



WP-89

World Population Profile: 1989

U.S. Department of Commerce BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



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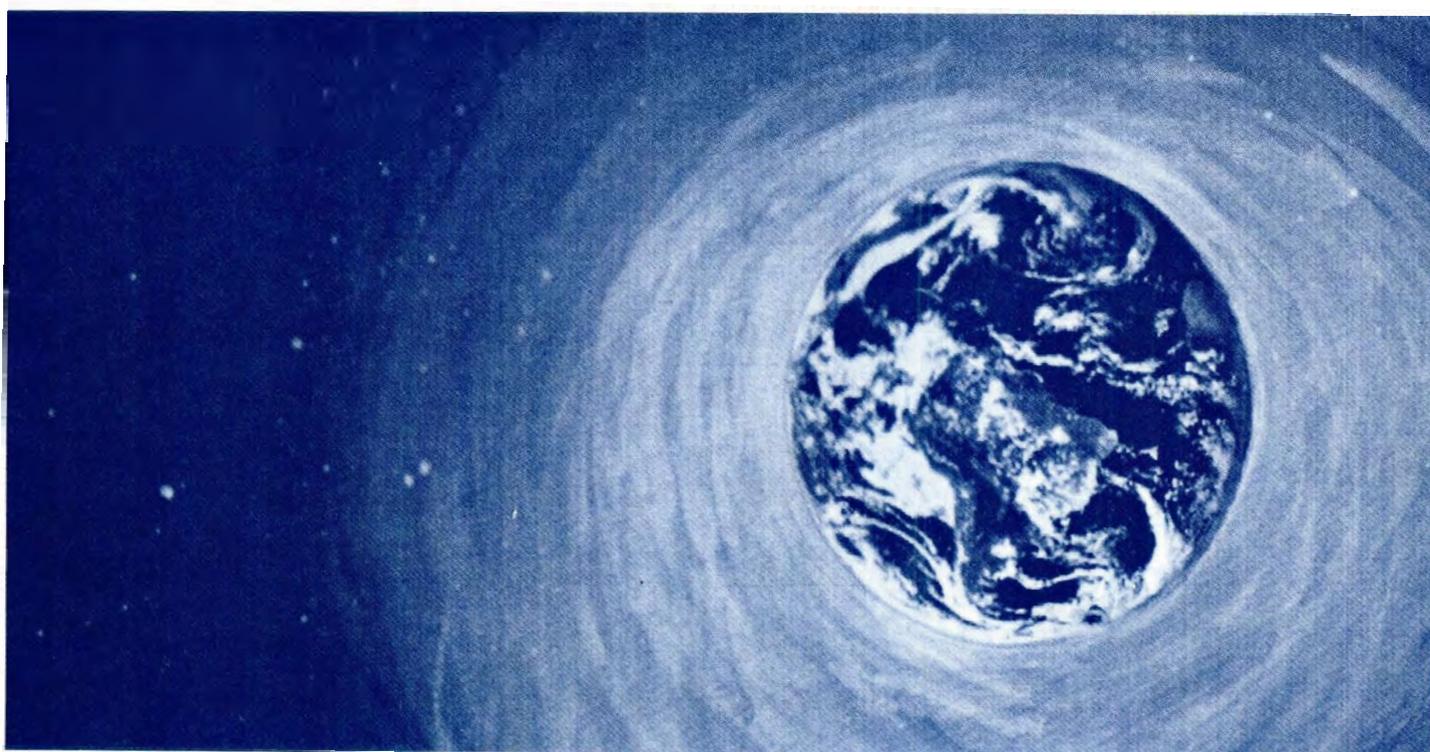
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By *Elen Jamison*



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Introduction

The world population is estimated at 5.2 billion in 1989, and about 93 million more will be added this year. Ninety-three of every 100 persons added will be in developing countries.

A large proportion of the population in developing countries is under 15 years of age, 36 percent compared with just 22 percent in developed countries. On the other hand, only 4 percent is age 65 years and over in developing countries, compared with about 12 percent in developed countries.

Ninety-two countries have higher birth rates than India, and 134 countries have higher birth rates than China. Nevertheless, more than one-third of the world's births occur in these two countries alone.

In developing countries, fertility ranges from an average of 8.5 births per woman in Rwanda to 1.4 births per woman in Hong Kong. In developed countries, it ranges from 3 births per woman in Albania to 1.4 births per woman in West Germany.

Contraceptive use is gaining momentum in all regions. In virtually every country with comparable data for more than 1 year, all age groups of married women share in the increase in use of family planning methods. Yet the prevalence of contraceptive use varies widely among countries and areas. In South Korea, the Island of Mauritius, and Taiwan, over 70 percent of married women of reproductive age are using some method of contraception. In several

European countries, over 80 percent of married women are users. On the other hand, in some countries, such as Mali and Uganda, only about 5 percent of married women use contraception. High contraceptive use is closely associated with lower fertility.

Mortality levels also range widely. In Afghanistan, The Gambia, and Western Sahara, more than 170 infants die before their first birthday for each 1,000 born alive, while in Hong Kong and several European countries, the infant mortality rate is just 6 per 1,000. Japan has the world's lowest infant mortality rate: only 5 infants die per 1,000 live births each year. In the United States, the infant mortality rate is 10 per 1,000, and in the Soviet Union, 25 per 1,000.

In developing countries, urban populations are growing at twice the rate of rural populations. Nevertheless, even rural populations in developing countries are growing faster than urban populations in developed countries.

Ninety-four urban agglomerations have a population of 2 million or more in 1989, and an estimated 34 more will be in that size range by the turn of the century. The largest is Tokyo-Yokohama, with nearly 27 million, followed by Mexico City, with 19.5 million.

Hong Kong is by far the most densely settled of the urban agglomerations, with 247,000 persons per square mile. Next is Lagos, with nearly 130,000 per square mile.

Dhaka, Bangladesh, is the fastest growing of the urban agglomerations with populations over 2 million. Dhaka is growing at about 5 percent per year.

This report presents summary demographic information for all the countries and territories of the world with a population of at least 5,000 in 1989. Sources of information are presented in the appendix.

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

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

World Population Trends

Largest Countries Dominate World Population

The world population in 1960 was just over 3 billion people. By the turn of the century, 3 billion people will live in the five largest countries, and another 3 billion will occupy the remainder of the globe.

Population Growth Rate Declines But Numbers Continue to Increase

As the world enters the 1990's, the population growth rate is expected to continue its decline. As long as the rate of growth is positive, however, the population gets larger each year. The world's population has just surpassed 5 billion, and an additional billion people will be added during each of the next three decades. As a result of the differential growth rates, the proportion of world population in developing regions continues to grow. In 1989, more than 3 of every 4 persons live in developing countries, and by 2020 the ratio will be more than 8 out of 10. (See figure 1.)

Developing Regions Absorb Nearly All of Population Growth Each Year

In 1989, out of every 100 persons added to world population, 93 are added in developing countries. This is in contrast to 1970, when about 87 of every 100 added were in developing countries. The moderately declining growth rates in the developing countries are applied to ever

Figure 1. World Population by Development Category: 1950 to 2020

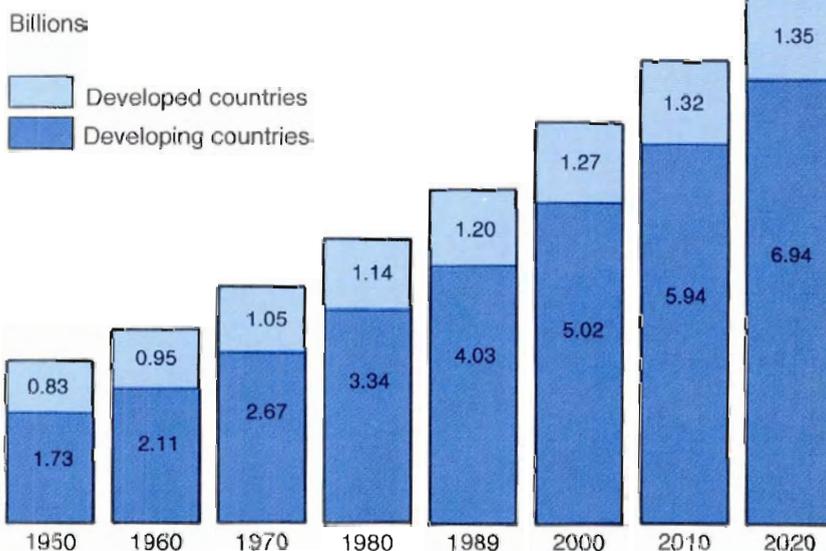
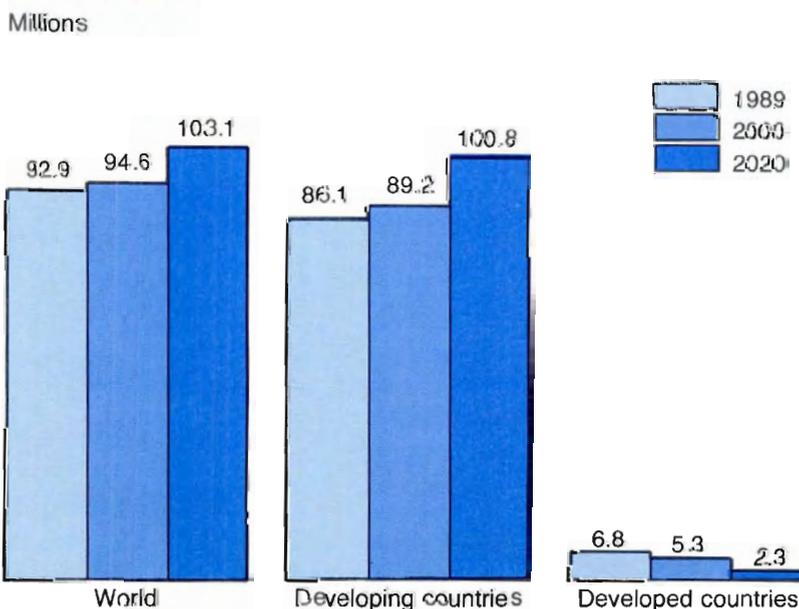


Figure 2. Millions of Persons Added Each Year to World Population by Development Category: 1989, 2000, and 2020



larger base populations, with the result that the number of people added each year continues to increase.

In the developed countries, growth rates have reached levels low enough that the number added is smaller each year. (See figure 2.)

Asia Leads Developing Regions in Population Growth Rate Decline

Declines in population growth rates are anticipated in all regions of the world, but past trends and projected future ones vary considerably among regions. Even within regions, various countries may follow different patterns.

In **Sub-Saharan Africa**, the population growth rate increased steadily, from 2.0 percent per year in the early 1950's to an expected peak of 3.1 percent during the 1990's. After that, a gradual decline is anticipated. Growth rates in Kenya are continuously higher than in other major countries of the region but appear to have leveled off, and a decline is projected for future years. Nigeria, the most populous country in Sub-Saharan Africa, has rates that closely parallel the average for the region. (See figure 3.)

The trend in growth rates for the **Near East and North Africa** resembles that for Sub-Saharan Africa, but the peak is reached earlier and the projected decline is faster. In Turkey, the largest country in the region, the population growth rate has declined from over 3 percent annually in the 1950's to just over 2 percent and is expected to continue its decrease in the future. (See figure 4.)

Population growth rates in Asia have been declining steadily since

Figure 3. **Average Annual Rates of Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa: 1950 to 2020**

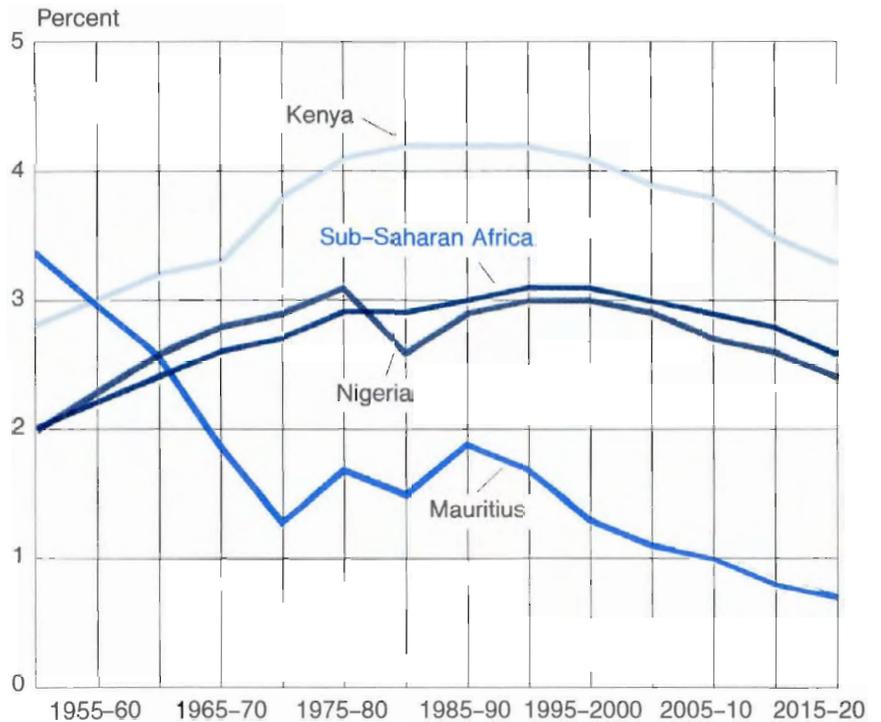
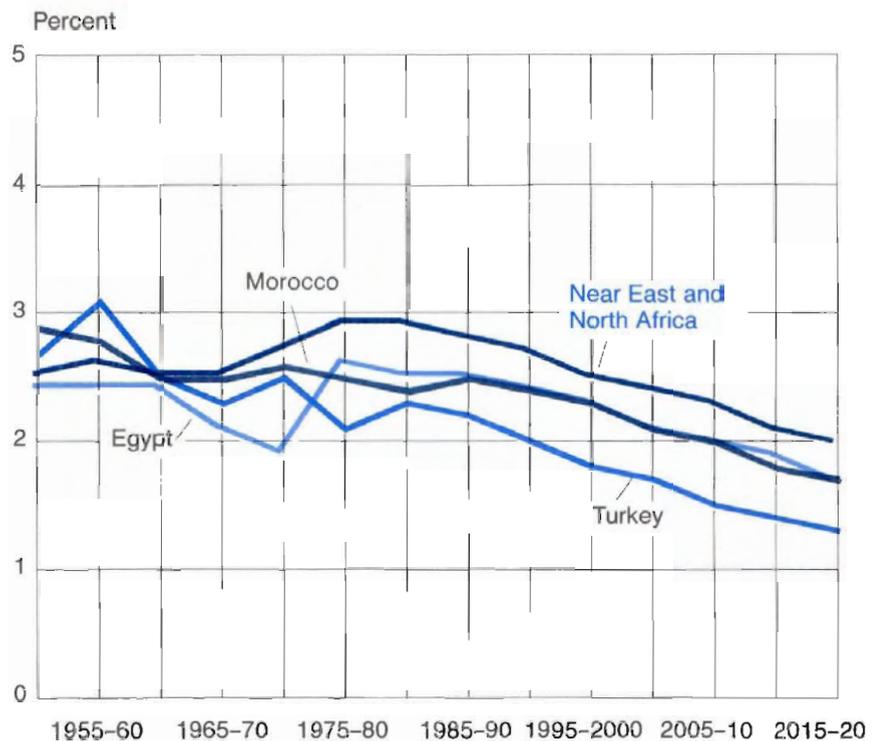


Figure 4. **Average Annual Rates of Growth in the Near East and North Africa: 1950 to 2020**



1965–70, when a peak of 2.4 percent was reached. The average for the Asia region is now the lowest among the developing regions. Rates in Asia are heavily influenced by those in Mainland China, which comprises nearly 40 percent of the region's population. The growth rate in China is expected to continue its decline, to under 1.0 percent annually by the turn of the century. Population growth in Bangladesh is much higher than in the other large countries of Asia. It reached a peak of 3.0 percent in the early 1980's and is expected to decline steadily in the future. The growth rate in Japan, the only developed country in the region, has been under 1.0 percent since 1975–80. Japan's growth rate is likely to become negative, indicating an annual decrease in population size, early in the 21st century. (See figure 5.)

Although population growth rates in Latin America and the Caribbean were the highest of any region of the world in the early 1950's, they have dropped to a level just above that in Asia.

Among the largest countries in the region, growth rates in Mexico are consistently higher than the regional average, while those in Brazil were very high (about 3.0 percent) until 1960 but now are following the trend of the regional average. Population growth in Argentina has been much lower than most of the other Latin American countries for the last several decades. (See figure 6.)

In the developed countries of North America, Europe, and the Soviet Union, population growth has been declining fairly steadily since the early 1960's. The populations of the United States and the Soviet Union will continue to grow slowly, while

Figure 5.
**Average Annual Rates of Growth in Asia:
1950 to 2020**

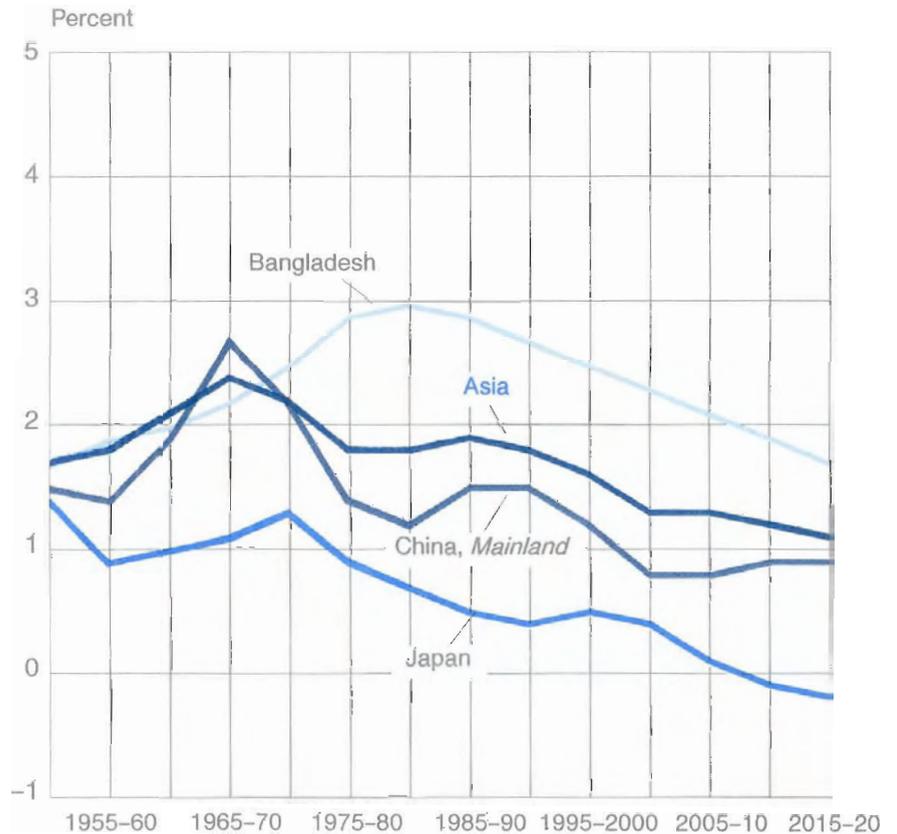
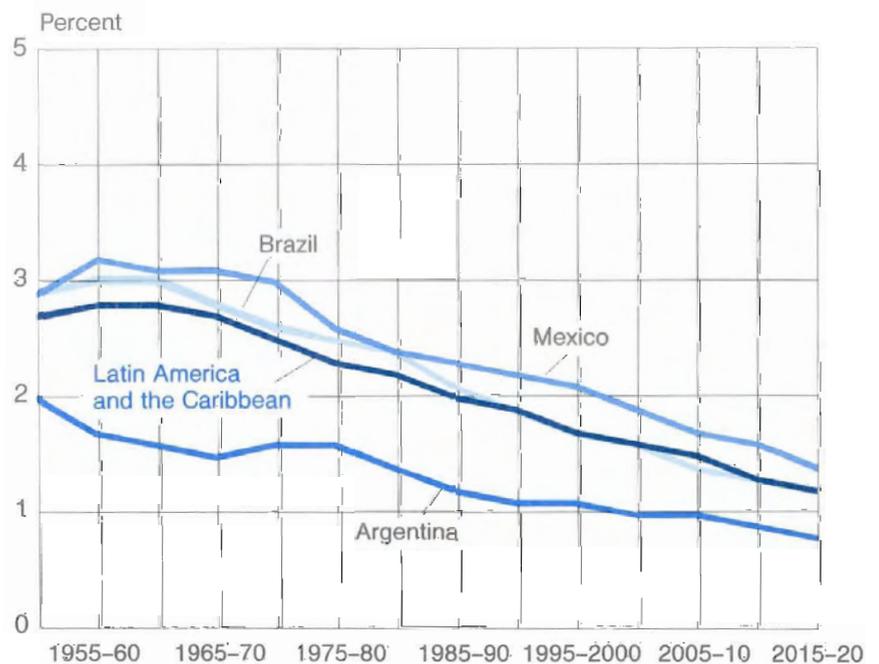


Figure 6.
**Average Annual Rates of Growth in Latin America
and the Caribbean: 1950 to 2020**



that of Europe is expected to begin to decrease soon after the turn of the century. In Hungary and West Germany, the population has already ceased to grow, and decreases in numbers are anticipated in these and other European countries in the coming decades. (See figure 7.)

Another Nigeria in 23 Years

Seemingly small differences in population growth rates correspond to much larger differences in the number of years it would take the population to double if current growth rates continued. The doubling of populations comes quickly in developing countries where growth rates are high. A continuation of the 1989 growth rate of 2 percent implies a doubling of India's and Brazil's population in 35 years. Bangladesh, now growing annually at 2.8 percent, would double its population in 25 years if this rate continued. And in Nigeria, where the population is growing at an estimated 3.0 percent each year, the population would double in just 23 years if this rate continued.

Doubling time is longer in developed countries where growth rates are lower. If its 1989 annual growth rate (0.8 percent) continues, the population of the Soviet Union would double in 89 years, while that of the United States (at 0.9 percent) would double in 79 years. In Japan, it was noted earlier that the population is expected to decline after the turn of the century. Even if the 1989 annual growth rate of 0.5 percent were to continue, it would take 150 years for Japan's population to double. (See figure 8.)

Figure 7.
Average Annual Rates of Growth in North America, Europe, and the Soviet Union: 1950 to 2020

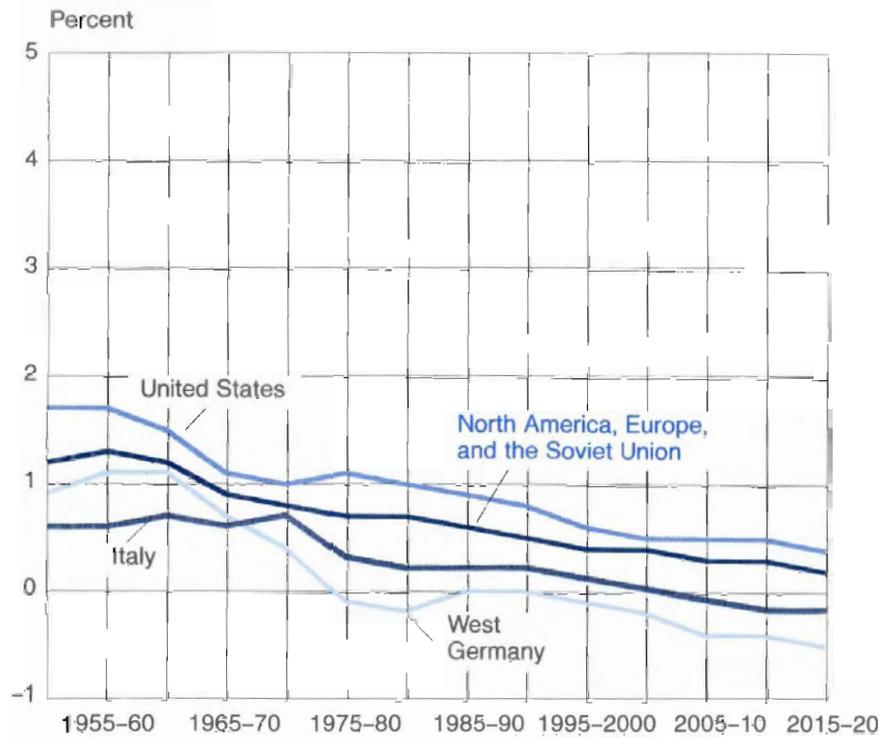
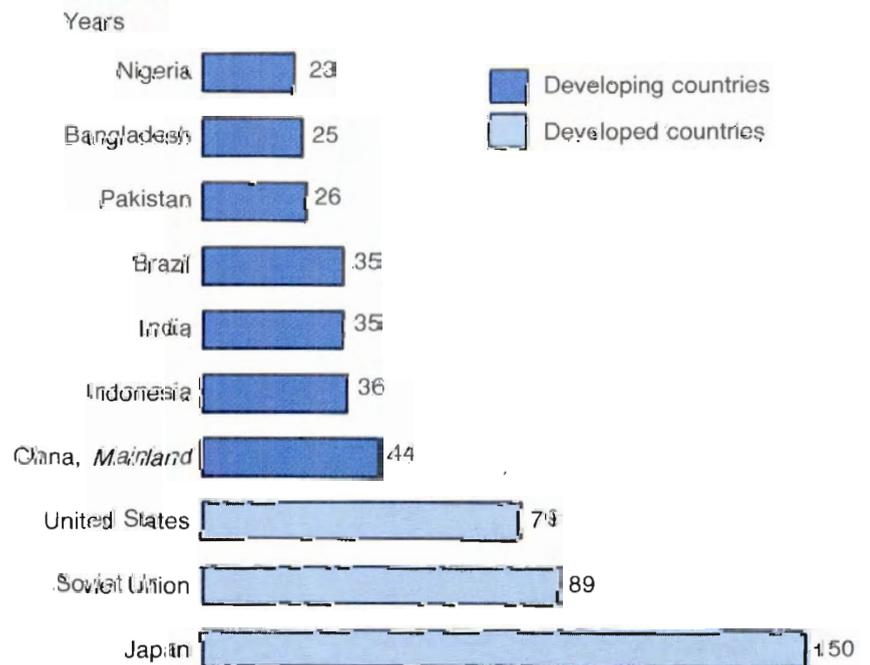


Figure 8.
Number of Years It Would Take to Double the Population at 1989 Growth Rates, for 10 Largest Countries



Developing Countries Still Have “Young” Populations

Developing nations have young populations. Due to past high levels of fertility, the age-sex pyramid (see figure 9) for developing countries is broad based, with each successive older age group a little smaller as earlier cohorts diminish over time.

The age silhouette for developed countries, on the other hand, is much narrower, reflecting relatively stable levels of low fertility over several generations.

The total population of developing countries is about 3.3 times as large as that of developed countries. However, as a consequence of past and present differences in fertility, the absolute number of children aged 0 to 4 years is six times as large in developing countries, while the number of persons aged 75 years and over is actually 30 percent larger in developed countries.

Youths Dominate the Dependent Population in Developing Countries

One measure of the economic burden carried by those who work is the dependency ratio, or the number of persons of dependent ages for each 100 persons of working age. Dependent ages are composed of two groups: children too young to work (usually defined as those under 15 years of age) and adults who have passed the working ages (65 years and over).

As already shown in the age-sex pyramids, countries where fertility has been at high levels have a large proportion of their population in the younger ages. Such populations have high dependency ratios, such as in Kenya where there are more

Figure 9. Population by Age and Sex for Developing and Developed Countries: 1989

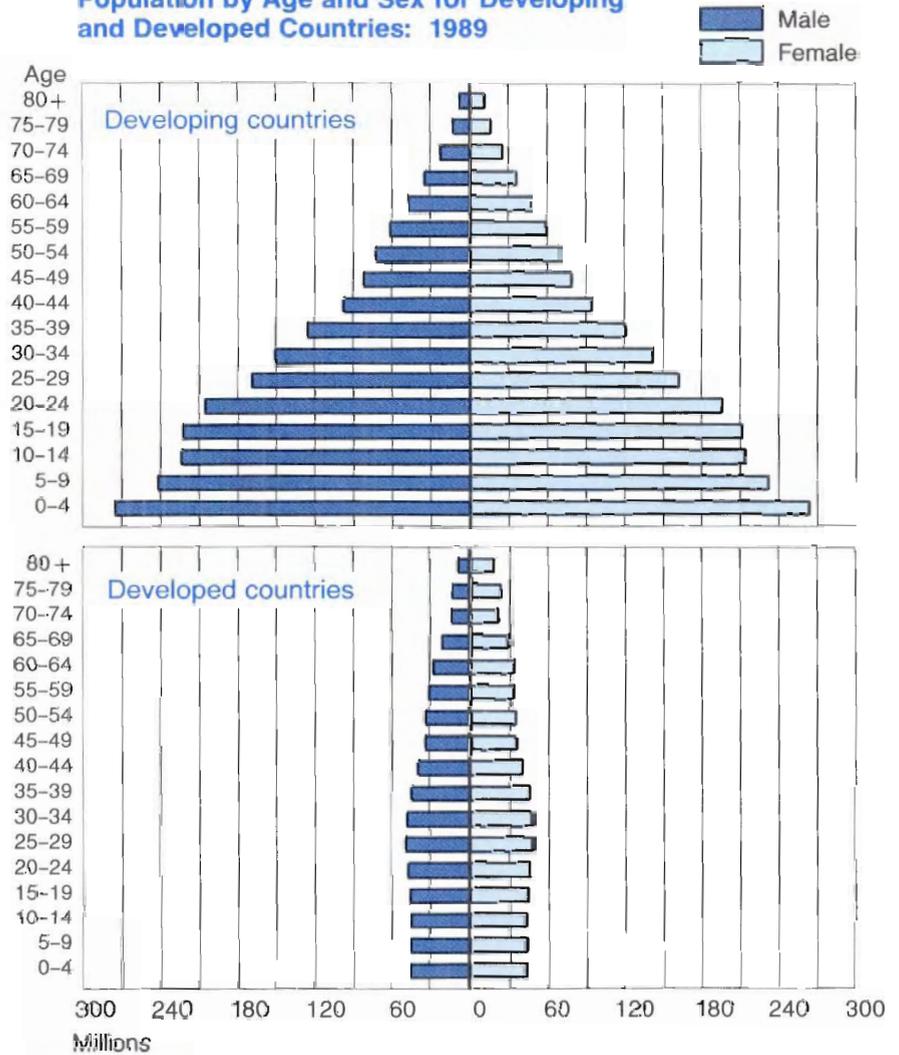
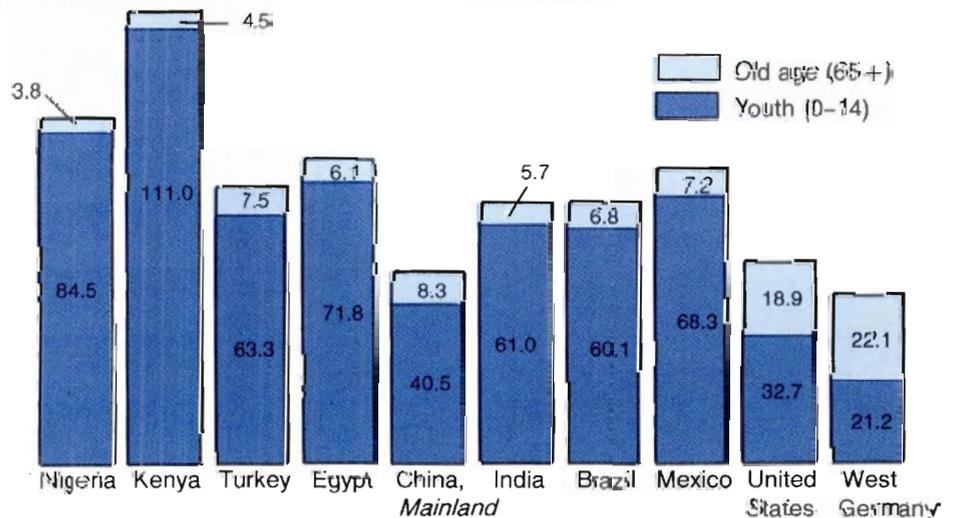


Figure 10. Dependency Ratio for Large Countries: 1989
Persons of dependent age per 100 of working age



persons of dependent age than of working age. (See figure 10.) Where fertility has been declining for some time, and where life expectancy is high, the overall dependency ratios are much lower, and larger proportions of the dependent population are at the older end of the age scale. In West Germany, for example, there are just 43 persons of dependent age for each 100 of working age, and more than half of the dependent population is age 65 years and over.

Median Age Begins to Increase Everywhere but Pace Is Slack in Some Areas

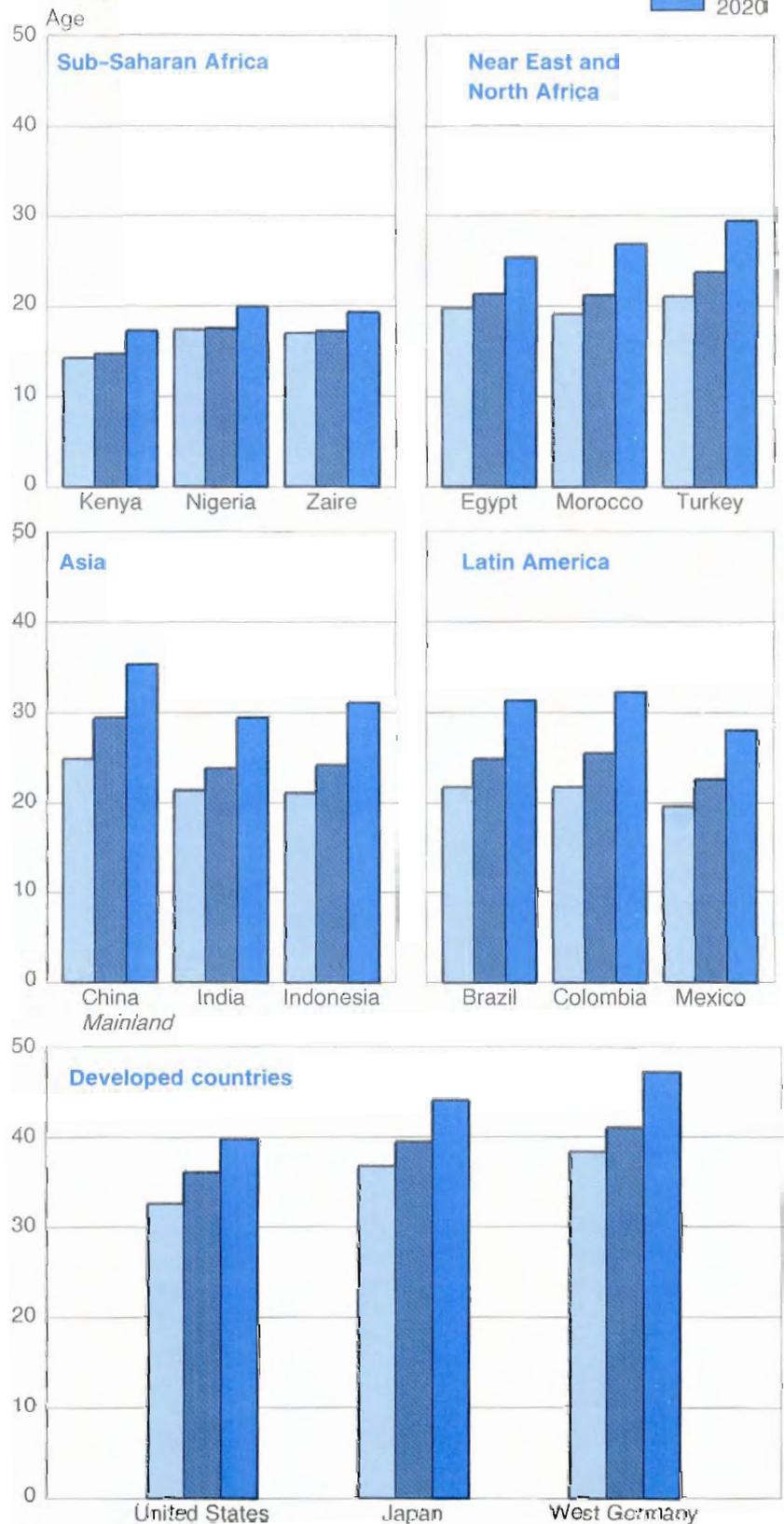
Populations with declining fertility get older, that is, children become a smaller proportion of the total population. One way to measure the aging of a population is to examine changes in the median age—the midpoint age that separates the younger half from the older half of the population.

Figure 11 illustrates the young median age in countries such as Kenya, Nigeria, and Zaire. Half of the population is under age 17 in each of these countries; in Kenya, half the population is under 14 years. Small projected declines in fertility over the next 30 years will increase the median age slightly, but by the year 2020, it will still be as young as 19 or 20 years in Nigeria and Zaire and only 17 years in Kenya.

In some other countries, such as Brazil and Colombia, recent declines in fertility have resulted in a median age of about 22 years today, and an expected increase to about 32 years by 2020. China's rapidly declining fertility will increase the median age to an expected 35 years by 2020.

Figure 11.

Median Age for Large Countries: 1989, 2000, and 2020



In the United States, the median age is already 33 years, and in West Germany, 38 years. If the population growth rate remains at zero or becomes negative, half of West Germany's population will be older than 47 years by 2020.

African Countries Face Large Increases in School-Age Population

In the short run, it is easy to anticipate how many school-age children to plan for: the youngsters who will enter first grade over the next 5 years have already been born. And the rest of those entering until the year 2000 will be born in the next 6 years.

The anticipated increase in primary school-age population between now and the year 2000 varies from almost 60 percent in Kenya to just 4 percent in Brazil. (See figure 12.)

"Oldest Old" Is Fastest Growing Among Indonesia's Senior Population

The growth of the aged population is not a pressing issue in most developing countries today. But as fertility declines, the older population will become a more dominant force in each country.

Among the population aged 55 years and over, the "oldest old" (75 years and over) are growing fastest in some countries. Projections show this to be true for countries as varied as Kenya, Nigeria, China, India, Indonesia, and Brazil (see figure 13). In Indonesia, the group of oldest old is expected to increase by 96 percent by the end of the next decade, compared with just 33 percent for the group 55 to 64 years of age. In these and other developing countries, however, the numbers of older people are still small in relation to younger age groups.

