WP/98

World Population Profile: 1998

With a Special Chapter Focusing on HIV/AIDS in the Developing World

U.S. Agency for International Development
Bureau for Global Programs, Field Support, and Research
Office of Population

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

Acknowledgments

World Population Profile: 1998 was prepared in the International Programs Center (IPC), Population Division, Bureau of the Census, under a Participating Agency Service Agreement with the U.S. Agency for International Development.

The report was produced under the general direction of **James C. Gibbs**, Assistant Center Chief for Demographic and Economic Studies. **Patricia M. Rowe**, Chief of the Population Studies Branch, supervised its preparation and provided valuable contributions to its content and design.

Many persons on the Center's staff shared in the preparation of the demographic estimates and projections, as well as other activities, upon which this report is based.

The demographic estimates and projections underlying the report were prepared by **Arjun Adlakha**, **Judith Banister**, **John Dunlop**, **Timothy B. Fowler**, **Ward Kingkade**, **Lucy Litz**, **Andrea Miles**, **Patricia Rowe**, and **William Wannall**.

Eduardo E. Arriaga, Special Assistant for International Demographic Methods, provided guidance in determining the methods to use for evaluating each country's statistics and reviewed the demographic estimates and projections used in the report.

Lucy Litz and **William Wannall** assisted with the construction of Appendix A tables based on the International Data Base and the Appendix B description of data availability. **Lucy Litz** also updated IPC's statistics on contraceptive prevalence and **William Wannall**, information on married women, for this report.

Peter D. Johnson coordinated the data capture, aggregation, and retrieval of information from IPC's International Data Base. Johnson also wrote the Appendix B description of differences between Census Bureau methodology and that used by the United Nations Population Division.

The discussion in Appendix B of the methodology for incorporating AIDS mortality into projections was written by **Peter O. Way**. The HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, which provides the basis for incorporating AIDS mortality into population projections, is maintained by IPC's Health Studies Branch.

Special thanks are due to **Anne Ross**, who prepared the graphics for the special focus section of the report, and to data entry and verification support staff, **Joseph Reil**, **Pat Dickerson**, and **Michelle Bata**.

Under the direction of **Walter C. Odom**, the staff of the Administrative and Customer Services Division performed publication planning, editorial review, design, composition, and printing planning and procurement. **Frances Scott** and **Nelsa Brown** provided publication coordination and editing. **Janet Sweeney** prepared the graphics and document design.

We are grateful to the national statistical offices and other national and international organizations worldwide, without whose generous collaboration this kind of report would not be possible. Recognition is due to the Population Division of the United Nations, and its Population Projections section in particular, for sharing data and ideas. As always, we appreciate the assistance of Macro International, Inc., which makes the DHS data available to us on a timely basis, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, which provides copies and information about its reproductive health surveys.

Finally, we wish to express our gratitude to colleagues at the U.S. Agency for International Development for their support throughout the various stages of this project. We acknowledge with thanks the contributions of **Elizabeth S. Maguire**, Director, Office of Population; **Scott Radloff**, Deputy Director; and **Ellen Starbird**, Chief, Policy and Evaluation Division.

Special thanks are due to the Cognizant Technical Officers (CTOs) on this project. **William Miner** served as CTO at the onset of the work for this report, providing helpful guidance in its development and preparation. Our current CTO, **Joanne Jeffers**, has been particularly helpful in planning for the report's dissemination.

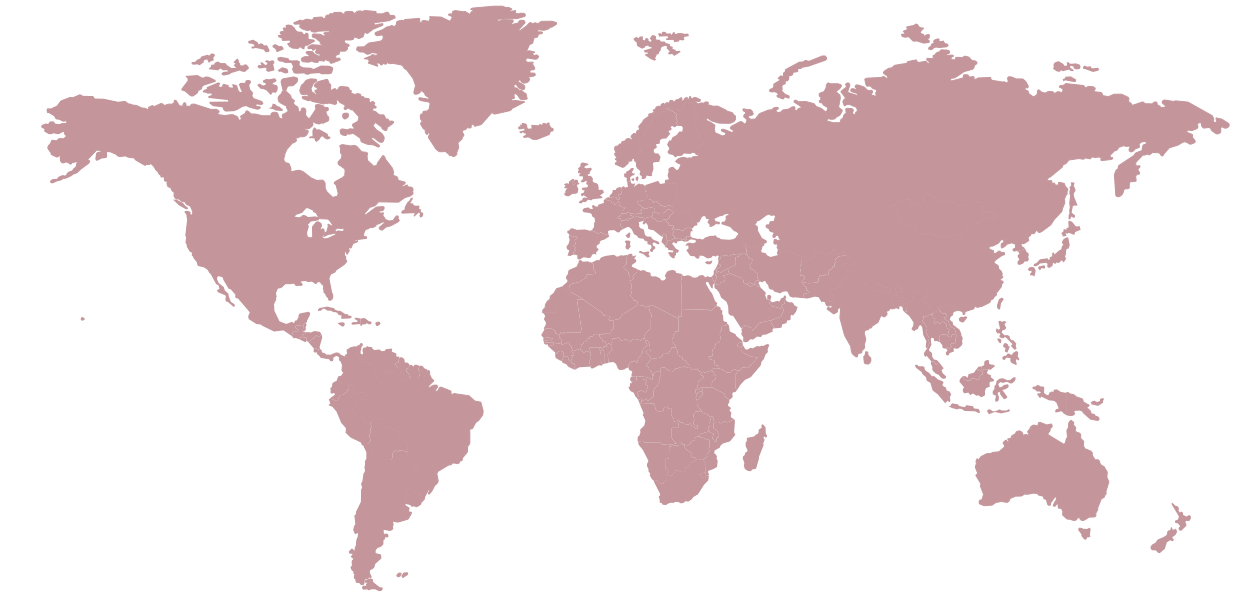
WP/98

World Population Profile: 1998

by Thomas M. McDevitt

With A Special Chapter Focusing on HIV/AIDS in the Developing World

by Karen A. Stanecki and Peter O. Way



Issued February 1999

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Suggested Citation

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Report WP/98, *World Population Profile: 1998*,
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, 1999.

For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

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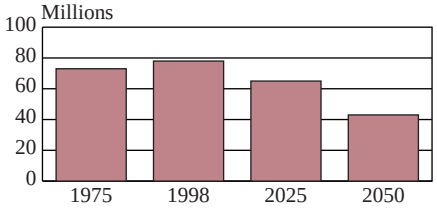
Highlights

Population Growth

From the dawn of mankind to the turn of the nineteenth century world population grew to a total of one billion people. During the 1800s, human numbers increased at increasingly higher rates, reaching a total of about 1.7 billion people by 1900. World population has grown even more rapidly during the present century, with the greatest gains occurring in the post-World War II period, and stands at over three times its size in 1900 — some 5.9 billion people — today.

Population growth has continued throughout the past three decades in spite of the decline in fertility rates that began in many developing countries in the late 1970s and, in some countries, in spite of the toll taken by the HIV/AIDS pandemic. While the rate of increase is slowing, in absolute terms world population growth continues to be substantial. Global population increase is currently equivalent to adding a new Israel, Egypt, Jordan, West Bank, and Gaza to the existing world total each year.

Annual World Population Increase



According to Census Bureau projections, world population will increase to a level of nearly 8 billion persons by the end of the next quarter century, and will reach 9.3 billion persons — a number more than half again as large as today's total — by 2050.

The Role of the World's Less Affluent Nations

The future of human population growth has been determined, and is now largely being decided, in the world's less developed nations (LDCs). Ninety-six percent of world population increase now occurs in the developing regions of Africa, Asia and Latin America, and this percentage will rise over the course of the next quarter century.

Ninety percent of the world's births and 77 percent of its deaths will take place in LDCs in 1998. Ninety-nine percent of global natural increase — the difference between numbers of births and deaths — occurs in the developing world.[1]

The Census Bureau's projections indicate that early in the next century, crude death rates will exceed crude birth rates for the world's more developed countries (MDCs), and the difference — natural increase — will be negative. At this point, international migration will become the critical variable determining whether the total population of today's MDCs increases or decreases. These projections show negative natural increase offset by net international immigration through 2019 but, if present trends continue, the population of the world's MDCs will slowly begin to decrease from the year 2020 onward.

As the growth rate in the world's more affluent nations becomes negative, ***all*** of the net annual gain in global population will, in effect, come from the world's developing countries.

[1]The difference between this percentage and the percentage of global population change cited in the preceding paragraph (96 percent) is international migration from less developed to more developed countries.

Underlying Changes in Fertility and Mortality

Fertility and mortality continue to decline in most world regions, and both have reached levels unprecedented in human history.

However, substantial gaps exist, and will continue to exist, between the world's more developed and less developed regions in numbers of children born to a woman, on average, and in the risks of dying at every age faced by those children. A baby born in Sub-Saharan Africa is far more likely to die in infancy than a child born in another developing region and has a lower life expectancy than a child born anywhere else. A child born in Latin America or Asia can expect to live between 7 and 13 fewer years on average than one born in one of the world's more affluent regions.

Life expectancies at birth, 1998

Western Europe	78
North America	76
Latin America and the Caribbean	69
Asia	65
Sub-Saharan Africa	49

This year, about 7.7 million children worldwide will die before their first birthday. Infant mortality will account for about 14 percent of all deaths in 1998. However, disparities in conditions distinguishing today's less developed and more developed countries are also reflected in the portion of all deaths that occur in infancy. At the extremes, where overall mortality risks are highest, infant deaths will represent 20 to 25 percent of all deaths occurring in Sub-Saharan Africa, the Near East and

North Africa. In contrast, infant deaths will be only one percent of all deaths in the more developed countries of North America, Europe, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

Population Aging

Over the course of the next 25 years, the age structure of world population will continue to shift, with older age groups making up an increasingly larger share of the total. For example, during the 1998-2025 period, the world's elderly population (ages 65 and above) will more than double while the world's youth (population under age 15) will grow by 6 percent, and the number of children under age 5 will increase by less than 5 percent. As a result, world population will become progressively older during the coming decades.

Because of population aging, old-age dependency ratios will rise in every major world region during the next 25 years. And the world community as a whole will face an elderly support burden nearly 50 percent larger in 2025 than in 1998.

Even with the rapid growth of the elderly, however, the bulk of the dependent population worldwide will remain children during the coming quarter century. Nearly 9 in every 10 persons making up the combined dependent age groups in the less developed regions of Africa, Asia and Latin America are under age 15 today. And children will still account for three-fourths of all dependents in these regions in 2025. Only in the United States and other more developed countries will elderly dependents come to outnumber dependents under the age of 15 over the course of the next 25 years.

The net effect of decreasing youth dependency and growing old age dependency will differ in the world's MDCs and LDCs. The total dependency ratio, which compares the size of the combined populations under age 15 and ages 65 and over to the working age population (ages 15 to 64), will decline over the 1998-2025 period in the less developed countries and for the world as a whole, while rising in more developed nations.

As We Approach the End of the Decade . . .

Regional and global population change in the coming years will be determined by the interplay of a number of factors. These include:

- the size of the populations of the world's more affluent and less affluent regions and continuing differences in fertility and mortality exhibited by these populations;
- the uncertain future growth rates of several of the world's largest nations including, in particular, India;
- the extent to which couples will have access to reproductive health services, including family planning services, in those nations where fertility remains relatively high; and
- the course of the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

Fertility remains the driving force behind natural increase in the vast majority of countries that contribute the most to world population growth. A key determinant of current fertility, and of the future path of fertility, in these countries is the extent to which couples use — or fail to use — contraception to control the number and spacing of their children. In spite of the rapid growth in the number of women using modern contraception worldwide over the past 20 years, substantial numbers of women who would prefer to control their fertility are not doing so. At present, an estimated 120 million married women in the world's developing regions have "unmet need" for contraceptive services and products.

Current estimates indicate over 40 million people have become infected with HIV since the beginning of the pandemic in the late 1970s, and over 11 million of these people have already died. While the majority of the infections have occurred in Sub-Saharan Africa up to now, the spread of the disease in Asia during the coming years may result in many more infections in that region than in Sub-Saharan Africa.

HIV/AIDS has had, and continues to have, substantial and sometimes dramatic impacts on mortality levels in countries most seriously affected. However, AIDS will not overcome the momentum of population growth at the regional level, even in Sub-Saharan Africa. This will be true particularly if changes in behavior, already observed in some settings, bring about an early curtailment of HIV infections in affected countries.

Introduction

This report is being published as we enter the closing years of the decade, century and millennium. During this century we have witnessed a surge in human population unmatched in sheer magnitude during any previous period in human history. Since mid-century, mortality levels have plummeted in every world region, driving up rates of natural increase. In the early 1950s, over 150 of every 1,000 infants died before reaching their first birthdays.[1] In 1998, over 60 percent of these children survive: Infant mortality has been reduced to 58 infant deaths per 1,000 live births worldwide.[2] As a result of improvements in child survival, and of parallel but typically smaller decreases in adult mortality, global life expectancy at birth has increased from about 47 years in the early 1950s to 63 years in 1998.[3]

People are not only dying less frequently at younger ages but are living longer, on average, after reaching the end of their economically productive years. Men and women are living about 2 years longer, on average, after reaching age 65 today than they did in the early 1950s.[4] This increased longevity has added to global population growth and is now contributing to a shifting global age structure characterized by higher proportions of the elderly and higher ratios of elderly dependent to working-age populations.

Two demographic events have occurred in the second half of the twentieth century that have softened the surge in human numbers. The first is the progressive decline in fertility levels that has occurred, particularly in the world's developing regions, since the early 1960s. Over 6 children, on average, were born to a woman living in a less developed country in the early 1950s.[5] As we near the end of the present decade, this figure has been cut nearly in half. A typical woman living in a developing nation today has just over 3 births, on average.[6] The second event is the emergence of the global HIV/AIDS pandemic, which has raised mortality and slowed growth in every world region, but with the greatest impacts in a number of Sub-Saharan African, Asian and Latin American nations.

This edition of the Census Bureau's *World Population Profile* series provides a comprehensive assessment of world demographic prospects as we approach the end of this century and the beginning of the next. It highlights major demographic trends, the roles played by the world's less developed and more developed nations in these trends, the roles played by some of the world's largest nations, and some of the factors and uncertainties underlying global population change. The special focus section of the report provides an update on one of the key international health and demographic events of our time, and a source of some of the uncertainty associated with demographic change in the coming decades — the worldwide HIV/AIDS pandemic.

Data in the report include summary demographic information for the world, major regions, and all countries and territories with a population of at least 5,000 in 1998. For the most part, estimates and projections are based on the evaluation of national data available as of September 1997. Detailed tables supporting most charts and text are presented in Appendix A. The recency of available information and the methodology and assumptions used for making the population estimates and projections are described in Appendix B. Additional sources of information are cited in Appendix C, and technical terms and acronyms are defined in Appendix D.

This year's report covers 227 countries and territories. In most of the text and figures, they are grouped into seven regions: Sub-Saharan Africa, the Near East and North Africa, China (including Hong Kong S.A.R. and Taiwan), the Rest of Asia (excluding Japan) and Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand), Latin America and the Caribbean, Eastern Europe and the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union (NIS), and the Rest of the World (North America, Western Europe, Japan, Australia and New Zealand).

In the detailed tables (Appendix A and the data diskette for this report), countries are listed, and regional subtotals are provided, according to a more traditional geographic perspective: Africa (Sub-Saharan and North Africa), the Near East, Asia (including China and Japan), Europe (Western, Eastern) and the NIS, Latin America and the Caribbean, North America, and Oceania.

Countries and territories are classified by development status according to categories used by the United Nations: The "less developed" countries include all of Africa, all of Asia except Japan, the Transcaucasian and Central Asian countries of the NIS, all of Latin America and the Caribbean, and all of Oceania except Australia and New Zealand. The "more developed" countries and areas include all of North America, Europe, and the rest of the NIS,[7] as well as Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. Although some countries or regions may move from "less developed" to "more developed" status in the coming decades, the categorization in this report does not reflect such changes.

[1]United Nations (1996).
[2]Table A-9 of this report.
[3]United Nations (1996) and Table A-10.
[4]United Nations (1995b) and unpublished tables, Bureau of the Census.
[5]United Nations (1996).
[6]Table A-8 of this report.
[7]Russia, Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova, plus the Baltic states of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia.

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.

The estimates and projections presented in the report are taken from the International Data Base of the Bureau of the Census. Detailed notes are maintained by the International Programs Center to document the base data used and the procedures followed in deriving the numbers for each country.

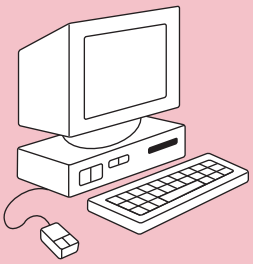
Questions about the estimates and projections underlying the report, or the methodology employed in making them, should be addressed to: Chief, Population Studies Branch, International Programs Center, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-8860. Comments on the report are invited.

Questions about the demographic impacts of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, presented in the special focus chapter of the report, or about the methodology employed in estimating those impacts, may be directed to: Chief, Health Studies Branch, International Programs Center, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-8860.

Most of the data presented in this report, including the data found in the detailed tables of Appendix A, are available to users in computer-readable format:

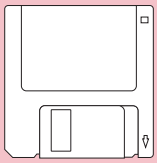
- The entire report is available for downloading from the World Wide Web site of the International Programs Center. The text of the report, including all figures, is stored in pdf format. Tables from Appendices A and B are stored in Lotus 1-2-3 wk1 format and may be read by nearly any spreadsheet program. The web address for *World Population Profile: 1998* is:

  http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/wp98.html



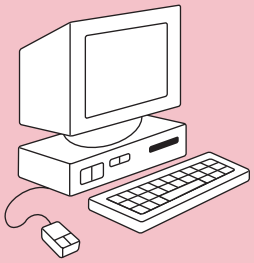
- Appendix A tables and additional data expanding on these tables are available for downloading from the same site and are also available on a data diskette, in Lotus 1-2-3 wk1 format. The disk is available, free of charge on request, by contacting:

  Chief, Population Studies Branch
  International Programs Center
  Bureau of the Census
  Washington, DC 20233-8860 USA
  Telephone: 301-457-1358; FAX: 301-457-1539
  Internet e-mail: ipc@census.gov



The data presented in this report draw upon information stored in two databases maintained and annually updated by the International Programs Center of the U.S. Bureau of the Census (IPC). IPC compiles, evaluates, electronically stores and analyzes selected demographic and health data for all countries. The ***International Data Base (IDB)*** contains statistical tables providing demographic and socioeconomic data for all countries of the world. IPC's Health Studies branch maintains the ***HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base***, a compilation on information on HIV prevalence from all available studies from Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

- The ***International Data Base*** contains information derived from censuses and surveys (for example, population by age and sex, labor force, and contraceptive use) and administrative records (for example, registered births and deaths) for selected years from 1950 to the present. Some variables are available by urban/rural residence. The IDB contains the International Programs Center's current estimates and projections of fertility, mortality, migration and population on a single-year basis to the year 2020, and for every fifth year from 2025 through 2050. IDB estimates and projections may be more recent than those presented in this report, which are current to September 1997.

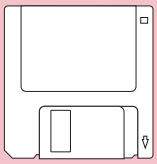
  Direct access and further information about the IDB are available through the Internet at:

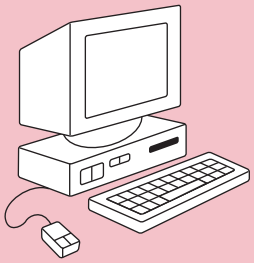
  http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idbnew.html

  Requests for specific data items from, or questions about, the IDB should be directed to:

  Chief, Information and Research Branch
  Bureau of the Census
  Washington, DC 20233-8860 USA
  Telephone: 301-457-1403; FAX: 301-457-1539
  Internet e-mail: idb@census.gov

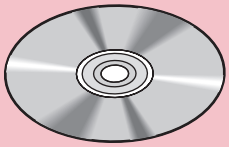
- The ***HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base*** includes all available epidemiological information on HIV/AIDS seroprevalence and incidence for countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and from select New Independent States taken from the scientific literature and from unpublished reports prepared for international conferences and various workshops. The current update of the data base contains nearly 40,000 individual data records drawn from over 4,000 publications and presentations.

  The HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base can be obtained free of charge on CD-ROM or diskette from the Health Studies Branch, or downloaded from the Internet at:

  http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/hivaidsn.html

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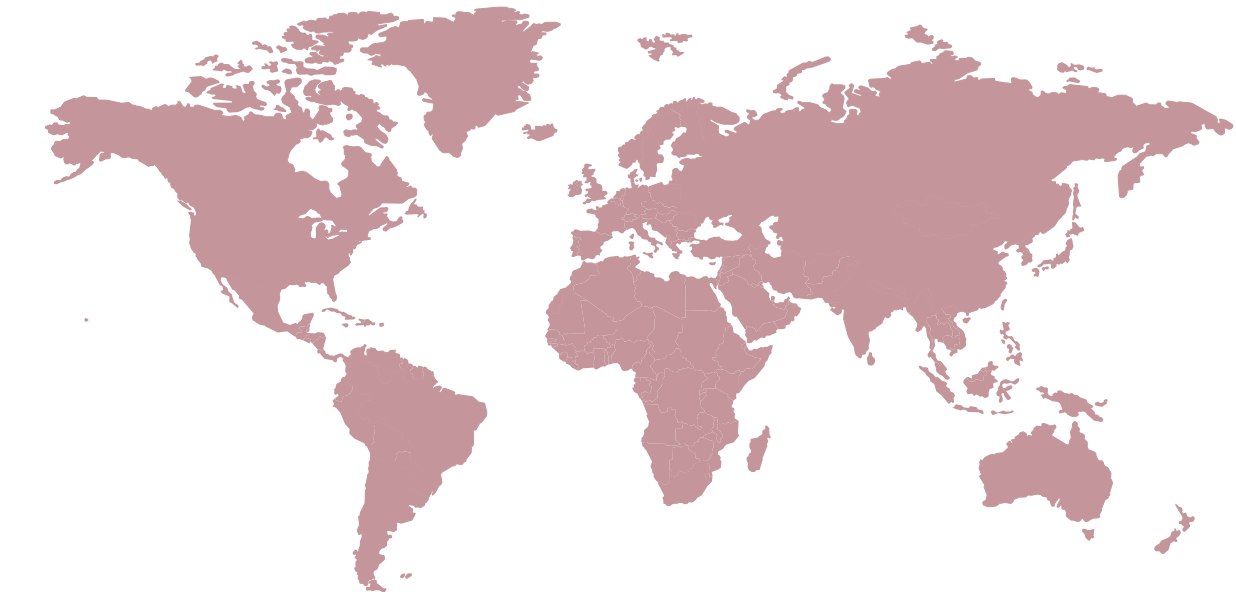
Population Size and Growth and the Components of Change



Population Size and Growth and the Components of Change

World Population Increase Gradually Slowing but Total to Hit 8 Billion in Next 30 Years

During the twentieth century the earth has sustained a remarkable and unprecedented increase in its human population. Since 1900, world population has increased from a total of about 1.7 billion people to 5.9 billion in 1998. During this period, we have passed successive billion population markers in increasingly shorter periods of time, reaching 2 billion people by 1927, 3 billion by 1960, 4 billion by 1974, and 5 billion people by 1987.

The world's 6 billionth human inhabitant will be born during the first half of 1999.

The history of population growth during most of this century has been one of increase at an increasing rate. Population growth accelerated in the post-World War II period as mortality dropped markedly but, in many countries, fertility did not follow the same downward trend. As a result, the annual difference between additions to world population (births) and losses (deaths) climbed from about 200 million persons during the 1920s and 1930s to nearly 500 million net additions during the 1950s, reaching 800 million persons during the 1980s (Figure 1).

Population growth has continued throughout the past three decades in spite of the decline in fertility rates that began in many developing countries in the late 1970s and, in some countries, in spite of the toll taken by the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Even though the increase in world population in 1998 reflects a slowing of growth, in absolute terms world population growth continues to be substantial. World population increase is currently equivalent to adding a new Israel, Egypt, Jordan, West Bank, and Gaza to the existing world total each year.

As We Approach the Next Millennium ...

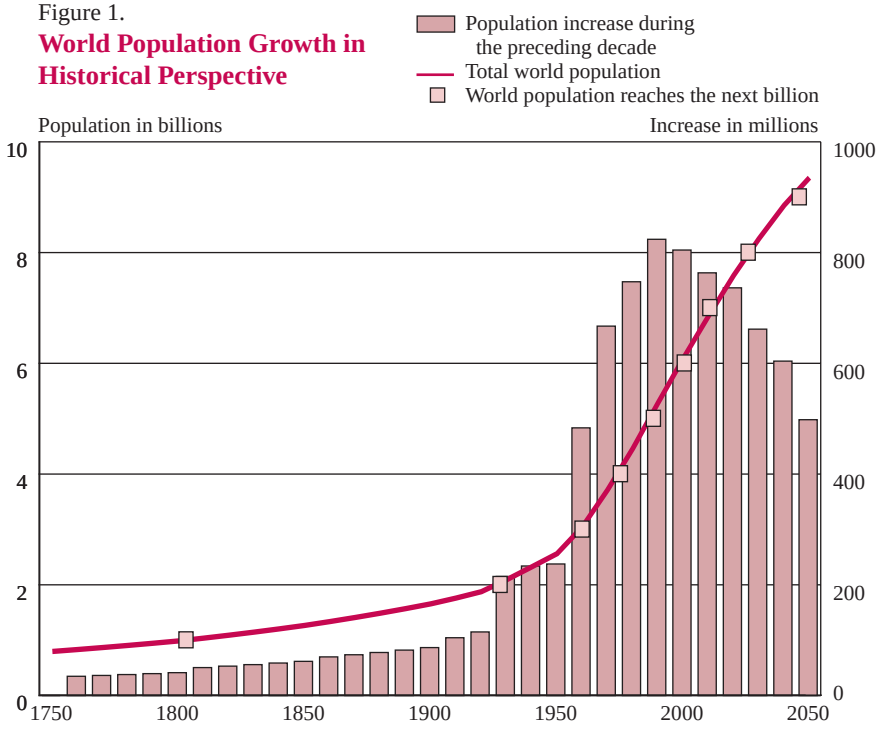
The annual number of persons added to world population is slowly decreasing, from over 85 million persons in 1990 to about 79 million persons in 1998, but world population is far from stable. Global fertility remains well above its replacement level — the level at which children born would just replace those persons lost to mortality — in spite of an increasing number of countries with below-replacement fertility. Exactly how many people will be added to total world population during the coming quarter century, and during the first half of the next millennium, is uncertain in part because the reproductive choices today's historically large cohorts of young people make during their childbearing years cannot be known with certainty.

As Figure 1 shows, the current Census Bureau assumptions about future trends of fertility and mortality imply that world population will increase to a level of nearly 8 billion by the end of the next quarter century, and will reach 9.3 billion persons by 2050.

Years taken to reach successive billion population markers

2 billion in 1927	123
3 billion in 1960	33
4 billion in 1974	14
5 billion in 1987	13
6 billion in 1999	12
7 billion in 2012	13
8 billion in 2026	14
9 billion in 2043	17

Figure 1.
World Population Growth in Historical Perspective



Source: United Nations (1995b:97) and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

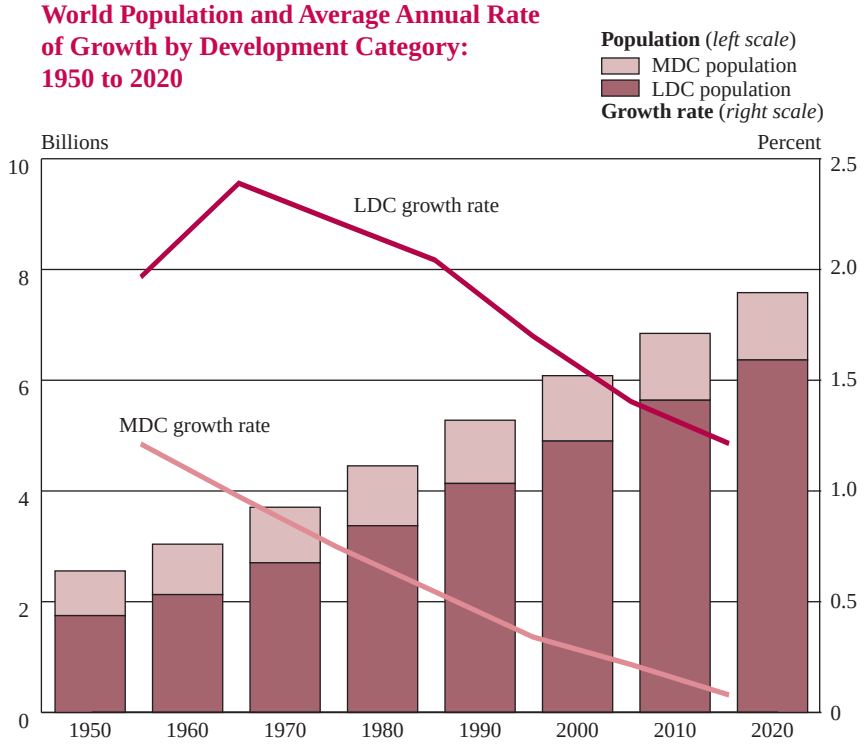
Most of World Population Growth Occurs in Less Developed Countries

Ninety-six percent of world population increase occurs in the developing regions of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Population growth varies from one group of countries to another as a result of differences in initial population size and differences in growth rates. As Figure 2 shows, the world's less developed countries (LDCs) constituted more than two-thirds of world population in 1950, and LDC growth rates have been much higher than those of the world's more developed countries (MDCs) for the past 50 years. As a result, most of the net addition to growth over the past five decades has taken place in the world's less affluent nations.

The population of LDCs has grown from about 1.7 billion persons in 1950 to 4.8 billion persons today, at growth rates that have been at or above 2 percent for much of this period. While the rate of population growth in the world's less developed regions has fallen since the 1960s and is projected to continue to decline into the next century, LDC population growth rates are still likely to remain above 1 percent for at least the next 25 years.

Figure 2.
World Population and Average Annual Rate of Growth by Development Category: 1950 to 2020



Note: Rates shown are average annual growth rates for each decade 1950-60 through 2010-2020.
Source: Table A-1 and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

More developed countries, in contrast, have contributed much smaller numbers to global population increase during the post-World War II period as a result of an initially smaller base and growth rates falling from about 1.2 percent per year in the 1950s to about 0.3 percent in the 1990s. The combined population of the world's MDCs has grown about 50 percent over the past 50 years, from about 800 million persons in 1950 to about 1.2 billion persons in 1998 (Table A-1).

These differentials in LDC and MDC growth patterns are expected to continue over the course of the next few decades.

Declines in Regional Rates Explain Slowing World Growth

Global change is, of course, the product of change at regional and national levels. In the case of world population change, the trend in rates of increase over the past five decades reflects, more than anything else, the timing of the onset and the pace of the demographic transitions from high birth and death rates to relatively low rates in the developing regions of Sub-Saharan Africa, the Near East and North Africa, Asia and Oceania, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

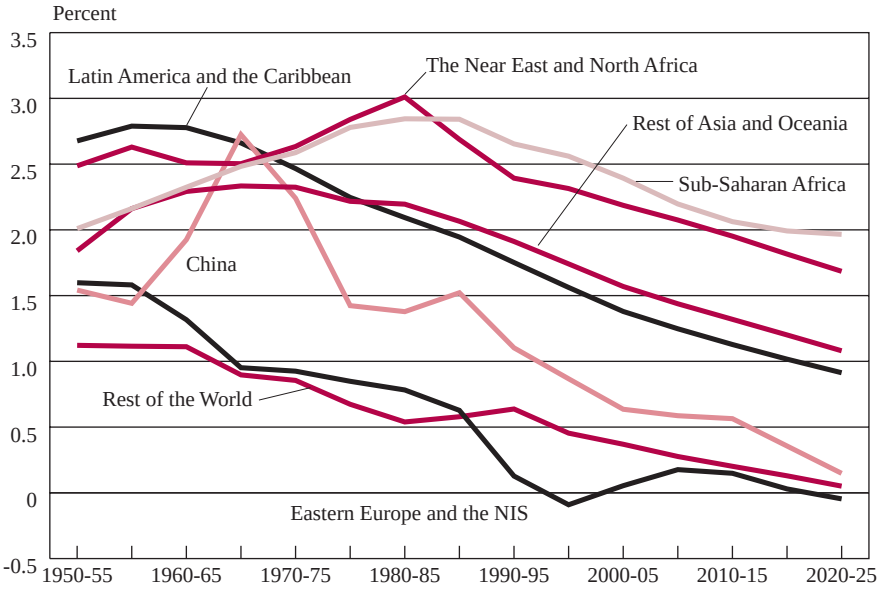
In each of these major regions the gap between birth rates and death rates widened first, as mortality fell in response to public health initiatives and the introduction of new drugs, then narrowed as birth rates began to follow the downward trend. Growth rates began to fall in Latin America in the early 1960s, in much of Asia in the 1970s, in the Near East and North Africa in the 1980s and in Sub-Saharan Africa in the 1990s (Figure 3).

The different population growth trends in China and in Eastern Europe and the New Independent States reflect the unique post-World War II social and economic histories of these areas. The pronounced decrease in growth rates in Eastern Europe and the New Independent States is the result of rising mortality in a majority of countries of the region and a sharp decrease in fertility from levels already below replacement, both at least partially attributable to the social uncertainties and economic hardships of the post-Soviet era. However, part of the downward trend in growth in the region in the early 1990s that has continued into the second part of the decade is temporary in nature. The age structures of Russia and her neighbors help account for the observed decrease: Numbers of women of reproductive age have been unusually low during the 1990s relative to the 1980s and to the coming decade. The combination of low fertility rates and fewer women in the reproductive ages has resulted in sharply smaller birth cohorts during the present decade, a dip that is expected to reverse itself within the next few years.

China's growth rates are the product of relatively high mortality prevalent in the immediate post-World War II period, the impact of the Great Leap Forward famine of 1958-61, resumed childbearing in the late 1960s following the famine years, and the introduction of new government policies encouraging later age at marriage and smaller family size during the 1970s and since 1987. If China maintains its present, relatively low fertility levels, its birth rate will continue to decline and its growth rate should continue to fall, from about 1 percent in 1998 to about a fifth of this rate 25 years from now.

Growth rates in the remaining countries of the world, a group that includes the United States, have been slowly declining since the early 1960s. These countries are generally considered to have completed their demographic transitions to low birth and death rates. The trend in growth rates in this group of countries reflects continuing decreases in mortality, at older ages in particular, and an offsetting general trend in favor of smaller family sizes.

Figure 3.
Average Annual Rate of Population Growth of World Regions: 1950 to 2025



Note: Rates of growth are average rates for 5-year periods, 1950-55 through 2020-25.
China includes Taiwan and Hong Kong S.A.R. The Rest of the World region includes North America, Western Europe, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

United States and Other MDCs Becoming Progressively Smaller Part of World Population

Today, more than half the world's population lives in Asia, with China and India accounting for nearly 2 of every 5 persons on earth. More developed countries as a group make up just 20 percent of world population, and the United States constitutes less than 5 percent of the global total.

Moreover, Census Bureau projections indicate that future additions to world population will be concentrated in the world's less-affluent regions. Ninety-eight percent of the increase in human numbers during the next quarter century will take place in the less developed countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. If current trends continue, the proportion of world population living in Sub-Saharan Africa, the Near East and North Africa will rise through year 2025 because of the above-average growth rates of these regions (Figure 4). Because the shares of world population living in Asia and Latin America will remain roughly constant over the next 25 years, the proportion of global population living in less developed world regions as a whole will also rise.

