4.9 | 4.4 |
| Malawi | 7.7 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 4.9 |
| Mali | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.2 |
| Mauritania | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 4.5 |
| Mauritius | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| Mayotte | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 4.4 |
| Mozambique | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.1 |
| Namibia | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 4.1 |
| Niger | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 5.3 |
| Nigeria | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 4.2 |
| Reunion | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Rwanda | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 7.6 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 5.7 | 5.0 |
| Saint Helena | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| São Tome and Principe | 5.8 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| Senegal | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.4 |
| Seychelles | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Sierra Leone | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.0 |
| Somalia | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.1 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.2 |
| South Africa | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.4 |
| Sudan | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 3.4 |
| Swaziland | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 4.9 |
| Tanzania | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.4 |
| Togo | 7.2 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 4.6 |
| Uganda | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 4.9 |
| Zaire | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 4.7 |
| Zambia | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 4.5 |
| Zimbabwe | 6.4 | 5.8 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.3 |

Table 7.
**Total Fertility Rates by Country or Area: 1985 to 2020**—Continued

| Region and country or area | 1985 | 1990 | 1994 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **North Africa** | 5.2 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| Algeria | 5.6 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Egypt | 5.1 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| Libya | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 4.6 |
| Morocco | 5.1 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Tunisia | 4.5 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Western Sahara | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.6 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| **Asia** | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| **Asia, excluding Near East** | 3.6 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Afghanistan | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.3 |
| Bangladesh | 5.5 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.8 |
| Bhutan | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 3.8 |
| Brunei | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Burma | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Cambodia | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.6 |
| China | | | | | | | | | |
| *Mainland* | 2.4 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| *Taiwan* | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Hong Kong | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| India | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Indonesia | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Iran | 6.3 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.0 |
| Japan | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Laos | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 3.7 | 3.2 |
| Macau | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Malaysia | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| Maldives | 7.0 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.4 |
| Mongolia | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.8 |
| Nepal | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.1 |
| North Korea | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| Pakistan | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.1 |
| Philippines | 4.3 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Singapore | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| South Korea | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Sri Lanka | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Thailand | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Vietnam | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| **Near East** | (NA) | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.4 |
| Bahrain | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| Cyprus | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Gaza Strip | 7.2 | 7.9 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 4.0 |
| Iraq | (NA) | 7.3 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 3.9 |
| Israel | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Jordan | 7.1 | 6.3 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.6 |
| Kuwait | 4.3 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.8 |
| Lebanon | 4.2 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Oman | 7.0 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 5.2 | 4.9 |
| Qatar | (NA) | 4.3 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Saudi Arabia | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 5.2 |
| Syria | 7.5 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 3.8 |
| Turkey | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| United Arab Emirates | (NA) | 4.9 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.0 |
| West Bank | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Yemen | 7.7 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 4.8 |

Table 7.
**Total Fertility Rates by Country or Area: 1985 to 2020**—Continued

| Region and country or area | 1985 | 1990 | 1994 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Latin America and the Caribbean** | 3.6 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Anguilla | 3.9 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Argentina | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Aruba | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Bahamas, The | 2.6 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Barbados | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Belize | 5.6 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| Bolivia | 5.2 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| Brazil | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| British Virgin Islands | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Cayman Islands | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Chile | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Colombia | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Costa Rica | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Cuba | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Dominica | 2.8 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Dominican Republic | 3.7 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Ecuador | 4.2 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| El Salvador | 4.6 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| French Guiana | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| Grenada | 4.2 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| Guadeloupe | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Guatemala | 5.7 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| Guyana | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Haiti | 6.3 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 2.9 |
| Honduras | 6.1 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| Jamaica | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Martinique | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Mexico | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Montserrat | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.7 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Netherlands Antilles | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Nicaragua | 5.7 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| Panama | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Paraguay | 5.0 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.8 |
| Peru | 4.3 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Puerto Rico | (NA) | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Saint Lucia | 3.9 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 3.3 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Suriname | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | 3.9 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 1.6 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Uruguay | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Venezuela | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Virgin Islands | (NA) | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| **North America** | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Bermuda | (NA) | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Canada | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Greenland | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Saint Pierre and Miquelon | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| United States | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 |

Table 7.
**Total Fertility Rates by Country or Area: 1985 to 2020**—Continued

| Region and country or area | 1985 | 1990 | 1994 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Europe** | (NA) | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Albania | (NA) | 3.1 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Andorra | (NA) | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Austria | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Belgium | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Bulgaria | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Czech Republic | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Denmark | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Faroe Islands | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Finland | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| France | (NA) | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Germany | (NA) | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Gibraltar | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Greece | (NA) | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Guernsey | (NA) | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Hungary | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Iceland | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Ireland | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Isle of Man | (NA) | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Italy | (NA) | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Jersey | (NA) | (NA) | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Liechtenstein | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Luxembourg | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Malta | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Monaco | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Netherlands | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Norway | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Poland | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Portugal | (NA) | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Romania | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| San Marino | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Slovakia | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Spain | (NA) | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Sweden | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Switzerland | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| United Kingdom | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| (Former) Yugoslavia* | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Croatia | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| *Macedonia | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| *Serbia and Montenegro | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Slovenia | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| **(Former) Soviet Union** | (NA) | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| BALTICS | (NA) | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Estonia | (NA) | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Latvia | (NA) | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Lithuania | (NA) | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |

Table 7.
**Total Fertility Rates by Country or Area: 1985 to 2020**—Continued

| Region and country or area | 1985 | 1990 | 1994 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **(Former) Soviet Union**—Con. | | | | | | | | | |
| COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES | (NA) | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Armenia | (NA) | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Azerbaijan | (NA) | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Belarus | (NA) | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Kazakhstan | (NA) | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Kyrgyzstan | (NA) | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| Moldova | (NA) | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Russia | (NA) | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Tajikistan | (NA) | 5.3 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.8 |
| Turkmenistan | (NA) | 4.4 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| Ukraine | (NA) | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Uzbekistan | (NA) | 4.3 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| GEORGIA | (NA) | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| **Oceania** | 5.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| American Samoa | (NA) | (NA) | 4.4 | 4.3 | 3.9 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Australia | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Cook Islands | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.1 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Federated States of Micronesia | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.8 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Fiji | 3.5 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| French Polynesia | 3.9 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| Guam | (NA) | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 1.8 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Kiribati | 4.7 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.7 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Marshall Islands | 7.4 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.3 |
| Nauru | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.1 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| New Caledonia | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| New Zealand | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | (NA) | 2.7 | 2.7 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Papua New Guinea | 5.6 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.7 |
| Solomon Islands | 6.9 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.6 |
| Tonga | 4.2 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.3 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau) | 3.2 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.4 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Tuvalu | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| Vanuatu | 5.7 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| Wallis and Futuna | (NA) | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.1 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Western Samoa | 5.3 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.3 |

*The U.S. view is that the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has dissolved and no successor state represents its continuation. Macedonia has proclaimed independent statehood, but has not been recognized as a state by the U.S. Serbia and Montenegro have asserted the formation of a joint independent state, but this entity has not been recognized as a state by the U.S.

NA Data not available.

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

Table 8.
## Infant Mortality Rates and Life Expectancy at Birth, by Country or Area and Sex: 1994

| 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 |
| **World** | 65 | 65 | 64 | 62 | 61 | 64 |
| Developing | 72 | 72 | 71 | 61 | 59 | 62 |
| Developed | 15 | 17 | 13 | 74 | 71 | 78 |
| **Africa** | 91 | 97 | 85 | 53 | 51 | 54 |
| **Sub-Saharan Africa** | 95 | 102 | 89 | 51 | 49 | 53 |
| Angola | 145 | 157 | 133 | 46 | 44 | 48 |
| Benin | 110 | 119 | 101 | 52 | 50 | 54 |
| Botswana | 39 | 42 | 37 | 63 | 60 | 66 |
| Burkina | 118 | 125 | 112 | 47 | 46 | 48 |
| Burundi | 114 | 124 | 103 | 40 | 38 | 42 |
| Cameroon | 77 | 84 | 70 | 57 | 55 | 59 |
| Cape Verde | 58 | 63 | 52 | 63 | 61 | 65 |
| Central African Republic | 137 | 146 | 128 | 43 | 41 | 44 |
| Chad | 132 | 129 | 135 | 41 | 40 | 42 |
| Comoros | 80 | 88 | 71 | 58 | 56 | 60 |
| Congo | 111 | 118 | 104 | 48 | 46 | 49 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 95 | 103 | 86 | 49 | 47 | 51 |
| Djibouti | 111 | 120 | 102 | 49 | 47 | 51 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 103 | 110 | 95 | 52 | 50 | 54 |
| Ethiopia | 106 | 115 | 98 | 53 | 51 | 54 |
| Gabon | 95 | 107 | 83 | 55 | 52 | 58 |
| Gambia, The | 124 | 136 | 111 | 50 | 48 | 52 |
| Ghana | 83 | 90 | 76 | 56 | 54 | 58 |
| Guinea | 139 | 151 | 127 | 44 | 42 | 46 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 120 | 129 | 111 | 47 | 46 | 49 |
| Kenya | 74 | 78 | 71 | 53 | 51 | 55 |
| Lesotho | 70 | 72 | 67 | 62 | 60 | 64 |
| Liberia | 113 | 122 | 105 | 58 | 55 | 60 |
| Madagascar | 89 | 96 | 82 | 54 | 52 | 56 |
| Malawi | 141 | 149 | 133 | 40 | 39 | 41 |
| Mali | 106 | 113 | 100 | 46 | 44 | 48 |
| Mauritania | 85 | 88 | 82 | 48 | 45 | 51 |
| Mauritius | 18 | 22 | 15 | 71 | 67 | 75 |
| Mayotte | 80 | 88 | 71 | 58 | 56 | 60 |
| Mozambique | 129 | 140 | 117 | 48 | 47 | 50 |
| Namibia | 62 | 70 | 54 | 62 | 59 | 64 |
| Niger | 111 | 118 | 104 | 45 | 43 | 46 |
| Nigeria | 75 | 78 | 72 | 55 | 54 | 57 |
| Reunion | 8 | 9 | 7 | 74 | 71 | 77 |
| Rwanda | 119 | 126 | 111 | 40 | 39 | 41 |
| Saint Helena | 37 | 40 | 35 | 75 | 73 | 77 |
| São Tome and Principe | 64 | 68 | 59 | 63 | 61 | 65 |
| Senegal | 76 | 79 | 72 | 57 | 55 | 58 |
| Seychelles | 12 | 15 | 9 | 70 | 66 | 73 |
| Sierra Leone | 142 | 158 | 126 | 46 | 44 | 49 |
| Somalia | 126 | 136 | 116 | 55 | 54 | 55 |
| South Africa | 47 | 45 | 49 | 65 | 62 | 68 |
| Sudan | 80 | 80 | 79 | 54 | 53 | 55 |
| Swaziland | 93 | 103 | 84 | 56 | 52 | 61 |
| Tanzania | 110 | 121 | 98 | 43 | 42 | 45 |
| Togo | 89 | 96 | 82 | 57 | 55 | 59 |
| Uganda | 112 | 120 | 105 | 37 | 37 | 38 |
| Zaire | 111 | 121 | 100 | 47 | 46 | 49 |
| Zambia | 85 | 89 | 81 | 44 | 44 | 45 |
| Zimbabwe | 74 | 80 | 68 | 42 | 40 | 44 |

Table 8.
## Infant Mortality Rates and Life Expectancy at Birth, by Country or Area and Sex: 1994—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 |
| **North Africa** | 63 | 66 | 60 | 65 | 63 | 66 |
| Algeria | 52 | 55 | 49 | 68 | 67 | 69 |
| Egypt | 76 | 78 | 75 | 61 | 59 | 63 |
| Libya | 63 | 68 | 59 | 64 | 62 | 66 |
| Morocco | 50 | 55 | 44 | 68 | 66 | 70 |
| Tunisia | 34 | 40 | 29 | 73 | 71 | 75 |
| Western Sahara | 152 | 157 | 145 | 46 | 45 | 47 |
| **Asia** | 68 | 66 | 70 | 63 | 62 | 64 |
| **Asia, excluding Near East** | 69 | 66 | 71 | 62 | 61 | 63 |
| Afghanistan | 156 | 161 | 151 | 45 | 46 | 44 |
| Bangladesh | 107 | 115 | 99 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| Bhutan | 121 | 119 | 123 | 51 | 51 | 50 |
| Brunei | 25 | 27 | 23 | 71 | 69 | 73 |
| Burma | 64 | 70 | 57 | 60 | 58 | 62 |
| Cambodia | 111 | 119 | 102 | 49 | 48 | 51 |
| China | | | | | | |
| *Mainland* | 52 | 40 | 66 | 68 | 67 | 69 |
| *Taiwan* | 6 | 6 | 6 | 75 | 72 | 79 |
| Hong Kong | 6 | 6 | 6 | 80 | 77 | 84 |
| India | 78 | 78 | 79 | 59 | 58 | 59 |
| Indonesia | 67 | 73 | 61 | 61 | 59 | 63 |
| Iran | 60 | 61 | 60 | 66 | 65 | 67 |
| Japan | 4 | 5 | 4 | 79 | 76 | 82 |
| Laos | 102 | 112 | 91 | 52 | 50 | 53 |
| Macau | 6 | 6 | 5 | 80 | 77 | 82 |
| Malaysia | 26 | 30 | 21 | 69 | 66 | 72 |
| Maldives | 54 | 53 | 55 | 65 | 63 | 66 |
| Mongolia | 43 | 49 | 38 | 66 | 64 | 69 |
| Nepal | 84 | 85 | 82 | 53 | 52 | 53 |
| North Korea | 28 | 31 | 24 | 70 | 67 | 73 |
| Pakistan | 102 | 103 | 100 | 57 | 57 | 58 |
| Philippines | 51 | 58 | 43 | 65 | 63 | 68 |
| Singapore | 6 | 6 | 5 | 76 | 73 | 79 |
| South Korea | 22 | 20 | 24 | 71 | 67 | 74 |
| Sri Lanka | 22 | 24 | 20 | 72 | 69 | 74 |
| Thailand | 37 | 40 | 34 | 68 | 65 | 72 |
| Vietnam | 46 | 47 | 45 | 65 | 63 | 68 |
| **Near East** | 56 | 59 | 52 | 67 | 65 | 69 |
| Bahrain | 19 | 22 | 16 | 74 | 71 | 76 |
| Cyprus | 9 | 10 | 8 | 76 | 74 | 79 |
| Gaza Strip | 37 | 38 | 36 | 68 | 66 | 69 |
| Iraq | 67 | 73 | 61 | 66 | 65 | 67 |
| Israel | 9 | 10 | 8 | 78 | 76 | 80 |
| Jordan | 32 | 35 | 30 | 72 | 70 | 74 |
| Kuwait | 13 | 14 | 11 | 75 | 73 | 77 |
| Lebanon | 40 | 44 | 35 | 69 | 67 | 72 |
| Oman | 37 | 39 | 34 | 68 | 66 | 70 |
| Qatar | 22 | 26 | 18 | 73 | 70 | 75 |

Table 8.
## Infant Mortality Rates and Life Expectancy at Birth, by Country or Area and Sex: 1994—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 |
| **Near East**—Con. | | | | | | |
| Saudi Arabia | 52 | 54 | 50 | 68 | 66 | 70 |
| Syria | 43 | 43 | 42 | 66 | 65 | 68 |
| Turkey | 49 | 53 | 45 | 71 | 69 | 73 |
| United Arab Emirates | 22 | 25 | 18 | 72 | 70 | 74 |
| West Bank | 34 | 36 | 32 | 70 | 69 | 72 |
| Yemen | 113 | 118 | 108 | 51 | 50 | 53 |
| **Latin America and the Caribbean** | 43 | 47 | 38 | 68 | 64 | 71 |
| Anguilla | 18 | 23 | 12 | 74 | 71 | 77 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 19 | 21 | 15 | 73 | 71 | 75 |
| Argentina | 29 | 33 | 26 | 71 | 68 | 75 |
| Aruba | 8 | 10 | 7 | 76 | 73 | 80 |
| Bahamas, The | 34 | 35 | 32 | 72 | 68 | 75 |
| Barbados | 20 | 23 | 18 | 74 | 71 | 77 |
| Belize | 36 | 40 | 31 | 68 | 66 | 70 |
| Bolivia | 74 | 82 | 65 | 63 | 61 | 66 |
| Brazil | 60 | 64 | 55 | 62 | 57 | 67 |
| British Virgin Islands | 20 | 23 | 16 | 73 | 71 | 75 |
| Cayman Islands | 8 | 10 | 7 | 77 | 75 | 79 |
| Chile | 15 | 17 | 14 | 75 | 72 | 78 |
| Colombia | 28 | 32 | 25 | 72 | 69 | 75 |
| Costa Rica | 11 | 11 | 11 | 78 | 76 | 80 |
| Cuba | 10 | 11 | 9 | 77 | 75 | 79 |
| Dominica | 10 | 13 | 7 | 77 | 74 | 80 |
| Dominican Republic | 52 | 56 | 47 | 68 | 66 | 71 |
| Ecuador | 39 | 44 | 34 | 70 | 67 | 73 |
| El Salvador | 41 | 47 | 34 | 67 | 64 | 70 |
| French Guiana | 16 | 17 | 15 | 75 | 72 | 79 |
| Grenada | 12 | 14 | 11 | 70 | 68 | 73 |
| Guadeloupe | 9 | 10 | 8 | 77 | 74 | 80 |
| Guatemala | 54 | 58 | 50 | 64 | 62 | 67 |
| Guyana | 49 | 53 | 44 | 65 | 62 | 68 |
| Haiti | 109 | 116 | 101 | 45 | 43 | 47 |
| Honduras | 45 | 49 | 41 | 68 | 65 | 70 |
| Jamaica | 17 | 19 | 15 | 74 | 72 | 77 |
| Martinique | 10 | 11 | 9 | 78 | 75 | 81 |
| Mexico | 27 | 33 | 22 | 73 | 69 | 77 |
| Montserrat | 12 | 14 | 9 | 76 | 74 | 78 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 10 | 10 | 9 | 76 | 74 | 79 |
| Nicaragua | 53 | 62 | 43 | 64 | 61 | 67 |
| Panama | 17 | 18 | 15 | 75 | 72 | 78 |
| Paraguay | 25 | 27 | 23 | 73 | 72 | 75 |
| Peru | 54 | 59 | 49 | 66 | 63 | 68 |
| Puerto Rico | 14 | 15 | 13 | 74 | 70 | 78 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 20 | 22 | 18 | 66 | 63 | 69 |
| Saint Lucia | 19 | 20 | 17 | 69 | 67 | 72 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 17 | 18 | 16 | 72 | 71 | 74 |
| Suriname | 31 | 37 | 26 | 69 | 67 | 72 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 17 | 19 | 14 | 71 | 68 | 73 |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | 13 | 15 | 11 | 75 | 73 | 77 |
| Uruguay | 17 | 19 | 15 | 74 | 71 | 77 |
| Venezuela | 28 | 31 | 25 | 73 | 70 | 76 |
| Virgin Islands | 13 | 15 | 10 | 75 | 74 | 77 |

Table 8.
## Infant Mortality Rates and Life Expectancy at Birth, by Country or Area and Sex: 1994—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 |
| **North America** | 8 | 9 | 7 | 76 | 73 | 80 |
| Bermuda | 13 | 15 | 11 | 75 | 73 | 77 |
| Canada | 7 | 8 | 6 | 78 | 75 | 82 |
| Greenland | 27 | 33 | 21 | 67 | 63 | 71 |
| Saint Pierre and Miquelon | 12 | 14 | 9 | 76 | 74 | 78 |
| United States | 8 | 9 | 7 | 76 | 73 | 79 |
| **Europe** | 9 | 10 | 8 | 76 | 73 | 79 |
| Albania | 30 | 31 | 28 | 73 | 70 | 77 |
| Andorra | 8 | 9 | 7 | 78 | 76 | 82 |
| Austria | 7 | 8 | 6 | 77 | 73 | 80 |
| Belgium | 7 | 8 | 6 | 77 | 74 | 80 |
| Bulgaria | 12 | 14 | 10 | 73 | 70 | 77 |
| Czech Republic | 9 | 11 | 8 | 73 | 69 | 77 |
| Denmark | 7 | 8 | 6 | 76 | 73 | 79 |
| Faroe Islands | 8 | 9 | 7 | 78 | 75 | 82 |
| Finland | 5 | 5 | 5 | 76 | 72 | 80 |
| France | 7 | 8 | 6 | 78 | 74 | 82 |
| Germany | 7 | 7 | 6 | 76 | 73 | 80 |
| Gibraltar | 8 | 9 | 7 | 76 | 73 | 79 |
| Greece | 9 | 9 | 8 | 78 | 75 | 80 |
| Guernsey | 7 | 8 | 5 | 78 | 75 | 81 |
| Hungary | 13 | 14 | 11 | 71 | 67 | 76 |
| Iceland | 4 | 4 | 4 | 79 | 77 | 81 |
| Ireland | 7 | 8 | 7 | 76 | 73 | 79 |
| Isle of Man | 8 | 9 | 7 | 76 | 74 | 79 |
| Italy | 8 | 8 | 7 | 78 | 74 | 81 |
| Jersey | 5 | 6 | 4 | 77 | 74 | 80 |
| Liechtenstein | 5 | 5 | 5 | 77 | 74 | 81 |
| Luxembourg | 7 | 8 | 6 | 77 | 73 | 81 |
| Malta | 8 | 9 | 7 | 77 | 75 | 79 |
| Monaco | 7 | 8 | 6 | 78 | 74 | 82 |
| Netherlands | 6 | 7 | 5 | 78 | 75 | 81 |
| Norway | 6 | 7 | 6 | 77 | 74 | 81 |
| Poland | 13 | 15 | 11 | 73 | 69 | 77 |
| Portugal | 10 | 11 | 8 | 75 | 72 | 79 |
| Romania | 20 | 22 | 18 | 72 | 69 | 75 |
| San Marino | 6 | 7 | 5 | 81 | 77 | 85 |
| Slovakia | 10 | 12 | 9 | 73 | 69 | 77 |
| Spain | 7 | 8 | 6 | 78 | 74 | 81 |
| Sweden | 6 | 6 | 5 | 78 | 75 | 81 |
| Switzerland | 7 | 7 | 6 | 78 | 75 | 82 |
| United Kingdom | 7 | 8 | 6 | 77 | 74 | 80 |
| (Former) Yugoslavia* | 17 | 18 | 16 | 74 | 71 | 77 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 13 | 14 | 11 | 75 | 72 | 78 |
| Croatia | 9 | 10 | 8 | 74 | 70 | 77 |
| *Macedonia | 28 | 29 | 27 | 74 | 72 | 76 |
| *Serbia and Montenegro | 21 | 22 | 20 | 74 | 71 | 76 |
| Slovenia | 8 | 9 | 7 | 74 | 70 | 78 |
| **(Former) Soviet Union** | 34 | 38 | 29 | 69 | 65 | 74 |
| BALTICS | 19 | 21 | 16 | 70 | 66 | 76 |
| Estonia | 19 | 23 | 16 | 70 | 65 | 75 |
| Latvia | 22 | 25 | 18 | 69 | 64 | 75 |
| Lithuania | 17 | 18 | 16 | 71 | 67 | 76 |