Figure 12.
Percent Change in Primary School-Age Population (5 to 14 Years) for Large Countries: 1989 to 2000

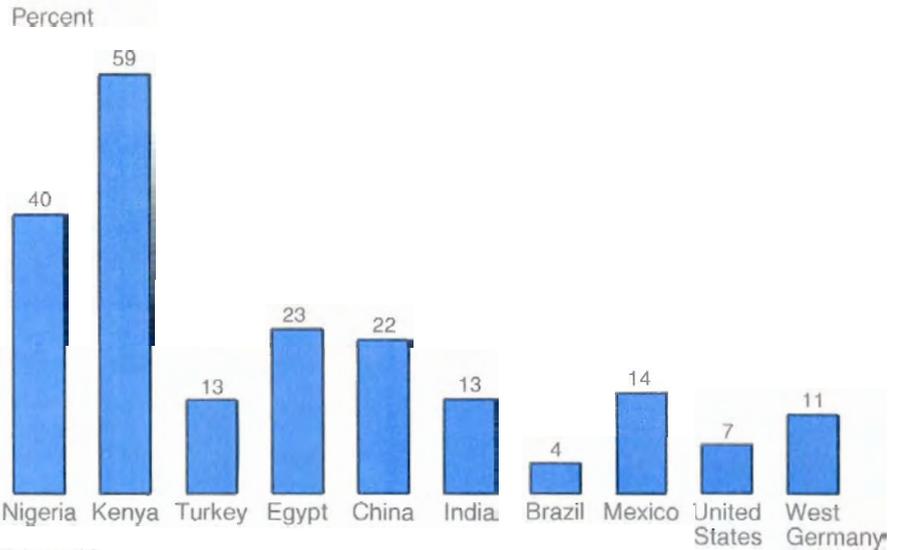
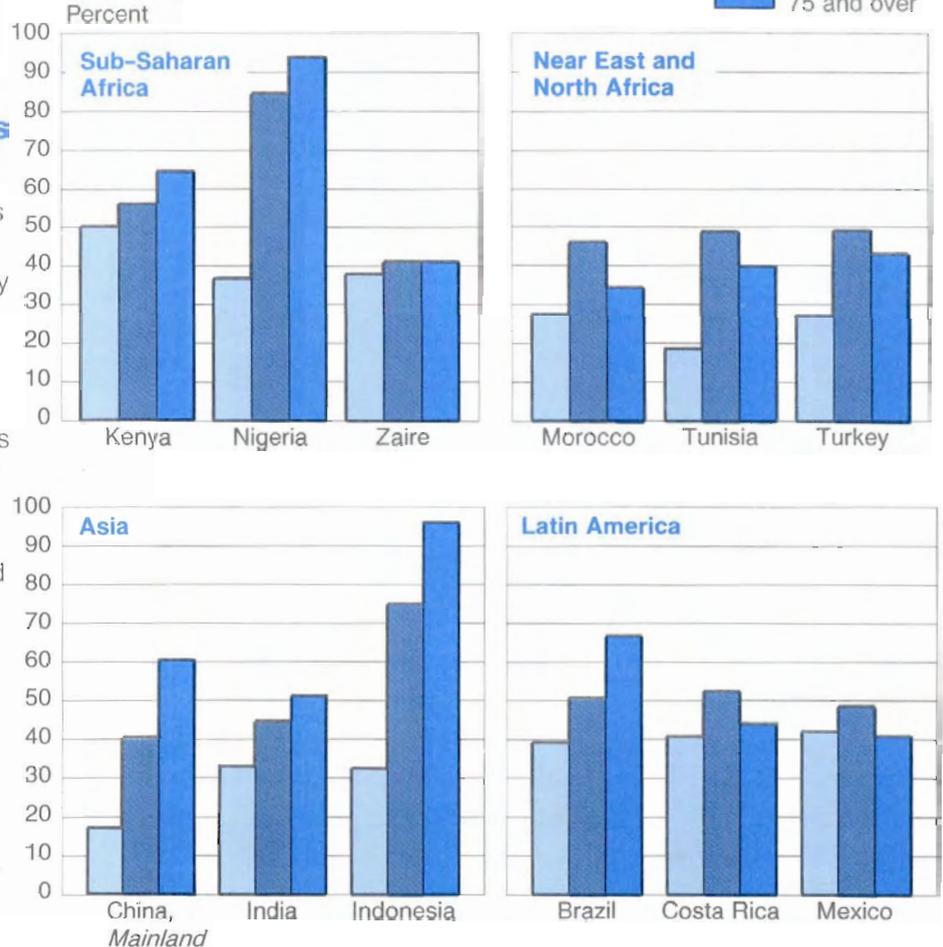


Figure 13.
Percent Change in Older Population by Age Group, for Selected Countries: 1989 to 2000



Components of Population Change

Fertility, Mortality, and International Migration Provide the Components of Population Change

The basic demographic formula of births minus deaths, plus or minus international migration, determines the pace of population change in every country in a given year. In developing countries, fertility is usually the dominant component of change. As fertility falls, mortality becomes increasingly important. In some smaller countries, migration plays a significant role in determining the rate and direction of population change.

Declining Death Rates in Africa and Near East Contribute to High Natural

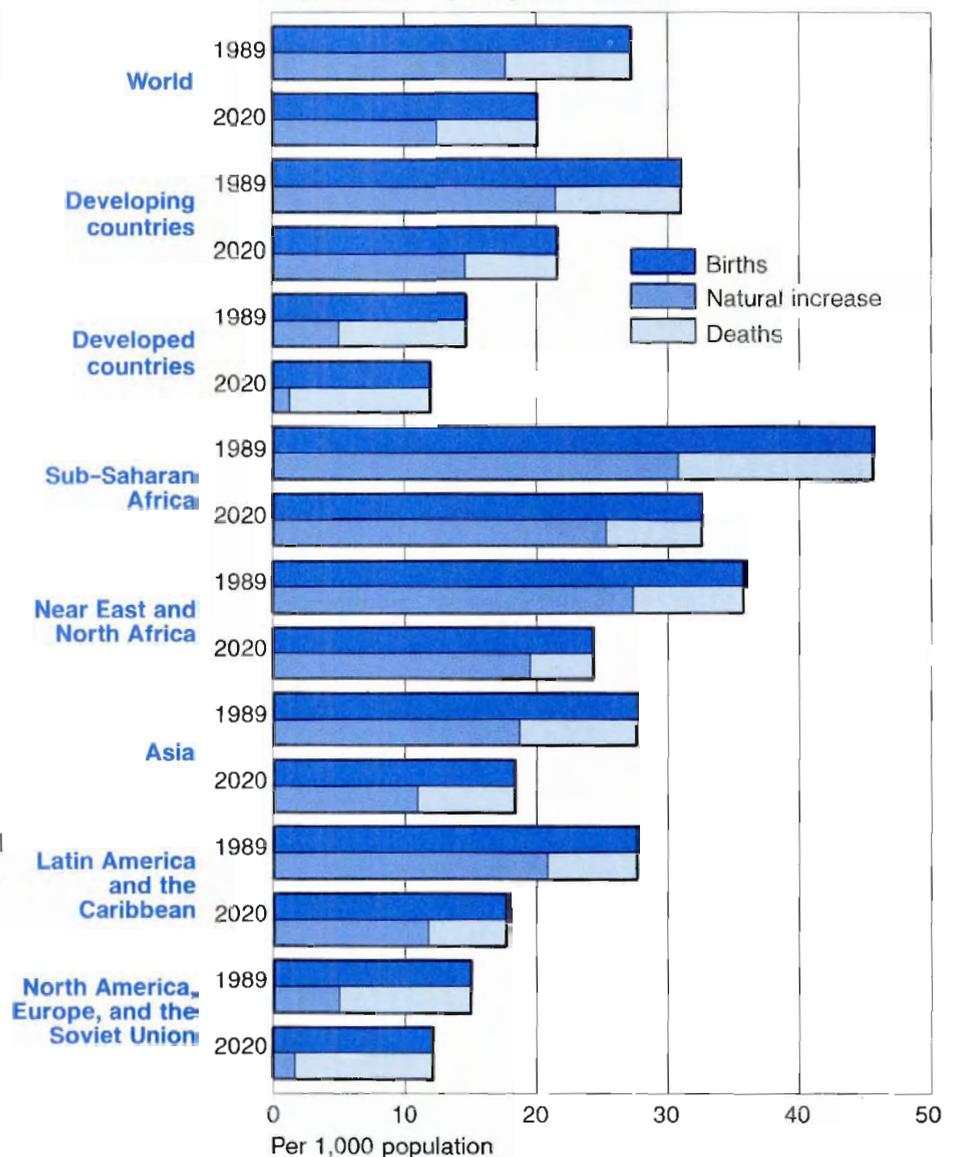
Between now and the year 2020, death rates are expected to decline by over 50 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa and by over 40 percent in the Near East and North Africa. They start from higher levels today than in any other region of the world, and public health programs have the potential to make a large impact. Although it is not yet possible to quantify the potential effect of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), preliminary estimates by Bongaarts¹ and others suggest that the effect will not be large at the national level. Declines in birth rates are expected to be proportionately smaller than declines in death rates, and the resulting rates of natural increase in Africa and in the Near East remain high.

In Asia and Latin America, on the other hand, birth rates are expected to decline faster than death rates during the same period, and rates of natural increase will decline more substantially.

In the developed regions, where birth rates are already low, smaller

declines are expected in the future. Death rates will actually increase because of the growing proportions of persons in the older ages. As a result, natural increase in the developed regions will continue to diminish. (See figure 14.)

Figure 14.
Vital Rates by Region: 1989 and 2020



¹ John Bongaarts, 1988.
See appendix.

Africa's Demographic Transition Is Distinct from Latin America's

The demographic transition from high to low levels of birth and death rates started several decades ago in Latin America² but only recently in Africa.³ Although there are some similarities between the two regions, the gap between birth and death rates is much larger in Africa, indicating a much higher rate of natural increase than was evident in Latin America at the same stage of its transition. Growth rates in Africa today are higher than in any other major region of the world. Although a future decline is anticipated in both fertility and mortality in Africa, the gap between birth and death rates will remain large after the turn of the century. (See figure 15.)

Developing Countries Provide Disproportionate Share of World Births

Seventeen percent of the world's babies are born in Sub-Saharan Africa, although that region has but 10 percent of the world's population. Other developing regions, too, provide more births than one would expect by their population size. The major exception is China, where just 18 percent of the world's births occur, although 21 percent of the population is found there.

Developed countries have 23 percent of the world's people but are home to only 12 percent of the world's births. (See figure 16.)

One-Third of World Births Take Place in India and China

Ninety-two countries have higher birth rates than India and 134 countries have higher birth rates than

Figure 15.
Demographic Transition in Africa and Latin America

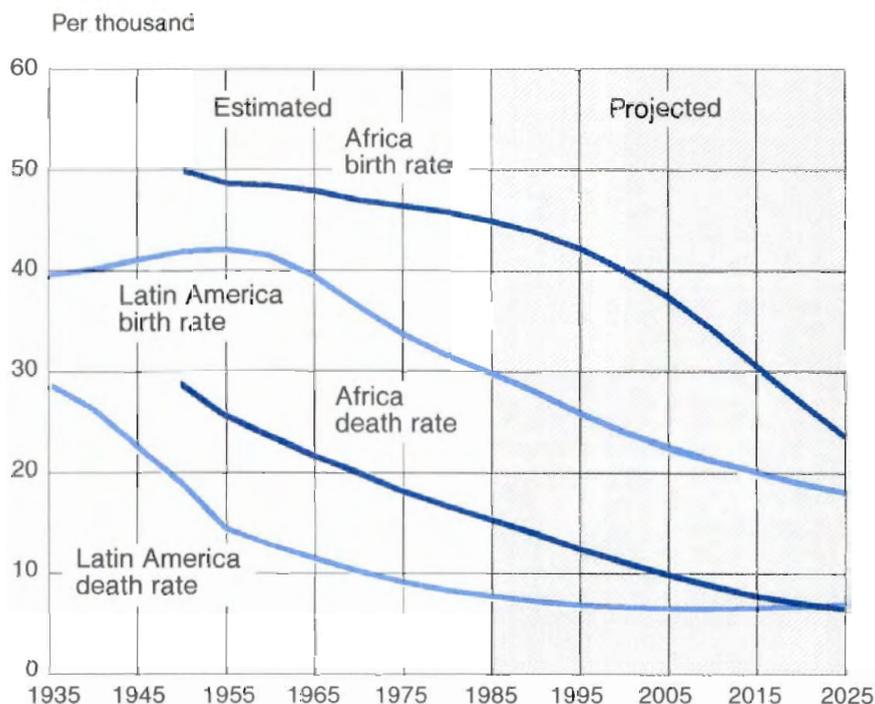
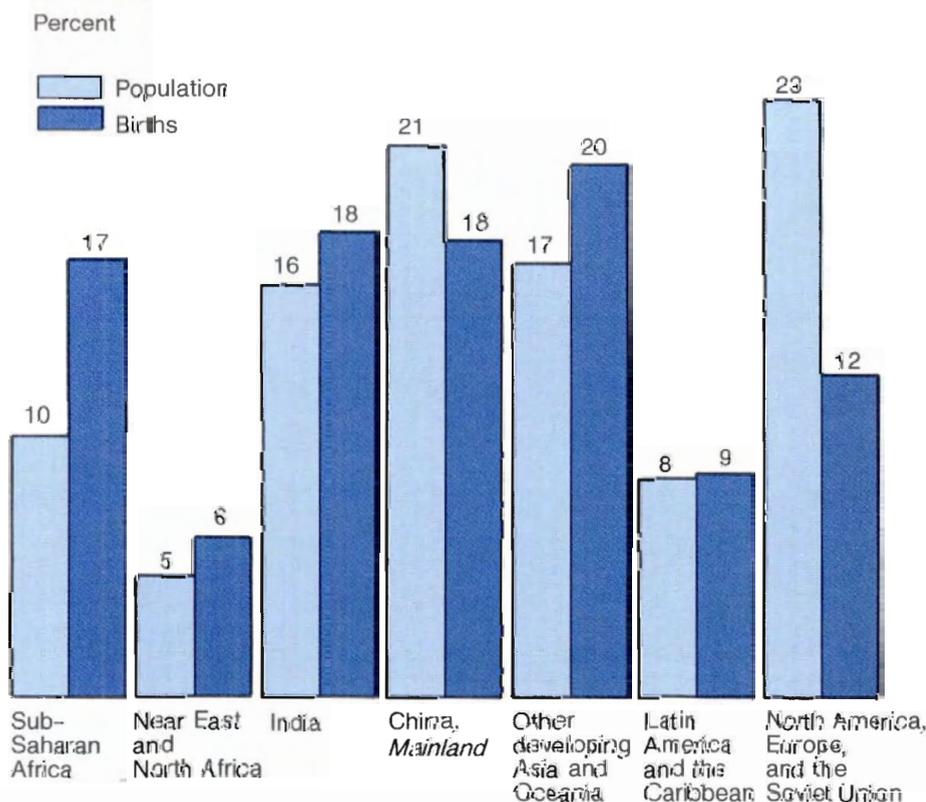


Figure 16.
Percent of World Population and Percent of World Births, by Region: 1989



² Eduardo E. Arriaga, 1970. See appendix.

³ United Nations, 1988. See appendix.

China. Nevertheless, more than one-third of the world's births occur in these two countries alone. The number of births occurring in India this year is higher than the number of births occurring in all of Sub-Saharan Africa. The moderate birth rate in India applies to a base population that is more than half again as large as Sub-Saharan Africa's.

Another Birth at the Blink of an Eye

Every two seconds, nine babies are born and three people die (figure 17). The net increase of three people each second results in a growth in world population of 10,600 per hour, 254,000 per day, 1.8 million per week, 7.7 million per month, and 93 million per year. Eighty-seven million of the annual increase occurs in developing countries, 6 million in developed countries.

By the year 2000, annual growth will increase to 94 million, and by 2020 it will be 98 million. In 2020, 98 percent of the increase will be in developing countries.

Numbers of Births and Deaths Continue to Increase in Most Regions in Spite of Declines in Vital Rates

Although birth rates are expected to decline, the actual number of births occurring each year will continue to grow to the end of the century in all developing regions except Asia (where the decline is due principally to low fertility in China). Birth rates are applied to larger base populations each year, and rates are not low enough yet to decrease the numbers of births. Between 2000 and 2020, annual numbers of births will go up again even in Asia. In the developed regions, the number of

Figure 17.
**World Vital Events per Second:
1989, 2000, and 2020**

Number of events per second

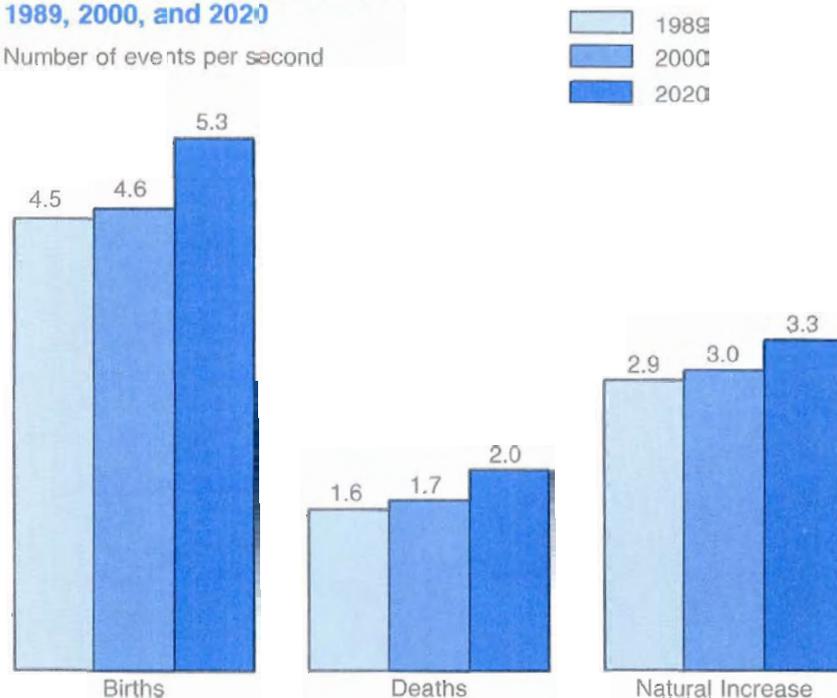
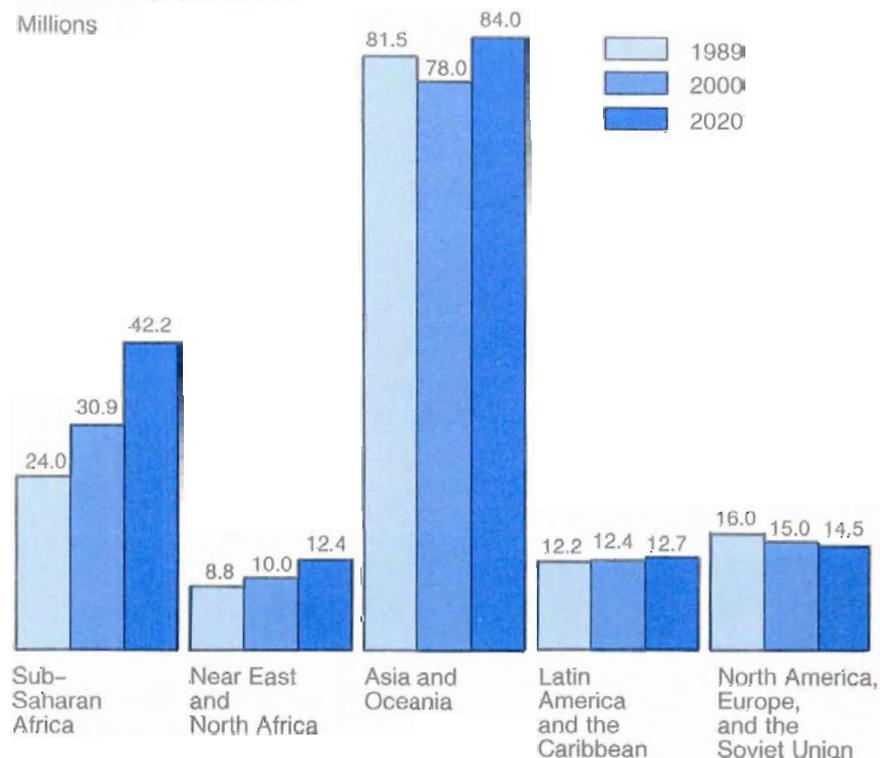


Figure 18.
**Number of Births per Year, by Region:
1989, 2000, and 2020**

Millions



births each year will decline slightly throughout the period.

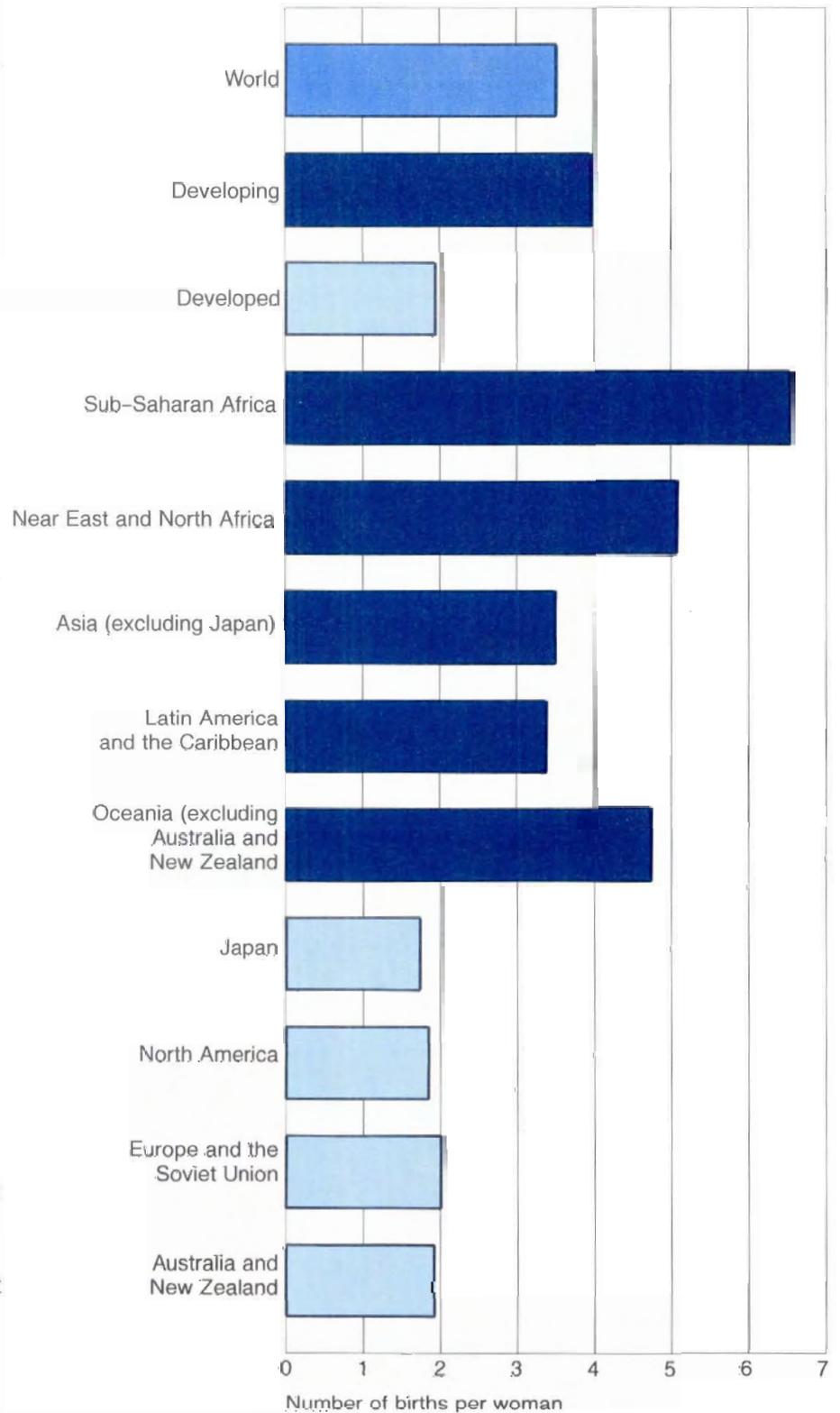
(See figure 18.)

Due to overall population increase and the increase in the median age of the population, the annual number of deaths will increase in both developing and developed regions over the coming decades in spite of improving mortality rates. Among developing regions, the proportionate increase from now to the end of the century will be highest in Sub-Saharan Africa (a 10 percent increase, compared to 4 percent for developing countries generally) because mortality rates will still be high in the region. During the period 2000 to 2020, on the other hand, the proportionate increase in the annual number of deaths (33 percent during the two decades, compared with 22 percent for developing countries generally) will be highest in Latin America and the Caribbean, where the median age will increase the fastest. As death rates are higher in the older ages, the number of deaths increases as the population ages. In the developed countries, where the median age is already the most advanced, the annual number of deaths will increase by over 18 percent during the first two decades of the new century.

African Fertility Remains High But Incipient Decline Now Apparent

While the world total fertility rate is at a moderate level of about 3.5 children per woman, the average woman in developing countries has about 4 children and in Sub-Saharan Africa about 6.5 children. Fertility in developed countries is at or below replacement level. (See figure 19.)

Figure 19.
**Total Fertility Rate,
by Region: 1989**



In Kenya, the total fertility rate has been among the highest in the world, but preliminary data from the most recent survey suggest it may have declined from previous levels of nearly 8 births per woman to about 6.7 births per woman in 1989. If further scrutiny of the data confirms the result, this may represent the first evidence of a major turnaround in African fertility.

African Women Have More Births than Latin American Women Had at Same Mortality Level

At any given level of life expectancy, the corresponding number of births per woman is higher in Africa than in Latin America. For example, when life expectancy was only 40 years (around 1942 in Latin America and 1957 in Africa), the average Latin American woman was having about 5.6 children, while the average African woman was having about 6.7 children. When life expectancy at birth reached 50 years (around 1954 in Latin America and 1983 in Africa), the average number of births per woman was about 5.9 in Latin America and 6.4 in Africa. (See figure 20.)

Discrepancy in Life Expectancy Is Over 20 Years Among World Regions

A child born this year in Sub-Saharan Africa can expect, on average, to live only about 52 years, while a child born in one of the developed regions (North America, Europe, or Soviet Union) can expect to live to age 73, or more than 40 percent longer. Mortality is improving the world over, with life expectancy in the Near East and North Africa and Asia now over 60 years, and that in Latin America and the Caribbean

Figure 20.

Total Fertility Rates Corresponding to Specified Levels of Life Expectancy at Birth in Africa and Latin America

Number of births per woman

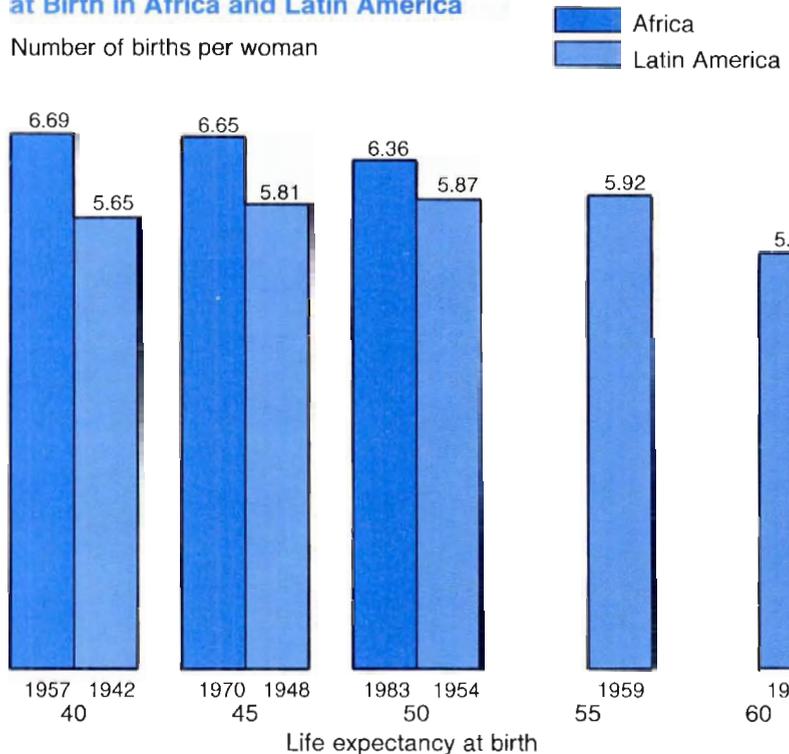
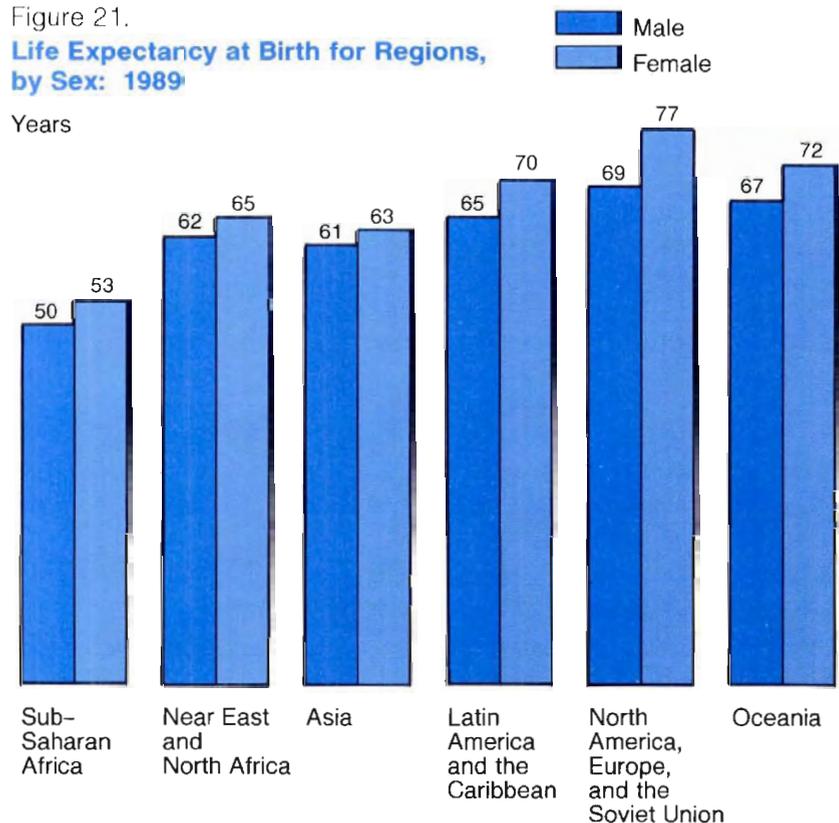


Figure 21.

Life Expectancy at Birth for Regions, by Sex: 1989

Years



moving toward the upper sixties. In all regions, women tend to live longer than men. (See figure 21.)

Infant Mortality in Africa Is Highest in the World

As overall health conditions improve, reductions in infant mortality are sometimes precipitous. In Latin America, infant mortality rates have already declined to about 55 infant deaths per 1,000 live births while those in other developing regions (except Oceania) are still over 70 per 1,000. In Sub-Saharan Africa, well over 100 infants die during their first year of life for each 1,000 born alive. (See figure 22.)

Of 26 Million Babies Born in India This Year, 2.3 Million Will Die Before Their First Birthday

The actual number of infants who die during their first year of life in a particular country depends not only on the infant mortality rate, but on the number of babies born as well. In India, which has more births than any other country, more infants die in a year than in the next three countries combined (China, Bangladesh, and Nigeria). The 2.3 million infants who will die in India in 1989 are nearly three times the number who will die in China. Nevertheless, there are 52 countries with higher infant mortality rates than India's.

Of Every Five Persons Who Die in Bangladesh, Two Are Infants

In countries where mortality is still high, a large proportion of deaths are typically of infants under 1 year of age (see figure 23). In Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Nigeria, for example, infant mortality represents over one-third of all deaths each

Figure 22.
Infant Mortality Rate, by Region: 1989
Infant deaths per 1,000 live births

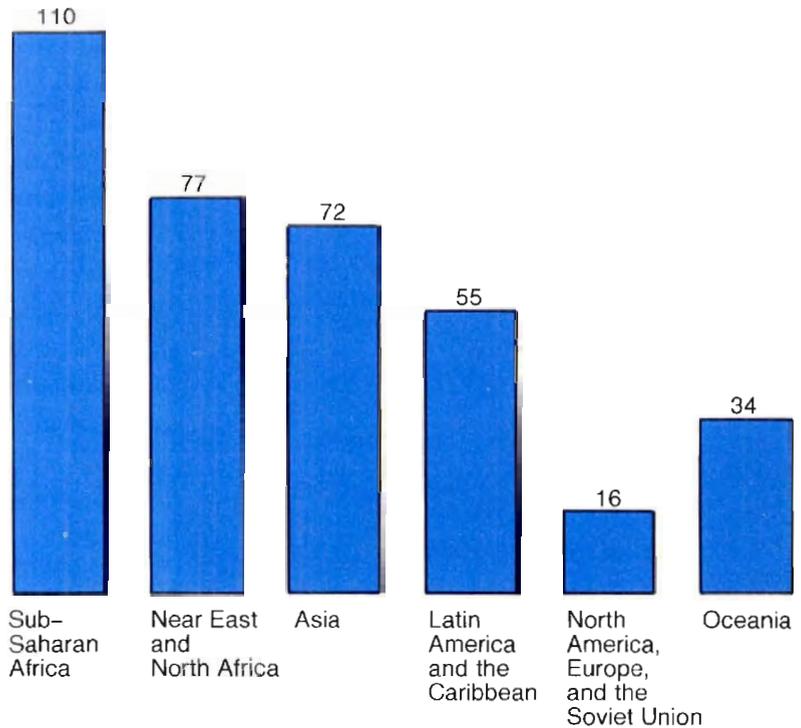
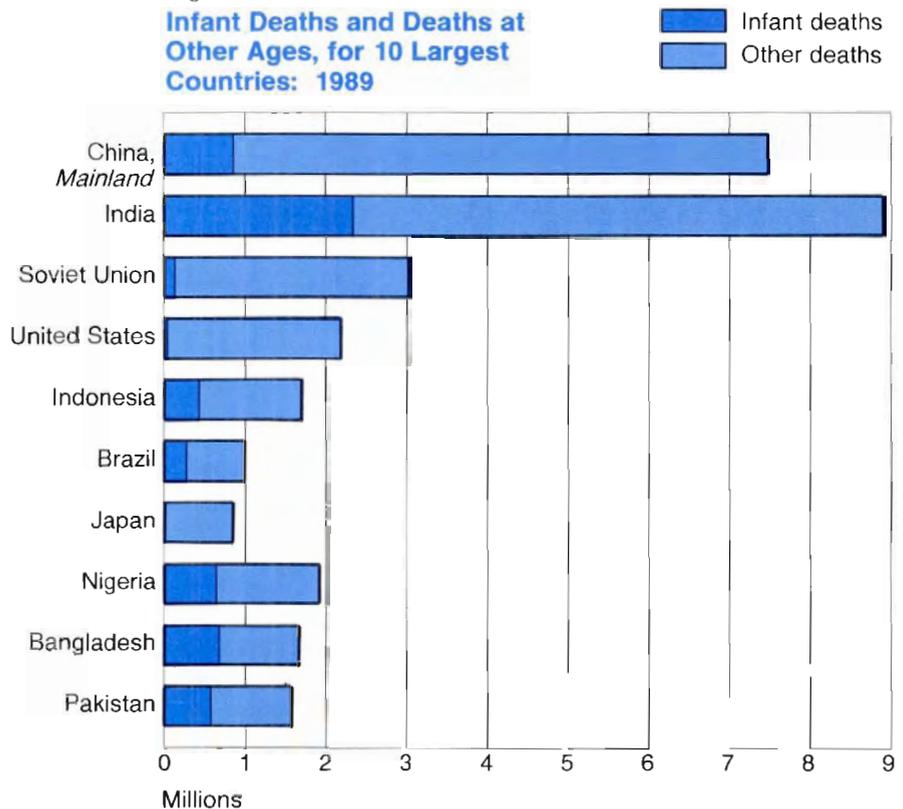


Figure 23.
Infant Deaths and Deaths at Other Ages, for 10 Largest Countries: 1989



year; in Bangladesh, 40 percent of those who die each year are infants. In India, Indonesia, and Brazil, infant deaths represent over one-fourth of all deaths.

In developed countries, infant mortality contributes much smaller proportions to total mortality: in the Soviet Union, 4 percent; in the United States, under 2 percent; and in Japan, less than 1 percent.

International Migration Alters “Normal” Population Trends

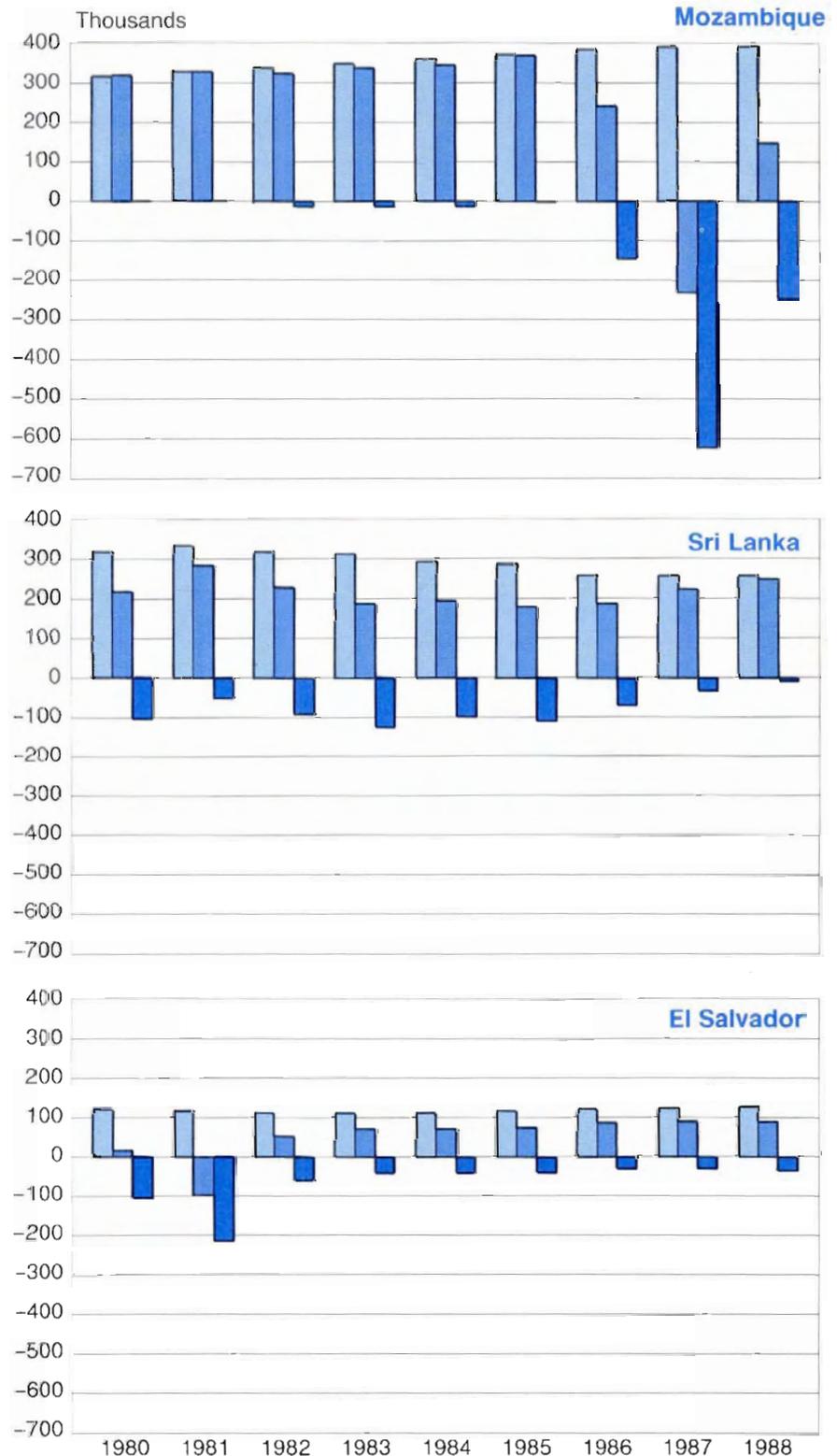
When a country has no migration, the population increases by the excess of births over deaths, or by the rate of natural increase. When there is movement of people over international borders, however, the population growth rate may differ significantly from the rate of natural increase. If net emigration exceeds natural increase, the growth rate itself will be negative.