On the other hand, because the growth rates of today's more developed countries are slower than the global average, the share of world population living in today's more-affluent nations will continue to shrink, from 20 percent to about 15 percent of the total during the next quarter century.

As Figure 4 shows, India's share of global population has increased relative to China's over the 1970-98 period, and is expected to be nearly equal to that of China by the year 2025. While future growth rates cannot be known with certainty, India's growth rate is currently projected to exceed China's growth rate throughout the first half of the next century — indeed, China's growth rate is projected to be negative from about 2030 onward — and India's population is projected to overtake China's by the year 2028.

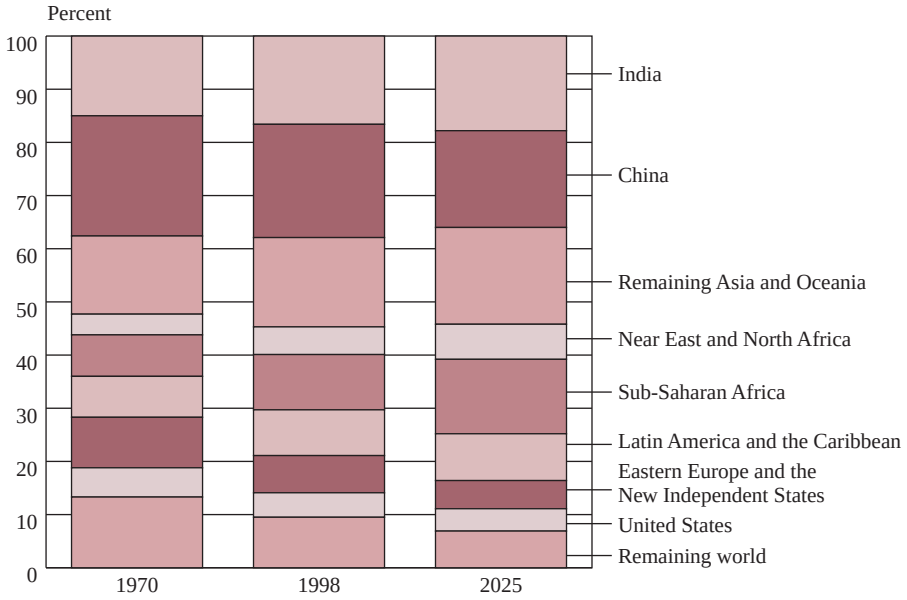
A Handful of Nations Accounts for Much of Global Population Increase

Of the 79 million persons to be added to world population this year, over 16 million will live in India, about 11 million will be in China, 34 million more will live in the Rest of Asia and Oceania. Over 15 million will be added in Sub-Saharan Africa, nearly 8 million in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 7 million in the Near East and North Africa.

The regional contributions to world population increase are shown in Figure 5, together with the percentages of regional growth attributable to the largest contributors in each region. The countries shown separately account for at least 1 percent of global population increase in 1998.

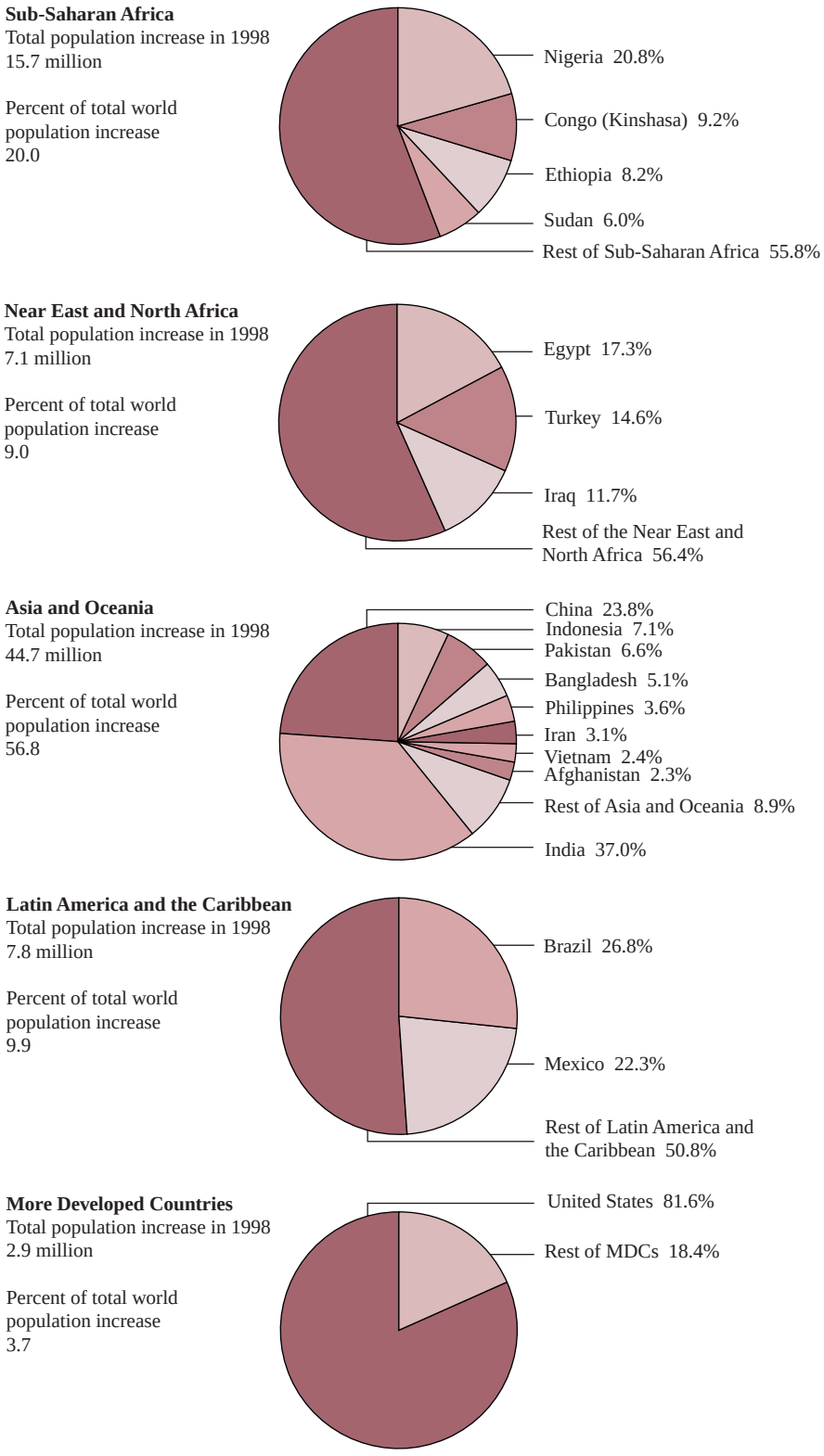
Four countries contribute heavily to population increase in Sub-Saharan Africa. These are Nigeria, which has by far the largest population and one of

Figure 4.
Distribution of World Population: 1970, 1998 and 2025



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

Figure 5.
Countries Contributing the Most to Regional Population Growth: 1998



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

the higher rates of natural increase in the region (Table A-5); Congo (Kinshasa, formerly Zaire), site of a revolution and change of government in 1997; and Ethiopia and Sudan in East Africa. Together, these four countries account for about 45 percent of population increase in the world's fastest growing region.

Nine countries in Asia will make substantial contributions both to regional and world population increase in 1998. The world's two largest nations will account for over half of all population growth in Asia and Oceania in 1998. Over a third of this growth will take place in India; about a fourth, in China. China's contribution is smaller than India's in spite of its larger population because its rate of natural increase (0.9 percent) is about half that of India (1.7 percent, Table A-5).

The remaining regions of the world account for much smaller percentages of the net addition to world population this year. Eastern Europe and the New Independent States will lose over 350,000 persons in 1998. The Rest of the World will add about 3.7 million persons, roughly equivalent to 5 percent of global population increase.

Most of the population increase taking place in the world's more developed countries in 1998 will occur in the United States. The United States will grow by about 2.3 million persons in 1998.

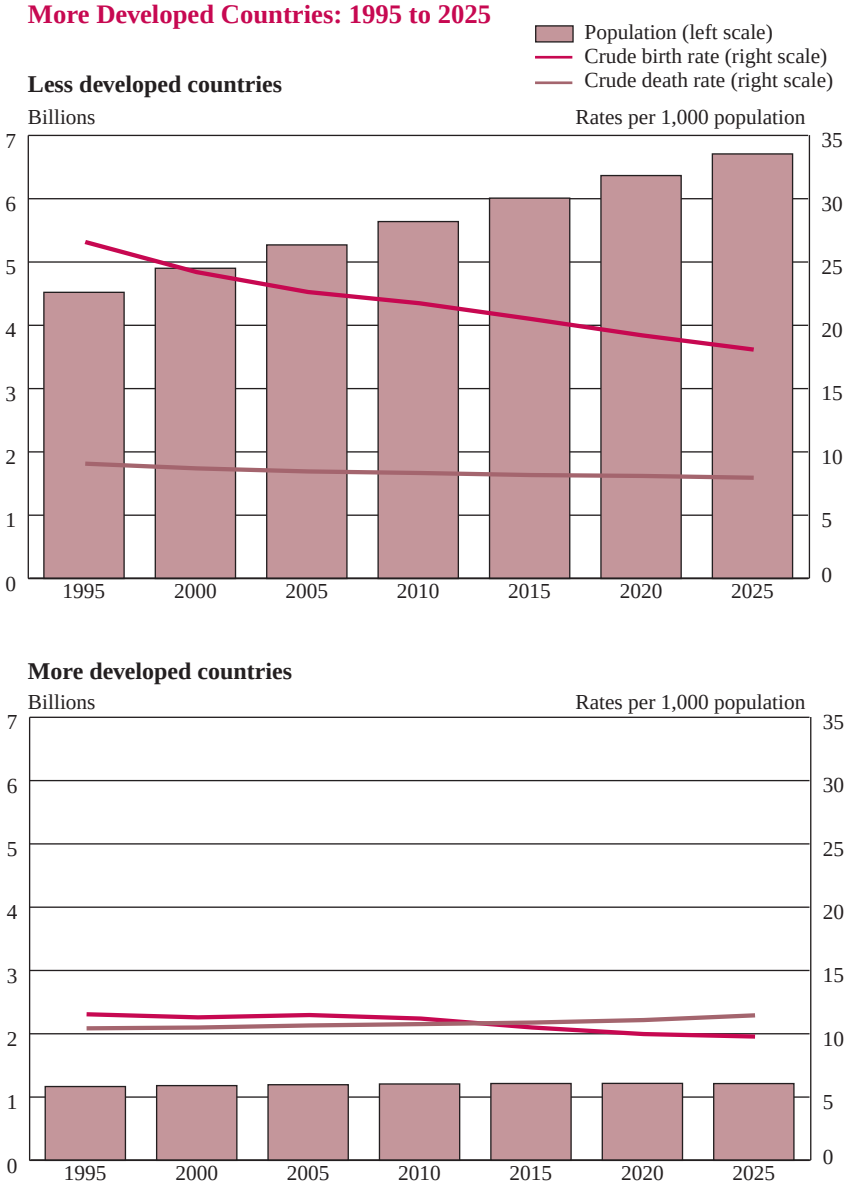
Very Different Demographic Scenarios Projected for Less Developed and More Developed Countries

A population continues to grow as long as the number of births taking place and the number of migrants joining that population exceed the number of deaths occurring. In the absence of significant international migration, a country's population grows as long as its birth rate exceeds its death rate. Figure 6 underscores the very different demographic scenarios projected for the coming quarter century for today's more developed and less developed countries.

The crude birth rate (CBR) in the world's LDCs is expected to decrease from a level of 25 per 1,000 in 1998 to 18 per 1,000 in 2025, while the LDC crude death rate (CDR) continues an ongoing downward trend, decreasing from about 9 per 1,000 today to 8 per 1,000 in 2025. As a result, the rate of natural increase will decline from about 1.6 percent today to about 1 percent in 2025. The continued positive difference accounts for the increase in LDC population, from about 4.8 billion persons today to 6.7 billion in 2025.

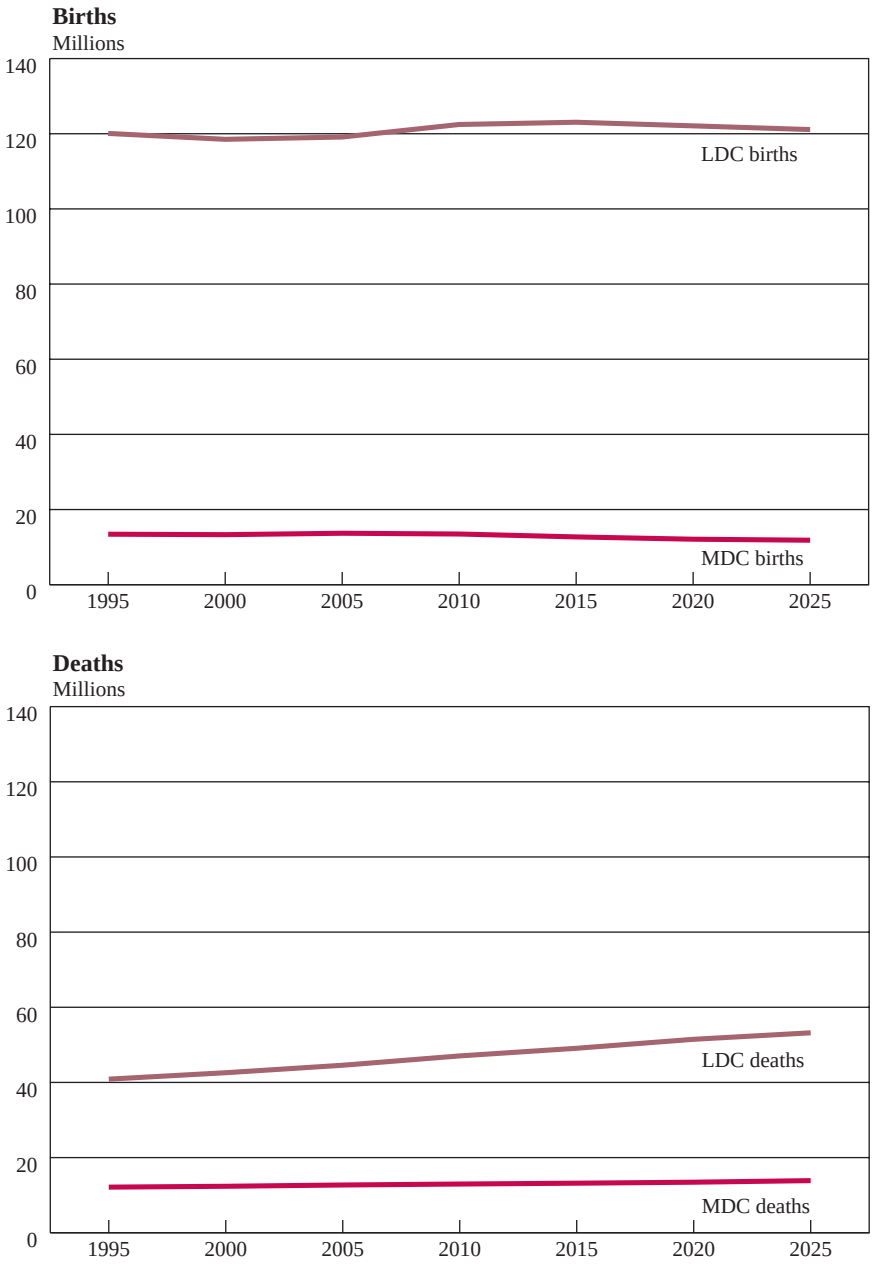
In the case of the world's more developed nations, in sharp contrast, crude birth rates and death rates are very nearly equal, and are projected to remain approximately equal through year 2025. However, Census Bureau projections indicate that from 2013 onward, CDRs will exceed CBRs, and natural increase will be negative. This negative natural increase is offset by net international immigration until 2019 but, if present trends continue, the total population of the world's more developed regions will slowly decrease from 2020 onward (lower panel, Figure 6).

Figure 6.
Population and Vital Rates in Less Developed and More Developed Countries: 1995 to 2025



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

Figure 7.
Births, Deaths, and Natural Increase by Development Category: 1998 to 2025



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

Future of World Population Being Determined in the World's Economically Poorer Regions

Because the total population of today's less developed countries is so much larger than that of the United States and the world's other MDCs, most of the births and most of the deaths occurring each year take place in the world's economically poorer regions. (Figure 7).

Ninety percent of the world's births and 77 percent of its deaths will take place in LDCs in 1998. The shares of vital events occurring in less developed countries will grow to 91 percent of all births and 79 percent of deaths by 2025. Ninety-nine percent of global natural increase — the difference between numbers of births and deaths — occurs in the developing world.

During the second decade of the next century, numbers of deaths occurring each year will overtake numbers of births in the world's more affluent nations, and natural increase for the more developed world will become negative. When this happens, ***all*** of the net annual gain in global population will, in effect, come from the world's developing countries.

Put another way, the future of human population growth has been determined, and is now being decided, in the world's poorer nations.

Fertility in a Third of All Nations is Below Replacement Level

It is unlikely that world fertility has ever been as low as it is today.

Since the 1960s, the average number of babies born to women over their reproductive lifetimes has been declining in both more developed and less developed countries.[1] In the late 1960s the world's total fertility rate (TFR), which expresses this average, stood at just under 5 births per woman. Less developed countries had a TFR of about 6 children on average; more developed countries, between 2 and 3 children. Fertility has fallen dramatically since then among both groups of countries and is, in fact, actually lower than the level required for long run replacement of population in the world's more developed regions.

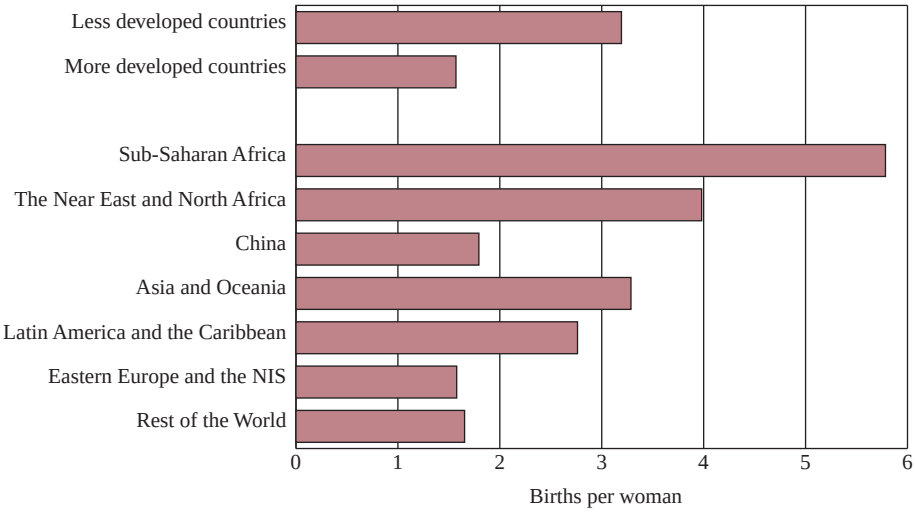
Figure 8 shows that the average TFR in 1998 is below the 2.1 births per woman required for long term population replacement in three world areas — in China, in Eastern Europe and the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union, and in the Rest of the World region comprising North America, Western Europe, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand.

The decline in fertility worldwide is reflected in the rising number, and broadening regional distribution, of countries below replacement level during the 1990s. In 1990 between 50 and 60 nations had below-replacement level fertility. Today, 79 countries, or over a third of all nations, have TFRs of 2.1 or less. And low fertility countries are increasingly likely to be found in the world's less developed regions.

Census Bureau projections indicate that TFRs will remain below replacement level in China, Eastern Europe and the NIS, and the Rest of the World during the next 25 years, and will fall below replacement in Latin America and the Caribbean by 2025.

[1]United Nations (1995b:107).

Figure 8.
Total Fertility Rate by Region: 1998

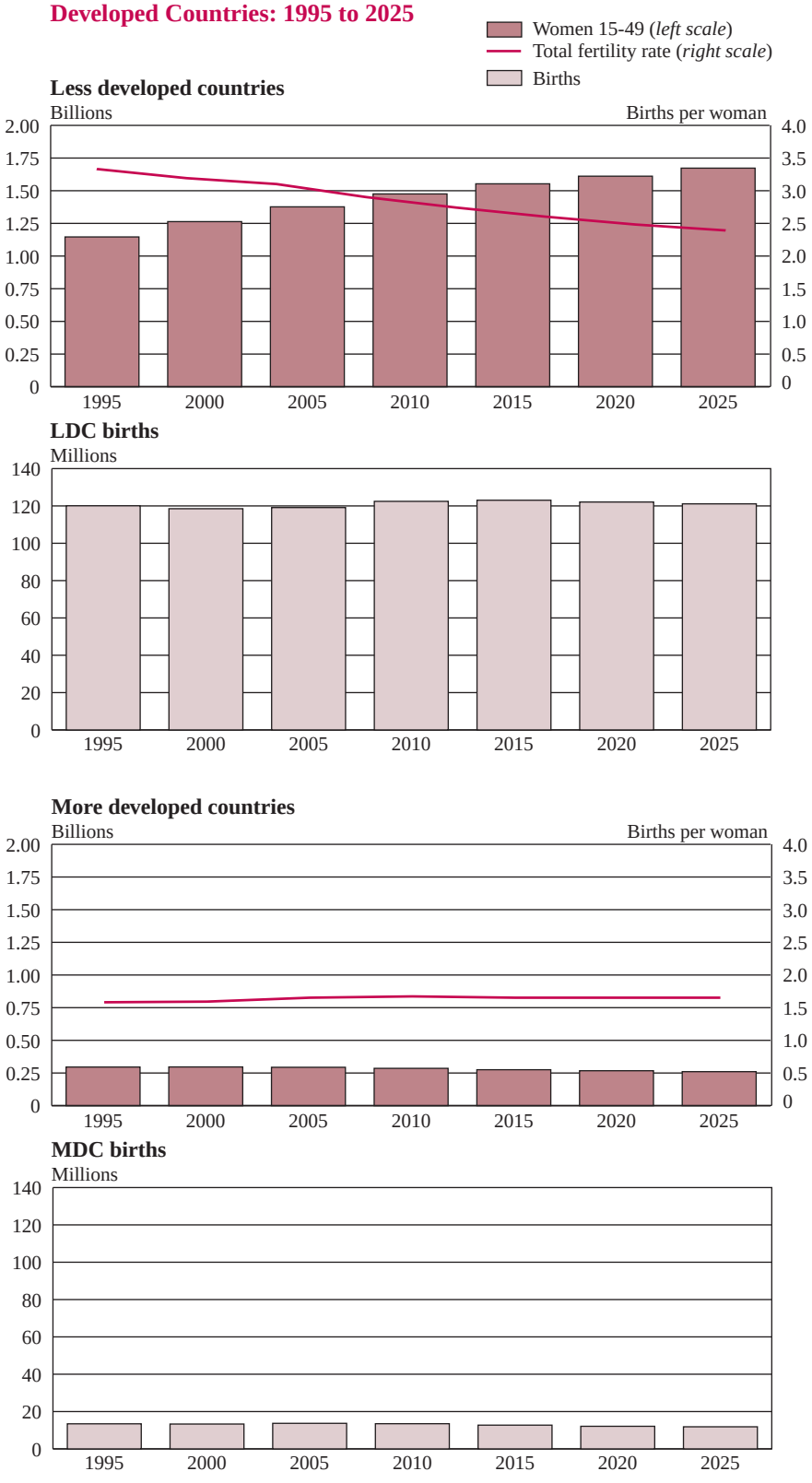


Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Low Fertility Countries Are No Longer Exclusively MDCs

Region	Number of countries at or below TFR = 2.1 in 1998	Percent of countries in region with TFRs at or below 2.1
World total	79	35
Sub-Saharan Africa	2	4
Near East and North Africa	0	0
China	1	100
Rest of Asia and Oceania	7	17
Latin America and the Caribbean	15	33
Eastern Europe and the NIS	21	75
Rest of the World	33	92

Figure 9.
Total Fertility Rate, Births, and Women in Reproductive Ages for Less Developed and More Developed Countries: 1995 to 2025



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

Number of Births Will Remain Steady at Over 130 Million Annually Despite Falling Fertility

During the past quarter century, the world's birth rates — and the decline or lack of decline in those rates — have been instrumental in determining the pace of global population increase. While death rates have declined in both more and less developed regions, the magnitude of these decreases has been less than corresponding decreases in crude birth rates. As a result, global, MDC and LDC rates of natural increase have fallen over time.

During the coming 25 years, crude birth and death rates (CBR, CDR) will continue to decrease in the world's less developed regions and these will largely determine global trends. A rising CDR in more developed regions of the world, attributable to greater proportions of population subject to the higher older adult mortality in an aging population, will be more than offset by the continued decline in CDR in the less developed nations. However, at the global level, the actual number of deaths will increase while the number of births will remain at about the same level throughout the period. Census Bureau projections indicate that the number of births worldwide will fluctuate from year to year within a very narrow range over the next quarter century.

For at least the next 25 years, between 131 and 136 million babies will be born each year, even though, on average, women will be having fewer children over their reproductive lifetimes. The roughly flat trend in number of births, despite falling fertility in every major region, is due to the growing number of women of childbearing age (15 to 49 years), especially in the developing world. Because fertility was higher in all less developed regions in the past than today, numbers of women entering and progressing through the reproductive ages will continue to grow for the next few decades, offsetting decreases in children born to each woman.

As Figure 9 shows, the number of LDC-resident women ages 15-49 will climb from about 1.2 billion in 1998 to about 1.7 billion in 2025 even as the total fertility rate, measuring the number of children born to each woman, falls from 3.2 to 2.4. As a result, the number of births occurring in the world's LDCs will fluctuate around 120 million annually.

In more developed countries, the number of women of reproductive age decreases over the same time period, from about 297 million to some 260 million. The total fertility rate for the MDCs is projected to increase very slightly over the coming 25 years, though not by enough to offset the decreasing supply of potential mothers. The net result in the more-affluent regions of the world will be a slow decrease in number of births, from over 13 million in 1998 to just under 12 million in 2025. (Figure 9).

Mortality Levels to Fall but Annual Deaths to Rise Over Next Quarter Century

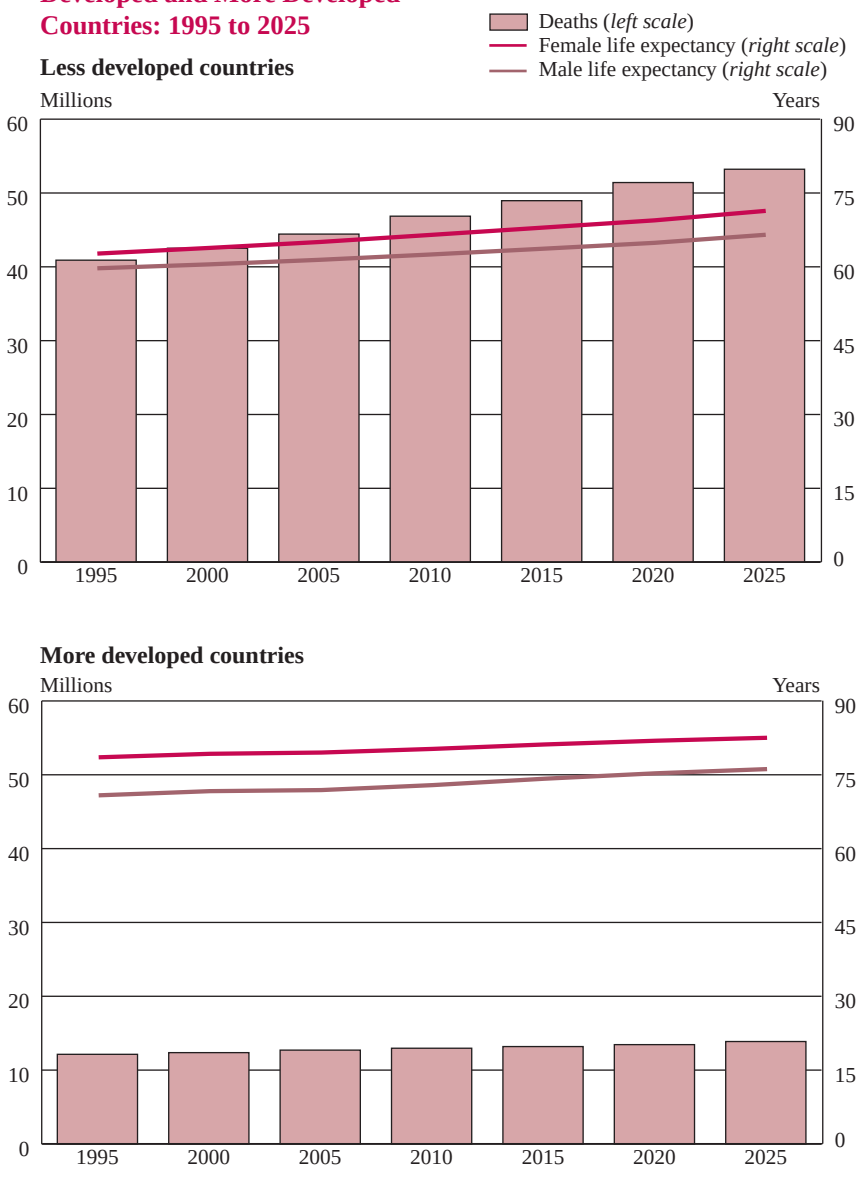
Just as the number of births taking place over the course of the next 25 years will remain relatively steady in spite of falling fertility, the number of deaths expected between now and the year 2025 will rise from year to year in spite of falling mortality.

Life expectancy at birth, a measure of the overall mortality condition in a population, is expected to increase by about 7 years over the course of the next 25 years for the combined populations of all nations. During the 1998-2025 period, life expectancy will increase from about 62 years to about 69 years in less developed countries. It will increase from about 75 years to just over 79 years in the world's more affluent regions. The gap between life expectancy in less and more developed regions will thus close very slightly — by about 3 years — during the coming quarter century.

During the same time period, the number of deaths occurring each year will rise in both groups of countries, by between 25 and 30 percent in the LDCs; by about half this percentage increase in the MDCs. (Figure 10).

The seeming anomaly of increasing numbers of persons dying each year in a period of falling mortality is attributable to the changing size and composition of the populations subject to prevailing mortality risks. Even though mortality ***rates*** have fallen as life expectancy has increased, because the total population subject to the risk of mortality is growing and because ever greater proportions of national populations are reaching the upper adult ages, where death rates are highest, the actual ***number*** of deaths occurring each year continues to grow in both more developed and less developed world regions.

Figure 10.
Life Expectancy at Birth and Deaths in Less Developed and More Developed Countries: 1995 to 2025



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

Mortality in Sub-Saharan Africa Is Rising, in Contrast to Trend in Rest of the World

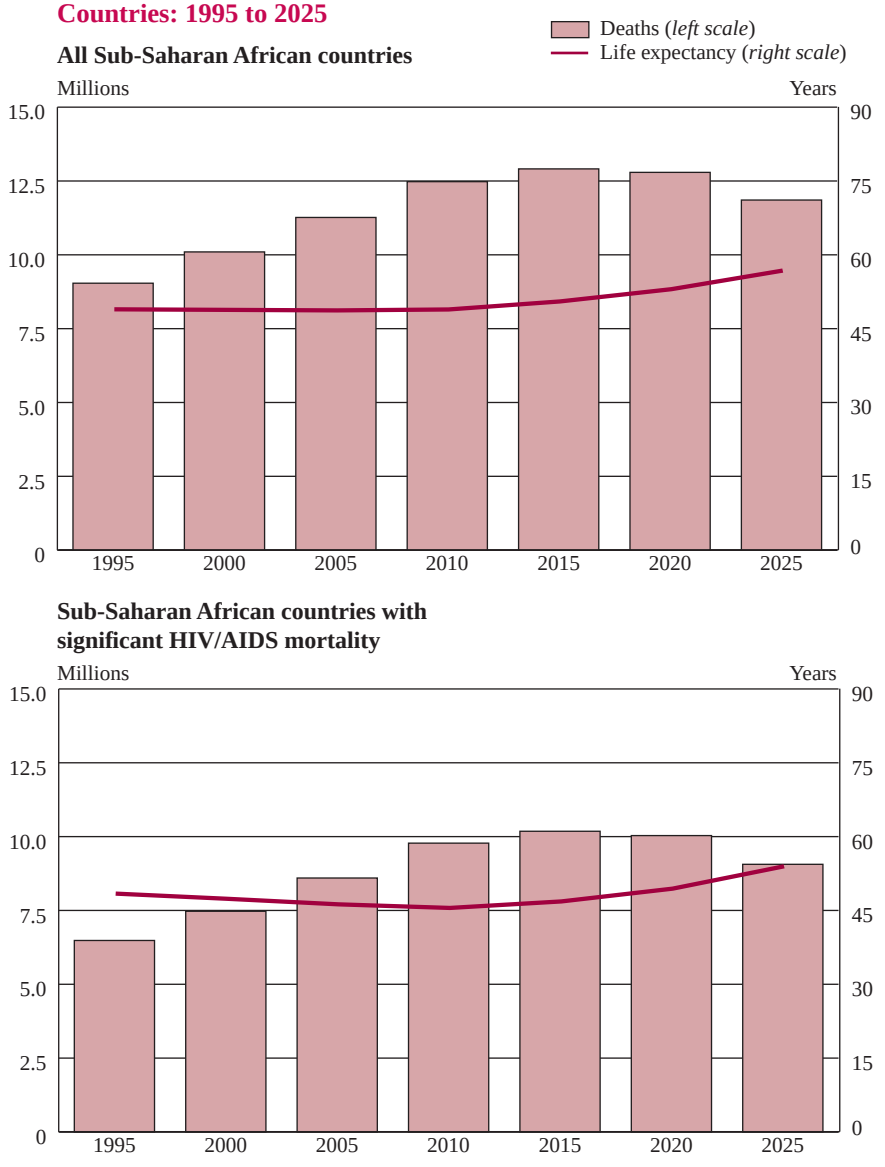
While a general decline in mortality and corresponding improvement in life expectancy at birth represent the dominant trend around the world, global trends tend to obscure important regional differences. In particular, evidence continues to accumulate indicating that the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa are failing to keep pace with gains achieved elsewhere in the developing world. Though the reasons for this divergence are complex and the gap between Sub-Saharan African life expectancy and that of other developing regions has been widening since the 1950s (United Nations 1996), a substantial part of the stagnation of the region's life expectancy during the 1990s and during the coming decade can be attributed to the HIV/AIDS pandemic. HIV/AIDS is responsible for reversing gains in numbers of years of life that a typical birth cohort may expect to enjoy in 21 Sub-Saharan African nations.

Figure 11 shows the respective trends in life expectancy and deaths for all Sub-Saharan African countries combined for the 1995-2025 period. In contrast to the trends apparent in Figure 10, if present trends continue, life expectancy in Sub-Saharan Africa will stay about where it is today until at least the end of the first decade of the next century. Under the current Census Bureau assumptions, the impact of the AIDS epidemic should begin to subside somewhat at that point and life expectancy will once again begin to rise. By 2020, numbers of deaths should actually begin to decline in this world region.

The second panel of Figure 11 shows projected life expectancy and numbers of deaths for 21 Sub-Saharan African nations especially hard hit by the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The drop in life expectancy after 1995 is more obvious for this group of countries than for the region as a whole.

The progression and impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic is discussed in greater detail in the special focus section of this report.