Table 8.
**Infant Mortality Rates and Life Expectancy at Birth, by Country or Area and Sex: 1994**—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 |
| **(Former) Soviet Union**—Con. | | | | | | |
| COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES | 35 | 39 | 30 | 69 | 65 | 74 |
| Armenia | 27 | 30 | 24 | 72 | 69 | 76 |
| Azerbaijan | 35 | 38 | 32 | 71 | 67 | 75 |
| Belarus | 19 | 22 | 15 | 71 | 66 | 76 |
| Kazakhstan | 41 | 46 | 36 | 68 | 63 | 73 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 47 | 53 | 41 | 68 | 64 | 72 |
| Moldova | 30 | 34 | 26 | 68 | 65 | 72 |
| Russia | 27 | 31 | 23 | 69 | 64 | 74 |
| Tajikistan | 62 | 69 | 55 | 69 | 66 | 72 |
| Turkmenistan | 70 | 78 | 62 | 65 | 62 | 69 |
| Ukraine | 21 | 24 | 18 | 70 | 65 | 75 |
| Uzbekistan | 53 | 60 | 46 | 69 | 65 | 72 |
| GEORGIA | 23 | 26 | 20 | 73 | 69 | 77 |
| **Oceania** | 26 | 26 | 25 | 70 | 68 | 73 |
| American Samoa | 19 | 22 | 16 | 73 | 71 | 75 |
| Australia | 7 | 8 | 6 | 78 | 74 | 81 |
| Cook Islands | 25 | 28 | 21 | 71 | 69 | 73 |
| Federated States of Micronesia | 37 | 42 | 32 | 68 | 66 | 70 |
| Fiji | 18 | 20 | 16 | 65 | 63 | 68 |
| French Polynesia | 15 | 17 | 12 | 71 | 68 | 73 |
| Guam | 15 | 18 | 13 | 74 | 72 | 76 |
| Kiribati | 98 | 107 | 90 | 54 | 53 | 56 |
| Marshall Islands | 49 | 51 | 48 | 63 | 62 | 65 |
| Nauru | 41 | (NA) | (NA) | 67 | (NA) | (NA) |
| New Caledonia | 15 | 18 | 12 | 74 | 70 | 77 |
| New Zealand | 9 | 9 | 8 | 76 | 73 | 80 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 38 | 43 | 33 | 67 | 66 | 69 |
| Papua New Guinea | 63 | 63 | 64 | 56 | 56 | 57 |
| Solomon Islands | 28 | 32 | 24 | 70 | 68 | 73 |
| Tonga | 21 | (NA) | (NA) | 68 | (NA) | (NA) |
| Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau) | 25 | 29 | 21 | 71 | 69 | 73 |
| Tuvalu | 27 | 32 | 26 | 63 | 62 | 64 |
| Vanuatu | 68 | 73 | 63 | 59 | 58 | 61 |
| Wallis and Futuna | 26 | 27 | 26 | 72 | 71 | 72 |
| Western Samoa | 37 | 42 | 32 | 68 | 66 | 70 |

*The U.S. view is that the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has dissolved and no successor state represents its continuation. Macedonia has proclaimed independent statehood, but has not been recognized as a state by the U.S. Serbia and Montenegro have asserted the formation of a joint independent state, but this entity has not been recognized as a state by the U.S.

NA Data not available.

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

Table 9.
## Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years

[Data refer to ages 15 to 49 years unless specified otherwise]

| Region, country or area, and year | No method | All methods | Pill | IUD | Condom | Sterilization | | Other modern | Tradi-tional | Source | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Male | Female | | | | |
| **Sub-Saharan Africa** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 73.2 | 26.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 26.1 | WFS | 1 |
| Botswana | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1984 | 72.2 | 27.8 | 10.0 | 4.8 | 1.2 | (NA) | 1.5 | 1.1 | 9.2 | CPS | |
| 1988 | 67.0 | 33.0 | 14.8 | 5.6 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 1.3 | DHS | |
| Burkina | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 | 92.1 | 7.9 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 0.8 | (NA) | 0.3 | 0.2 | 3.7 | DHS | |
| Burundi | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1987 | 91.3 | 8.7 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | (NA) | 0.1 | 0.5 | 7.5 | DHS | |
| Cameroon | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 | 96.9 | 3.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | (NA) | (NA) | 0.2 | 2.2 | WFS | 1 |
| 1991 | 83.9 | 16.1 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.9 | (NA) | 1.2 | 0.7 | 11.8 | DHS | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980-81 | 96.2 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 0.1 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 3.2 | WFS | 1 |
| Ethiopia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 95.7 | 4.3 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 0.1 | (Z) | 0.2 | (Z) | 1.7 | Survey | |
| Ghana | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 98.0 | 2.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | PC | 2 |
| 1978 | 96.0 | 4.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | SS | 2 |
| 1979-80 | 87.6 | 12.4 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 0.8 | (NA) | 0.1 | (NA) | 8.0 | WFS | 1 |
| 1988 | 87.1 | 12.9 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | (NA) | 1.0 | 1.6 | 7.7 | DHS | |
| Kenya | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977-78 | 93.3 | 6.7 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | (Z) | 0.8 | 0.6 | 2.5 | WFS | 3 |
| 1979 | 93.3 | 6.7 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | SS | 2 |
| 1984 | 83.0 | 17.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 0.3 | (Z) | 2.6 | 0.6 | 7.3 | CPS | |
| 1989 | 73.1 | 26.9 | 5.2 | 3.7 | 0.5 | (Z) | 4.7 | 3.7 | 9.0 | DHS | |
| 1993 | 67.0 | 33.0 | 9.6 | 4.3 | 0.9 | (NA) | 5.6 | 7.2 | 5.4 | DHS | |
| Lesotho | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 92.8 | 7.2 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | (NA) | 1.1 | 0.3 | 3.7 | WFS | 1 |
| Liberia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1986 | 93.7 | 6.3 | 3.3 | 0.6 | (NA) | (NA) | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.9 | DHS | |
| Madagascar | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 82.7 | 17.3 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | (Z) | 1.0 | 1.7 | 11.9 | DHS | |
| Malawi | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1984 | 93.1 | 6.9 | 0.7 | 0.3 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 0.1 | 5.8 | Survey | 4 |
| 1992 | 87.0 | 13.0 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 1.6 | (Z) | 1.7 | 1.6 | 5.6 | DHS | |
| Mali | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1987 | 95.3 | 4.7 | 0.9 | 0.1 | (Z) | (NA) | 0.1 | 0.2 | 3.4 | DHS | |
| Mauritania | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 99.2 | 0.8 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | WFS | 1,5 |
| 1990 | 96.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | (Z) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 3.0 | Survey | |
| Mauritius | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | 54.3 | 45.7 | 21.0 | 1.5 | 5.1 | (NA) | (NA) | 1.6 | 16.4 | Survey | 6,7 |
| 1985 | 24.7 | 75.3 | 21.0 | 2.3 | 9.5 | (NA) | 4.7 | 6.8 | 31.0 | CPS | 8 |
| 1991 | 25.0 | 75.0 | 21.0 | 3.0 | 10.0 | (NA) | 7.0 | 7.0 | 27.0 | CPS | 2 |
| Namibia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1989 | 73.6 | 26.4 | 6.6 | 0.9 | (NA) | 0.1 | 6.0 | 12.5 | 0.1 | Survey | 7,9 |
| 1992 | 71.1 | 28.9 | 8.3 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 7.4 | 7.8 | 2.9 | DHS | |

Table 9.
## Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years—Continued

[Data refer to ages 15 to 49 years unless specified otherwise]

| Region, country or area, and year | No method | All methods | Pill | IUD | Condom | Sterilization | | Other modern | Tradi-tional | Source | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Male | Female | | | | |
| **Sub-Saharan Africa**—Con. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Niger | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 95.6 | 4.4 | 1.5 | 0.2 | (Z) | (NA) | 0.1 | 0.5 | 2.2 | DHS | |
| Nigeria | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981-82 | 93.8 | 6.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | (NA) | (NA) | 0.1 | 0.2 | 5.5 | WFS | 1 |
| 1990 | 94.0 | 6.0 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.4 | (NA) | 0.3 | 0.8 | 2.5 | DHS | |
| Reunion | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 27.1 | 72.9 | 39.9 | 18.1 | 2.6 | (Z) | 5.1 | 1.5 | 5.8 | Survey | |
| Rwanda | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 89.9 | 10.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 0.4 | 9.3 | Survey | 3,10 |
| 1992 | 78.8 | 21.2 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | (NA) | 0.7 | 8.7 | 8.3 | DHS | |
| Senegal | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 | 96.2 | 3.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 3.2 | WFS | 11 |
| 1986 | 88.7 | 11.3 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 | (NA) | 0.2 | 0.2 | 9.0 | DHS | |
| South Africa | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975-76 | 49.8 | 50.2 | 14.0 | 4.6 | (NA) | (NA) | 7.1 | 10.8 | 13.7 | Survey | 6,12,13 |
| 1981-82 | 52.0 | 48.0 | 14.4 | 5.8 | 2.9 | (NA) | 7.7 | 14.4 | 2.9 | Survey | 7 |
| 1988 | 50.3 | 49.7 | 13.2 | 5.3 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 8.0 | 19.8 | 1.2 | Survey | 7 |
| Sudan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979 | 95.5 | 4.5 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.7 | WFS | 14 |
| 1989-90 | 91.3 | 8.7 | 3.9 | 0.7 | 0.1 | (NA) | 0.8 | 0.1 | 3.1 | DHS | 14 |
| Swaziland | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1988 | 80.2 | 19.8 | 5.5 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 5.7 | 2.8 | Survey | 15 |
| Tanzania | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1988 | 93.0 | 7.0 | 5.6 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 1.4 | USAID | 2 |
| 1991-92 | 89.6 | 10.4 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 | (Z) | 1.6 | 0.4 | 3.9 | DHS | |
| Togo | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1988 | 66.1 | 33.9 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.4 | (NA) | 0.6 | 0.8 | 30.9 | DHS | |
| Uganda | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1988-89 | 95.1 | 4.9 | 1.1 | 0.2 | (NA) | (NA) | 0.8 | 0.4 | 2.4 | DHS | |
| Zambia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 84.8 | 15.2 | 4.3 | 0.5 | 1.8 | (Z) | 2.1 | 0.2 | 6.3 | DHS | |
| Zimbabwe | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979 | 86.0 | 14.0 | 5.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 9.0 | SS | 2 |
| 1984 | 61.6 | 38.4 | 22.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 11.8 | CPS | |
| 1988 | 56.9 | 43.1 | 31.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 6.9 | DHS | |
| **North Africa** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1986-87 | 64.5 | 35.5 | 26.5 | 2.1 | 0.6 | (Z) | 1.3 | 0.8 | 4.2 | Survey | |
| Egypt | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974-75 | 73.5 | 26.5 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Survey | |
| 1980 | 75.9 | 24.1 | 16.5 | 4.0 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.1 | WFS | |
| 1982 | 66.5 | 33.5 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Survey | |
| 1984 | 69.7 | 30.3 | 16.5 | 8.4 | 1.3 | (NA) | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.6 | CPS | |
| 1988 | 62.2 | 37.8 | 15.3 | 15.8 | 2.4 | (NA) | 1.5 | 0.5 | 2.4 | DHS | |
| 1991 | 52.4 | 47.6 | 15.9 | 24.1 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 7.6 | Survey | 16 |
| 1992 | 52.9 | 47.1 | 12.9 | 27.9 | 2.0 | (NA) | 1.1 | 0.9 | 2.3 | DHS | |

Table 9.
## Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years—Continued

[Data refer to ages 15 to 49 years unless specified otherwise]

| Region, country or area, and year | No method | All methods | Pill | IUD | Condom | Sterilization | | Other modern | Traditional | Source | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Male | Female | | | | |
| **North Africa**—Con. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 99.0 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.2 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (Z) | SS | |
| 1971 | 97.0 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 0.6 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (Z) | SS | |
| 1972 | 96.0 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 0.7 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 0.1 | SS | |
| 1973 | 94.0 | 6.0 | 4.8 | 0.8 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 0.4 | SS | |
| 1974 | 93.0 | 7.0 | 5.8 | 0.7 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 0.5 | SS | |
| 1979 | 84.5 | 15.5 | 13.0 | 1.4 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 1.1 | SS | |
| 1979-80 | 81.0 | 19.0 | 13.4 | 1.5 | 0.3 | (NA) | 0.8 | 0.1 | 2.9 | WFS | |
| 1983-84 | 74.5 | 25.5 | 16.5 | 2.5 | 0.4 | (Z) | 1.7 | 0.3 | 4.2 | CPS | |
| 1987 | 64.1 | 35.9 | 23.0 | 2.9 | 0.5 | (NA) | 2.2 | 0.4 | 6.9 | DHS | |
| 1992 | 58.5 | 41.5 | 28.1 | 3.2 | 0.9 | (NA) | 3.0 | 0.3 | 5.9 | DHS | |
| Tunisia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 | 68.6 | 31.4 | 6.5 | 8.7 | 1.2 | (NA) | 7.5 | 0.8 | 6.6 | WFS | |
| 1980 | 73.0 | 27.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Survey | 6 |
| 1983 | 58.9 | 41.1 | 5.3 | 13.2 | 1.3 | (NA) | 12.5 | 1.9 | 6.9 | CPS | |
| 1988 | 50.2 | 49.8 | 8.8 | 17.0 | 1.3 | (NA) | 11.5 | 1.8 | 9.4 | DHS | |
| **Asia, excluding Near East** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1972-73 | 98.0 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | (NA) | (NA) | 0.2 | (NA) | Survey | 2 |
| Bangladesh | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1969 | 96.4 | 3.6 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Survey | 17 |
| 1975-76 | 92.0 | 8.0 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 | (NA) | 3.7 | WFS | 2,11 |
| 1976 | 92.3 | 7.7 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | (Z) | 2.9 | WFS | 7 |
| 1977 | 91.1 | 8.9 | 2.3 | 1.1 | (NA) | —— | 2.1—— | (NA) | 3.3 | PC | 2,11 |
| 1979 | 87.4 | 12.6 | 3.8 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 3.2 | CPS | 11 |
| 1980 | 88.0 | 12.0 | 4.4 | 0.7 | (NA) | —— | 3.0—— | (NA) | 3.8 | PC | 2,11 |
| 1981 | 80.4 | 19.6 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 8.0 | CPS | |
| 1983 | 80.9 | 19.1 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 6.2 | 0.5 | 5.4 | CPS | 7 |
| 1985 | 74.7 | 25.3 | 5.1 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 7.9 | 0.7 | 6.9 | CPS | 7 |
| 1989 | 68.6 | 31.4 | 9.4 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 8.8 | 0.8 | 8.1 | Survey | 7 |
| 1991 | 60.1 | 39.9 | 13.9 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 9.1 | 2.6 | 8.7 | Survey | 7 |
| China | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Mainland* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979 | 34.9 | 65.1 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | SS | 18 |
| 1982 | 30.5 | 69.5 | 5.8 | 34.9 | 1.4 | 7.0 | 17.7 | 2.8 | (NA) | Survey | |
| 1988 | 28.9 | 71.1 | 3.5 | 29.5 | 1.9 | 7.8 | 27.2 | 1.2 | (NA) | Survey | |
| *Taiwan* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 56.0 | 44.0 | 7.9 | 20.2 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 15.8 | PC | 2 |
| 1977 | 39.0 | 61.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | PC | 2 |
| 1981 | 30.0 | 70.0 | 5.6 | 25.2 | (NA) | 2.1 | 18.2 | (NA) | 18.9 | PC | 2 |
| 1984 | 25.9 | 74.1 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | PC | 2 |
| 1985 | 22.0 | 78.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Survey | 2 |
| Hong Kong | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1967 | 58.0 | 42.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Survey | 19 |
| 1969 | 58.0 | 42.0 | 16.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 26.0 | PC | 2,20 |
| 1972 | 45.8 | 54.2 | 19.5 | 5.4 | 3.8 | ——12.5—— | | 6.0 | 7.1 | Survey | 2 |
| 1977 | 22.6 | 77.4 | 27.9 | 2.5 | (NA) | ——17.6—— | | 20.5 | 8.7 | Survey | 2 |
| 1982 | 23.3 | 76.7 | 20.6 | 3.7 | 15.5 | 1.2 | 21.1 | 5.7 | 9.0 | Survey | 2 |
| 1984 | 27.6 | 72.4 | 22.2 | 3.5 | (NA) | ——21.0—— | | (NA) | 25.7 | PC | 2 |
| 1987 | 19.2 | 80.8 | 16.4 | 4.5 | 26.0 | 0.9 | 22.9 | 4.3 | 5.9 | Survey | |
| India | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 86.4 | 13.6 | (NA) | 0.7 | 2.5 | (NA) | 6.1 | 0.4 | 4.0 | Survey | 2,21 |
| 1980 | 67.6 | 32.4 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 3.8 | (NA) | 20.6 | 0.1 | 6.6 | Survey | 22 |
| 1988 | 57.1 | 42.9 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 4.7 | (NA) | 30.8 | 0.3 | 4.3 | Survey | 2 |
| 1990 | 55.1 | 44.9 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | ——31.3—— | | 8.6 | 5.0 | Survey | 2,23 |