Sporadic Refugee Movements or Labor Migration May Have Significant Impact on Growth Rate, Especially in Small Countries

Although measures of international migration are usually imprecise, large movements of people cannot be ignored in making estimates of population change. (See figure 24.)

In Mozambique, civil unrest, as well as famine caused by drought conditions, have caused many Mozambicans to flee to neighboring countries. The exodus of refugees escalated during the mid to late 1980’s, reaching more than 600,000 in 1987. The majority of Mozambican refugees went to Malawi, and smaller num-

Figure 24. **International Migration as a Component of Change, for Mozambique, Sri Lanka, and El Salvador: 1980 to 1988**



bers to South Africa, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Zambia, and Swaziland.

Refugee movement has an impact not only on the country left behind but also on the receiving country. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees⁴ reports that in the Province of Nsanje, Malawi, Mozambican refugees outnumber Malawians by three to one. Although acceptance of the refugees causes major disruptions in normal living patterns, in this instance it provides a certain benefit to Malawi, as medical assistance provided to the refugees has augmented the supply for local Malawians as well.

Mozambican refugees and Malawians of the province share the same ethnicity and have learned to live and work together. The refugees include many teachers, nurses, ma-

sons, and carpenters who are beneficial to the local economy.

Mozambican refugees arriving in Zimbabwe do not fare quite as well, as the shortage of agricultural land limits the number of refugees who can grow their own food. Feeding large numbers of refugees is often the biggest problem in the country of refuge.

The case of Sri Lanka is somewhat more complicated. Although the net movement is not so large, it represents a balance between a large number of labor migrants leaving Sri Lanka to work in other countries, primarily in the Middle East, and a slightly smaller number of former refugees returning to Sri Lanka from India. Based on recent trends, labor emigration for 1988 was projected at about 43,000 (mainly men in the

working ages) and returning refugees at 37,000 (about equally divided between males and females), for a net departure of about 6,000 that year. Net outward movement during the early to mideighties was much larger, peaking at about 125,000 in 1983.

El Salvador has experienced net emigration at least since 1970, with numbers of refugees accelerating in the turmoil of the early 1980's. In 1981, 4.7 percent of the country's population left, amounting to well over 200,000 people. Salvadorans exceed by far the number of other Central American refugees in neighboring countries of the region, even though about a third of those leaving come to the United States. In recent years, there has been some repatriation of refugees, particularly from Honduras.

⁴ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 1989. See appendix.

Contraceptive Prevalence

Some Developing Countries Have Higher Contraceptive Use than the United States

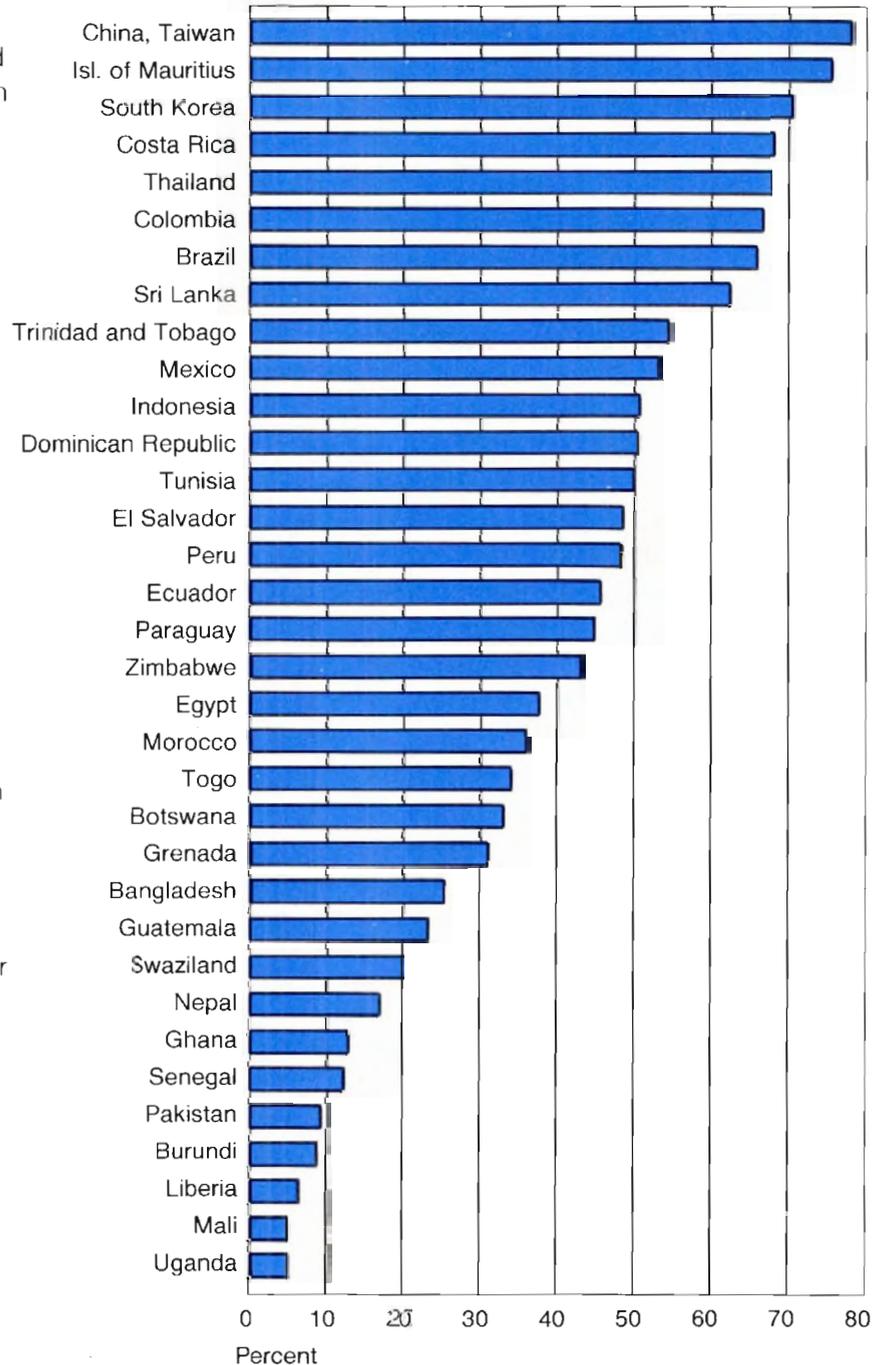
According to surveys taken since 1985, Taiwan, Mauritius, South Korea, Costa Rica, and Thailand all had higher proportions of married women using contraception than did the United States. Prevalence in the United States was 66 percent, but ranged from 68 to 78 percent in the mentioned countries. Some other developing countries also showed higher rates in earlier surveys. (See figure 25.)

Contraceptive Prevalence Has Doubled in Many Countries Over the Last Decade

In a number of countries with multiple surveys measuring the extent of contraceptive use among married women of reproductive age, the proportion of users has doubled in 10 years or less. This is true not only in countries where use of family planning had a low start, such as in Kenya and Senegal, but also in countries where usage was already at moderate levels, such as El Salvador where the proportion of users increased from 22 to 49 percent, and Mexico where it increased from 26 to 53 percent of married women. The growth of family planning practice was substantial also in Morocco and Thailand. (See figure 26.)

Figure 25.

Percent of Married Women of Reproductive Age Using Contraception in Developing Countries or Areas with Surveys in 1985 or Later



Increase in Use of Family Planning Spans All Age Groups of Married Women

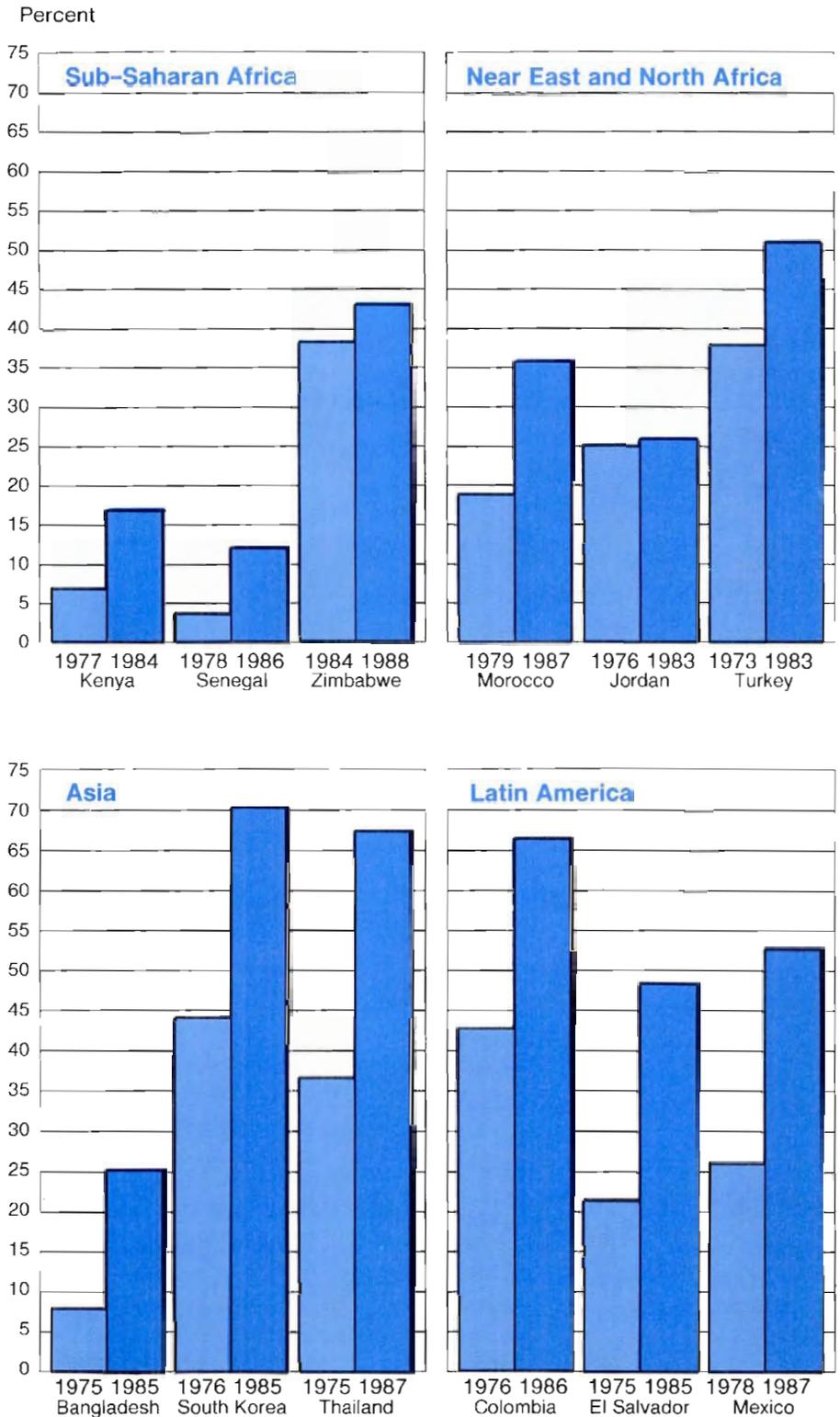
In virtually every country with comparable data for more than one period, all age groups of married women share in the increase in use of family planning methods. Increase is often greatest among women in their forties, when they are apt to try to limit further fertility rather than to space additional wanted births. (See figure 27.)

Modern Methods of Family Planning Usually Predominate, but Traditional or Folk Methods Are Common, Especially in Sub-Saharan Africa

Where overall use of contraception is low, it is not unusual for the majority of users to adopt traditional methods not requiring the use of products or devices. In Mali, for example, only 5 percent of married women use contraception, and 72 percent of users opt for traditional methods. Such methods include periodic abstinence, douche, or withdrawal, as well as various folk methods such as herbs, gris-gris, or amulets. Traditional methods are sometimes the methods of choice even in countries with higher prevalence rates. In Peru, for example, the latest survey showed that 48 percent of married women were using contraceptives and that 51 percent of users adopted traditional methods.

Although not a universal pattern, increase in overall use is sometimes paralleled by an increase in the proportion of users opting for modern methods. In Kenya, for example, the prevalence rate increased from 17 percent to 27 percent of married women between 1984 and 1989.

Figure 26. Trend Over the Last Decade in Percent of Married Women of Reproductive Age Using Contraception, for Selected Countries



During the same period, the proportion of users selecting modern methods increased from 58 to 67 percent. Recent surveys show a similar trend for Botswana and Zimbabwe. Although overall prevalence increased by a modest 5 percentage points in these countries between 1984 and 1988, the proportion of users adopting modern methods increased from 67 to 96 percent in Botswana and from 69 to 84 percent in Zimbabwe.

In Colombia, the proportion of married women using contraception increased from 28 percent in 1969 to 67 percent in 1986; during the same period, the proportion of users choosing modern methods increased from 45 percent to 82 percent. The availability of modern methods through family planning programs may itself be a major factor in the increase of the prevalence rate in many countries. (See figure 28.)

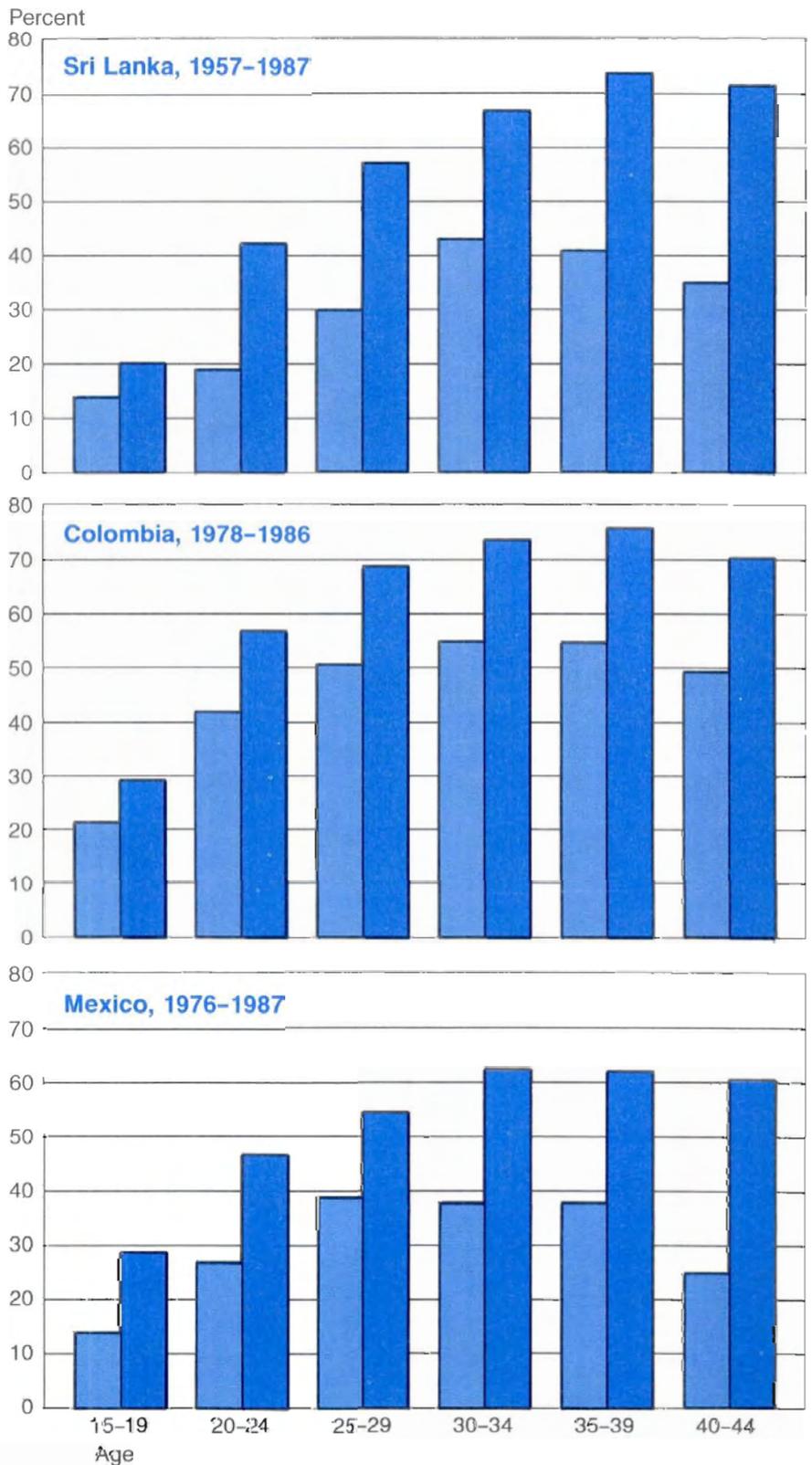
Use of Contraception is Closely Associated with Level of Fertility

Methods of family planning are used both to space wanted births and to curtail further fertility once the desired family size is reached. Either way, the successful planning of individual families results in lower overall fertility for a country than would be likely to occur in its absence. This is illustrated quite clearly in figure 29, which compares the total fertility rate (number of children per woman) with the contraceptive prevalence rate (percent of married women using contraception) for all developing countries with prevalence surveys since 1987.

These countries range from Burundi and Mali, each with fewer than 10 percent of married women using contraception and having an average

Figure 27.

Trend Over the Last Decade in Percent of Married Women of Reproductive Age Using Contraception, for Selected Countries, by Age



of six or seven births per woman, to Thailand and Sri Lanka, each with more than 60 percent of women using contraception and having an average of fewer than three births per woman.

Urban Women Are the First to Use Contraception

In virtually all countries with information on family planning use in urban and rural areas, prevalence is higher in the cities than in the countryside. This is especially true when overall use is low. In Ghana, for example, a 1988 survey shows a prevalence rate of 20 percent in urban areas but just 10 percent in rural areas. In Liberia and Mali, urban prevalence is three to five times as high as rural prevalence. Even in Burundi, where the latest survey reveals that a fourth of married women in urban areas are using contraception, this rate is three times as high as the rural prevalence rate.

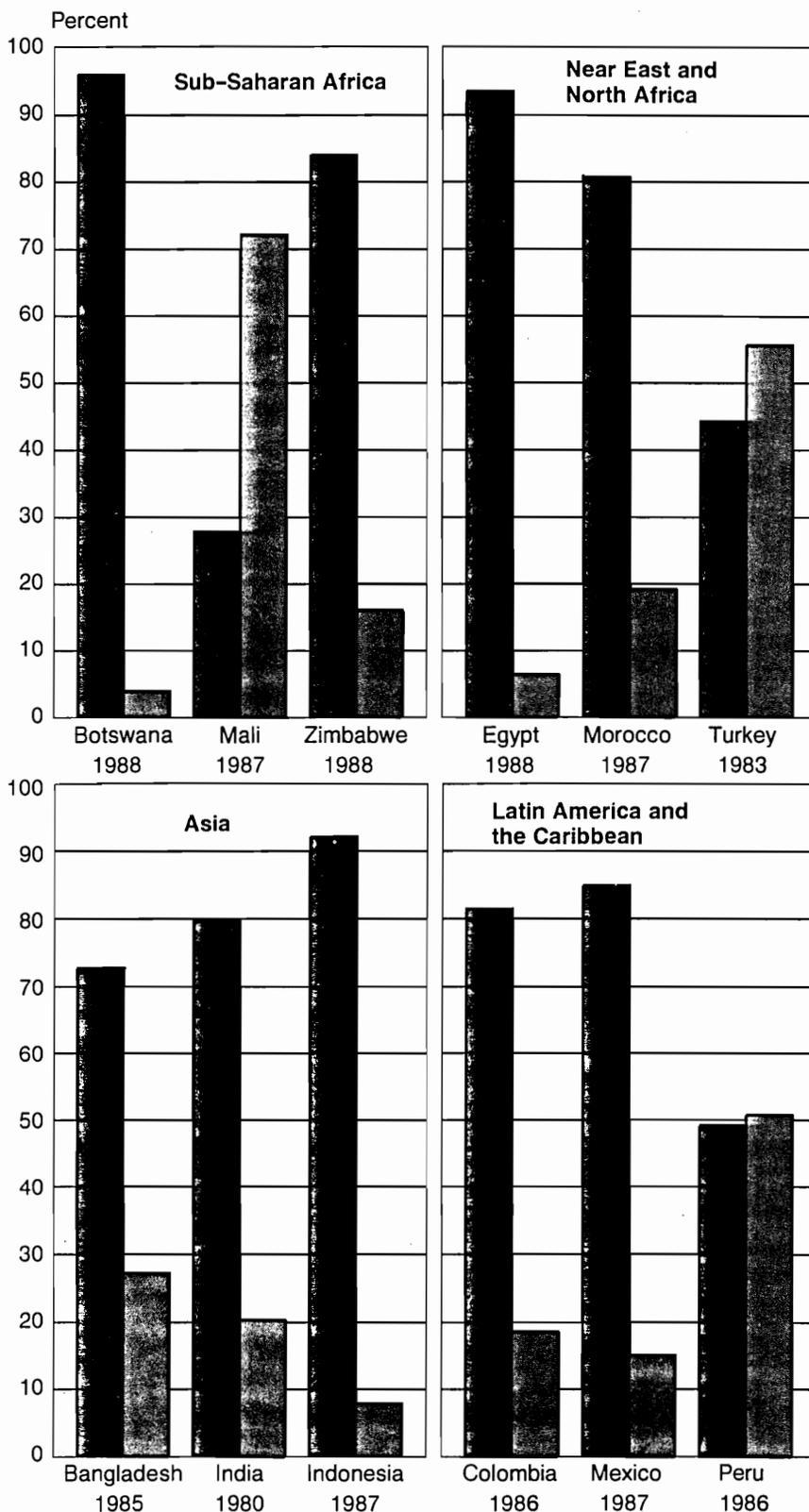
Urban/rural differences are somewhat smaller in Latin America and much smaller in the Caribbean and parts of Asia. Overall prevalence rates are generally higher in these regions. (See figure 30.)

Rural Women in Tunisia and Thailand Use Modern Contraceptive Methods

Higher contraceptive prevalence rates in the cities are usually accompanied by greater use of modern methods. In Tunisia, however, the use of traditional methods is higher in urban than rural areas. This is due primarily to the very large proportion of women users opting for sterilization in rural areas, 34 percent, compared with just 19 percent in the cities. In Thailand, about two-thirds of married women use contraception in both urban and rural ar-

Figure 28.

Percent Distribution of Contraceptive Users, by Use of Modern and Traditional Methods, for Selected Countries: Latest Available Year



eas, and nearly all users adopt modern methods.

In some other countries, urban/rural contraceptive practice resembles more closely the conventional wisdom. In Brazil and Colombia, traditional methods are used more extensively in rural than urban areas, but modern methods are by far the most common among users in both regions.

In Ecuador, Contraceptive Use Is Increasing Faster in Rural than in Urban Areas

As in other countries, urban women in Ecuador have a greater tendency to use contraception than rural women do. The gap has begun to close, however, as revealed by surveys taken in 1982 and 1987: during the period, the contraceptive prevalence rate increased only marginally in urban areas, while in rural areas it increased from 27 to 33 percent of married women. (See figure 31.)

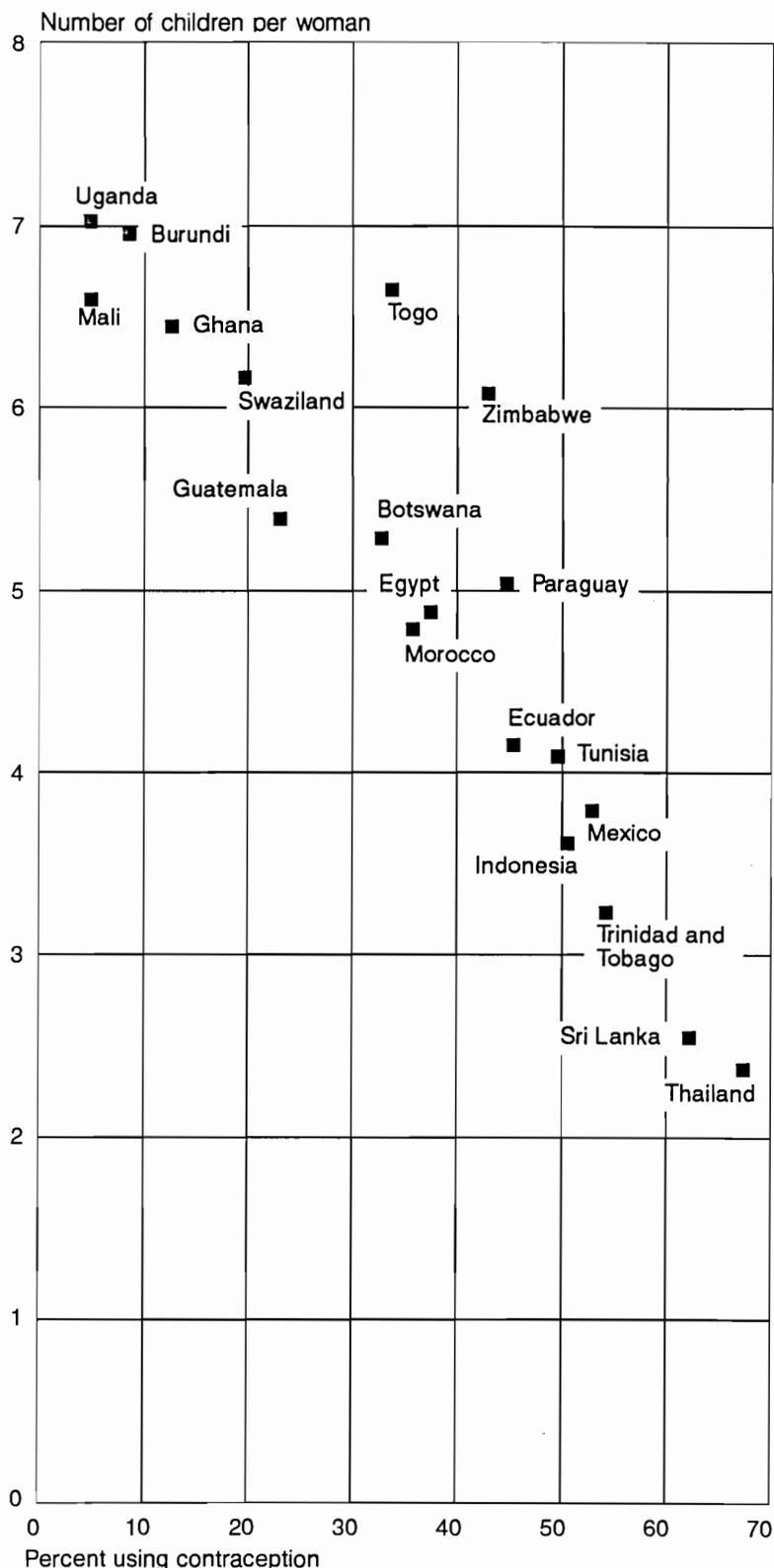
Family Planning Users Estimated at Nearly Half a Billion in 2010 in Developing Countries Outside China

The number of users of methods of family planning is likely to increase from just over 225 million today to just under 350 million by the turn of the century, and to about 475 million by the year 2010 in the developing world excluding China (figure 32). These figures are estimated in a recent study⁵ based on projections of the number of married women of reproductive age combined with a standard formula to estimate the number of contraceptive users corresponding to assumed declines in fertility.

In addition to the projections of future users, the study projected future

Figure 29.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate and Total Fertility Rate for Countries with Surveys in 1987 or Later



⁵ Duff G. Gillespie, et al., 1988. See appendix.

method mix and associated commodity and delivery costs under various method mix scenarios. The estimates were made using conservative assumptions, yet the projected cost of funding future programs approaches \$9 billion annually, almost three times the amount of money and effort currently being invested in family planning.

Figure 30.
Percent of Married Women of Reproductive Age Using Contraception, by Urban and Rural Residence, for Countries with Surveys in 1986 or Later

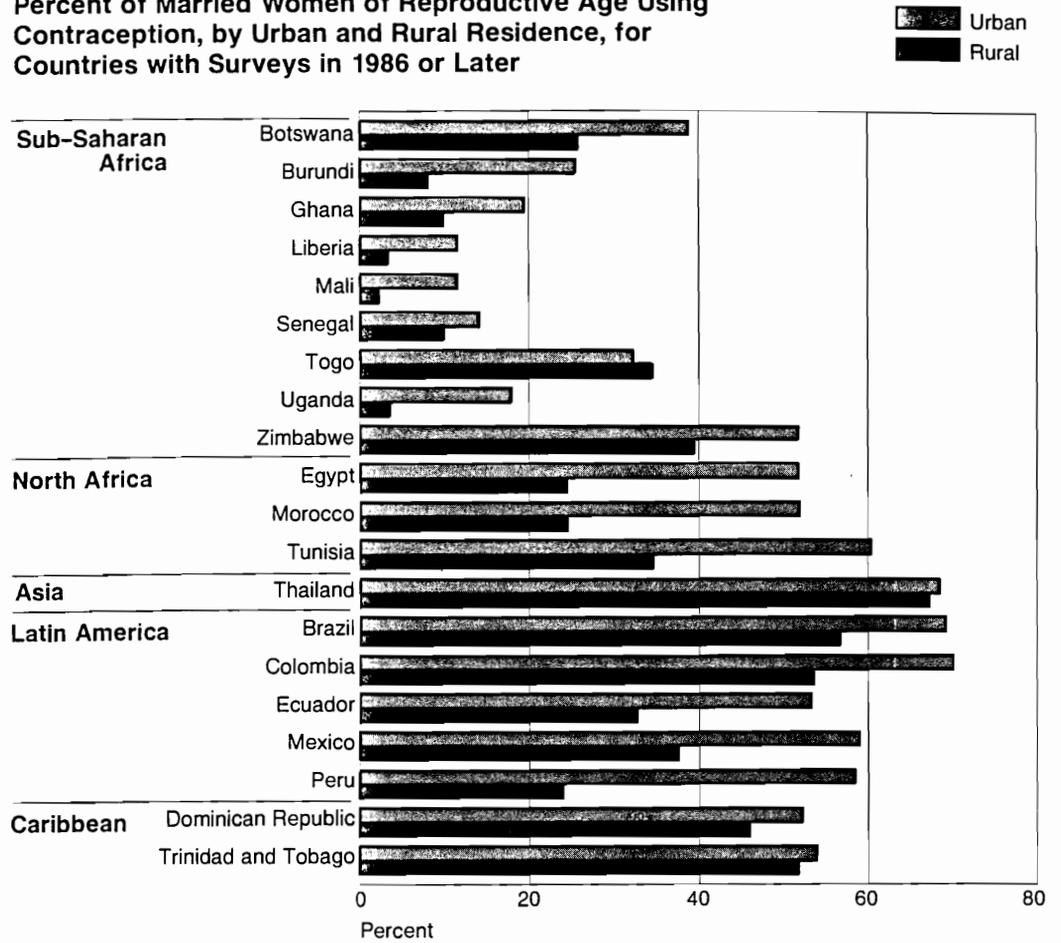


Figure 31.
Percent of Married Women of Reproductive Age Using Contraception for Ecuador, by Urban and Rural Residence: 1982 and 1987

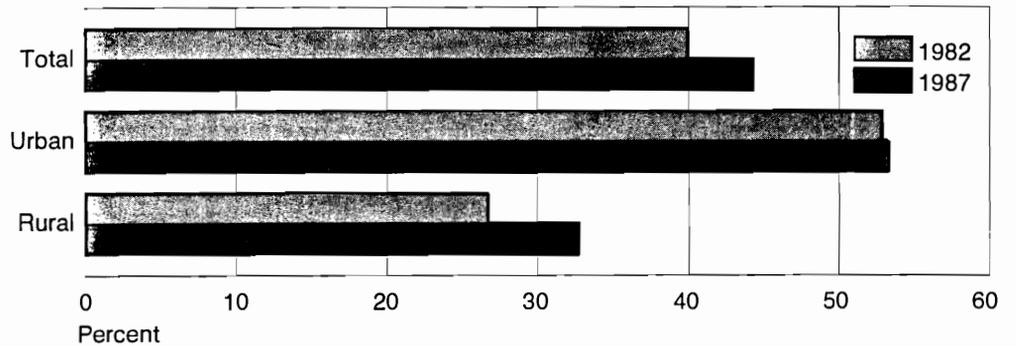
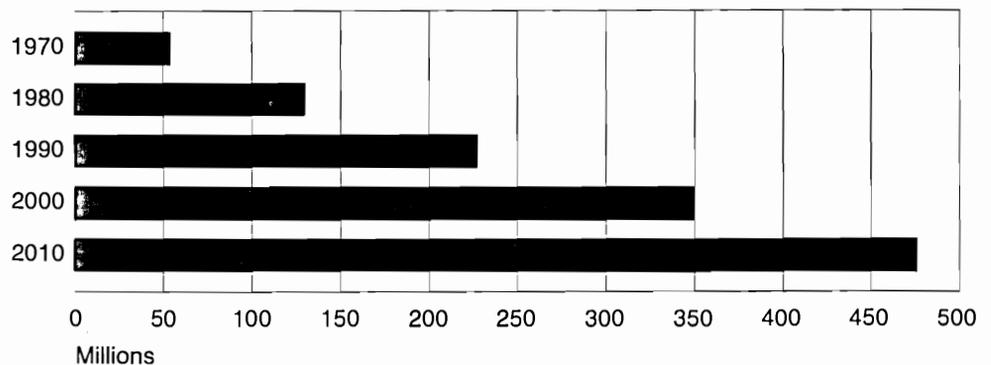


Figure 32.
Estimated and Projected Number of Family Planning Users in Developing Countries, Excluding China: 1970 to 2010



Focus on Urbanization

World Population Is Becoming Increasingly Urbanized

Nearly half of the world's population, or about 2.5 billion people, now live in urban areas (figure 33). The proportion urban has been increasing steadily in all regions, with the developed regions and Latin America now having over 70 percent of their populations in urban areas. The lowest proportions urban are found in Africa (30 percent) and Asia (38 percent). Nevertheless, with its large population overall, Asia has 45 percent of the world's urban people (and 67 percent of the rural).

Urban Population in Developing Regions Growing More Than Twice as Fast as Rural Population

The population in urban areas of developing regions (excluding China) has been growing at about 4 percent per year since the early 1950's, while the rural population growth has ranged from 1.5 percent to just under 2 percent. In the future, growth rates in both types of areas are expected to decline, but the pace of urban growth will far exceed that of rural growth due to a continuing or accelerating movement of people from the countryside to the cities.

In the developed regions, rural population has been declining for several decades, and the decline is expected to continue. Although the urban population of developed countries continues to increase, the growth rate is currently under 1 percent and is expected to continue its descent. (See figure 34.)