Figure 11.
Life Expectancy at Birth and Deaths in Sub-Saharan Africa and HIV/AIDS-Affected Countries: 1995 to 2025



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

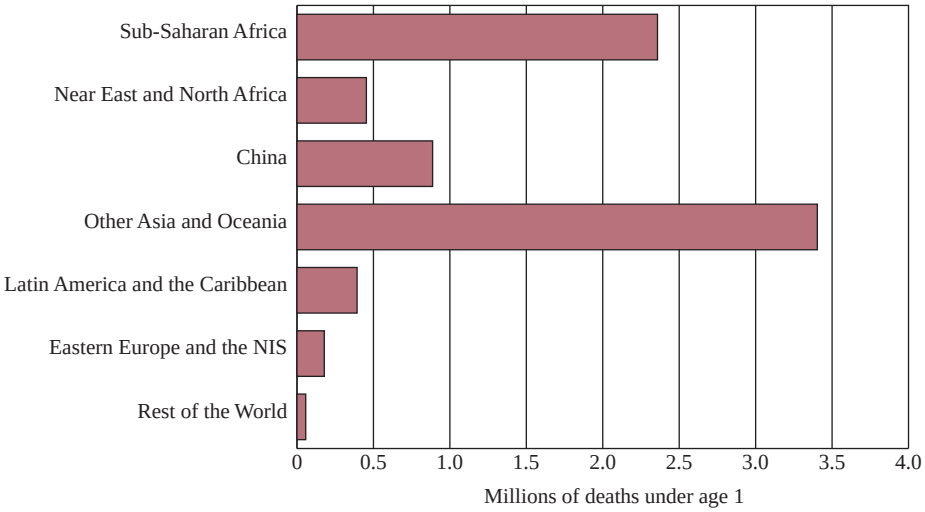
Mortality Differentials Determine Where 7.7 Million Infants Will Die in 1998

There are a number of ways of looking at disparities in mortality levels among nations or among major world regions. Differences in overall level and trend in life expectancy (Figures 10 and 11) is one way of making this kind of comparison. Alternatively, we may consider differences in probabilities of dying at specific ages or actual numbers of deaths occurring at specific ages. The infant mortality rate (IMR), the probability of dying before one's first birthday, is one commonly used indicator. IMRs for most countries of the world are given in Table A-9 and are summarized at the regional level below. These data show that Sub-Saharan Africa's infant mortality rates are 40 percent higher than any other major developing region.

Figure 12 indicates that about 7.7 million children will die before their first birthday in 1998. Of these, 4.3 million infant deaths will occur in Asia and Oceania (including China), more than in the rest of the world combined.

Infant deaths will constitute about 14 percent of all deaths worldwide in 1998. However, they represent 24 percent of all deaths in Sub-Saharan Africa and 23 percent of all deaths in the Near East and North Africa. In contrast, infant deaths are only 1 percent of all deaths in the more developed countries of North America, Europe, Japan, Australia and New Zealand, where infectious diseases are better controlled and health care systems more advanced.

Figure 12.
Infant Deaths by Region: 1998



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

Likelihood of Dying in Infancy in Sub-Saharan Africa is 40 Percent Higher Than in Any Other World Region

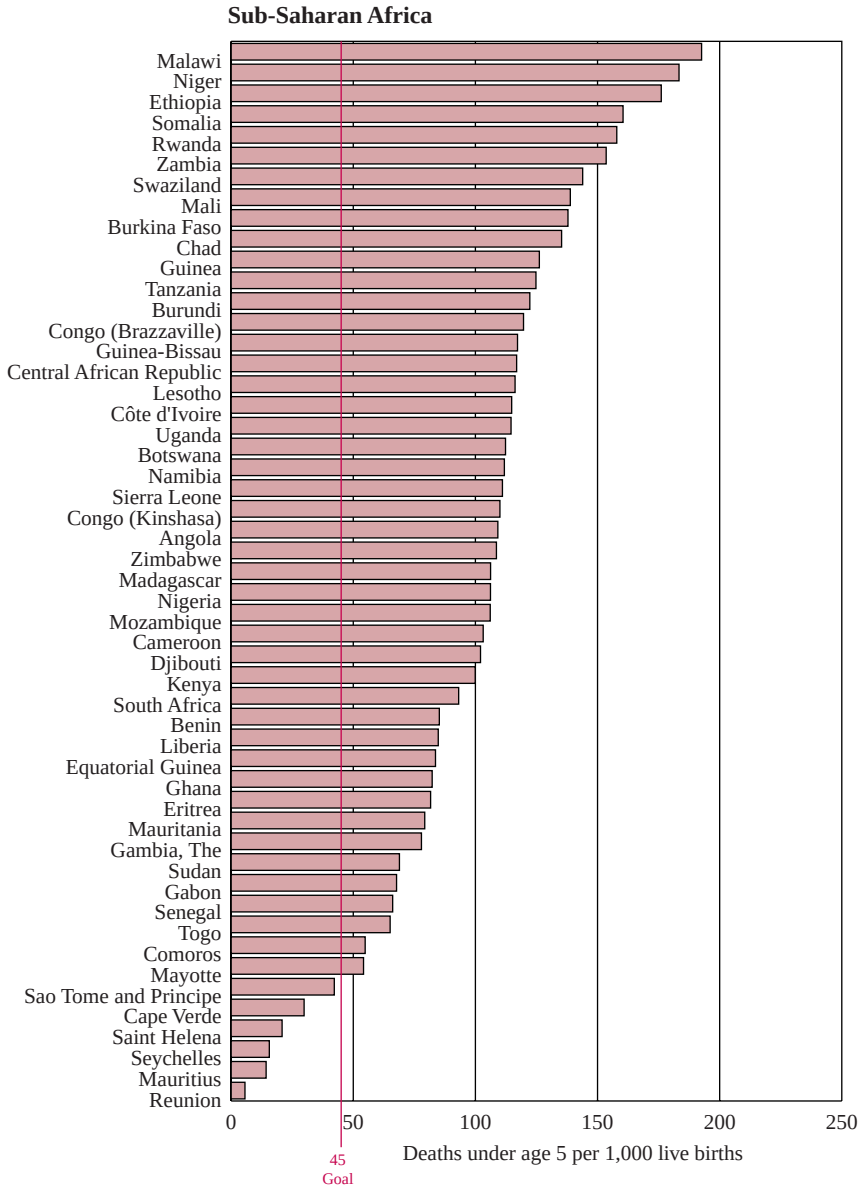
Region	Deaths under age 1 per 1,000 live births, 1998*
World	58.2
Less Developed Countries	63.6
More Developed Countries	9.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	92.4
The Near East and North Africa	50.5
China	44.6
Rest of Asia and Oceania	65.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	33.2
Eastern Europe and the NIS	36.6
Rest of the World	5.8

* Weighted mean for countries in each region

Many Countries May Have Difficulty Attaining Mortality Reduction Goals

Another way of assessing the level of mortality — and the extent of mortality decline, or the lack of decline — in a population, is in terms of the goals a nation sets for itself. The world community of nations adopted targets for mortality reduction in the 1990 Declaration of Alma Ata and at the 1990 World Summit for Children and reaffirmed these goals at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), held in Cairo in 1994 (United Nations 1995a:41-42; UNICEF 1990, 1994:56). These goals provide a standard against which to compare individual national performance.

Figure 13.
Child Mortality in Developing Countries and the ICPD Goal for Year 2015



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

The ICPD Program of Action specifies mortality goals in terms of levels of infant and child mortality for the years 2000 and 2015, and in terms of life expectancy at birth, for the year 2015 (United Nations 1995a). The Program of Action calls for all nations to cut infant mortality rates to under 35 per 1,000 live births by 2015; to cut child mortality to under 45 per 1,000 live births by that year; and to raise life expectancy to at least 70 years by 2015.

If current trends continue, about two-thirds of all developing countries should be able to meet the ICPD child mortality target for 2015. All but three of the more developed countries already have met or surpassed this target. Albania, Bosnia, and Moldova, the three MDCs with relatively high child mortality today, are expected to attain the ICPD target by 2010.

Of the less developed countries, only 6 of 51 Sub-Saharan African countries are likely to attain the target of fewer than 45 child deaths per 1,000 live births by the year 2015 (Figure 13). The average level of child mortality projected for Sub-Saharan Africa for 2015 is 117 per 1,000 live births.

In contrast, nearly all of the countries of the Near East and North Africa and the Latin American and Caribbean countries are likely to attain the ICPD child mortality target. As Table A-9 shows, most countries in these regions already have achieved relatively low levels of child mortality.

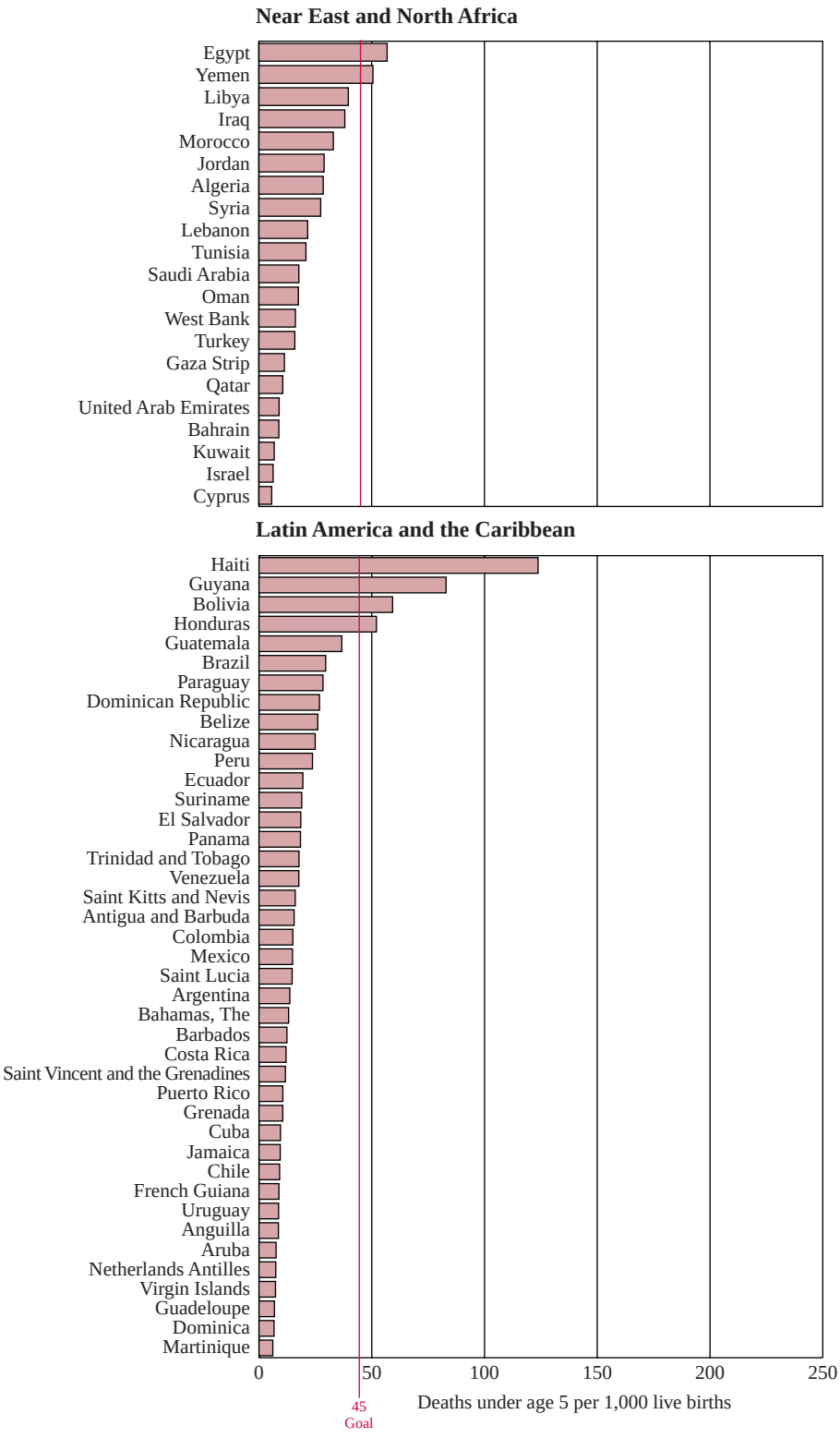
Sub-Saharan Africa's Under-5 Mortality Is Likely to Remain Highest of Any Developing Region

Region	Deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births* 1998	2015
Sub-Saharan Africa	156	117
The Near East and North Africa	65	34
China	50	21
Rest of Asia and Oceania	95	52
Latin America and the Caribbean	44	25
Asian NIS	88	66

*Weighted mean for countries in each region.

Between these two regional extremes lie Asia and Oceania. About two-thirds of the developing countries in this region are likely to meet the goal of fewer than 45 child deaths per 1,000 live births. The current projections of the Census Bureau indicate that China and India should be able to meet the target but two other populous nations in the region — Pakistan and Bangladesh — will have difficulty meeting the 45 per 1,000 target. Six of the eight Asian states of the former Soviet Union are also likely to have child mortality rates exceeding the target level in 2015.

Figure 13.
Child Mortality in Developing Countries and the ICPD Goal for Year 2015–Continued



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

Figure 13.
Child Mortality in Developing Countries and the ICPD Goal for Year 2015–Continued

Note: Since 1994, the United Nations has classified the 3 Transcaucasian republics of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia and the 5 central Asian republics shown as "Asian NIS" in Figure 13 as part of Asia and, as such, as developing countries (United Nations 1995b:205). We have adopted the same convention, as noted in the Introduction and in the Glossary of this report, to be consistent with the UN classification. References to these 8 former Soviet republics as Asian, and their inclusion in this figure, is based strictly on the UN's classification.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Projections of life expectancy at birth and infant mortality for LDCs are generally consistent with the region-specific likelihoods of achieving the ICPD child mortality targets: Most Latin American and Caribbean nations, and most nations in the Near East and North Africa, should reach the target of 70 years' life expectancy by 2015; relatively few Sub-Saharan African countries will.

Similarly, most countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and a majority of the central Asian republics of the former Soviet Union are unlikely to achieve the ICPD infant mortality goal of no more than 35 infant deaths per 1,000 live births by year 2015.

Can the ICPD Year 2015 Mortality Goals Be Met in Less Developed Countries?

Region	Number of countries	Number of countries meeting the ICPD goal for: Life expectancy at birth: 70 years	Number of countries meeting the ICPD goal for: Infant mortality: 35 infant deaths per 1,000 births
Sub-Saharan Africa	51	5	6
Near East and North Africa	21	19	19
China	1	1	1
Rest of Asia and Oceania	37	21	26
Latin America and the Caribbean	41	36	38
Asian NIS	8	1	2

11.2 Million Children Under Age 5 Will Die in 1998

Mortality under the age of 5 is considered a useful index of the overall climate governing healthy child development. Changes in the proportion of children who die before their fifth birthday also provide evidence of the impact of child health services over time.

As would be expected from the regional pattern of infant deaths, Asia (including China) and Oceania together have the largest number of deaths to children under the age of 5 in 1998 largely because there are far more children at risk of dying in the countries making up these regions than in any other major world region.

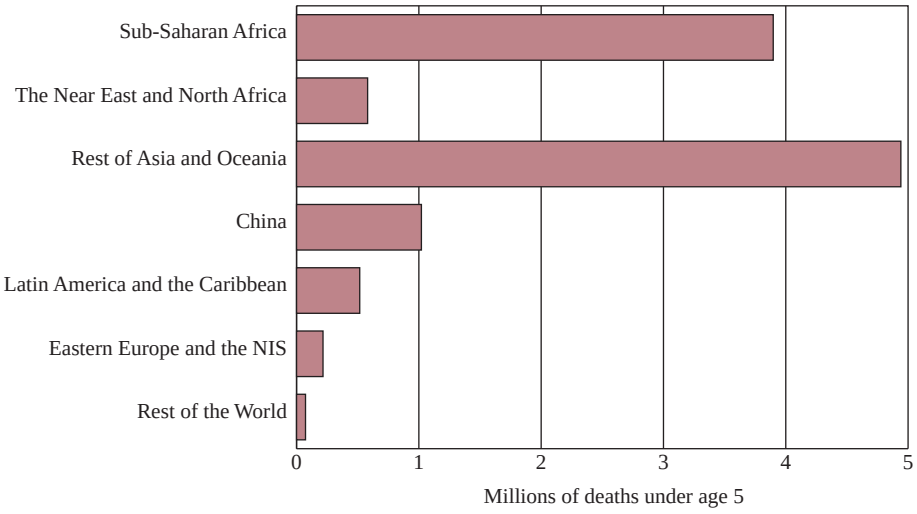
Of the 11.2 million deaths to children under age 5 in 1998, over half will occur in Asia and Oceania; just over a third will occur in Sub-Saharan Africa; less than 1 percent will take place in the Rest of the World (comprising North America, Western Europe, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand).

As would be expected from the regional pattern of infant mortality ***rates***, Sub-Saharan Africa has by far the highest under-5 mortality risk among major world regions. The probability that a child will fail to survive from birth to his fifth birthday is about 60 percent higher in Sub-Saharan Africa than in any other region.

The one obvious difference between the regional distributions of infant and child deaths (Figures 12 and 14) is in the ***ratios*** of infant to under-5 deaths for Sub-Saharan Africa compared with some of the other less developed regions. Sixty percent of deaths under the age of 5 are infant deaths in Sub-Saharan Africa. In contrast, between 75 and 80 percent of under-5 deaths are infant deaths in Latin America and the Caribbean and in the Near East and North Africa. Nearly 90 percent of child deaths are infant deaths in China.

The higher proportion of all under-5 deaths taking place after infancy in Sub-Saharan Africa is consistent with reported infant mortality rates ($_1q_0$) and child mortality ($_4q_1$) from 50 Demographic and Health Surveys conducted in the 1990s. As the averages across countries in each region show, both the overall level of child mortality (reflected in the infant mortality) and the ratio of mortality in the 1 to 4 age group relative to the under-1 age group are higher in Sub-Saharan Africa than in other world regions. These figures, in turn, are attributable to higher incidence of parasitic and infectious diseases affecting children after the first year of life in Sub-Saharan Africa and, presumably, the health systems in place to combat these diseases in Sub-Saharan Africa compared with other world regions.

Figure 14.
Child Deaths by Region: 1998



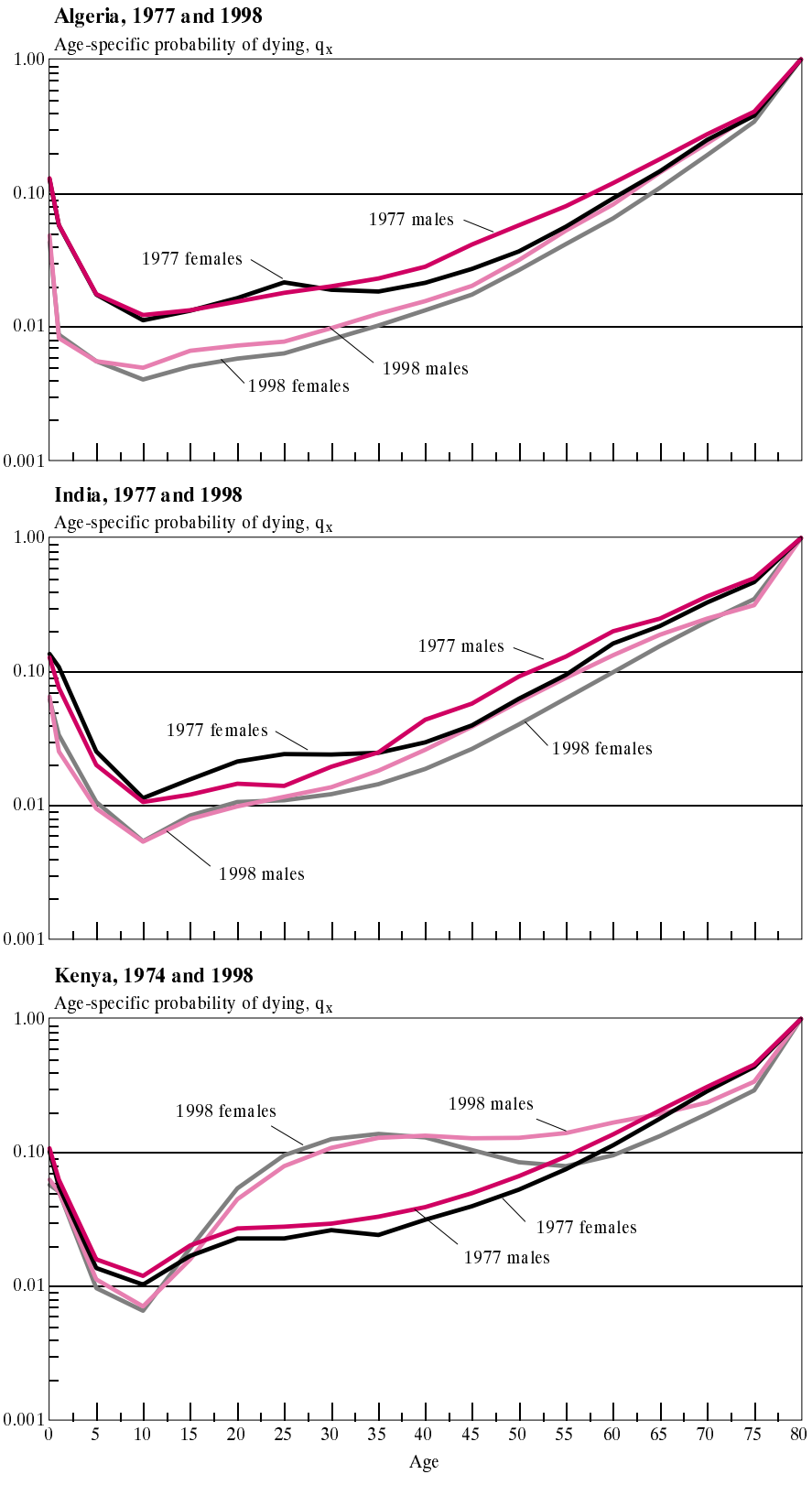
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Relative Levels of Infant and Child Mortality During the 1990s

Region	Infant mortality rate, Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) countries	Ratio of child mortality to infant mortality ($_4q_1/_1q_0$), DHS countries
Sub-Saharan Africa	86	0.87
Near East and North Africa	62	0.30
Asia	63	0.41
Latin America and the Caribbean	43	0.39

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys.

Figure 15.
Changes in Age-Specific Mortality for Selected Countires: 1970s to 1998



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

Mortality Patterns Evolve in Divergent Ways, but With Changes Often Favoring Females

Most national populations are enjoying a general reduction in mortality levels, continuing a trend in the post-World War II period linked to improvements in public health services, greater availability of drugs and the development of new vaccines and, in many countries, to improvements in standards of living. In the less developed countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, the importance of infectious and parasitic diseases as principal causes of death has lessened, which has markedly cut the overall risk of dying in infancy and early childhood while also reducing mortality at all but the oldest adult ages.

In a number of less developed countries, concerted efforts to improve maternal health have been successful in reducing the risk of maternal death associated with childbearing and in improving women's survivorship to the end of their reproductive years to levels comparable to or higher than those of men. At the same time, national mortality profiles have been affected by increased deaths attributable to cardiovascular disease and other degenerative diseases and, frequently, to greater incidence of accidents and violence.

For the past 25 years it has been recognized that similar changes in the mix of causes of mortality occur in widely varying contexts during the course of development, a concept referred to as the "epidemiologic transition" (Omran 1971; Bureau of the Census 1992). Since the mid-1980s our understanding of the way a national mortality profile changes has been altered, again, by the HIV/AIDS epidemic, which has raised mortality rates in some age groups to levels far in excess of those prevailing 20 years earlier.

Figure 15 shows the patterns and probabilities of dying by age and sex for four countries broadly indicative of the

different paths being taken by groups of countries in the late 1990s.[2] In each case, high infant and child mortality, relatively low mortality in the late childhood and teen years, and rising mortality throughout the adult ages is obvious in the graph.

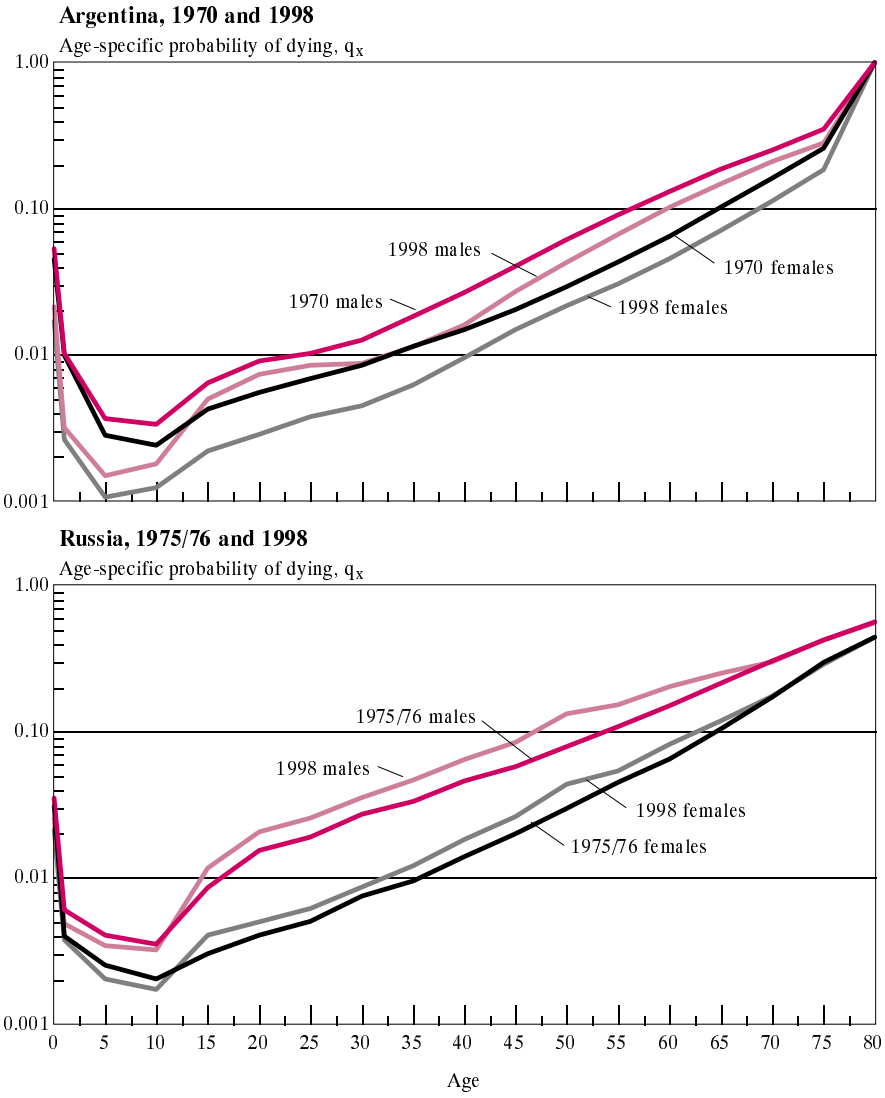
India illustrates the expected case of mortality declining at all ages over the 1977-1998 period, with the greatest decreases occurring in the infant, child, and young adult ages. Excess female mortality in the age range 20 to 29, evident in the earlier period, has been greatly reduced by 1998, perhaps as a result of a slowed pace of childbearing, better maternal health care, and the improving status of women in the country.

Kenya's age-specific mortality patterns highlight the dramatic impact of AIDS-related mortality in a country severely affected by the pandemic. Young adult mortality has risen substantially over the past 25 years and, in contrast to the situations in some other countries where changes in mortality patterns and levels have favored females, both sexes have been nearly equally affected by AIDS mortality in Kenya.

Argentina's graph shows a pattern of mortality change from 1970 to 1998 that represents what appears to be an emerging trend in a number of Latin American countries toward abnormally high mortality for males, particularly in the young adult age range. While a similar mortality profile might be observed in a population subject to a high level of violence, in Argentina these excess male deaths tend to be the result of car and other accidents associated with a more affluent lifestyle.

Other Latin American countries with pronounced excess mortality among young adult males are Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico and Guatemala.

Figure 15.
Changes in Age-Specific Mortality for Selected Countires: 1970s to 1998—Continued



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

Russia illustrates the counterintuitive case of a country enjoying a continuing decline in infant and child mortality but undergoing some increase in adult mortality. The relatively high adult mortality in Russia is due to a variety of causes and reflects the aggregation of differing cause patterns of death in different parts of the Russian Federation. However, in general, the relatively high adult mortality is due to degenerative diseases, often diseases linked to alcohol consumption, tobacco use, and diet as well as violence (a category of causes of death that includes accidents, often associated with alcoholism) (Kingkade and Arriaga 1997; Kingkade and Vasin 1997). Life expectancy at birth in Russia rose from 67 years in the mid-1970s to 68 years in 1991, prior to the breakup of the Soviet Union, but has fallen since then to 65 years in 1998, as increased adult mortality has more than offset decreases in mortality at other ages.

While both genders have been affected, Russian male adult mortality has risen somewhat more than female mortality in the age range 15 to 69 over the 1975-76 to 1998 period.

[2]The probabilities of dying are shown on a logarithmic scale in order to highlight relative differences in values.

Figure 16.
Contributions of Natural Increase and Net Migration to Population Growth for Selected Countries: Late 1980s to 1997

Note: All rates are shown per 1,000 rather than in percentages in figure 16.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

International Migration Also Shapes Population Growth and Structure

While fertility and mortality are generally considered the primary forces underlying population change at both the national and regional levels, international migration can and sometimes does have a substantial impact on population growth rates. International migration also affects age and sex structures in a number of countries, some net recipients and others net senders of migrants.

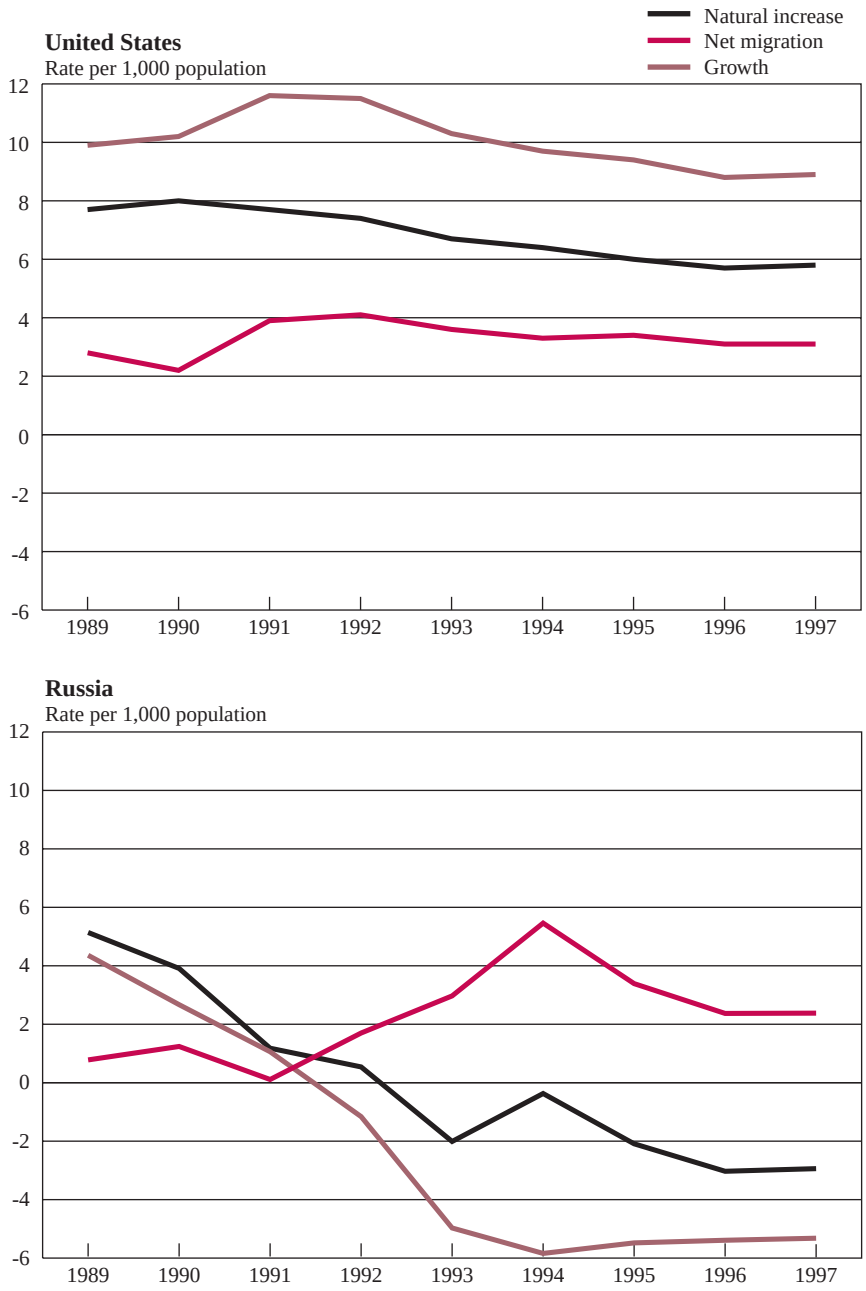
During the 1980s and 1990s, the world's more developed countries (the "North") have typically been net recipients of international migrants while less developed countries (the "South") have been net senders. However, not all international movement conforms to this generalization: large numbers of migrant workers, refugees, and asylum-seekers also make up important South-South and East-West flows.

During the 1990s, many of the largest movements of population across international boundaries have involved refugees. The flight of the ethnic Hutu population from Rwanda and Burundi to the Congo and, to a lesser extent, to Tanzania, followed by return movement back to Rwanda and Burundi, is among the most massive international movements of the past 20 years. Other large-scale return movements have occurred in Afghanistan, Eritrea, and Mozambique.

Short-term international labor migration has occurred within and between every world region. The Gulf states, located on the Arabian peninsula, have for many years served as one of the major destinations for migrant workers from the Near East and Asia, though as with most other regions, numbers of labor migrants arriving are offset by others completing work stints (sometimes of a few years, sometimes of many years) who leave. The Gulf war of 1990-91, in contrast, was accompanied by mass movements of displaced persons from Kuwait to other countries, with a resumption of in-migration occurring only after some time.

The impact of short-term, refugee migration on population growth rates in Kuwait and Rwanda is shown in the first two panels of Figure 16. Almost 80 percent of the population of Kuwait left the country during the second half of 1990 or the first 2 months of 1991, with a return flow beginning in 1991 (after the end of the Gulf War) and continuing into 1992. Net migration rates for 1990, 1991 and 1992 largely reflect the movement of the expatriate population of the country: the initial exodus occurred in 1990 but most of the post-conflict return movement did not occur until early in 1992.