Table 9.
## Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years—Continued

[Data refer to ages 15 to 49 years unless specified otherwise]

| Region, country or area, and year | No method | All methods | Pill | IUD | Condom | Sterilization | | Other modern | Traditional | Source | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Male | Female | | | | |
| **Asia, excluding Near East**—Con. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indonesia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1973 | 91.4 | 8.6 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 0.5 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 1.5 | Survey | |
| 1976 | 86.5 | 13.5 | 8.1 | 2.8 | 1.0 | (Z) | 0.1 | 1.4 | (NA) | WFS | |
| 1979 | 78.6 | 21.4 | 11.4 | 4.4 | 0.7 | (Z) | 0.3 | 4.6 | (NA) | Survey | |
| 1980 | 74.0 | 26.0 | 14.3 | 6.2 | 0.9 | (NA) | (NA) | 4.6 | (NA) | Census | |
| 1981 | 63.8 | 36.2 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | PC | 2 |
| 1985 | 61.5 | 38.5 | 15.4 | 11.9 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 9.0 | (NA) | Survey | |
| 1987 | 49.4 | 50.6 | 17.5 | 13.6 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 2.9 | 10.7 | 4.0 | DHS | |
| 1991 | 50.3 | 49.7 | 14.8 | 13.3 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 14.8 | 2.6 | DHS | |
| Iran | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1969 | 97.0 | 3.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | PC | 2 |
| 1978 | 77.0 | 23.0 | 19.8 | 2.1 | (NA) | —— | 0.2—— | (NA) | 0.9 | PC | 2,11 |
| Japan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1961 | 57.7 | 42.3 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Survey | 24 |
| 1963 | 56.0 | 44.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Survey | |
| 1965 | 44.5 | 55.5 | (NA) | 2.4 | 36.3 | —— | 3.2—— | 3.6 | 26.8 | Survey | 25 |
| 1967 | 47.0 | 53.0 | (NA) | 3.4 | 36.1 | —— | 2.0—— | 3.3 | 24.8 | Survey | 25 |
| 1969 | 47.9 | 52.1 | 0.9 | 3.8 | 35.5 | —— | 2.8—— | 4.1 | 21.8 | Survey | 25 |
| 1971 | 47.4 | 52.6 | 0.8 | 4.3 | 38.9 | —— | 2.1—— | 2.9 | 20.7 | Survey | 25 |
| 1973 | 40.7 | 59.3 | 1.4 | 5.3 | 44.5 | —— | 2.1—— | 2.5 | 22.1 | Survey | 25 |
| 1975 | 39.5 | 60.5 | 1.8 | 5.2 | 47.1 | —— | 2.8—— | 2.3 | 22.2 | Survey | 25 |
| 1977 | 39.6 | 60.4 | 2.0 | 5.5 | 47.7 | —— | 3.2—— | 1.8 | 20.6 | Survey | 25 |
| 1979 | 37.8 | 62.2 | 2.0 | 5.2 | 50.4 | —— | 2.5—— | 1.4 | 18.6 | Survey | 25 |
| 1981 | 44.5 | 55.5 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Survey | |
| 1984 | 42.7 | 57.3 | 1.3 | 3.6 | 46.1 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 18.1 | Survey | 25 |
| 1986 | 31.3 | 68.7 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 2.9 | 8.6 | 88.5 | (NA) | Survey | 25 |
| 1988 | 43.7 | 56.3 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 43.2 | 0.9 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 13.8 | Survey | 25 |
| 1990 | 42.0 | 58.0 | (NA) | 3.3 | 42.9 | —— | 5.7—— | (NA) | 14.1 | Survey | 25,26 |
| 1992 | 36.0 | 64.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Survey | |
| Malaysia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1966-67 | 91.2 | 8.8 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 0.8 | (NA) | (NA) | 0.2 | 3.6 | Survey | 2,27,28 |
| 1970 | 84.0 | 16.0 | 12.1 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 4.0 | Survey | 2,27 |
| 1974 | 64.5 | 35.5 | 18.0 | 0.8 | 3.2 | —— | 3.8—— | 0.1 | 9.6 | WFS | 27 |
| 1979 | 64.0 | 36.0 | 25.0 | 1.0 | (NA) | —— | 6.0—— | (Z) | 4.0 | PC | 2,27 |
| 1981 | 57.7 | 42.3 | 16.9 | 0.8 | (NA) | —— | 5.0—— | 0.4 | 19.2 | PC | 2,27 |
| 1984 | 48.6 | 51.4 | 11.6 | 2.0 | 7.7 | 0.2 | 7.7 | 1.0 | 21.3 | Survey | 27 |
| Nepal | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 97.1 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.9 | (NA) | 0.1 | WFS | 1 |
| 1981 | 93.2 | 6.8 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 0.1 | (Z) | CPS | 2 |
| 1986 | 83.2 | 16.8 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 6.4 | 7.3 | (NA) | 0.6 | Survey | 3 |
| Pakistan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1968-69 | 94.5 | 5.5 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Survey | 1 |
| 1975 | 96.0 | 4.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.8 | —— | 0.7—— | (NA) | 1.3 | WFS | 11 |
| 1980 | 93.6 | 6.4 | 0.6 | 1.1 | (NA) | —— | 0.6—— | (NA) | 4.2 | PC | 2,20 |
| 1984-85 | 90.9 | 9.1 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 2.1 | (Z) | 2.6 | 0.7 | 1.5 | CPS | 1 |
| 1990-91 | 88.2 | 11.8 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 2.7 | (Z) | 3.5 | 0.8 | 2.8 | DHS | |

Table 9.
**Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years**—Continued

[Data refer to ages 15 to 49 years unless specified otherwise]

| Region, country or area, and year | No method | All methods | Pill | IUD | Condom | Sterilization | | Other modern | Traditional | Source | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Male | Female | | | | |
| **Asia, excluding Near East**—Con. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Philippines | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1968 | 85.3 | 14.7 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 | (Z) | 0.2 | 0.9 | 11.2 | Survey | |
| 1972 | 91.9 | 8.1 | 4.9 | 2.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 1.3 | PC | 2 |
| 1973 | 82.4 | 17.6 | 6.9 | 2.6 | 0.8 | (Z) | 0.5 | (NA) | 6.8 | Survey | 2 |
| 1976 | 78.3 | 21.7 | 11.1 | 4.0 | 3.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 3.6 | Survey | |
| 1977 | 78.0 | 22.0 | 11.1 | 4.0 | (Z) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 6.9 | PC | 2 |
| 1978 | 62.9 | 37.1 | 4.8 | 2.4 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 4.7 | (NA) | 20.8 | WFS | |
| 1979 | 63.0 | 37.0 | 5.5 | 2.5 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 3.7 | (NA) | 20.7 | PC | 2 |
| 1980 | 54.6 | 45.4 | 5.0 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 6.5 | (NA) | 29.9 | Survey | 2 |
| 1981 | 52.0 | 48.0 | 16.3 | 4.3 | 13.9 | 0.5 | 2.9 | (NA) | 10.1 | PC | 2 |
| 1983 | 66.6 | 33.4 | 5.5 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 8.9 | (NA) | 14.3 | Survey | 2 |
| 1986 | 68.2 | 31.8 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | CPS | 6,29 |
| 1988 | 63.8 | 36.2 | 6.9 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 11.0 | 0.2 | 14.5 | Survey | 2 |
| Singapore | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 55.0 | 45.0 | 37.8 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 7.2 | PC | 2 |
| 1973 | 40.6 | 59.4 | 21.6 | 3.0 | 16.8 | ——10.8—— | | (NA) | 7.2 | Survey | 2 |
| 1977 | 28.7 | 71.3 | 17.0 | 3.1 | 20.8 | 0.9 | 21.0 | (NA) | 8.5 | Survey | 2 |
| 1978 | 29.0 | 71.0 | 17.0 | 2.8 | (NA) | 0.7 | 21.3 | (NA) | 29.1 | PC | 2 |
| 1982 | 25.8 | 74.2 | 11.6 | (NA) | 24.3 | 0.6 | 22.3 | 14.2 | 1.2 | Survey | 2 |
| South Korea | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1964 | 91.0 | 9.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Survey | 2 |
| 1965 | 84.0 | 16.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Survey | 2 |
| 1966 | 80.0 | 20.0 | 0.5 | 9.2 | 3.1 | —— 2.0—— | | (NA) | 5.1 | Survey | 2 |
| 1967 | 80.0 | 20.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Survey | 2 |
| 1971 | 75.0 | 25.0 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 3.3 | —— 3.4—— | | (NA) | 4.3 | Survey | 2 |
| 1973 | 64.0 | 36.3 | 8.0 | 7.9 | 6.5 | (Z) | 4.6 | (NA) | 9.3 | Survey | 2 |
| 1974 | 63.0 | 37.0 | 9.0 | 8.0 | 6.0 | —— 5.0—— | | (NA) | 9.0 | WFS | 2 |
| 1976 | 55.8 | 44.2 | 7.8 | 10.5 | 6.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 | (NA) | 11.4 | Survey | 2 |
| 1978 | 51.2 | 48.8 | 6.6 | 9.5 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 10.9 | (NA) | 10.4 | Survey | 2 |
| 1979 | 45.5 | 54.5 | 7.2 | 9.6 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 14.5 | 0.7 | 11.4 | Survey | 2 |
| 1982 | 42.3 | 57.7 | 5.4 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 5.1 | 23.0 | (NA) | 10.3 | Survey | 2 |
| 1985 | 29.6 | 70.4 | 4.3 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 8.9 | 31.6 | 11.0 | (Z) | Survey | 2 |
| 1988 | 22.7 | 77.3 | 2.8 | 6.7 | 10.2 | 11.0 | 37.2 | 2.3 | 7.1 | Survey | 2 |
| Sri Lanka | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | 68.0 | 32.0 | 1.5 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 9.2 | (NA) | 13.6 | WFS | |
| 1977 | 59.0 | 41.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | ——18.0—— | | (NA) | 23.0 | PC | 2 |
| 1982 | 45.1 | 54.9 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 17.0 | (NA) | 25.9 | CPS | |
| 1987 | 38.3 | 61.7 | 4.1 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 4.9 | 24.9 | 2.7 | 21.2 | DHS | 30 |
| Thailand | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 85.6 | 14.4 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 5.1 | 1.1 | (Z) | Survey | 2 |
| 1973 | 73.6 | 26.4 | 10.8 | 4.7 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 6.4 | 1.4 | (Z) | Survey | 2 |
| 1975 | 66.9 | 33.1 | 13.7 | 5.9 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 6.3 | 2.3 | 2.5 | WFS | 2 |
| 1978 | 46.9 | 53.1 | 22.0 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 12.9 | 8.6 | (Z) | CPS | 2 |
| 1981 | 41.0 | 59.0 | 20.2 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 4.2 | 18.7 | 7.1 | 2.7 | CPS | 2 |
| 1984 | 35.4 | 64.6 | 19.8 | 5.0 | 1.8 | 4.4 | 23.6 | 7.6 | 2.5 | CPS | 2 |
| 1985 | 41.0 | 59.0 | 20.7 | 6.3 | 0.5 | 3.7 | 19.5 | 7.6 | 0.6 | Survey | |
| 1987 | 34.5 | 65.5 | 18.6 | 6.9 | 1.1 | 5.7 | 22.8 | 8.5 | 1.9 | DHS | |
| Vietnam | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1988 | 46.9 | 53.2 | 0.4 | 33.1 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 2.7 | (NA) | 15.4 | Survey | |

Table 9.
**Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years**—Continued

[Data refer to ages 15 to 49 years unless specified otherwise]

| Region, country or area, and year | No method | All methods | Pill | IUD | Condom | Sterilization | | Other modern | Traditional | Source | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Male | Female | | | | |
| **Near East** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahrain | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1989 | 46.6 | 53.4 | 13.1 | 1.7 | 8.2 | (NA) | 7.1 | 0.2 | 23.0 | Survey | 7,31 |
| Iraq | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | 86.0 | 14.0 | 8.4 | 0.6 | 1.4 | (NA) | 0.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | Survey | |
| 1989 | 86.3 | 13.7 | 4.7 | 2.8 | 1.0 | (NA) | 1.4 | 0.5 | 3.2 | Survey | 7,31 |
| Jordan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1972 | 78.9 | 21.1 | 13.4 | 0.9 | 1.1 | —— | 0.9—— | 1.8 | 3.1 | Survey | 6,32 |
| 1976 | 74.8 | 25.2 | 11.9 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 7.4 | WFS | |
| 1983 | 74.0 | 26.0 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 0.6 | | 3.8 | 0.3 | 5.3 | Survey | |
| 1985 | 73.5 | 26.5 | 6.0 | 10.8 | 0.4 | (Z) | 4.9 | 0.2 | 4.2 | Survey | 33 |
| 1990 | 65.1 | 34.9 | 4.6 | 15.3 | 0.8 | (Z) | 5.6 | 0.6 | 8.0 | DHS | |
| Kuwait | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1987 | 65.4 | 34.6 | 24.0 | 3.7 | 1.5 | (NA) | 2.0 | 0.5 | 2.9 | Survey | 7,31 |
| Lebanon | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 47.0 | 53.0 | 13.8 | 1.1 | 6.9 | 1.1 | (NA) | (NA) | 35.0 | Survey | 25 |
| Oman | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1988 | 91.4 | 8.6 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 1.1 | (NA) | 2.2 | 0.3 | 1.1 | Survey | 7,31 |
| Qatar | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1987 | 68.0 | 32.0 | 13.0 | 9.0 | 2.0 | (NA) | 4.0 | (NA) | 3.0 | Survey | 7 |
| Syria | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1973 | 77.3 | 22.7 | 11.6 | (NA) | 0.7 | (NA) | 0.2 | (NA) | 10.2 | Survey | 19 |
| 1978 | 80.0 | 20.0 | 12.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | (NA) | (NA) | 1.0 | 5.0 | WFS | 2 |
| Turkey | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1963 | 78.1 | 21.9 | 0.8 | (NA) | 3.4 | (NA) | (NA) | 17.7 | (NA) | Survey | 2 |
| 1968 | 68.0 | 32.0 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 3.6 | (NA) | (NA) | 25.3 | (NA) | Survey | 2 |
| 1973 | 62.0 | 38.0 | 4.0 | 1.9 | 3.9 | (NA) | (NA) | 28.2 | (NA) | Survey | 2 |
| 1978 | 49.7 | 50.3 | 8.1 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 33.4 | (NA) | WFS | 1 |
| 1983 | 47.0 | 53.0 | 7.5 | 7.9 | 4.6 | (NA) | 1.1 | 2.8 | 29.1 | Survey | 11 |
| 1988 | 36.6 | 63.4 | 6.2 | 14.0 | 7.2 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 32.3 | Survey | 11 |
| Yemen | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979 | 98.7 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | WFS | 7,34 |
| 1991-92 | 92.9 | 7.1 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.1 | DHS | 35 |
| **Latin America and the Caribbean** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 61.1 | 38.9 | 16.1 | 4.6 | 1.9 | (NA) | 8.7 | 5.8 | 1.8 | CPS | 2,11 |
| 1988 | 47.4 | 52.6 | 26.0 | 1.0 | 6.0 | (NA) | 11.0 | 6.0 | 2.0 | CPS | 2 |
| Bahamas, The | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1988 | 35.1 | 64.9 | 33.1 | 3.9 | 2.5 | (NA) | 17.2 | 6.6 | 1.7 | CPS | 2 |
| Barbados | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980-81 | 52.6 | 47.4 | 17.2 | 4.2 | 5.2 | ——13.9—— | | 5.0 | 1.9 | CPS | 2,11 |
| 1988 | 45.0 | 55.0 | 26.2 | 5.3 | 7.2 | 0.3 | 10.4 | 3.8 | 1.8 | CPS | |
| Belize | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1985 | 57.1 | 42.9 | 14.9 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 11.0 | 2.3 | 10.9 | Survey | 2,36 |
| 1991 | 53.3 | 46.7 | 14.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | (NA) | 18.7 | 6.7 | 2.5 | CPS | 2 |
| Bolivia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 76.4 | 23.6 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 0.4 | (NA) | 2.4 | 1.0 | 13.7 | CPS | 37 |
| 1989 | 69.7 | 30.3 | 1.9 | 4.8 | 0.3 | (NA) | 4.4 | 0.8 | 18.0 | DHS | |

Table 9.
## Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years—Continued

[Data refer to ages 15 to 49 years unless specified otherwise]

| Region, country or area, and year | No method | All methods | Pill | IUD | Condom | Sterilization | | Other modern | Traditional | Source | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Male | Female | | | | |
| **Latin America and the Caribbean**—Con. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brazil | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 44.2 | 55.8 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | PC | 2 |
| 1986 | 34.2 | 65.8 | 25.1 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 26.8 | 1.1 | 9.3 | DHS | 2 |
| Chile | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 | 57.0 | 43.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | SS | 2 |
| Colombia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1969 | 72.0 | 28.0 | 4.8 | 2.5 | 2.0 | (NA) | 1.7 | 1.7 | 15.4 | Survey | |
| 1974 | 69.0 | 31.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | PC | 2 |
| 1976 | 57.0 | 43.0 | 13.8 | 8.6 | 1.7 | (NA) | 5.6 | 2.2 | 11.2 | WFS | |
| 1978 | 53.9 | 46.1 | 17.1 | 7.4 | 1.8 | (NA) | 7.4 | 3.7 | 8.8 | CPS | |
| 1980 | 51.5 | 48.5 | 17.5 | 8.7 | 0.5 | (NA) | 11.2 | 3.4 | 7.3 | CPS | |
| 1984 | 44.9 | 55.1 | 21.0 | 9.3 | (NA) | —16.8— | | (NA) | 8.0 | PC | 2 |
| 1986 | 35.2 | 64.8 | 16.4 | 11.0 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 18.3 | 4.7 | 12.3 | DHS | |
| 1990 | 33.9 | 66.1 | 14.1 | 12.4 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 20.9 | 3.9 | 11.5 | DHS | |
| Costa Rica | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 32.0 | 68.0 | 22.5 | 5.2 | 8.8 | 1.0 | 15.9 | 3.7 | 10.9 | WFS | 38 |
| 1978 | 36.5 | 63.5 | 25.2 | 4.7 | (NA) | —14.0— | | 19.6 | (NA) | CPS | |
| 1981 | 35.4 | 64.6 | 20.7 | 5.9 | 8.1 | 0.4 | 17.2 | 3.4 | 9.1 | CPS | |
| 1984 | 35.0 | 65.0 | 22.8 | 5.7 | (NA) | —17.8— | | 18.6 | (NA) | SS | 2 |
| 1986 | 32.0 | 68.0 | 18.8 | 7.3 | 12.7 | 0.5 | 16.4 | 1.8 | 10.6 | Survey | |
| Cuba | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1987 | 30.0 | 70.0 | 10.0 | 33.0 | 2.0 | (NA) | 22.0 | (Z) | 2.0 | Survey | 39 |
| Dominica | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 51.0 | 49.0 | 16.5 | 2.0 | 3.6 | | 14.7 | 10.4 | 1.8 | CPS | 2,11 |
| 1987 | 50.2 | 49.8 | 16.5 | 1.7 | 5.6 | (NA) | 12.6 | 11.8 | 1.7 | CPS | |
| Dominican Republic | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | 68.2 | 31.8 | 8.1 | 2.8 | (NA) | 0.1 | 11.9 | (NA) | 8.9 | WFS | |
| 1977 | 69.0 | 31.0 | 8.0 | 3.0 | (NA) | —12.0— | | (NA) | 8.0 | PC | 2 |
| 1980 | 58.0 | 42.0 | 9.0 | 5.0 | (NA) | (NA) | 21.0 | (NA) | 6.0 | WFS | |
| 1983 | 72.2 | 27.8 | 5.1 | 2.2 | (NA) | —17.2— | | (NA) | 3.3 | CPS | |
| 1986 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 8.8 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 32.9 | 0.5 | 3.3 | DHS | |
| 1991 | 43.6 | 56.4 | 9.8 | 1.8 | 1.2 | (NA) | 38.5 | 0.5 | 4.7 | DHS | |
| Ecuador | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979 | 64.9 | 35.1 | 9.5 | 4.8 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 9.3 | 3.2 | 7.1 | WFS | |
| 1982 | 60.1 | 39.9 | 10.3 | 6.4 | 1.1 | (NA) | 12.4 | 3.4 | 6.3 | DHS | |
| 1987 | 55.7 | 44.3 | 8.5 | 9.8 | 0.6 | (NA) | 15.0 | 1.9 | 8.4 | DHS | |
| 1989 | 47.1 | 52.9 | 8.6 | 11.9 | 1.3 | (NA) | 18.3 | 1.4 | 11.3 | Survey | |
| El Salvador | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | 78.4 | 21.6 | 7.3 | 2.3 | 0.6 | (NA) | 9.6 | 0.5 | 1.5 | Survey | 2,40 |
| 1976 | 80.0 | 20.0 | 5.7 | 2.0 | 0.3 | (NA) | 10.5 | 0.4 | 1.1 | Survey | 2,6 |
| 1978 | 65.6 | 34.4 | 8.7 | 3.3 | 1.5 | (NA) | 18.0 | 1.2 | 1.7 | CPS | 2 |
| 1985 | 52.7 | 47.3 | 6.6 | 3.3 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 31.8 | 1.0 | 2.7 | DHS | |
| 1988 | 52.9 | 47.1 | 7.6 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 29.6 | 1.3 | 3.4 | Survey | 2 |
| Grenada | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1985 | 69.0 | 31.0 | 8.0 | 2.7 | 8.6 | (NA) | (NA) | 7.8 | 3.9 | CPS | 2 |
| Guadeloupe | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 56.0 | 44.0 | 9.8 | 3.4 | (NA) | —11.6— | | 6.3 | 13.0 | WFS | |
| Guatemala | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | 96.0 | 4.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | PC | 2 |
| 1978 | 80.6 | 19.4 | 5.5 | 1.7 | 0.9 | — 6.8— | | 4.4 | (NA) | CPS | 41 |
| 1983 | 75.0 | 25.0 | 4.7 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 10.2 | 5.4 | (NA) | Survey | 2,41 |
| 1987 | 76.8 | 23.2 | 3.9 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 10.4 | 0.9 | 4.1 | DHS | 2 |