Figure 33.
World Population by Urban and Rural Residence: 1950 to 2020

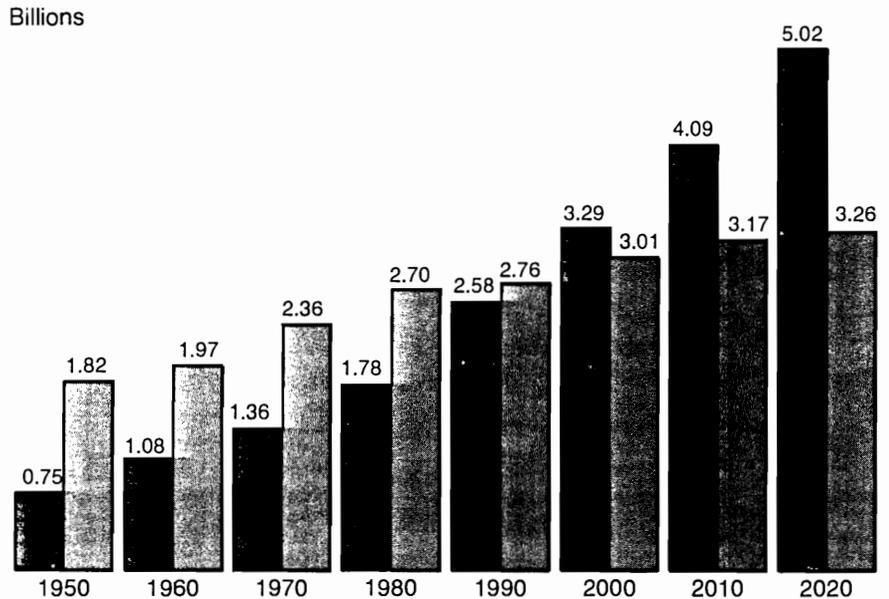
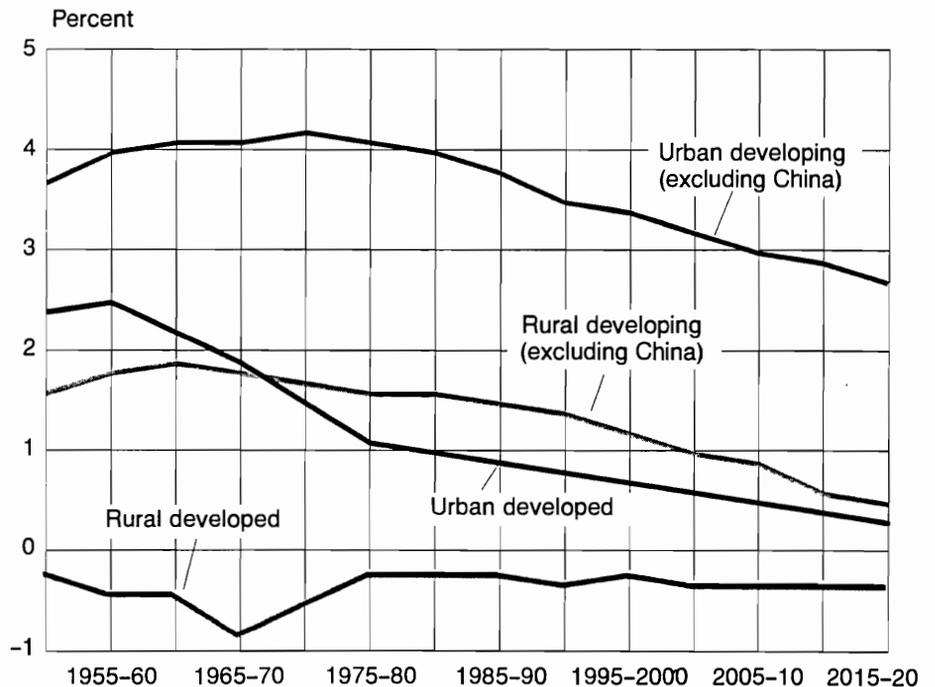


Figure 34.
Average Annual Percent Change in Urban and Rural Population, by Development Category: 1950 to 2020



Increase in “Percent Urban” Belies the Actual Pace of Urban Growth

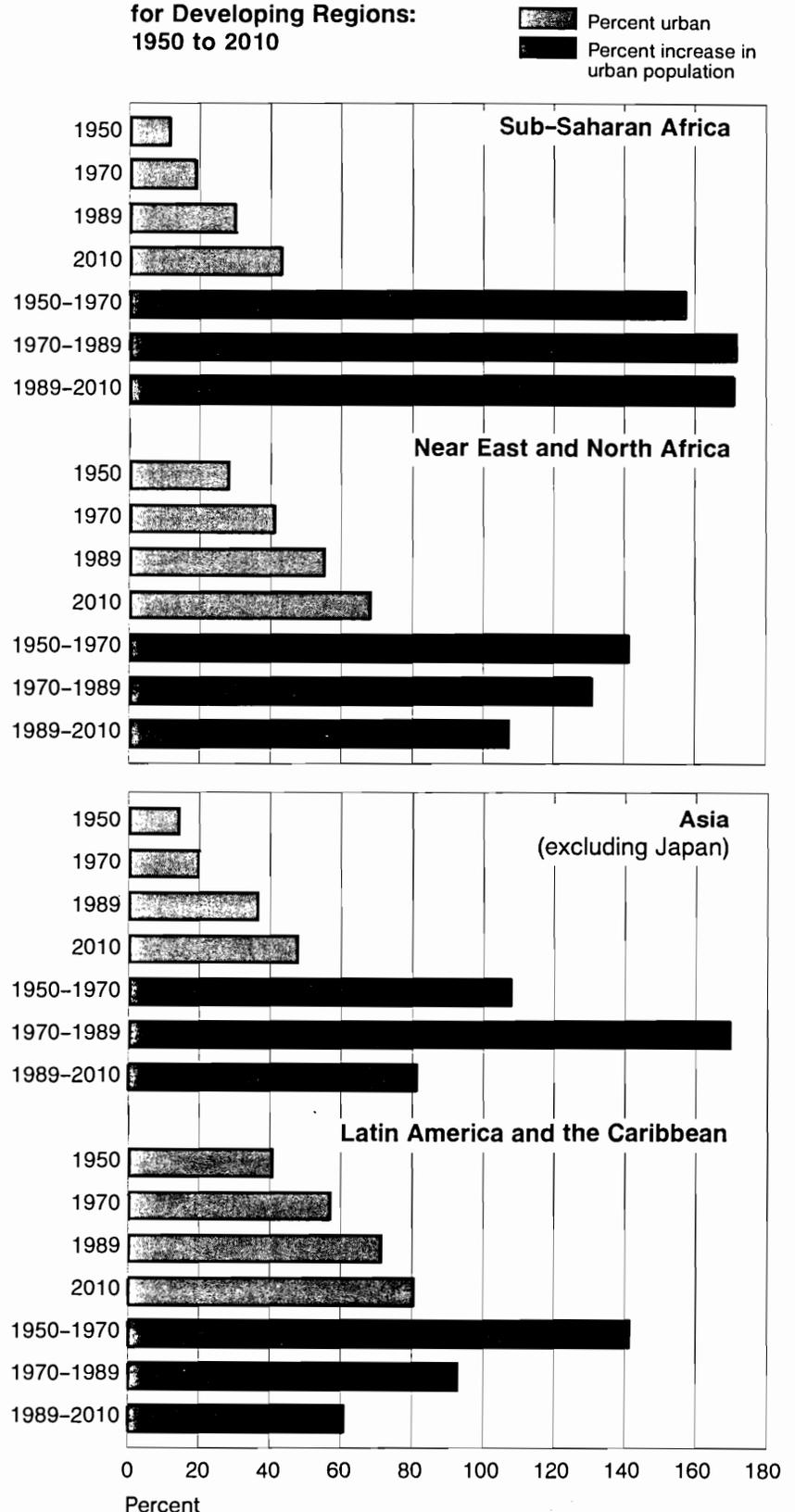
In all regions of the world, the proportion of countries’ total populations living in urban areas has been increasing steadily over the past four decades, and such urbanization is expected to continue in the future. Nevertheless, the actual amount of increase in urban population changes at a different pace than the percent urban both within and among regions. (See figure 35.)

In Sub-Saharan Africa, for example, the urban population increased by 157 percent from 1950 to 1970, and by another 172 percent by 1989. Meanwhile, the proportion of the total population living in urban areas increased from about 12 percent in 1950 to an estimated 30 percent today.

In the developing regions of Asia (all Asia except Japan), the urban population increased by 108 percent from 1950 to 1970, and by 170 percent between 1970 and 1989. Between now and the year 2010, a smaller urban increase (81 percent) is expected. In contrast, the percent urban is projected to increase only from 37 percent today to about 48 percent in 2010.

In the Near East and North Africa, and also in Latin America and the Caribbean, unlike in other developing regions, the percent increase in urban population has become smaller each 20-year period since 1950. On the other hand, the percent urban increased in these regions: in the Near East and North Africa, from 28 percent in 1950 to 55 percent in 1989; and in Latin America and the Caribbean, from 41 percent in 1950 to 71 percent in 1989.

Figure 35.
Percent Urban and Percent Increase in Urban Population, for Developing Regions: 1950 to 2010



Thus, the percent urban is but one summary measure of the complicated interplay among the factors affecting urban growth, namely birth and death rates in both urban and rural areas and net migration between the regions.

All of Latin America's Population Increase Absorbed by Urban Areas Since 1980

If all the urban areas of Latin America and the Caribbean were taken as a whole, their combined population increase during the period 1980 to 1989 was equal to the increase of the region's total population. In other words, the rural population of the region did not grow at all because the natural increase (births minus deaths) in rural areas was countered by an equal net movement of people towards the cities.

In other developing regions, urban increase has also been growing as a proportion of total increase, reaching nearly 50 percent of total growth in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia, and over 75 percent of total growth in the Near East and North Africa, during the last decade. (See figure 36.)

Urban Population Growth Over Next 20 Years Will Exceed Entire Country's 1960 Population in Many Countries

Urban populations are growing so fast in many countries that 20 years of growth will result in more people added than there were in the entire country in 1960. For example, expected urban trends will add 56 million to Nigeria's cities during the next two decades, more than Nigeria's entire population of 51 million in 1960. Similar proportional growth is likely in Zaire and Egypt, as well as in some other countries.

(See figure 37.)

Figure 36.

Urban Increase As a Percent of Total Population Increase, by Region: Selected Periods, 1950 to 1989

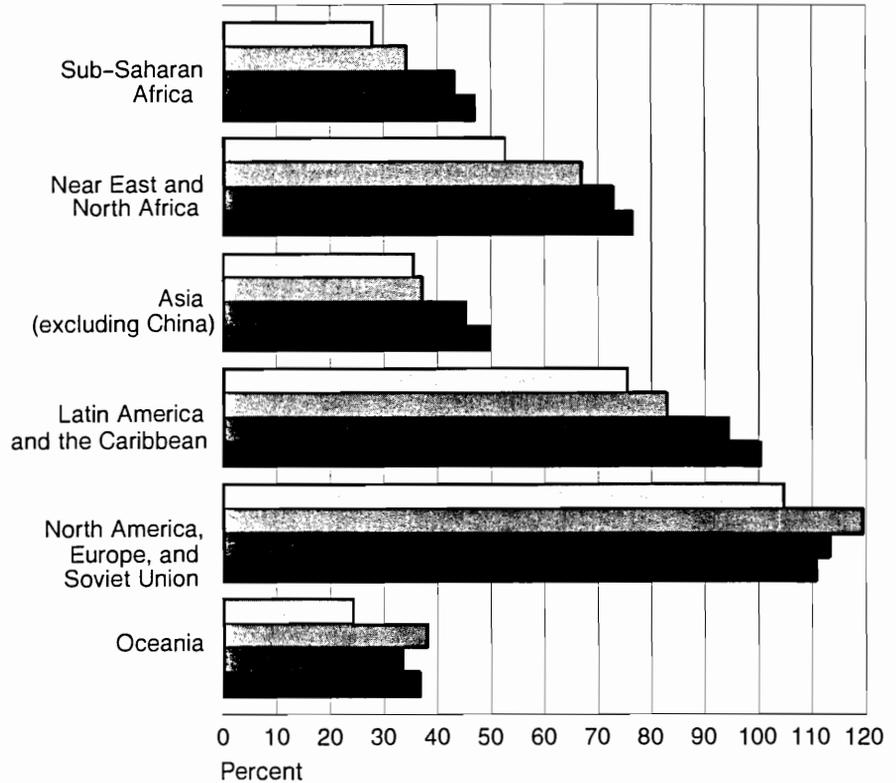
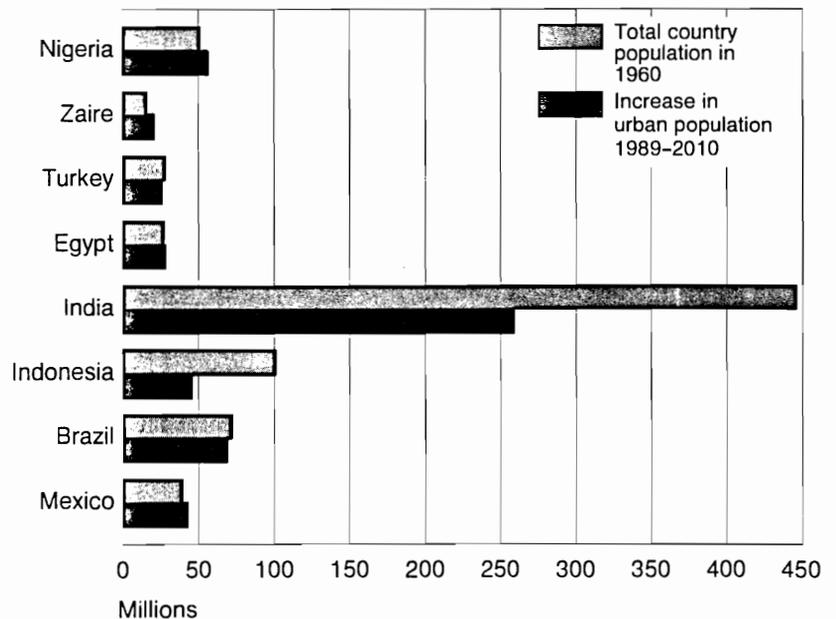


Figure 37.

Comparison of Total Country Population in 1960 with Projected Increase in Urban Population from 1989 to 2010, for Selected Countries



Thailand's Rural Population Expected to Decline After the Turn of the Century

Anticipated trends in developing countries suggest a pattern of increasing amounts added to urban populations and decreasing amounts added to rural populations. At some point, the timing of which varies among countries, urban areas will begin to add more people than rural areas. In Kenya, for example, recent projections indicate that during the coming decade rural areas will increase by only slightly more than urban areas, and during the first decade of the new century, urban growth will exceed rural growth by about 2 million and by much larger amounts thereafter.

In Thailand, diminishing rural growth has already resulted in a smaller absolute increase than in urban areas, and after 2000, it is likely that there will be an absolute decline in the size of the rural population. (See figure 38.)

Natural Increase Accounts for Three-Fourths of Mexico's Urban Growth

The proportion of urban growth attributable to natural increase and that attributable to net migration is of particular interest to planners, as the two components have different implications for policymakers trying to cope with problems of the burgeoning cities.

In Mexico, recent estimates suggest that most of the urban population growth during the 1980's is a result of natural increase (see figure 39). This is in line with an earlier finding by Preston⁶ that 61 percent of urban growth in the 1960's in 29 developing countries was attributable to nat-

Figure 38. Population Change in Kenya and Thailand, by Urban and Rural Residence: 1950 to 2020

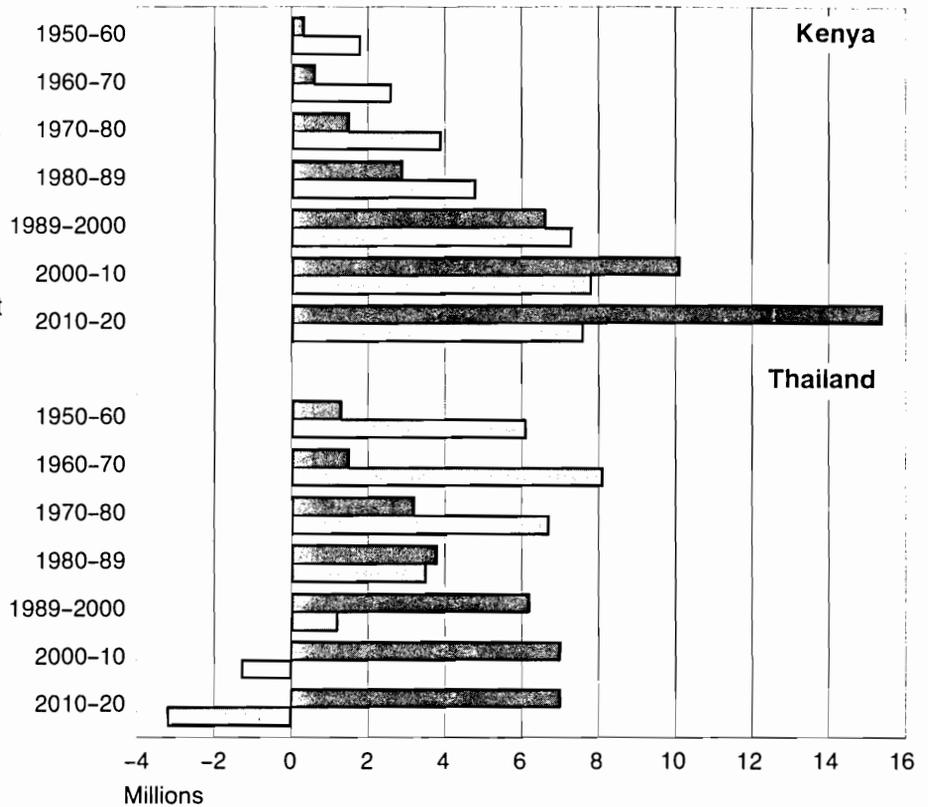
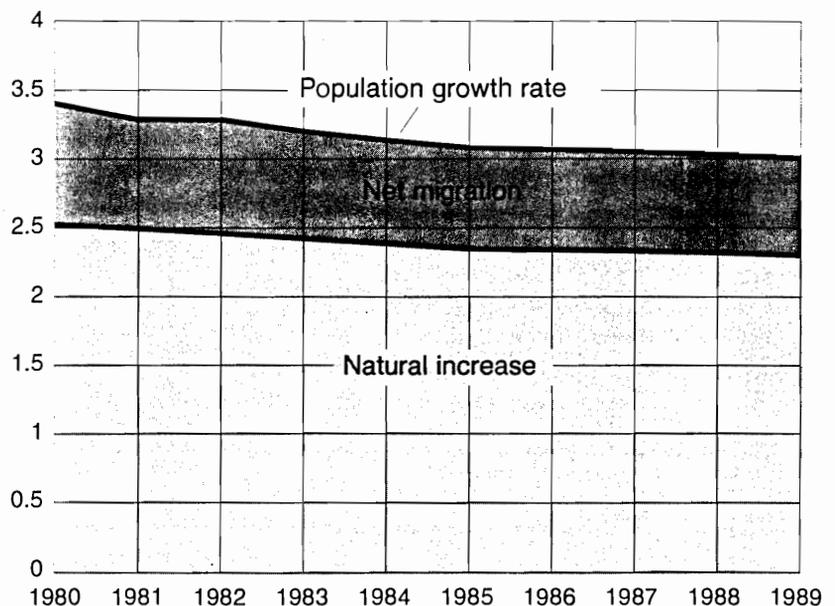


Figure 39. Net Migration and Natural Increase as Components of the Urban Population Growth Rate for Mexico: 1980 to 1989



⁶ Samuel H. Preston, 1979. See appendix.

ural increase and 39 percent to internal migration.

In some cases, high rates of population growth in rural areas may have an indirect impact on urban growth as rural dwellers move to the cities in pursuit of better jobs, educational opportunities, and a better life overall.

Recent estimates and projections for Mexico indicate that the urban population growth rate was as high as 3.4 percent in 1980 and declined gradually to about 3 percent today. Had there been no net migration into the cities, the urban growth rate would have been under 2.5 percent for most of the period.

Internal migration was actually higher than figure 39 illustrates but was partially mitigated by an outflow of international migrants from Mexico, chiefly of urban residents going to the United States.

Ninety-Four Cities Have Population of 2 Million or More in 1989

According to the most recent estimates and projections, 94 urban agglomerations in the world have populations exceeding 2 million (figure 40). The largest number are in Asia, with 9 in China, 9 in India, and 19 in other countries of the continent. The United States has 11 cities with 2 million or more.

About 34 more cities will pass the 2 million mark by the end of the century. They are fairly evenly distributed among world regions: seven in Sub-Saharan Africa, five in the Near East and North Africa, seven in China, five elsewhere in Asia, six in Latin America and the Caribbean, and four in the developed regions of North America, Europe, and the Soviet Union.

More Than One-Third of Korea's and Argentina's Populations Live in the Capital City

Substantial proportions of many countries' populations live in the largest cities. More than one-fifth of Japan's population lives in the Tokyo-Yokohama agglomeration, and more than one-fifth of Mexico's, in Mexico City. Even more striking, 36 percent of Korea's people live in Seoul, and 36 percent of Argentina's, in Buenos Aires.

Small Cities Adding Most to World's Proportion Urban

While the largest cities in many developing countries are growing at an unprecedented pace, it is the smaller cities, those with under 2 million inhabitants, that will add the most to the world's proportion urban over the next decade. While the cities of 2 million or more will slightly increase their share of world population from just under 10 percent to just over 10

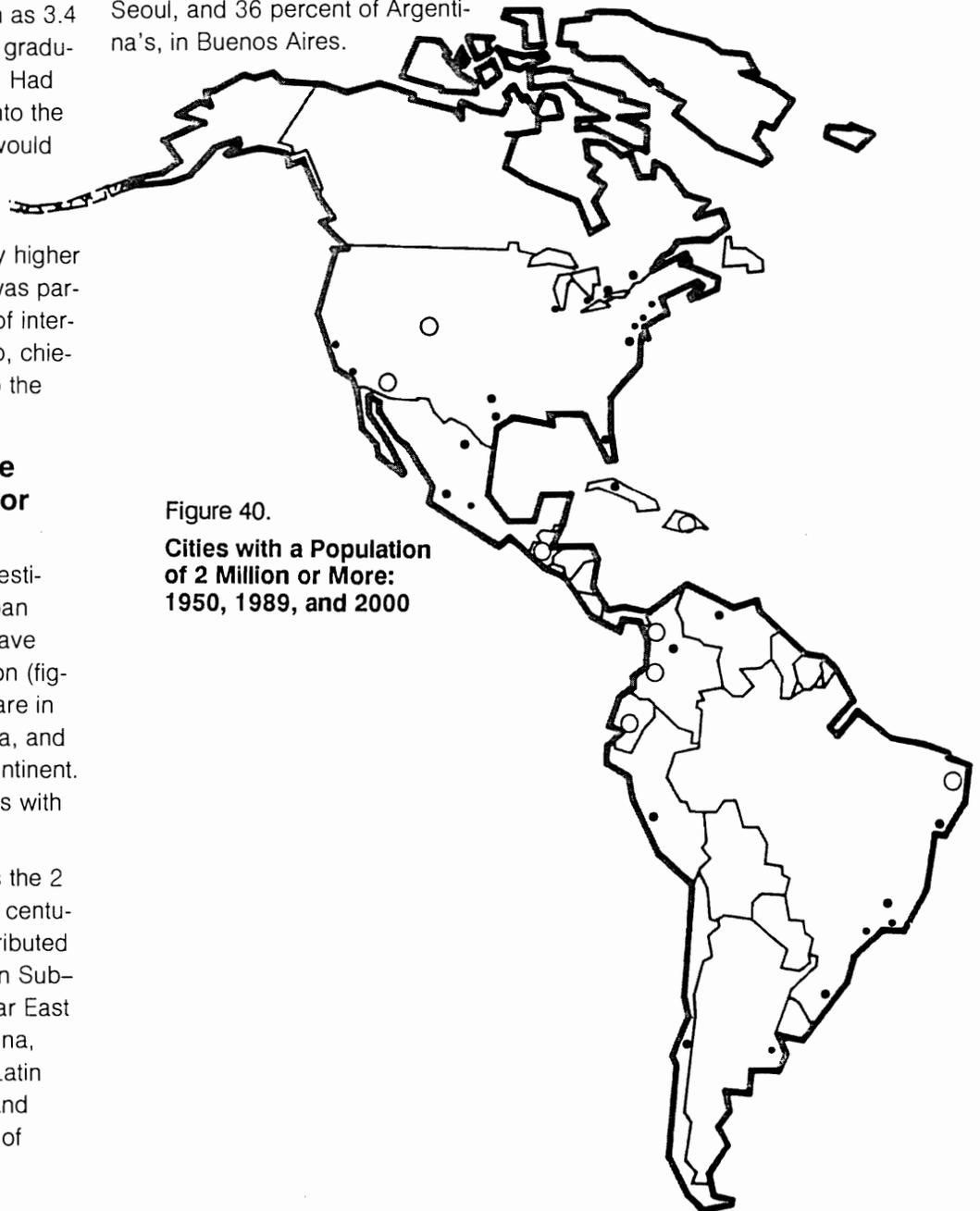


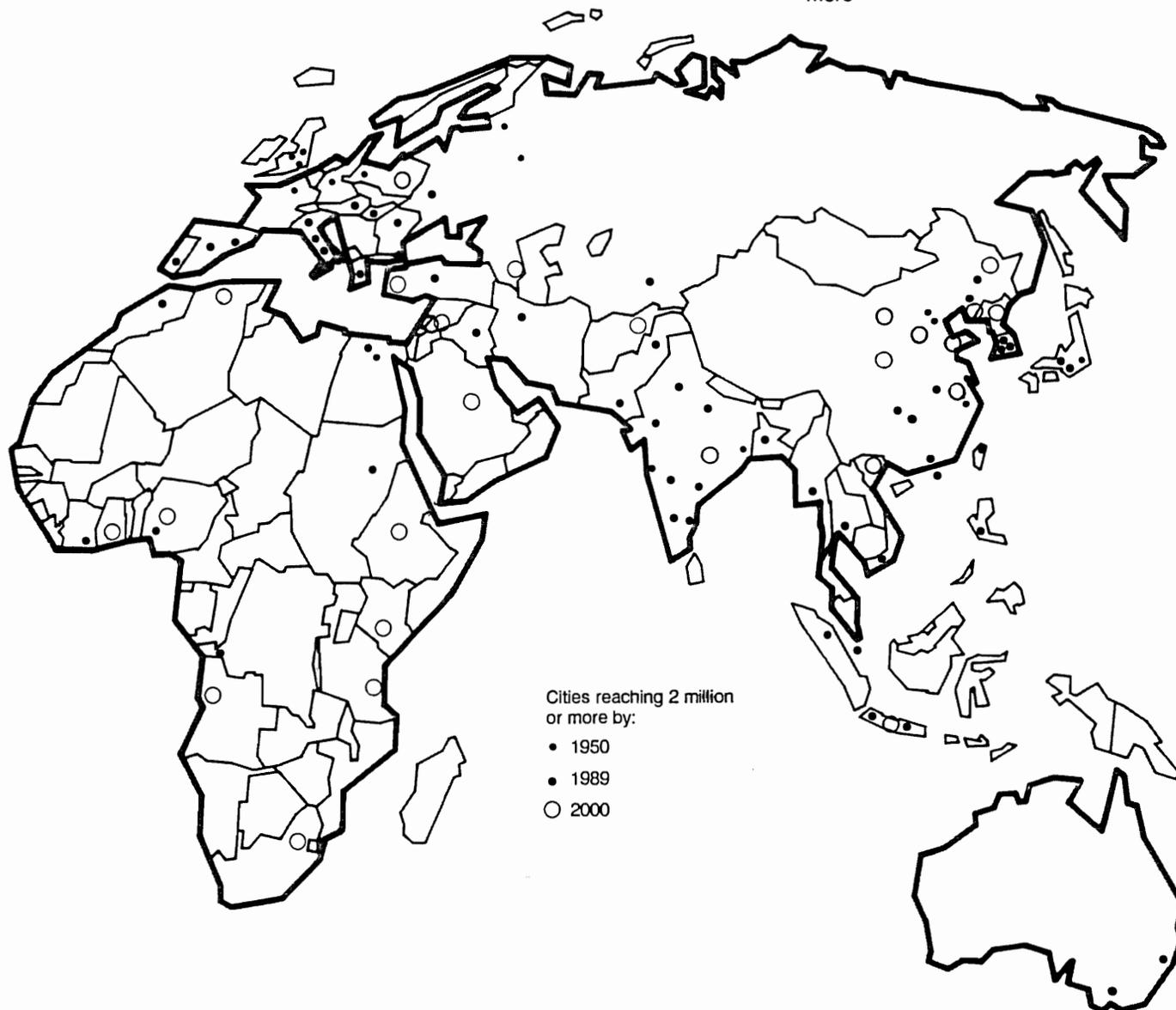
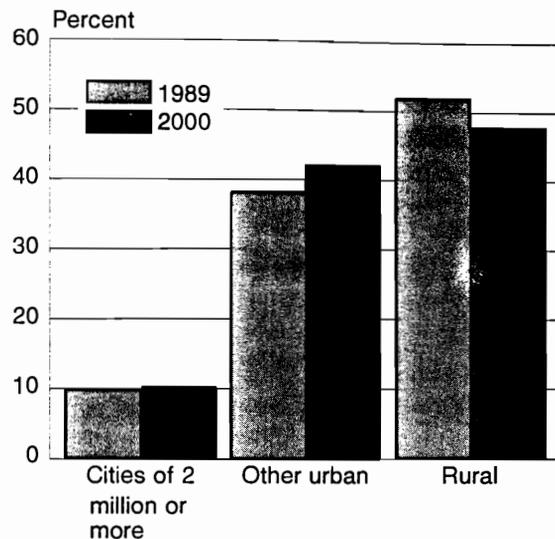
Figure 40.
Cities with a Population
of 2 Million or More:
1950, 1989, and 2000

percent, the smaller cities will increase from 38 percent to 42 percent of the world's people. Rural population will decrease in proportion from 52 to 48 percent of the world total. (See figure 41.)

The world's urban population will increase from 2.5 billion in 1989 to about 3.3 billion by the turn of the century, while the combined population of the smaller cities will grow from 2 billion to 2.6 billion. During

the same period, the combined population of cities with over 2 million will grow from 500 million to 600 million. (See figure 42.)

Figure 41.
Percent of World Population by Residence Category: 1989 and 2000



Rural Population in Developing Countries Is Growing Faster than Urban Population in Developed Countries

The pace of urban growth in developing countries far exceeds that of rural growth. Nevertheless, the percent increase anticipated even in rural areas from now to the end of the century is higher than expected growth of cities in developed countries. While rural areas in developing countries are expected to grow by 12 percent during the period, developed countries foresee a growth of just 6 percent in the large cities and 9 percent in other urban areas. Rural population in developed countries is expected to decline. (See figure 43.)

The expected addition of more than 111 million people to developing country cities of 2 million or more inhabitants from now to the year 2000 is 70 percent larger than the total growth of 66 million (growth in all urban and rural areas) expected in developed countries.

Bombay to Replace New York as World's Fifth Largest City by the Year 2000

With nearly 27 million inhabitants, Japan's urban agglomeration of Tokyo-Yokohama is the world's largest. Although second-ranked Mexico City is growing much faster, the population gap of 7 million is too large for Mexico City to catch up by the turn of the century. Third- and fourth-ranked Sao Paulo and Seoul will also maintain their place among world cities by 2000, but Bombay will close the 3-million gap and out-rank New York City by that year. The world's 25 largest cities are

Figure 42. World Urban Population by Size Class: 1989 to 2000
Billions

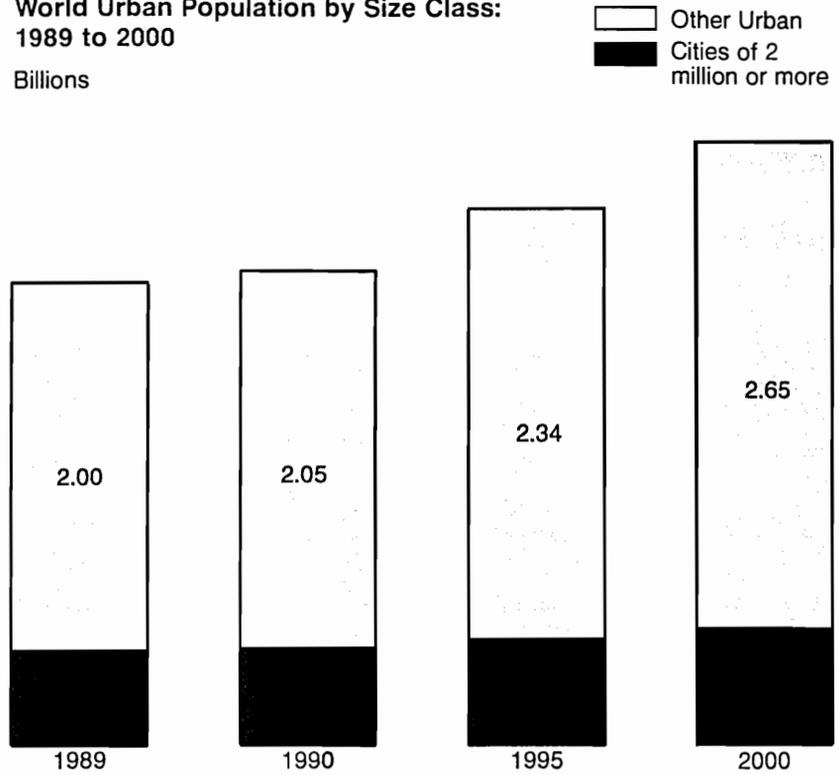
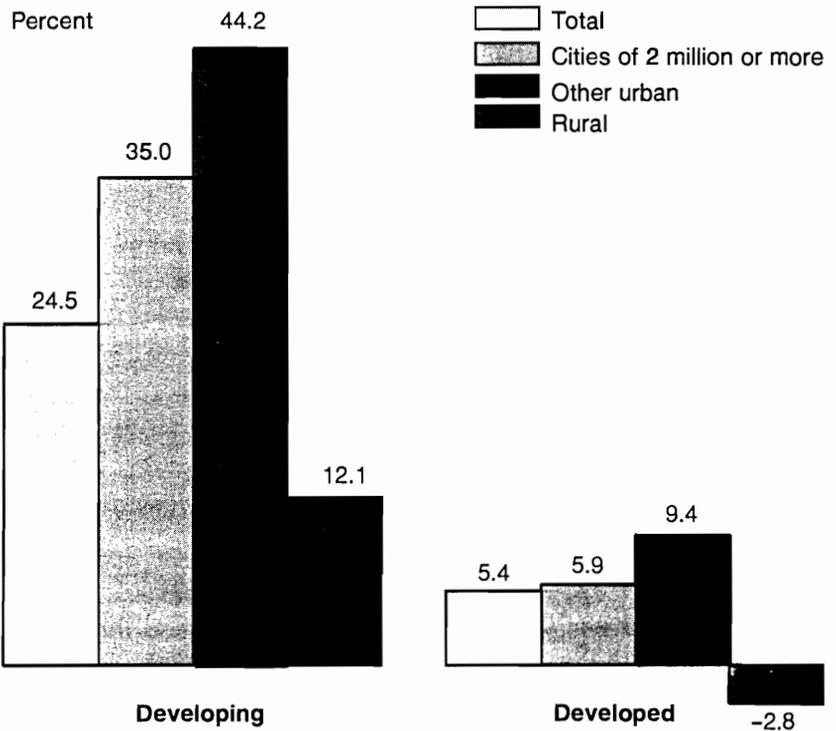


Figure 43. Population Increase in Developing and Developed Regions, by Residence Category: 1989 to 2000



ranked by population size in figure 44.

Bombay is Seventh-Largest in Population Size But Is Most Densely Settled of World's 10 Largest Cities

In spite of a gradually declining growth rate, Bombay has become the most densely settled of the world's 10 largest cities, with 120,000 persons per square mile (figure 45). It is the fifth most densely settled among all cities with 2 million or more population. Hong Kong, with 247,000 persons per square mile, has the highest density, followed by Lagos, with nearly 130,000 persons per square mile. Dhaka and Jakarta are next, with 126,000 and 122,000 per square mile, respectively. The United Nations reports a critical housing situation in Greater Bombay, where half the population lives in the rapidly-growing slums. An estimated 400,000 persons reside in 20,000 deteriorating tenements, and at least 200,000 persons live in the streets of Greater Bombay.⁷

Sao Paulo Growing Fastest Among 10 Largest Cities, But Forty-Fifth Ranked Dhaka Is World's Fastest Growing City of Over 2 Million

The largest urban agglomerations in developed countries, such as Tokyo-Yokohama, New York, and Osaka-Kobe-Kyoto, will eventually be out-ranked in population size by cities in developing countries growing at a much faster pace (figure 46). Sao Paulo, Brazil, growing at an estimated 3.8 percent in 1989, is the fastest growing among the 10 largest cities. However, there are 10 cities

Figure 44. Population of 25 Largest World Cities, Ranked by Size: 1989 and 2000

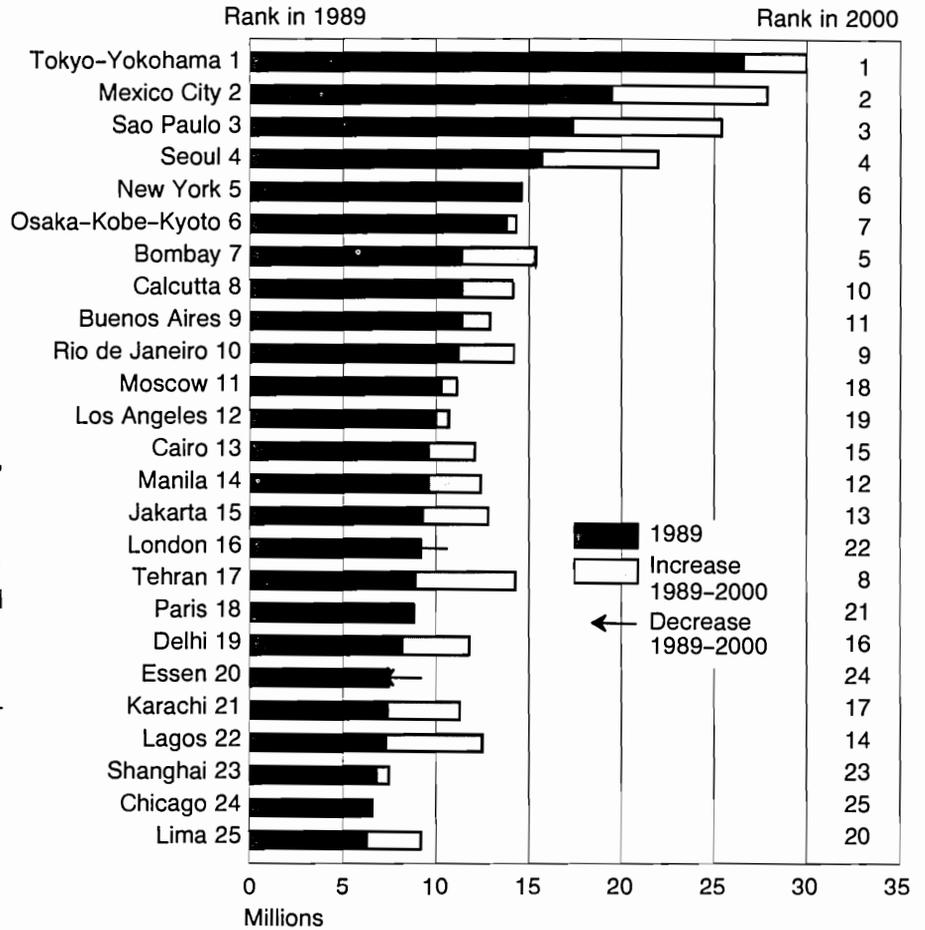
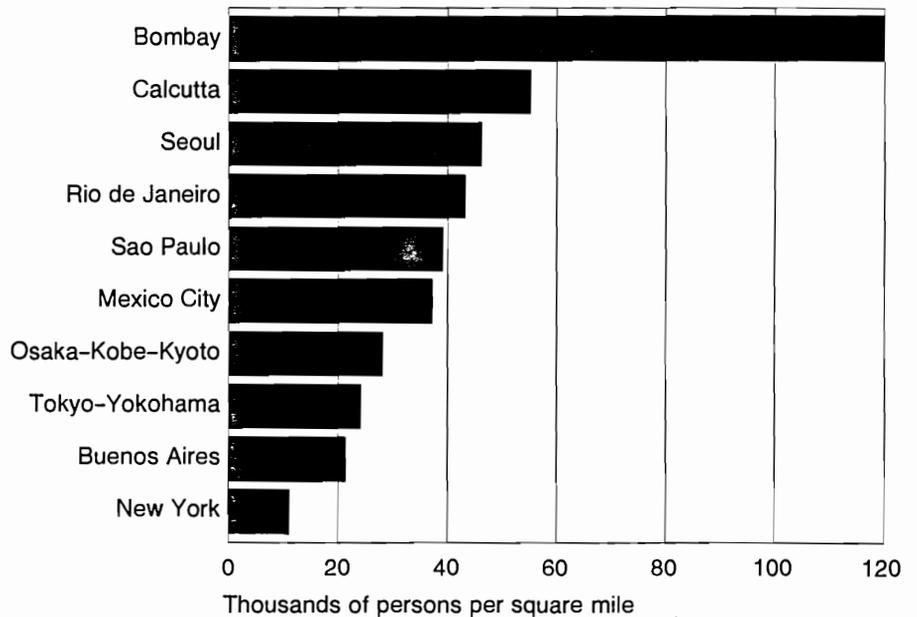


Figure 45. Population Density of 10 Largest World Cities: 1989



⁷ United Nations, 1986. See appendix.

with over 2 million population that are growing even faster than Sao Paulo; in 6 of them, the growth rate exceeds 4 percent annually. Dhaka, Bangladesh, is the only city with an estimated 1989 growth rate of over 5 percent.