Figure 16.
Contributions of Natural Increase and Net Migration to Population Growth for Selected Countries: Late 1980s to 1997–Continued



Note: All rates are shown per 1,000 rather than in percentages in figure 16.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

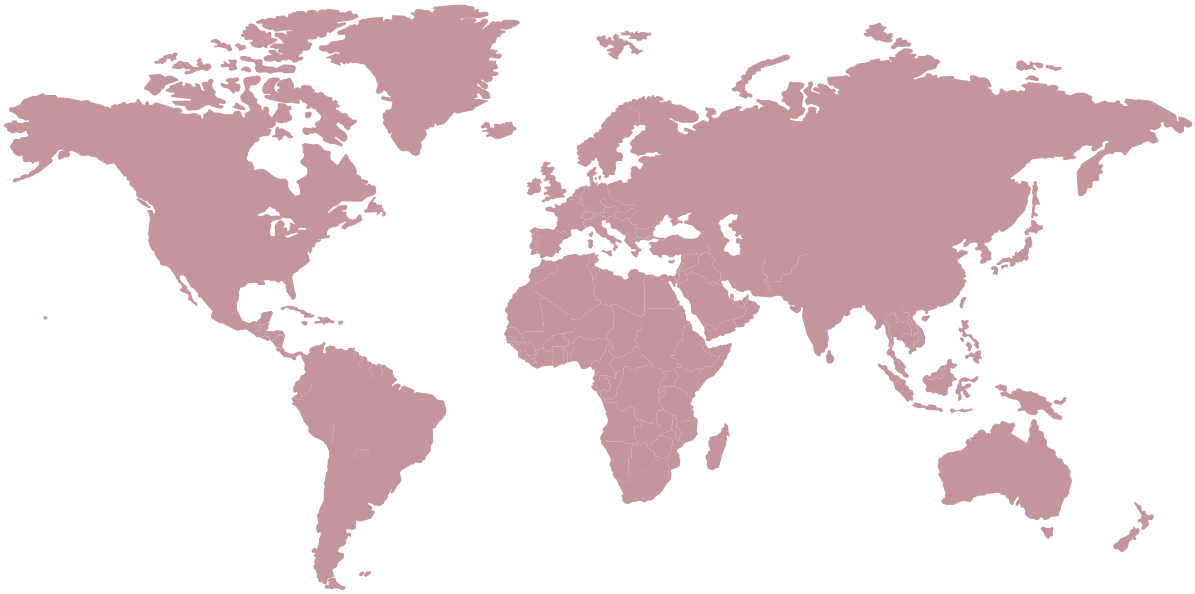
Rwanda's experience differs from Kuwait's in that the massive exodus of refugees in 1994 was reinforced by negative natural increase — the effect of ethnic violence in that year. However, as in Kuwait, the international displacement of persons contributed far more to the dramatic decrease in Rwanda's growth rate in 1994, and their return contributed more to the population's subsequent recovery in 1995 and 1996, than did natural increase.

During the 1990s, voluntary, primarily economically motivated international migration has continued to add to the populations of a number of the more developed countries. For the United States, international migration augments a positive rate of natural increase. About a third of the growth rate of the United States, which has served as the destination for more migrants than any other country in the 1990s, is attributable to net international movements during the decade. Over 6 million more persons entered the United States during the 1990-97 period than left the country.[3]

Russia illustrates the case in which international migration partially offsets a negative rate of natural increase in a low-fertility population. Russia serves as the destination of both economic migrants and ethnic Russians relocating from other parts of the former Soviet Union. Russia has also served as the source of migration to destinations in Western Europe and, to a lesser extent, Eastern and Southern Europe (United Nations 1995b). Net international migration has mitigated a negative rate of natural increase since 1992. From 1990 to 1997, roughly 3 million more migrants entered Russia than departed.

[3]U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base. See also Hollmann et al. (1998: table 2).

Population Composition and Distribution



Population Composition and Distribution

The Changing Global Age Structure

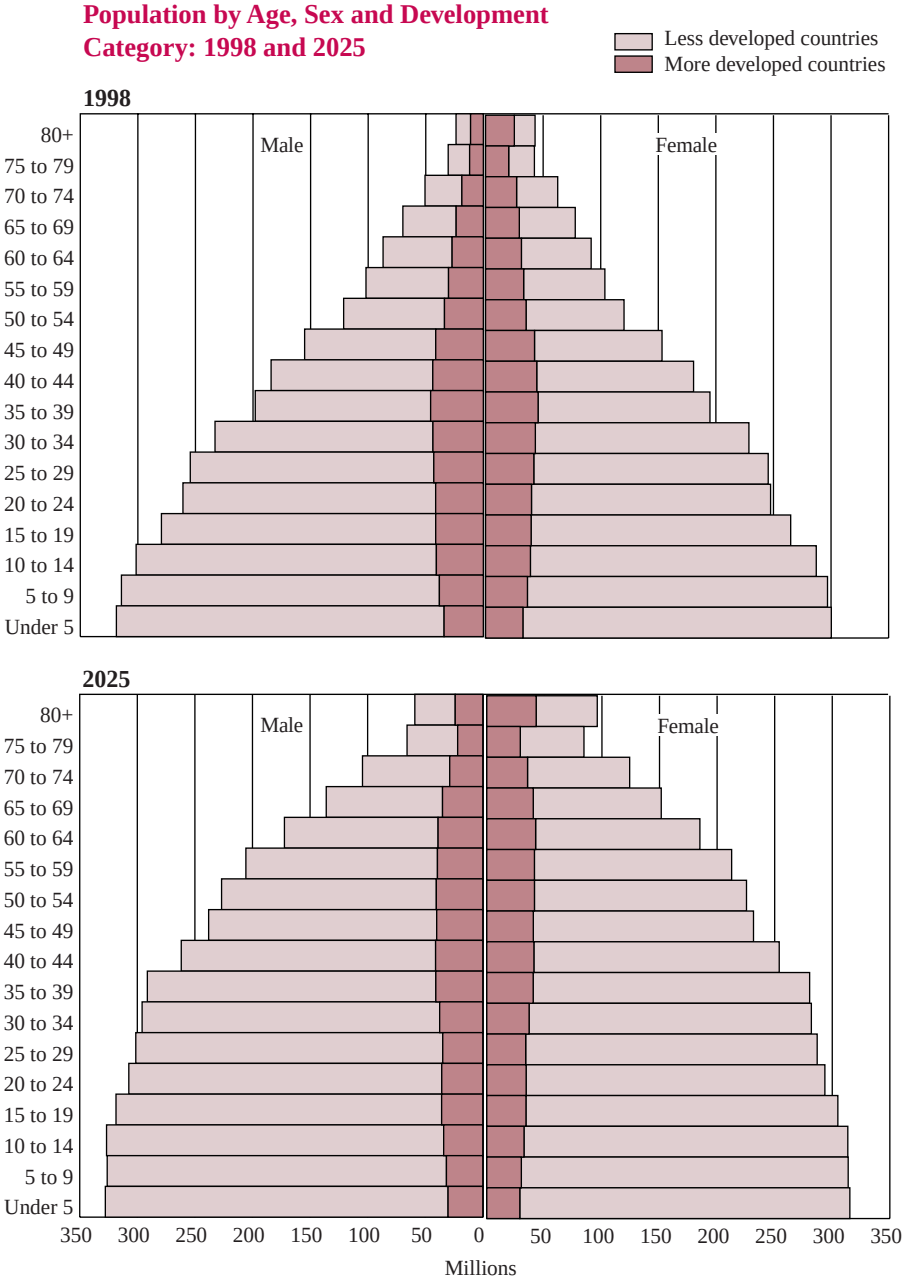
Every nation is aging. That is, in every country the average age of the population is increasing as greater proportions of population reach middle and elderly age groups. However, the shifting composition of the population of the world's less developed nations accounts for most of the changing world age-sex structure between now and the year 2025 (Figure 17).

Less developed countries as a group have embarked on a demographic transition from high fertility and mortality rates to low fertility and mortality. As a result, the proportion of population under the age of 5 has been shrinking in the developing world over the past two decades while adults, who are typically enjoying increased longevity, add to the number of elderly (persons 65 years of age or older) and to the proportion of population over age 65. If fertility continues to decline, as expected, younger age groups will grow smaller and smaller relative to older age groups. At the same time, the number of elderly living in less developed countries will more than double during the next 25 years.

The age-sex structure of more developed countries already has the rectangular shape of older populations, but the size of the population 65 years of age and older in the United States and other more industrialized nations a quarter century from now will be about 50 percent larger than the number alive in 1998.

As the elderly proportion of both LDC and MDC populations increases, the median age of world population rises. The median age in the less developed nations will increase from about 24 years in 1998 to 30 years in 2025. A similar increase will occur in the more developed world: from 37 years in 1998 to about 43 years in 2025.

Figure 17.
Population by Age, Sex and Development Category: 1998 and 2025



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

Population Aging Is a Global Phenomenon

Year	Median age		
	MDCs	LDCs	World
1998	37	24	26
2025	43	30	32

An Aging Population Means Greater Stability in Numbers of Children . . .

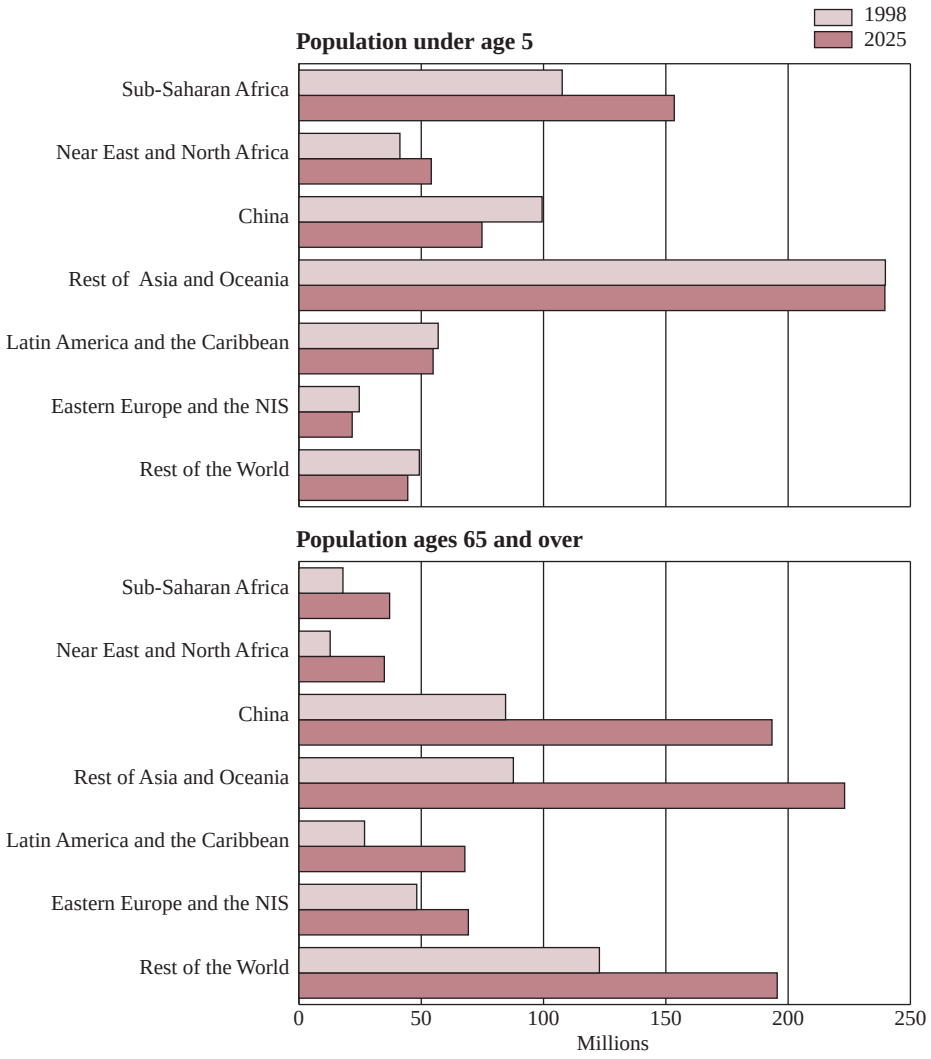
As a population grows, the individual age groups making up that population also tend to increase in size. However, in a population subject to changing fertility, mortality or migration, that population's age structure is also altered by these changes and the size of specific age groups may increase or decrease at rates (and even in a direction) differing from those of the population as a whole.

The growth, or decline, over time of specific age groups in a population, in turn, helps determine changes in a society's requirements for health and educational services, housing and consumer durables, and other goods and services. An increase in the size of the under-5 population, for example, implies an associated increase in need for child health services and an impending increase in demand for additional classrooms, teachers and public funding for primary schooling. Stability in the size of the same under-5 population frees up resources for other health care needs or allows expansion in the coverage of programs targeting the under-5 age group.

Because fertility is expected to continue to fall in all world regions during the coming decades, the size of the under-5 age population worldwide will be less than 5 percent larger 25 years from now than in 1998. During the same time period, total world population will increase by about 34 percent.

All of this increase in the under-5 age group during the next quarter century will occur in Africa and the Near East. Four other major world regions and China will see their under-5 populations actually shrink during the coming decades (Figure 18).

Figure 18.
Population Under Age 5 and Ages 65 and Over by Region: 1998 and 2025



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

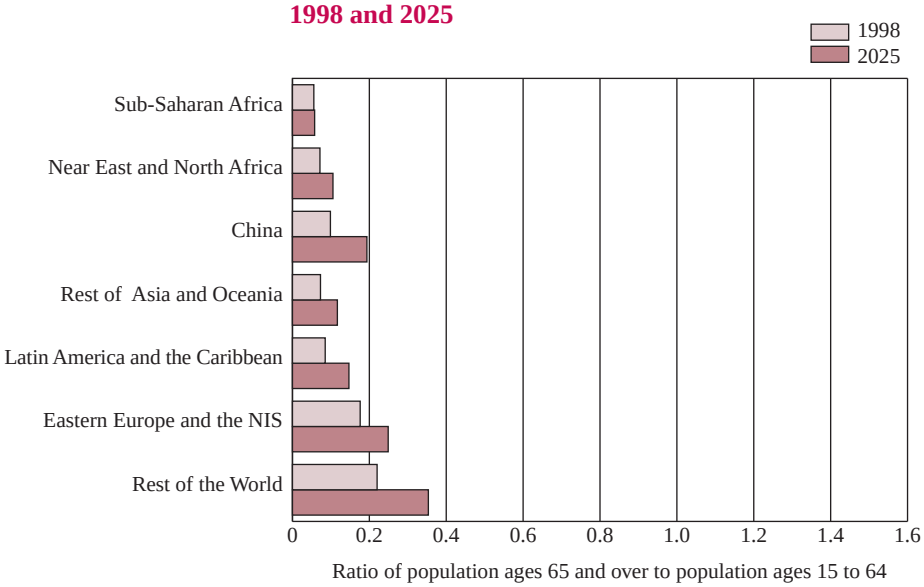
. . . and a Dramatic Increase in People Ages 65 and Over

An increase in the number of elderly in a society implies increasing demands for other types of health care services. The second panel of Figure 18 shows that over the course of the next 25 years the population ages 65 and above will more than double worldwide, with the greatest relative increases occurring in the less developed world regions (ranging from 106 to 174 percent) and the greatest absolute changes occurring in Asia.

The elderly population of the United States and other more developed nations will increase by over 50 percent during the same time period.

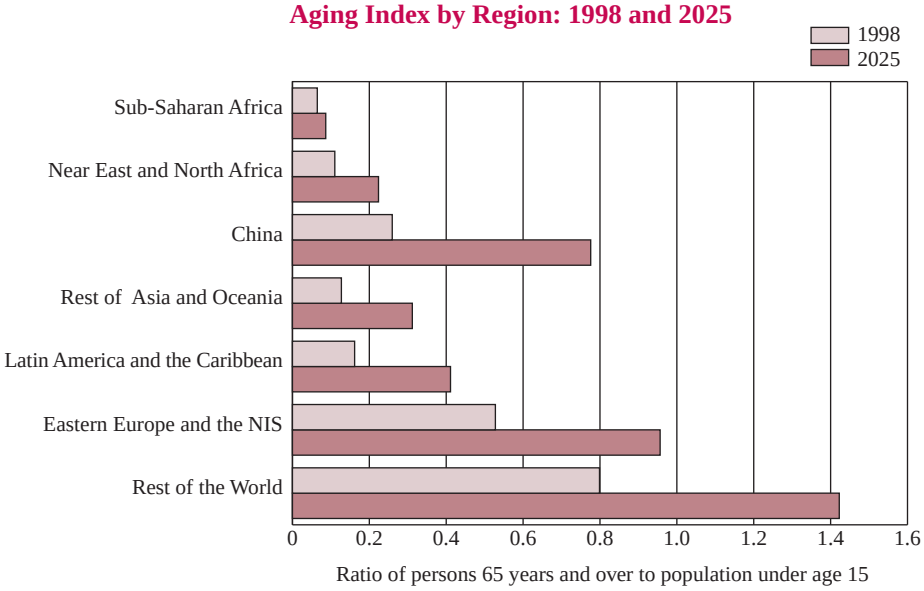
As a result of the more rapid increase in the elderly population living in today's LDCs, by 2025 over two-thirds of the world's population 65 and over will be living in low income countries.

Figure 19.
Old-Age Dependency by Region: 1998 and 2025



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

Figure 20.
Aging Index by Region: 1998 and 2025



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

An Aging World Population Implies Greater Elderly Support Burdens . . .

A society's ability to cope with its changing age structure and, more specifically, to respond to increases in what are typically referred to as "dependent" age groups (children under age 15; the elderly, ages 65 and above)[4] depends, in part, on the ratio of the size of dependent age groups to the size of the working-age population. During the next 25 years, old-age dependency ratios will rise in every major world region (Figure 19). The world community as a whole will face an elderly support ratio nearly 50 percent larger in 2025 than in 1998.

In contrast to popular perception, well over half of the world's elderly live in developing countries.

At the regional level, the most dramatic changes in old-age dependency ratios will occur in Latin America and China. In China, the elderly dependency ratio will nearly double over the coming 25 years, in large part because of China's success with its One Child policy. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the ratio will be over 70 percent larger in year 2025 than in 1998. The United States and other MDCs making up the Rest of the World will face an elderly support ratio 60 percent larger. The future represented in these numbers poses a challenge not only to health care systems in both less developed and more developed countries as we enter the next century, but a challenge to pension, elderly care, and other social support systems worldwide.[5]

[4]The size of this population will differ from the economically dependent population in every society, and in some societies more than others, but the classification facilitates international comparison of social support burdens.

[5]For further information on the magnitudes involved and discussion of the problems posed by the aging of world population during the coming decades, see U.S. Bureau of the Census (1992, 1993a, 1993b, 1995) and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Aging Studies Branch (1996b).

. . . Some Modification in the Mix of Dependent Age Groups . . .

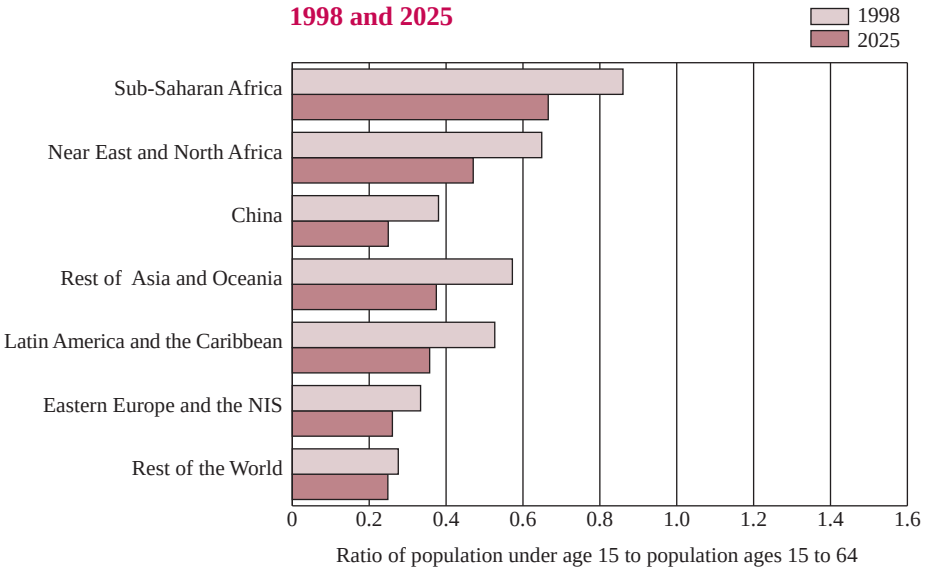
Even with the rapid growth of the elderly, however, the bulk of the dependent population worldwide will remain children during the coming quarter century. Nearly 9 in every 10 persons making up the combined dependent age groups in the less developed regions of Africa, Asia, and Latin America are under age 15 today. And children will still account for three-fourths of all dependents in these regions in 2025. Only in the United States and other more developed countries (Rest of the World) will elderly dependents come to outnumber dependents under the age of 15 over the course of the next 25 years (Figure 20).

Youth dependency, which ranges from fewer than 3 children under the age of 15 per 10 adults (ages 15-64) for MDCs to over 8 children per 10 adults in Sub-Saharan Africa in 1998, will remain the dominant component of total dependency at the global level well into the next century. During this period, regional youth dependency ratios will decline as a result of continuing fertility declines (Figure 21) but will generally overshadow elderly dependency ratios.

. . . and Declines in Total Dependency in Most World Regions

The net effect of decreasing youth dependency and growing old age dependency will differ in the world's MDCs and LDCs: the total dependency ratio will decline over the 1998-2025 period in the less developed countries, and for the world as a whole, while rising in more developed nations. Moreover, the growing elderly population in the United States and the other MDCs means that the Rest of the World region's total dependency burden, which is one of the smallest in 1998, will become one of the largest by 2025.

Figure 21.
Youth Dependency by Region: 1998 and 2025



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

Dependency Ratios: 1998 and 2025

Region	Youth (under age 15)		Elderly (ages 65 and over)		Total (youth plus elderly)	
	1998	2025	1998	2025	1998	2025
World	49	37	11	16	60	53
Less Developed Countries	55	39	8	13	63	52
More Developed Countries	28	24	21	33	49	58
Sub-Saharan Africa	86	67	6	6	92	72
Near East and North Africa	65	47	7	11	72	58
China	38	25	10	19	48	44
Rest of Asia and Oceania	57	37	7	12	65	49
Latin America and the Caribbean	53	36	9	15	61	50
Eastern Europe and the NIS	33	26	18	25	51	51
Rest of the World	28	25	22	35	50	60

Nations Becoming More Urban in Character as Well as Older

About three-quarters of a billion persons lived in urban agglomerations in one world region or another in 1950.[6] By 1975 the world's urban population had doubled, and since then it has grown from about 1.5 billion persons to nearly 2.8 billion persons. In 1975, just under 40 percent of humanity lived in urban areas. By 2025, nearly 60 percent of world population will be urban-resident.

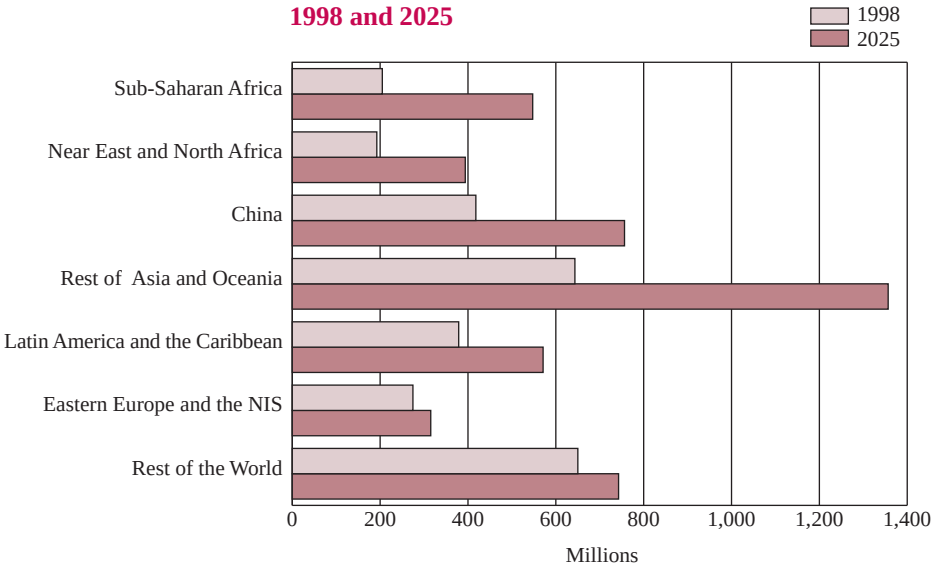
As societies shift from predominantly rural, agricultural economies to more urban, service-oriented economies, changes will inevitably occur in national and regional consumption patterns. Expenditure patterns are altered as a result of declining average family size, population aging, rising per capita income and residence-related lifestyle changes. Associated improvements in access to and use of health services may accelerate decreases in some causes of morbidity and mortality. Rising educational enrollment ratios and shifts in family size preferences characteristic of urban populations may stimulate ongoing trends toward later age at marriage, increased use of contraception, and related decreases in birth rates.

Figures 22 and 23 reflect the continuing rapid urbanization of the developing regions of the world, and the more attenuated drift toward greater concentration of population in Eastern Europe and the New Independent States and the Rest of the World. About 1.9 billion persons, or roughly two-thirds of the world's urban population, currently lives in the world's less affluent regions. By 2025, over half of the world's combined LDC population will be urban-resident and 4 out of 5 urban residents worldwide will be living in a town or city in the Third World.

From 1998 to 2025 the share of total world urban population found in the United States and the other MDCs making up the Rest of the World will drop from about 24 percent to about 16 percent of the total.

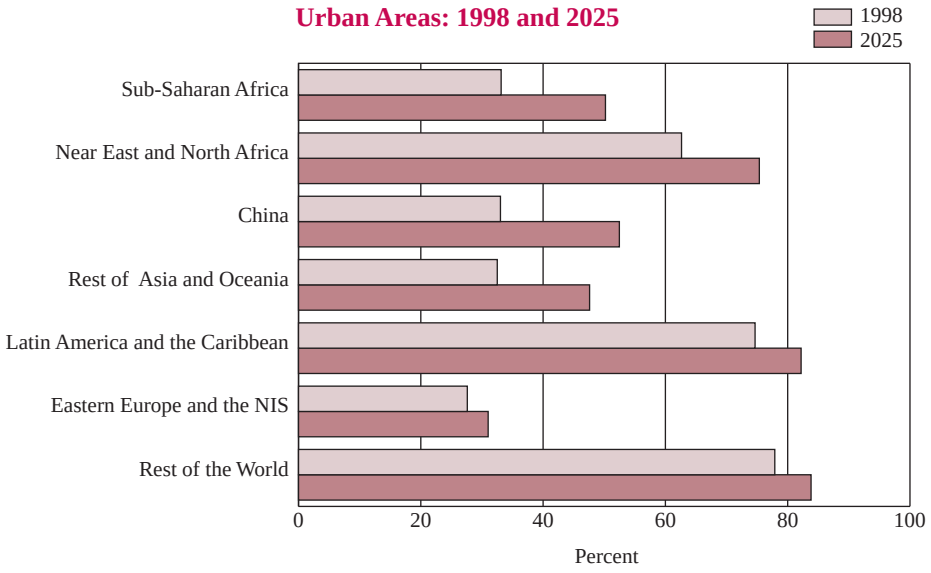
[6]United Nations (1997).

Figure 22.
Urban Population by Region: 1998 and 2025



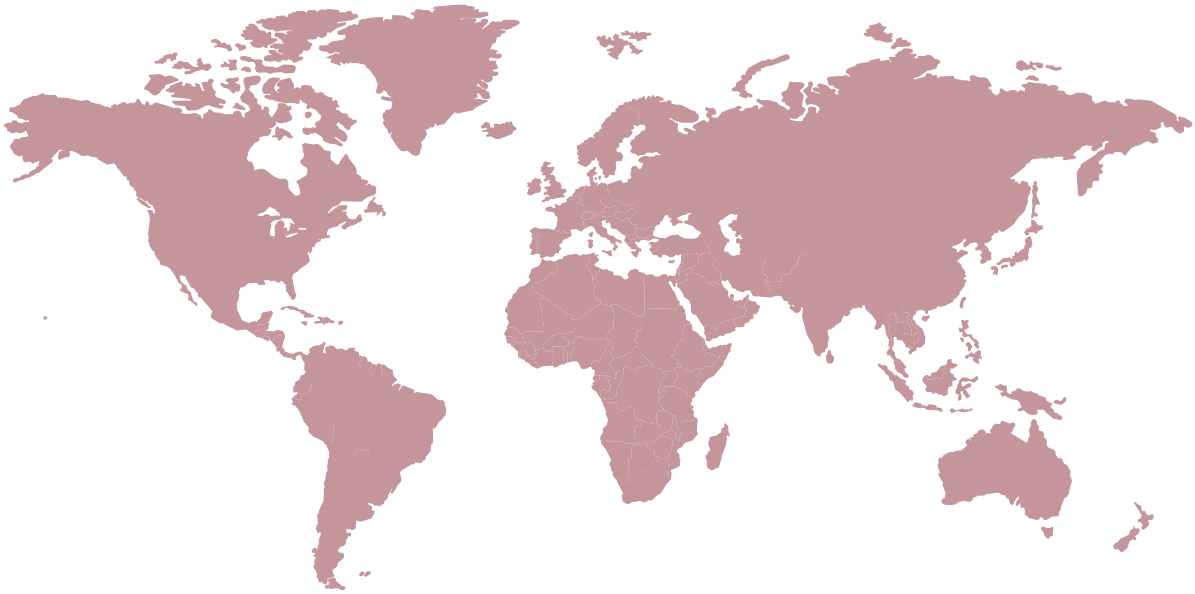
Source: United Nations (1997) and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Figure 23.
Shares of Regional Populations Living in Urban Areas: 1998 and 2025



Source: United Nations (1997) and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Contraceptive Prevalence



Contraceptive Prevalence

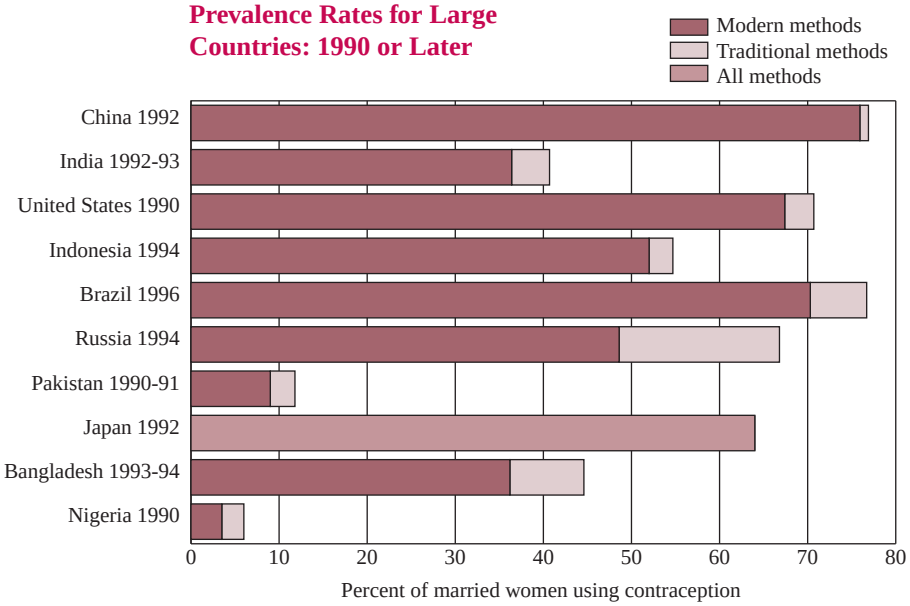
Variations in Fertility Linked to Contraceptive Use

As we approach the turn of the century, fertility remains the driving force behind natural increase in the vast majority of countries that contribute the most to world population growth. While the multiplicity of factors that ultimately cause couples to choose to have more or fewer children varies from one context to the next, perhaps the single most important immediate determinant of the current and future path of fertility is the extent to which couples use contraception to control the number and spacing of their children.

Figure 24 shows that in the world's ten largest countries, where the potential contribution to total world births is greatest, contraceptive prevalence varies from 6 percent of married women of reproductive age (MWRA) in Nigeria and 12 percent in Pakistan to over 70 percent in China, Brazil, and the United States.

A comparison of the situations in China and India is instructive. China and India, which together account for over 40 percent of MWRA worldwide and for a third of all births in 1998, have very different contraceptive prevalence rates. China's modern method prevalence is more than two times that of India's. And Chinese women give birth, on average, to close to half as many children as in India (1.8 vs. 3.2, Table A-8).

Figure 24.
Modern and Traditional Contraceptive Prevalence Rates for Large Countries: 1990 or Later



Note: Countries are ranked by population size as of midyear 1998. Only total contraceptive prevalence is available for Japan.
Source: Table A-11.

Consequently, the total number of children born in India this year will be about 20 percent greater than the number born in China in spite of the much larger number of MWRA in China than in India (Tables A-5, A-6).

As we approach the end of the decade, it is clear that the level of fertility in the developing world will be determined by two factors. The first is the future pace of the ongoing downward shift in family size preferences; the second, the extent to which couples in each world region are willing and able to translate these preferences into lower birth rates.

The choices made by couples — and by governments — in large countries, such as India, Pakistan, and Nigeria, where contraceptive prevalence rates are relatively low and families are still moderate to large in size, will play an especially important part in determining the course of world population change in the closing years of this decade and the first decades of the next century.

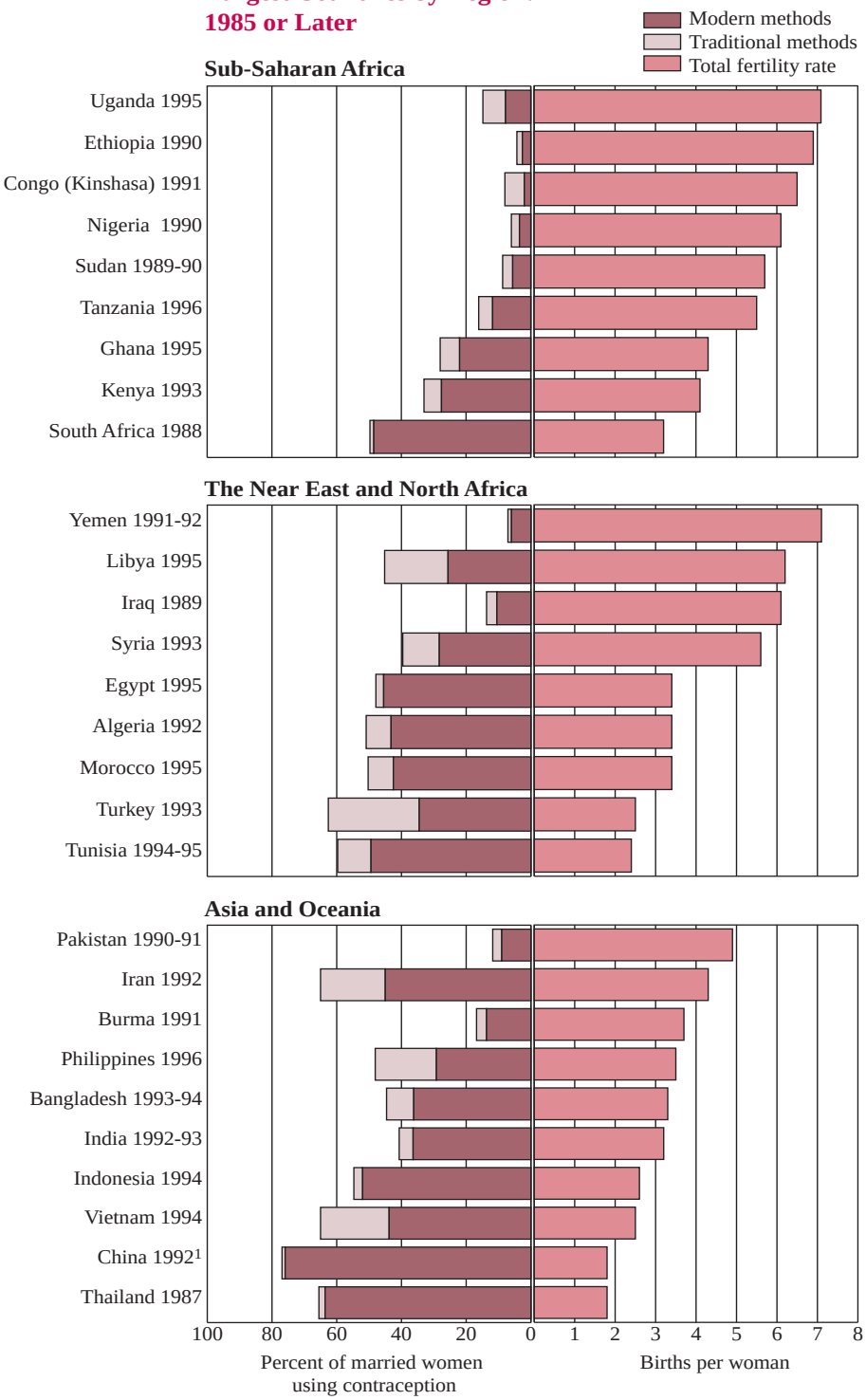
For LDCs, Fertility-Family Planning Link is Especially Pronounced

In comparing one population with another, whether within a region or across regions, the average number of children a woman has over her reproductive lifetime (measured by the total fertility rate, TFR) tends to be lower where contraceptive prevalence and the effectiveness of contraceptive methods used are higher. While other determinants of fertility — including proportions of women married, sterility, postpartum infecundability, and induced abortion — also help distinguish populations with higher and lower fertility, the extent of contraceptive use and the kinds of methods in use explain much of the variation in fertility levels among nations.