Table 9.
## Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years—Continued

[Data refer to ages 15 to 49 years unless specified otherwise]

| Region, country or area, and year | No method | All methods | Pill | IUD | Condom | Sterilization | | Other modern | Tradi-tional | Source | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Male | Female | | | | |
| **Latin America and the Caribbean**—Con. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guyana | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | 67.9 | 32.1 | 9.9 | 5.8 | 3.1 | —— 7.9—— | | 2.3 | 3.0 | WFS | 2,11 |
| Haiti | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 95.0 | 5.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | SS | 2 |
| 1977 | 85.0 | 15.0 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 10.3 | WFS | |
| 1983 | 93.1 | 6.9 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | —— 0.8—— | | (NA) | 3.2 | CPS | |
| 1987 | 92.3 | 7.7 | 2.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | (NA) | 1.5 | 0.9 | 2.0 | Survey | |
| 1989 | 89.8 | 10.2 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 | (NA) | 2.5 | 1.7 | 0.8 | CPS | |
| Honduras | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 73.1 | 26.9 | 11.7 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 8.0 | 1.0 | 3.3 | CPS | |
| 1984 | 65.1 | 34.9 | 12.7 | 3.8 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 12.1 | 0.7 | 4.6 | Survey | 2 |
| 1987 | 59.4 | 40.6 | 13.4 | 4.3 | 1.8 | (NA) | 12.6 | 4.9 | 3.5 | Survey | 2 |
| Jamaica | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975-76 | 59.5 | 40.5 | 13.0 | 2.0 | 7.1 | —— 7.8—— | | 8.4 | 2.2 | WFS | 2,11 |
| 1979 | 45.1 | 54.9 | 23.8 | 2.0 | 6.5 | (Z) | 9.8 | 12.1 | 0.7 | CPS | |
| 1983 | 48.6 | 51.4 | 26.8 | 2.2 | (NA) | ——10.9—— | | (NA) | 11.5 | CPS | |
| 1989 | 45.4 | 54.6 | 19.5 | 1.5 | 8.6 | 0.1 | 13.6 | 8.0 | 3.4 | CPS | |
| Martinique | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 49.0 | 51.3 | 17.3 | 2.6 | 4.6 | (Z) | 11.7 | 1.7 | 13.5 | WFS | 2 |
| Mexico | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1973 | 87.0 | 13.0 | 11.4 | 1.2 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 0.4 | SS | 2 |
| 1976 | 71.0 | 29.0 | 11.9 | 5.5 | (NA) | —— 2.8—— | | (NA) | 8.9 | WFS | |
| 1978 | 73.8 | 26.2 | 9.3 | 4.3 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 4.7 | 7.1 | (NA) | CPS | |
| 1979 | 62.0 | 38.0 | 15.2 | 6.1 | (NA) | 0.4 | 8.7 | (NA) | 7.6 | CPS | |
| 1982 | 50.1 | 49.9 | 14.3 | 6.7 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 14.4 | 6.3 | 6.8 | Survey | |
| 1987 | 47.3 | 52.7 | 9.7 | 10.2 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 18.6 | 3.4 | 8.1 | DHS | |
| Montserrat | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1984 | 47.6 | 52.4 | 30.5 | 11.0 | 3.4 | (NA) | 1.6 | 5.6 | 0.3 | CPS | 2 |
| Nicaragua | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 73.0 | 27.0 | 10.5 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 7.1 | 2.0 | 4.3 | CPS | 2,42 |
| Panama | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 43.0 | 57.0 | 18.7 | 4.0 | 1.3 | ——23.9—— | | 3.7 | 5.4 | WFS | 43 |
| 1979 | 39.4 | 60.6 | 19.0 | 3.7 | 1.7 | ——29.7—— | | 2.2 | 4.3 | CPS | 2 |
| 1984 | 41.8 | 58.2 | 11.8 | 6.0 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 32.4 | 2.0 | 4.0 | Survey | 2 |
| Paraguay | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 71.4 | 28.6 | 11.8 | 4.0 | 2.6 | (Z) | 3.2 | 1.7 | 5.2 | CPS | 2 |
| 1979 | 67.9 | 32.1 | 10.5 | 4.8 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 7.8 | 5.8 | WFS | 2,11 |
| 1987 | 55.2 | 44.8 | 13.5 | 5.1 | 2.3 | —— 4.0—— | | 4.1 | 15.8 | CPS | 2 |
| 1990 | 51.6 | 48.4 | 13.6 | 5.7 | 2.6 | (NA) | 7.4 | 6.0 | 13.2 | DHS | |
| Peru | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1969-70 | 74.0 | 26.0 | 3.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 | (NA) | 2.0 | 1.0 | 16.0 | Survey | |
| 1977-78 | 58.7 | 41.3 | 5.5 | 1.8 | 1.4 | (NA) | 3.6 | 7.6 | 21.4 | WFS | 1 |
| 1981 | 59.0 | 41.0 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | (NA) | 4.0 | 6.0 | 21.0 | CPS | |
| 1986 | 54.2 | 45.8 | 6.5 | 7.4 | 0.7 | (NA) | 6.1 | 2.3 | 22.8 | DHS | |
| 1991-92 | 41.0 | 59.0 | 5.7 | 13.4 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 7.9 | 2.9 | 26.2 | DHS | |
| Puerto Rico | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1968 | 40.0 | 60.0 | 11.3 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 34.1 | 0.3 | 9.3 | Survey | 6 |
| 1974 | 38.0 | 62.0 | 20.3 | 3.7 | (NA) | ——28.9—— | | 2.9 | 6.2 | Survey | 2 |
| 1976 | 35.4 | 64.6 | 12.7 | 3.4 | (NA) | 2.8 | 35.4 | (NA) | 10.3 | Survey | 6 |
| 1982 | 29.6 | 70.4 | 9.3 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 39.7 | (NA) | 8.3 | Survey | 2 |

Table 9.
## Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years—Continued

[Data refer to ages 15 to 49 years unless specified otherwise]

| Region, country or area, and year | No method | All methods | Pill | IUD | Condom | Sterilization | | Other modern | Traditional | Source | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Male | Female | | | | |
| **Latin America and the Caribbean**—Con. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1984 | 59.4 | 40.6 | 19.7 | 3.8 | 5.6 | (NA) | 2.6 | 5.3 | 3.6 | CPS | 2 |
| Saint Lucia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 57.3 | 42.7 | 21.1 | 1.0 | 3.9 | ——10.8—— | | 3.5 | 2.4 | CPS | 2,11 |
| 1988 | 52.3 | 47.3 | 18.4 | 4.3 | 5.8 | (Z) | 8.6 | 9.0 | 1.3 | CPS | 2 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 58.5 | 41.5 | 13.0 | 2.3 | 8.3 | ——11.7—— | | 4.2 | 2.0 | CPS | 2,11 |
| 1988 | 41.7 | 58.3 | 24.3 | 2.7 | 7.4 | (Z) | 13.1 | 10.8 | (Z) | CPS | 2 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970-71 | 56.4 | 43.6 | 17.1 | 3.0 | 9.8 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 4.5 | 9.2 | Survey | 2 |
| 1977 | 46.1 | 53.9 | 18.8 | 2.4 | 15.6 | —— 4.5—— | | (NA) | 12.6 | WFS | 2 |
| 1987 | 47.3 | 52.7 | 14.0 | 4.4 | 11.8 | 0.2 | 8.2 | 6.1 | 7.9 | DHS | |
| Venezuela | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 39.7 | 60.3 | 18.8 | 10.5 | 5.9 | 0.1 | 9.4 | 5.0 | 10.7 | WFS | 1,2 |
| **North America** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1984 | 26.9 | 73.1 | 11.0 | 5.8 | 7.9 | 12.9 | 30.6 | 1.5 | 3.6 | Survey | 44 |
| United States | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1965 | 36.8 | 63.2 | 15.1 | 0.8 | 13.9 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 8.3 | 17.3 | Survey | 2 |
| 1973 | 30.4 | 69.6 | 25.1 | 6.7 | 9.4 | 7.8 | 8.6 | 5.9 | 6.2 | Survey | 2 |
| 1976 | 32.2 | 67.8 | 22.5 | 6.3 | 7.3 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 5.9 | 7.1 | Survey | 2 |
| 1982 | 32.0 | 69.6 | 13.4 | 4.8 | 9.8 | 10.8 | 18.7 | 6.5 | 5.5 | Survey | 2 |
| 1988 | 25.7 | 74.3 | 15.1 | 1.5 | 10.6 | 12.9 | 23.4 | 5.6 | 5.3 | Survey | 2,39 |
| **Europe** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981-82 | 28.6 | 71.4 | 40.0 | 8.4 | 4.0 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 2.6 | 15.2 | Survey | 18,45 |
| Belgium | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1966 | 28.0 | 72.0 | 5.0 | (NA) | 3.0 | (NA) | 2.0 | 1.0 | 62.0 | Survey | 46 |
| 1975-76 | 13.0 | 87.0 | 30.0 | 3.0 | 8.0 | (NA) | 6.0 | (Z) | 39.0 | WFS | 2,47 |
| 1982-83 | 19.0 | 81.0 | 32.0 | 8.0 | 6.0 | (NA) | 17.0 | (Z) | 17.0 | Survey | 43,47 |
| Bulgaria | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 24.0 | 76.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | (NA) | 68.0 | WFS | 48 |
| Czechoslovakia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 34.0 | 66.0 | 3.0 | 9.0 | 13.0 | (Z) | (Z) | (NA) | 41.0 | Survey | 49 |
| 1977 | 5.0 | 95.0 | 14.0 | 18.0 | 13.0 | (Z) | 3.0 | 1.0 | 46.0 | WFS | 49 |
| Denmark | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 33.0 | 67.0 | 25.0 | 3.0 | 20.0 | (NA) | (NA) | 6.0 | 13.0 | Survey | 49 |
| 1975 | 37.0 | 63.0 | 22.0 | 9.0 | 25.0 | (NA) | (NA) | 4.0 | 2.0 | WFS | 48 |
| Finland | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 23.0 | 77.0 | 20.0 | 3.0 | 31.0 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 23.0 | Survey | 49,50 |
| 1977 | 20.0 | 80.0 | 11.0 | 29.0 | 32.0 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 | WFS | 49,50 |
| France | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1972 | 36.0 | 64.0 | 11.0 | 1.0 | 8.0 | (Z) | (Z) | 1.0 | 43.0 | Survey | 49,50 |
| 1978 | 21.3 | 78.7 | 26.6 | 10.3 | 6.1 | (NA) | 4.6 | (NA) | 31.1 | WFS | 43 |
| 1988 | 20.1 | 79.9 | 27.0 | 24.4 | 4.2 | (NA) | 8.7 | (NA) | 15.6 | Survey | 44 |
| Germany | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1985 | 22.1 | 77.9 | 33.7 | 14.6 | 5.7 | 2.1 | 10.3 | 1.2 | 10.1 | Survey | 51 |

Table 9.
**Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years**—Continued

[Data refer to ages 15 to 49 years unless specified otherwise]

| Region, country or area, and year | No method | All methods | Pill | IUD | Condom | Sterilization | | Other modern | Traditional | Source | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Male | Female | | | | |
| **Europe**—Con. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hungary | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1958 | 42.0 | 58.0 | (NA) | (NA) | 12.0 | (NA) | (NA) | 6.0 | 40.0 | Survey | 52 |
| 1966 | 33.4 | 66.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 11.6 | (NA) | (NA) | 6.4 | 48.4 | Survey | 53 |
| 1974 | 26.0 | 74.0 | 27.0 | 6.0 | 7.0 | (NA) | 1.0 | 3.0 | 30.0 | Survey | 52 |
| 1977 | 26.9 | 73.1 | 36.1 | 9.6 | 4.3 | (NA) | (NA) | 1.8 | 21.3 | WFS | 53 |
| 1986 | 26.9 | 73.1 | 39.3 | 18.6 | 3.5 | (NA) | (NA) | 0.9 | 10.7 | Survey | 39,54 |
| Ireland | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1973 | 40.1 | 59.9 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Survey | |
| Italy | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979 | 22.0 | 78.0 | 14.0 | 2.0 | 13.0 | (Z) | 1.0 | 2.0 | 46.0 | WFS | 55 |
| Netherlands | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1969 | 41.0 | 59.0 | 27.0 | 1.0 | 14.0 | (NA) | (NA) | 2.0 | 16.0 | Survey | 18 |
| 1975 | 25.0 | 75.0 | 50.0 | 4.0 | 10.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 5.0 | WFS | 18 |
| 1977 | 27.0 | 73.0 | 40.0 | 4.3 | 8.0 | (NA) | 12.9 | (NA) | 7.8 | Survey | 50,56 |
| 1982 | 23.0 | 77.0 | 38.0 | 10.0 | 7.0 | 11.0 | 8.0 | (NA) | 3.0 | Survey | 57 |
| 1985 | 24.0 | 76.0 | 30.0 | 9.0 | 8.0 | (NA) | 25.0 | (NA) | 4.0 | Survey | 58 |
| 1988 | 24.0 | 76.0 | 41.0 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 11.0 | 4.0 | (NA) | 4.0 | Survey | 57 |
| Norway | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 29.0 | 71.0 | 13.0 | 28.0 | 16.0 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 7.0 | Survey | 48,50 |
| 1988 | 24.5 | 75.5 | 17.8 | 24.1 | 14.0 | 4.3 | 10.4 | 1.1 | 10.7 | Survey | 25,59 |
| Poland | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1972 | 40.0 | 60.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 10.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 48.0 | Survey | 49 |
| 1977 | 25.0 | 75.0 | 7.0 | 2.0 | 14.0 | (NA) | (NA) | 3.0 | 49.0 | WFS | 49 |
| Portugal | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979-80 | 33.7 | 66.3 | 19.1 | 3.6 | 5.6 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 3.5 | 33.6 | WFS | |
| Romania | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 | 42.0 | 58.0 | 1.0 | (Z) | 3.0 | (NA) | (NA) | 1.0 | 53.0 | WFS | 2 |
| Spain | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 49.7 | 50.3 | 11.7 | 0.5 | 4.9 | (NA) | 0.3 | 0.1 | 32.9 | WFS | 1 |
| 1985 | 40.6 | 59.4 | 15.5 | 5.7 | 12.2 | 0.3 | 4.3 | (NA) | 21.5 | Survey | 44 |
| Sweden | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 22.0 | 78.0 | 23.0 | 20.0 | 25.0 | (NA) | 2.0 | (NA) | 7.0 | WFS | 43 |
| Switzerland | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 28.8 | 71.2 | 28.0 | 10.6 | 8.4 | (NA) | 15.8 | 2.1 | 6.4 | Survey | 18,24 |
| United Kingdom | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 25.0 | 75.0 | 19.0 | 4.0 | 28.0 | —— 4.0—— | | 4.0 | 22.0 | Survey | 6,25,60 |
| 1975 | 24.0 | 76.0 | 30.0 | 6.0 | 18.0 | ——13.0—— | | 2.0 | 10.0 | Survey | 6,25,60 |
| 1976 | 23.0 | 77.0 | 32.0 | 8.0 | 16.0 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 2.0 | 7.0 | Survey | 6,25,61 |
| 1983 | 17.0 | 83.0 | 24.0 | 7.0 | 17.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 3.0 | 8.0 | Survey | 25,48 |
| 1986 | 19.0 | 81.0 | 19.0 | 8.0 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 15.0 | 4.0 | 8.0 | Survey | 25,56 |
| 1989 | 28.0 | 72.0 | 25.0 | 6.0 | 16.0 | 12.0 | 11.0 | 1.0 | 7.0 | Survey | 25,39,55 |
| **(Former) Soviet Union** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BALTICS | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Estonia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 64.5 | 35.5 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Survey | 62 |
| Latvia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 68.5 | 31.5 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Survey | 62 |
| Lithuania | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 80.5 | 19.5 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Survey | 62 |

Table 9.
**Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years**—Continued

[Data refer to ages 15 to 49 years unless specified otherwise]

| Region, country or area, and year | No method | All methods | Pill | IUD | Condom | Sterilization | | Other modern | Tradi-tional | Source | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Male | Female | | | | |
| **(Former) Soviet Union**—Con. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Armenia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 78.4 | 21.6 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Survey | 62 |
| Azerbaijan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 82.8 | 17.2 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Survey | 62 |
| Belarus | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 77.2 | 22.8 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Survey | 62 |
| Kazakhstan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 70.0 | 30.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Survey | 62 |
| Kyrgyzstan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 69.5 | 30.5 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Survey | 62 |
| Moldova | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 78.2 | 21.8 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Survey | 62 |
| Russia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 68.5 | 31.5 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Survey | 62 |
| Tajikistan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 79.2 | 20.8 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Survey | 62 |
| Turkmenistan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 80.2 | 19.8 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Survey | 62 |
| Ukraine | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 76.6 | 23.4 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Survey | 62 |
| Uzbekistan | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 71.9 | 28.1 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Survey | 62 |
| GEORGIA | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1990 | 82.9 | 17.1 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Survey | 62 |
| **Oceania** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| American Samoa | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979 | 78.0 | 22.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Lucas | 2,63 |
| Australia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1986 | 23.9 | 76.1 | 24.0 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 10.4 | 27.7 | 0.8 | 3.9 | Survey | 38,39 |
| Cook Islands | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 60.0 | 40.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | UNESCAP | 18 |
| Fiji | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1973 | 66.6 | 33.4 | 10.6 | 9.7 | (NA) | (NA) | 8.2 | 4.8 | (NA) | SS | |
| 1974 | 59.1 | 40.9 | 8.2 | 4.7 | 6.0 | 0.1 | 15.8 | 6.1 | (NA) | WFS | |
| 1977 | 64.8 | 35.2 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 5.6 | (NA) | 15.7 | 2.2 | (NA) | SS | |
| 1978 | 62.0 | 38.0 | 8.0 | 5.0 | 6.0 | (NA) | 17.0 | 2.0 | (NA) | SS | |
| Guam | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979 | 93.0 | 7.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Lucas | 2,63 |
| Kiribati | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 78.0 | 22.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | SPC | 2 |
| 1978 | 78.0 | 22.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | SPC | 2 |
| 1982 | 80.6 | 19.4 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | SPC | 2 |
| New Zealand | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 30.5 | 69.5 | 28.6 | 4.4 | 8.0 | 9.1 | 11.4 | (NA) | 9.8 | Survey | 18,25 |
| Papua New Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 95.5 | 4.5 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | UNESCAP | |
| Solomon Islands | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979 | 77.0 | 23.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Lucas | 2,63 |

Table 9.
## Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years—Continued

[Data refer to ages 15 to 49 years unless specified otherwise]

| Region, country or area, and year | No method | All methods | Pill | IUD | Condom | Sterilization | | Other modern | Traditional | Source | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Male | Female | | | | |
| **Oceania**—Con. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tonga | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 54.3 | 45.7 | 3.1 | 9.6 | 10.5 | 0.1 | 5.0 | (NA) | 17.4 | Survey | 2 |
| Tuvalu | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 70.0 | 30.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | UNESCAP | 18 |
| Vanuatu | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979 | 87.0 | 13.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Lucas | 2,63 |
| Western Samoa | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 81.5 | 18.5 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | SS | 2 |

NA Data not available. Z Less than 0.05 percent.

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. Figure shown for traditional methods may include modern methods not reported separately. Countries with no data available are omitted from the table.

Remarks:

1. Data refer to women exposed to the risk of pregnancy (currently married nonpregnant women who consider themselves to be fecund).
2. Data refer to ages 15-44.
3. Data refer to ages 15 to 50 years.
4. Data refer to all women ages 15 to 49 years, regardless of marital status, who have used a contraceptive method.
5. Data refer to sedentary population.
6. Data refer to ever-married women.
7. Data refer to ages under 50 years.
8. Data refer to island of Mauritius. Total prevalence rate for Rodrigues is 51.0 percent.
9. "Other modern" refers to injection and traditional refers only to rhythm.
10. Total prevalence rate refers to all women in union, while data by method are based on fecund women in union.
11. Total prevalence rate refers to currently married women, while data by method are based on exposed women.
12. Data refer to ages 12 to 49 years.
13. "Other modern" methods include douche, which is not reported separately.
14. Data refer to North Sudan only.
15. Data refer to ever-married women and unmarried women who have had a child.
16. Traditional includes all methods other than pill and IUD.
17. Data refer to ages under 56 years.
18. Age range is not specified.
19. Data refer to ages 15 to 45 years.
20. Figure shown for pill refers to pill and injectables.
21. Data exclude Jammu and Kashmir, North-East Frontier Agency, and offshore islands.
22. Data exclude North-East Frontier Agency, offshore islands, and Assam.
23. "Other modern" refers to all modern methods.
24. Data refer to sample of husbands and wives.
25. Sum of data by method exceeds total prevalence rate because some women reported using more than one method.
26. Pill is included with IUD.
27. Data refer to Peninsular Malaysia only.
28. Traditional methods include sterilization, which is not reported separately.
29. Data refer to program methods only (pill, IUD, injection, sterilization, condom, rhythm, and vaginal methods).
30. Data exclude the northern and eastern provinces.
31. Data refer to nationals only.
32. Data by method were recalculated because some women reported using more than one method.
33. Data refer to ages 17 to 51 years.
34. Data refer to the former Yemen (Sanaa).
35. Excludes breastfeeding.
36. Data refer to all women ages 15 to 47 years.
37. Data refer to women who have ever been either married or in a consensual union.
38. Data refer to ages 20 to 49 years.
39. "Other modern" methods refer to female barrier methods.
40. Total prevalence rate refers to currently married women, while data by method are based on ever-married women.
41. "Other modern" methods include withdrawal, which is not reported separately.
42. Total prevalence rate refers to women in union, while data by method are based on all respondents, regardless of marital status.
43. Data refer to ages 20 to 44 years.
44. Data refer to ages 18 to 49 years.
45. Data refer to women who married in 1974 and 1978.
46. Data refer to ages 20 to 40 years.
47. Data refer to the Flemish population only.
48. Data refer to ages 18 to 44 years.
49. Data refer to ages under 45 years.
50. Data refer to women in their first marriage.

Table 9.
**Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years**—Continued

Remarks—Continued

51. Data refer to Federal Republic of Germany.
52. Data refer to ages under 35 years.
53. Data refer to ages under 40 years.
54. Data refer to ages 15 to 39 years.
55. Data refer to all women ages 18 to 44 years.
56. Data refer to ages 16 to 49 years.
57. Data refer to ages 18 to 37 years.
58. Data refer to ages 21 to 39 years.
59. Data refer to ages 20 to 42 years.
60. Data refer to ages 16 to 40 years.
61. Data refer to ages 18 to 39 years.
62. May include women over age 50 years.
63. Rough estimate.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base. Original sources are as follows:

**Census** - Census data.
**CPS** - Contraceptive prevalence survey.
**DHS** - Demographic and health survey.
**Lucas** - David Lucas and Helen Ware, 1981, "Fertility and Family Planning in the South Pacific," Studies in Family Planning, Vol. 12, No. 3/9, p. 309.
**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.
**SPC** - South Pacific Commission.
**SS** - Service statistics based on number of family planning acceptors or amount of supplies distributed and assumptions about discontinuation rates. See also PC.
**Survey** - A nationwide survey conducted by a national government or independent organization, but not related to CPS, DHS, or WFS.
**UNESCAP** - United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.
**USAID** - U.S. Agency for International Development, mission report.
**WFS** - World fertility survey.