By the period 1995 to 2000, according to recent projections, just four cities will have annual growth rates exceeding 4 percent: Lagos, Nigeria (with the highest projected growth rate, 4.9 percent); Kinshasa, Zaire; Taegu, South Korea; and Dhaka, Bangladesh.

From Now to the End of the Century, Mexico City Will Add More People than Currently Found in Delhi

High urban growth rates combined with already large base populations result in substantial amounts being added each year to large cities in developing countries. The projected addition of 8.4 million persons to the population of Mexico City from now to the end of the century is more than the entire population of Delhi today, or roughly equivalent to the combined populations of Madrid and Barcelona. Sao Paulo, too, will add about 8 million by the end of the century, while Seoul, the world's fourth largest city, will add about 6 million. On the other hand, the population of fifth-ranked New York is expected to remain virtually the same over the next decade. (See figure 47.)

Figure 46.

Estimated and Projected Average Annual Population Growth Rates of 10 Largest World Cities: 1989 to 2000

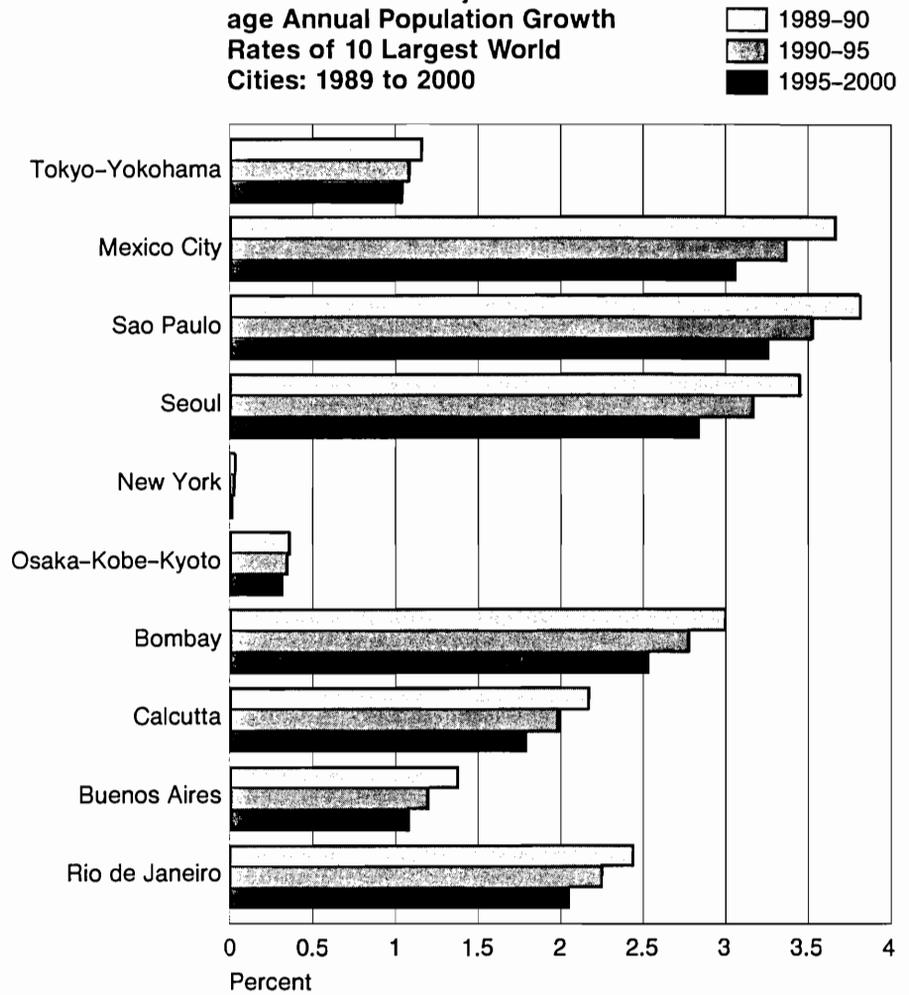


Figure 47.

Projected Population Increase of 10 Largest World Cities: 1989 to 2000

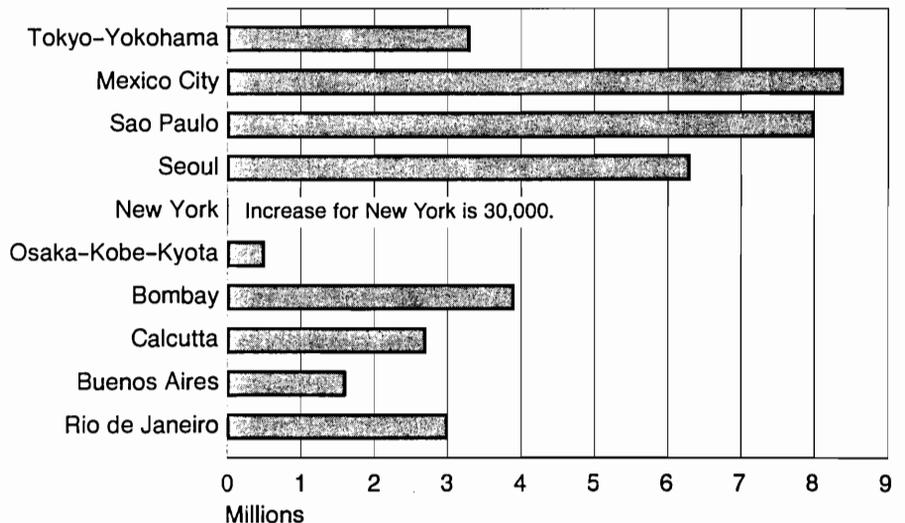


Table 1.
World Population and Average Annual Rates of Growth, by Region and Development
Category: 1950 to 2020

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

| Region | Midyear population | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1989 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 |
| World | 2,565 | 3,050 | 3,721 | 4,477 | 5,239 | 5,333 | 6,291 | 7,255 | 8,281 |
| Developing | 1,733 | 2,105 | 2,672 | 3,340 | 4,035 | 4,122 | 5,021 | 5,940 | 6,936 |
| Developed | 832 | 945 | 1,049 | 1,137 | 1,204 | 1,211 | 1,270 | 1,315 | 1,345 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 194 | 239 | 305 | 403 | 526 | 542 | 739 | 992 | 1,297 |
| Near East and North Africa | 87 | 112 | 144 | 191 | 246 | 253 | 328 | 414 | 509 |
| Asia | 1,368 | 1,628 | 2,037 | 2,494 | 2,939 | 2,994 | 3,536 | 4,027 | 4,533 |
| Developing | 1,284 | 1,533 | 1,933 | 2,377 | 2,816 | 2,870 | 3,406 | 3,895 | 4,402 |
| Developed | 84 | 94 | 104 | 117 | 123 | 124 | 129 | 133 | 131 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 166 | 218 | 286 | 364 | 442 | 450 | 540 | 630 | 716 |
| North America | 166 | 199 | 226 | 252 | 275 | 277 | 296 | 312 | 324 |
| Europe | 392 | 425 | 460 | 484 | 498 | 499 | 511 | 513 | 510 |
| Soviet Union | 180 | 214 | 243 | 266 | 289 | 291 | 312 | 334 | 355 |
| Oceania | 12 | 16 | 19 | 23 | 26 | 26 | 30 | 33 | 36 |
| Developing | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 11 |
| Developed | 10 | 13 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 25 |
| Excluding China | | | | | | | | | |
| World | 2,002 | 2,399 | 2,901 | 3,494 | 4,127 | 4,203 | 5,000 | 5,856 | 6,758 |
| Developing | 1,170 | 1,454 | 1,852 | 2,357 | 2,923 | 2,992 | 3,730 | 4,541 | 5,413 |
| Asia | 805 | 977 | 1,217 | 1,511 | 1,827 | 1,864 | 2,244 | 2,629 | 3,010 |
| Developing | 721 | 883 | 1,113 | 1,394 | 1,703 | 1,740 | 2,115 | 2,497 | 2,879 |

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

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

| Region | Average annual rate of growth (percent) | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|
| | 1950-60 | 1960-70 | 1970-80 | 1980-89 | 1989-90 | 1990-2000 | 2000-10 | 2010-20 |
| World | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Developing | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Developed | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| Near East and North Africa | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| Asia | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Developing | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Developed | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | -0.1 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| North America | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Europe | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | -0.1 |
| Soviet Union | 1.7 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Oceania | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| Developing | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| Developed | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Excluding China | | | | | | | | |
| World | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Developing | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| Asia | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| Developing | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.4 |

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

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

Table 2.
Population, Vital Events, and Rates, by Region and Development Category: 1989

(Population and events in thousands and may not add to totals)

| Region | Population | Births | Deaths | Natural increase | Births per 1,000 population | Deaths per 1,000 population | Rate of natural increase (percent) |
|--|------------|---------|--------|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| World | 5,239,372 | 142,527 | 49,966 | 92,561 | 27 | 10 | 1.8 |
| Developing | 4,034,887 | 124,834 | 38,281 | 86,553 | 31 | 9 | 2.1 |
| Developed | 1,204,485 | 17,693 | 11,685 | 6,008 | 15 | 10 | 0.5 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 525,608 | 24,007 | 7,803 | 16,204 | 46 | 15 | 3.1 |
| Near East and North Africa | 245,866 | 8,790 | 2,083 | 6,708 | 36 | 8 | 2.7 |
| Asia | 2,938,995 | 81,035 | 26,154 | 54,881 | 28 | 9 | 1.9 |
| Developing | 2,815,775 | 79,624 | 25,311 | 54,313 | 28 | 9 | 1.9 |
| Developed | 123,220 | 1,411 | 843 | 568 | 11 | 7 | 0.5 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 441,553 | 12,208 | 3,027 | 9,180 | 28 | 7 | 2.1 |
| North America | 274,662 | 4,135 | 2,373 | 1,762 | 15 | 9 | 0.6 |
| Europe | 498,036 | 6,558 | 5,281 | 1,277 | 13 | 11 | 0.3 |
| Soviet Union | 288,742 | 5,281 | 3,035 | 2,246 | 18 | 11 | 0.8 |
| Oceania | 25,910 | 513 | 211 | 302 | 20 | 8 | 1.2 |
| Developing | 6,085 | 205 | 57 | 148 | 34 | 9 | 2.4 |
| Developed | 19,825 | 308 | 154 | 154 | 16 | 8 | 0.8 |
| Excluding China | | | | | | | |
| World | 4,127,073 | 117,456 | 42,480 | 74,976 | 28 | 10 | 1.8 |
| Developing | 2,922,588 | 99,762 | 30,795 | 68,968 | 34 | 11 | 2.4 |
| Asia | 1,826,696 | 55,963 | 18,668 | 37,295 | 31 | 10 | 2.0 |
| Developing | 1,703,476 | 54,553 | 17,825 | 36,727 | 32 | 10 | 2.2 |

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 | 1989 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA | 193,653 | 238,542 | 305,455 | 402,898 | 525,608 | 542,114 | 739,124 | 991,808 | 1,297,389 |
| Angola | 4,118 | 4,797 | 5,606 | 6,796 | 8,534 | 8,802 | 11,487 | 14,893 | 19,095 |
| Benin | 1,673 | 2,055 | 2,611 | 3,435 | 4,664 | 4,840 | 7,082 | 10,231 | 14,212 |
| Botswana | 430 | 497 | 584 | 903 | 1,185 | 1,218 | 1,543 | 1,865 | 2,193 |
| Burkina | 4,879 | 5,273 | 5,910 | 7,088 | 8,707 | 8,941 | 11,814 | 15,724 | 20,613 |
| Burundi | 2,363 | 2,812 | 3,513 | 4,139 | 5,456 | 5,647 | 7,756 | 10,474 | 13,778 |
| Cameroon | 4,888 | 5,609 | 6,727 | 8,576 | 10,817 | 11,109 | 14,471 | 18,634 | 23,466 |
| Cape Verde | 146 | 197 | 269 | 296 | 364 | 375 | 505 | 653 | 829 |
| Central African Republic | 1,260 | 1,467 | 1,827 | 2,269 | 2,806 | 2,879 | 3,705 | 4,713 | 5,941 |
| Chad | 2,817 | 3,106 | 3,557 | 4,018 | 4,949 | 5,064 | 6,263 | 7,727 | 9,462 |
| Comoros | 148 | 183 | 236 | 334 | 444 | 460 | 656 | 920 | 1,253 |
| Congo | 768 | 931 | 1,183 | 1,620 | 2,228 | 2,305 | 3,208 | 4,409 | 5,900 |
| Djibouti | 60 | 78 | 158 | 279 | 329 | 337 | 440 | 570 | 726 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 211 | 244 | 272 | 262 | 353 | 360 | 443 | 549 | 680 |
| Ethiopia | 20,780 | 25,029 | 31,076 | 38,563 | 49,762 | 51,375 | 71,132 | 96,385 | 127,589 |
| Gabon | 416 | 446 | 514 | 806 | 1,060 | 1,069 | 1,232 | 1,424 | 1,636 |
| The Gambia | 305 | 391 | 502 | 644 | 799 | 820 | 1,071 | 1,403 | 1,809 |
| Ghana | 5,297 | 6,958 | 8,789 | 10,841 | 14,839 | 15,310 | 20,811 | 27,565 | 36,177 |
| Guinea | 3,314 | 3,893 | 4,584 | 5,484 | 7,086 | 7,269 | 9,233 | 11,560 | 14,407 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 573 | 617 | 620 | 789 | 974 | 998 | 1,262 | 1,574 | 1,916 |
| Ivory Coast | 2,860 | 3,565 | 5,427 | 8,235 | 11,619 | 12,070 | 17,329 | 23,973 | 32,093 |
| Kenya | 6,121 | 8,157 | 11,272 | 16,710 | 24,346 | 25,393 | 38,306 | 56,238 | 79,189 |
| Lesotho | 726 | 859 | 1,067 | 1,348 | 1,711 | 1,757 | 2,247 | 2,783 | 3,345 |
| Liberia | 824 | 1,055 | 1,397 | 1,900 | 2,556 | 2,644 | 3,692 | 5,016 | 6,592 |
| Madagascar | 4,620 | 5,482 | 6,766 | 8,699 | 11,430 | 11,802 | 16,189 | 21,953 | 29,156 |
| Malawi | 2,817 | 3,450 | 4,449 | 6,008 | 8,737 | 9,080 | 11,641 | 16,032 | 21,460 |
| Mali | 3,688 | 4,486 | 5,525 | 6,985 | 8,918 | 9,182 | 12,283 | 16,268 | 21,062 |
| Mauritania | 960 | 1,057 | 1,227 | 1,535 | 1,977 | 2,038 | 2,777 | 3,785 | 5,056 |
| Mauritius | 481 | 663 | 830 | 964 | 1,121 | 1,141 | 1,328 | 1,472 | 1,591 |
| Mayotte | 22 | 28 | 37 | 50 | 69 | 72 | 106 | 153 | 214 |
| Mozambique | 6,250 | 7,472 | 9,304 | 12,103 | 14,275 | 14,718 | 20,915 | 27,422 | 35,297 |
| Namibia | 426 | 570 | 788 | 998 | 1,372 | 1,400 | 2,022 | 2,801 | 3,784 |
| Niger | 2,433 | 3,105 | 4,100 | 5,563 | 7,448 | 7,691 | 10,571 | 14,323 | 18,882 |
| Nigeria | 41,198 | 51,145 | 66,849 | 90,035 | 115,316 | 118,865 | 160,930 | 213,363 | 273,580 |
| Reunion | 244 | 338 | 445 | 507 | 566 | 574 | 658 | 732 | 808 |
| Rwanda | 2,487 | 3,109 | 3,877 | 5,281 | 7,322 | 7,603 | 11,020 | 15,715 | 21,792 |
| Saint Helena | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 60 | 63 | 74 | 94 | 121 | 125 | 170 | 225 | 290 |
| Senegal | 2,654 | 3,270 | 4,318 | 5,738 | 7,506 | 7,740 | 10,604 | 14,528 | 19,663 |
| Seychelles | 33 | 42 | 53 | 63 | 70 | 71 | 83 | 96 | 109 |
| Sierra Leone | 2,087 | 2,396 | 2,789 | 3,316 | 4,064 | 4,168 | 5,403 | 6,983 | 8,912 |
| Somalia | 2,438 | 2,956 | 3,667 | 6,110 | 8,248 | 8,415 | 10,387 | 14,027 | 18,554 |
| South Africa | 13,575 | 17,258 | 22,562 | 30,270 | 38,509 | 39,550 | 51,528 | 66,369 | 83,456 |
| Sudan | 8,051 | 10,589 | 13,788 | 18,882 | 24,476 | 25,164 | 34,223 | 44,887 | 56,941 |
| Swaziland | 268 | 340 | 440 | 584 | 756 | 779 | 1,054 | 1,396 | 1,790 |
| Tanzania | 8,909 | 10,876 | 14,038 | 18,804 | 25,206 | 26,070 | 36,646 | 50,948 | 68,788 |
| Togo | 1,172 | 1,456 | 1,964 | 2,596 | 3,449 | 3,566 | 4,942 | 6,702 | 8,863 |
| Uganda | 5,522 | 7,286 | 9,806 | 12,766 | 17,008 | 17,593 | 24,662 | 34,144 | 46,406 |
| Zaire | 12,871 | 15,616 | 20,294 | 26,682 | 34,279 | 35,330 | 47,940 | 64,476 | 84,728 |
| Zambia | 2,553 | 3,254 | 4,247 | 5,629 | 7,875 | 8,119 | 11,577 | 16,184 | 21,956 |
| Zimbabwe | 2,853 | 4,011 | 5,515 | 7,298 | 9,889 | 10,205 | 13,769 | 17,532 | 21,341 |

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

(Midyear population in thousands)

| Region and country or area | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1989 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA | 86,942 | 112,327 | 144,273 | 190,511 | 245,866 | 252,801 | 327,979 | 413,584 | 508,918 |
| Algeria | 8,893 | 10,909 | 13,932 | 18,850 | 24,946 | 25,714 | 33,705 | 41,615 | 49,414 |
| Bahrain | 115 | 157 | 220 | 348 | 497 | 512 | 650 | 767 | 863 |
| Cyprus | 494 | 573 | 615 | 627 | 700 | 708 | 775 | 842 | 908 |
| Egypt | 21,198 | 26,847 | 33,574 | 42,110 | 52,805 | 54,139 | 68,424 | 84,129 | 100,645 |
| Gaza Strip | 245 | 308 | 342 | 453 | 596 | 616 | 837 | 1,113 | 1,441 |
| Iraq | 5,163 | 6,822 | 9,414 | 13,233 | 18,074 | 18,782 | 27,205 | 38,047 | 50,954 |
| Israel | 1,286 | 2,141 | 2,903 | 3,737 | 4,371 | 4,445 | 5,165 | 5,925 | 6,671 |
| Jordan | 561 | 849 | 1,503 | 2,152 | 2,956 | 3,065 | 4,372 | 5,896 | 7,607 |
| Kuwait | 145 | 292 | 748 | 1,370 | 2,008 | 2,080 | 2,780 | 3,542 | 4,477 |
| Lebanon | 1,364 | 1,786 | 2,383 | 3,138 | 3,301 | 3,340 | 4,058 | 4,934 | 5,748 |
| Libya | 961 | 1,338 | 1,956 | 3,028 | 4,080 | 4,206 | 5,559 | 6,990 | 8,420 |
| Morocco | 9,343 | 12,423 | 15,909 | 20,545 | 25,606 | 26,249 | 33,274 | 40,816 | 48,517 |
| Oman | 413 | 505 | 654 | 984 | 1,305 | 1,345 | 1,821 | 2,435 | 3,143 |
| Qatar | 25 | 45 | 113 | 231 | 469 | 498 | 790 | 1,074 | 1,335 |
| Saudi Arabia | 3,860 | 4,718 | 6,109 | 10,150 | 16,109 | 16,758 | 23,154 | 31,568 | 43,159 |
| Syria | 3,495 | 4,533 | 6,258 | 8,692 | 12,011 | 12,471 | 18,157 | 25,797 | 35,435 |
| Tunisia | 3,517 | 4,149 | 5,099 | 6,462 | 7,916 | 8,095 | 9,940 | 11,799 | 13,623 |
| Turkey | 21,122 | 28,217 | 35,758 | 45,121 | 55,356 | 56,549 | 68,565 | 80,481 | 92,188 |
| United Arab Emirates | 72 | 103 | 249 | 1,000 | 2,115 | 2,250 | 3,589 | 4,908 | 6,165 |
| West Bank | 771 | 805 | 680 | 833 | 1,015 | 1,038 | 1,309 | 1,628 | 1,983 |
| Western Sahara | 7 | 22 | 72 | 126 | 186 | 192 | 246 | 304 | 363 |
| Yemen (Aden) | 998 | 1,215 | 1,506 | 1,920 | 2,504 | 2,585 | 3,581 | 4,846 | 6,342 |
| Yemen (Sanaa) | 2,893 | 3,568 | 4,276 | 5,404 | 6,942 | 7,162 | 10,023 | 14,129 | 19,516 |
| ASIA | 1,367,833 | 1,627,523 | 2,037,323 | 2,493,989 | 2,938,995 | 2,993,907 | 3,535,585 | 4,027,321 | 4,533,064 |
| Afghanistan | 8,150 | 9,829 | 12,431 | 14,985 | 14,825 | 15,592 | 24,501 | 31,736 | 39,119 |
| Bangladesh | 45,646 | 54,622 | 67,403 | 88,077 | 114,718 | 117,976 | 153,387 | 191,715 | 230,188 |
| Bhutan | 734 | 867 | 1,045 | 1,281 | 1,534 | 1,566 | 1,908 | 2,277 | 2,665 |
| Brunei | 45 | 83 | 128 | 185 | 345 | 372 | 562 | 660 | 743 |
| Burma | 19,488 | 22,836 | 27,386 | 33,533 | 40,452 | 41,279 | 49,772 | 58,538 | 67,527 |
| Cambodia | 4,163 | 5,364 | 7,060 | 5,692 | 6,838 | 6,993 | 8,511 | 10,052 | 11,992 |
| China | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>mainland</i> | 562,580 | 650,661 | 820,403 | 983,379 | 1,112,299 | 1,130,065 | 1,291,587 | 1,398,189 | 1,523,233 |
| <i>Taiwan</i> | 7,981 | 11,209 | 14,598 | 17,788 | 20,233 | 20,454 | 22,304 | 23,714 | 24,419 |
| Hong Kong | 2,237 | 3,075 | 3,959 | 5,063 | 5,709 | 5,768 | 6,262 | 6,575 | 6,734 |
| India | 369,880 | 445,857 | 555,043 | 688,994 | 833,422 | 850,067 | 1,013,280 | 1,166,146 | 1,307,775 |
| Indonesia | 83,414 | 100,655 | 122,671 | 154,936 | 187,651 | 191,266 | 226,619 | 261,035 | 293,088 |
| Iran | 16,357 | 21,577 | 28,933 | 39,124 | 53,867 | 55,647 | 75,701 | 100,730 | 130,267 |
| Japan | 83,805 | 94,092 | 104,345 | 116,807 | 123,220 | 123,778 | 129,421 | 132,517 | 130,597 |
| Korea, North | 9,740 | 10,526 | 13,892 | 17,892 | 22,521 | 23,059 | 28,388 | 33,538 | 38,536 |
| Korea, South | 20,846 | 24,784 | 32,241 | 38,124 | 43,347 | 43,919 | 49,509 | 54,043 | 57,762 |
| Laos | 1,859 | 2,276 | 2,830 | 3,292 | 3,936 | 4,024 | 4,964 | 5,949 | 6,914 |
| Macau | 188 | 169 | 249 | 318 | 436 | 442 | 474 | 487 | 500 |
| Malaysia | 6,434 | 8,428 | 10,910 | 13,764 | 16,727 | 17,053 | 20,225 | 23,312 | 26,295 |
| Maldives | 79 | 92 | 115 | 154 | 211 | 219 | 318 | 456 | 644 |
| Mongolia | 779 | 955 | 1,248 | 1,662 | 2,125 | 2,185 | 2,837 | 3,575 | 4,375 |
| Nepal | 8,990 | 10,035 | 11,919 | 14,988 | 18,700 | 19,158 | 24,360 | 30,626 | 37,416 |
| Pakistan | 39,448 | 50,387 | 65,706 | 85,219 | 110,407 | 113,163 | 145,266 | 188,961 | 242,169 |
| Philippines | 21,131 | 28,557 | 38,680 | 50,866 | 64,907 | 66,647 | 85,527 | 106,933 | 130,665 |
| Singapore | 1,022 | 1,646 | 2,075 | 2,414 | 2,674 | 2,703 | 2,939 | 3,077 | 3,144 |
| Sri Lanka | 7,533 | 9,879 | 12,532 | 14,900 | 16,881 | 17,135 | 19,384 | 21,778 | 24,003 |
| Thailand | 20,042 | 27,513 | 37,091 | 46,926 | 54,187 | 54,890 | 61,570 | 67,195 | 71,044 |
| Vietnam | 25,262 | 31,549 | 42,432 | 53,624 | 66,821 | 68,488 | 86,012 | 103,508 | 121,249 |

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

(Midyear population in thousands)

| Region and country or area | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1989 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN | 165,847 | 217,806 | 285,721 | 364,415 | 441,553 | 450,375 | 540,139 | 629,959 | 716,332 |
| Anguilla | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 46 | 54 | 66 | 69 | 64 | 64 | 69 | 75 | 81 |
| Argentina | 17,150 | 20,616 | 23,962 | 28,237 | 31,914 | 32,291 | 36,036 | 39,885 | 43,462 |
| Aruba | 50 | 57 | 59 | 60 | 62 | 63 | 63 | 60 | 56 |
| The Bahamas | 70 | 112 | 170 | 211 | 247 | 251 | 294 | 334 | 370 |
| Barbados | 211 | 232 | 239 | 252 | 258 | 260 | 279 | 303 | 326 |
| Belize | 66 | 92 | 122 | 147 | 176 | 180 | 226 | 277 | 325 |
| Bolivia | 2,765 | 3,405 | 4,265 | 5,395 | 6,589 | 6,730 | 8,218 | 9,804 | 11,383 |
| Brazil | 53,443 | 71,695 | 95,684 | 123,072 | 150,750 | 153,771 | 183,902 | 213,916 | 241,981 |
| British Virgin Islands | 6 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 17 |
| Cayman Islands | 6 | 8 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 25 | 36 | 49 | 60 |
| Chile | 6,091 | 7,585 | 9,369 | 11,094 | 12,827 | 13,016 | 14,796 | 16,449 | 17,957 |
| Colombia | 11,592 | 15,953 | 21,430 | 26,518 | 31,945 | 32,598 | 38,800 | 44,119 | 49,322 |
| Costa Rica | 867 | 1,248 | 1,736 | 2,307 | 2,954 | 3,032 | 3,800 | 4,534 | 5,268 |
| Cuba | 5,785 | 7,027 | 8,543 | 9,653 | 10,482 | 10,582 | 11,488 | 12,086 | 12,501 |
| Dominica | 51 | 60 | 71 | 75 | 83 | 85 | 101 | 118 | 134 |
| Dominican Republic | 2,312 | 3,159 | 4,373 | 5,757 | 7,106 | 7,253 | 8,663 | 10,014 | 11,317 |
| Ecuador | 3,310 | 4,413 | 6,051 | 8,123 | 10,262 | 10,506 | 12,993 | 15,522 | 17,966 |
| El Salvador | 1,940 | 2,574 | 3,583 | 4,614 | 5,125 | 5,221 | 6,329 | 7,535 | 8,760 |
| French Guiana | 26 | 32 | 48 | 68 | 95 | 98 | 124 | 145 | 167 |
| Grenada | 76 | 90 | 95 | 90 | 84 | 84 | 83 | 96 | 122 |
| Guadeloupe | 208 | 269 | 321 | 327 | 341 | 344 | 386 | 425 | 465 |
| Guatemala | 3,024 | 3,969 | 5,262 | 7,132 | 9,117 | 9,340 | 11,543 | 13,745 | 15,849 |
| Guyana | 428 | 571 | 715 | 759 | 765 | 765 | 821 | 950 | 1,078 |
| Haiti | 3,097 | 3,723 | 4,605 | 5,473 | 6,322 | 6,409 | 7,347 | 8,461 | 9,625 |
| Honduras | 1,431 | 1,952 | 2,683 | 3,774 | 5,104 | 5,261 | 6,863 | 8,480 | 10,086 |
| Jamaica | 1,385 | 1,632 | 1,944 | 2,229 | 2,485 | 2,513 | 2,933 | 3,488 | 4,078 |
| Martinique | 217 | 282 | 325 | 326 | 332 | 333 | 359 | 380 | 396 |
| Mexico | 28,485 | 38,579 | 52,775 | 70,111 | 86,366 | 88,335 | 109,448 | 131,092 | 152,241 |
| Montserrat | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 110 | 136 | 158 | 170 | 183 | 183 | 192 | 204 | 214 |
| Nicaragua | 1,098 | 1,493 | 2,053 | 2,793 | 3,503 | 3,606 | 4,743 | 5,989 | 7,263 |
| Panama | 893 | 1,148 | 1,531 | 1,956 | 2,373 | 2,423 | 2,928 | 3,412 | 3,868 |
| Paraguay | 1,476 | 1,910 | 2,477 | 3,379 | 4,522 | 4,660 | 6,022 | 7,379 | 8,803 |
| Peru | 7,632 | 9,931 | 13,193 | 17,295 | 21,449 | 21,904 | 26,432 | 30,885 | 35,086 |
| Puerto Rico | 2,218 | 2,358 | 2,716 | 3,206 | 3,301 | 3,306 | 3,427 | 3,702 | 4,035 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 44 | 51 | 46 | 44 | 40 | 40 | 44 | 51 | 58 |
| Saint Lucia | 79 | 88 | 103 | 122 | 150 | 153 | 198 | 247 | 299 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 66 | 81 | 88 | 98 | 105 | 106 | 118 | 140 | 166 |
| Suriname | 208 | 285 | 373 | 355 | 401 | 408 | 482 | 557 | 632 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 632 | 841 | 955 | 1,056 | 1,244 | 1,270 | 1,538 | 1,820 | 2,113 |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Uruguay | 2,194 | 2,531 | 2,824 | 2,890 | 2,989 | 3,002 | 3,164 | 3,341 | 3,503 |
| Venezuela | 5,009 | 7,502 | 10,604 | 15,024 | 19,263 | 19,753 | 24,682 | 29,697 | 34,707 |
| Virgin Islands | 27 | 32 | 63 | 98 | 109 | 111 | 126 | 142 | 157 |

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

(Midyear population in thousands)

| Region and country or area | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1989 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| NORTH AMERICA, EUROPE, AND SOVIET UNION | 738,246 | 838,239 | 929,259 | 1,002,710 | 1,061,440 | 1,067,352 | 1,118,521 | 1,158,787 | 1,189,232 |
| Albania | 1,215 | 1,607 | 2,136 | 2,671 | 3,208 | 3,268 | 3,792 | 4,229 | 4,624 |
| Andorra | 6 | 8 | 20 | 34 | 50 | 51 | 59 | 54 | 69 |
| Austria | 6,935 | 7,048 | 7,467 | 7,549 | 7,586 | 7,595 | 7,662 | 7,610 | 7,511 |
| Belgium | 8,639 | 9,119 | 9,638 | 9,847 | 9,888 | 9,895 | 9,932 | 9,808 | 9,599 |
| Bermuda | 39 | 44 | 55 | 57 | 58 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 60 |
| Bulgaria | 7,250 | 7,867 | 8,490 | 8,844 | 8,973 | 8,978 | 9,046 | 9,008 | 8,919 |
| Canada | 13,737 | 17,909 | 21,324 | 24,070 | 26,311 | 26,527 | 28,233 | 29,423 | 30,232 |
| Czechoslovakia | 12,389 | 13,654 | 14,319 | 15,255 | 15,658 | 15,695 | 16,204 | 16,619 | 16,820 |
| Denmark | 4,271 | 4,581 | 4,929 | 5,123 | 5,130 | 5,134 | 5,165 | 5,122 | 5,014 |
| Faroe Islands | 32 | 35 | 39 | 43 | 47 | 48 | 52 | 55 | 58 |
| Finland | 4,009 | 4,430 | 4,606 | 4,780 | 4,964 | 4,977 | 5,049 | 5,057 | 5,008 |
| France | 41,829 | 45,670 | 50,787 | 53,870 | 55,994 | 56,184 | 57,684 | 58,131 | 57,944 |
| Germany, East | 18,388 | 17,058 | 17,070 | 16,737 | 16,586 | 16,578 | 16,539 | 16,559 | 16,306 |
| Germany, West | 49,986 | 55,423 | 60,714 | 61,561 | 60,977 | 60,977 | 60,688 | 58,799 | 56,261 |
| Gibraltar | 23 | 24 | 26 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Greece | 7,566 | 8,327 | 8,793 | 9,643 | 10,041 | 10,066 | 10,271 | 10,317 | 10,142 |
| Greenland | 22 | 32 | 46 | 50 | 55 | 56 | 62 | 66 | 70 |
| Guernsey | 45 | 47 | 53 | 53 | 57 | 57 | 60 | 62 | 63 |
| Hungary | 9,338 | 9,984 | 10,337 | 10,711 | 10,567 | 10,546 | 10,477 | 10,408 | 10,270 |
| Iceland | 143 | 176 | 204 | 228 | 249 | 250 | 268 | 282 | 290 |
| Ireland | 2,963 | 2,832 | 2,950 | 3,401 | 3,550 | 3,557 | 3,744 | 4,017 | 4,256 |
| Isle of Man | 55 | 48 | 53 | 64 | 65 | 65 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| Italy | 47,105 | 50,198 | 53,661 | 56,451 | 57,558 | 57,657 | 58,499 | 58,124 | 56,775 |
| Jersey | 57 | 63 | 69 | 76 | 83 | 84 | 90 | 93 | 96 |
| Liechtenstein | 14 | 16 | 21 | 25 | 28 | 28 | 30 | 31 | 31 |
| Luxembourg | 296 | 314 | 339 | 364 | 366 | 366 | 365 | 357 | 346 |
| Malta | 312 | 329 | 326 | 364 | 371 | 373 | 392 | 407 | 415 |
| Monaco | 18 | 21 | 24 | 27 | 29 | 29 | 32 | 34 | 36 |
| Netherlands | 10,114 | 11,486 | 13,032 | 14,144 | 14,790 | 14,864 | 15,458 | 15,624 | 15,554 |
| Norway | 3,265 | 3,581 | 3,877 | 4,086 | 4,203 | 4,214 | 4,291 | 4,303 | 4,290 |
| Poland | 24,824 | 29,590 | 32,526 | 35,578 | 38,170 | 38,363 | 39,926 | 41,392 | 42,355 |
| Portugal | 8,443 | 9,037 | 9,044 | 9,778 | 10,460 | 10,528 | 11,031 | 11,286 | 11,392 |
| Romania | 16,311 | 18,403 | 20,253 | 22,201 | 23,153 | 23,269 | 24,381 | 24,992 | 25,394 |
| Saint Pierre and Miquelon | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| San Marino | 13 | 15 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 26 | 26 |
| Soviet Union | 180,075 | 214,329 | 242,766 | 266,410 | 288,742 | 290,939 | 311,637 | 334,004 | 355,093 |
| Spain | 28,063 | 30,641 | 33,876 | 37,488 | 39,417 | 39,623 | 41,460 | 42,394 | 42,433 |
| Sweden | 7,014 | 7,480 | 8,043 | 8,310 | 8,401 | 8,407 | 8,382 | 8,248 | 8,071 |
| Switzerland | 4,694 | 5,362 | 6,267 | 6,385 | 6,611 | 6,628 | 6,700 | 6,588 | 6,381 |
| United Kingdom | 50,127 | 52,372 | 55,632 | 56,314 | 57,028 | 57,121 | 57,649 | 57,349 | 57,019 |
| United States | 152,271 | 180,671 | 205,052 | 227,757 | 248,231 | 250,372 | 267,987 | 282,037 | 293,977 |
| Yugoslavia | 16,346 | 18,402 | 20,371 | 22,304 | 23,725 | 23,864 | 25,040 | 25,707 | 25,930 |
| OCEANIA | 12,476 | 15,638 | 19,287 | 22,618 | 25,910 | 26,274 | 29,873 | 33,194 | 36,307 |
| American Samoa | 19 | 20 | 27 | 32 | 41 | 42 | 50 | 56 | 61 |
| Australia | 8,267 | 10,361 | 12,660 | 14,616 | 16,452 | 16,643 | 18,468 | 20,032 | 21,445 |
| Cook Islands | 15 | 18 | 21 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| Federated States of Micronesia | 31 | 42 | 57 | 77 | 102 | 105 | 125 | 130 | 131 |
| Fiji | 287 | 393 | 521 | 631 | 757 | 772 | 925 | 1,083 | 1,245 |