This relationship is obvious in four of the panels of Figure 25, which shows the most recent available estimates of contraceptive prevalence and total fertility in 1998 for the most populous countries of six major world regions. In the developing regions of Sub-Saharan Africa, the Near East and North Africa, Asia and Oceania, and Latin America and the Caribbean, countries with higher contraceptive prevalence rates tend to be lower-fertility countries, and vice versa.

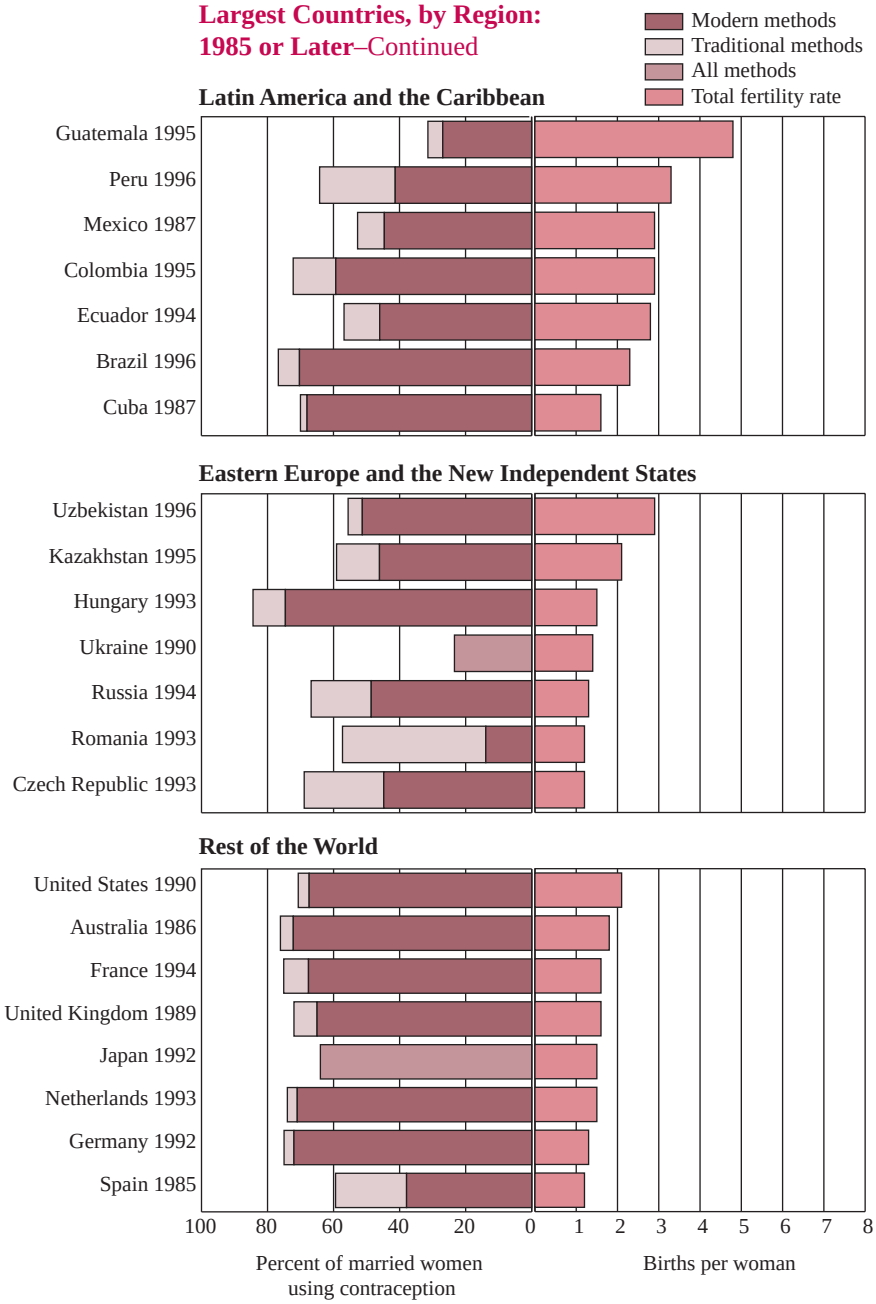
Moreover, the region with the highest ***median*** fertility among countries shown (Sub-Saharan Africa, median TFR = 5.7) has the lowest median contraceptive prevalence (14.8 percent). In contrast, Latin America and the Caribbean has the highest median prevalence rate of the four developing regions, and the lowest median TFR, for the countries shown.

Figure 25.
Modern and Traditional Contraceptive Prevalence Rates and Total Fertility Rate for Largest Countries by Region: 1985 or Later



[1]Excluding Taiwan and Hong Kong S.A.R.

Figure 25.
Modern and Traditional Contraceptive Prevalence Rates and Total Fertility Rate for Largest Countries, by Region: 1985 or Later–Continued



Note: Large countries have been excluded from 5 of the 6 panels either because recent data are unavailable or because the age range covered by available data is overly narrow.
Source: Tables A-8 and A-11.

The relationship does not hold in the remaining two world regions, where fertility rates have generally reached or fallen below a family size of 2 births per woman. In the more developed countries making up the region denoted Rest of the World, contraceptive prevalence is generally high: roughly 60 to 80 percent of married women use some form of family planning. Minor variations in TFR may be attributable to the effectiveness of contraceptive methods used and to the impact of one or more of the other proximate determinants of fertility mentioned earlier. Apparent exceptions to the general association between latest available contraceptive prevalence (CPR) level and TFR in 1998 shown in Figure 25 may be at least partly due to the difference in the dates. For example, Spain's CPR data are for a period 13 years earlier than its TFR. The time difference may help explain why Spain's 1998 fertility is so low in spite of relatively low contraceptive prevalence.

In the countries of Eastern Europe and the NIS, the apparent lack of association between contraceptive use and TFR is probably attributable to several factors. For Ukraine, the lack of relationship may be due to the period in which the contraceptive data were collected — official policy was pronatalist prior to the break-up of the Soviet Union and access to contraceptives was more limited than has been true more recently. For other countries in this region, the lack of association may be due to differences in measurement approaches and, perhaps, to variation in reliance on induced abortion rather than contraception to control childbearing.[7]

[7]The use of induced abortion as a substitute for contraception in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union is discussed in U.S. Bureau of the Census (1997), Blayo (1991, 1993) and Jacobson (1990).

Family Planning Use Varies With Residence . . .

Levels of current use of family planning vary substantially within countries as well as across countries and regions. Couples living in towns and cities typically make greater use of contraception to achieve their reproductive goals than do residents of rural areas in the less developed countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Some of this difference is attributable to better access to family planning and other health services enjoyed by urban residents. However, urban couples also tend to be better educated, generally face higher costs of child rearing, and may place less emphasis on large families than their rural counterparts.

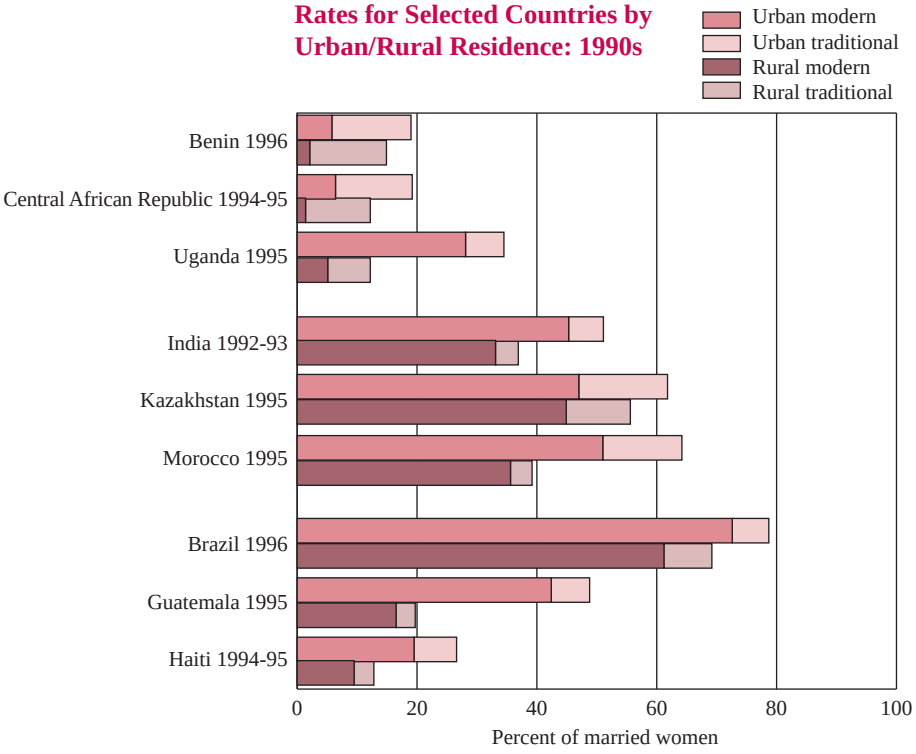
While overall contraceptive use among urban populations nearly always exceeds that for rural populations, as it does for each of the countries shown in Figure 26, it is also worth noting that many urban couples, as well as rural couples, continue to rely on less effective, traditional and folk methods of contraception. More than half of urban couples in Benin and the Central African Republic who use contraception rely on less effective methods, as do their rural counterparts. About 20 percent of urban-resident couples using family planning in Uganda and Morocco, and about 10 percent of urban couples in India and Brazil, rely on traditional and folk methods.

. . . and With Women's Educational Attainment

Women with a secondary education are more likely to use contraception to plan their families than are women with primary schooling who are, in turn, more likely to use contraception than women with little or no schooling.

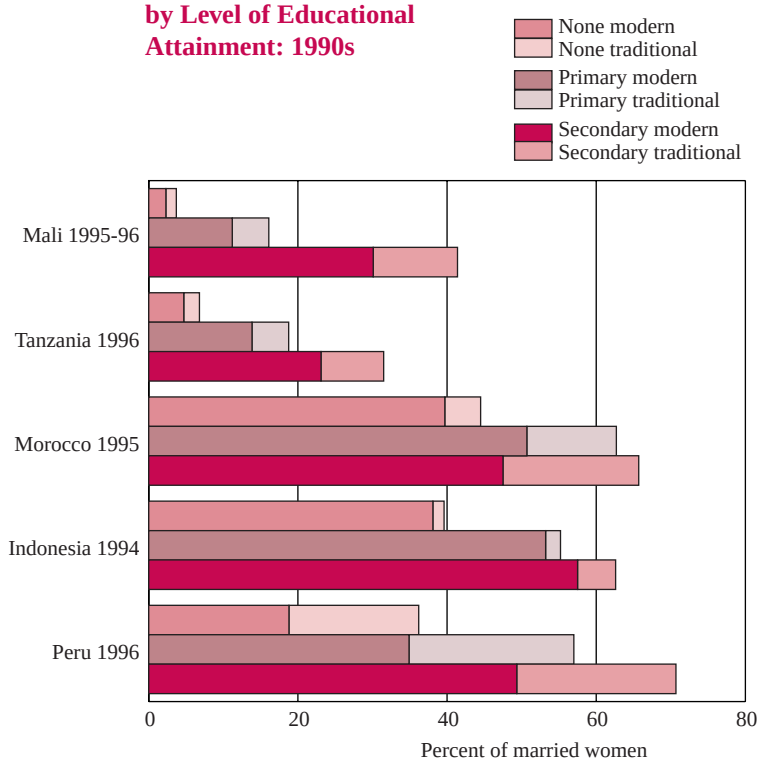
As Figure 27 shows, most of the increase in contraceptive prevalence associated with additional schooling is use of more effective, modern methods

Figure 26.
Modern and Traditional Contraceptive Prevalence Rates for Selected Countries by Urban/Rural Residence: 1990s



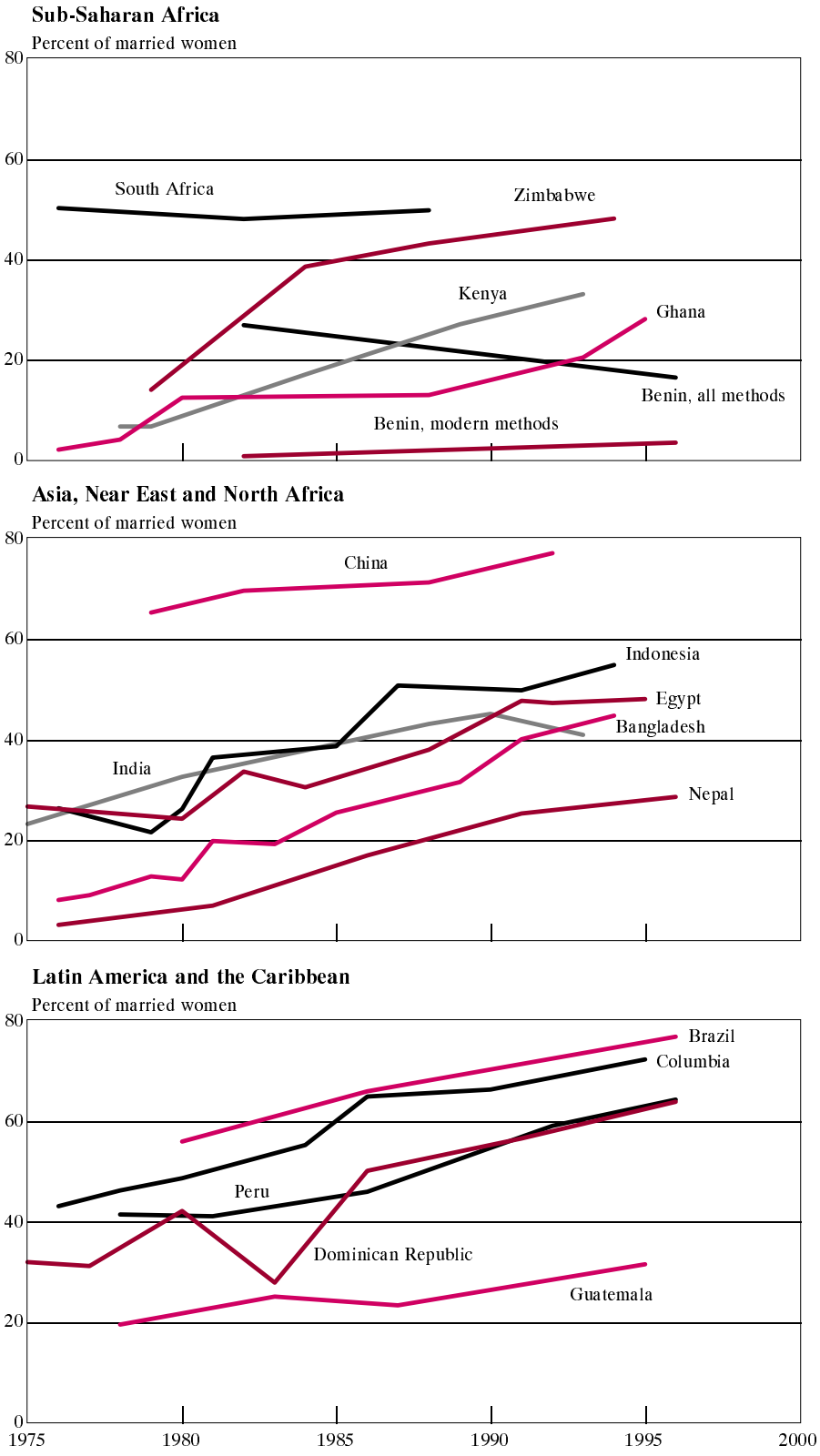
Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS).

Figure 27.
Modern and Traditional Contraceptive Prevalence Rates for Selected Countries by Level of Educational Attainment: 1990s



Source: Demographic and Health Surveys.

Figure 28.
Trends in Contraceptive Prevalence for Selected Countries



Source: Table A-11.

of contraception. More educated women are not only more likely to use family planning, but they appear to choose to use more effective methods, or perhaps have better access to such methods, compared with less educated women.

Contraceptive Use Is Increasing in Every Region

Over the past 20 years, couples in every world region have adopted contraception with increasing frequency as a means of regulating the timing and number of their children. As Figure 28 indicates, levels of contraceptive prevalence, while varying from country to country, generally have increased steadily over time in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Seeming exceptions to this generalization underscore the importance attached by demographers and health service providers to tracking modern method prevalence rather than, or at least in addition to, overall prevalence. Overall prevalence incorporates a component representing use of less effective, and arguably more difficult to measure, traditional and folk methods of family planning.

One example indicates the importance of measuring and monitoring modern method prevalence, in addition to overall prevalence. From 1982 to 1996, Census Bureau estimates indicate Benin's total fertility declined by about half a child, a trend inconsistent with a measured decrease in total contraceptive prevalence of 10 percentage points over this period (Figure 28, first panel). Other things being equal, a decrease in contraceptive prevalence should be accompanied or followed by an ***increase*** in measured fertility rate. However, this inconsistency is absent in the trend of modern method prevalence, which shows the expected increase over the period.

Age Patterns of Use Shift as Prevalence Rises

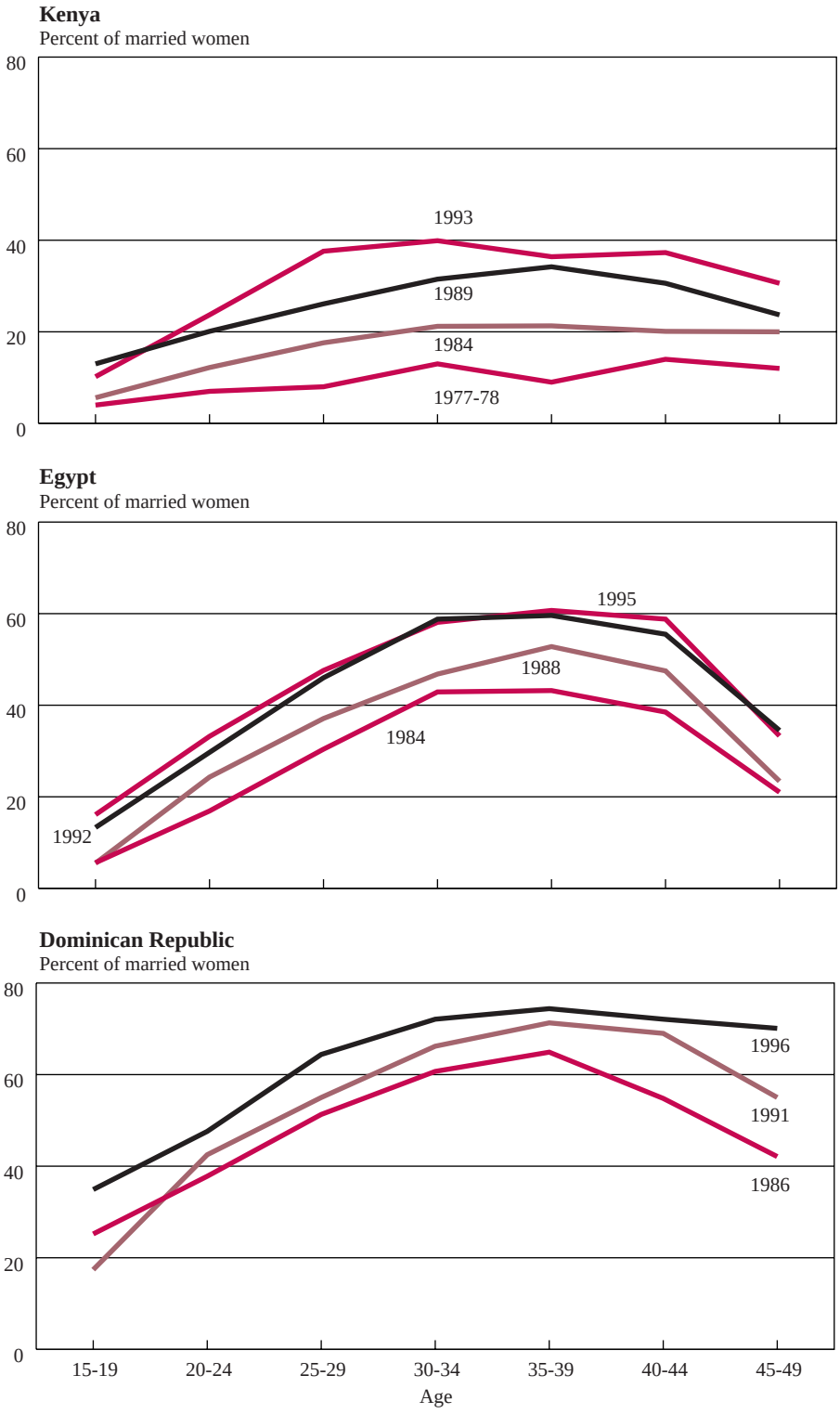
The panels of Figure 29 illustrate the changes that have occurred in age-specific contraceptive use rates underlying the expanded use of family planning in three countries at different levels of overall prevalence.

Kenya — Low to Moderate Prevalence. Contraceptive prevalence in Kenya increased from a level of just under 7 percent of married women of childbearing age in the late 1970s to 33 percent of married women in 1993. Kenya illustrates the case of a population moving from a high fertility regime to a moderate mean family size, increasingly adopting family planning to delay the onset of childbearing after marriage, or after the birth of a first or second child to space births, as well as to limit family size.

Egypt — Moderate Prevalence. During the 1984-88 period, women in the age range 35-44 in particular adopted contraception in increasing numbers, with greater use of the IUD accounting for much of this rise. During the 1988-92 period, family planning use expanded from this base, as is shown in the second panel of Figure 29, with much of the increase occurring at ages 25-34 and 45-49.

Dominican Republic — High Prevalence. Three surveys conducted over the past 10 years describe the evolution in age-specific prevalence where ideal family size has changed little and sterilization is the method of choice of couples wishing to limit their families. The striking increase in contraceptive prevalence in the age group 45-49 from 1991 to 1996 shown in the third panel of Figure 29 is attributable to an increase in the percentage of women in this age group relying on sterilization as a method of contraception, from 52 percent to 67 percent.

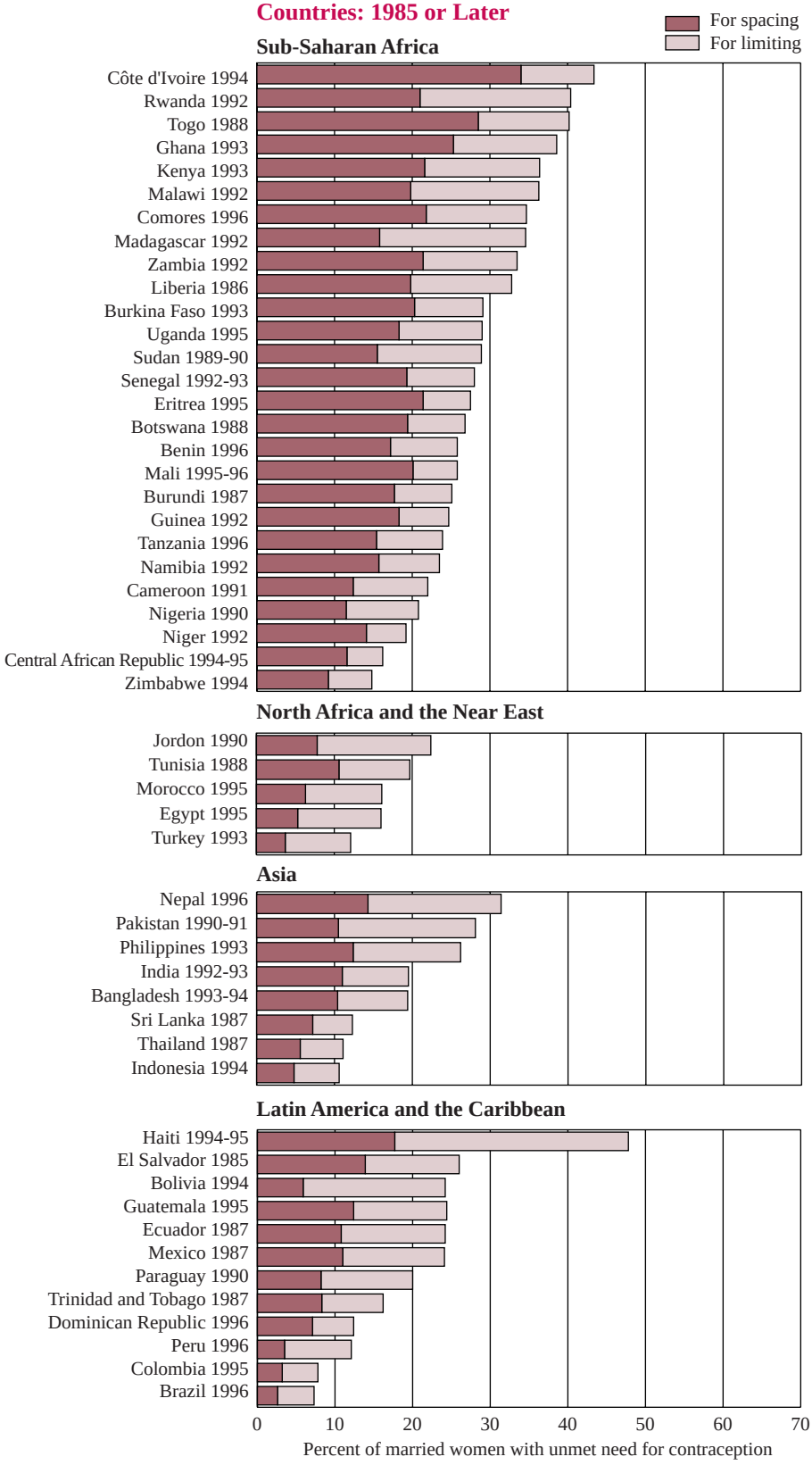
Figure 29.
Trends in Contraceptive Prevalence by Age for Selected Countries



Source: Table A-11.

Figure 30a.

Unmet Need for Family Planning Among Currently Married Women Ages 15 to 49 for Selected Countries: 1985 or Later



Source: Most recent Demographic and Health Surveys.

Unmet Need

In spite of the rapid growth in the number of women using modern contraception worldwide over the past 20 years, substantial numbers of women who would prefer to control their fertility — either by limiting the number of children they have or by controlling the onset or spacing of wanted births — are not currently using contraception. These women are considered to have "unmet need for family planning."

Women who would like to postpone their next pregnancy but are not using contraception, and women whose last pregnancy was mistimed, are considered to have unmet need for family planning for ***spacing*** purposes. Women who want no more children and are not using contraception, as well as women whose last pregnancy was unwanted, are defined as having unmet need for ***limiting*** fertility.

Figure 30 shows levels of unmet need for both spacing and limiting for Demographic and Health Surveys program countries. Unmet need has been and continues to be a more pervasive problem in Sub-Saharan Africa than in other world regions. In 9 of the 27 Sub-Saharan African countries shown in Figure 30a, a third or more of married women ages 15-49 were considered to have unmet need for contraception. The median value is 28 percent of married women. Unmet need has been especially high in Côte d'Ivoire, Togo, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Comoros, Madagascar, and Zambia, where at least a third of married women report unmet need for contraception.

With the exception of Haiti, substantially smaller percentages of women at risk have unmet need in the countries of Asia, North Africa, the Near East, and Latin America and the Caribbean. The median level for these regions is about 20 percent of women. A larger part of total unmet need in these regions is for limiting children rather than for spacing, compared with Sub-Saharan Africa.

Figure 30b shows unmet need for the youngest women of reproductive age, women ages 15 to 19. These data indicate that younger women in each country also have substantial unmet need for contraception — almost entirely unmet need for controlling the onset or timing of their births.

On the whole, about 1 in every 4 married teenage women (age range 15 to 19) in these regions may be said to have unmet need for family planning services or contraceptive products.

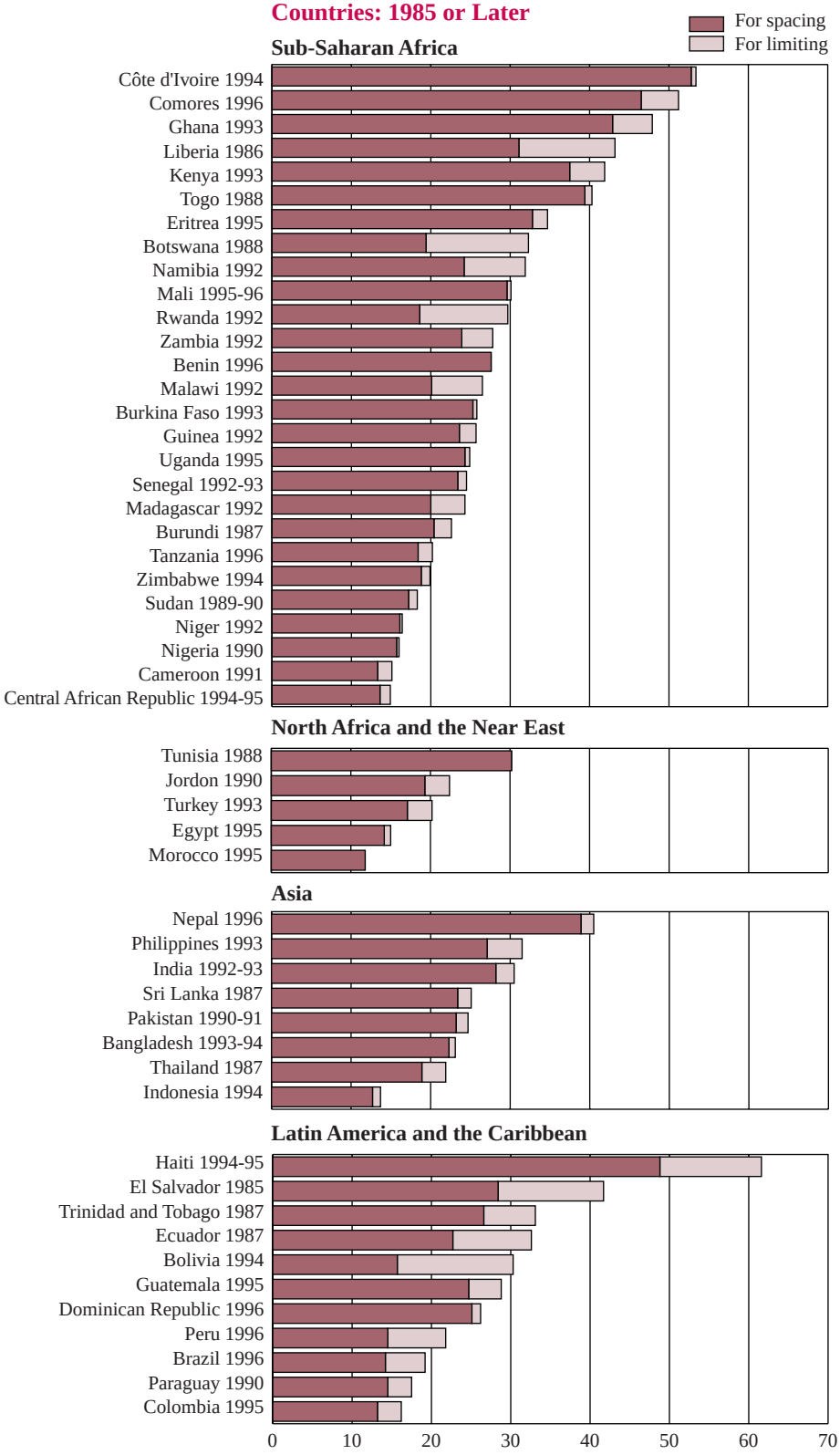
Absolute Numbers Indicate Where Unmet Need is Greatest

Using the latest available estimates of percentage of married women of reproductive age (MWRA) with unmet need from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), it is possible to estimate numbers of MWRA with unmet need for the current year.[8] This calculation permits us to see more clearly the implications of prevailing levels of unmet need for specific countries.

[8]While it is unlikely that percentages of women with unmet need remain exactly constant as levels of contraceptive prevalence increase, it is difficult to predict how unmet need changes over time. Under these circumstances, the latest DHS-based point estimate of unmet need is considered the best available estimate, particularly for countries where the DHS was conducted since 1990. MWRA with unmet need is calculated as the product of (1) percentage of MWRA with unmet need from the latest DHS and (2) projected number of MWRA from the International Data Base of the Bureau of the Census.

Figure 30b.

Unmet Need for Family Planning Among Currently Married Women Ages 15 to 19 for Selected Countries: 1985 or Later

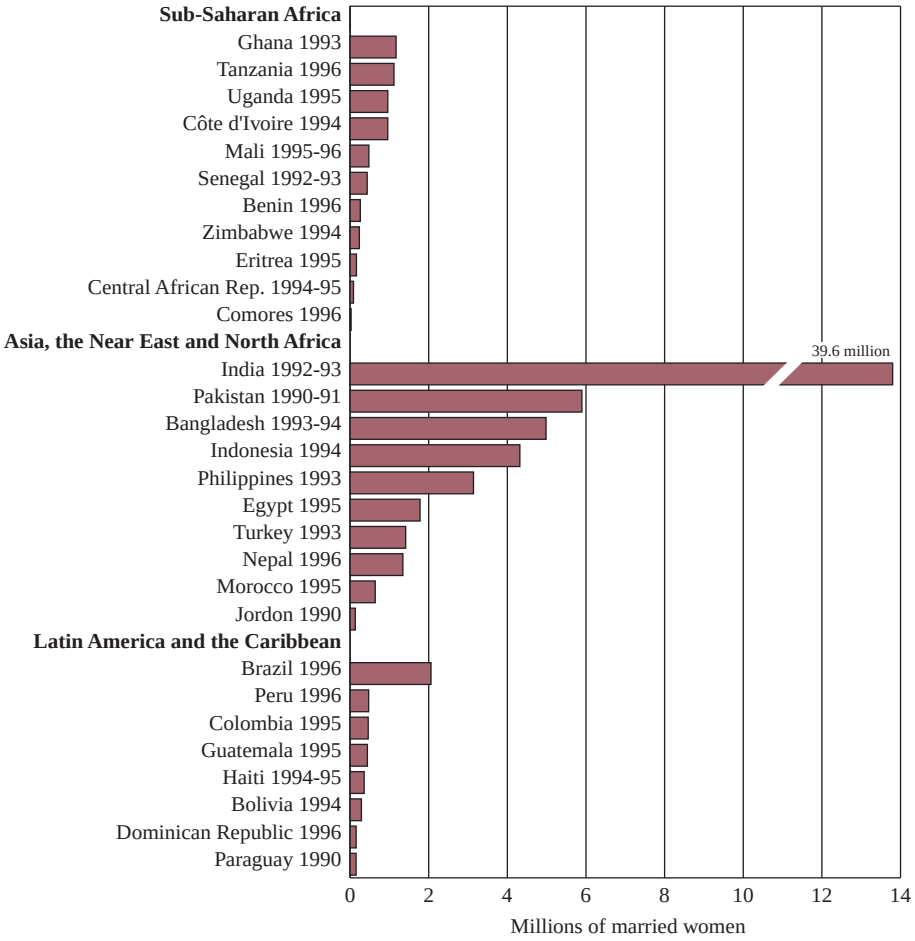


Source: Most recent Demographic and Health Surveys.