Table 10.
## Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Age: All Available Years

| Region, country or area, and year | 15 to 19 years | 20 to 24 years | 25 to 29 years | 30 to 34 years | 35 to 39 years | 40 to 44 years | 45 to 49 years | Source | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sub-Saharan Africa** | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 17.8 | 25.0 | 27.6 | 29.0 | 26.3 | 27.7 | 34.4 | WFS | |
| Botswana | | | | | | | | | |
| 1984 | 19.7 | 33.1 | 34.4 | 33.8 | 26.3 | 14.5 | 11.9 | CPS | |
| 1988 | 17.2 | 25.8 | 37.1 | 35.6 | 38.3 | 36.1 | 16.7 | DHS | |
| Burkina | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 | 5.9 | 8.1 | 9.5 | 9.9 | 6.0 | 7.6 | 5.3 | DHS | |
| Burundi | | | | | | | | | |
| 1987 | 4.3 | 9.1 | 9.6 | 10.2 | 7.1 | 8.0 | 6.1 | DHS | |
| Cameroon | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 | 2.0 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.0 | WFS | |
| 1991 | 18.4 | 17.0 | 17.2 | 13.6 | 17.1 | 17.0 | 8.6 | DHS | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980-81 | 2.6 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 6.2 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 3.4 | WFS | |
| Ghana | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979-80 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 14.8 | 14.8 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 10.1 | WFS | |
| 1988 | 4.6 | 11.1 | 13.2 | 14.4 | 15.2 | 18.4 | 7.7 | DHS | |
| Kenya | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977-78 | 4.0 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 13.0 | 9.0 | 14.0 | 12.0 | WFS | 1 |
| 1984 | 5.6 | 12.2 | 17.6 | 21.2 | 21.3 | 20.1 | 20.0 | CPS | |
| 1989 | 13.0 | 20.1 | 26.1 | 31.5 | 34.2 | 30.6 | 23.7 | DHS | |
| 1993 | 10.2 | 23.7 | 37.6 | 39.9 | 36.4 | 37.3 | 30.6 | DHS | |
| Lesotho | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 9.9 | 10.8 | 11.7 | 5.5 | 6.1 | WFS | |
| Liberia | | | | | | | | | |
| 1986 | 2.1 | 5.4 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 5.2 | 8.3 | 8.0 | DHS | |
| Madagascar | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 6.5 | 13.8 | 18.0 | 22.3 | 21.7 | 18.5 | 11.3 | DHS | |
| Malawi | | | | | | | | | |
| 1984 | 10.5 | 6.4 | 10.3 | 7.6 | 9.2 | 8.4 | 4.1 | Survey | |
| 1992 | 7.3 | 12.0 | 14.8 | 16.2 | 16.4 | 13.2 | 6.4 | DHS | |
| Mali | | | | | | | | | |
| 1987 | 8.2 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 2.0 | (NA) | DHS | |
| Mauritius | | | | | | | | | |
| 1985 | 54.7 | 71.7 | 78.4 | 84.2 | 85.1 | 76.7 | 45.0 | CPS | |
| Namibia | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 20.5 | 30.6 | 32.3 | 29.3 | 32.6 | 23.7 | 24.6 | DHS | |
| Niger | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 2.2 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 2.0 | DHS | |
| Nigeria | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981-82 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 12.8 | WFS | |
| 1990 | 1.3 | 5.1 | 6.0 | 6.5 | 8.7 | 8.4 | 4.6 | DHS | |
| Rwanda | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 6.1 | 7.2 | 9.2 | 10.0 | 8.4 | 4.5 | 3.2 | Survey | 2 |
| 1992 | 10.8 | 14.4 | 17.4 | 25.3 | 22.1 | 31.0 | 20.1 | DHS | |
| Senegal | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 | 5.7 | 4.2 | 7.5 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 3.6 | (Z) | WFS | 1 |
| 1986 | 9.4 | 10.9 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 12.4 | 4.4 | DHS | |
| Sudan | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 8.8 | 7.1 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 2.6 | WFS | |
| 1989-90 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.3 | DHS | |
| Swaziland | | | | | | | | | |
| 1988 | 5.9 | 18.9 | 20.9 | 23.3 | 21.2 | 16.3 | 16.8 | Survey | 3 |

Table 10.
**Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Age: All Available Years**—Continued

| Region, country or area, and year | 15 to 19 years | 20 to 24 years | 25 to 29 years | 30 to 34 years | 35 to 39 years | 40 to 44 years | 45 to 49 years | Source | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sub-Saharan Africa**—Con. | | | | | | | | | |
| Tanzania | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991-92 | 5.2 | 10.1 | 10.1 | 13.2 | 12.7 | 11.0 | 7.2 | DHS | |
| Togo | | | | | | | | | |
| 1988 | 16.7 | 33.9 | 34.9 | 39.0 | 37.4 | 37.3 | 26.2 | DHS | |
| Uganda | | | | | | | | | |
| 1988-89 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 4.3 | 5.9 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 7.9 | DHS | |
| Zambia | | | | | | | | | |
| 1992 | 8.7 | 13.1 | 15.3 | 18.3 | 22.5 | 17.4 | 9.0 | DHS | |
| Zimbabwe | | | | | | | | | |
| 1984 | 24.9 | 43.6 | 42.3 | 42.8 | 37.1 | 37.6 | 21.2 | CPS | |
| 1988 | 30.0 | 45.8 | 50.3 | 50.5 | 41.7 | 37.2 | 22.8 | DHS | |
| **North Africa** | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 5.3 | 17.5 | 31.6 | 39.9 | 41.1 | 43.5 | 39.8 | WFS | 1 |
| 1984 | 5.6 | 16.9 | 30.4 | 42.9 | 43.2 | 38.5 | 21.0 | CPS | |
| 1988 | 5.5 | 24.3 | 37.1 | 46.8 | 52.8 | 47.5 | 23.4 | DHS | |
| 1992 | 13.3 | 29.7 | 46.0 | 58.8 | 59.6 | 55.5 | 34.5 | DHS | |
| Morocco | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979-80 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 31.6 | 31.6 | 36.3 | 36.3 | 31.1 | WFS | 1 |
| 1983-84 | 18.1 | 18.1 | 29.9 | 29.9 | 28.3 | 28.3 | 17.3 | CPS | |
| 1987 | 17.0 | 25.6 | 36.1 | 42.9 | 42.6 | 41.7 | 30.4 | DHS | |
| 1992 | 23.3 | 35.2 | 39.5 | 45.4 | 47.8 | 47.0 | 35.1 | DHS | |
| Tunisia | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 31.2 | 31.2 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 42.8 | WFS | |
| 1983 | 28.4 | 28.4 | 38.8 | 38.8 | 50.8 | 50.8 | 34.3 | CPS | |
| 1988 | 11.1 | 34.9 | 44.0 | 55.0 | 59.2 | 61.2 | 43.2 | DHS | |
| **Asia, excluding Near East** | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975-76 | 4.0 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 9.0 | (NA) | WFS | |
| 1979 | 5.2 | 11.1 | 13.8 | 17.0 | 17.1 | 15.9 | 9.2 | CPS | |
| 1981 | 9.5 | 17.6 | 23.8 | 25.3 | 23.2 | 23.4 | 12.5 | CPS | |
| 1989 | 15.3 | 25.8 | 36.5 | 41.6 | 42.8 | 39.0 | 22.1 | Survey | |
| 1991 | 18.7 | 32.6 | 45.6 | 52.5 | 57.0 | 46.4 | 29.9 | Survey | |
| China | | | | | | | | | |
| *Mainland* | | | | | | | | | |
| 1988 | 11.2 | 38.1 | 70.6 | 87.6 | 91.4 | 84.1 | 51.7 | Survey | |
| Hong Kong | | | | | | | | | |
| 1972 | 35.8 | 35.8 | 48.6 | 61.5 | 63.6 | 54.2 | (NA) | Survey | |
| 1977 | 56.6 | 56.6 | 72.9 | 83.7 | 87.9 | 80.2 | (NA) | Survey | |
| 1982 | 62.0 | 62.0 | 73.2 | 82.0 | 86.2 | 74.2 | (NA) | Survey | |
| India | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 3.1 | 6.9 | 13.5 | 17.3 | 17.8 | 16.5 | (NA) | Survey | |
| 1980 | 5.7 | 16.0 | 32.0 | 44.7 | 52.1 | 47.0 | 47.0 | Survey | |
| 1988 | 9.0 | 23.0 | 44.0 | 58.0 | 66.0 | 61.0 | (NA) | Survey | |
| 1990 | (NA) | 19.2 | 43.3 | 57.6 | 65.2 | 59.5 | (NA) | Survey | |
| Indonesia | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 2.6 | 13.6 | 21.7 | 21.5 | 19.1 | 11.9 | 7.5 | WFS | |
| 1979 | 4.0 | 19.5 | 34.4 | 35.7 | 31.4 | 20.2 | 11.8 | Survey | |
| 1980 | 10.3 | 22.7 | 32.3 | 34.8 | 31.6 | 23.5 | 15.3 | Census | |
| 1985 | 15.4 | 34.6 | 45.6 | 48.2 | 45.4 | 33.9 | 21.0 | Survey | |
| 1987 | 25.5 | 47.2 | 54.0 | 58.7 | 55.9 | 42.7 | 24.4 | DHS | |
| 1991 | 30.0 | 51.0 | 53.6 | 56.8 | 57.5 | 48.3 | 27.4 | DHS | |
| Japan | | | | | | | | | |
| 1986 | 100.0 | 55.1 | 56.7 | 71.0 | 73.1 | 70.7 | 46.9 | Survey | |

Table 10.
**Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Age: All Available Years**—Continued

| Region, country or area, and year | 15 to 19 years | 20 to 24 years | 25 to 29 years | 30 to 34 years | 35 to 39 years | 40 to 44 years | 45 to 49 years | Source | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Asia, excluding Near East**—Con. | | | | | | | | | |
| Malaysia | | | | | | | | | |
| 1966-67 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | (NA) | Survey | |
| 1970 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 19.8 | 19.8 | 14.4 | 14.4 | (NA) | Survey | |
| 1974 | 21.2 | 38.2 | 48.0 | 44.7 | 41.8 | 36.5 | 16.2 | WFS | |
| Nepal | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 3.8 | 5.3 | WFS | |
| 1981 | (Z) | 3.0 | 6.0 | 11.0 | 10.0 | 11.0 | (NA) | CPS | |
| 1986 | 1.6 | 7.8 | 16.1 | 26.7 | 25.3 | 20.5 | 13.3 | Survey | |
| Pakistan | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | (Z) | 2.0 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 8.0 | 5.0 | 4.0 | WFS | |
| 1984-85 | 1.4 | 4.4 | 7.8 | 11.9 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 13.1 | CPS | |
| 1990-91 | 2.6 | 6.3 | 9.6 | 13.4 | 20.4 | 15.8 | 11.8 | DHS | |
| Philippines | | | | | | | | | |
| 1986 | 9.1 | 21.0 | 33.1 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 35.5 | 20.0 | CPS | |
| Singapore | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 72.4 | 72.4 | 79.0 | 79.0 | (NA) | Survey | |
| South Korea | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | —— 7.0—— | | 15.0 | 28.0 | 38.0 | 27.0 | (NA) | Survey | |
| 1974 | ——13.0—— | | 29.0 | 45.0 | 54.0 | 38.0 | (NA) | WFS | |
| 1976 | ——15.4—— | | 31.9 | 55.8 | 61.5 | 45.1 | (NA) | Survey | |
| 1978 | ——16.1—— | | 38.0 | 62.0 | 66.3 | 46.9 | (NA) | Survey | |
| 1979 | ——18.3—— | | 40.9 | 68.5 | 71.9 | 53.3 | (NA) | CPS | |
| 1988 | ——45.0—— | | 65.0 | 87.0 | 90.0 | 82.0 | (NA) | Survey | |
| Sri Lanka | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | 14.0 | 19.0 | 30.0 | 43.0 | 41.0 | 35.0 | 20.0 | WFS | |
| 1982 | 27.7 | 41.3 | 51.6 | 63.8 | 70.8 | 64.7 | 35.8 | CPS | |
| 1987 | 20.2 | 42.3 | 57.3 | 66.8 | 73.8 | 71.5 | 56.1 | DHS | |
| Thailand | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 3.8 | 11.0 | 14.4 | 22.0 | 18.0 | 13.1 | (NA) | Survey | |
| 1973 | 6.0 | 20.1 | 28.6 | 31.4 | 35.6 | 19.4 | (NA) | Survey | |
| 1975 | 18.1 | 30.9 | 41.0 | 44.0 | 42.3 | 30.5 | (NA) | WFS | |
| 1978 | 31.3 | 44.2 | 54.4 | 61.1 | 62.8 | 49.5 | (NA) | CPS | |
| 1981 | 29.0 | 47.5 | 60.4 | 67.7 | 68.6 | 56.4 | (NA) | CPS | |
| 1984 | 39.5 | 54.4 | 63.4 | 71.9 | 73.8 | 64.2 | (NA) | CPS | |
| 1985 | 32.0 | 48.5 | 59.7 | 73.5 | 69.4 | 64.5 | 37.7 | Survey | |
| 1987 | 43.0 | 56.8 | 69.1 | 75.0 | 73.3 | 69.4 | 48.4 | DHS | |
| Vietnam | | | | | | | | | |
| 1988 | 5.3 | 31.7 | 52.2 | 59.8 | 68.8 | 65.4 | 47.1 | Survey | |
| **Near East** | | | | | | | | | |
| Jordan | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 9.0 | 17.0 | 26.0 | 32.0 | 33.0 | 33.0 | 19.0 | WFS | |
| 1983 | 4.0 | 16.8 | 25.1 | 32.9 | 30.4 | 31.7 | 25.5 | Survey | |
| 1990 | 7.7 | 22.3 | 30.0 | 41.9 | 47.3 | 49.3 | 32.8 | DHS | |
| Syria | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 | 9.0 | 15.0 | 19.0 | 24.0 | 31.0 | 24.0 | (NA) | WFS | |
| Turkey | | | | | | | | | |
| 1963 | 8.9 | 15.3 | 25.9 | 27.9 | 24.1 | 17.5 | (NA) | Survey | |
| 1968 | 16.0 | 24.7 | 30.3 | 41.6 | 36.9 | 32.0 | (NA) | Survey | |
| 1973 | 16.0 | 28.1 | 43.5 | 45.8 | 44.2 | 31.4 | (NA) | Survey | |
| 1978 | 21.6 | 42.2 | 51.2 | 61.5 | 54.6 | 56.0 | 51.5 | WFS | |
| 1983 | 49.0 | 49.0 | 68.0 | 68.0 | 66.0 | 66.0 | 49.0 | Survey | 1 |
| 1988 | 58.4 | 58.4 | 82.2 | 82.2 | 83.9 | 83.9 | 71.8 | Survey | 1 |
| Yemen | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979 | —— 1.0—— | | 2.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | —— 1.0—— | | WFS | |
| 1991-92 | 1.4 | 5.0 | 8.5 | 7.9 | 9.8 | 7.7 | 5.0 | DHS | |

Table 10.
**Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Age: All Available Years**—Continued

| Region, country or area, and year | 15 to 19 years | 20 to 24 years | 25 to 29 years | 30 to 34 years | 35 to 39 years | 40 to 44 years | 45 to 49 years | Source | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Latin America and the Caribbean** | | | | | | | | | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 12.2 | 38.1 | 46.9 | 45.9 | 58.9 | 57.9 | (NA) | CPS | |
| Bahamas, The | | | | | | | | | |
| 1988 | 40.7 | 63.4 | 68.8 | 64.4 | ——78.1—— | | (NA) | CPS | |
| Barbados | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980-81 | 27.7 | 45.3 | 53.6 | 58.6 | 65.1 | 33.6 | (NA) | CPS | |
| Belize | | | | | | | | | |
| 1991 | 26.2 | 36.9 | 45.6 | 53.6 | 54.8 | 56.3 | (NA) | CPS | |
| Bolivia | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 11.5 | 22.4 | 27.0 | 23.6 | 25.7 | 20.5 | 12.2 | CPS | |
| 1989 | 16.0 | 22.6 | 34.3 | 39.2 | 36.2 | 28.1 | 14.8 | DHS | |
| Brazil | | | | | | | | | |
| 1986 | 47.6 | 54.1 | 67.9 | 73.8 | 68.9 | 66.5 | (NA) | DHS | |
| Colombia | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 | 21.4 | 41.9 | 50.6 | 54.9 | 54.6 | 49.3 | 28.4 | CPS | |
| 1980 | 24.7 | 44.2 | 53.7 | 60.9 | 60.6 | 44.5 | 28.5 | CPS | |
| 1986 | 29.4 | 56.8 | 68.9 | 73.7 | 75.8 | 70.4 | 47.6 | DHS | |
| 1990 | 36.9 | 54.6 | 66.5 | 74.7 | 76.9 | 74.3 | 54.0 | DHS | |
| Costa Rica | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | (NA) | 63.6 | 69.6 | 72.5 | 75.4 | 70.3 | 51.1 | WFS | |
| 1981 | 45.6 | 58.2 | 64.8 | 71.6 | 74.9 | 69.9 | 56.2 | CPS | |
| 1986 | 51.0 | 60.0 | 65.0 | 67.0 | 84.0 | 78.0 | 68.0 | Survey | |
| Dominica | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 32.6 | 42.1 | 54.1 | 54.5 | 69.0 | 69.8 | (NA) | CPS | |
| Dominican Republic | | | | | | | | | |
| 1986 | 25.2 | 37.8 | 51.3 | 60.7 | 64.9 | 54.8 | 42.1 | DHS | |
| 1991 | 17.4 | 42.5 | 55.0 | 66.2 | 71.3 | 69.0 | 55.0 | DHS | |
| Ecuador | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979 | 14.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | WFS | |
| 1982 | 20.1 | 42.2 | 42.2 | 42.2 | 40.1 | 40.1 | 40.1 | DHS | |
| 1987 | 15.3 | 34.3 | 46.4 | 53.4 | 54.5 | 51.1 | 29.7 | DHS | |
| 1989 | 25.0 | 39.1 | 55.2 | 63.0 | 61.3 | 58.6 | 44.8 | Survey | |
| El Salvador | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | 10.9 | 15.0 | 26.9 | 36.9 | 21.7 | 9.4 | (NA) | Survey | |
| 1978 | 8.3 | 33.3 | 43.7 | 38.3 | 40.6 | 29.0 | (NA) | CPS | |
| 1985 | 21.7 | 35.3 | 53.7 | 63.0 | 56.8 | 51.6 | 35.7 | DHS | |
| 1988 | 17.1 | 36.6 | 51.1 | 57.3 | 59.4 | 53.2 | (NA) | Survey | |
| Grenada | | | | | | | | | |
| 1985 | 17.2 | 34.9 | 40.6 | 49.1 | 51.8 | 51.8 | (NA) | CPS | 4 |
| Guatemala | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 | 4.8 | 12.7 | 20.9 | 23.5 | 27.7 | 14.5 | 13.4 | CPS | |
| 1983 | 9.3 | 15.8 | 29.6 | 32.3 | 31.3 | 28.4 | (NA) | Survey | |
| 1987 | 5.4 | 15.5 | 21.3 | 30.2 | 31.1 | 28.0 | (NA) | DHS | |
| Guyana | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975 | 17.5 | 24.5 | 33.2 | 43.3 | 39.6 | 32.6 | (NA) | WFS | |