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

(Midyear population in thousands)

| Region and country or area | 1950 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1989 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| French Polynesia | 62 | 81 | 114 | 151 | 196 | 202 | 252 | 297 | 339 |
| Guam | 60 | 67 | 86 | 107 | 138 | 142 | 180 | 211 | 235 |
| Kiribati | 33 | 41 | 49 | 58 | 69 | 70 | 81 | 90 | 95 |
| Marshall Islands | 11 | 15 | 22 | 31 | 42 | 43 | 56 | 66 | 74 |
| Nauru | 3 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| New Caledonia | 55 | 79 | 112 | 139 | 152 | 154 | 178 | 206 | 233 |
| New Zealand | 1,908 | 2,372 | 2,811 | 3,113 | 3,373 | 3,402 | 3,649 | 3,802 | 3,906 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 6 | 9 | 12 | 17 | 21 | 22 | 26 | 31 | 35 |
| Papua New Guinea | 1,412 | 1,747 | 2,288 | 2,991 | 3,736 | 3,824 | 4,774 | 5,805 | 6,845 |
| Solomon Islands | 107 | 126 | 163 | 233 | 324 | 335 | 469 | 620 | 772 |
| Tonga | 46 | 64 | 83 | 93 | 100 | 101 | 110 | 119 | 128 |
| Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands | 7 | 9 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| Tuvalu | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 13 |
| Vanuatu | 52 | 66 | 85 | 117 | 160 | 165 | 221 | 280 | 337 |
| Wallis and Futuna | 7 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 15 | 15 | 18 | 20 | 21 |
| Western Samoa | 82 | 110 | 142 | 155 | 182 | 186 | 235 | 289 | 344 |

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

Table 4.
Population, Vital Events, and Rates, by Country or Area: 1989

(Population and events in thousands and may not add to totals)

| 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 | 525,608 | 24,007 | 7,803 | 16,204 | 46 | 15 | 3.1 |
| Angola | 8,534 | 398 | 176 | 222 | 47 | 21 | 2.6 |
| Benin | 4,664 | 250 | 79 | 171 | 54 | 17 | 3.7 |
| Botswana | 1,185 | 46 | 12 | 33 | 38 | 11 | 2.8 |
| Burkina | 8,707 | 413 | 158 | 255 | 47 | 18 | 2.9 |
| Burundi | 5,456 | 262 | 83 | 179 | 48 | 15 | 3.3 |
| Cameroon | 10,817 | 454 | 168 | 285 | 42 | 16 | 2.6 |
| Cape Verde | 364 | 18 | 4 | 14 | 48 | 11 | 3.8 |
| Central African Republic | 2,806 | 123 | 52 | 71 | 44 | 19 | 2.5 |
| Chad | 4,949 | 210 | 111 | 99 | 42 | 22 | 2.0 |
| Comoros | 444 | 21 | 6 | 15 | 47 | 13 | 3.5 |
| Congo | 2,228 | 104 | 28 | 75 | 46 | 13 | 3.4 |
| Djibouti | 329 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 43 | 17 | 2.6 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 353 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 38 | 19 | 1.9 |
| Ethiopia | 49,762 | 2,252 | 726 | 1,526 | 45 | 15 | 3.1 |
| Gabon | 1,060 | 30 | 16 | 14 | 28 | 15 | 1.4 |
| The Gambia | 799 | 39 | 18 | 20 | 48 | 23 | 2.5 |
| Ghana | 14,839 | 686 | 200 | 486 | 46 | 13 | 3.3 |
| Guinea | 7,086 | 337 | 157 | 180 | 48 | 22 | 2.5 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 974 | 42 | 19 | 23 | 43 | 19 | 2.4 |
| Ivory Coast | 11,619 | 538 | 149 | 389 | 46 | 13 | 3.3 |
| Kenya | 24,346 | 1,245 | 220 | 1,025 | 51 | 9 | 4.2 |
| Lesotho | 1,711 | 64 | 18 | 46 | 37 | 10 | 2.7 |
| Liberia | 2,556 | 115 | 34 | 81 | 45 | 13 | 3.2 |
| Madagascar | 11,430 | 538 | 174 | 364 | 47 | 15 | 3.2 |
| Malawi | 8,737 | 442 | 154 | 288 | 51 | 18 | 3.3 |
| Mali | 8,918 | 437 | 179 | 258 | 49 | 20 | 2.9 |
| Mauritania | 1,977 | 96 | 37 | 60 | 49 | 19 | 3.0 |
| Mauritius | 1,121 | 24 | 7 | 17 | 21 | 6 | 1.5 |
| Mayotte | 69 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 51 | 12 | 3.8 |
| Mozambique | 14,275 | 665 | 259 | 406 | 47 | 18 | 2.8 |
| Namibia | 1,372 | 62 | 14 | 48 | 45 | 10 | 3.5 |
| Niger | 7,448 | 367 | 129 | 239 | 49 | 17 | 3.2 |
| Nigeria | 115,316 | 5,325 | 1,925 | 3,401 | 46 | 17 | 2.9 |
| Reunion | 566 | 14 | 3 | 11 | 25 | 5 | 1.9 |
| Rwanda | 7,322 | 389 | 114 | 275 | 53 | 16 | 3.8 |
| Saint Helena | 7 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 13 | 7 | 0.6 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 121 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 38 | 7 | 3.0 |
| Senegal | 7,506 | 344 | 115 | 229 | 46 | 15 | 3.1 |
| Seychelles | 70 | 2 | (Z) | 2 | 28 | 7 | 2.2 |
| Sierra Leone | 4,064 | 189 | 86 | 103 | 46 | 21 | 2.5 |
| Somalia | 8,248 | 387 | 124 | 263 | 47 | 15 | 3.2 |
| South Africa | 38,509 | 1,335 | 310 | 1,025 | 35 | 8 | 2.7 |
| Sudan | 24,476 | 1,080 | 345 | 735 | 44 | 14 | 3.0 |
| Swaziland | 756 | 35 | 11 | 23 | 46 | 15 | 3.1 |
| Tanzania | 25,206 | 1,258 | 401 | 857 | 50 | 16 | 3.4 |
| Togo | 3,449 | 161 | 46 | 115 | 47 | 13 | 3.3 |
| Uganda | 17,008 | 833 | 261 | 573 | 49 | 15 | 3.4 |
| Zaire | 34,279 | 1,534 | 475 | 1,059 | 45 | 14 | 3.1 |
| Zambia | 7,875 | 390 | 96 | 294 | 50 | 12 | 3.7 |
| Zimbabwe | 9,889 | 418 | 89 | 329 | 42 | 9 | 3.3 |

Table 4.
Population, Vital Events, and Rates, by Country or Area: 1989—Continued

(Population and events in thousands and may not add to totals)

| 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 AND NORTH AFRICA | 245,866 | 8,790 | 2,083 | 6,708 | 36 | 8 | 2.7 |
| Algeria | 24,946 | 957 | 198 | 760 | 38 | 8 | 3.0 |
| Bahrain | 497 | 12 | 2 | 10 | 25 | 4 | 2.1 |
| Cyprus | 700 | 13 | 5 | 8 | 19 | 7 | 1.1 |
| Egypt | 52,805 | 1,874 | 529 | 1,345 | 35 | 10 | 2.5 |
| Gaza Strip | 596 | 28 | 4 | 24 | 47 | 7 | 4.0 |
| Iraq | 18,074 | 819 | 136 | 683 | 45 | 8 | 3.8 |
| Israel | 4,371 | 96 | 29 | 67 | 22 | 7 | 1.5 |
| Jordan | 2,956 | 123 | 16 | 107 | 42 | 6 | 3.6 |
| Kuwait | 2,008 | 59 | 5 | 55 | 30 | 2 | 2.7 |
| Lebanon | 3,301 | 92 | 24 | 69 | 28 | 7 | 2.1 |
| Libya | 4,080 | 154 | 29 | 125 | 38 | 7 | 3.1 |
| Morocco | 25,606 | 885 | 220 | 665 | 35 | 9 | 2.6 |
| Oman | 1,305 | 56 | 16 | 40 | 43 | 12 | 3.1 |
| Qatar | 469 | 12 | 2 | 10 | 26 | 4 | 2.2 |
| Saudi Arabia | 16,109 | 610 | 110 | 500 | 38 | 7 | 3.1 |
| Syria | 12,011 | 524 | 73 | 451 | 44 | 6 | 3.8 |
| Tunisia | 7,916 | 228 | 49 | 179 | 29 | 6 | 2.3 |
| Turkey | 55,356 | 1,650 | 458 | 1,191 | 30 | 8 | 2.2 |
| United Arab Emirates | 2,115 | 67 | 7 | 60 | 32 | 4 | 2.8 |
| West Bank | 1,015 | 38 | 7 | 31 | 38 | 7 | 3.1 |
| Western Sahara | 186 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 48 | 23 | 2.5 |
| Yemen (Aden) | 2,504 | 121 | 37 | 84 | 48 | 15 | 3.3 |
| Yemen (Sanaa) | 6,942 | 364 | 124 | 241 | 52 | 18 | 3.5 |
| ASIA | 2,938,995 | 81,035 | 26,154 | 54,881 | 28 | 9 | 1.9 |
| Afghanistan | 14,825 | 657 | 308 | 349 | 44 | 21 | 2.4 |
| Bangladesh | 114,718 | 4,895 | 1,673 | 3,222 | 43 | 15 | 2.8 |
| Bhutan | 1,534 | 58 | 26 | 31 | 38 | 17 | 2.0 |
| Brunei | 345 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 25 | 4 | 2.0 |
| Burma | 40,452 | 1,349 | 525 | 824 | 33 | 13 | 2.0 |
| Cambodia | 6,838 | 268 | 114 | 154 | 39 | 17 | 2.2 |
| China | | | | | | | |
| <i>mainland</i> | 1,112,299 | 25,071 | 7,486 | 17,585 | 23 | 7 | 1.6 |
| <i>Taiwan</i> | 20,233 | 333 | 105 | 228 | 16 | 5 | 1.1 |
| Hong Kong | 5,709 | 75 | 29 | 46 | 13 | 5 | 0.8 |
| India | 833,422 | 25,536 | 8,901 | 16,635 | 31 | 11 | 2.0 |
| Indonesia | 187,651 | 5,327 | 1,700 | 3,627 | 28 | 9 | 1.9 |
| Iran | 53,867 | 2,378 | 526 | 1,852 | 44 | 10 | 3.4 |
| Japan | 123,220 | 1,411 | 843 | 568 | 11 | 7 | 0.5 |
| Korea, North | 22,521 | 658 | 120 | 538 | 29 | 5 | 2.4 |
| Korea, South | 43,347 | 875 | 269 | 606 | 20 | 6 | 1.4 |
| Laos | 3,936 | 149 | 61 | 88 | 38 | 16 | 2.2 |
| Macau | 436 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 17 | 5 | 1.1 |
| Malaysia | 16,727 | 434 | 106 | 328 | 26 | 6 | 2.0 |
| Maldives | 211 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 47 | 10 | 3.7 |
| Mongolia | 2,125 | 75 | 16 | 58 | 35 | 8 | 2.8 |
| Nepal | 18,700 | 742 | 289 | 453 | 40 | 15 | 2.4 |
| Pakistan | 110,407 | 4,749 | 1,582 | 3,166 | 43 | 14 | 2.9 |
| Philippines | 64,907 | 2,239 | 439 | 1,801 | 34 | 7 | 2.8 |
| Singapore | 2,674 | 43 | 14 | 29 | 16 | 5 | 1.1 |
| Sri Lanka | 16,881 | 363 | 105 | 258 | 21 | 6 | 1.5 |
| Thailand | 54,187 | 1,098 | 387 | 711 | 20 | 7 | 1.3 |
| Vietnam | 66,821 | 2,226 | 523 | 1,703 | 33 | 8 | 2.5 |

Table 4.
Population, Vital Events, and Rates, by Country or Area: 1989—Continued

(Population and events in thousands and may not add to totals)

| 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) |
|----------------------------------|------------|--------|--------|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN | 441,553 | 12,208 | 3,027 | 9,180 | 28 | 7 | 2.1 |
| Anguilla | 7 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 24 | 9 | 1.5 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 64 | 1 | (Z) | 1 | 19 | 6 | 1.3 |
| Argentina | 31,914 | 648 | 278 | 371 | 20 | 9 | 1.2 |
| Aruba | 62 | 1 | (Z) | 1 | 16 | 6 | 1.0 |
| The Bahamas | 247 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 23 | 6 | 1.7 |
| Barbados | 258 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 18 | 8 | 1.0 |
| Belize | 176 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 36 | 6 | 3.0 |
| Bolivia | 6,589 | 235 | 86 | 149 | 36 | 13 | 2.3 |
| Brazil | 150,750 | 4,019 | 990 | 3,029 | 27 | 7 | 2.0 |
| British Virgin Islands | 12 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 20 | 5 | 1.4 |
| Cayman Islands | 24 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 15 | 5 | 1.0 |
| Chile | 12,827 | 270 | 82 | 189 | 21 | 6 | 1.5 |
| Colombia | 31,945 | 872 | 209 | 664 | 27 | 7 | 2.1 |
| Costa Rica | 2,954 | 85 | 12 | 73 | 29 | 4 | 2.5 |
| Cuba | 10,482 | 176 | 66 | 109 | 17 | 6 | 1.0 |
| Dominica | 83 | 2 | (Z) | 2 | 26 | 5 | 2.1 |
| Dominican Republic | 7,106 | 210 | 56 | 154 | 30 | 8 | 2.2 |
| Ecuador | 10,262 | 317 | 74 | 243 | 31 | 7 | 2.4 |
| El Salvador | 5,125 | 170 | 41 | 130 | 33 | 8 | 2.5 |
| French Guiana | 95 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 27 | 6 | 2.2 |
| Grenada | 84 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 37 | 7 | 2.9 |
| Guadeloupe | 341 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 21 | 7 | 1.5 |
| Guatemala | 9,117 | 331 | 84 | 247 | 36 | 9 | 2.7 |
| Guyana | 765 | 19 | 5 | 14 | 25 | 6 | 1.8 |
| Haiti | 6,322 | 199 | 76 | 123 | 31 | 12 | 1.9 |
| Honduras | 5,104 | 192 | 36 | 155 | 38 | 7 | 3.0 |
| Jamaica | 2,485 | 67 | 13 | 54 | 27 | 5 | 2.2 |
| Martinique | 332 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 18 | 7 | 1.1 |
| Mexico | 86,366 | 2,613 | 497 | 2,117 | 30 | 6 | 2.5 |
| Montserrat | 12 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 14 | 10 | 0.4 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 183 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 18 | 5 | 1.3 |
| Nicaragua | 3,503 | 136 | 28 | 108 | 39 | 8 | 3.1 |
| Panama | 2,373 | 63 | 12 | 51 | 27 | 5 | 2.1 |
| Paraguay | 4,522 | 164 | 28 | 136 | 36 | 6 | 3.0 |
| Peru | 21,449 | 626 | 170 | 456 | 29 | 8 | 2.1 |
| Puerto Rico | 3,301 | 64 | 24 | 40 | 19 | 7 | 1.2 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 40 | 1 | (Z) | 1 | 24 | 10 | 1.4 |
| Saint Lucia | 150 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 34 | 5 | 2.8 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 105 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 27 | 6 | 2.2 |
| Suriname | 401 | 11 | 3 | 8 | 27 | 6 | 2.1 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 1,244 | 33 | 8 | 26 | 27 | 6 | 2.1 |
| Turks and Caicos Islands | 10 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 25 | 5 | 2.0 |
| Uruguay | 2,989 | 51 | 31 | 20 | 17 | 10 | 0.7 |
| Venezuela | 19,263 | 580 | 106 | 474 | 30 | 6 | 2.5 |
| Virgin Islands | 109 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 20 | 5 | 1.5 |

Table 4.
Population, Vital Events, and Rates, by Country or Area: 1989—Continued

(Population and events in thousands and may not add to totals)

| 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, EUROPE, AND SOVIET UNION | 1,061,440 | 15,975 | 10,689 | 5,386 | 15 | 10 | 0.5 |
| Albania | 3,208 | 79 | 19 | 60 | 25 | 6 | 1.9 |
| Andorra | 50 | 1 | (Z) | (Z) | 10 | 4 | 0.7 |
| Austria | 7,586 | 92 | 87 | 5 | 12 | 12 | 0.1 |
| Belgium | 9,888 | 119 | 112 | 7 | 12 | 11 | 0.1 |
| Bermuda | 58 | 1 | (Z) | (Z) | 15 | 7 | 0.8 |
| Bulgaria | 8,973 | 117 | 111 | 6 | 13 | 12 | 0.1 |
| Canada | 26,311 | 375 | 195 | 180 | 14 | 7 | 0.7 |
| Czechoslovakia | 15,658 | 219 | 182 | 37 | 14 | 12 | 0.2 |
| Denmark | 5,130 | 58 | 59 | -1 | 11 | 11 | (Z) |
| Faroe Islands | 47 | 1 | (Z) | (Z) | 17 | 8 | 0.9 |
| Finland | 4,964 | 62 | 50 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 0.2 |
| France | 55,994 | 758 | 565 | 193 | 14 | 10 | 0.3 |
| Germany, East | 16,586 | 220 | 215 | 6 | 13 | 13 | (Z) |
| Germany, West | 60,977 | 665 | 719 | -54 | 11 | 12 | -0.1 |
| Gibraltar | 30 | 1 | (Z) | (Z) | 18 | 8 | 1.0 |
| Greece | 10,041 | 120 | 95 | 25 | 12 | 9 | 0.2 |
| Greenland | 55 | 1 | (Z) | 1 | 21 | 8 | 1.3 |
| Guernsey | 57 | 1 | 1 | (Z) | 12 | 11 | 0.1 |
| Hungary | 10,567 | 128 | 150 | -21 | 12 | 14 | -0.2 |
| Iceland | 249 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 7 | 0.8 |
| Ireland | 3,550 | 58 | 31 | 27 | 16 | 9 | 0.8 |
| Isle of Man | 65 | 1 | 1 | (Z) | 11 | 15 | -0.3 |
| Italy | 57,558 | 645 | 574 | 71 | 11 | 10 | 0.1 |
| Jersey | 83 | 1 | 1 | (Z) | 12 | 10 | 0.2 |
| Liechtenstein | 28 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 13 | 7 | 0.6 |
| Luxembourg | 366 | 4 | 4 | (Z) | 12 | 11 | (Z) |
| Malta | 371 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 8 | 0.6 |
| Monaco | 29 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 7 | 7 | (Z) |
| Netherlands | 14,790 | 189 | 127 | 62 | 13 | 9 | 0.4 |
| Norway | 4,203 | 53 | 45 | 8 | 13 | 11 | 0.2 |
| Poland | 38,170 | 611 | 398 | 213 | 16 | 10 | 0.6 |
| Portugal | 10,460 | 152 | 99 | 52 | 15 | 9 | 0.5 |
| Romania | 23,153 | 374 | 248 | 126 | 16 | 11 | 0.5 |
| Saint Pierre and Miquelon | 6 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 17 | 7 | 1.0 |
| San Marino | 23 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 8 | 7 | 0.1 |
| Soviet Union | 288,742 | 5,281 | 3,035 | 2,246 | 18 | 11 | 0.8 |
| Spain | 39,417 | 520 | 330 | 190 | 13 | 8 | 0.5 |
| Sweden | 8,401 | 98 | 97 | (Z) | 12 | 12 | (Z) |
| Switzerland | 6,611 | 77 | 64 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 0.2 |
| United Kingdom | 57,028 | 766 | 673 | 93 | 13 | 12 | 0.2 |
| United States | 248,231 | 3,758 | 2,177 | 1,581 | 15 | 9 | 0.6 |
| Yugoslavia | 23,725 | 362 | 219 | 143 | 15 | 9 | 0.6 |
| OCEANIA | 25,910 | 513 | 211 | 302 | 20 | 8 | 1.2 |
| American Samoa | 41 | 2 | (Z) | 2 | 42 | 4 | 3.7 |
| Australia | 16,452 | 255 | 126 | 129 | 15 | 8 | 0.8 |
| Cook Islands | 18 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 22 | 5 | 1.8 |
| Federated States of Micronesia | 102 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 34 | 5 | 2.9 |
| Fiji | 757 | 21 | 4 | 17 | 28 | 5 | 2.3 |

Table 4.
Population, Vital Events, and Rates, by Country or Area: 1989—Continued

(Population and events in thousands and may not add to totals)

| 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) |
|--|------------|--------|--------|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| French Polynesia | 196 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 27 | 4 | 2.3 |
| Guam | 138 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 25 | 4 | 2.1 |
| Kiribati | 69 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 30 | 11 | 1.9 |
| Marshall Islands | 42 | 2 | (Z) | 1 | 39 | 5 | 3.4 |
| Nauru | 9 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 21 | 5 | 1.6 |
| New Caledonia | 152 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 24 | 6 | 1.8 |
| New Zealand | 3,373 | 53 | 28 | 26 | 16 | 8 | 0.8 |
| Northern Mariana Islands | 21 | 1 | (Z) | 1 | 42 | 6 | 3.6 |
| Papua New Guinea | 3,736 | 132 | 44 | 87 | 35 | 12 | 2.3 |
| Solomon Islands | 324 | 13 | 2 | 12 | 41 | 5 | 3.6 |
| Tonga | 100 | 3 | (Z) | 2 | 27 | 5 | 2.2 |
| Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands | 14 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 25 | 6 | 1.9 |
| Tuvalu | 9 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 27 | 10 | 1.7 |
| Vanuatu | 160 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 38 | 5 | 3.2 |
| Wallis and Futuna | 15 | (Z) | (Z) | (Z) | 29 | 6 | 2.3 |
| Western Samoa | 182 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 34 | 7 | 2.8 |

Note: Minus sign (-) denotes a negative natural increase.

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 44 Years), by Country or Area: 1989 to 2000

(Midyear population in thousands)

| Region and country or area | All women | | | | Currently married women | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1989 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 1989 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 |
| SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | 1,755 | 1,810 | 2,064 | 2,389 | 1,276 | 1,317 | 1,509 | 1,746 |
| Benin | 931 | 968 | 1,173 | 1,420 | 804 | 835 | 1,016 | 1,235 |
| Botswana | 265 | 275 | 328 | 384 | 105 | 110 | 133 | 156 |
| Burkina Faso | 1,847 | 1,895 | 2,167 | 2,505 | 1,532 | 1,572 | 1,800 | 2,086 |
| Burundi | 1,172 | 1,208 | 1,397 | 1,637 | 751 | 776 | 898 | 1,025 |
| Cameroon | 2,277 | 2,348 | 2,729 | 3,165 | 1,656 | 1,706 | 1,984 | 2,310 |
| Cape Verde | 80 | 82 | 97 | 112 | 21 | 22 | 26 | 30 |
| Chad | 1,110 | 1,132 | 1,243 | 1,375 | 928 | 947 | 1,038 | 1,148 |
| Comoros | 90 | 93 | 112 | 134 | 60 | 63 | 76 | 91 |
| Gabon | 224 | 223 | 234 | 255 | 186 | 185 | 193 | 211 |
| Ghana | 3,201 | 3,306 | 3,827 | 4,400 | 2,263 | 2,343 | 2,774 | 3,191 |
| Guinea | 1,543 | 1,578 | 1,768 | 1,998 | 1,445 | 1,477 | 1,654 | 1,868 |
| Ivory Coast | 2,344 | 2,434 | 2,907 | 3,461 | 1,735 | 1,800 | 2,155 | 2,574 |
| Kenya | 4,725 | 4,929 | 6,103 | 7,620 | 3,279 | 3,423 | 4,252 | 5,303 |
| Lesotho | 371 | 382 | 445 | 514 | 252 | 260 | 300 | 347 |
| Liberia | 516 | 533 | 628 | 746 | 352 | 363 | 428 | 507 |
| Madagascar | 2,341 | 2,417 | 2,830 | 3,344 | 1,533 | 1,583 | 1,851 | 2,177 |
| Malawi | 1,784 | 1,859 | 2,031 | 2,377 | 1,359 | 1,415 | 1,543 | 1,815 |
| Mali | 1,893 | 1,943 | 2,226 | 2,570 | 1,501 | 1,542 | 1,768 | 2,043 |
| Mauritania | 399 | 411 | 484 | 576 | 251 | 259 | 304 | 360 |
| Mauritius | 289 | 296 | 328 | 340 | 170 | 175 | 196 | 207 |
| Mayotte | 14 | 15 | 18 | 21 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 17 |
| Mozambique | 3,093 | 3,188 | 3,896 | 4,505 | 2,044 | 2,107 | 2,587 | 2,996 |
| Nigeria | 24,097 | 24,802 | 28,705 | 33,686 | 18,805 | 19,354 | 22,369 | 26,289 |
| Reunion | 142 | 145 | 155 | 163 | 61 | 63 | 74 | 81 |
| Rwanda | 1,461 | 1,516 | 1,830 | 2,216 | 945 | 982 | 1,180 | 1,416 |
| Senegal | 1,556 | 1,609 | 1,897 | 2,221 | 1,158 | 1,196 | 1,407 | 1,656 |
| Seychelles | 16 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 9 |
| South Africa | 8,639 | 8,874 | 10,081 | 11,476 | 4,118 | 4,241 | 4,890 | 5,577 |
| Sudan | 4,916 | 5,051 | 5,928 | 7,163 | 3,609 | 3,705 | 4,346 | 5,255 |
| Tanzania | 5,136 | 5,315 | 6,317 | 7,521 | 3,704 | 3,830 | 4,544 | 5,413 |
| Togo | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) |
| Uganda | 3,460 | 3,587 | 4,271 | 5,053 | 2,513 | 2,599 | 3,098 | 3,683 |
| Zaire | 7,093 | 7,292 | 8,499 | 10,030 | 5,517 | 5,666 | 6,563 | 7,725 |
| Zambia | 1,658 | 1,706 | 2,006 | 2,398 | 1,112 | 1,146 | 1,363 | 1,622 |
| Zimbabwe | 2,099 | 2,183 | 2,665 | 3,196 | 1,380 | 1,434 | 1,757 | 2,123 |
| NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | 5,283 | 5,492 | 6,566 | 7,725 | 3,446 | 3,595 | 4,356 | 5,167 |
| Bahrain | 100 | 103 | 120 | 135 | 64 | 66 | 78 | 87 |
| Cyprus | 156 | 157 | 158 | 164 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 |
| Egypt | 11,173 | 11,495 | 13,449 | 15,157 | 7,516 | 7,726 | 8,895 | 10,220 |
| Gaza Strip | 115 | 119 | 143 | 173 | 73 | 75 | 90 | 108 |
| Iraq | 3,613 | 3,765 | 4,614 | 5,579 | 2,433 | 2,539 | 3,117 | 3,791 |
| Israel | 963 | 983 | 1,066 | 1,134 | 600 | 611 | 658 | 704 |
| Jordan | 604 | 631 | 769 | 926 | 388 | 407 | 512 | 633 |
| Kuwait | 435 | 452 | 528 | 590 | 301 | 313 | 365 | 403 |
| Lebanon | 728 | 753 | 892 | 1,012 | 403 | 414 | 497 | 596 |
| Libya | 805 | 839 | 1,017 | 1,218 | 575 | 598 | 728 | 879 |
| Morocco | 5,688 | 5,879 | 6,889 | 7,872 | 3,478 | 3,609 | 4,309 | 4,987 |
| Qatar | 76 | 80 | 103 | 130 | 52 | 55 | 69 | 86 |
| Syria | 2,353 | 2,454 | 3,017 | 3,689 | 1,594 | 1,667 | 2,081 | 2,564 |
| Tunisia | 1,760 | 1,816 | 2,114 | 2,407 | 989 | 1,027 | 1,229 | 1,434 |

Table 5.
All Women and Currently Married Women of Reproductive Age (15 to 44 Years), by Country or Area: 1989 to 2000—Continued

(Midyear population in thousands)

| Region and country or area | All women | | | | Currently married women | | | |
|--|-----------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 1989 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 1989 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 |
| Turkey | 12,275 | 12,622 | 14,405 | 16,113 | 8,815 | 9,094 | 10,514 | 11,870 |
| United Arab Emirates | 378 | 405 | 543 | 672 | 292 | 312 | 402 | 476 |
| Yemen (Sanaa) | 1,456 | 1,483 | 1,751 | 2,095 | 1,108 | 1,138 | 1,349 | 1,627 |
| ASIA | | | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan | 3,081 | 3,253 | 4,343 | 5,233 | 2,483 | 2,620 | 3,506 | 4,232 |
| Bangladesh | 23,257 | 24,130 | 28,979 | 34,048 | 19,576 | 20,306 | 24,396 | 28,827 |
| Brunei | 80 | 86 | 108 | 116 | 51 | 56 | 71 | 77 |
| Burma | 9,131 | 9,343 | 10,489 | 11,672 | 5,851 | 6,005 | 6,804 | 7,585 |
| China | | | | | | | | |
| <i>mainland</i> | 279,451 | 284,651 | 298,896 | 301,011 | 187,109 | 193,774 | 220,842 | 229,960 |
| <i>Taiwan</i> | 5,031 | 5,113 | 5,501 | 5,570 | 3,298 | 3,383 | 3,696 | 3,753 |
| Hong Kong | 1,414 | 1,432 | 1,454 | 1,421 | 886 | 911 | 962 | 942 |
| India | 186,806 | 191,146 | 212,615 | 235,725 | 149,560 | 153,457 | 172,286 | 190,943 |
| Indonesia | 43,776 | 44,946 | 51,412 | 56,451 | 30,843 | 31,711 | 36,413 | 40,333 |
| Iran | 11,134 | 11,476 | 13,197 | 15,662 | 8,354 | 8,637 | 10,035 | 11,768 |
| Japan | 26,972 | 26,915 | 25,680 | 24,821 | 16,339 | 16,198 | 15,349 | 15,448 |
| Korea, South | 10,840 | 11,011 | 11,612 | 11,981 | 6,671 | 6,841 | 7,615 | 8,083 |
| Macau | 86 | 87 | 88 | 88 | 49 | 50 | 55 | 53 |
| Malaysia | 4,084 | 4,183 | 4,592 | 5,020 | 2,687 | 2,766 | 3,108 | 3,394 |
| Maldives | 41 | 43 | 51 | 62 | 31 | 32 | 38 | 46 |
| Nepal | 3,819 | 3,929 | 4,566 | 5,291 | 3,184 | 3,271 | 3,783 | 4,397 |
| Pakistan | 22,194 | 22,767 | 26,114 | 30,108 | 16,101 | 16,550 | 18,993 | 21,945 |
| Philippines | 14,570 | 14,950 | 17,024 | 19,296 | 8,886 | 9,152 | 10,517 | 11,889 |
| Singapore | 725 | 729 | 718 | 694 | 425 | 433 | 445 | 431 |
| Sri Lanka | 4,159 | 4,238 | 4,570 | 4,862 | 2,423 | 2,481 | 2,729 | 2,918 |
| Thailand | 13,680 | 14,001 | 15,362 | 16,228 | 8,254 | 8,504 | 9,683 | 10,501 |
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN | | | | | | | | |
| Anguilla | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Argentina | 6,760 | 6,867 | 7,472 | 7,950 | 4,051 | 4,105 | 4,384 | 4,702 |
| Aruba | 17 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| The Bahamas | 59 | 61 | 68 | 73 | 32 | 33 | 37 | 41 |
| Barbados | 65 | 66 | 67 | 67 | 29 | 30 | 32 | 33 |
| Belize | 35 | 36 | 43 | 52 | 14 | 14 | 17 | 21 |
| Bolivia | 1,469 | 1,504 | 1,698 | 1,905 | 838 | 860 | 973 | 1,095 |
| Brazil | 35,356 | 36,182 | 40,460 | 44,678 | 20,653 | 21,216 | 24,011 | 26,687 |
| Chile | 3,099 | 3,138 | 3,338 | 3,532 | 1,729 | 1,759 | 1,894 | 2,005 |
| Colombia | 8,131 | 8,320 | 9,131 | 9,838 | 4,318 | 4,455 | 5,070 | 5,542 |
| Costa Rica | 699 | 717 | 803 | 891 | 412 | 425 | 484 | 535 |
| Cuba | 2,680 | 2,711 | 2,735 | 2,741 | 1,700 | 1,733 | 1,845 | 1,885 |
| Dominica | 21 | 21 | 24 | 26 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 14 |
| Dominican Republic | 1,724 | 1,767 | 1,972 | 2,174 | 968 | 998 | 1,146 | 1,272 |
| Ecuador | 2,334 | 2,406 | 2,778 | 3,135 | 1,380 | 1,428 | 1,670 | 1,912 |
| El Salvador | 1,115 | 1,151 | 1,358 | 1,538 | 655 | 677 | 808 | 952 |
| French Guiana | 21 | 22 | 25 | 27 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| Grenada | 17 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| Guadeloupe | 88 | 89 | 90 | 94 | 32 | 33 | 37 | 41 |
| Guatemala | 1,892 | 1,948 | 2,281 | 2,649 | 1,232 | 1,266 | 1,467 | 1,713 |

Table 5.
All Women and Currently Married Women of Reproductive Age (15 to 44 Years), by Country
or Area: 1989 to 2000—Continued

(Midyear population in thousands)

| Region and country or area | All women | | | | Currently married women | | | |
|--|-----------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 1989 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 1989 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 |
| Guyana | 187 | 188 | 196 | 210 | 93 | 94 | 102 | 111 |
| Haiti | 1,423 | 1,447 | 1,585 | 1,754 | 696 | 713 | 799 | 891 |
| Honduras | 1,095 | 1,137 | 1,360 | 1,603 | 658 | 684 | 821 | 974 |
| Jamaica | 581 | 590 | 638 | 694 | 323 | 331 | 372 | 413 |
| Martinique | 87 | 88 | 88 | 91 | 24 | 24 | 29 | 33 |
| Mexico | 20,262 | 20,887 | 23,828 | 26,552 | 12,080 | 12,517 | 14,748 | 16,849 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 48 | 48 | 45 | 45 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 20 |
| Nicaragua | 766 | 793 | 951 | 1,123 | 450 | 468 | 564 | 672 |
| Panama | 552 | 566 | 636 | 698 | 318 | 327 | 375 | 419 |
| Paraguay | 984 | 1,014 | 1,173 | 1,361 | 562 | 580 | 674 | 771 |
| Peru | 4,857 | 5,001 | 5,746 | 6,472 | 2,766 | 2,857 | 3,330 | 3,809 |
| Puerto Rico | 787 | 788 | 810 | 842 | 509 | 511 | 527 | 556 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 9 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Saint Lucia | 34 | 36 | 41 | 47 | 17 | 18 | 22 | 26 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 25 | 26 | 29 | 31 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 16 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 296 | 302 | 334 | 364 | 143 | 147 | 166 | 182 |
| Uruguay | 637 | 645 | 678 | 702 | 374 | 379 | 406 | 429 |
| Venezuela | 4,438 | 4,559 | 5,160 | 5,783 | 2,426 | 2,500 | 2,846 | 3,190 |
| NORTH AMERICA, EUROPE, AND SOVIET UNION | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | 740 | 756 | 832 | 899 | 538 | 552 | 619 | 671 |
| Austria | 1,674 | 1,675 | 1,637 | 1,606 | 986 | 999 | 1,019 | 1,006 |
| Belgium | 2,156 | 2,155 | 2,101 | 2,029 | 1,459 | 1,468 | 1,459 | 1,415 |
| Bulgaria | 1,868 | 1,878 | 1,869 | 1,838 | 1,401 | 1,405 | 1,387 | 1,382 |
| Canada | 6,305 | 6,325 | 6,259 | 6,135 | 4,186 | 4,228 | 4,223 | 4,098 |
| Czechoslovakia | 3,409 | 3,443 | 3,504 | 3,438 | 2,347 | 2,352 | 2,352 | 2,367 |
| Denmark | 1,135 | 1,129 | 1,083 | 1,031 | 532 | 530 | 521 | 519 |
| Faroe Islands | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| Finland | 1,109 | 1,105 | 1,048 | 1,008 | 629 | 628 | 590 | 558 |
| France | 12,439 | 12,510 | 12,247 | 11,983 | 7,288 | 7,377 | 7,409 | 7,263 |
| Germany, East | 3,451 | 3,443 | 3,514 | 3,450 | 2,168 | 2,191 | 2,261 | 2,170 |
| Germany, West | 12,972 | 12,921 | 12,445 | 11,796 | 7,757 | 7,862 | 8,041 | 7,712 |
| Greece | 2,073 | 2,080 | 2,080 | 2,072 | 1,395 | 1,404 | 1,412 | 1,424 |
| Greenland | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Hungary | 2,220 | 2,236 | 2,258 | 2,134 | 1,489 | 1,487 | 1,478 | 1,436 |
| Iceland | 57 | 58 | 60 | 61 | 29 | 29 | 31 | 32 |
| Ireland | 778 | 784 | 815 | 855 | 440 | 445 | 464 | 492 |
| Italy | 12,543 | 12,613 | 12,404 | 11,954 | 7,725 | 7,817 | 7,991 | 7,971 |
| Luxembourg | 81 | 80 | 77 | 73 | 51 | 52 | 51 | 47 |
| Netherlands | 3,498 | 3,497 | 3,353 | 3,216 | 2,211 | 2,236 | 2,222 | 2,157 |
| Norway | 929 | 930 | 907 | 881 | 483 | 486 | 490 | 489 |
| Poland | 8,412 | 8,518 | 8,699 | 8,707 | 5,705 | 5,756 | 5,712 | 5,587 |
| Portugal | 2,345 | 2,375 | 2,467 | 2,470 | 1,389 | 1,415 | 1,515 | 1,569 |
| Romania | 4,930 | 4,997 | 5,212 | 5,168 | 3,424 | 3,473 | 3,634 | 3,689 |
| Soviet Union | 62,600 | 63,693 | 66,334 | 68,009 | 60,488 | 61,541 | 64,028 | 65,484 |
| Spain | 8,634 | 8,725 | 9,027 | 9,009 | 4,960 | 5,039 | 5,367 | 5,644 |
| Sweden | 1,737 | 1,724 | 1,641 | 1,587 | 800 | 794 | 764 | 753 |
| Switzerland | 1,428 | 1,416 | 1,340 | 1,281 | 814 | 813 | 792 | 758 |
| United Kingdom | 12,446 | 12,392 | 11,949 | 11,842 | 7,876 | 7,915 | 7,878 | 7,804 |
| United States | 58,457 | 58,759 | 58,778 | 58,174 | 35,754 | 36,209 | 36,609 | 35,799 |
| Yugoslavia | 5,194 | 5,251 | 5,395 | 5,348 | 3,635 | 3,680 | 3,784 | 3,760 |

Table 9.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception and Percent Distribution
of Users by Method, by Country or Area: All Available Years—Continued