The countries shown in Figure 31 are those with the latest DHS surveys in each of four developing regions. As the figure shows, over a million married women have unmet need for family planning in Ghana. About 2 million married women have unmet need for contraception in Egypt and Brazil.

In Asia, nearly 5 million Bangladeshi women and nearly 6 million Pakistani women would like to control their fertility but, for some reason, are not using contraception to do so. However, by far the largest number of women with unmet need is in India. An estimated 39.6 million married Indian women have unmet need for family planning.

Figure 31.
Currently Married Women of Reproductive Age With Unmet Need for Contraception for Selected Countries: 1998



Source: Most recent Demographic and Health Surveys for each region and Table A-6.
Dates shown next to country names are DHS survey years.

At Least 120 Million LDC Women Have Unmet Need for Family Planning Services

If a similar calculation is made for all countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, combining the most recent estimate of unmet need for each country (and regional median values for countries lacking their own estimates) with estimated numbers of married women ages 15 to 49, the result indicates that there are at least 120 million married women in these developing regions with unmet need for family planning in 1998. This includes 26 million women in Sub-Saharan Africa, almost 8 million women in the Near East and North Africa, about 72 million women in Asia (excluding China, Japan and the Asian NIS), over 12 million women in Latin America and the Caribbean, and nearly 2 million women in the eight Asian NIS.

These figures do not include unmet need for contraceptive services and products among unmarried women, nor do they take into account possible need for more effective contraceptives among users of traditional and folk methods.

Adding Unmet Need to Contraceptive Use Provides a Better Picture of Total Demand for Family Planning

An alternative way of looking at unmet need for family planning is in relation to the number of women currently using contraception in a population. Couples using contraception and women with unmet need together comprise what is sometimes referred to as total demand

for contraception. The concept is especially meaningful from a programmatic standpoint since reproductive health programs must allocate resources to cover both the needs of current users of contraception and also the extension of services to couples classified as having unmet need.

From this perspective, Pakistan, which has more unmet need than Indonesia (Figure 31), nonetheless has a level of total demand for contraceptive services and products less than a third that of its Southeast Asian counterpart (table at right).

From this perspective, India still has by far the greatest total demand for contraception among countries with data on both contraceptive use and unmet need. Total demand in India reflects the needs of about 122 million married women (over 82 million current users and about 40 million women with unmet need), or over 4 times the total demand in Indonesia in 1998.

Total Demand for Family Planning for Selected Countries in Each of Four Developing Regions

Country	Currently married women of reproductive age, 1998	Estimated current users, 1998	Estimated women with unmet need, 1998	Estimated total demand, 1998
Sub-Saharan Africa				
Côte d'Ivoire 1994	2,208,444	251,763	958,465	1,210,228
Ghana 1993	3,030,873	615,267	1,169,917	1,785,184
Tanzania 1996	4,670,761	859,420	1,116,312	1,975,732
Uganda 1995	3,309,328	489,781	959,705	1,449,486
Near East and North Africa				
Egypt 1995	11,120,172	5,326562	1,779,228	7,105,790
Jordan 1990	593,264	207,049	132,891	339,940
Morocco 1995	3,971,224	1,997,526	639,367	2,636,893
Turkey 1993	11,784,981	7,377,398	1,414,198	8,791,596
Asia				
Bangladesh 1993-94	25,691,526	11,458,421	4,984,156	16,442,577
India 1992-93	203,063,716	82,646,932	39,597,425	122,244,357
Indonesia 1994	40,738,125	22,283,754	4,318,241	26,601,995
Pakistan 1990-91	21,060,432	2,485,131	5,896,921	8,382,052
Latin America and the Caribbean				
Brazil 1996	28,191,529	21,622,903	2,057,982	23,680,885
Colombia 1995	5,997,914	4,330,494	461,839	4,792,333
Guatemala 1995	1,812,482	569,119	440,433	1,009,552
Peru 1996	3,902,170	2,505,193	472,163	2,977,356

Source: Recent Demographic and Health Surveys reports for each region and Table A-6. Dates shown next to country names are DHS survey years.

Measuring and Interpreting Unmet Need for Family Planning

The most widely used measure of the unmet need component of total demand for contraception is the percentage of women who are (1) in union and exposed to the risk of pregnancy but (2) not using contraception, among all women in this group (3) who would like to control their fertility. Women who are currently pregnant or amenorrheic following childbirth and women who are infecund are excluded from the unmet need calculation. This is the definition described by Westoff and Ochoa (1991:2-3) and used in preparing DHS reports (see, for example, Pradhan et al. (1997:94-95).

Estimates of unmet need shown on pages 47-50 do not include three groups who are excluded from the conventional definition but who nonetheless arguably do have unmet need for reproductive health care services and products. These are (1) sexually active, unmarried women; (2) women relying on less effective, traditional and folk methods of contraception rather than modern methods; and (3) women who may not consider themselves to be in need but who, nonetheless, are having children following a schedule inconsistent with generally accepted limits associated with maternal health (Serbanescu et al. 1995: chap. VII; Perez and Palmore 1997).

The health-risk need group includes women who begin childbearing before age 20 (and especially under age 18), women having higher order births (each pregnancy and birth beyond the second or third tends to carry increasingly higher risks to mother and child), and women whose births are closely spaced. (DHS designates birth intervals under 24 months as carrying higher health risks to mothers and their children. Casterline (1991) and Perez and Palmore (1997) use a 15-month interval).

The estimates of unmet need presented in Figures 30 and 31 understate the magnitude of the problem if one or more of these additional groups of women are considered.

World Population Growth Tied to Elimination of Unmet Need in Developing Countries

If birth rates continue to decline and the gap between the world's birth rate and its death rate continues to narrow in the decades ahead, it will be because couples choose to have fewer children on average than in the past, and have improved access to safe, effective, and affordable contraception. The Census Bureau's projections implicitly assume both will occur over the coming 25 years.

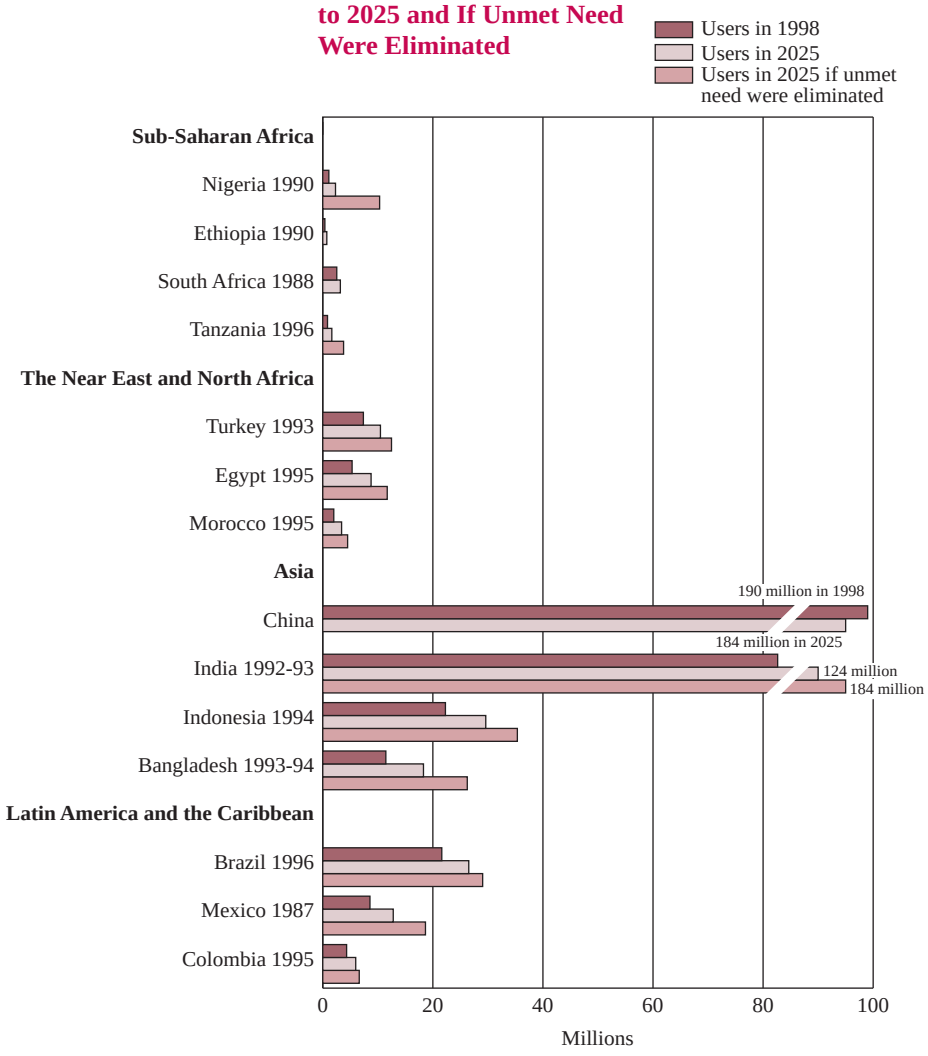
Figure 32 illustrates the increases in numbers of women using family planning associated with alternative contraceptive prevalence scenarios in the largest countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America over the coming 25 years.[9] Just to maintain the current prevalence rates, the number of married women ages 15 to 49 using contraception would need to increase by at least 20 percent, and by as much as 110 percent, over the 1998-2025 period in all but one of the countries shown. In absolute terms, over 40 million more Indian women, and very substantial numbers of additional women in all but one of the other countries shown, will be using some method of contraception by 2025 if current prevalence rates simply continue unchanged.

China is the exception. Because fertility has been reduced dramatically in China during the past two decades, numbers of MWRA there should actually drop slightly by 2025, as would numbers of users assuming constant prevalence.

Further reductions in fertility in these societies imply parallel reductions in unmet need for contraception or, at the very least, a combination of reduced unmet need and greater utilization of more effective, modern methods of contraception in place of less effective methods. The third bar in Figure 32 shows the number of women using contraception under the assumption that unmet need is entirely eliminated by 2025. In Nigeria, this would mean about a ten-fold increase in the number of users over 1998. In India, this implies 100 million more users than in 1998.

[9]Congo (Kinshasa) is not shown in the figure even though it is the third most populous nation in Sub-Saharan Africa, because it lacks recent contraceptive prevalence data. See table A-11.

Figure 32.
Number of Married Women Using Contraception If Current Prevalence Levels Were to Continue to 2025 and If Unmet Need Were Eliminated

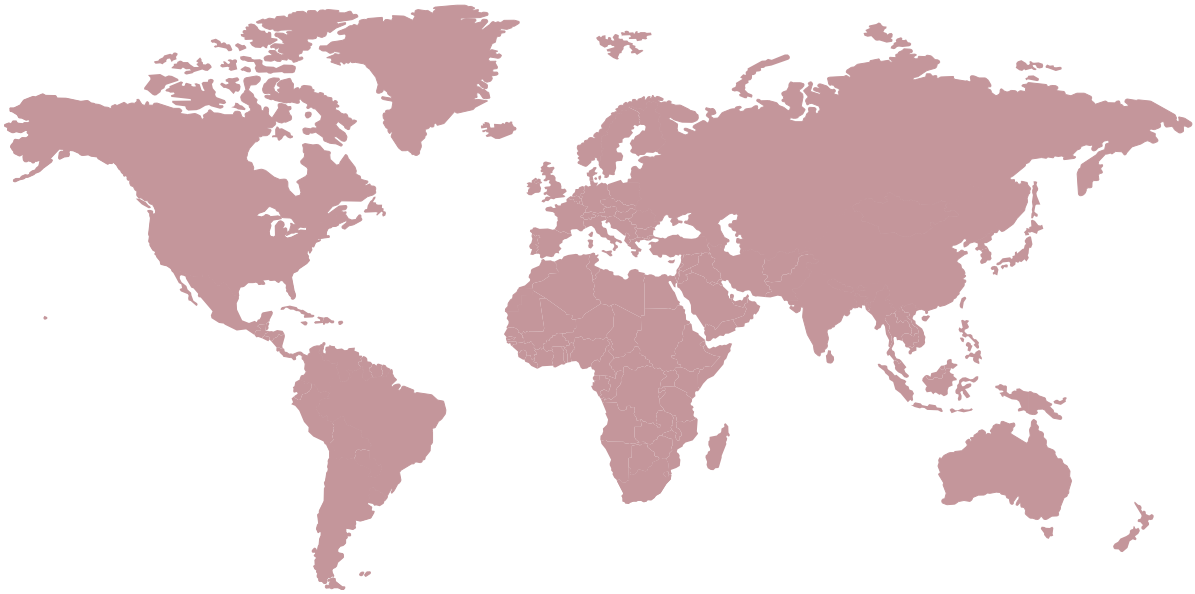


Note: Contraceptive prevalence and unmet need data are available for all countries for 1990 or later with two exceptions. Data are for 1987 for Mexico. China has no DHS-based estimate of unmet need.
Source: Latest DHS reports (for unmet need), and Tables A-6 and A-11.

As We Approach the Next Millennium . . .

We cannot know with certainty which of these scenarios will be most closely approximated in these and other developing nations in the coming decades. However, we ***do*** know that the growth of world population during the next quarter century and beyond will be determined in large part by the path taken by fertility and this path, in turn, will depend on nations' success or failure in meeting unmet need for contraception.

Focus on
HIV/AIDS in the Developing World



Focus on HIV/AIDS in the Developing World

Well into the second decade of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, AIDS mortality is having major demographic impacts on populations in countries where the epidemic is most severe.

- Crude death rates are higher
- Improvements in infant and child mortality rates have been reversed
- Population growth has slowed
- Life expectancies have fallen

The HIV/AIDS epidemics continue to develop in Sub-Saharan Africa. Many can be described as generalized with high (over 5 percent) HIV prevalence in general adult population and increasing urban to rural equalization of HIV prevalence. Although HIV seroprevalence levels have stabilized or declined in some urban areas (Uganda), in others the epidemics are increasing rapidly (Botswana, South Africa). Some countries initially spared are now seeing increases in HIV seroprevalence (Nigeria, Cameroon). The most dramatic impacts will be in countries which had seen the most improvements in these indicators over the past two decades (Botswana and Zimbabwe).

The HIV epidemics in Asia are extremely diverse, ranging from countries with no evidence of an epidemic (Mongolia, South Korea) to countries with high HIV prevalence among populations exhibiting high-risk behaviors as well as evidence of HIV prevalence in the general population (Cambodia, Burma, and Thailand). The HIV epidemic in India varies from state to state with high HIV prevalence levels in west and southern India, but low HIV seroprevalence levels in east and northern India. However, more data on HIV prevalence and trends, particularly from India and China, will be required to determine the scope of the epidemic and its demographic consequences in this region.

HIV/AIDS is well established in the Caribbean and Latin American region but information is scarce. Current levels of HIV prevalence and subsequent AIDS mortality are having impacts on populations in Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, and Brazil. The level of HIV prevalence in Guyana is similar to that seen in some Sub-Saharan African countries. HIV prevalence in Haiti has remained stable for several years—a pattern similar to the trends seen in the Democratic Republic of Congo (Congo (Kinshasa), formerly Zaire). HIV epidemics in other countries can be described as either nascent: few cases of AIDS and low HIV prevalence in high-risk groups in urban centers or as concentrated: high HIV prevalence in high-risk groups and low prevalence in general adult populations.

By the end of 1997, the United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) estimated that over 40 million people had become infected with HIV since the beginning of the pandemic in the late 1970s and that over 11 million of these people had already died.[10] The majority of the infections have occurred in Sub-Saharan Africa, but the increases that are occurring in Asia may result in more infections in that region than in Sub-Saharan Africa.

[10]UNAIDS/WHO (1998:6).

AIDS Mortality Will Have Major Demographic Impacts

The particular pattern of mortality due to AIDS is the reason for these major impacts.[11,12] All mortality indicators will be affected. Crude death rates and infant and child mortality rates will be higher than would have been expected without HIV/AIDS. The most dramatic difference will occur in life expectancies, due to the increases in mortality in the young adult ages. For the 1998 round of population estimates and projections prepared by the Census Bureau, AIDS mortality was incorporated into those countries most severely affected by the AIDS pandemic: 21 African countries, 3 Asian countries and 4 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. This report describes the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic on populations and the current status of the HIV/AIDS epidemics in selected countries in these regions of the world.[13]

Crude Death Rates Are Higher

The most direct impact of AIDS is to increase the number of deaths in populations affected. Crude death rates, the number of people dying per 1,000 population, have already been affected by AIDS. By the year 2010, crude death rates will be considerably higher in those countries severely affected by HIV/AIDS epidemics than would have been expected without AIDS (Tables 1 and 2).

[11]Bureau of the Census (1994).
[12]Stanecki and Way (1991).
[13]See Appendix B for discussion of population projections incorporating AIDS.

Table 1.
Demographic Indicators With and Without AIDS: 1998

Country	Growth rate		Life expectancy		Crude death rate		Infant mortality rate		Child mortality (under age 5)	
	With AIDS	Without AIDS	With AIDS	Without AIDS	With AIDS	Without AIDS	With AIDS	Without AIDS	With AIDS	Without AIDS
Botswana	1.1	2.4	40.1	61.5	20.9	8.6	59.3	36.4	121.1	57.4
Burkina Faso	2.7	3.2	46.1	55.4	17.7	13.1	109.2	101.1	179.1	156.5
Burundi	3.5	4.0	45.6	55.4	17.4	12.2	101.2	92.1	157.1	131.0
Cameroon	2.8	3.2	51.4	58.6	14.0	10.6	76.9	70.7	128.1	109.6
Central African Republic	2.0	2.5	46.8	56.3	16.8	12.0	105.7	97.7	162.6	140.2
Congo (Brazzaville)	2.2	2.7	47.1	57.2	16.5	11.3	102.7	94.0	166.3	142.5
Congo (Kinshasa)	3.0	3.3	49.3	54.4	15.2	12.7	101.6	97.1	152.7	139.3
Côte d'Ivoire	2.4	3.0	46.2	56.5	16.1	10.7	95.9	86.7	149.2	122.7
Ethiopia	2.2	2.9	40.9	50.9	21.3	15.0	125.7	115.4	197.6	169.2
Kenya	1.7	2.5	47.6	65.6	14.2	6.2	59.4	44.7	107.0	64.9
Lesotho	1.9	2.3	54.0	62.0	12.8	9.2	78.3	71.2	120.2	98.3
Malawi	1.7	2.7	36.6	51.1	23.7	14.4	133.8	117.9	231.6	190.3
Namibia	1.6	2.9	41.5	65.3	19.8	7.5	66.8	44.0	125.5	62.1
Nigeria	3.0	3.2	53.6	57.8	13.0	10.9	70.7	65.9	139.0	124.4
Rwanda	2.5	3.2	41.9	53.9	19.0	12.2	113.3	101.3	181.9	148.5
South Africa	1.4	1.9	55.7	65.4	12.3	7.8	52.0	43.3	95.5	69.7
Swaziland	2.0	3.2	38.5	58.1	21.4	10.1	103.4	83.8	168.1	114.4
Tanzania	2.1	2.6	46.4	55.2	16.7	12.1	96.9	89.2	160.1	137.8
Uganda	2.8	3.5	42.6	54.1	19.0	12.5	92.9	81.3	164.5	132.9
Zambia	2.1	3.3	37.1	56.2	22.6	11.4	92.6	72.0	181.2	125.7
Zimbabwe	1.1	2.5	39.2	64.9	20.1	6.2	61.8	35.9	123.4	50.5
Brazil	1.2	1.5	64.4	71.4	8.5	5.6	37.0	33.5	47.3	37.5
Guyana	-0.5	-0.3	62.3	65.7	8.7	7.3	48.7	45.4	71.4	61.3
Haiti	1.5	2.0	51.4	55.5	14.2	12.6	99.0	95.6	155.7	145.9
Honduras	2.3	2.5	65.0	69.2	7.0	5.5	41.9	38.6	61.2	50.4
Burma	1.6	1.8	54.5	57.1	12.5	11.2	78.4	76.3	113.1	106.4
Cambodia	2.5	2.7	48.0	50.7	16.5	15.0	106.8	104.2	179.7	171.9
Thailand	1.0	1.1	69.0	71.3	7.1	6.1	30.8	29.7	40.8	36.2

Note: Life expectancy (e_0), infant mortality, and child mortality ($_5q_0$) are for both sexes combined.
Growth rate is given as a percent. Crude death rate is deaths per 1,000 population.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

Table 2.
Demographic Indicators With and Without AIDS: 2010

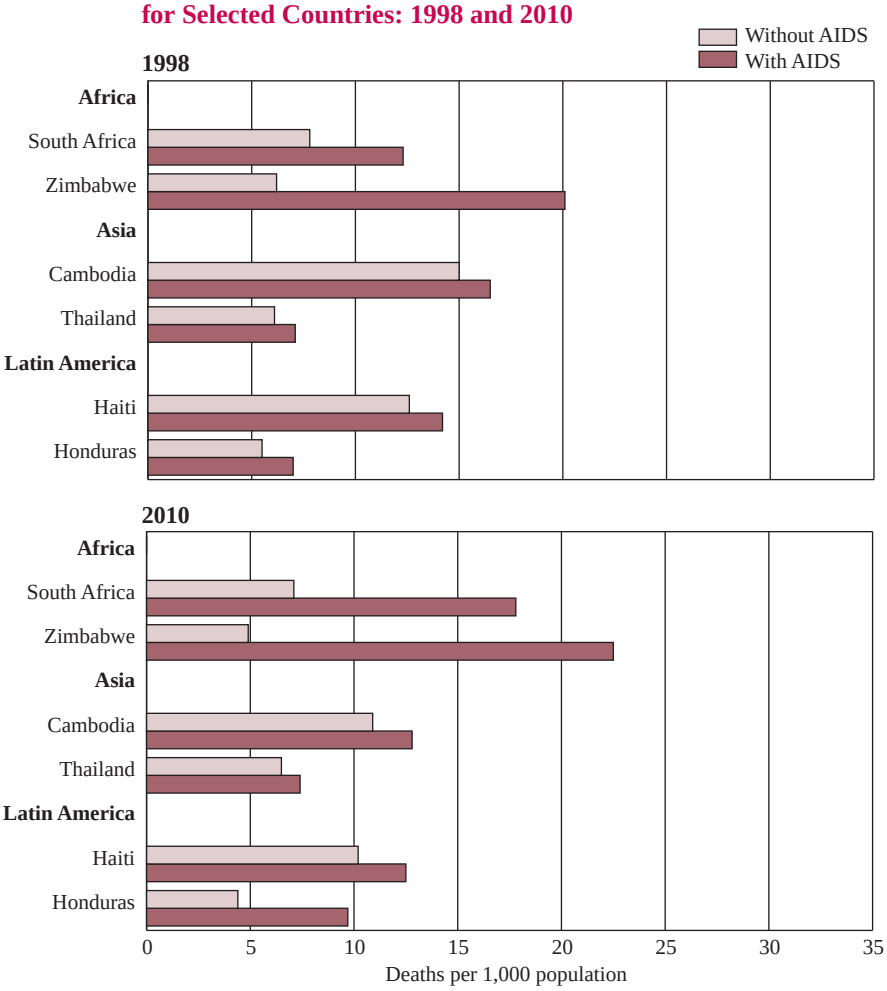
Country	Growth rate		Life expectancy		Crude death rate		Infant mortality rate		Child mortality (under age 5)	
	With AIDS	Without AIDS	With AIDS	Without AIDS	With AIDS	Without AIDS	With AIDS	Without AIDS	With AIDS	Without AIDS
Botswana	0.2	1.9	37.8	66.3	23.8	6.4	55.2	26.3	119.5	38.3
Burkina Faso	2.4	3.1	45.6	60.7	16.3	9.0	86.6	73.7	144.7	108.7
Burundi	2.3	3.0	45.3	60.8	16.4	8.6	79.6	66.3	128.6	90.9
Cameroon	2.5	3.0	49.8	63.2	14.1	8.2	63.8	52.9	108.3	78.0
Central African Republic	1.9	2.3	50.9	61.9	14.1	9.1	79.8	71.6	122.7	99.1
Congo (Brazzaville)	1.7	2.3	49.0	62.4	14.8	8.2	77.5	67.3	125.9	97.1
Congo (Kinshasa)	2.9	3.3	51.9	59.8	12.6	9.1	77.0	70.4	116.2	97.3
Côte d'Ivoire	2.2	2.9	46.7	61.8	15.4	8.0	74.8	61.8	120.9	84.2
Ethiopia	1.9	2.9	38.6	54.7	21.8	12.1	112.4	95.4	183.4	136.7
Kenya	0.6	1.8	43.7	69.2	18.6	5.2	53.9	32.9	105.2	45.4
Lesotho	0.8	1.9	44.7	65.9	18.7	7.4	71.1	52.8	121.9	70.7
Malawi	0.7	2.2	34.8	56.8	25.3	10.4	113.1	88.4	202.6	136.0
Namibia	1.2	2.8	38.9	70.1	21.9	5.2	57.2	28.3	118.8	37.5
Nigeria	2.1	3.0	46.3	64.9	16.1	7.1	57.4	41.4	112.7	68.2
Rwanda	1.4	2.9	37.6	59.2	23.1	9.4	97.1	74.7	166.4	105.5
South Africa	0.4	1.4	48.0	68.2	17.8	7.1	50.7	32.3	99.5	48.5
Swaziland	1.7	3.1	37.1	63.2	22.6	7.5	85.3	58.6	152.2	77.5
Tanzania	1.8	2.6	46.1	60.7	16.3	8.9	77.8	65.2	131.3	95.8
Uganda	3.1	3.5	47.6	59.5	14.4	8.8	68.6	58.5	120.6	92.2
Zambia	2.0	3.1	37.8	60.1	21.5	9.0	81.7	58.4	160.7	96.9
Zimbabwe	0.3	1.9	38.8	69.5	22.5	4.9	53.7	24.0	115.6	31.8
Brazil	0.8	1.1	67.7	75.5	8.5	5.4	22.3	18.4	31.4	20.6
Guyana	0.0	1.0	51.1	67.9	16.9	7.5	50.1	36.9	86.6	48.7
Haiti	1.7	2.1	54.4	58.8	12.5	10.2	83.4	80.1	129.1	119.0
Honduras	1.3	1.9	59.7	73.4	9.7	4.4	32.1	23.5	55.2	29.3
Burma	1.4	1.6	58.8	62.8	10.7	8.8	55.7	52.4	80.3	70.1
Cambodia	2.4	2.6	52.8	56.7	12.8	10.9	81.7	78.1	133.9	123.9
Thailand	0.6	0.7	72.9	75.1	7.4	6.5	18.7	17.8	25.0	21.2

Note: Life expectancy (e_0), infant mortality, and child mortality ($_5q_0$) are for both sexes combined. Growth rate is given as a percent. Crude death rate is deaths per 1,000 population.

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

In Sub-Saharan Africa, crude death rates are dramatically higher over what would have been expected without AIDS due to the additional AIDS mortality. For example, in Cameroon and Nigeria, where HIV prevalence was approaching 5 percent of the total adult population in 1995, crude death rates in 1998 are 20 to 30 percent higher. By the year 2010, the crude death rate will be nearly twice as high in Cameroon and over twice as high in Nigeria. In Zimbabwe the crude death rate in 1998 is over three times as high as it would have been without AIDS and will be more than four times as high by the year 2010 (Figure 33).

Figure 33.
Crude Death Rate With and Without AIDS for Selected Countries: 1998 and 2010



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

Because of AIDS mortality, crude death rates are at least 10 percent higher in 1998 in Burma, Cambodia and Thailand. By 2010, the crude death rate will be 20 percent higher than it would have been without AIDS in Burma and approximately 15 percent higher in Cambodia and Thailand.

In Latin America, AIDS mortality will have varying impacts on crude death rates. In Brazil, AIDS mortality has resulted in a crude death rate that is 50 percent higher. By the year 2010, the crude death rate will continue to be about 50 percent higher. In Haiti, AIDS mortality will result in a crude death rate that is about 13 percent higher in 1998 and by the year 2010, the crude death rate will be about 20 percent higher than it would have been without AIDS. In Guyana and Honduras, however, by the year 2010, crude death rates will be more than twice as high as they would have been without AIDS.

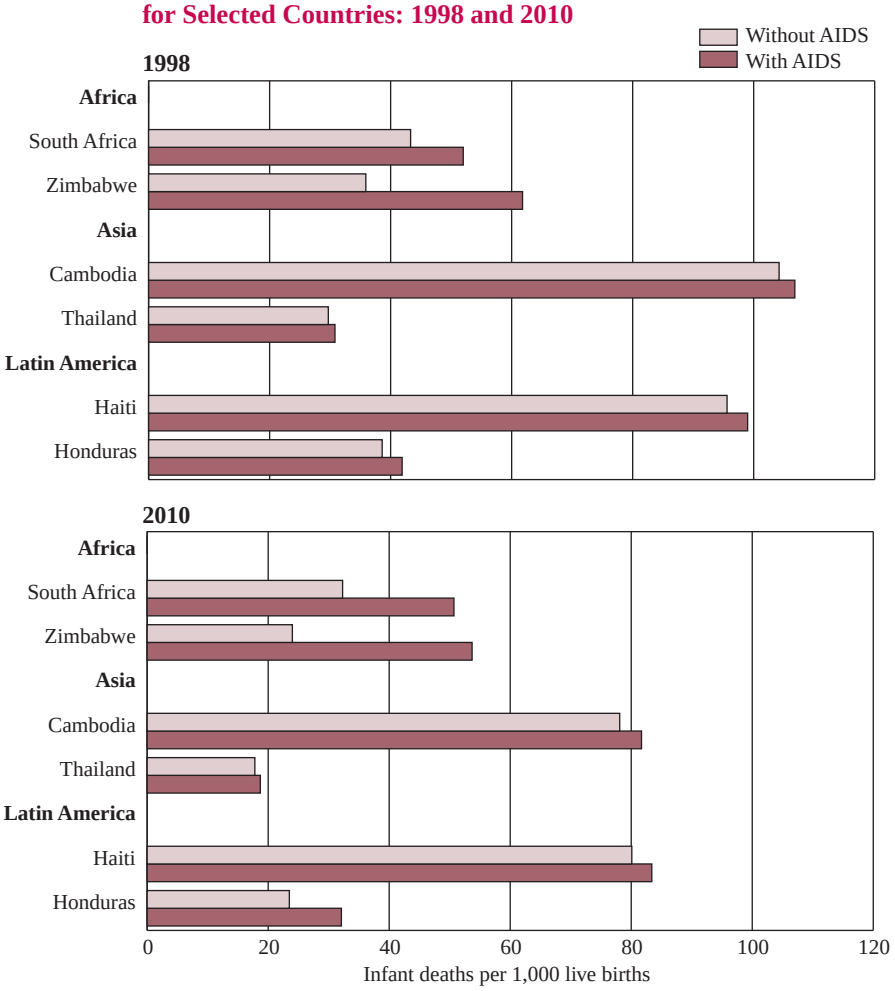
AIDS is Affecting Infant Mortality Rates

Infant mortality rates are higher due to AIDS, reversing the declines that had been occurring in many countries during the 1970s and 1980s. Over 30 percent of all children born to HIV-infected mothers in Sub-Saharan Africa will themselves become HIV infected. The relative impact of AIDS on infant mortality will depend on both the level of HIV in the population and the infant mortality rates from other causes. Those countries that had significantly reduced non-AIDS infant mortality and have high HIV prevalence rates will see a greater relative impact.

In West Africa, AIDS mortality has already resulted in higher infant mortality rates. In Cameroon and Côte d'Ivoire, infant mortality rates are already 10 percent higher and are projected to be 20 percent higher over what they would have been without AIDS in 2010. In Nigeria, the infant mortality rate is estimated to be 7 percent higher in 1998 and is projected to be nearly 40 percent higher over what would have been expected by the year 2010 without AIDS.

In East and Southern Africa, the regions most affected by the AIDS epidemic, infant mortality rates are nearly 70 percent higher over what they might have been without AIDS. In Kenya, the infant mortality rate is estimated to be 33 percent higher. By the year 2010, it will be over 60 percent higher. In South Africa, the infant mortality rate is estimated to be 20 percent higher. And in Zimbabwe, perhaps the most severely affected country in Sub-Saharan Africa, the infant mortality rate is now estimated to be 72 percent higher than it

Figure 34.
Infant Mortality Rate With and Without AIDS for Selected Countries: 1998 and 2010



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

would have been without AIDS (Figure 34). By the year 2010, the infant mortality rate in Zimbabwe will be more than twice as high as it would have been without AIDS.

Since the HIV epidemics in Asia occurred later than in Africa, and prevalence rates have not yet reached the same levels as have been seen in Africa, the impacts on infant mortality rates are not yet as severe. In Burma, Cambodia and Thailand, infant mortality rates are estimated to be 3 percent higher than they would have been without AIDS. By the year 2010, they will be 5 to 6 percent higher.

In Latin America, the infant mortality rate is 10 percent higher in Brazil, 9 percent higher in Honduras, 7 percent higher in Guyana, and 4 percent higher in Haiti. By the year 2010, the infant mortality rate will be over 21 percent higher in Brazil than it would have been without AIDS, over 35 percent higher in both Honduras and Guyana, and 4 percent higher in Haiti. Again, the relative impact will be affected by the level of deaths due to other causes as well as the level of HIV prevalence in the population.

Two-thirds of AIDS Deaths Among Children Will Occur After the Age of One

Child mortality rates will be higher due to AIDS mortality since many HIV infected children survive beyond their first birthday. Those countries with elevated levels of HIV prevalence and low non-AIDS child mortality will see child mortality rates higher than would have been without AIDS.

For example, child mortality rates are estimated to be about 20 percent higher than they would have been without AIDS in Cameroon and in Côte d'Ivoire. By the year 2010, child mortality rates are expected to be 40 percent higher. In Nigeria, the current child mortality rate is estimated to be 12 percent higher and by 2010, it will be 65 percent higher.

In East and Southern Africa, the impact on child mortality rates will be even greater, particularly among those countries that had greatly reduced child mortality. In Kenya, the child mortality rate is estimated to be 65 percent higher than it would have been without AIDS and by the year 2010, it will be over twice as high. In South Africa, the current child mortality rate is estimated to be 27 percent higher, and in Zimbabwe, the current rate is estimated to be nearly three times as high (Figure 35). By the year 2010, the child mortality rate in South Africa will be more than twice as high as it would have been without AIDS and in Zimbabwe it will be three and a half times as high.