Table 10.
**Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Age: All Available Years**—Continued

| Region, country or area, and year | 15 to 19 years | 20 to 24 years | 25 to 29 years | 30 to 34 years | 35 to 39 years | 40 to 44 years | 45 to 49 years | Source | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Latin America and the Caribbean**—Con. | | | | | | | | | |
| Haiti | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 22.5 | 19.6 | 23.5 | 28.6 | 19.9 | 33.8 | 28.6 | WFS | |
| 1987 | 1.6 | 5.0 | —— | 7.5—— | —— | 8.3—— | Survey | 2 | |
| 1989 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 7.1 | 16.0 | 13.8 | 10.6 | 6.5 | CPS | |
| Honduras | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 8.4 | 22.7 | 30.7 | 33.1 | 31.7 | 29.4 | 23.0 | CPS | |
| 1984 | 13.1 | 30.3 | 33.8 | 44.3 | 45.2 | 33.2 | (NA) | Survey | |
| Jamaica | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975-76 | 30.6 | 39.2 | 43.2 | 50.6 | 43.4 | 32.5 | (NA) | WFS | |
| 1989 | 47.9 | 52.5 | 56.8 | 58.3 | 59.0 | 57.3 | 42.8 | CPS | |
| Mexico | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 14.0 | 27.0 | 39.0 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 25.0 | 11.0 | WFS | |
| 1978 | 5.2 | 27.7 | 36.9 | 46.4 | 38.2 | 29.3 | 12.4 | CPS | |
| 1979 | 19.0 | 37.0 | 45.0 | 50.0 | 43.0 | 33.0 | 16.0 | CPS | |
| 1982 | 24.2 | 50.0 | 56.5 | 63.1 | 58.7 | 43.4 | 21.4 | Survey | |
| 1987 | 30.2 | 46.9 | 54.0 | 62.3 | 61.3 | 60.2 | 34.2 | DHS | |
| Montserrat | | | | | | | | | |
| 1984 | 49.8 | 47.0 | 66.0 | 54.9 | ——46.7—— | | (NA) | CPS | |
| Panama | | | | | | | | | |
| 1984 | 22.6 | 42.8 | 57.2 | 65.2 | 73.8 | 72.1 | (NA) | Survey | |
| Paraguay | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979 | 26.9 | 49.9 | 54.4 | 50.4 | 50.6 | 45.8 | 31.4 | WFS | 1 |
| 1987 | 31.1 | 45.6 | 49.0 | 46.3 | 45.4 | 39.7 | (NA) | CPS | |
| 1990 | 35.4 | 41.5 | 52.4 | 53.8 | 54.9 | 50.1 | 34.5 | DHS | |
| Peru | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977-78 | 23.7 | 38.4 | 45.6 | 49.7 | 41.6 | 39.1 | 30.9 | WFS | |
| 1981 | 34.0 | 51.0 | 51.0 | 59.0 | 59.0 | 55.0 | 55.0 | CPS | 1 |
| 1986 | 22.9 | 39.4 | 50.4 | 55.3 | 53.5 | 47.4 | 24.9 | DHS | |
| 1991/92 | 29.1 | 49.1 | 59.5 | 67.3 | 69.9 | 63.8 | 42.7 | DHS | |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | | | | | | | | | |
| 1984 | 30.4 | 41.0 | 43.8 | 42.2 | 42.2 | 50.9 | (NA) | CPS | 3 |
| Saint Lucia | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 26.5 | 37.1 | 55.4 | 46.4 | 57.8 | 55.0 | (NA) | CPS | |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 21.4 | 36.1 | 46.8 | 68.5 | 51.8 | 65.5 | (NA) | CPS | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 42.9 | 52.1 | 58.7 | 60.7 | 55.0 | 44.0 | (NA) | WFS | |
| 1987 | 42.4 | 55.3 | 53.8 | 57.1 | 55.8 | 52.9 | 36.3 | DHS | |
| Venezuela | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 54.4 | 54.4 | 65.0 | 65.0 | 59.4 | 59.4 | (NA) | WFS | |
| **North America** | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | | | | | | | | | |
| 1984 | (NA) | 61.3 | 68.2 | 75.4 | 81.4 | 78.0 | 68.1 | Survey | 5 |
| United States | | | | | | | | | |
| 1965 | 63.1 | 63.1 | 63.1 | 63.3 | 63.3 | 63.3 | (NA) | Survey | |
| 1973 | 70.2 | 70.2 | 70.2 | 69.1 | 69.1 | 69.1 | (NA) | Survey | |
| 1976 | 69.4 | 68.1 | 69.4 | 72.5 | 66.5 | 59.5 | (NA) | Survey | |
| 1982 | 53.1 | 66.6 | 68.9 | 70.3 | 66.9 | 67.8 | (NA) | Survey | |

Table 10.
**Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Age: All Available Years**—Continued

| Region, country or area, and year | 15 to 19 years | 20 to 24 years | 25 to 29 years | 30 to 34 years | 35 to 39 years | 40 to 44 years | 45 to 49 years | Source | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Europe** | | | | | | | | | |
| France | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 | (NA) | 66.8 | 79.5 | 82.5 | 83.8 | 77.4 | (NA) | WFS | |
| 1988 | 50.0 | 63.9 | 72.3 | 84.3 | 87.1 | 84.4 | 73.4 | Survey | 6 |
| Hungary | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 68.1 | 75.8 | 83.4 | 81.2 | 75.6 | (NA) | (NA) | WFS | |
| 1986 | 58.6 | 57.7 | 74.7 | 76.7 | 76.7 | (NA) | (NA) | Survey | |
| Italy | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979 | 81.0 | 81.0 | 78.0 | 78.0 | 78.0 | 78.0 | (NA) | WFS | |
| Norway | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 87.0 | 84.0 | 83.0 | 88.0 | 85.0 | 78.0 | (NA) | WFS | |
| Portugal | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979-80 | 76.8 | 72.6 | 77.2 | 81.2 | 77.5 | 76.0 | 69.4 | WFS | |
| Spain | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | ——58.8—— | | 62.0 | 61.2 | 55.1 | 43.5 | 27.9 | WFS | |
| 1985 | 44.8 | 63.9 | 64.8 | 68.0 | 62.5 | 53.1 | 34.2 | Survey | 6 |
| Sweden | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | (NA) | 77.2 | 73.0 | 78.0 | 80.5 | 80.5 | (NA) | WFS | |
| United Kingdom | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 66.0 | 72.0 | 82.0 | 85.0 | 88.0 | 85.0 | (NA) | Survey | 6 |
| **Oceania** | | | | | | | | | |
| Fiji | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | 21.0 | 32.3 | 40.7 | 49.5 | 50.0 | 44.9 | 27.8 | WFS | |

NA Data not available. Z Less than 0.05 percent.

Note: Data usually refer to currently married women (and women in consensual and visiting unions). Exceptions are noted in table 9 or in the remarks below for situations that differ from table 9. Countries with no data available by age are omitted from table 10.

Remarks:

1. Data refer to women exposed to the risk of pregnancy (currently married women who consider themselves to be fecund).
2. Rates by age refer to nonsingle women.
3. Rates by age refer to all women regardless of marital status.
4. Base for rates by age excludes pregnant women.
5. Rate shown for ages 20 to 24 years refers to ages 18 to 24 years.
6. Rate shown for ages 15 to 19 years refers to ages 18 to 19 years.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base. See table 9 for notes on primary data sources.

# Appendix B
# Population Projections and Availability of Data

# I. Making Population Projections

While actually making a population projection is a routine application of a computer program, the complexity of the undertaking lies in the derivation of the input data. Gathering the base data, ensuring that they are of adequate quality, adjusting them as necessary using demographic techniques, and assessing their comparability among countries are all activities that ensure the success of the projection process. Once the base estimates are derived, the researcher also must make reasonable and consistent assumptions about the future course of fertility, mortality, and international migration. Regional and world populations are obtained by first projecting each country population separately and then combining the results to derive aggregated totals. This section (adapted from Arriaga and Associates, forthcoming) briefly summarizes the process of preparing population projections by the cohort component method.

## The Cohort Component Method

The cohort component population projection method follows each cohort of people of the same age throughout its lifetime according to its exposure to mortality, fertility, and migration. Starting with a base population by sex and age, the population at each specific age is exposed to the chances of dying as determined by projected mortality levels and patterns by sex and age. Once deaths are estimated, they are subtracted from the population, and those surviving become older. Fertility rates are projected and applied to the female population in childbearing ages to estimate the number of births every year. Each cohort of children born is also followed through time by exposing it to mortality. Finally, the component method takes into account any net in-migrants who are incorporated into the population and net out-migrants who leave the population. Migrants are added to or subtracted from the population at each specific age. The whole procedure is repeated for each year of the projection period, resulting in the projected population by age and sex, as well as birth and death rates, rates of natural increase, rates of population growth, and other summary measures of fertility, mortality, and migration for each year.

## Base Data on Population

For many developed countries, base data on population are taken from population registers or are current official estimates prepared by the national statistical offices based on a census for an earlier year. For developing countries, the base population for a projection is usually taken from a census since 1980 or the latest available. However, census enumerations are not perfect, and reported data on the population age and sex structure may be affected by age misreporting and by underenumeration of persons in certain ages. If the projection starts with errors in the base year, such errors will be carried throughout the projection period and will have an impact on the projected number of births as well.

Consequently, before accepting a population to serve as a base for the projections, it must be evaluated to detect errors and adjusted as necessary to correct them. Various methods have been developed to detect age misreporting, including analysis of digit preference, age ratios, and sex ratios. Techniques have been developed for making any needed corrections. Depending on the country-specific data problems, slight smoothing or strong smoothing techniques may be recommended. The base population age and sex structures for the projections prepared for most developing countries in this report are at least slightly smoothed for the population ages 10 years and over.

With respect to possible underenumeration, the coverage of the youngest age groups, 0 to 4 years and 5 to 9 years, is especially evaluated, as errors in these ages may have a significant impact on the total projection. Suppose, for example, that children age 0 to 4 years were undercounted in the base population. In the projection, not only would the surviving cohorts of these children be smaller than they should be, but when the female cohorts reached reproductive ages, the number of births they had would also be underestimated. The completeness of enumeration of these youngest age groups is evaluated by checking for consistency between the number counted and the estimated levels of fertility and mortality during the 10-year period prior to the census date, as children of these ages represent the survivors of births during that period.

## Base Data on Mortality

When vital registration data are available and complete (which is usually the case only in developed countries), it is easy to construct life tables using microcomputer programs, and to thereby derive both a level and an age pattern of mortality suitable for the projection process. For most developing countries, however, it is necessary to estimate mortality some other way. Various techniques have been developed to evaluate and correct information on deaths by sex and age in relation to information on population. Data on deaths may be provided not only in vital statistics registers, but also in surveys or censuses that include questions concerning deaths during a specific period of time, for example, deaths of any household members during the past year. If registered deaths can be

evaluated and adjusted for errors, they can be used to obtain valuable information about the level and pattern of mortality.

There are several techniques[1] for estimating underregistration of deaths. Some of them are based on the assumption that the population is "stable." A stable population is one in which there has been no migration, and neither fertility nor mortality has changed in the past. Other techniques, developed more recently, do not require the assumption of stability. Some methods[2] may be applied to estimate mortality during the first years of life. They are based on data on children ever born and children surviving, by age of mother.

Like mortality in infancy and childhood, mortality in adult ages can be estimated indirectly when reliable data are not available to measure it directly. Two principal techniques have been developed to estimate adult mortality based on information collected in censuses or surveys. They are the orphanhood technique, based on the number of persons whose mother or father has died, and the widowhood technique, based on the number of persons whose first spouse has died. Both provide an estimate of survivorship levels between two adult ages for a period of time prior to the year of data collection. However, these techniques are seldom used for the base mortality patterns of the projections in this report because the reference period to which the estimated mortality pertains is not well defined.

[1] For example, the Coale-Preston technique, the growth balance technique developed by Brass, and the Bennett-Horiuchi technique.

[2] For example, the Brass technique, the Trussell and Sullivan techniques, the Feeney technique, the Palloni-Heligman technique, and the Johnson technique.

## Base Data on Fertility

As in the case of mortality, procedures for estimating fertility depend on the availability of data and on the detail of the information. For cases where vital registration is complete, fertility can be measured directly using classical procedures. Most developing countries, however, do not have reliable vital statistics, and so techniques have been developed to measure fertility indirectly based on census or survey information.

Using the age structure of the population, the crude birth rate is sometimes estimated by the rejuvenation technique, in which the population at the youngest ages is "reverse survived" to determine the number of births of which they are survivors. This technique is attractive because it does not require the collection of any data related specifically to fertility. However, reliability of the estimate depends on the quality of both the census data on age and the survival ratios used for the rejuvenation.

Under certain circumstances, census data by age can be used to obtain not only a crude birth rate but age-specific fertility rates as well. This is done by using the own-children technique based on information on children and women by single years of age. This technique requires data linking individual children to their natural mothers.

Other techniques, such as the Rele technique, use census data by age to calculate the net reproduction rate or total fertility rate based on the relationship of children of specified ages to the number of women in childbearing ages.

Finally, and most importantly for many developing countries, many censuses and surveys include questions related specifically to fertility, for example, the number of children women have had and whether they had a birth in the year preceding the inquiry. Responses to such questions can be used to estimate fertility indirectly. Some techniques to do this include the P/F (Parity/Fertility) ratio developed by Brass, based on the average number of children ever born to women in 5-year age groups and women's age pattern of fertility derived from births in the year preceding the census or survey; the P1/F1 ratio technique, also developed by Brass, based on first births only; and the Arriaga technique, which is similar to the P/F ratio technique but links data for more than one date. All of these methods can be used to estimate the age-specific fertility rates required for making component population projections.

## Base Data on International Migration

Although migration is sometimes an important component of population change, it is not generally well recorded except in some European countries, such as Sweden and the Netherlands, that maintain complete and detailed population registers. Some countries collect information on arrivals and departures of passengers at the official borders of the national territory, but such data are seldom processed in such a way as to render them useful for statistical purposes. Even in countries with otherwise excellent statistical systems, information on international migration is often unreliable. The primary source of information on immigration for purposes of population projections is census data on place of birth of the foreign-born population. To detect emigration as well, in order to calculate the net movement in or out of a country, it is necessary to find data for the countries in which the emigrants have settled (since they are the foreign immigrants of that country). In addition, special migration flows, such as refugee movement, are

incorporated considering reported numbers of refugees from the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees, country sources, and media reports. Thus, most data on international migration are educated guesses at best, especially since not only total numbers but also age and sex distributions of the migrants are required for the projection process.

## Assumptions About the Future

Once levels of mortality, fertility, and migration have been determined for the base year of the projection, each component must be projected into the future. Although the procedure for doing this is mechanical, careful attention must be paid in determining projected levels, trends, and patterns by age. Not only must the assumptions be appropriate for the particular country in question, but consistent assumptions must be made when projections are being carried out for more than one country.

An expected increase in contraceptive prevalence is implicit in the assumptions about future fertility declines for most developing country projections. For many developed countries, future fertility levels are projected to experience only minor change, either slight decreases, or, in some cases, slight increases.

In general, mortality is expected to continue to decline in most countries, as development and health advances continue. A particular exception relates to the impact that acquired immune deficiency syndrome will have on the mortality of some countries, where mortality levels in the next decades are expected to increase. (For a description of the method used to incorporate the impact of AIDS mortality on selected populations, see Section II of this appendix.) While there is no single "right" way to make assumptions about the future, the following procedures are those recommended and generally used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the projections presented in this report.

**Projecting mortality and fertility.** The first step is usually to assign a target level of life expectancy at birth and total fertility rate for some intermediate year in the future or the last year of the projection period. Next, a trend of these measures is determined for the period between the base year and the last year. Then, an age and sex pattern of mortality and a female age pattern of fertility are determined for each projected level of life expectancy and total fertility rate, respectively.

In setting target levels for both mortality and fertility, available data on past trends are taken into consideration. If estimates are available for more than one date in the past, a logistic function can be fitted to these data, since this function approximates expected changes in life expectancy at birth and total fertility rate. The results of the logistic function must be carefully scrutinized, however, to ensure that they yield an acceptable future target for the individual country circumstances.

Recent population and socioeconomic trends and policies of each country are taken into account to determine if the projected trends are plausible. For example, for mortality, information concerning programs of public health are considered in judging the results. For fertility, factors such as trends in age at marriage, the proportion of women using contraception, the strength of family planning programs, and any foreseen changes in women's educational attainment or in their labor force participation in the modern economic sector are considered.

In some instances, no data on past trends are available to which a logistic can be fitted. In such circumstances, life expectancies can be projected based on increases related to the general level of mortality. The United Nations has recommended such increases based on countries with available data. For fertility, when trend data are not available for estimating future changes using a logistic function, the past experience of other countries serves as a guideline to determine the pace of future change.

Once levels of life expectancy at birth and total fertility rate have been set for the base year and some future year or the last year of the projection, a logistic function is often used to determine the trend. For developed countries with little expected change in fertility, intermediate levels are often determined linearly rather than logistically.

The next task is to determine an age pattern of mortality and fertility for each of the projected values, since these patterns tend to vary as overall levels change. For each level of projected life expectancy at birth, a set of central death rates is estimated using an iterative interpolation process. The interpolation is logarithmic and uses a set of central death rates for the base year and a "limit" set of rates with very low mortality. Life tables constructed with the interpolated rates correspond to the life expectancies at birth projected previously. Age-specific fertility rates for each projected level of total fertility rate are interpolated between the set for the base year and "model" sets derived from empirical data for populations at various levels of total fertility.

Once mortality and fertility have been tentatively projected for each country according to its particular circumstances, the values are compared with projected values for other countries in the same region and with

those for other regions. Differences are evaluated to make sure they exist for valid reasons that can be explained by known peculiarities of the particular countries.

A specific condition that determined distinctive assumptions for selected countries in this report is the death risk due to AIDS. With the spread of infection by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) that causes AIDS, country projections have been prepared that assess its impact on future populations in countries where the infection is significant. Using methodology that takes into account the effect of AIDS, the U.S. Bureau of the Census has, for the first time, prepared population projections incorporating this death risk.

**Projecting international migration.** Assumptions about future migration are generally much more speculative than assumptions about fertility and mortality. International migration may occur as a result of changing economic conditions, or as a result of political unrest, persecutions, famines, and other extreme conditions in the countries of origin. Thus, individuals may feel rejected by stagnated economies and attracted by industrialized societies, or refugees may flee in large numbers looking for better or more stable lives elsewhere.

Because of the unpredictability of conditions such as crop failure, emerging violence, and bellicose activities, migration forecasts are subject to large errors. If migration is known to have a negligible impact on a country's current growth rate, future migration is often assumed to be nil. If a country's migration is known to be significant, the estimated number of migrants during the past is frequently held constant in projecting to the near future. Projected migration is usually assumed to diminish, reaching zero at some year in the medium to long-term future. The age and sex composition of international migrants depends on the situation in each country. If information is not available, model patterns by age and sex are sometimes used.

### Regional and World Aggregations

As new data are obtained, world population projections are updated and published biennially in this profile series.[3] The national projections presented in this report were updated for any country for which significant new information was received since the preparation of the previous profile. For most countries, the cutoff for receipt of new information was December 1992.

Because of the differing nature of the base data for each country, there is no standard starting date for each country's projection. The projection period for a few countries started as recently as 1990 when the base information was current to that date. In contrast, the projection period for many African countries (and a few countries in other regions as well) started as long ago as the 1970's, or even before, although information for a later date on one or more of the variables may have been taken into account for the early years of the projection. "New" information for such a country may pertain to 1980 as opposed to a 1970 figure available for the previous round. Thus, total populations in the revised projections may change for any year in the past.

When the projected population for any individual country changes, so does the aggregated total for the corresponding region and for the world. New aggregations are made for world regions and world totals, combining the latest projected data for all countries, and thus superseding previously projected world and regional totals derived for previous reports.

The differing starting dates complicate the aggregations not only of total population but of vital rates and other measures as well. For this reason, regional and global aggregations of crude birth and death rates, life expectancy at birth, infant mortality rates, and age-sex distributions of the population generally can be presented only for the latest year for which all countries have a projected estimate for each variable. In this report, such measures are usually shown for 1994.

## II. Population Projections Incorporating AIDS

### Background

Over the last decade, HIV infection and resulting AIDS have spread around the world. In a relatively short period of time, scientific studies have documented rapid increases of HIV infection in the general populations of many countries, particularly in urban areas. Studies of the demographic impact of HIV and AIDS using mathematical modeling and a hypothetical population have demonstrated the substantial impact that elevated HIV infection levels in the general population can have on both adult and child mortality (Way, 1992).

Although it has been clear for a number of years that mortality estimates and projections for many countries would have to be revised because of AIDS mortality, the lack of accurate empirical data on AIDS deaths, the paucity of data on HIV infection among the general population, and the absence of tools to project the impact of AIDS epidemics into the

[3] Projections are made by the cohort component method for all but 19 small countries or territories with a combined population in 1994 of 1.1 million, or 0.02 percent of the world total. For these small countries, total populations and vital rates are projected but not age and sex distributions.

future have all hampered these efforts. Currently, although the accuracy of data on AIDS deaths has not substantially improved, knowledge of HIV infection has expanded and modeling tools have become available to project current epidemics into the future.

The discussion in the chapter focusing on HIV/AIDS highlighted patterns and trends of HIV infection in various regions. Based on that presentation, it is evident that AIDS is likely to have a significant impact on the populations of some countries, while others will be much less affected. The range of variation in HIV infection among countries mandates that whatever method is used to project future trends must be responsive both to the variation in current levels of infection and to the differences in the speed of epidemic increase. While much remains unknown about levels of HIV infection, for most countries infection levels for urban low-risk samples (pregnant women, for example) have been measured at more than one point. Rural areas present a more difficult problem, both because they are underrepresented in the few studies conducted and because there is a lack of repeated samples over time. Thus, an approach that incorporates trend information from urban areas and uses data from rural areas to provide a point estimate makes maximum use of available empirical data while excluding relatively few countries (or forcing few exceptions) because of a lack of required data.

A critical decision is the selection of countries. Virtually all Sub-Saharan African countries have reported AIDS cases to the World Health Organization, but some do not have HIV epidemics widespread enough to result in demographic impact of sufficient magnitude to warrant adjustment to projected mortality data. For the future, the situation is far from clear, as the variability in AIDS epidemics suggests that there are many potential future paths. In other regions, infection levels so far have lagged behind the more severely affected African countries.

The methodology used to project AIDS mortality into the future consists of the following steps:

1. Establish criteria for selecting countries for which AIDS mortality will be incorporated into the projections.

2. For each selected country, determine the empirical epidemic trend and a point estimate of national HIV prevalence.

3. Using the iwgAIDS model, generate alternative scenarios ranging from high to low AIDS epidemics, and produce the seroprevalence rates and AIDS-related age-specific mortality rates which correspond to each epidemic.

4. Use the empirical levels and trends (from step 2) to establish a factor representing each country's position on a continuum between high and low epidemics (from step 3). Use the derived factor to generate a unique interpolated epidemic.

5. Use weighted country total adult seroprevalence to determine an appropriate location on the total country epidemic curve implied by the interpolation factor. This projects adult HIV seroprevalence for the total country.

6. Interpolate AIDS-related mortality rates, by age and sex, associated with the estimated speed and level of HIV from epidemic results for the period 1990 to 2010.

In the sections that follow, each of these steps is described, and the method is illustrated.