(Total prevalence rate refers to ages 15 to 44 years unless specified otherwise)

| Region, country or area, and year | Prevalence rate (percent) | | | | | Sterilization | | Other modern | Natural | Source | Remarks |
|---|---------------------------------|-------|-------|---------|------|---------------|------|-----------------|---------|----------|---------|
| | | Orals | IUD's | Condoms | Male | Female | | | | | |
| Finland | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 77.0 | 26.0 | 4.0 | 40.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 30.0 | Survey | 38 | |
| 1977 | 80.0 | 14.0 | 36.0 | 40.0 | 1.0 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 | WFS | 38 | |
| France | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1972 | 64.0 | 17.0 | 2.0 | 12.0 | (NA) | — | 1.0 | 68.0 | Survey | 38 | |
| 1977-78 | 78.7 | 33.8 | 13.1 | 7.8 | (NA) | 5.8 | 1.1 | 38.4 | WFS | 36 | |
| Hungary | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1958 | 59.0 | — | — | 21.0 | (NA) | — | (NA) | 79.0 | Survey | | |
| 1966 | 68.0 | — | — | 17.0 | (NA) | 3.0 | (NA) | 80.0 | Survey | 44 | |
| 1974 | 74.0 | 36.0 | 8.0 | 10.0 | (NA) | 1.0 | (NA) | 45.0 | Survey | 45 | |
| 1977 | 78.9 | 48.6 | 13.2 | 5.4 | (NA) | 1.4 | 2.4 | 29.0 | WFS | 46 | |
| 1986 | 73.1 | 53.8 | 25.6 | 4.8 | (NA) | (NA) | 1.2 | 14.6 | Survey | 47 | |
| Ireland | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1973 | 59.9 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Survey | 1 | |
| Italy | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979 | 78.0 | 18.0 | 3.0 | 17.0 | (NA) | 1.0 | 3.0 | 58.0 | WFS | 38 | |
| Netherlands | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1969 | 59.0 | 45.0 | 1.0 | 23.0 | — | — | (NA) | 31.0 | Survey | 38,48 | |
| 1975 | 75.0 | 66.0 | 6.0 | 14.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | (NA) | 8.0 | WFS | 38,49 | |
| 1982 | 77.0 | 49.0 | 13.0 | 9.0 | 14.0 | 10.0 | (NA) | 5.0 | Survey | 50 | |
| Norway | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 71.0 | 18.0 | 39.0 | 23.0 | 3.0 | 6.0 | (NA) | 11.0 | WFS | 38 | |
| Poland | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1972 | 60.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 17.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 79.0 | Survey | | |
| 1977 | 75.0 | 10.0 | 2.0 | 19.0 | (NA) | (NA) | 4.0 | 66.0 | WFS | 26 | |
| Portugal | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979-80 | 66.0 | 29.0 | 5.0 | 8.0 | — | 1.0 | 5.0 | 51.0 | WFS | 35 | |
| Romania | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 | 58.0 | 1.0 | (NA) | 6.0 | (NA) | (NA) | 2.0 | 91.0 | WFS | 38 | |
| Spain | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 55.4 | 23.3 | 1.0 | 9.7 | (NA) | 0.6 | 1.4 | 64.0 | WFS | 2,3,51 | |
| 1985 | 62.3 | 28.9 | 10.6 | 21.5 | 0.5 | 5.0 | 3.4 | 30.1 | Survey | 43,52 | |
| Sweden | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 77.1 | 29.9 | 26.1 | (NA) | (NA) | 3.5 | 31.8 | 8.7 | WFS | 53 | |
| Switzerland | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 70.0 | 37.7 | 15.9 | 11.6 | (NA) | 21.7 | 3.0 | 10.0 | Survey | 1 | |
| United Kingdom | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1967 | 69.0 | 19.0 | 2.0 | 41.0 | — | — | 38.0 | (NA) | Survey | 41,54 | |
| 1976 | 77.0 | 35.0 | 10.0 | 23.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | (NA) | 11.0 | WFS | 41,54 | |
| 1983 | 83.0 | 28.7 | 8.4 | 20.3 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 3.6 | 9.6 | Survey | 17,43,55 | |
| United States | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1965 | 63.2 | 23.9 | 1.2 | 22.0 | 5.2 | 7.2 | 40.5 | (NA) | Survey | | |
| 1970 | 65.0 | 41.0 | 9.0 | 17.0 | (NA) | 16.0 | 18.0 | (NA) | Survey | 38 | |
| 1973 | 69.6 | 36.1 | 9.6 | 13.5 | 11.2 | 12.3 | 17.3 | (NA) | Survey | | |
| 1976 | 67.7 | 33.2 | 9.3 | 10.8 | 13.3 | 14.1 | 19.3 | (NA) | Survey | | |
| 1982 | 67.9 | 19.8 | 7.1 | 14.4 | 15.4 | 25.6 | 17.8 | (NA) | Survey | | |
| 1987 | 66.2 | 22.7 | 3.1 | 15.5 | 24.7 | 28.9 | 9.3 | 11.3 | Survey | 2,17,43 | |
| Yugoslavia | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1970 | 59.0 | 9.0 | 2.0 | 6.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 84.0 | Survey | 38 | |
| 1976 | 55.0 | 9.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | 84.0 | WFS | 38 | |

Table 9.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception and Percent Distribution
of Users by Method, by Country or Area: All Available Years—Continued

(Total prevalence rate refers to ages 15 to 44 years unless specified otherwise)

| Region, country or area, and year | Prevalence rate (percent) | Orals | IUD's | Condoms | Sterilization | | Other modern | Natural | Source | Remarks |
|---|---------------------------------|-------|-------|---------|---------------|--------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | | | | Male | Female | | | | |
| OCEANIA | | | | | | | | | | |
| American Samoa 1979 | 22.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Lucas | 56 |
| Australia 1971 | 67.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Survey | 1,57 |
| Cook Islands 1983 | 40.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | UNESCAP | 19 |
| Fiji | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1973 | 33.4 | 31.8 | 29.1 | (NA) | (NA) | 24.6 | 14.4 | (NA) | SS | 1 |
| 1974 | 40.9 | 20.0 | 11.5 | 14.7 | 0.2 | 38.6 | 14.9 | (NA) | WFS | 1 |
| 1977 | 35.2 | 17.6 | 15.6 | 15.9 | (NA) | 44.6 | 6.2 | (NA) | SS | 1 |
| 1978 | 38.0 | 21.0 | 13.2 | 15.8 | (NA) | 44.7 | 5.3 | (NA) | SS | 1 |
| Guam 1979 | 7.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Lucas | 56 |
| Kiribati | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 22.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | SPC | |
| 1978 | 22.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | SPC | |
| 1982 | 19.4 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | SPC | |
| Papua New Guinea 1980 | 4.5 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | UNESCAP | 1 |
| Solomon Islands 1979 | 23.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Lucas | 56 |
| Tonga 1976 | 45.7 | 6.8 | 21.0 | 23.0 | 0.3 | 11.0 | (NA) | 38.0 | Survey | |
| Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands 1979 | 5.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Lucas | 56,58 |
| Tuvalu 1983 | 30.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | UNESCAP | 19 |
| Vanuatu 1979 | 13.0 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | Lucas | 56 |
| Western Samoa 1982 | 18.5 | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | (NA) | SS | |

NA Data not available.
 - Represents zero.

Note: Data refer to currently married women (and women in consensual and visiting unions) ages 15 to 44 years unless coverage is unknown or is otherwise specified in the remarks. Figure shown for natural methods may include modern methods not reported separately. Countries with no data available are omitted from the table.

Remarks:

1. Data refer to ages 15 to 49 years.
2. Data refer to women exposed to the risk of pregnancy (currently married nonpregnant women who consider themselves to be fecund).
3. Prevalence rate refers to ages 15 to 44 years, while distribution by method refers to ages 15 to 49 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 Island of Mauritius. Total prevalence rate for Rodrigues is 51.0 percent.
7. Prevalence rate refers to all women in union, while distribution by method refers to fecund women in union.
8. Data refer to ages 15 to 50 years.
9. Prevalence rate refers to currently married women, while distribution by method refers to exposed women.
10. Data refer to ever-married women.
11. Data refer to ages 12 to 49 years.
12. "Other modern" methods include douche, which is not reported separately.

Table 9.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception and Percent Distribution of Users by Method, by Country or Area: All Available Years—Continued

13. Data refer to ages under 50 years.
14. Data refer to North Sudan only.
15. Data refer to ever-married women and unmarried women who have had a child.
16. Data by method were recalculated because some women reported using more than one method.
17. Data add to more than 100.0 percent because some women reported using more than one method.
18. Data refer to ages 15 to 45 years.
19. Age range is not specified.
20. Figure shown for oral contraceptives refers to orals 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. Data refer to ages 16 to 44 years.
24. Data refer to Peninsular Malaysia only.
25. Natural methods include sterilization, which is not reported separately.
26. Data refer to ages under 45 years.
27. Total prevalence rate excludes natural methods.
28. Data refer to program methods only (orals, IUD, injection, sterilization, condom, rhythm, and vaginal methods).
29. Data exclude the northern and eastern provinces.
30. Data refer to all women ages 15 to 47 years.
31. Data refer to women who have ever been either married or in a consensual union.
32. Data refer to ages 20 to 49 years.
33. Prevalence rate refers to currently married women, while distribution by method refers to ever-married women.
34. "Other modern" methods include withdrawal, which is not reported separately.
35. Prevalence rate refers to women in union ages 15 to 49 years, while distribution by method refers to all respondents of these ages, regardless of marital status.
36. Data refer to ages 20 to 44 years.
37. Data refer to women who married in 1974 and 1978.
38. Data refer to "currently married, once married" women under age 45 years.
39. Data refer to Flemish population only.
40. Data refer to ages 18 to 49 years.
41. Total prevalence rate refers to "currently married, once married" women under age 45 years, while distribution by method refers to current users regardless of marital status.
42. Data shown for natural methods include sterilization, which is not reported separately.
43. Data refer to ages 18 to 44 years.
44. Data refer to ages under 40 years.
45. Data refer to ages 15 to 34 years.
46. Data refer to women ages 15 to 39 years who were not pregnant at the time of the survey.
47. Data refer to nonpregnant married mothers ages 15 to 39 years.
48. Data refer to currently married women who married in the years 1958, 1963, and 1968.
49. Data refer to currently married women who married in the years 1963 to 1973.
50. Data refer to currently married (not separated) cohabiting women born in 1945 to 1964.
51. Data exclude Ceuta and Melilla.
52. Data include Ceuta and Melilla.
53. Data refer to women ages 20 to 44 years who were sexually active in the last 4 weeks prior to the survey.
54. Data refer to England and Wales only.
55. Data refer to Great Britain only.
56. Rough estimate.
57. Data refer to Melbourne only.
58. Data include the Federated States of Micronesia and Marshall Islands.

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

Census - Census data.

CPS - Contraceptive prevalence survey.

DHS - Demographic and health survey.

IPPF - International Planned Parenthood Federation nationwide survey of family planning needs.

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.

PRB - Population Reference Bureau.

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.

WFS - World fertility survey.

Table 10.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception, by Country or Area and Age: All Available Years

| Region, country or area, and year | 15-19 years | 20-24 years | 25-29 years | 30-34 years | 35-39 years | 40-44 years | 45-49 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 | 14.7 | 31.4 | 39.6 | 37.7 | 36.0 | 29.6 | 12.7 | DHS | 1 |
| 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 | |
| Ghana 1979-80 | ----- 9.2 ----- | ----- | ----- 14.8 ----- | ----- | ----- 12.9 ----- | ----- | 10.1 | WFS | |
| 1988 | ----- | ----- 11.4 ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- 14.2 ----- | ----- | ----- | DHS | |
| Ivory Coast 1980-81 | 2.6 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 6.2 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 3.4 | WFS | |
| Kenya 1977-78 | 4.0 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 13.0 | 9.0 | 14.0 | 12.0 | WFS | 2 |
| 1984 | 5.6 | 12.2 | 17.6 | 21.2 | 21.3 | 20.1 | 20.0 | CPS | |
| 1989 | ----- | ----- 22.0 ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- 30.8 ----- | ----- | ----- | 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 | |
| Malawi 1984 | 10.5 | 6.4 | 10.3 | 7.6 | 9.2 | 8.4 | 4.1 | Survey | |
| Mali 1987 | 8.2 | 5.5 | 4.8 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 2.0 | .3 | DHS | |
| Mauritius 1985 | 54.7 | 71.7 | 78.4 | 84.2 | 85.1 | 76.7 | 45.0 | CPS | |
| Nigeria 1981-82 | ----- 6.5 ----- | ----- | ----- 6.0 ----- | ----- | ----- 5.0 ----- | ----- | 12.8 | WFS | |
| Rwanda 1983 | 6.1 | 7.2 | 9.2 | 10.0 | 8.4 | 4.5 | 3.2 | Survey | 3 |
| Senegal 1978 | 5.7 | 4.2 | 7.5 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 3.6 | - | WFS | 2 |
| 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 | |
| Swaziland 1988 | 5.9 | 18.9 | 20.9 | 23.3 | 21.2 | 16.3 | 16.8 | Survey | 1 |
| Togo 1988 | ----- | ----- 31.7 ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- 36.1 ----- | ----- | ----- | DHS | |
| Uganda 1988-89 | 1.7 | ----- 3.5 ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- 7.3 ----- | ----- | ----- | 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 | |

Table 10.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception, by Country or Area and Age: All Available Years—Continued

| Region, country or area, and year | 15-19 years | 20-24 years | 25-29 years | 30-34 years | 35-39 years | 40-44 years | 45-49 years | Source | Remarks |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|--------|---------|
| NEAR EAST AND NORTH AFRICA | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 5.3 | 17.5 | 31.6 | 39.9 | 41.1 | 43.5 | 39.8 | WFS | 2 |
| 1984 | 5.6 | 16.9 | 30.4 | 42.9 | 43.2 | 38.5 | 21.0 | CPS | |
| 1988 | 5.5 | 24.3 | 37.0 | 46.6 | 52.5 | 47.1 | 23.4 | DHS | |
| 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 | |
| Morocco | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979-80 | ----- 20.1 ----- | | ----- 31.6 ----- | | ----- 36.3 ----- | | 31.1 | WFS | 2 |
| 1983-84 | ----- 18.1 ----- | | ----- 29.9 ----- | | ----- 28.3 ----- | | 17.3 | CPS | |
| 1987 | 17.0 | 25.6 | 36.1 | 42.9 | 42.6 | 41.7 | 30.4 | DHS | |
| Syria | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 | 9.0 | 15.0 | 19.0 | 24.0 | 31.0 | 24.0 | (NA) | WFS | |
| Tunisia | | | | | | | | | |
| 1978 | ----- 16.0 ----- | | ----- 31.2 ----- | | ----- 37.0 ----- | | 42.8 | WFS | |
| 1983 | ----- 28.4 ----- | | ----- 38.8 ----- | | ----- 50.8 ----- | | 34.3 | CPS | |
| 1988 | ----- 39.3 ----- | | ----- 55.5 ----- | | | | | DHS | |
| 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 ----- | | ----- 68.0 ----- | | ----- 66.0 ----- | | 49.0 | CPS | 2 |
| Yemen (Sanaa) | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979 | - | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | (NA) | WFS | |
| ASIA | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | | | | | | | | | |
| 1975-76 | 4.0 | 8.0 | 9.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 9.0 | 7.8 | 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 | |
| Hong Kong | | | | | | | | | |
| 1972 | ----- 35.8 ----- | | 48.6 | 61.5 | 63.6 | 54.2 | (NA) | Survey | |
| 1977 | ----- 56.6 ----- | | 72.9 | 83.7 | 87.9 | 80.2 | (NA) | Survey | |
| 1982 | ----- 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 ----- | | 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 | CPS | |
| Japan | | | | | | | | | |
| 1986 | 100.0 | 55.1 | 56.7 | 71.0 | 73.1 | 70.7 | 46.9 | Survey | 4 |
| Korea, South | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | |

Table 10.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception, by Country or Area and Age: All Available Years—Continued

| Region, country or area, and year | 15-19 years | 20-24 years | 25-29 years | 30-34 years | 35-39 years | 40-44 years | 45-49 years | Source | Remarks |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|--------|---------|
| Malaysia | | | | | | | | | |
| 1966-67 | ----- 5.0 ----- | | ----- 11.0 ----- | | ----- 9.0 ----- | | (NA) | Survey | |
| 1970 | ----- 11.7 ----- | | ----- 19.8 ----- | | ----- 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 | - | 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 | - | 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 | |
| Philippines | | | | | | | | | |
| 1986 | 9.1 | 21.0 | 33.1 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 35.5 | 20.0 | CPS | |
| Singapore | | | | | | | | | |
| 1982 | ----- 60.0 ----- | | ----- 72.4 ----- | | ----- 79.0 ----- | | (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 | |
| LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN | | | | | | | | | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 12.2 | 38.1 | 46.9 | 45.9 | 58.9 | 57.9 | (NA) | CPS | |
| Barbados | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980-81 | 27.7 | 45.3 | 53.6 | 58.6 | 65.1 | 33.6 | (NA) | CPS | |
| Bolivia | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 11.5 | 22.4 | 27.0 | 23.6 | 25.7 | 20.5 | 12.2 | CPS | |
| 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 | |
| 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 | |

Table 10.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception, by Country or Area and Age: All Available Years—Continued

| Region, country or area, and year | 15-19 years | 20-24 years | 25-29 years | 30-34 years | 35-39 years | 40-44 years | 45-49 years | Source | Remarks | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------|---------|---|
| Ecuador | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1979 | 14.0 | ----- | 37.0 | ----- | ----- | 37.0 | ----- | WFS | | |
| 1982 | 20.1 | ----- | 42.2 | ----- | ----- | 40.1 | ----- | DHS | | |
| 1987 | 15.3 | 34.3 | 46.4 | 53.4 | 54.5 | 51.1 | 29.7 | DHS | | |
| 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 | | |
| Grenada | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1985 | 17.2 | 34.9 | 40.6 | 49.1 | ----- | 51.8 | ----- | (NA) | CPS | 5 |
| Guatemala | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 4.8 | 12.7 | 20.9 | 23.5 | 27.7 | 14.5 | 13.4 | CPS | | |
| 1987 | 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 | | |
| Haiti | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 22.5 | 19.6 | 23.5 | 28.6 | 19.9 | 33.8 | 28.6 | WFS | | |
| 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 | | |
| 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 | 28.9 | 46.7 | 54.6 | 62.4 | 62.0 | 60.4 | 35.7 | DHS | | |
| Nicaragua | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 16.7 | 26.0 | 32.7 | 33.4 | 31.0 | 23.0 | 18.1 | 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 | 2 | |
| 1987 | 31.1 | 45.6 | 49.0 | 46.3 | 45.4 | 39.7 | (NA) | CPS | | |
| Peru | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977-78 | 23.7 | 38.4 | 45.6 | 49.7 | 41.6 | 39.1 | 30.9 | WFS | | |
| 1981 | 34.0 | ----- | 51.0 | ----- | 59.0 | ----- | 55.0 | ----- | CPS | 2 |
| 1986 | 22.9 | 39.4 | 50.4 | 55.3 | 53.5 | 47.4 | 24.9 | DHS | | |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1984 | 30.4 | 41.0 | 43.8 | 42.2 | 42.2 | 50.9 | (NA) | CPS | 1 | |
| 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 | ----- | 65.0 | ----- | 59.4 | ----- | (NA) | WFS | |

Table 10.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception, by Country or Area and Age: All Available Years—Continued

| Region, country or area, and year | 15-19 years | 20-24 years | 25-29 years | 30-34 years | 35-39 years | 40-44 years | 45-49 years | Source | Remarks |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|--------|---------|
| NORTH AMERICA AND EUROPE | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada 1984 | (NA) | 61.3 | 68.2 | 75.4 | 81.4 | 78.0 | 68.1 | Survey | |
| France 1977-78 | (NA) | 66.8 | 79.5 | 82.5 | 83.8 | 77.4 | (NA) | WFS | |
| Hungary 1977 | 68.1 | 75.8 | 83.4 | 81.2 | 75.6 | (NA) | (NA) | WSF | |
| 1986 | 58.6 | 57.7 | 74.7 | 76.7 | 76.7 | (NA) | (NA) | Survey | |
| Italy 1979 | ----- 81.0 ----- | ----- 78.0 ----- | ----- 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 | 6 |
| Portugal 1979-80 | 76.8 | 72.6 | 77.2 | 81.2 | 77.5 | 76.0 | 69.4 | WFS | 2 |
| Spain 1977 | (NA) | 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 | |
| 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 | |
| United States 1965 | ----- 63.1 ----- | ----- 63.3 ----- | ----- 63.3 ----- | ----- 63.3 ----- | ----- 63.3 ----- | ----- 63.3 ----- | (NA) | Survey | |
| 1973 | ----- 70.2 ----- | ----- 69.1 ----- | ----- 69.1 ----- | ----- 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 | |
| OCEANIA | | | | | | | | | |
| Fiji 1974 | 40.9 | 21.0 | 32.3 | 40.7 | 49.5 | 50.0 | 44.9 | 27.8 | WFS |

NA Data not available.

- Represents zero.

Note: Data usually refer to currently married women (and women in consensual and visiting unions) ages 15 to 44 years. 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. Rates by age refer to all women regardless of marital status.
2. Data refer to women exposed to the risk of pregnancy (currently married nonpregnant women who consider themselves to be fecund).
3. Rates by age refer to nonsingle women.
4. The age group reporting 100.0 percent refers to only one case.
5. Base for rates by age excludes pregnant women.
6. Rates by age refer to nonpregnant, fecund women who used contraception in the last 4 weeks prior to the interview.

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

Table 11.
Urban Population, by Region and Development Category: 1950 to 2020

(Population in thousands and may not add due to rounding)

| Region | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| World | 746,649 | 881,134 | 1,078,093 | 1,189,853 | 1,362,650 | 1,557,981 | 1,781,088 | 2,172,389 |
| Developing | 299,169 | 375,935 | 506,661 | 552,971 | 663,862 | 803,533 | 982,232 | 1,332,098 |
| Developed | 447,480 | 505,199 | 571,431 | 636,882 | 698,787 | 754,449 | 798,855 | 840,291 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 22,659 | 28,096 | 35,180 | 44,597 | 58,287 | 76,147 | 100,534 | 129,140 |
| Near East and North Africa | 24,624 | 30,396 | 38,018 | 47,749 | 59,411 | 74,196 | 93,187 | 115,611 |
| Asia | 226,187 | 281,952 | 385,053 | 393,604 | 456,513 | 538,359 | 638,942 | 898,429 |
| Developing | 184,033 | 232,105 | 326,246 | 327,056 | 382,219 | 453,898 | 549,934 | 806,052 |
| Developed | 42,154 | 49,847 | 58,807 | 66,548 | 74,294 | 84,461 | 89,007 | 92,377 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 67,670 | 85,093 | 106,888 | 133,103 | 163,266 | 198,427 | 237,538 | 280,034 |
| North America, Europe, and Soviet Union | 397,725 | 446,543 | 502,470 | 558,766 | 611,428 | 655,605 | 694,715 | 731,782 |
| Oceania | 7,784 | 9,053 | 10,484 | 12,034 | 13,744 | 15,247 | 16,171 | 17,393 |
| Developing | 183 | 245 | 330 | 466 | 678 | 865 | 1,038 | 1,261 |
| Developed | 7,601 | 8,808 | 10,154 | 11,569 | 13,066 | 14,382 | 15,133 | 16,132 |
| Excluding China | | | | | | | | |
| World | 683,640 | 788,911 | 917,380 | 1,061,055 | 1,219,899 | 1,397,349 | 1,589,329 | 1,803,079 |
| Developing | 236,160 | 283,712 | 345,948 | 424,173 | 521,112 | 642,901 | 790,473 | 962,788 |
| Asia | 163,178 | 189,729 | 224,340 | 264,805 | 313,763 | 377,727 | 447,183 | 529,120 |
| Developing | 121,024 | 139,882 | 165,532 | 198,257 | 239,469 | 293,266 | 358,176 | 436,743 |
| | 1989 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 |
| World | 2,512,506 | 2,576,163 | 2,918,121 | 3,284,038 | 3,672,311 | 4,088,516 | 4,542,499 | 5,017,086 |
| Developing | 1,641,205 | 1,697,373 | 2,003,950 | 2,337,989 | 2,697,005 | 3,088,216 | 3,519,956 | 3,976,739 |
| Developed | 871,301 | 878,791 | 914,171 | 946,049 | 975,306 | 1,000,300 | 1,022,543 | 1,040,347 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 158,317 | 166,580 | 214,294 | 273,319 | 344,190 | 428,896 | 527,043 | 639,247 |
| Near East and North Africa | 136,142 | 141,719 | 171,580 | 205,067 | 242,028 | 282,449 | 326,178 | 372,531 |
| Asia | 1,124,954 | 1,158,775 | 1,344,684 | 1,542,816 | 1,749,985 | 1,971,004 | 2,215,435 | 2,467,113 |
| Developing | 1,030,321 | 1,063,590 | 1,246,873 | 1,442,126 | 1,646,858 | 1,866,581 | 2,110,686 | 2,362,635 |
| Developed | 94,633 | 95,185 | 97,811 | 100,689 | 103,128 | 104,423 | 104,748 | 104,478 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 314,951 | 323,952 | 369,337 | 415,212 | 461,183 | 506,980 | 552,113 | 597,700 |
| North America, Europe, and Soviet Union | 759,765 | 766,511 | 798,336 | 826,390 | 852,341 | 875,172 | 896,248 | 913,463 |
| Oceania | 18,377 | 18,626 | 19,890 | 21,235 | 22,584 | 24,015 | 25,483 | 27,032 |
| Developing | 1,474 | 1,531 | 1,866 | 2,266 | 2,747 | 3,311 | 3,936 | 4,626 |
| Developed | 16,903 | 17,094 | 18,024 | 18,969 | 19,837 | 20,705 | 21,547 | 22,406 |
| Excluding China | | | | | | | | |
| World | 1,991,951 | 2,041,642 | 2,300,538 | 2,585,289 | 2,898,514 | 3,239,815 | 3,617,438 | 4,017,846 |
| Developing | 1,120,649 | 1,162,852 | 1,386,367 | 1,639,241 | 1,923,209 | 2,239,515 | 2,594,895 | 2,977,498 |
| Asia | 604,398 | 624,254 | 727,100 | 844,067 | 976,189 | 1,122,303 | 1,290,373 | 1,467,872 |
| Developing | 509,765 | 529,069 | 629,289 | 743,378 | 873,061 | 1,017,880 | 1,185,625 | 1,363,394 |

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

Table 12.
Rural Population, by Region and Development Category: 1950 to 2020

(Population in thousands and may not add due to rounding)

| Region | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| World | 1,818,349 | 1,908,758 | 1,971,982 | 2,169,055 | 2,358,668 | 2,546,628 | 2,696,043 | 2,708,372 |
| Developing | 1,433,602 | 1,526,921 | 1,598,350 | 1,803,649 | 2,008,381 | 2,204,920 | 2,357,652 | 2,373,092 |
| Developed | 384,747 | 381,837 | 373,632 | 365,405 | 350,287 | 341,708 | 338,391 | 335,281 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 170,994 | 185,782 | 203,363 | 224,189 | 247,168 | 272,991 | 302,364 | 336,486 |
| Near East and North Africa | 62,318 | 68,076 | 74,308 | 79,599 | 84,862 | 90,753 | 97,324 | 104,107 |
| Asia | 1,141,647 | 1,206,280 | 1,242,470 | 1,412,219 | 1,580,810 | 1,739,124 | 1,855,047 | 1,829,807 |
| Developing | 1,099,996 | 1,166,312 | 1,207,186 | 1,379,884 | 1,550,758 | 1,712,012 | 1,827,247 | 1,801,430 |
| Developed | 41,651 | 39,968 | 35,284 | 32,335 | 30,051 | 27,112 | 27,800 | 28,377 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 98,177 | 104,425 | 110,919 | 117,117 | 122,455 | 125,698 | 126,870 | 126,811 |
| North America, Europe, and Soviet Union | 340,521 | 339,265 | 335,768 | 330,572 | 317,831 | 312,123 | 307,995 | 304,099 |
| Oceania | 4,692 | 4,931 | 5,154 | 5,360 | 5,543 | 5,937 | 6,442 | 7,064 |
| Developing | 2,117 | 2,326 | 2,574 | 2,861 | 3,138 | 3,465 | 3,847 | 4,259 |
| Developed | 2,575 | 2,605 | 2,579 | 2,499 | 2,405 | 2,472 | 2,595 | 2,804 |
| Excluding China | | | | | | | | |
| World | 1,318,778 | 1,394,252 | 1,482,035 | 1,582,306 | 1,681,015 | 1,789,361 | 1,904,423 | 2,031,480 |
| Developing | 934,031 | 1,012,414 | 1,108,403 | 1,216,901 | 1,330,728 | 1,447,654 | 1,566,032 | 1,696,199 |
| Asia | 642,076 | 691,773 | 752,523 | 825,471 | 903,157 | 981,858 | 1,063,427 | 1,152,914 |
| Developing | 600,425 | 651,805 | 717,239 | 793,136 | 873,105 | 954,746 | 1,035,627 | 1,124,537 |
| | 1989 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 |
| World | 2,726,841 | 2,756,635 | 2,892,772 | 3,007,204 | 3,094,032 | 3,166,114 | 3,220,685 | 3,264,104 |
| Developing | 2,393,662 | 2,424,255 | 2,564,948 | 2,683,204 | 2,774,965 | 2,851,282 | 2,911,080 | 2,959,289 |
| Developed | 333,179 | 332,380 | 327,823 | 324,000 | 319,066 | 314,832 | 309,605 | 304,815 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 367,290 | 375,534 | 419,221 | 465,805 | 514,243 | 562,912 | 611,590 | 658,142 |
| Near East and North Africa | 109,724 | 111,084 | 117,525 | 122,962 | 127,444 | 131,135 | 134,030 | 136,387 |
| Asia | 1,814,041 | 1,835,132 | 1,926,087 | 1,992,769 | 2,032,092 | 2,056,318 | 2,064,644 | 2,065,951 |
| Developing | 1,785,453 | 1,806,539 | 1,897,363 | 1,964,038 | 2,003,512 | 2,028,224 | 2,037,468 | 2,039,832 |
| Developed | 28,587 | 28,593 | 28,723 | 28,731 | 28,581 | 28,094 | 27,177 | 26,119 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 126,597 | 126,419 | 125,748 | 124,926 | 123,970 | 122,964 | 121,760 | 118,584 |
| North America, Europe, and Soviet Union | 301,670 | 300,836 | 296,006 | 292,121 | 287,306 | 283,610 | 279,362 | 275,750 |
| Oceania | 7,518 | 7,633 | 8,185 | 8,621 | 8,976 | 9,175 | 9,298 | 9,290 |
| Developing | 4,597 | 4,682 | 5,091 | 5,473 | 5,797 | 6,047 | 6,232 | 6,345 |
| Developed | 2,922 | 2,951 | 3,094 | 3,148 | 3,179 | 3,129 | 3,066 | 2,945 |
| Excluding China | | | | | | | | |
| World | 2,135,098 | 2,161,091 | 2,292,242 | 2,414,365 | 2,522,095 | 2,616,625 | 2,686,659 | 2,740,112 |
| Developing | 1,801,919 | 1,828,711 | 1,964,419 | 2,090,365 | 2,203,028 | 2,301,793 | 2,377,054 | 2,435,297 |
| Asia | 1,222,298 | 1,239,587 | 1,325,557 | 1,399,931 | 1,460,156 | 1,506,830 | 1,530,618 | 1,541,959 |
| Developing | 1,193,711 | 1,210,995 | 1,296,834 | 1,371,199 | 1,431,575 | 1,478,736 | 1,503,442 | 1,515,839 |

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

Table 13.
Percent Urban, by Region and Development Category: 1950 to 2020

| Region | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| World | 29.1 | 31.6 | 35.3 | 35.4 | 36.6 | 38.0 | 39.8 | 44.5 |
| Developing | 17.3 | 19.8 | 24.1 | 23.5 | 24.8 | 26.7 | 29.4 | 36.0 |
| Developed | 53.8 | 57.0 | 60.5 | 63.5 | 66.6 | 68.8 | 70.2 | 71.5 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 11.7 | 13.1 | 14.7 | 16.6 | 19.1 | 21.8 | 25.0 | 27.7 |
| Near East and North Africa | 28.3 | 30.9 | 33.8 | 37.5 | 41.2 | 45.0 | 48.9 | 52.6 |
| Asia | 16.5 | 18.9 | 23.7 | 21.8 | 22.4 | 23.6 | 25.6 | 32.9 |
| Developing | 14.3 | 16.6 | 21.3 | 19.2 | 19.8 | 21.0 | 23.1 | 30.9 |
| Developed | 50.3 | 55.5 | 62.5 | 67.3 | 71.2 | 75.7 | 76.2 | 76.5 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 40.8 | 44.9 | 49.1 | 53.2 | 57.1 | 61.2 | 65.2 | 68.8 |
| North America, Europe, and Soviet Union | 53.9 | 56.8 | 59.9 | 62.8 | 65.8 | 67.7 | 69.3 | 70.6 |
| Oceania | 62.4 | 64.7 | 67.0 | 69.2 | 71.3 | 72.0 | 71.5 | 71.1 |
| Developing | 8.0 | 9.5 | 11.4 | 14.0 | 17.8 | 20.0 | 21.2 | 22.8 |
| Developed | 74.7 | 77.2 | 79.7 | 82.2 | 84.5 | 85.3 | 85.4 | 85.2 |
| Excluding China | | | | | | | | |
| World | 34.1 | 36.1 | 38.2 | 40.1 | 42.1 | 43.8 | 45.5 | 47.0 |
| Developing | 20.2 | 21.9 | 23.8 | 25.8 | 28.1 | 30.8 | 33.5 | 36.2 |
| Asia | 20.3 | 21.5 | 23.0 | 24.3 | 25.8 | 27.8 | 29.6 | 31.5 |
| Developing | 16.8 | 17.7 | 18.8 | 20.0 | 21.5 | 23.5 | 25.7 | 28.0 |
| | 1989 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 |
| World | 48.0 | 48.3 | 50.2 | 52.2 | 54.3 | 56.4 | 58.5 | 60.6 |
| Developing | 40.7 | 41.2 | 43.9 | 46.6 | 49.3 | 52.0 | 54.7 | 57.3 |
| Developed | 72.3 | 72.6 | 73.6 | 74.5 | 75.3 | 76.1 | 76.8 | 77.3 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 30.1 | 30.7 | 33.8 | 37.0 | 40.1 | 43.2 | 46.3 | 49.3 |
| Near East and North Africa | 55.3 | 56.0 | 59.3 | 62.5 | 65.5 | 68.2 | 70.8 | 73.2 |
| Asia | 38.3 | 38.7 | 41.1 | 43.6 | 46.3 | 48.9 | 51.8 | 54.4 |
| Developing | 36.6 | 37.1 | 39.7 | 42.3 | 45.1 | 47.9 | 50.9 | 53.7 |
| Developed | 76.8 | 76.9 | 77.3 | 77.8 | 78.3 | 78.8 | 79.4 | 80.0 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 71.3 | 71.9 | 74.6 | 76.9 | 78.8 | 80.5 | 81.9 | 83.4 |
| North America, Europe, and Soviet Union | 71.6 | 71.8 | 73.0 | 73.9 | 74.8 | 75.5 | 76.2 | 76.8 |
| Oceania | 71.0 | 70.9 | 70.8 | 71.1 | 71.6 | 72.4 | 73.3 | 74.4 |
| Developing | 24.3 | 24.6 | 26.8 | 29.3 | 32.2 | 35.4 | 38.7 | 42.2 |
| Developed | 85.3 | 85.3 | 85.3 | 85.8 | 86.2 | 86.9 | 87.5 | 88.4 |
| Excluding China | | | | | | | | |
| World | 48.3 | 48.6 | 50.1 | 51.7 | 53.5 | 55.3 | 57.4 | 59.4 |
| Developing | 38.4 | 38.9 | 41.4 | 44.0 | 46.6 | 49.3 | 52.2 | 55.0 |
| Asia | 33.1 | 33.5 | 35.4 | 37.6 | 40.1 | 42.7 | 45.7 | 48.8 |
| Developing | 29.9 | 30.4 | 32.7 | 35.2 | 37.9 | 40.8 | 44.1 | 47.4 |

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

Table 14.
Percent Rural, by Region and Development Category: 1950 to 2020

| Region | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1970 | 1975 | 1980 | 1985 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| World | 70.9 | 68.4 | 64.7 | 64.6 | 63.4 | 62.0 | 60.2 | 55.5 |
| Developing | 82.7 | 80.2 | 75.9 | 76.5 | 75.2 | 73.3 | 70.6 | 64.0 |
| Developed | 46.2 | 43.0 | 39.5 | 36.5 | 33.4 | 31.2 | 29.8 | 28.5 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 88.3 | 86.9 | 85.3 | 83.4 | 80.9 | 78.2 | 75.0 | 72.3 |
| Near East and North Africa | 71.7 | 69.1 | 66.2 | 62.5 | 58.8 | 55.0 | 51.1 | 47.4 |
| Asia | 83.5 | 81.1 | 76.3 | 78.2 | 77.6 | 76.4 | 74.4 | 67.1 |
| Developing | 85.7 | 83.4 | 78.7 | 80.8 | 80.2 | 79.0 | 76.9 | 69.1 |
| Developed | 49.7 | 44.5 | 37.5 | 32.7 | 28.8 | 24.3 | 23.8 | 23.5 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 59.2 | 55.1 | 50.9 | 46.8 | 42.9 | 38.8 | 34.8 | 31.2 |
| North America, Europe, and Soviet Union | 46.1 | 43.2 | 40.1 | 37.2 | 34.2 | 32.3 | 30.7 | 29.4 |
| Oceania | 37.6 | 35.3 | 33.0 | 30.8 | 28.7 | 28.0 | 28.5 | 28.9 |
| Developing | 92.0 | 90.5 | 88.6 | 86.0 | 82.2 | 80.0 | 78.8 | 77.2 |
| Developed | 25.3 | 22.8 | 20.3 | 17.8 | 15.5 | 14.7 | 14.6 | 14.8 |
| Excluding China | | | | | | | | |
| World | 65.9 | 63.9 | 61.8 | 59.9 | 57.9 | 56.2 | 54.5 | 53.0 |
| Developing | 79.8 | 78.1 | 76.2 | 74.2 | 71.9 | 69.2 | 66.5 | 63.8 |
| Asia | 79.7 | 78.5 | 77.0 | 75.7 | 74.2 | 72.2 | 70.4 | 68.5 |
| Developing | 83.2 | 82.3 | 81.2 | 80.0 | 78.5 | 76.5 | 74.3 | 72.0 |
| | 1989 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 |
| World | 52.0 | 51.7 | 49.8 | 47.8 | 45.7 | 43.6 | 41.5 | 39.4 |
| Developing | 59.3 | 58.8 | 56.1 | 53.4 | 50.7 | 48.0 | 45.3 | 42.7 |
| Developed | 27.7 | 27.4 | 26.4 | 25.5 | 24.7 | 23.9 | 23.2 | 22.7 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 69.9 | 69.3 | 66.2 | 63.0 | 59.9 | 56.8 | 53.7 | 50.7 |
| Near East and North Africa | 44.7 | 44.0 | 40.7 | 37.5 | 34.5 | 31.8 | 29.2 | 26.8 |
| Asia | 61.7 | 61.3 | 58.9 | 56.4 | 53.7 | 51.1 | 48.2 | 45.6 |
| Developing | 63.4 | 62.9 | 60.3 | 57.7 | 54.9 | 52.1 | 49.1 | 46.3 |
| Developed | 23.2 | 23.1 | 22.7 | 22.2 | 21.7 | 21.2 | 20.6 | 20.0 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 28.7 | 28.1 | 25.4 | 23.1 | 21.2 | 19.5 | 18.1 | 16.6 |
| North America, Europe, and Soviet Union | 28.4 | 28.2 | 27.0 | 26.1 | 25.2 | 24.5 | 23.8 | 23.2 |
| Oceania | 29.0 | 29.1 | 29.2 | 28.9 | 28.4 | 27.6 | 26.7 | 25.6 |
| Developing | 75.7 | 75.4 | 73.2 | 70.7 | 67.8 | 64.6 | 61.3 | 57.8 |
| Developed | 14.7 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 14.2 | 13.8 | 13.1 | 12.5 | 11.6 |
| Excluding China | | | | | | | | |
| World | 51.7 | 51.4 | 49.9 | 48.3 | 46.5 | 44.7 | 42.6 | 40.6 |
| Developing | 61.6 | 61.1 | 58.6 | 56.0 | 53.4 | 50.7 | 47.8 | 45.0 |
| Asia | 66.9 | 66.5 | 64.6 | 62.4 | 59.9 | 57.3 | 54.3 | 51.2 |
| Developing | 70.1 | 69.6 | 67.3 | 64.8 | 62.1 | 59.2 | 55.9 | 52.6 |

NA Data not available.