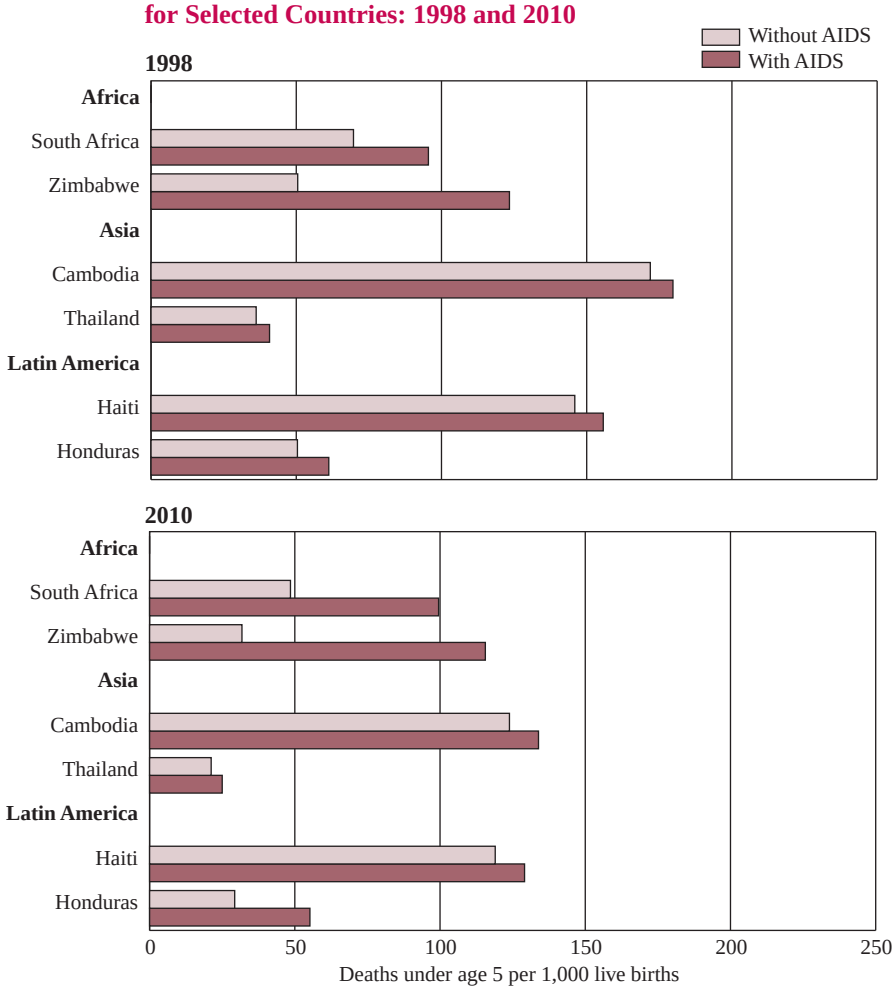
The impact on child mortality rates in Asia are not yet as severe as they are in Africa, since the HIV/AIDS epidemics started later there and the present national prevalence rates are still low. Currently, child mortality rates are six percent higher in Burma and in Cambodia. In Thailand, where non-AIDS child

mortality is much lower, AIDS is currently resulting in a child mortality rate 13 percent over what it would have been without AIDS. By the year 2010, AIDS mortality will result in even higher child mortality rates: 15 percent higher in Burma, 8 percent in Cambodia and 18 percent in Thailand.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, AIDS mortality again is having different impacts on countries due to the underlying non-AIDS childhood mortality and the HIV prevalence levels. In Brazil, where non-AIDS child mortality is among the lowest in the region, the child mortality rate is estimated to be 26 percent higher because of the AIDS epidemic. In contrast, the AIDS epidemic in Haiti has resulted in a child mortality rate 7 percent higher. In Guyana, which may have an HIV/AIDS epidemic similar to those seen in Sub-Saharan Africa, the child mortality rate is 16 percent higher. And in Honduras, the current child mortality rate is 21 percent higher.

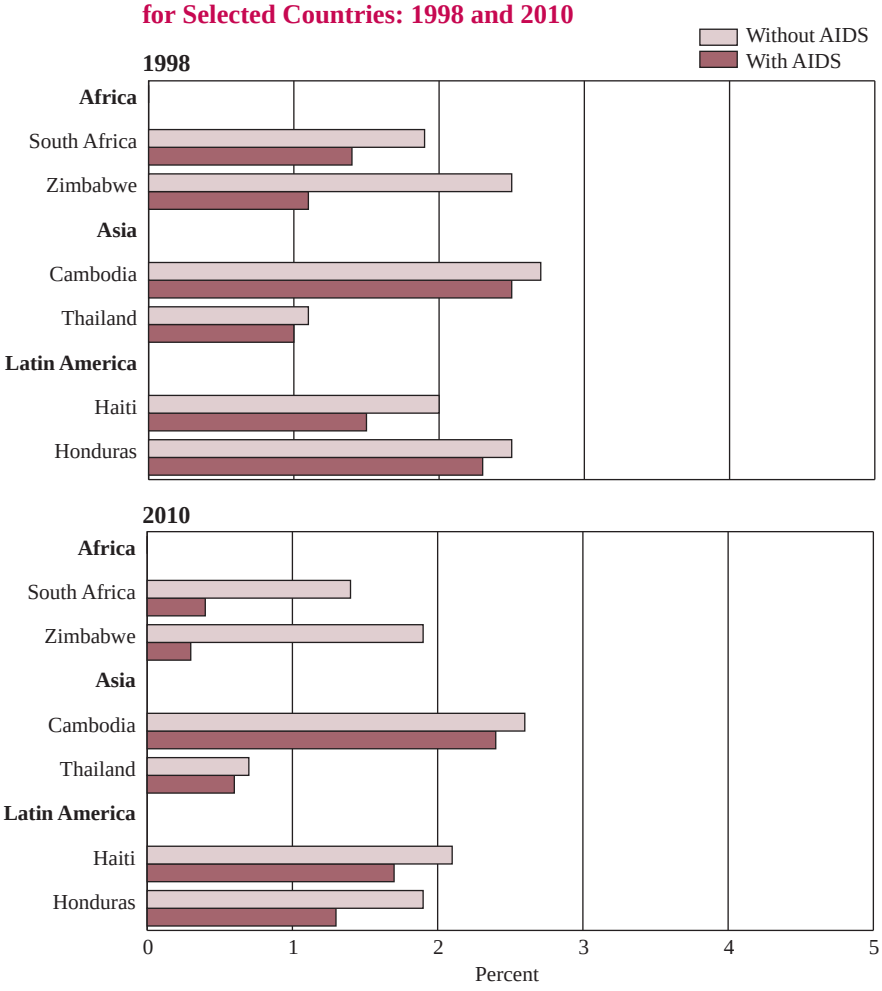
By the year 2010, the AIDS epidemics will have even greater impacts on the child mortality rates in countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. In Brazil, the child mortality rate is projected to be 52 percent higher. In Guyana and Honduras, child mortality rates will be around 80 percent higher. And in Haiti, the rate again will only be about 8 percent higher. This is again due to the underlying higher rates of non-AIDS child mortality rate in Haiti.

Figure 35.
Child Mortality Rate With and Without AIDS for Selected Countries: 1998 and 2010



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

Figure 36.
Growth Rate With and Without AIDS for Selected Countries: 1998 and 2010



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

Even With Higher Mortality Rates Due to AIDS, Growth Rates Will Remain Positive in the Year 2010 Although Some Will be Near Zero

In some of the countries most severely affected by the AIDS epidemics, low projected total fertility rates combined with high expected mortality from AIDS will result in projected zero or near zero population growth. AIDS mortality, however, will reduce the growth rates in all countries.

Currently, growth rates are estimated to be 6 percent lower in Nigeria, 20 percent lower in Côte d'Ivoire and Uganda, and over 50 percent lower in Zimbabwe (Figure 36). By the year 2010, growth rates are projected to be reduced 75 percent or more in South Africa and in Zimbabwe (Figure 36 second panel). In Kenya, growth rates will be reduced 66 percent. In Nigeria, growth rates are projected to be over 40 percent lower.

In Asia, growth rates have been reduced about 10 percent in Burma and in Thailand. In Cambodia, growth rates are currently estimated to be about 7 percent lower. By the year 2010, growth rates are projected to be reduced by 14 percent in Thailand, 13 percent in Burma, and 8 percent in Cambodia.

Guyana has been experiencing negative population growth from high out-migration. AIDS mortality is further increasing that negative population growth. In Brazil and Haiti, growth rates have been reduced by 20 and 25 percent, respectively. In Honduras, current growth rates are estimated to be 8 percent lower due to AIDS mortality.

Future migration patterns for Guyana are difficult to project. However, AIDS mortality in Guyana is projected to reduce an estimated 1 percent growth rate for the year 2010 to nearly zero. In Brazil and Honduras, future growth rates are projected to be about 30 percent lower in the year 2010. Growth rates in Haiti are projected to be about 20 percent lower.

16 Million Fewer People Today in the 21 Most Affected Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa

Differences in population size between the AIDS-adjusted and the non-AIDS scenarios are often substantial, amounting to millions of persons. Some, but not all of these differences are due to AIDS mortality. The balance of the differences in population size is because of decreased population resulting from premature female deaths and the lost future population growth resulting from that deficit.

Although Nigeria probably has a relatively lower HIV prevalence rate compared to other countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, there are currently nearly 1 million fewer people there due to the AIDS epidemic, 110.5 million instead of 111.3 million. It is estimated that there

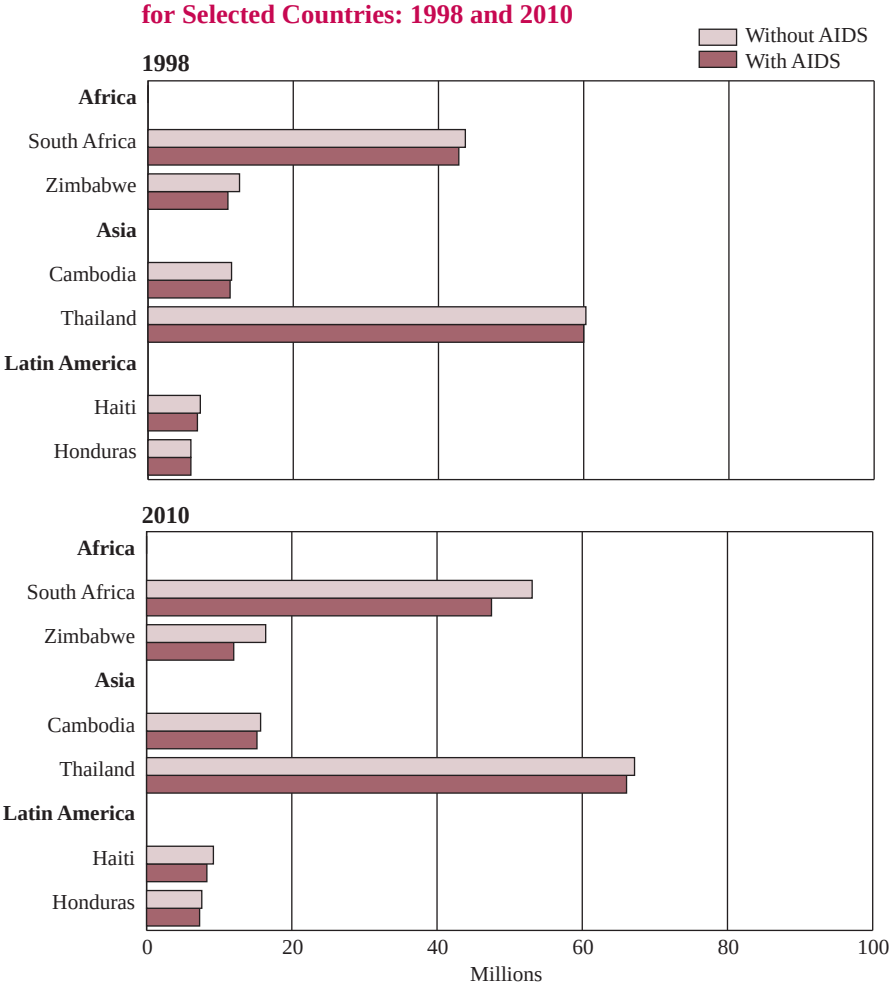
are 900,000 fewer people in South Africa, 1.3 million fewer people in Uganda, and 1.6 million fewer people in Zimbabwe directly and indirectly due to AIDS (Figure 37).

By the year 2010, there will be a total of 71 million fewer people in the region. Kenya will have 6.7 million fewer people, South Africa will have 5.6 million fewer people, Nigeria will have 11.7 million fewer people, Uganda will have 4.2 million fewer people, and Zimbabwe will have 4.4 million fewer people than there would have been without the effect of AIDS (Figure 37 second panel).

In Asia, current estimates indicate that there are 400,000 fewer people in Burma, 200,000 people less in Cambodia, and 300,000 fewer people in Thailand. By the year 2010, Burma will have 1.6 million fewer people, Cambodia's population will have been reduced by a potential 500,000 people and Thailand will have 1.1 million fewer people.

The population of Brazil is one of the largest in Latin America, and with the AIDS epidemics, will loose the most people. Current estimates show 2.3 million fewer people in Brazil with a projected loss of population of 10 million people by the year 2010. Current estimates only indicate a population loss in Haiti, with 400,000 fewer people. By the year 2010, Haiti will have 900,000 fewer people.

Figure 37.
Population Size With and Without AIDS for Selected Countries: 1998 and 2010



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

Perhaps the Largest Demographic Impact of AIDS Mortality Will Be on Life Expectancies

Many potential years of life will be lost due to the AIDS epidemics. AIDS will result in higher mortality rates in childhood, as well as among young adults where normal mortality is quite low.

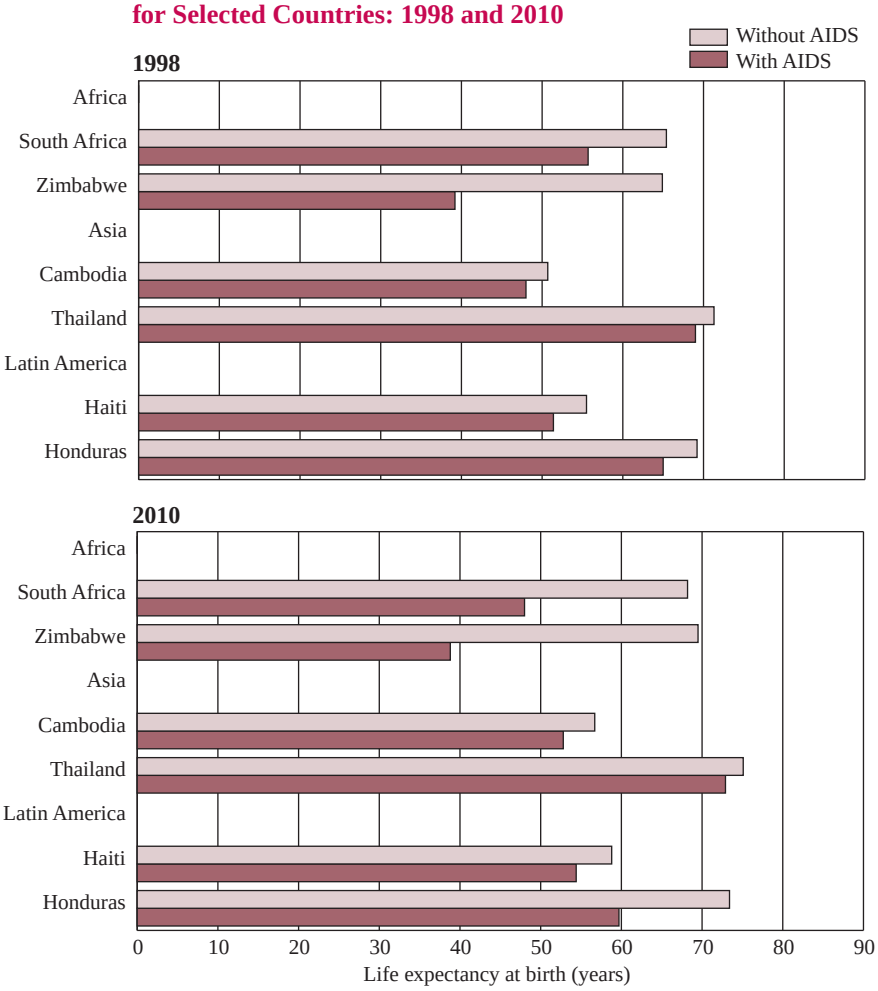
As a result, AIDS deaths will have a relatively larger impact on life expectancies than on perhaps any other demographic indicator. In Kenya, the AIDS epidemic has resulted in 18 years of life lost. In Nigeria, current estimated life expectancy has been reduced 4 years and in Zimbabwe, 26 years of life have been lost (Figure 38). In those countries most seriously affected by AIDS, life expectancies have been reduced by 4 to 26 years.

By the year 2010, 8 to 31 years of life will have been lost in those countries most seriously affected by AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa. Without AIDS, life expectancies would have reached 69.5 in Zimbabwe, but with the AIDS epidemic, life expectancy has been reduced by 31 years. In Kenya, 26 years of life will have been lost, in Nigeria 19 years and in Uganda, 12 years (Figure 38 second panel).

In Asia, life expectancy has been reduced by 2 to 3 years. In Burma and Cambodia nearly 3 years of life have been lost and in Thailand life expectancy has been reduced 2 years. By the year 2010, life expectancies will be reduced by 2 to 4 years in these Asian countries.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, AIDS deaths have reduced current life expectancies from 3 to 7 years. Life expectancy in Brazil has been reduced 7 years, Honduras and Haiti are now experiencing 4

Figure 38.
Life Expectancy With and Without AIDS for Selected Countries: 1998 and 2010



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

years of life lost and in Guyana, life expectancy is now 3 years lower. By the year 2010, life expectancies will have been reduced by 4 to 17 years in these countries.

In 21 African Countries More Than 5 Percent of the Urban Population Is HIV Positive[14]

Many of the epidemics in Africa can be described as generalized, with high (over 5 percent) HIV prevalence in the general adult population and increasing urban to rural equalization of HIV prevalence.[15] In 21 African countries, HIV prevalence among low-risk urban adult populations (15-49 year olds) has reached 5 percent. The most severely affected countries are Botswana, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, where 18 to 25 percent of all adults are HIV positive. Over 2 million adults are HIV positive in each of the following countries: Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, and South Africa.

Although HIV epidemics have stabilized or declined in some urban areas, in others the epidemics are increasing rapidly (Figure 39). HIV seroprevalence levels among antenatal clinic women have declined in Kampala, Uganda from a peak of 30 percent in 1992 to 15 percent in 1996. And in Lusaka, Zambia, HIV prevalence among antenatal women tested remained around 25 percent between 1990 and 1994. In Francistown, Botswana, however, HIV prevalence among antenatal clinic women increased from 8 percent in 1991 to 43 percent in 1996. Similarly, HIV prevalence among antenatal clinic women tested in Kwazulu-Natal, South Africa, increased from 2 percent in 1990 to 20 percent in 1996. High prevalence levels among antenatal clinic attendees have also been reported in other provinces of South Africa: Free State, 17 percent; North West, 25 percent; and Mpumalanga, 16 percent.

Some countries initially spared are now seeing increases in HIV seroprevalence. In Nigeria, median prevalence among antenatal clinic women tested in urban sites increased from less than 1 percent in 1991-92 to 4 percent in 1993-94. In Lagos State, 7 percent of antenatal clinic women tested in 1993-94 were HIV positive. In Yaounde, Cameroon, HIV prevalence among antenatal clinic women increased from 1 percent in 1989 to 3 percent in 1995 and in Douala, HIV prevalence increased from 1 percent in 1990 to 6 percent in 1994.

The HIV Pandemic in Asia is Extremely Diverse

There is no evidence of an HIV epidemic in some countries of Asia such as Mongolia and South Korea. In other countries, such as Thailand and Burma, 2 percent of the adult population are now HIV positive. In Cambodia, nearly 5 percent of the adult population is HIV positive. In Asia, HIV transmission occurs mainly through heterosexual contact, from mother to child, and through injecting drug use.

[14]All HIV prevalence data sited in this report can be found in the HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, 1998 version, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

[15]World Bank (1997).

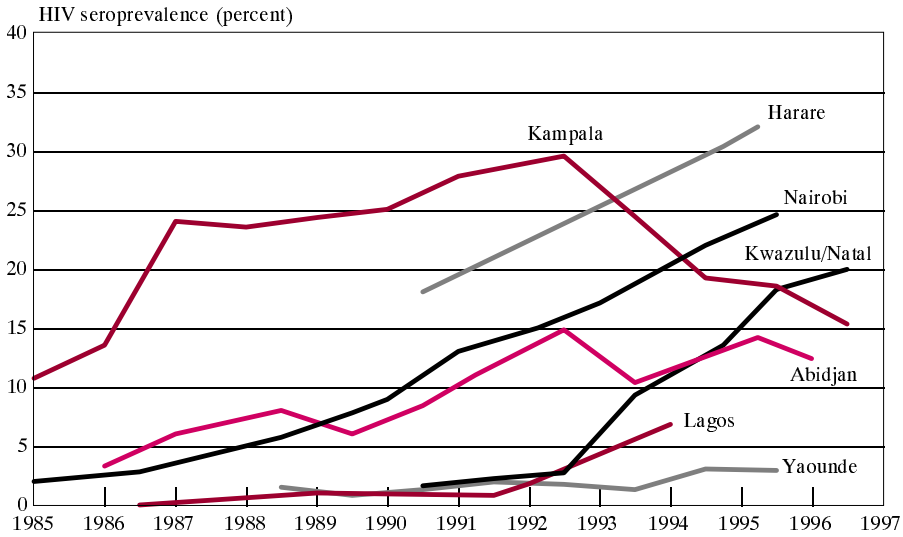
Sub-Saharan African Countries Most Affected by the HIV/AIDS Epidemic

- Botswana
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cameroon
- Central African Republic
- Congo (Brazzaville)
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Congo (Kinshasa)
- Ethiopia
- Kenya
- Lesotho
- Malawi
- Namibia
- Nigeria
- Rwanda
- South Africa
- Swaziland
- Tanzania
- Uganda
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

Rapid increases in HIV prevalence have been occurring in Cambodia over the last few years (Figure 40). HIV prevalence among sex workers tested in Phnom Penh increased from 10 percent in 1992 to 42 percent in 1996. Among sex workers tested in 17 sites in 1996, HIV prevalence ranged from 13 percent

Figure 39.

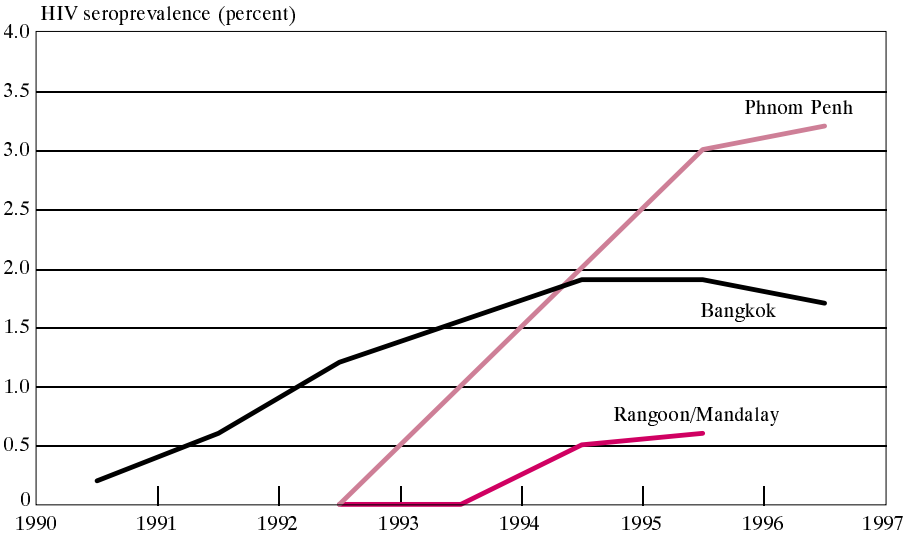
HIV Seroprevalence for Pregnant Women in Selected Urban Areas of Africa: 1985-1997



Note: Includes infection from HIV-1 and/or HIV-2.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, 1998.

Figure 40.

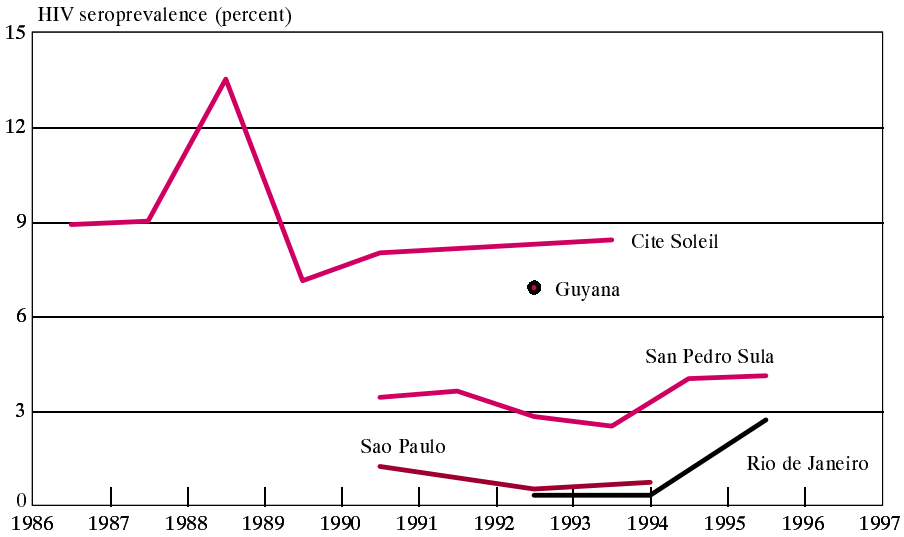
HIV Seroprevalence for Pregnant Women in Selected Urban Areas of Asia: 1990-1997



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, 1998.

Figure 41.

HIV Seroprevalence for Pregnant Women in Selected Urban Areas of Latin America: 1986-1997



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, 1998.

in Kandal province to nearly 60 percent in Battambang province. HIV prevalence among antenatal clinic attendees in Phnom Penh increased from no evidence of HIV infection in 1992 to 3 percent of women tested in 1996. In the 17 sentinel surveillance sites outside of Phnom Penh, HIV prevalence ranged from less than 1 to 6 percent of antenatal clinic attendees tested.

In Thailand and Burma, the HIV epidemic continues to affect the population. As in other parts of Asia, HIV transmission occurs through heterosexual contact, from mother to child, and via injecting drug use. In Rangoon and Mandalay, HIV prevalence among sex workers increased from 4 percent in 1992 to 21 percent in 1996. Among antenatal clinic women tested in Rangoon and Mandalay in 1995, less than 1 percent were HIV positive. However, HIV prevalence among antenatal clinic women in Tachileik had reached 8 percent by 1995.

In Thailand, HIV prevalence among sex workers in Bangkok reached a peak of 18 percent in 1992 but appears to be declining. Seven percent of sex workers tested in Bangkok in 1996 were HIV positive. Declines are also being seen among antenatal clinic women in Bangkok (Figure 40). In other areas of the country, HIV prevalence among sex workers appears to have stabilized between 18 and 20 percent between 1993 and 1996. Among antenatal clinic attendees tested in 1996, HIV prevalence ranged from 2 to 8 percent with the highest prevalence in the Northern region.

The epidemic in India differs from state to state, with high HIV prevalence in west and southern India to low levels of HIV in east and northern India. In Mumbai (Bombay), HIV prevalence increased from 2 to 3 percent in sexually transmitted disease (STD) clinic attendees before 1990 to 36 percent in 1994. HIV prevalence among sex workers tested in Mumbai rose from 1 to 51 percent between 1987 and 1993. Studies among sex workers in Calcutta, in contrast, show clear and consistently low prevalence of one percent. Among antenatal clinic attendees tested in Mumbai, two percent tested positive for HIV in 1995. In Manipur, in the north, an HIV epidemic is occurring among injecting drug users, where 60 to 70 percent of injecting drug users tested in 1996 were HIV positive. A concurrent epidemic is now occurring among the antenatal clinic attendees in that area. However, there is a general lack of consistent HIV seroprevalence information making it difficult to analyze the extent of the spread of the HIV epidemic in India.

HIV/AIDS is Well Established In the Caribbean and Latin American Region but Information is Scarce

The spread of HIV/AIDS has been slower in Latin America and the Caribbean than in other developing regions of the world, but sentinel surveillance data are rare and information on the HIV prevalence is difficult to find. What can be determined to date is that the HIV epidemic varies from country to country, with some countries in the nascent stage with few cases of AIDS and low HIV prevalence in high-risk groups; and others in the concentrated stage, with high prevalence in predominantly homosexual/bisexual or injecting drug user groups with low prevalence in general adult population. In some countries, transmission through injecting drug use has had an important impact on the epidemic.

In the Caribbean the HIV epidemic has been characterized as mostly a heterosexual epidemic. In Haiti, HIV prevalence has remained stable over the past several years at around 5 percent of the adult population. In Guyana, among antenatal clinic women tested in 1992, 7 percent were HIV positive (Figure 41). The epidemic increased from 1 percent of adults infected in 1994 to 2 percent in 1997 and is projected to increase to 13 percent by 2010.

The epidemics in Central America also appear to be mostly caused by heterosexual transmission. Recent data from Honduras indicate an increase in HIV prevalence in the major urban centers. HIV prevalence among sex workers increased in Tegucigalpa from 6 percent in 1989 to 8 percent in 1996. In San Pedro Sula, HIV prevalence among sex workers has ranged from 15 to 20 percent since 1989. HIV prevalence among antenatal clinic attendees in Tegucigalpa increased from 0.2 -0.3 percent in 1991-1993 to 1 percent in 1996. In San Pedro Sula, HIV prevalence among antenatal clinic attendees had increased to 4 percent by 1994.

In Brazil, there is considerable HIV transmission due to injecting drug use and the epidemic has progressed since the early 1980's from one predominated by homosexual/bisexual transmission to one with an increasing heterosexual component. High rates of HIV infection among injecting drug users in Brazil have been found since the late 1980s. Fifty percent of injecting drug users tested in two sites in Sao Paulo were HIV positive in 1989. Since 1990, a third of all injecting drug users tested in major urban areas tested positive for HIV. In 1990, 1 percent of antenatal women in Sao Paulo tested positive for HIV. As more sentinel sites began reporting, the median HIV prevalence rate among antenatal clinic attendees varied around 1 percent of women tested. In 1995, nearly 3 percent of antenatal women tested in Porto Alegre and Rio de Janeiro tested positive for HIV and in 1996, 5 percent of women in Santos tested positive for HIV.

The HIV/AIDS Pandemic Continues to Evolve

By the end of 1997, the United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) estimated that over 40 million people had become infected with HIV since the beginning of the pandemic and that over 11 million of these people have already died. The majority of the infections have occurred in Sub-Saharan Africa, but the increases that are occurring in Asia may result in more infections in that region than in Sub-Saharan Africa.

This is the third round of population estimates in which the Census Bureau has incorporated AIDS mortality. Some of our original conclusions have remained the same:

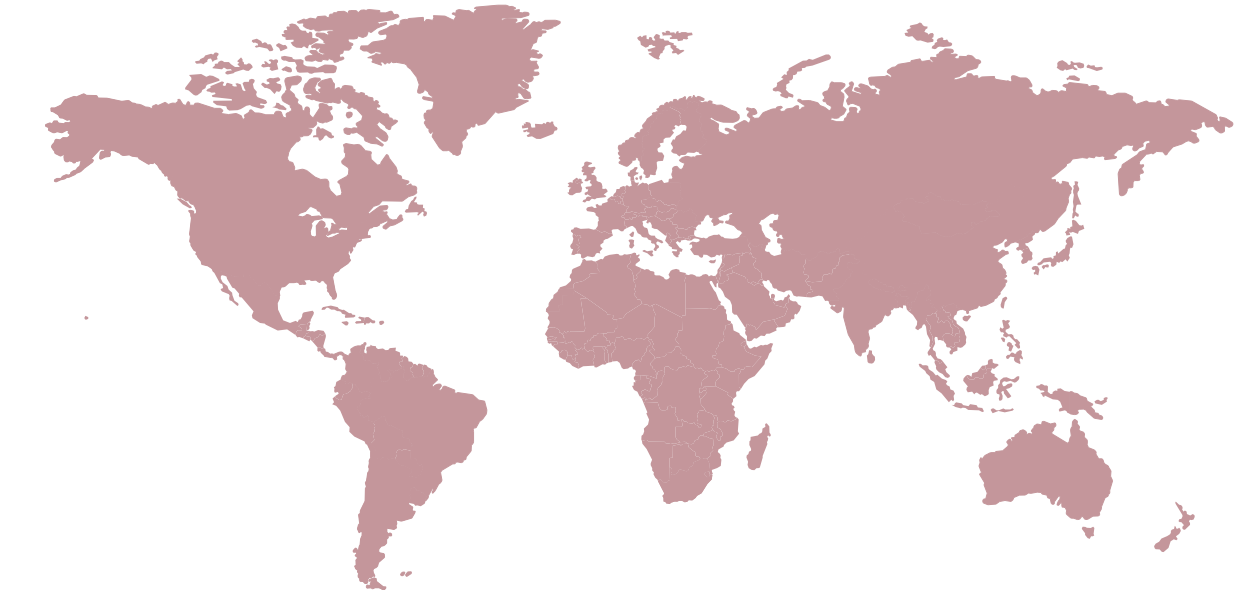
- AIDS will not overcome the momentum of population growth in the most affected counties, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa. The region's current high fertility rate ensures that the population will continue to increase.
- Changes in behavior, both spontaneous and induced, may help to create an early plateau in some epidemics and ultimately may result in declines in HIV infection levels. We are clearly seeing this in Thailand and in certain areas of Uganda.
- Given the uncertainties surrounding the course of AIDS epidemics, it is probable that refinements and adjustments in the method for the incorporation of AIDS-related mortality into these population projections will be adopted in future rounds of the projection process.

Uganda: A Rare Example of Success

When the general public thinks about the AIDS epidemic in Africa, they usually think of Uganda first, and they assume that the epidemic is worse there than in any other country. However, HIV surveillance data show that the AIDS epidemics are far worse in some of the countries in Southern Africa such as in Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia. HIV prevalence among Ugandan antenatal women in Kampala and the Rakai district have been high, as high as 30 percent. However, in other areas of the country prevalence is much lower and since 1993, prevalence rates have fallen to 15 percent among antenatal women in Kampala.

Uganda, however, was the first country in Africa to admit they had an AIDS epidemic and, with the strong backing of President Museveni, AIDS prevention programs are making an impact. At the opening ceremony of the IXth International Conference on AIDS and STDs in Africa held in Kampala, President Museveni stressed the importance of political leadership in the fight against AIDS. And the results of this leadership are showing in Uganda.

Appendix A.
Detailed Tables



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

A data diskette has been prepared to accompany *World Population Profile: 1998.* Available on request, at no charge, the WP98 data diskette is a 3.5" diskette containing all data shown in the Appendix A tables and data for additional years for Tables A-5, A-7, A-9, and A-10. Data are stored on the diskette in Lotus 1-2-3 wk1 format. See page 4 in the Introduction to this report for information about ordering this diskette.

Table A-1.
World Population by Region and Development Category: 1950 to 2025

[Midyear population in millions. Figures may not add to totals due to rounding]

Region	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1998	2000	2010	2025
WORLD	2,556	3,039	3,707	4,454	5,278	5,927	6,082	6,846	7,921
Less Developed Countries	1,749	2,129	2,703	3,372	4,136	4,751	4,901	5,639	6,708
More Developed Countries	807	911	1,004	1,081	1,142	1,176	1,181	1,207	1,213
AFRICA	228	283	360	468	621	761	798	995	1,323
Sub-Saharan Africa	184	227	289	378	502	620	652	820	1,108
North Africa	44	56	71	90	119	141	146	175	216
NEAR EAST	44	57	75	101	135	166	175	223	307
ASIA	1,368	1,628	2,038	2,498	2,987	3,363	3,451	3,863	4,398
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARRIBBEAN	166	218	286	362	443	507	523	596	695
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	572	639	703	750	787	798	799	802	786
Western Europe	304	326	352	367	375	385	386	385	366
Eastern Europe	88	100	108	117	122	122	122	124	121
New Independent States	180	214	242	266	289	291	290	293	298
NORTH AMERICA	166	199	227	252	278	301	306	332	374
OCEANIA	12	16	19	23	27	30	30	34	39
EXCLUDING CHINA:									
World	1,983	2,374	2,868	3,446	4,113	4,661	4,797	5,479	6,479
Less Developed Countries	1,176	1,464	1,864	2,365	2,971	3,486	3,616	4,273	5,266
Asia	795	963	1,199	1,490	1,823	2,098	2,166	2,497	2,957
Less Developed Countries	711	868	1,094	1,373	1,699	1,972	2,039	2,370	2,837

Note: Reference to China in tables A-1 through A-3 encompasses China, Hong Kong S.A.R. and Taiwan. Direct access to this table and the International Data Base is available through the Internet at http://www.census.gov/ipc/www.