## Country Selection Criteria

The Center for International Research, U.S. Bureau of the Census, maintains an HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base. This data base is a compilation of aggregate data from HIV seroprevalence studies in developing countries. Currently, it contains over 16,000 data items drawn from nearly 2,200 publications and presentations. As a part of the biannual updating of the data base, new data are reviewed for inclusion into a summary table which, for each country, lists the most recent and best available study of seroprevalence levels for high- and low-risk populations in urban and rural areas.[4]

A review of the data in the summary table suggested that a reasonable cut-off point for selection would be countries with 5 percent HIV prevalence among their low-risk urban populations. In typical AIDS epidemics in developing countries, urban rates are generally several times higher than rural rates. Thus, countries with less than 5 percent HIV infection in urban areas tend to have total-country prevalence levels of about 1 percent or less. Center for International Research studies have shown only minimal population impacts at such levels. Furthermore, countries with low levels of infection have tended to conduct relatively few HIV seroprevalence studies, making the task of establishing an empirical trend more difficult.

[4] High risk includes samples of commercial sex workers and their clients, sexually-transmitted disease patients, or other persons with known risk factors. Low risk includes samples of pregnant women, volunteer blood donors, or others with no known risk factors. For a more complete description of the selection criteria, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1992.

A total of 14 countries met the 5-percent criterion for the incorporation of AIDS mortality in the projections. All but one of these countries were in Africa, with Haiti the exception. The countries are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Burkina | Malawi |
| Burundi | Rwanda |
| Central African Republic | Tanzania |
| Congo | Uganda |
| Côte d'Ivoire | Zaire |
| Haiti | Zambia |
| Kenya | Zimbabwe |

Two other countries, Brazil and Thailand, were also included because some country-specific modeling work had already been completed. The method for projecting the AIDS epidemics in these two countries differed somewhat from the others. The simplified approach taken in these special cases is described in a later section.

In future revisions of this methodology, it is possible that alternative cut-off levels will be used as additional information is gained concerning the spread of HIV infection and the impact of AIDS on populations.

## Empirical Epidemic Trends

For each of the 14 countries meeting the 5 percent criterion, staff members reviewed the HIV seroprevalence information available in the HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base to establish urban seroprevalence trends over time and to identify available rural data points. The two data points judged to be most representative for the urban low-risk population were identified and used to calculate the annual change between the dates of the two studies. Rural data were used in conjunction with the urban data to establish a total-country seroprevalence point estimate. These data are shown in table B-1 and figure B-1.

## Alternative Scenarios

Various models have been developed to try to understand the dynamics of AIDS epidemics and to anticipate their future course. These models have ranged from the relatively simple to the highly complex. Simpler models have been used to extrapolate the number of AIDS cases or to calculate the population impacts of a given level of HIV infection. More complex approaches model the HIV transmission that results from particular behaviors as well as the impact of HIV infection on subsequent population processes (United Nations, 1991).

The iwgAIDS model is a complex deterministic model of the spread of HIV infection and the development of AIDS in a population. It was developed under the sponsorship of the Interagency Working Group (iwg) on AIDS Models and Methods of the U.S. Department of State (Stanley et al., 1991). Given a set of user inputs, the model can project the future path of an AIDS epidemic in both urban and rural sectors. Among the many potential outputs from the model are age- and sex-specific seroprevalence

Table B-1.
**Empirical Seroprevalence Data for Selected Countries by Urban/Rural Residence**

| | Urban pregnant women | | | | | | Estimated total country |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Earlier | | Later | | Rural adults | | |
| Country | Year | Percent | Year | Percent | Year | Percent | Percent |
| Burkina | 1986 | 1.7 | 1991 | 6.0 | 1989 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| Burundi | 1986 | 16.3 | 1988 | 17.5 | 1988 | 6.0 | 8.3 |
| Central African Republic | 1986 | 4.7 | 1989 | 8.0 | 1988 | 3.0 | 3.8 |
| Congo | 1990 | 7.7 | 1991 | 9.0 | 1989 | 3.5 | 3.8 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 1987 | 8.0 | 1991 | 10.5 | 1989 | 2.8 | 3.7 |
| Haiti | 1986 | 8.4 | 1988 | 10.3 | 1986 | 3.0 | 4.1 |
| Kenya | 1991 | 13.0 | 1992 | 15.0 | 1989 | 3.2 | 4.5 |
| Malawi | 1989 | 20.1 | 1990 | 22.8 | 1989 | 4.0 | 7.8 |
| Rwanda | 1989 | 23.2 | 1990 | 26.2 | 1990 | 10.2 | 13.7 |
| Tanzania | 1988 | 10.6 | 1991 | 16.3 | 1987 | 4.5 | 5.5 |
| Uganda | 1985 | 10.7 | 1992 | 29.5 | 1989 | 13.4 | 15.9 |
| Zaire | 1985 | 6.9 | 1988 | 8.0 | 1988 | 2.2 | 2.9 |
| Zambia | 1987 | 11.6 | 1990 | 24.5 | 1990 | 15.0 | 17.4 |
| Zimbabwe | (NA) | (NA) | 1990 | 18.0 | 1990 | 12.8 | 13.8 |

NA Data not available.

Note: Data pertain to varying months of the years indicated.

Source: Urban and rural data from HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, Center for International Research, U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1993.

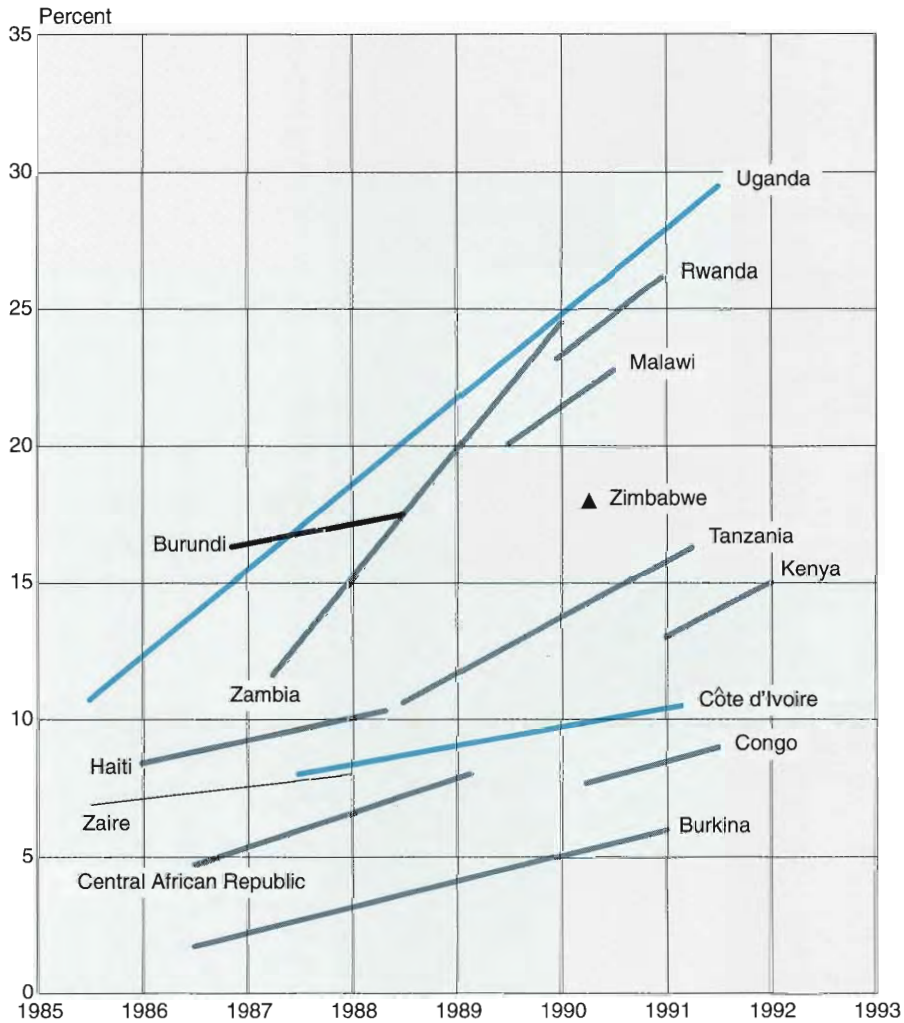
levels, AIDS cases, AIDS deaths, and AIDS-related mortality rates.

This model has been used by the Center for International Research to examine the potential demographic and macro-economic impacts of an AIDS epidemic in a "typical" African country (Way and Stanecki, 1991; Way and Over, 1992). In these applications, demographic parameters characteristic of all of Sub-Saharan Africa were used, together with selected behavioral data based on regional studies. It has also been used in Thailand, in collaboration with the Thai AIDS Working Group, to project the spread of AIDS in that country during the decade of the 1990's.

To project the impact in the 14 selected countries, three alternative scenarios were developed, corresponding to low, medium, and high AIDS epidemics. For all of these epidemics, the demographic parameters corresponding to Sub-Saharan Africa were used, while the behavioral parameters were varied. Slightly different initial HIV seroprevalence levels were also used in the three scenarios.

The purpose of the three scenarios was to represent alternative long-term trends in the spread of HIV in human populations for use in projecting country-specific epidemics. The alternative scenarios also reflect an appropriate lag between HIV infection and AIDS mortality under circumstances of varying rates of epidemic growth. In a rapidly growing epidemic, for example, AIDS mortality at a given HIV infection level tends to lag behind the mortality associated with the same HIV infection level in a slowly growing epidemic.

Figure B-1.
**Empirical Trend in HIV Seroprevalence Among Urban Pregnant Women for Selected Countries: 1985 to 1992**




Source: Table B-1.

## Interpolation of a Unique Epidemic

Outputs from the three scenarios, in the form of annual HIV seroprevalence levels for urban women age 15 to 49 years over a 50-year period, were combined into a spreadsheet. Next, the empirical urban trend from each country was entered into the spreadsheet, which was designed to calculate the annual change from the empirical trend and to interpolate among the three epidemics to derive an epidemic that matched the observed HIV seroprevalence increase between the two points. For example, if a country had an observed increase of HIV prevalence from 8.5 percent in 1988 to 12.3 percent in 1991, the spreadsheet would interpolate to derive an epidemic that increased between these two points over a similar 3-year period. Thus, both the level and the rate of increase of the urban epidemic were matched through this procedure. One important output from this spreadsheet was an "interpolation factor" to indicate where the empirical epidemic fell in the range from low (factor=1) through medium (factor=2) to high (factor=3).

Figure B-2 illustrates the process. The three solid lines in this figure correspond to HIV prevalence rates for urban women in the three scenarios. The large markers (▪) indicate the two empirical observations, and the dashed line indicates the interpolated epidemic which matches those points. In this case, the interpolation factor is 1.8, indicating an epidemic nearly as rapid as the medium scenario.

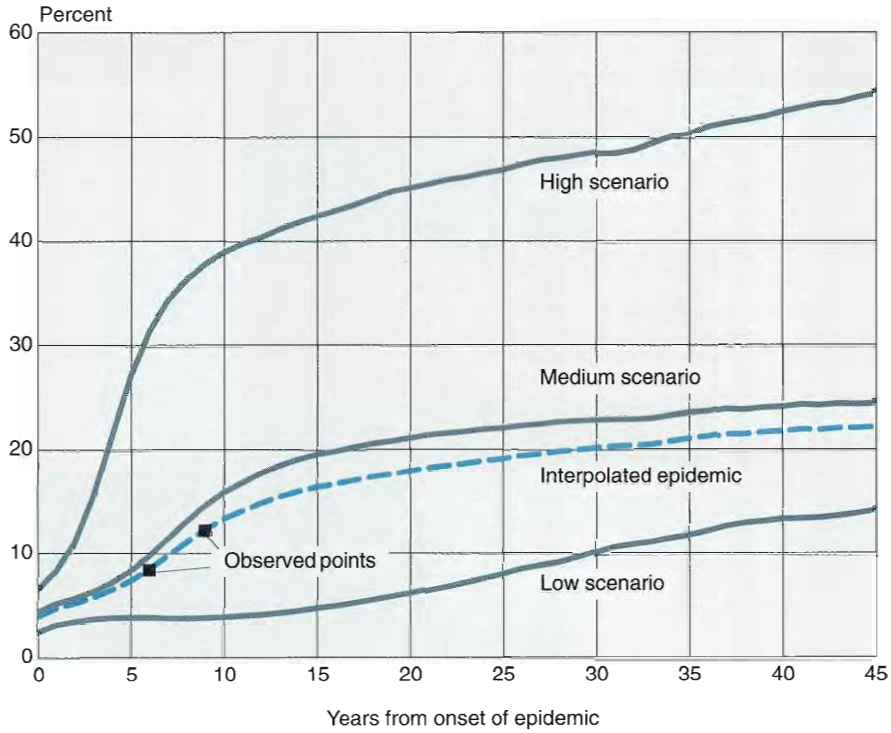
## Projected Total Seroprevalence

At this point in the estimation procedure, the rate of increase of the urban epidemic has been matched, but as yet no direct linkage has been made to the total country prevalence or to a particular calendar year in this country's epidemic. The second part of the spreadsheet accomplishes these tasks. The total-country adult prevalence estimate (shown in table B-1) was entered into the spreadsheet, along with its reference date.[5] The spreadsheet, which had already determined the interpolation factor, compared this total prevalence level with the one implied by using the interpolation factor. From this comparison, an "offset" figure was calculated, corresponding to the number of years of difference between the start of the epidemics in the three scenarios, and the empirical epidemic at the reference date.

Figure B-3 illustrates the process just described. Total female HIV seroprevalence levels from the three alternative scenarios are shown as solid lines. The interpolated epidemic for the whole country is illustrated by

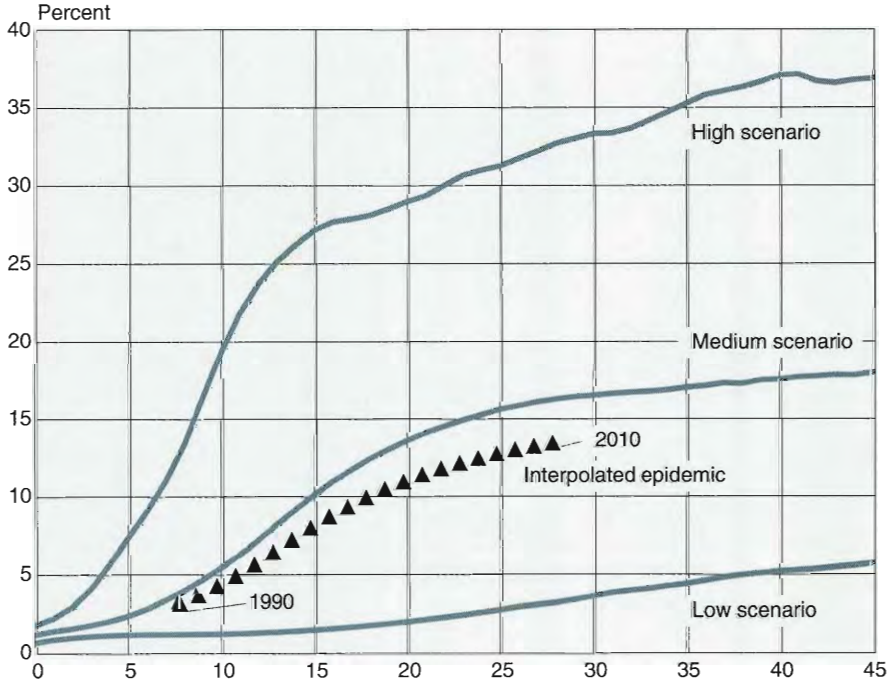
[5] Reference dates were entered into the spreadsheet including fractions of years. For example, 1989.50 represented July 1 of the specified year.

Figure B-2.
**Three Scenarios and Empirical Trend of Urban Female HIV Seroprevalence**



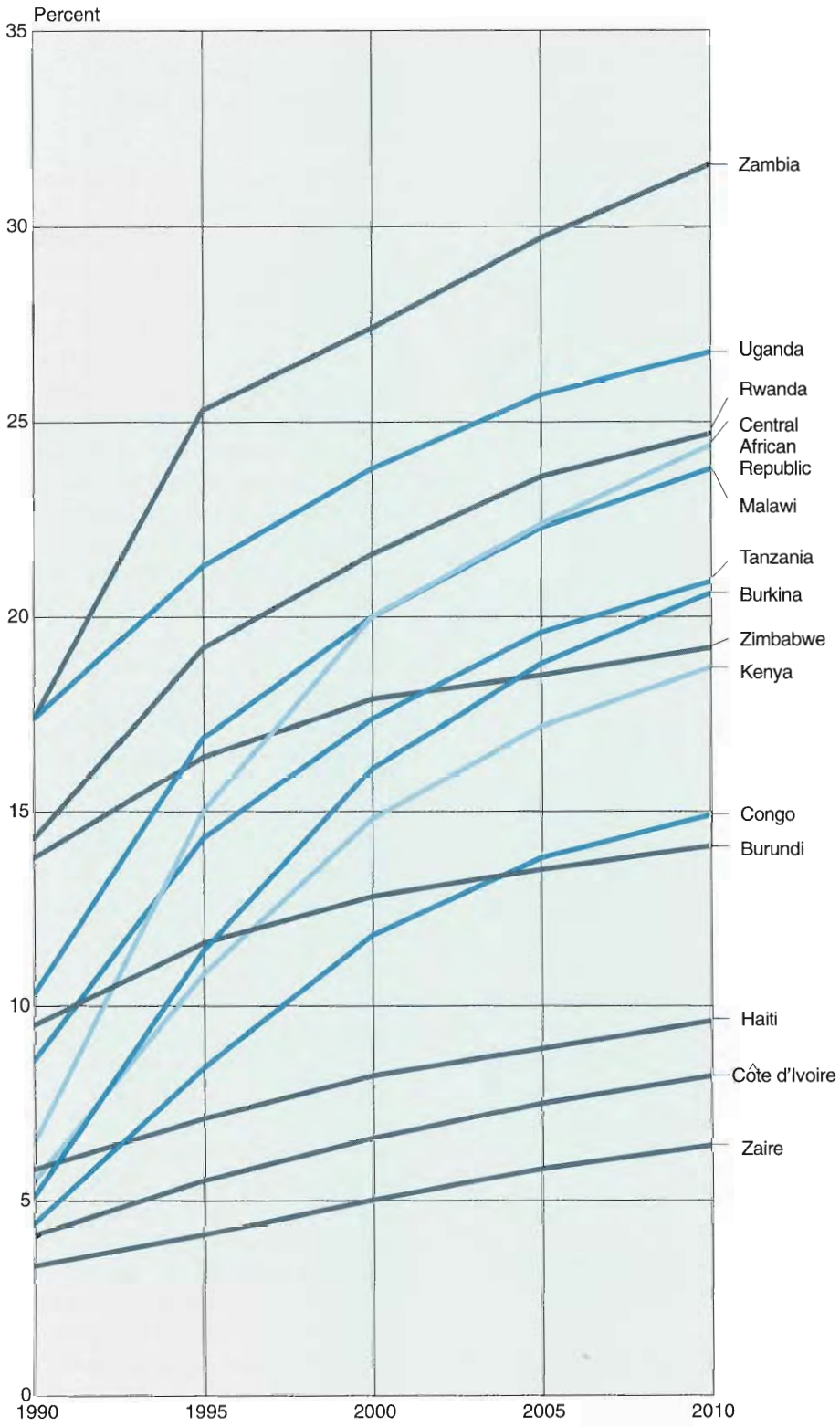

Source: Center for International Research, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Figure B-3.
**Three Scenarios and Empirical Trend of Total Female HIV Seroprevalence**




Source: Center for International Research, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Figure B-4.
**Projected HIV Seroprevalence Among Adults for Selected Countries: 1990 to 2010**




Source: Center for International Research, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

a shorter line with markers (▲), indicating annual estimates for the 1990 to 2010 period. By inspection, the spreadsheet calculated the offset, that is, the number of years between the start of the scenarios and the reference date. In this example, total seroprevalence in 1990 is 3 percent, a level that the interpolated epidemic reaches between the seventh and the eighth year of the projection. Thus, in this case, the offset is 7.65 years.

Projected adult epidemics for each country are shown in figure B-4. The method incorporates the variation in the speed of the empirical epidemics into the projected epidemics. For example, epidemics for Burundi and Malawi began in 1990 at similar levels of adult infection (around 10 percent). By 2010, however, HIV seroprevalence was projected to increase to over 20 percent of adults in Malawi, but to only about 14 percent in Burundi. The projected increase in infection levels in the 14 countries ranges from about half to more than triple during the two decades from 1990 to 2010.

## AIDS-Related Mortality Rates

For each of the three scenarios, annual AIDS-related age-sex-specific mortality rates (${}_nm_x$ values) were derived and combined into a second spreadsheet. The "interpolation factor" and the "offset" described above were entered into this second spreadsheet. Based on these two values, AIDS-related age-sex-specific ${}_nm_x$ values at 5-year intervals from 1990 to 2010 were interpolated and added to non-AIDS ${}_nm_x$ values for the same period.[6] Population projections were prepared with the combined ${}_nm_x$ values as input, using the rural/urban projection program of the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

[6] Non-AIDS ${}_nm_x$ values were derived by making standard assumptions concerning the improvement in mortality conditions as described earlier in this appendix.

The future course of the AIDS pandemic is uncertain, but the projections require that some assumptions be made. It was assumed that the epidemics would peak in 2010, with no further HIV infection after that year. AIDS mortality was assumed to decline linearly from the level reached in 2010 to nil by 2020, thus implying a return to "normal" mortality levels in the latter year. Such a scenario could result from the widespread availability of a prophylactic vaccine or drug beginning in 2010 or the introduction of a fully-effective therapeutic vaccine or drug therapy over the 2010 to 2020 period. To implement the projection process, life tables for 2020, assuming no AIDS mortality, were used.