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

Table 15.
Population and Average Annual Rates of Growth for Cities with a Population of 2 Million or More in 1989: 1989 to 2000

| Rank in 1989 | City | Country or area | Midyear population (in thousands) | | | | Average annual growth rate (percent) | | | Area (square miles) | Density 1989 (pop. per square mile) |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---|---------|---------------|---------------------------|---|
| | | | 1989 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 1989-90 | 1990-95 | 1995- 2000 | | |
| 1 | Tokyo-Yokohama | Japan | 26,640 | 26,952 | 28,447 | 29,971 | 1.16 | 1.08 | 1.04 | 1,089 | 24,463 |
| 2 | Mexico City | Mexico | 19,478 | 20,207 | 23,913 | 27,872 | 3.67 | 3.37 | 3.06 | 522 | 37,314 |
| 3 | Sao Paulo | Brazil | 17,376 | 18,052 | 21,539 | 25,354 | 3.82 | 3.53 | 3.26 | 451 | 38,528 |
| 4 | Seoul | South Korea | 15,716 | 16,268 | 19,065 | 21,976 | 3.45 | 3.17 | 2.84 | 342 | 45,953 |
| 5 | New York | United States | 14,618 | 14,622 | 14,638 | 14,648 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 1,274 | 11,473 |
| 6 | Osaka-Kobe-Kyoto | Japan | 13,777 | 13,826 | 14,060 | 14,287 | 0.35 | 0.34 | 0.32 | 495 | 27,833 |
| 7 | Bombay | India | 11,428 | 11,777 | 13,532 | 15,357 | 3.00 | 2.78 | 2.53 | 95 | 120,299 |
| 8 | Calcutta | India | 11,413 | 11,663 | 12,885 | 14,088 | 2.17 | 1.99 | 1.79 | 209 | 54,607 |
| 9 | Buenos Aires | Argentina | 11,360 | 11,518 | 12,232 | 12,911 | 1.38 | 1.20 | 1.08 | 535 | 21,233 |
| 10 | Rio de Janeiro | Brazil | 11,153 | 11,428 | 12,786 | 14,169 | 2.44 | 2.25 | 2.05 | 260 | 42,894 |
| 11 | Moscow | Soviet Union | 10,278 | 10,367 | 10,769 | 11,121 | 0.86 | 0.76 | 0.64 | 379 | 27,117 |
| 12 | Los Angeles | United States | 9,974 | 10,060 | 10,414 | 10,714 | 0.86 | 0.69 | 0.57 | 1,110 | 8,985 |
| 13 | Cairo | Egypt | 9,585 | 9,851 | 11,155 | 12,512 | 2.73 | 2.49 | 2.30 | 104 | 92,168 |
| 14 | Manila | Philippines | 9,584 | 9,880 | 11,342 | 12,846 | 3.04 | 2.76 | 2.49 | 188 | 50,978 |
| 15 | Jakarta | Indonesia | 9,275 | 9,588 | 11,151 | 12,804 | 3.32 | 3.02 | 2.76 | 76 | 122,033 |
| 16 | London | United Kingdom | 9,222 | 9,170 | 8,897 | 8,574 | -0.57 | -0.60 | -0.74 | 874 | 10,551 |
| 17 | Tehran | Iran | 8,915 | 9,354 | 11,681 | 14,251 | 4.81 | 4.44 | 3.98 | 112 | 79,594 |
| 18 | Paris | France | 8,693 | 8,709 | 8,764 | 8,803 | 0.18 | 0.13 | 0.09 | 432 | 20,123 |
| 19 | Delhi | India | 8,156 | 8,475 | 10,105 | 11,849 | 3.84 | 3.52 | 3.18 | 138 | 59,102 |
| 20 | Essen | West Germany | 7,499 | 7,474 | 7,364 | 7,239 | -0.34 | -0.30 | -0.34 | 704 | 10,653 |
| 21 | Karachi | Pakistan | 7,417 | 7,711 | 9,350 | 11,299 | 3.88 | 3.85 | 3.79 | 190 | 39,038 |
| 22 | Lagos | Nigeria | 7,264 | 7,602 | 9,799 | 12,528 | 4.55 | 5.08 | 4.91 | 56 | 129,705 |
| 23 | Shanghai | China | 6,837 | 6,873 | 7,194 | 7,540 | 0.52 | 0.91 | 0.94 | 78 | 87,659 |
| 24 | Chicago | United States | 6,523 | 6,526 | 6,541 | 6,568 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.08 | 762 | 8,560 |
| 25 | Lima | Peru | 6,335 | 6,578 | 7,853 | 9,241 | 3.77 | 3.54 | 3.26 | 120 | 54,789 |
| 26 | Taipei | Taiwan | 6,308 | 6,513 | 7,477 | 8,516 | 3.20 | 2.76 | 2.60 | 138 | 45,710 |
| 27 | Istanbul | Turkey | 6,230 | 6,461 | 7,624 | 8,875 | 3.63 | 3.31 | 3.04 | 165 | 37,760 |
| 28 | Beijing | China | 5,710 | 5,736 | 5,865 | 5,993 | 0.45 | 0.44 | 0.43 | 151 | 37,816 |
| 29 | Bangkok | Thailand | 5,623 | 5,791 | 6,657 | 7,587 | 2.95 | 2.79 | 2.62 | 102 | 55,126 |
| 30 | Hong Kong | Hong Kong | 5,607 | 5,656 | 5,841 | 5,956 | 0.87 | 0.64 | 0.39 | 23 | 247,004 |
| 31 | Madras | India | 5,582 | 5,743 | 6,550 | 7,384 | 2.84 | 2.63 | 2.40 | 115 | 48,541 |
| 32 | Bogota | Colombia | 5,501 | 5,710 | 6,801 | 7,935 | 3.72 | 3.50 | 3.08 | 79 | 69,638 |
| 33 | Santiago | Chile | 5,154 | 5,275 | 5,812 | 6,294 | 2.31 | 1.94 | 1.59 | 128 | 40,269 |
| 34 | Tianjin | China | 4,767 | 4,804 | 5,041 | 5,298 | 0.77 | 0.96 | 0.99 | 49 | 97,291 |
| 35 | Milan | Italy | 4,727 | 4,738 | 4,795 | 4,839 | 0.23 | 0.24 | 0.18 | 344 | 13,741 |
| 36 | Nagoya | Japan | 4,678 | 4,736 | 5,017 | 5,303 | 1.24 | 1.15 | 1.11 | 307 | 15,236 |
| 37 | Pusan | South Korea | 4,659 | 4,838 | 5,748 | 6,700 | 3.76 | 3.45 | 3.07 | 54 | 86,284 |
| 38 | Leningrad | Soviet Union | 4,653 | 4,667 | 4,694 | 4,738 | 0.30 | 0.12 | 0.19 | 139 | 33,474 |
| 39 | Bangalore | India | 4,410 | 4,612 | 5,644 | 6,764 | 4.49 | 4.04 | 3.62 | 50 | 88,191 |
| 40 | Madrid | Spain | 4,391 | 4,451 | 4,772 | 5,104 | 1.37 | 1.39 | 1.35 | 66 | 66,527 |
| 41 | Shenyang | China | 4,215 | 4,248 | 4,457 | 4,684 | 0.78 | 0.96 | 0.99 | 39 | 108,080 |
| 42 | Barcelona | Spain | 4,101 | 4,163 | 4,492 | 4,834 | 1.51 | 1.52 | 1.47 | 87 | 47,138 |
| 43 | Lahore | Pakistan | 4,101 | 4,236 | 4,986 | 5,864 | 3.24 | 3.26 | 3.24 | 57 | 71,949 |
| 44 | Manchester | United Kingdom | 4,069 | 4,050 | 3,949 | 3,827 | -0.47 | -0.50 | -0.63 | 357 | 11,397 |
| 45 | Dhaka | Bangladesh | 4,016 | 4,224 | 5,296 | 6,492 | 5.04 | 4.52 | 4.07 | 32 | 125,511 |
| 46 | Philadelphia | United States | 4,011 | 4,007 | 3,988 | 3,979 | -0.09 | -0.10 | -0.05 | 471 | 8,515 |
| 47 | San Francisco | United States | 3,924 | 3,958 | 4,104 | 4,214 | 0.87 | 0.72 | 0.53 | 428 | 9,167 |
| 48 | Baghdad | Iraq | 3,813 | 3,941 | 4,566 | 5,239 | 3.32 | 2.94 | 2.75 | 97 | 39,304 |
| 49 | Ho Chi Minh City | Vietnam | 3,562 | 3,645 | 4,064 | 4,481 | 2.29 | 2.18 | 1.95 | 31 | 114,914 |
| 50 | Belo Horizonte | Brazil | 3,549 | 3,683 | 4,373 | 5,125 | 3.71 | 3.43 | 3.17 | 79 | 44,922 |
| 51 | Sydney | Australia | 3,491 | 3,515 | 3,619 | 3,708 | 0.69 | 0.58 | 0.49 | 338 | 10,328 |
| 52 | Ahmadabad | India | 3,476 | 3,595 | 4,200 | 4,837 | 3.37 | 3.11 | 2.82 | 32 | 108,618 |
| 53 | Hyderabad | India | 3,448 | 3,563 | 4,149 | 4,765 | 3.29 | 3.05 | 2.77 | 88 | 39,180 |
| 54 | Athens | Greece | 3,423 | 3,468 | 3,670 | 3,866 | 1.29 | 1.13 | 1.04 | 116 | 29,511 |
| 55 | Kinshasa | Zaire | 3,403 | 3,575 | 4,520 | 5,646 | 4.93 | 4.69 | 4.45 | 57 | 59,704 |
| 56 | Miami | United States | 3,359 | 3,421 | 3,679 | 3,894 | 1.82 | 1.45 | 1.14 | 448 | 7,498 |

Table 15.
Population and Average Annual Rates of Growth for Cities with a Population of 2 Million or More in 1989: 1989 to 2000—Continued

| Rank in 1989 | City | Country or area | Midyear population (in thousands) | | | | Average annual growth rate (percent) | | | Area (square miles) | Density 1989 (pop. per square mile) |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------------|---------|-----------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | 1989 | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 1989-90 | 1990-95 | 1995-2000 | | |
| 57 | Guangzhou | China | 3,313 | 3,330 | 3,485 | 3,652 | 0.50 | 0.91 | 0.94 | 79 | 41,942 |
| 58 | Surabaya | Indonesia | 3,155 | 3,205 | 3,428 | 3,632 | 1.58 | 1.35 | 1.16 | 43 | 73,368 |
| 59 | Guadalajara | Mexico | 3,148 | 3,262 | 3,839 | 4,451 | 3.55 | 3.25 | 2.96 | 78 | 40,364 |
| 60 | Caracas | Venezuela | 3,148 | 3,188 | 3,338 | 3,435 | 1.26 | 0.92 | 0.57 | 54 | 58,296 |
| 61 | Wuhan | China | 3,144 | 3,169 | 3,325 | 3,495 | 0.78 | 0.96 | 1.00 | 65 | 48,376 |
| 62 | Toronto | Canada | 3,080 | 3,108 | 3,296 | 3,296 | 0.89 | 1.17 | 0.00 | 154 | 20,001 |
| 63 | Greater Berlin | Germany | 3,024 | 3,022 | 3,018 | 3,006 | -0.07 | -0.03 | -0.08 | 274 | 11,036 |
| 64 | Detroit | United States | 3,022 | 2,995 | 2,865 | 2,735 | -0.90 | -0.89 | -0.93 | 468 | 6,457 |
| 65 | Rome | Italy | 3,005 | 3,021 | 3,079 | 3,129 | 0.52 | 0.38 | 0.32 | 69 | 43,556 |
| 66 | Naples | Italy | 2,940 | 2,960 | 3,051 | 3,134 | 0.67 | 0.61 | 0.54 | 62 | 47,424 |
| 67 | Porto Alegre | Brazil | 2,912 | 3,015 | 3,541 | 4,109 | 3.46 | 3.22 | 2.98 | 231 | 12,608 |
| 68 | Melbourne | Australia | 2,896 | 2,907 | 2,946 | 2,968 | 0.38 | 0.27 | 0.15 | 327 | 8,856 |
| 69 | Montreal | Canada | 2,882 | 2,896 | 2,996 | 3,071 | 0.48 | 0.68 | 0.49 | 164 | 17,572 |
| 70 | Alexandria | Egypt | 2,850 | 2,899 | 3,114 | 3,304 | 1.72 | 1.43 | 1.18 | 35 | 81,420 |
| 71 | Casablanca | Morocco | 2,807 | 2,891 | 3,327 | 3,795 | 2.95 | 2.81 | 2.63 | 35 | 80,202 |
| 72 | Rangoon | Burma | 2,760 | 2,813 | 3,075 | 3,332 | 1.90 | 1.78 | 1.61 | 47 | 58,724 |
| 73 | Monterrey | Mexico | 2,730 | 2,837 | 3,385 | 3,974 | 3.85 | 3.53 | 3.21 | 77 | 35,448 |
| 74 | Kiev | Soviet Union | 2,700 | 2,751 | 2,983 | 3,237 | 1.87 | 1.62 | 1.63 | 62 | 43,548 |
| 75 | Dallas | United States | 2,689 | 2,743 | 2,972 | 3,257 | 1.98 | 1.60 | 1.83 | 419 | 6,418 |
| 76 | Ankara | Turkey | 2,687 | 2,782 | 3,263 | 3,777 | 3.48 | 3.19 | 2.93 | 55 | 48,852 |
| 77 | Singapore | Singapore | 2,666 | 2,695 | 2,816 | 2,913 | 1.06 | 0.88 | 0.68 | 78 | 34,185 |
| 78 | Harbin | China | 2,598 | 2,618 | 2,747 | 2,887 | 0.78 | 0.96 | 0.99 | 30 | 86,591 |
| 79 | Washington | United States | 2,529 | 2,547 | 2,637 | 2,707 | 0.73 | 0.69 | 0.52 | 357 | 7,082 |
| 80 | Taegu | South Korea | 2,413 | 2,529 | 3,201 | 4,051 | 4.71 | 4.71 | 4.71 | (NA) | (NA) |
| 81 | Lisbon | Portugal | 2,366 | 2,396 | 2,551 | 2,717 | 1.26 | 1.26 | 1.26 | (NA) | (NA) |
| 82 | Poona | India | 2,351 | 2,447 | 2,987 | 3,647 | 3.99 | 3.99 | 3.99 | (NA) | (NA) |
| 83 | Boston | United States | 2,473 | 2,475 | 2,480 | 2,485 | 0.08 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 303 | 8,162 |
| 84 | Chengdu | China | 2,331 | 2,349 | 2,465 | 2,591 | 0.77 | 0.96 | 1.00 | 25 | 93,242 |
| 85 | Tashkent | Soviet Union | 2,313 | 2,365 | 2,640 | 2,947 | 2.20 | 2.20 | 2.20 | (NA) | (NA) |
| 86 | Budapest | Hungary | 2,300 | 2,301 | 2,313 | 2,335 | 0.04 | 0.10 | 0.19 | 138 | 16,666 |
| 87 | Chongqing | China | 2,284 | 2,339 | 2,632 | 2,961 | 2.36 | 2.36 | 2.36 | (NA) | (NA) |
| 88 | Vienna | Austria | 2,282 | 2,313 | 2,474 | 2,647 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | (NA) | (NA) |
| 89 | Houston | United States | 2,258 | 2,298 | 2,456 | 2,651 | 1.74 | 1.33 | 1.53 | 310 | 7,284 |
| 90 | Birmingham | United Kingdom | 2,178 | 2,170 | 2,130 | 2,078 | -0.37 | -0.37 | -0.49 | 223 | 9,768 |
| 91 | Bucharest | Romania | 2,139 | 2,150 | 2,214 | 2,271 | 0.52 | 0.59 | 0.51 | 52 | 41,132 |
| 92 | Salvador | Brazil | 2,123 | 2,209 | 2,694 | 3,286 | 3.97 | 3.97 | 3.97 | (NA) | (NA) |
| 93 | Havana | Cuba | 2,087 | 2,109 | 2,218 | 2,333 | 1.01 | 1.01 | 1.01 | (NA) | (NA) |
| 94 | Kanpur | India | 2,024 | 2,076 | 2,356 | 2,673 | 2.53 | 2.53 | 2.53 | (NA) | (NA) |

NA Data not available.

Note: For this table, cities are defined as population clusters of continuous built-up area with a population density of at least 5,000 persons per square mile. The boundary of the city was determined by examining detailed maps of each city in conjunction with the most recent official population statistics. Exclaves of areas exceeding the minimum population density were added to the city if the intervening gap was less than 1 mile. To the extent practical, nonresidential areas such as parks, airports, industrial complexes, and water were excluded from the area reported for each city, thus making the population density reflective of the concentrations in the residential portions of the city. By using a consistent definition for the city, it is possible to make comparisons of the cities on the basis of total population, area, and population density.

Political and administrative boundaries were disregarded in determining the population of a city. Berlin includes both East and West Berlin, as well as population from East Germany. Detroit includes Windsor, Canada.

The population of each city was projected based on the proportion each city encompassed of its country total at the time of the last two censuses and projected country populations. The areal expansion of the city was not projected, hence, density figures are valid only for 1989.

Population figures for the nine cities with (NA) in the area and density columns were derived by a less precise method, not involving the use of detailed maps. Three other cities (Abidjan, Ivory Coast; Khartoum, Sudan; and Medan, Indonesia) were estimated to have at least 2,000,000 inhabitants as of midyear 1989. However, projections for these cities could not be prepared because the apparent growth rates indicate that data are not comparable. Thirty-four additional cities are projected to have at least 2,000,000 inhabitants by midyear 2000.

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

Appendix

Availability of Demographic Data

Overview of Data Sources

International Data Base (IDB). Most of the statistics presented in this report are derived from information in the International Data Base compiled by the Center for International Research, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Although primary sources are not listed individually in this report, the IDB contains complete documentation, relying heavily on data provided by national statistical offices throughout the world, as well as by many international organizations and private research institutions. The U.S. Bureau of the Census maintains a statistical exchange program with virtually all countries of the world. In addition, we have frequent communication with our colleagues at the Statistical Office and Population Division of the United Nations to exchange information, ideas, and interpretations of data.

Comprehensive national population projections. A large portion of the data presented in this profile represents the most recent update of population projections the Center for International Research prepares for every country of the world based on the latest available information on national populations by age and sex, fertility, mortality, and international migration.

For each biennial issue of the **World Population Profile**, we prepare new projections for those countries with significant new information. For example, a new census may provide a new population base by age and sex from which to project into the future. Even without a new population base, a later survey providing a new benchmark from which to project fertility or mortality may result in a decision to revise the projections. Similarly, for countries with complete registration data (primarily developed countries), the availability of one more year of data may justify a new set of projections if the new data suggest a trend that differs from the short-term assumptions made in the old series.

Once new projections have been made for those countries with new information, new aggregations are made for world regions, combining the latest projected data for all countries, whether these projections have just been revised or were prepared for the previous report. Data on population and all the components of change are entered into the International Data Base and form the basis for most of the charts and tables presented.

Base data for the projections. As input to the projections, population by age and sex is usually derived from the latest census, adjusted if necessary for underenumeration and age misreporting. For a few countries with up-to-date population registers or annual estimates, such data are accepted as the base for the projections.

For fertility and mortality, the ideal would be to have complete registration of births by age of mother and deaths by age of the decedent. Due to other priorities, however, many developing countries have not yet been able to establish or strengthen their vital registration systems to the point that the data are complete or reliable enough to accept as representing the true levels. With the encouragement of the United Nations and organizations such as the International Institute for Vital Registration and Statistics, it is to be hoped that completeness of registration will be improved over the years. In the meantime, for many countries the analyst must rely on techniques for the indirect estimation of fertility and mortality based on data from censuses and surveys. Thus, the inclusion of tables presenting estimated birth and death rates for all countries for the current year should not be falsely interpreted as nullifying the need or importance of working towards complete vital registration in all countries. Complete vital registration data are especially important for accurate measures of change in vital rates.

For countries lacking complete vital registration data, one of the most useful data sources in recent years has been

the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) program conducted by the Institute for Resource Development with assistance from the Population Council. The DHS program is carried out in collaboration with governments and private agencies in developing countries and is funded primarily by the U.S. Agency for International Development. In this profile, most of the recent data on contraceptive prevalence, as well as much of the base data on fertility used in the updated projections, are derived from information in the DHS reports.

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). The population projections presented in this report do not take into account the impact that AIDS may have on future populations. The World Health Organization (Mann, et al., 1988) estimates that between 5 and 10 million people worldwide are now infected with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) that causes AIDS symptoms in people, often after several years. Some researchers have made rough estimates of long-term effects of AIDS on population growth rates. Bongaarts (1988) estimates that if 25 percent of the adult population in Africa became infected (far above present infection rates), population growth rates would be reduced from 3 percent to 2 percent annually over the next two to three decades. Other estimates give roughly the same results. Not enough is known yet about present HIV infection rates to take into account the long-term population effects of AIDS for individual countries. But enough is known to suggest that, for most countries, the effect will be relatively small at the national level. It appears that developing countries, such as those in Africa, will have AIDS and continuing high population growth rates simultaneously.

Urban/rural population projections. A special section in this report focuses on estimates and projections of urban and rural populations for world regions. We derived these data by applying the percent urban and percent rural for individu-

al countries, based largely on data from the United Nations (1987), to the countries' total populations as projected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and then aggregating the country urban and rural populations to world regions. Some insights into the components of past urban growth were drawn from Preston (1979).

Updated projections of individual world cities are also included, based on a methodology developed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Some interpretive information on world cities was taken from the United Nations (1986).

Additional sources. Supplementary material on other topics was derived from various sources. Projections of users of contraception to the year 2010 were adopted from a recent paper by Gillespie, et al. (1988). Examples of refugee settlement problems were taken from the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (1989). Finally, data on which to base a comparison of demographic prospects in Sub-Saharan Africa with past experience in Latin America were derived from early research by Arriaga (1970), combined with recent data from the United Nations (1988).

Data on Population Size

One hundred and fifty countries have reliable data on population for 1980 or later, usually from a national census. Of these, 64 countries have such data for 1985 or later, and many additional countries are expected to take a census in the 1990 round which is currently underway. Table A-1 presents a tally of the year of latest information on population (total population, including distribution by age and sex if available for that year) that was used as input to the projections presented in this report.

Although all countries in Sub-Saharan Africa except Chad have conducted at least one census, many have not done so recently; 30 of the region's 50 countries have no reliable population data pertaining to the 1980's. Other regions are somewhat more up to date in their census-taking. Oman is the only other country that has never taken one. Most countries of Latin America and the Caribbean take a census once every decade.

One measure of the accuracy of population projections is the recency of the

populations upon which they are based. For the current round of Census Bureau projections, 84 percent of the world's population was covered by base populations referring to 1980 or later, while the remaining 16 percent was updated from data pertaining to an earlier year. Only 42 percent of Sub-Saharan Africa's and 53 percent of the Near East and North Africa's population were covered by enumerations completed since 1980. On the other hand, census data or reliable estimates pertaining to 1980 or later were available for more than 95 percent of the populations of Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Oceania. For the combined region of North America, Europe, and Soviet Union, just 73 percent of the population was covered by enumerations or reliable estimates since 1980 because the latest Soviet census pertains to 1979. Excluding the Soviet Union, 100 percent of the region's population was covered since 1980, and virtually all since 1985 (only Monaco was earlier).

Data on Fertility

As noted above, estimates of fertility used as input to population projections may come from a variety of sources. For the microcomputer program used to make the projections, it is necessary to have a set of age-specific fertility rates, that is, the number of births in a given year per 1,000 women in each 5-year age group in the reproductive ages (15 to 49 years). Thus, even if complete birth registration data are available by age of mother, it is still necessary to know the number of women in each age group in order to calculate the rates. For developing countries, age-specific fertility rates most often are taken or derived from the results of sample surveys representing national populations. From the base rates, estimates are made to the current year and projections into the future according to assumptions that take into account overall demographic, economic, and social conditions in each particular country.

Table A-2 presents a tally of the year of latest information on fertility that was used as input to the projections. The data represented may include any of the types of statistics that served to determine the base level of fertility. For most

regions, the number of countries and percent of population in countries with data on fertility for the most recent period (1985 or later) are higher than the corresponding measures for data on population. Fertility data are likely to be derived from surveys or vital registration systems that do not depend upon the decennial cycle that most censuses do. On the other hand, there are also more countries (67 as opposed to 58) where the latest fertility data pertain to a year prior to 1980 or do not exist at all than was the case with population data. For 14 countries, no data on fertility were available and estimates had to be based on information for related countries. The countries with no data available were generally among the least populous; three were in Sub-Saharan Africa (Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, and Guinea-Bissau), four were in Near East and North Africa (Oman, Saudi Arabia, Western Sahara, and Yemen (Aden)), six were in Asia (Bhutan, Burma, Cambodia, North Korea, Laos, and Mongolia), and one was in Oceania (Papua New Guinea).

For 85 percent of the world population, information on fertility was available for some date in the 1980's. This percentage varied by region, from just 44 percent of the population of Sub-Saharan Africa to 100 percent of the population of the combined region of North America, Europe, and the Soviet Union. Nearly all of Latin America's population (96 percent) was covered by such recent fertility data.

Data on Mortality

Mortality in the microcomputer projection program is represented by a set of age-specific mortality rates, or the number of deaths per 1,000 persons in each 5-year age group, by sex. Like fertility rates, reliable mortality rates are seldom available for developing countries from vital registration systems, but even incomplete registered data can be rendered usable by applying certain evaluation and adjustment techniques. Under certain conditions, mortality can be estimated based on age-sex distributions of the population, and by using stable population techniques. Various methods may be used to estimate infant and childhood mortality indirectly from limited data, and adult mortality is sometimes estimated based on information on orphanhood

and widowhood. The mortality level is often summarized as the life expectancy at birth, by sex.

Depending on the information available for each country, a variety of techniques have been used to establish the base mortality level for the projections presented in this profile. As in the case of fertility, mortality rates are estimated from the base year to the current year and projected to the future according to assumptions that take into account overall demographic, economic, and social conditions in each particular country.

Table A-3 presents a tally of the year of latest information on mortality that was used as input to the projections. The data represented may include any of the types of statistics that served to determine the base level of mortality.

For all world regions, reliable data on mortality are even rarer than reliable data on fertility. Only 58 percent of countries and 70 percent of world population have such data for any date in the 1980's. For Sub-Saharan Africa, the researcher must rely on data at least a decade old for 37 of the region's 50 countries to derive current estimates of mortality; these countries represent about 82 percent of the region's population. For the Near East and North Africa and Asia regions, 37 percent and 77 percent, respectively, of the populations are covered by benchmark data on mortality pertaining to 1980 or later. In Latin America and the Caribbean, although 7 of the region's 45 countries have either no available data on mortality or have the most recent data pertaining only to the 1970's, 95 percent of the region's population is found in countries with data in the 1980's. Worldwide, 19 countries have no available information on mortality. Of these, five are in Sub-Saharan Africa, five are in the Near East and North Africa, six are in Asia, two are in the Caribbean, and one is in Oceania. As in the case of population data, the most recent mortality data for the Soviet Union pertain to 1979; otherwise, virtually all the population of the combined North America and Europe region is covered by recent data on mortality.

Data on Contraceptive Prevalence

In the population projections presented in this profile, contraceptive prevalence rates (the percentage of married women of reproductive age using a method of contraception) play an implicit role in the levels of fertility reported for each country although they are not used directly in the projection methodology. For example, in Colombia and Costa Rica, where two-thirds of married women use contraception, women have an average of about three children, while in Mali and Uganda, where only 5 percent of married women use contraception, women have an average of about seven children.

In the case of contraceptive prevalence, the issue is not so much the recency of the data, but whether they are available at all. Although the concepts are fairly new, an increasing number of countries are taking surveys that measure the prevalence of contraceptive use. As shown in table A-4, more than a third of all countries worldwide have taken such surveys during the 1980's, representing three-fourths of the world population. In the Asia and Latin America/Caribbean regions, more than half the countries have taken such surveys in the 1980's; these countries represent 93 percent of the population of Asia and 81 percent of the population of Latin America and the Caribbean. In the Near East and North Africa, just five countries have taken surveys this decade measuring the extent of contraceptive use, although four additional countries participated in the World Fertility Survey or took other such surveys in the 1970's. The five countries with surveys in the 1980's represent 59 percent of the region's population.

Information on contraceptive use in the 1980's is available for just over half of the population of Sub-Saharan Africa. In the program of Demographic and Health Surveys of the Institute for Resource Development, efforts were concentrated mainly in Latin America and Asia in 1986 and 1987, but more recently attention has turned to Sub-Saharan Africa. Preliminary or final results are already available from 10 DHS surveys in the region,

and a survey is scheduled in Sudan later this year.

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Table A-1.
Distribution of Countries and of Population, by Region and Recency of Reliable Data on Population Size

| Region | Year of latest data | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------|
| | Total | 1985-89 | 1980-84 | Before 1980 or none | Total | 1985-89 | 1980-84 | Before 1980 or none |
| | Number of countries | | | | Midyear population: 1989 (millions) | | | |
| World | 208 | 64 | 86 | 58 | 5,239 | 1,140 | 3,255 | 844 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 50 | 2 | 18 | 30 | 526 | 47 | 174 | 304 |
| Near East and North Africa | 23 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 246 | 78 | 53 | 115 |
| Asia | 27 | 6 | 15 | 6 | 2,939 | 187 | 2,637 | 115 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 45 | 4 | 35 | 6 | 442 | 38 | 383 | 20 |
| North America, Europe, and Soviet Union | 42 | 38 | 2 | 2 | 1,061 | 773 | (Z) | 289 |
| Oceania | 21 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 26 | 17 | 8 | 1 |
| | Percent distribution of: | | | | | | | |
| Region | Number of countries | | | | Population | | | |
| World | 100 | 31 | 41 | 28 | 100 | 22 | 62 | 16 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 100 | 4 | 36 | 60 | 100 | 9 | 33 | 58 |
| Near East and North Africa | 100 | 17 | 43 | 39 | 100 | 31 | 22 | 47 |
| Asia | 100 | 22 | 56 | 22 | 100 | 6 | 90 | 4 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 100 | 9 | 78 | 13 | 100 | 9 | 87 | 5 |
| North America, Europe, and Soviet Union | 100 | 90 | 5 | 5 | 100 | 73 | (Z) | 27 |
| Oceania | 100 | 48 | 29 | 24 | 100 | 66 | 30 | 5 |

Z Less than 500,000 or less than 0.5 percent.

Table A-2.
Distribution of Countries and of Population, by Region and Recency of Reliable Data on Fertility

| Region | Year of latest data | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------|
| | Number of countries | | | | Midyear population: 1989 (millions) | | | |
| | Total | 1985-89 | 1980-84 | Before 1980 or none | Total | 1985-89 | 1980-84 | Before 1980 or none |
| World | 208 | 92 | 49 | 67 | 5,239 | 3,060 | 1,393 | 786 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 50 | 6 | 13 | 31 | 526 | 70 | 164 | 292 |
| Near East and North Africa | 23 | 6 | 4 | 13 | 246 | 61 | 55 | 130 |
| Asia | 27 | 9 | 6 | 12 | 2,939 | 1,523 | 1,074 | 342 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 45 | 23 | 19 | 3 | 442 | 367 | 58 | 16 |
| North America, Europe, and Soviet Union | 42 | 40 | 2 | - | 1,061 | 1,022 | 39 | - |
| Oceania | 21 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 26 | 17 | 4 | 5 |
| | Percent distribution of: | | | | | | | |
| Region | Number of countries | | | | Population | | | |
| World | 100 | 44 | 24 | 32 | 100 | 58 | 27 | 15 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 100 | 12 | 26 | 62 | 100 | 13 | 31 | 56 |
| Near East and North Africa | 100 | 26 | 17 | 57 | 100 | 25 | 22 | 53 |
| Asia | 100 | 33 | 22 | 44 | 100 | 52 | 37 | 12 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 100 | 51 | 42 | 7 | 100 | 83 | 13 | 4 |
| North America, Europe, and Soviet Union | 100 | 95 | 5 | - | 100 | 94 | 4 | - |
| Oceania | 100 | 38 | 24 | 38 | 100 | 65 | 15 | 20 |

- Represents zero.

Table A-3.
Distribution of Countries and of Population, by Region and Recency of Reliable Data on Mortality

| Region | Year of latest data | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------|---------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------|
| | Total | 1985-89 | 1980-84 | Before 1980 or none | Total | 1985-89 | 1980-84 | Before 1980 or none |
| | Number of countries | | | | Midyear population: 1989 (millions) | | | |
| World | 208 | 72 | 49 | 87 | 5,239 | 1,068 | 2,580 | 1,591 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 50 | 1 | 12 | 37 | 526 | (Z) | 97 | 429 |
| Near East and North Africa | 23 | 2 | 5 | 16 | 246 | 6 | 85 | 154 |
| Asia | 27 | 5 | 6 | 16 | 2,939 | 166 | 2,080 | 692 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 45 | 17 | 21 | 7 | 442 | 146 | 275 | 21 |
| North America, Europe, and Soviet Union | 42 | 39 | 2 | 1 | 1,061 | 733 | 39 | 289 |
| Oceania | 21 | 8 | 3 | 10 | 26 | 17 | 4 | 5 |
| Percent distribution of: | | | | | | | | |
| Region | Number of countries | | | | Population | | | |
| World | 100 | 35 | 24 | 42 | 100 | 20 | 49 | 30 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 100 | 2 | 24 | 74 | 100 | (Z) | 18 | 82 |
| Near East and North Africa | 100 | 9 | 22 | 70 | 100 | 2 | 35 | 63 |
| Asia | 100 | 19 | 22 | 59 | 100 | 6 | 71 | 24 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 100 | 38 | 47 | 16 | 100 | 33 | 62 | 5 |
| North America, Europe, and Soviet Union | 100 | 93 | 5 | 2 | 100 | 69 | 4 | 27 |
| Oceania | 100 | 38 | 14 | 48 | 100 | 65 | 14 | 21 |

Z Less than 500,000 or less than 0.5 percent.

Table A-4.
Distribution of Countries and of Population, by Region and Recency of Reliable Data on Contraceptive Prevalence

| Region | Year of latest data | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------|
| | Total | 1985-89 | 1980-84 | Before 1980 or none | Total | 1985-89 | 1980-84 | Before 1980 or none |
| | Number of countries | | | | Midyear population: 1989 (millions) | | | |
| World | 208 | 41 | 34 | 133 | 5,239 | 1,566 | 2,385 | 1,287 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 50 | 12 | 7 | 31 | 526 | 97 | 188 | 240 |
| Near East and North Africa | 23 | 3 | 2 | 18 | 246 | 86 | 58 | 101 |
| Asia | 27 | 10 | 5 | 12 | 2,939 | 754 | 1,971 | 214 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 45 | 13 | 12 | 20 | 442 | 331 | 27 | 83 |
| North America, Europe, and Soviet Union | 42 | 3 | 8 | 31 | 1,061 | 298 | 141 | 622 |
| Oceania | 21 | - | - | 21 | 26 | - | - | 26 |
| | Percent distribution of: | | | | | | | |
| Region | Number of countries | | | | Population | | | |
| World | 100 | 20 | 16 | 64 | 100 | 30 | 46 | 25 |
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 100 | 24 | 14 | 62 | 100 | 18 | 36 | 46 |
| Near East and North Africa | 100 | 13 | 9 | 78 | 100 | 35 | 24 | 41 |
| Asia | 100 | 37 | 19 | 44 | 100 | 26 | 67 | 7 |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 100 | 29 | 27 | 44 | 100 | 75 | 6 | 19 |
| North America, Europe, and Soviet Union | 100 | 7 | 19 | 74 | 100 | 28 | 13 | 59 |
| Oceania | 100 | - | - | 100 | 100 | - | - | 100 |

- Represents zero.

Glossary

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

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

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

Contraceptive prevalence rate. The percent of currently married women of reproductive age (15 to 44 years) who use a method of contraception.

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

Growth rate. The average annual percent change in the population, resulting from a surplus (or deficit) of

births over deaths and the balance of migrants entering and leaving a country. The rate may be positive or negative. Also known as population growth rate or average annual rate of growth.

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

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

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

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

Net migration. The difference between the number of migrants entering and those leaving a country. A positive bal-

ance is known as net immigration and a negative balance as net emigration.

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

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

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

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

Urbanization. Increase in the proportion of persons living in urban areas.

Vital events. Births and deaths.

Vital rates. Birth rates and death rates.

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