### The Special Cases of Brazil and Thailand

As mentioned earlier, Brazil and Thailand had been the subject of country-specific modeling activities supported by the Interagency Working Group. AIDS epidemics in these two countries have substantial homosexual and intravenous drug use components, while those in Africa do not (WHO/GPA, 1993a). For these reasons, a different approach was taken to project the AIDS epidemic for Brazil and Thailand. AIDS-related age-sex-specific mortality rates for these countries were derived from the iwgAIDS model and added directly to the non-AIDS mortality rates previously prepared for the projection program.

### Caveats and Limitations

In developing the methodology for these projections, the Center for International Research has attempted to maximize the use of both the empirical data and the modeling tools available. However, there is much that is unknown about the dynamics of AIDS epidemics in countries around the world, and the methodology is necessarily imprecise. The actual path of AIDS epidemics in the countries that were selected will undoubtedly differ from the course projected. As epidemics grow, future behavior changes and interventions being implemented in countries around the world may alter that course.

The choice of 2010 as a peak year for the epidemics is arbitrary, but perhaps not unrealistic. Despite intensive efforts to develop an effective and safe vaccine for HIV, the widespread availability of such a vaccine is still many years away. In addition, recent simulations by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention suggest that even should such a vaccine become available, its impact on the epidemic would not be felt for a number of years (Dowdle, 1993). A variety of therapeutic drugs have also shown some promise, but none has yet demonstrated the ability to do more than extend the survival of those infected by perhaps a year or two.

What if AIDS epidemics do not peak early in the next century as projected? Will entire populations become infected with HIV and eventually die from AIDS? The simulations used for this report suggest that this will not happen in any population. Variations in sexual behavior help to ensure that the majority of the population in countries around the world are not at high risk of HIV infection. With substantial proportions of the population at lower risk of infection, each of the epidemic scenarios displays a definite plateau after the initial rapid rise.

## III. Recency of Base Data for the Projections

The first two sections of this appendix described methods for evaluating base data and making projections without reference to the data situations actually encountered in the various countries. This section reviews the availability of data for the current round of projections as presented in this report.

### Data on Fertility Are More Recent Than Data on Other Topics

This report presents population estimates and projections for 225 countries or areas of the world. Of these 225 countries, 162 have information on fertility pertaining to some date since 1985, 146 countries have recent data on population size and 140 on mortality (tables B-2 to B4). These data reflect the relatively higher profile of fertility as a component of population growth, and also the fact that data on population size are usually obtained from a population census, which is necessarily conducted infrequently. In contrast, fertility data are often gathered in specialized surveys in the absence of complete and reliable civil registration systems and can therefore be obtained on a more frequent basis. Base data on fertility for many countries take into account results of recent surveys conducted under the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) project of Macro International Inc. and survey results provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

### Large Discrepancies Found in Recency of Data by Region

Not surprisingly, the developed regions have the most recent data on population size, fertility, and mortality. All developed countries have data on population size and mortality since 1985, and all except Monaco have fertility data pertaining to 1985 or later that were considered for the projections in this report. In almost every region, more countries have recent data on fertility than on the other topics, but there are wide discrepancies. Sub-Saharan Africa has the

Table B-2.
## Distribution of Countries and of Population, by Region and Recency of Reliable Data on Population Size

| Region | Year of latest data | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | 1990-94 | 1985-89 | 1980-84 | Before 1980 or none | Total | 1990-94 | 1985-89 | 1980-84 | Before 1980 or none |
| | Number of countries | | | | | Midyear population:1994 (millions) | | | | |
| World | 225 | 87 | 59 | 49 | 30 | 5,642 | 2,465 | 2,312 | 617 | 248 |
| Developing | 162 | 42 | 41 | 49 | 30 | 4,402 | 1,799 | 1,737 | 617 | 248 |
| Developed | 63 | 45 | 18 | - | - | 1,240 | 666 | 575 | - | - |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 50 | 4 | 16 | 17 | 13 | 572 | 101 | 157 | 205 | 108 |
| North Africa | 6 | - | 2 | 3 | 1 | 130 | - | 87 | 37 | 5 |
| Asia, excluding Near East | 27 | 12 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 3,195 | 1,490 | 1,360 | 272 | 73 |
| Near East | 16 | - | 6 | 5 | 5 | 149 | - | 88 | 23 | 39 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 45 | 18 | 4 | 18 | 5 | 474 | 328 | 44 | 79 | 23 |
| North America | 5 | 3 | 2 | - | - | 289 | 28 | 261 | - | - |
| Europe | 40 | 40 | - | - | - | 509 | 509 | - | - | - |
| (Former) Soviet Union | 15 | - | 15 | - | - | 296 | - | 296 | - | - |
| Oceania | 21 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 28 | 8 | 20 | (Z) | (Z) |
| | Percent distribution of: | | | | | | | | | |
| | Number of countries | | | | | Population | | | | |
| World | 100 | 39 | 26 | 22 | 13 | 100 | 44 | 41 | 11 | 4 |
| Developing | 100 | 26 | 25 | 30 | 19 | 100 | 41 | 39 | 14 | 6 |
| Developed | 100 | 71 | 29 | - | - | 100 | 54 | 46 | - | - |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 100 | 8 | 32 | 34 | 26 | 100 | 18 | 27 | 36 | 19 |
| North Africa | 100 | - | 33 | 50 | 17 | 100 | - | 67 | 29 | 4 |
| Asia, excluding Near East | 100 | 44 | 26 | 15 | 15 | 100 | 47 | 43 | 9 | 2 |
| Near East | 100 | - | 38 | 31 | 31 | 100 | - | 59 | 15 | 26 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 100 | 40 | 9 | 40 | 11 | 100 | 69 | 9 | 17 | 5 |
| North America | 100 | 60 | 40 | - | - | 100 | 10 | 90 | - | - |
| Europe | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | 100 | 100 | - | - | - |
| (Former) Soviet Union | 100 | - | 100 | - | - | 100 | - | 100 | - | - |
| Oceania | 100 | 48 | 33 | 10 | 10 | 100 | 29 | 70 | 1 | (Z) |

-Represents zero.
Z Less than 500,000 or less than 0.5 percent.

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

smallest proportion of countries with data for 1985 or later on all topics.

### Near-Current Fertility Level is Known for Over 85 Percent of World's Population

Perhaps more important than the number of countries with recent information on population size, fertility, and mortality, is the proportion of the world's population covered by such information. As seen in table B-3, 87 percent of the world's people live in countries with data on fertility that pertain to 1985 or later. The proportion is even higher in North Africa (96 percent), Asia, excluding the Near East (95 percent), Latin America and the Caribbean (92 percent), and the combined developed regions of North America, Europe, and the former Soviet Union (100 percent).

With many countries taking censuses during the 1990 round and the rapid processing of results by computer, information on population size is also available for a large portion of the world's population. Eighty-five percent of the world's people live in countries with at least population totals available for 1985 or later.

For mortality, only about 58 percent of the world's population is covered by information since 1985. Furthermore, the available mortality data often pertain only to infants and children and not to the adult population. Mortality data for Latin America and the Caribbean and Sub-Saharan Africa are particularly outdated, with only 29 and 31 percent, respectively, of these regions' populations covered by data since 1985. Nearly half of the population of the Near East and 30 percent of that of Sub-Saharan Africa do not have reliable mortality data since 1980.

Table B-3.
## Distribution of Countries and of Population, by Region and Recency of Reliable Data on Fertility

| Region | Year of latest data | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | 1990-94 | 1985-89 | 1980-84 | Before 1980 or none | Total | 1990-94 | 1985-89 | 1980-84 | Before 1980 or none |
| | Number of countries | | | | | Midyear population:1994 (millions) | | | | |
| World | 225 | 84 | 78 | 23 | 40 | 5,642 | 2,877 | 2,014 | 343 | 408 |
| Developing | 162 | 25 | 75 | 22 | 40 | 4,402 | 1,640 | 2,011 | 343 | 408 |
| Developed | 63 | 59 | 3 | 1 | - | 1,240 | 1,237 | 3 | (Z) | - |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 50 | 3 | 16 | 15 | 16 | 572 | 10 | 157 | 295 | 109 |
| North Africa | 6 | 1 | 3 | - | 2 | 130 | 29 | 96 | - | 5 |
| Asia, excluding Near East | 27 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 3,195 | 1,621 | 1,407 | 44 | 123 |
| Near East | 16 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 149 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 132 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 45 | 10 | 31 | 2 | 2 | 474 | 95 | 344 | 1 | 35 |
| North America | 5 | 3 | 2 | - | - | 289 | 289 | (Z) | - | - |
| Europe | 40 | 39 | - | 1 | - | 509 | 509 | - | (Z) | - |
| (Former) Soviet Union | 15 | 15 | - | - | - | 296 | 296 | - | - | - |
| Oceania | 21 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 5 | 28 | 18 | 5 | (Z) | 5 |
| | Percent distribution of: | | | | | | | | | |
| | Number of countries | | | | | Population | | | | |
| World | 100 | 37 | 35 | 10 | 18 | 100 | 51 | 36 | 6 | 7 |
| Developing | 100 | 15 | 46 | 14 | 25 | 100 | 37 | 46 | 8 | 9 |
| Developed | 100 | 94 | 5 | 2 | - | 100 | 100 | (Z) | (Z) | - |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 100 | 6 | 32 | 30 | 32 | 100 | 2 | 28 | 52 | 19 |
| North Africa | 100 | 17 | 50 | - | 33 | 100 | 22 | 74 | - | 4 |
| Asia, excluding Near East | 100 | 30 | 37 | 4 | 30 | 100 | 51 | 44 | 1 | 4 |
| Near East | 100 | 25 | 25 | 6 | 44 | 100 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 88 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 100 | 22 | 69 | 4 | 4 | 100 | 20 | 72 | (Z) | 7 |
| North America | 100 | 60 | 40 | - | - | 100 | 100 | (Z) | - | - |
| Europe | 100 | 98 | - | 3 | - | 100 | 100 | - | (Z) | - |
| (Former) Soviet Union | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | 100 | 100 | - | - | - |
| Oceania | 100 | 5 | 57 | 14 | 24 | 100 | 64 | 18 | 1 | 16 |

- Represents zero.
Z Less than 500,000 or less than 0.5 percent.

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

## IV. Information on Contraceptive Prevalence

In the population projections presented in this report, information on the prevalence of family planning is not used directly as input in the computer model. Nevertheless, a knowledge of the extent of contraceptive use and the strength of national family planning programs is an important consideration when setting future target levels and age patterns of fertility for the projections.

Recent data on the current use of family planning methods are gathered primarily by surveys such as the DHS program of Macro International Inc. and the various Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. In addition, some countries conduct other national surveys, either for the specific purpose of gathering information on family planning or for other purposes, such as to gather data on maternal and child health, and these surveys often include questions about contraceptive use on the questionnaires.

Compared with information on population size, fertility, and mortality, the gathering of data on contraceptive use is a fairly recent phenomenon. Nonetheless, the practice is becoming more frequent, and many of the larger countries in developing regions now provide such data. Of the 162 countries in developing regions, 73 (45 percent) have gathered information on family planning for some date since 1985 and another 16 (10 percent) during the early 1980's (table B-5).

Differences among the regions have narrowed. The proportion of countries with information available for 1985 or later ranges from 48 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa to 66 percent in North Africa. In the developing regions of the Near East, Asia, and

Table B-4.
## Distribution of Countries and of Population, by Region and Recency of Reliable Data on Mortality

| Region | Year of latest data | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | 1990-94 | 1985-89 | 1980-84 | Before 1980 or none | Total | 1990-94 | 1985-89 | 1980-84 | Before 1980 or none |
| | Number of countries | | | | | Midyear population:1994 (millions) | | | | |
| World | 225 | 70 | 70 | 30 | 55 | 5,642 | 1,259 | 2,023 | 1,756 | 603 |
| Developing | 162 | 10 | 67 | 30 | 55 | 4,402 | 22 | 2,020 | 1,756 | 603 |
| Developed | 63 | 60 | 3 | - | - | 1,240 | 1,237 | 3 | - | - |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 50 | 2 | 9 | 15 | 24 | 572 | 1 | 176 | 220 | 174 |
| North Africa | 6 | - | 4 | - | 2 | 130 | - | 125 | - | 5 |
| Asia, excluding Near East | 27 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 10 | 3,195 | 134 | 1,519 | 1,231 | 312 |
| Near East | 16 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 149 | 6 | 68 | 5 | 70 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 45 | 4 | 31 | 6 | 4 | 474 | 7 | 130 | 300 | 37 |
| North America | 5 | 3 | 2 | - | - | 289 | 289 | (Z) | - | - |
| Europe | 40 | 40 | - | - | - | 509 | 509 | - | - | - |
| (Former) Soviet Union | 15 | 15 | - | - | - | 296 | 296 | - | - | - |
| Oceania | 21 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 28 | 18 | 5 | 1 | 5 |
| | Percent distribution of: | | | | | | | | | |
| | Number of countries | | | | | Population | | | | |
| World | 100 | 31 | 31 | 13 | 24 | 100 | 22 | 36 | 31 | 11 |
| Developing | 100 | 6 | 41 | 19 | 34 | 100 | 1 | 46 | 40 | 14 |
| Developed | 100 | 95 | 5 | - | - | 100 | 100 | (Z) | - | - |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 100 | 4 | 18 | 30 | 48 | 100 | (Z) | 31 | 39 | 30 |
| North Africa | 100 | - | 67 | - | 33 | 100 | - | 96 | - | 4 |
| Asia, excluding Near East | 100 | 11 | 37 | 15 | 37 | 100 | 4 | 48 | 39 | 10 |
| Near East | 100 | 13 | 25 | 13 | 50 | 100 | 4 | 46 | 3 | 47 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 100 | 9 | 69 | 13 | 9 | 100 | 1 | 28 | 63 | 8 |
| North America | 100 | 60 | 40 | - | - | 100 | 100 | (Z) | - | - |
| Europe | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | 100 | 100 | - | - | - |
| (Former) Soviet Union | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | 100 | 100 | - | - | - |
| Oceania | 100 | 5 | 48 | 14 | 33 | 100 | 64 | 17 | 2 | 16 |

- Represents zero.
Z Less than 500,000 or less than 0.5 percent.

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

Latin America and the Caribbean, just over 50 percent of countries have contraceptive data available for 1985 or later.

It is primarily the larger countries in each region that gather information on contraceptive use, as evidenced by the larger proportions of populations than of countries with available data. Thus, 89 percent of the population in developing regions is covered by such data since 1985, with the proportions in North Africa and Asia, excluding the Near East, over 90 percent. Even in Sub-Saharan Africa, information on contraceptive use for 1985 or later is available for nearly three-fourths of the population.

Table B-5.
## Distribution of Countries and of Population, by Region and Recency of Reliable Data on Contraceptive Prevalence

| Region | Year of latest data | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | 1990-94 | 1985-89 | 1980-84 | Before 1980 or none | Total | 1990-94 | 1985-89 | 1980-84 | Before 1980 or none |
| | Number of countries | | | | | Midyear population:1994 (millions) | | | | |
| World | 225 | 41 | 58 | 22 | 104 | 5,642 | 2,235 | 2,648 | 147 | 611 |
| Developing | 162 | 25 | 48 | 16 | 73 | 4,402 | 1,814 | 2,098 | 75 | 415 |
| Developed | 63 | 16 | 10 | 6 | 31 | 1,240 | 421 | 551 | 72 | 196 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 50 | 12 | 12 | 4 | 22 | 572 | 264 | 154 | 38 | 116 |
| North Africa | 6 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 | 130 | 88 | 37 | - | 5 |
| Asia, excluding Near East | 27 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 3,195 | 1,499 | 1,504 | 22 | 170 |
| Near East | 16 | 2 | 6 | - | 8 | 149 | 15 | 87 | - | 47 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 45 | 5 | 19 | 5 | 16 | 474 | 72 | 317 | 11 | 74 |
| North America | 5 | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 289 | - | 261 | 28 | (Z) |
| Europe | 40 | - | 8 | 5 | 27 | 509 | - | 272 | 44 | 193 |
| (Former) Soviet Union | 15 | 15 | - | - | - | 296 | 296 | - | - | - |
| Oceania | 21 | - | 1 | 5 | 15 | 28 | - | 18 | 5 | 6 |
| | Percent distribution of: | | | | | | | | | |
| | Number of countries | | | | | Population | | | | |
| World | 100 | 18 | 26 | 10 | 46 | 100 | 40 | 47 | 3 | 11 |
| Developing | 100 | 15 | 30 | 10 | 45 | 100 | 41 | 48 | 2 | 9 |
| Developed | 100 | 25 | 16 | 10 | 49 | 100 | 34 | 44 | 6 | 16 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 100 | 24 | 24 | 8 | 44 | 100 | 46 | 27 | 7 | 20 |
| North Africa | 100 | 33 | 33 | - | 33 | 100 | 68 | 28 | - | 4 |
| Asia, excluding Near East | 100 | 19 | 33 | 7 | 41 | 100 | 47 | 47 | 1 | 5 |
| Near East | 100 | 13 | 38 | - | 50 | 100 | 10 | 58 | - | 32 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 100 | 11 | 42 | 11 | 36 | 100 | 15 | 67 | 2 | 16 |
| North America | 100 | - | 20 | 20 | 60 | 100 | - | 90 | 10 | (Z) |
| Europe | 100 | - | 20 | 13 | 68 | 100 | - | 53 | 9 | 38 |
| (Former) Soviet Union | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | 100 | 100 | - | - | - |
| Oceania | 100 | - | 5 | 24 | 71 | 100 | - | 64 | 16 | 20 |

- Represents zero.
Z Less than 500,000 or less than 0.5 percent.

# Appendix C
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# Appendix D
# Glossary

**Age structure.** The distribution of a population according to age, usually by 5-year age groups.

**Age-specific fertility rate.** The number of births during a year to women in a particular 5-year age group per 1,000 women in the same age group at midyear.

**Aging.** An increase in the proportion of the population in the older ages. May also be measured as an increase in the median age of the population.

**AIDS.** Acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

**Base population.** The population, usually by age and sex, for the initial year of a projection.

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

**Children ever born.** The total number of births a woman has had, regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of the inquiry.

**Children surviving.** The number of children a woman has had that are still living at the time of the inquiry.

**CIS.** Commonwealth of Independent States.

**Cohort.** A group of individuals born in the same calendar year.

**Cohort component method.** See component method.

**Commercial sex worker.** A person who provides sexual services for payment.

**Component method.** A method of estimating or projecting a population in which separate components of population change (fertility, mortality, and migration) are used to derive the total population. When such projections are made also by age and sex, the procedure is known as the cohort component method.

**Components of change.** Fertility, mortality, and migration.

**Contraception.** The conscious effort of couples to regulate the number and spacing of births. 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.

**Crude birth rate.** See birth rate.

**Crude death rate.** See death rate.

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

**Density.** The number of inhabitants per square kilometer of territory. Land area used in this report to calculate population density excludes inland water bodies, such as lakes, reservoirs, and rivers.

**Development category.** A classification of regions into "less developed" and "more developed" according to their general level of economic development. In this report, countries are classified according to the grouping used by the United Nations (see Introduction for details).

**Family planning.** See contraception.

**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.

**HIV**: Human immunodeficiency virus.

**HIV-1**: Human immunodeficiency virus, type 1.

**HIV-2**: Human immunodeficiency virus, type 2.

**Indirect estimation.** The use of special techniques to estimate demographic measures (such as fertility and mortality) when information is not adequate for measuring them directly.

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

**IUD.** Intrauterine device, a method of contraception.

**IVDU**: Intravenous drug user.

**iwgAIDS**: Interagency Working Group on AIDS.

**Life expectancy at birth**. The average number of years a group of people born in the same year can be expected to live if mortality at each age remains constant in the future.

**Life table**. A statistical table that follows a hypothetical cohort of 100,000 persons born at the same time as they progress through successive ages, with the cohort reduced from one age to the next according to a set of actual death rates by age until all persons eventually die.

**Median age**. The midpoint age that separates the younger half of a population from the older half.

**Modern methods of contraception**. Contraceptive methods depending on the use of products, devices, or

surgery, such as condoms, injectables, IUD's, pills, vaginal methods (spermicides, diaphragms, or caps), and voluntary sterilization of a woman or her partner.

**Natural increase**. The difference between the number of births and the number of deaths.

**Net migration rate**. The difference between the number of migrants entering and those leaving a country in a year, per 1,000 midyear population. May also be expressed in percent. A positive figure is known as a net immigration rate and a negative figure as a net emigration rate.

**Pandemic**. A global epidemic.

**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.

**Rate of natural increase**. The difference between the crude birth rate and the crude death rate.

**Replacement level fertility**. The average number of children each woman would have to bear for a population to remain the same size over the long term. Conventionally taken to be an average of 2.1 children per woman.

**Seroprevalence**. The percent of an identified population that is infected with HIV.

**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 set of age-specific fertility rates.

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

**Underenumeration**. In a census, the erroneous counting of fewer persons in a population than actually belong to it.

**Underregistration**. In a vital registration system, the failure to register all vital events that occur in a population.

**Unmet need for family planning**. Nonuse of contraception among women who would like to regulate their fertility, measured as the proportion of currently married women of reproductive age not using contraception but wishing either to postpone the next wanted birth or to prevent unwanted childbearing after having achieved their desired number of children.

**Vital events**. Births and deaths.

**Vital rates**. Birth rates and death rates.

**Vital registration**. The recording of vital events for legal, administrative, and statistical purposes.

**WHO**: World Health Organization.

**WHO/GPA**: World Health Organization/Global Programme on AIDS.

ISBN 0-16-043085-2