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

Table A-2.
Average Annual Rate of Growth by Region and Development Category: 1950 to 2020

[In percent]

Region	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1980-90	1990-2000	2000-10	2010-20
WORLD	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.0
Less Developed Countries	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.2
More Developed countries	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
AFRICA	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.0
North Africa	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.5
NEAR EAST	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.2
ASIA	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.9
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.1
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.1	(Z)	–0.1
Western Europe	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	(Z)	–0.3
Eastern Europe	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.4	–0.1	0.2	–0.1
New Independent States	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	(Z)	0.1	0.2
NORTH AMERICA	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8
OCEANIA	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.9
EXCLUDING CHINA:							
World	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.2
Less Developed Countries	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.4
Asia	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.2
Less Developed Countries	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.3

Z Between -0.05 percent and +0.05 percent.

Note: Direct access to this table and the International Data Base is available through the Internet at http://www.census.gov/ipc/www.

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

Table A-3.
Population, Vital Events, and Rates by Region and Development Category: 1998

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

Region	Midyear population	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate of natural increase (percent)
WORLD	5,926,830	132,779	54,146	78,633	22	9	1.3
Less Developed Countries	4,751,248	119,563	41,898	77,665	25	9	1.6
More Developed Countries	1,175,581	13,216	12,248	968	11	10	0.1
AFRICA	760,737	29,370	10,663	18,707	38	14	2.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	619,787	25,511	9,662	15,849	41	16	2.5
North Africa	140,950	3,859	1,001	2,858	27	7	2.0
NEAR EAST	166,298	5,137	969	4,168	31	6	2.5
ASIA	3,363,431	72,761	27,055	45,706	22	8	1.4
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	507,436	11,848	3,497	8,351	23	7	1.6
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	798,152	8,866	9,143	–277	11	11	(Z)
Western Europe	385,349	3,986	3,878	108	10	10	(Z)
Eastern Europe	121,686	1,248	1,307	–59	10	11	(Z)
New Independent States	291,117	3,632	3,957	–325	12	14	–0.1
NORTH AMERICA	301,116	4,266	2,602	1,664	14	9	0.6
OCEANIA	29,659	530	216	314	18	7	1.1
EXCLUDING CHINA:							
World	4,661,300	112,912	45,341	67,570	24	10	1.4
Less Developed Countries	3,485,719	99,696	33,094	66,602	29	10	1.9
Asia	2,097,901	52,894	18,251	34,643	25	9	1.7
Less Developed Countries	1,971,970	51,602	17,251	34,351	26	9	1.7

Z Between -0.05 percent and +0.05 percent.

Note: Direct access to this table and the International Data Base is available through the Internet at http://www.census.gov/ipc/www.

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

Table A-4.
Population by Region and Country: 1950 to 2025

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

Region and country or area	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1998	2000	2010	2025
WORLD	2,555,983	3,039,434	3,706,605	4,453,910	5,277,903	5,926,830	6,082,493	6,845,901	7,920,868
Less Developed Countries	1,749,190	2,128,793	2,702,888	3,372,473	4,136,085	4,751,248	4,901,292	5,639,070	6,707,572
More Developed countries	806,793	910,641	1,003,718	1,081,437	1,141,818	1,175,581	1,181,201	1,206,832	1,213,296
AFRICA	228,341	282,876	359,558	468,311	620,954	760,737	798,116	994,535	1,323,280
Sub-Saharan Africa	184,421	227,187	288,916	377,833	502,075	619,787	651,616	819,725	1,107,612
Angola	4,118	4,797	5,606	6,794	8,430	10,865	11,487	14,932	21,598
Benin	1,673	2,055	2,620	3,444	4,676	6,101	6,517	8,955	13,541
Botswana	430	497	584	903	1,304	1,448	1,479	1,570	1,634
Burkina Faso	4,376	4,866	5,626	6,939	9,024	11,266	11,892	15,371	21,360
Burundi	2,363	2,812	3,513	4,138	5,285	5,537	5,931	7,539	10,469
Cameroon	4,888	5,609	6,727	8,761	11,894	15,029	15,892	20,632	29,108
Cape Verde	146	197	269	296	349	400	411	464	532
Central African Republic	1,260	1,467	1,827	2,244	2,798	3,376	3,516	4,314	5,545
Chad	2,608	3,042	3,733	4,507	5,889	7,360	7,760	10,055	14,360
Comoros	148	183	236	334	429	546	581	782	1,160
Congo (Brazzaville)	768	931	1,183	1,620	2,206	2,658	2,776	3,368	4,246
Congo (Kinshasa)	13,569	16,462	21,395	28,129	37,978	49,001	51,988	70,276	105,737
Côte d'Ivoire	2,860	3,576	5,504	8,261	11,904	15,446	16,190	20,565	27,840
Djibouti	60	78	158	279	370	441	454	588	841
Equatorial Guinea	211	244	270	256	369	454	478	615	876
Eritrea	1,403	1,612	2,153	2,555	2,945	3,842	4,142	5,737	8,438
Ethiopia	20,175	24,252	29,673	36,413	48,015	58,390	60,967	74,832	98,763
Gabon	416	446	514	808	1,078	1,208	1,244	1,445	1,800
Gambia, The	305	391	502	676	964	1,292	1,381	1,864	2,678
Ghana	5,297	6,958	8,789	10,880	15,190	18,497	19,272	22,929	28,191
Guinea	2,586	3,019	3,587	4,320	5,936	7,477	7,611	9,440	13,135
Guinea-Bissau	573	617	620	789	998	1,206	1,263	1,579	2,102
Kenya	6,121	8,157	11,272	16,685	23,674	28,337	29,251	32,443	34,774
Lesotho	726	859	1,067	1,346	1,744	2,090	2,167	2,445	2,724
Liberia	824	1,055	1,397	1,900	2,265	2,772	3,090	4,342	6,524
Madagascar	4,620	5,482	6,766	8,678	11,525	14,463	15,295	20,096	29,306
Malawi	2,817	3,450	4,489	6,129	9,139	9,840	10,154	11,330	12,475
Mali	3,688	4,486	5,525	6,731	8,231	10,109	10,751	14,611	22,647
Mauritania	1,006	1,117	1,289	1,550	1,979	2,511	2,660	3,582	5,446
Mauritius	481	663	830	964	1,074	1,168	1,196	1,328	1,488
Mayotte	22	28	37	52	80	109	117	168	270
Mozambique	6,250	7,472	9,304	12,103	14,056	18,641	19,614	24,809	33,308
Namibia	464	591	765	975	1,409	1,622	1,674	1,915	2,310
Niger	2,482	3,168	4,182	5,629	7,644	9,672	10,260	13,678	20,424
Nigeria	31,797	39,230	49,309	65,699	86,530	110,532	117,171	150,274	203,423
Reunion	244	338	445	507	600	705	730	847	1,017
Rwanda	2,439	3,032	3,769	5,170	7,161	7,956	8,337	9,881	12,159
Saint Helena	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	8	8
Sao Tome and Principe	60	63	74	94	119	150	160	219	331
Senegal	2,654	3,270	4,318	5,640	7,408	9,723	10,390	14,362	22,456
Seychelles	33	42	54	66	73	79	80	84	91
Sierra Leone	2,087	2,396	2,789	3,333	4,283	5,080	5,509	7,380	11,010
Somalia	2,438	2,956	3,667	5,791	6,675	6,842	7,434	10,132	15,192
South Africa	13,596	17,417	22,740	29,252	37,191	42,835	43,982	47,503	49,851
Sudan	8,051	10,589	13,788	19,064	26,628	33,551	35,530	46,573	64,757
Swaziland	277	352	455	607	840	966	1,004	1,202	1,589
Tanzania	8,909	10,876	14,038	18,690	24,886	30,609	31,963	39,390	50,661
Togo	1,172	1,456	1,964	2,596	3,680	4,906	5,263	7,401	11,712
Uganda	5,522	7,262	9,728	12,298	17,227	22,167	23,452	31,768	49,181
Zambia	2,553	3,254	4,247	5,638	7,957	9,461	9,872	12,150	16,156
Zimbabwe	2,853	4,011	5,515	7,298	9,958	11,044	11,272	11,953	12,366

Table A-4.
Population by Region and Country: 1950 to 2025—Con.

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

Region and country or area	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1998	2000	2010	2025
North Africa	43,920	55,689	70,642	90,479	118,879	140,950	146,500	174,810	215,668
Algeria	8,893	10,909	13,932	18,862	25,352	30,481	31,788	38,479	47,676
Egypt	21,198	26,847	33,574	42,441	56,106	66,050	68,495	80,725	97,431
Libya	961	1,338	2,056	3,119	4,338	5,691	6,122	8,708	14,185
Morocco	9,343	12,423	15,909	19,487	24,685	29,114	30,205	35,638	43,228
Tunisia	3,517	4,149	5,099	6,443	8,207	9,380	9,645	10,960	12,760
Western Sahara	7	22	72	126	191	234	245	301	387
NEAR EAST	43,667	57,432	74,702	100,619	135,218	166,298	175,026	223,070	306,920
Bahrain	115	157	220	348	502	616	642	759	923
Cyprus	494	573	615	627	681	761	777	858	967
Gaza Strip	245	308	342	453	635	1,054	1,163	1,736	2,837
Iraq	5,163	6,822	9,414	13,233	18,425	23,034	24,731	34,545	52,615
Israel	1,286	2,141	2,903	3,737	4,512	5,644	5,852	6,696	7,778
Jordan	561	849	1,503	2,168	3,277	4,435	4,701	6,103	8,223
Kuwait	145	292	748	1,370	2,131	1,913	2,068	2,780	3,559
Lebanon	1,364	1,786	2,383	3,075	3,130	3,506	3,620	4,164	4,831
Oman	489	599	779	1,175	1,773	2,364	2,533	3,520	5,307
Qatar	25	45	113	231	482	697	750	991	1,208
Saudi Arabia	3,860	4,718	6,109	9,949	15,871	20,786	22,246	31,198	50,374
Syria	3,495	4,533	6,258	8,774	12,620	16,673	17,759	23,329	31,684
Turkey	21,122	28,217	35,758	45,121	56,123	64,567	66,618	76,570	89,727
United Arab Emirates	72	103	249	1,000	1,952	2,303	2,386	2,852	3,444
West Bank	771	805	680	833	1,080	1,557	1,662	2,176	3,003
Yemen	4,461	5,483	6,628	8,527	12,023	16,388	17,521	24,794	40,439
ASIA	1,367,677	1,627,530	2,037,656	2,497,679	2,987,498	3,363,431	3,451,195	3,863,382	4,397,962
Afghanistan	8,150	9,829	12,431	14,985	14,767	24,792	26,668	34,098	48,045
Bangladesh	45,646	54,622	67,403	88,077	110,118	127,609	132,081	153,195	180,561
Bhutan	734	867	1,045	1,281	1,585	1,908	1,996	2,474	3,341
Brunei	45	83	128	185	254	315	331	410	530
Burma	19,488	22,836	27,386	33,766	41,068	47,305	48,852	56,573	68,107
Cambodia	4,163	5,364	6,996	6,499	8,717	11,340	11,919	15,180	21,434
China	572,798	664,945	838,961	1,007,648	1,164,861	1,265,530	1,285,454	1,366,460	1,441,453
China excl. Taiwan and Hong Kong S.A.R.	562,580	650,661	820,403	984,736	1,138,895	1,236,915	1,256,168	1,334,486	1,407,739
Hong Kong S.A.R.	2,237	3,075	3,959	5,063	5,688	6,707	6,967	7,737	7,816
Taiwan	7,981	11,209	14,598	17,848	20,279	21,908	22,319	24,237	25,897
India	369,880	445,857	555,043	690,462	850,558	983,377	1,016,118	1,177,462	1,408,320
Indonesia	83,414	100,655	122,889	154,936	187,728	212,942	219,267	249,679	287,985
Iran	16,357	21,577	28,933	39,274	56,946	68,960	71,879	88,231	111,891
Japan	83,805	94,092	104,345	116,807	123,537	125,932	126,434	127,142	119,865
Laos	1,886	2,309	2,845	3,293	4,191	5,261	5,557	7,168	9,805
Macau	188	169	249	318	456	507	516	547	576
Malaysia	6,434	8,428	10,910	13,764	17,507	20,933	21,820	26,466	34,248
Maldives	79	92	115	154	218	290	310	423	623
Mongolia	779	955	1,248	1,662	2,216	2,579	2,655	3,018	3,555
Nepal	8,990	10,035	11,919	15,016	19,333	23,698	24,920	31,627	42,576
North Korea	9,471	10,392	13,912	17,114	20,019	22,178	22,520	24,051	26,055
Pakistan	39,448	50,387	65,706	85,219	113,914	135,135	141,145	170,751	211,675
Philippines	21,131	28,557	38,680	51,092	65,037	77,726	80,961	97,119	120,519
Singapore	1,022	1,646	2,075	2,414	3,039	3,490	3,572	3,895	4,231
South Korea	20,846	24,784	32,241	38,124	42,869	46,417	47,351	51,235	54,256
Sri Lanka	7,533	9,879	12,532	14,900	17,193	18,934	19,355	21,482	24,088
Thailand	20,042	27,513	37,091	47,026	55,052	60,037	61,164	66,092	70,316
Vietnam	25,348	31,656	42,577	53,661	66,314	76,236	78,350	88,602	103,909
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	165,794	217,896	285,987	361,981	442,981	507,436	522,806	596,196	694,700
Anguilla	5	6	6	7	8	11	12	14	16
Antigua and Barbuda	46	55	66	69	63	64	64	66	65

Table A-4.
Population by Region and Country: 1950 to 2025—Con.

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

Region and country or area	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1998	2000	2010	2025
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN—Con.									
Argentina	17,150	20,616	23,962	28,237	32,634	36,265	37,215	41,975	48,351
Aruba	50	57	59	60	67	68	69	72	74
Bahamas, The	70	112	170	210	251	280	288	324	369
Barbados	211	232	239	252	255	259	259	265	279
Belize	66	92	122	144	190	230	242	299	383
Bolivia	2,766	3,434	4,346	5,439	6,620	7,826	8,139	9,699	12,007
Brazil	53,443	71,695	95,684	122,936	151,040	169,807	173,791	190,960	209,587
Cayman Islands	6	8	10	17	27	38	41	60	92
Chile	6,091	7,585	9,369	11,094	13,121	14,677	14,995	16,373	17,942
Colombia	11,592	15,953	21,430	26,583	32,985	38,581	40,037	47,285	58,287
Costa Rica	867	1,248	1,736	2,307	3,022	3,605	3,744	4,416	5,327
Cuba	5,785	7,027	8,543	9,653	10,545	11,045	11,131	11,481	11,697
Dominica	51	60	71	75	72	66	64	61	67
Dominican Republic	2,312	3,159	4,373	5,697	6,997	7,999	8,262	9,642	11,781
Ecuador	3,310	4,413	6,051	8,123	10,308	12,337	12,782	14,861	17,800
El Salvador	1,940	2,574	3,583	4,527	5,041	5,752	5,925	6,850	8,382
French Guiana	26	32	48	68	116	163	173	216	267
Grenada	76	90	95	90	94	96	98	115	154
Guadeloupe	208	269	321	337	378	416	425	462	500
Guatemala	2,969	3,975	5,287	7,232	9,631	12,008	12,670	16,295	22,344
Guyana	428	571	715	759	748	708	703	718	710
Haiti	3,097	3,723	4,605	5,056	6,048	6,781	6,992	8,266	10,171
Honduras	1,431	1,952	2,683	3,625	4,740	5,862	6,130	7,280	8,612
Jamaica	1,385	1,632	1,944	2,229	2,466	2,635	2,669	2,900	3,355
Martinique	217	282	325	339	374	407	416	450	483
Mexico	28,485	38,579	52,775	68,686	84,748	98,553	102,027	118,828	141,593
Montserrat (1)	13	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	13
Netherlands Antilles	110	136	158	173	195	213	217	234	250
Nicaragua	1,098	1,493	2,053	2,776	3,591	4,583	4,851	6,182	8,112
Panama	893	1,148	1,531	1,956	2,388	2,736	2,821	3,233	3,796
Paraguay	1,476	1,910	2,477	3,193	4,236	5,291	5,580	7,157	9,929
Peru	7,633	9,931	13,193	17,295	21,989	26,111	27,136	32,122	39,158
Puerto Rico	2,218	2,358	2,722	3,210	3,537	3,857	3,908	4,087	4,219
Saint Kitts and Nevis	44	51	46	44	40	42	43	50	60
Saint Lucia	79	88	103	122	140	152	156	174	203
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	66	81	88	98	113	120	121	132	151
Suriname	208	285	373	355	396	428	434	453	460
Trinidad and Tobago	632	841	955	1,091	1,198	1,117	1,087	1,032	1,083
Turks and Caicos Islands	5	6	6	7	12	15	15	17	18
Uruguay	2,194	2,531	2,824	2,920	3,106	3,285	3,333	3,582	3,916
Venezuela	5,009	7,556	10,758	14,768	19,325	22,803	23,596	27,345	32,474
Virgin Islands	27	33	63	100	104	118	121	132	143
Virgin Islands, British	6	7	10	11	12	14	14	16	20
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	571,680	639,043	702,509	750,268	786,875	798,152	798,553	802,402	786,001
Western Europe	304,424	325,740	351,579	366,795	375,399	385,349	386,316	385,381	366,207
Andorra	6	8	20	34	53	65	68	83	88
Austria	6,935	7,047	7,467	7,549	7,718	8,134	8,148	8,183	7,822
Belgium	8,639	9,119	9,638	9,847	9,962	10,175	10,186	10,076	9,533
Denmark	4,271	4,581	4,929	5,123	5,141	5,334	5,375	5,453	5,334
Faroe Islands	32	35	39	43	47	42	40	31	25
Finland	4,009	4,430	4,606	4,780	4,986	5,149	5,165	5,170	5,009
France	41,829	45,670	50,787	53,870	56,735	58,805	59,128	59,653	57,806
Germany	68,375	72,481	77,783	78,298	79,357	82,079	82,081	81,012	75,372
Gibraltar	23	24	26	29	31	29	29	30	30
Greece	7,566	8,327	8,793	9,643	10,123	10,662	10,751	10,983	10,473

Table A-4.
Population by Region and Country: 1950 to 2025—Con.

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

Region and country or area	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1998	2000	2010	2025
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Con.									
Western Europe—Con.									
Guernsey	45	47	53	53	61	65	66	74	80
Iceland	143	176	204	228	255	271	274	287	298
Ireland	2,963	2,832	2,950	3,401	3,508	3,619	3,647	3,810	3,913
Italy	47,105	50,198	53,661	56,451	56,761	56,783	56,687	55,297	50,352
Jersey	57	63	69	76	84	89	90	94	94
Liechtenstein	14	16	21	25	29	32	32	35	36
Luxembourg	296	314	339	364	382	425	433	454	447
Malta	312	329	326	364	354	380	383	394	391
Man, Isle of	55	48	53	64	69	75	76	81	84
Monaco	18	21	24	27	30	32	32	33	34
Netherlands	10,114	11,486	13,032	14,144	14,952	15,731	15,878	16,242	15,852
Norway	3,265	3,581	3,877	4,086	4,242	4,420	4,456	4,569	4,592
Portugal	8,443	9,037	9,044	9,778	9,871	9,928	9,902	9,643	9,012
San Marino	13	15	19	21	23	25	25	26	27
Spain	28,063	30,641	33,876	37,488	38,793	39,134	39,208	39,179	36,841
Sweden	7,014	7,480	8,043	8,310	8,559	8,887	8,939	9,115	9,158
Switzerland	4,694	5,362	6,267	6,385	6,844	7,260	7,289	7,352	7,064
United Kingdom	50,127	52,372	55,632	56,314	56,429	57,721	57,927	58,024	56,440
Eastern Europe	87,685	99,523	108,452	117,500	122,482	121,686	121,832	123,838	121,450
Albania	1,227	1,623	2,157	2,699	3,273	3,331	3,401	3,784	4,306
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,662	3,240	3,703	4,092	4,360	3,366	3,592	3,737	3,471
Bulgaria	7,251	7,867	8,490	8,844	8,966	8,240	8,156	7,904	7,292
Croatia	3,851	4,140	4,411	4,593	4,754	4,672	4,681	4,634	4,348
Czech Republic	8,925	9,660	9,795	10,289	10,310	10,286	10,284	10,458	10,128
Hungary	9,338	9,984	10,337	10,711	10,352	10,208	10,167	9,963	9,374
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of	1,229	1,392	1,629	1,893	2,031	2,009	2,035	2,126	2,171
Montenegro	397	467	525	579	616	680	681	694	692
Poland	24,824	29,590	32,526	35,578	38,109	38,607	38,644	39,928	40,117
Romania	16,311	18,403	20,253	22,109	22,775	22,396	22,291	22,288	21,417
Serbia	6,734	7,583	8,385	9,262	9,705	10,526	10,530	10,711	10,552
Slovakia	3,463	3,994	4,524	4,966	5,263	5,393	5,401	5,636	5,718
Slovenia	1,473	1,580	1,718	1,885	1,969	1,972	1,970	1,976	1,864
New Independent States	179,571	213,780	242,478	265,973	288,994	291,117	290,404	293,183	298,344
Baltics	5,585	6,091	6,862	7,443	7,947	7,407	7,296	6,992	6,619
Estonia	1,096	1,211	1,363	1,482	1,573	1,421	1,398	1,329	1,237
Latvia	1,936	2,115	2,361	2,525	2,672	2,385	2,327	2,152	1,965
Lithuania	2,553	2,765	3,138	3,436	3,702	3,600	3,572	3,511	3,417
Commonwealth of Independent States	173,986	207,689	235,616	258,529	281,047	283,710	283,108	286,191	291,725
Armenia	1,355	1,869	2,520	3,115	3,366	3,422	3,396	3,369	3,434
Azerbaijan	2,885	3,882	5,169	6,173	7,200	7,856	7,956	8,421	9,429
Belarus	7,722	8,168	9,027	9,644	10,215	10,409	10,391	10,441	10,248
Georgia	3,516	4,147	4,694	5,048	5,457	5,109	5,034	4,850	4,718
Kazakhstan	6,693	9,982	13,106	14,994	16,708	16,847	16,816	17,232	18,565
Kyrgyzstan	1,739	2,171	2,964	3,623	4,390	4,522	4,584	5,119	6,066
Moldova	2,336	2,999	3,595	3,996	4,398	4,458	4,467	4,619	4,830
Russia	101,937	119,632	130,245	139,045	148,088	146,861	145,905	143,918	138,842
Tajikistan	1,530	2,081	2,939	3,969	5,332	6,020	6,194	7,368	9,634
Turkmenistan	1,204	1,585	2,181	2,875	3,668	4,298	4,436	5,188	6,514
Ukraine	36,775	42,644	47,236	50,047	51,600	50,125	49,507	47,592	45,096
Uzbekistan	6,293	8,531	11,940	16,000	20,624	23,784	24,423	28,075	34,348

Table A-4.
Population by Region and Country: 1950 to 2025—Con.

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

Region and country or area	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1998	2000	2010	2025
NORTH AMERICA	166,348	199,020	226,906	252,431	277,819	301,116	306,405	332,446	373,503
Bermuda	39	44	53	55	59	63	64	69	77
Canada	14,011	18,267	21,750	24,593	27,791	30,675	31,330	34,279	37,987
Greenland	22	32	46	50	56	59	60	65	70
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	5	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8
United States	152,271	180,671	205,052	227,726	249,907	270,312	274,943	298,026	335,360
OCEANIA	12,476	15,638	19,287	22,622	26,558	29,659	30,391	33,869	38,501
American Samoa	19	20	27	32	47	62	65	81	104
Australia	8,267	10,361	12,660	14,616	17,033	18,613	18,950	20,434	22,191
Cook Islands	15	18	21	18	18	20	20	22	24
Fiji	287	393	521	635	738	803	823	933	1,085
French Polynesia	62	81	114	151	201	238	246	285	335
Guam	60	67	86	107	134	148	152	178	216
Kiribati	33	41	49	58	72	84	87	95	99
Marshall Islands	11	15	22	31	46	63	68	100	171
Micronesia, Federated States of	31	42	57	77	109	130	133	141	143
Nauru	3	4	7	8	9	11	11	11	12
New Caledonia	55	79	112	139	168	194	200	230	267
New Zealand	1,908	2,372	2,811	3,113	3,299	3,625	3,698	4,029	4,445
Northern Mariana Islands	6	9	12	17	44	67	72	99	134
Palau	7	9	12	13	15	18	18	20	21
Papua New Guinea	1,412	1,747	2,288	2,991	3,823	4,600	4,812	5,925	7,597
Samoa	82	110	142	155	186	225	235	288	367
Solomon Islands	107	126	163	233	336	441	470	620	840
Tonga	46	64	83	93	101	108	110	119	133
Tuvalu	5	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	15
Vanuatu	52	66	85	117	154	185	193	230	282
Wallis and Futuna	7	8	9	11	14	15	15	17	19

[1]Figures for Montserrat presented in this and later tables do not reflect the effect of the 1995-98 volcanic eruptions on the population of the island. Estimates and projections for Montserrat will be revised once the situation on the island has stabilized.

Note: Direct access to this table and the International Data Base is available through the Internet at http://www.census.gov/ipc/www.

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

Table A-5.
Population, Vital Events, and Rates by Region and Country: 1998

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

Region and country or area	Population	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Natural increase (percent)
WORLD	5,926,830	132,779	54,146	78,633	22	9	1.3
Less Developed Countries	4,751,248	119,563	41,898	77,665	25	9	1.6
More Developed Countries	1,175,581	13,216	12,248	968	11	10	0.1
AFRICA	760,737	29,370	10,663	18,707	38	14	2.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	619,787	25,511	9,662	15,849	41	16	2.5
Angola	10,865	473	182	291	44	17	2.7
Benin	6,101	280	78	202	46	13	3.3
Botswana	1,448	46	30	16	32	21	1.1
Burkina Faso	11,266	521	199	322	46	18	2.9
Burundi	5,537	230	96	134	42	17	2.4
Cameroon	15,029	632	210	422	42	14	2.8
Cape Verde	400	14	3	11	34	7	2.7
Central African Republic	3,376	131	57	74	39	17	2.2
Chad	7,360	320	124	196	43	17	2.7
Comoros	546	22	5	17	41	10	3.1
Congo (Brazzaville)	2,658	102	44	59	39	16	2.2
Congo (Kinshasa)	49,001	2,292	745	1,547	47	15	3.2
Côte d'Ivoire	15,446	651	249	402	42	16	2.6
Djibouti	441	18	6	12	42	15	2.7
Equatorial Guinea	454	18	6	12	39	13	2.6
Eritrea	3,842	163	48	115	43	13	3.0
Ethiopia	58,390	2,609	1,241	1,369	45	21	2.3
Gabon	1,208	34	16	18	28	13	1.5
Gambia, The	1,292	56	17	39	43	13	3.0
Ghana	18,497	607	197	410	33	11	2.2
Guinea	7,477	309	133	176	41	18	2.4
Guinea-Bissau	1,206	47	19	28	39	15	2.3
Kenya	28,337	898	402	496	32	14	1.7
Lesotho	2,090	67	27	40	32	13	1.9
Liberia	2,772	116	31	85	42	11	3.1
Madagascar	14,463	606	200	406	42	14	2.8
Malawi	9,840	396	233	163	40	26	1.4
Mali	10,109	504	192	312	50	19	3.1
Mauritania	2,511	112	37	75	44	15	3.0
Mauritius	1,168	22	8	14	19	7	1.2
Mayotte	109	5	1	4	47	9	3.7
Mozambique	18,641	811	332	479	44	18	2.6
Namibia	1,622	58	32	26	36	20	1.6
Niger	9,672	513	226	287	53	23	3.0
Nigeria	110,532	4,669	1,431	3,237	42	13	2.9
Reunion	705	16	3	13	23	5	1.8
Rwanda	7,956	310	151	159	39	19	2.0
Saint Helena	7	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	14	6	0.8
Sao Tome and Principe	150	7	1	5	43	8	3.5
Senegal	9,723	432	107	324	44	11	3.3
Seychelles	79	2	1	1	20	7	1.3
Sierra Leone	5,080	234	88	147	46	17	2.9
Somalia	6,842	320	127	193	47	19	2.8
South Africa	42,835	1,132	526	606	26	12	1.4
Sudan	33,551	1,340	365	975	40	11	2.9
Swaziland	966	40	21	19	41	21	2.0
Tanzania	30,609	1,247	511	736	41	17	2.4
Togo	4,906	222	49	173	45	10	3.5
Uganda	22,167	1,091	420	671	44	21	2.3
Zambia	9,461	422	213	209	45	23	2.2
Zimbabwe	11,044	346	222	124	31	20	1.1

Table A-5.
Population, Vital Events, and Rates by Region and Country: 1998—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Population	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Natural increase (percent)
AFRICA—Con.							
North Africa	140,950	3,859	1,001	2,858	27	7	2.0
Algeria	30,481	839	172	667	28	6	2.2
Egypt	66,050	1,804	555	1,248	27	8	1.9
Libya	5,691	250	41	209	44	7	3.7
Morocco	29,114	768	182	586	26	6	2.0
Tunisia	9,380	188	47	141	20	5	1.5
Western Sahara	234	11	4	7	46	17	2.9
NEAR EAST	166,298	5,137	969	4,168	31	6	2.5
Bahrain	616	14	2	12	22	3	1.9
Cyprus	761	11	6	6	15	7	0.7
Gaza Strip	1,054	52	4	48	49	4	4.5
Iraq	23,034	967	140	826	42	6	3.6
Israel	5,644	113	35	78	20	6	1.4
Jordan	4,435	156	17	139	35	4	3.1
Kuwait	1,913	40	4	36	21	2	1.9
Lebanon	3,506	79	23	57	23	7	1.6
Oman	2,364	89	10	79	38	4	3.3
Qatar	697	12	2	9	17	4	1.3
Saudi Arabia	20,786	782	104	678	38	5	3.3
Syria	16,673	631	93	538	38	6	3.2
Turkey	64,567	1,380	345	1,035	21	5	1.6
United Arab Emirates	2,303	43	7	36	19	3	1.6
West Bank	1,557	57	7	50	37	4	3.2
Yemen	16,388	711	168	542	43	10	3.3
ASIA	3,363,431	72,761	27,055	45,706	22	8	1.4
Afghanistan	24,792	1,050	431	619	42	17	2.5
Bangladesh	127,609	3,705	1,355	2,349	29	11	1.8
Bhutan	1,908	71	28	43	37	15	2.3
Brunei	315	8	2	6	25	5	2.0
Burma	47,305	1,370	592	778	29	13	1.6
Cambodia	11,340	472	187	285	42	15	2.7
China	1,265,530	19,457	8,646	10,811	16	7	0.9
China excl. Taiwan and Hong Kong S.A.R.	1,236,915	19,046	8,488	10,559	16	7	0.9
Hong Kong S.A.R.	6,707	86	39	47	13	6	0.7
Taiwan	21,908	324	119	205	15	5	0.9
India	983,377	25,135	8,526	16,609	26	9	1.7
Indonesia	212,942	4,919	1,750	3,169	23	8	1.5
Iran	68,960	2,163	427	1,736	31	6	2.5
Japan	125,932	1,292	1,000	292	10	8	0.2
Laos	5,261	213	68	145	41	13	2.8
Macau	507	7	2	4	13	5	0.9
Malaysia	20,933	555	112	443	27	5	2.1
Maldives	290	12	2	10	40	6	3.4
Mongolia	2,579	61	21	40	24	8	1.5
Nepal	23,698	845	247	598	36	10	2.5
North Korea	22,178	369	220	149	17	10	0.7
Pakistan	135,135	4,646	1,445	3,201	34	11	2.4
Philippines	77,726	2,210	507	1,703	28	7	2.2
Singapore	3,490	48	16	32	14	5	0.9
South Korea	46,417	746	263	483	16	6	1.0
Sri Lanka	18,934	348	113	236	18	6	1.2
Thailand	60,037	1,006	427	579	17	7	1.0
Vietnam	76,236	1,643	510	1,133	22	7	1.5

Table A-5.
Population, Vital Events, and Rates by Region and Country: 1998—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Population	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Natural increase (percent)
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	507,436	11,848	3,497	8,351	23	7	1.6
Anguilla	11	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	17	5	1.2
Antigua and Barbuda	64	1	(Z)	1	17	6	1.1
Argentina	36,265	724	278	446	20	8	1.2
Aruba	68	1	(Z)	1	14	6	0.7
Bahamas, The	280	6	2	4	21	5	1.6
Barbados	259	4	2	2	15	8	0.7
Belize	230	7	1	6	31	6	2.6
Bolivia	7,826	246	77	169	31	10	2.2
Brazil	169,807	3,552	1,448	2,104	21	9	1.2
Cayman Islands	38	1	(Z)	(Z)	14	5	0.9
Chile	14,677	249	83	166	17	6	1.1
Colombia	38,581	962	220	742	25	6	1.9
Costa Rica	3,605	83	15	68	23	4	1.9
Cuba	11,045	144	82	62	13	7	0.6
Dominica	66	1	(Z)	1	17	6	1.1
Dominican Republic	7,999	211	46	165	26	6	2.1
Ecuador	12,337	286	64	222	23	5	1.8
El Salvador	5,752	154	36	117	27	6	2.0
French Guiana	163	4	1	3	24	5	1.9
Grenada	96	3	1	2	28	5	2.3
Guadeloupe	416	7	2	5	17	6	1.1
Guatemala	12,008	433	84	349	36	7	2.9
Guyana	708	13	6	7	18	9	1.0
Haiti	6,781	223	96	127	33	14	1.9
Honduras	5,862	186	41	145	32	7	2.5
Jamaica	2,635	55	14	41	21	5	1.5
Martinique	407	7	2	4	17	6	1.1
Mexico	98,553	2,512	484	2,028	25	5	2.1
Montserrat	13	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	14	10	0.4
Netherlands Antilles	213	3	1	2	15	5	1.0
Nicaragua	4,583	165	27	139	36	6	3.0
Panama	2,736	60	14	46	22	5	1.7
Paraguay	5,291	170	28	142	32	5	2.7
Peru	26,111	697	152	545	27	6	2.1
Puerto Rico	3,857	64	31	33	17	8	0.9
Saint Kitts and Nevis	42	1	(Z)	1	23	9	1.4
Saint Lucia	152	3	1	3	22	6	1.7
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	120	2	1	2	19	5	1.3
Suriname	428	10	2	7	22	6	1.7
Trinidad and Tobago	1,117	17	9	8	15	8	0.7
Turks and Caicos Islands	15	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	12	5	0.7
Uruguay	3,285	56	29	26	17	9	0.8
Venezuela	22,803	524	114	410	23	5	1.8
Virgin Islands	118	2	1	1	16	5	1.1
Virgin Islands, British	14	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	20	6	1.4
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	798,152	8,866	9,143	(277)	11	11	(Z)
Western Europe	385,349	3,986	3,878	108	10	10	(Z)
Andorra	65	1	(Z)	(Z)	10	5	0.5
Austria	8,134	80	82	–1	10	10	(Z)
Belgium	10,175	104	106	–2	10	10	(Z)
Denmark	5,334	65	59	6	12	11	0.1
Faroe Islands	42	1	(Z)	(Z)	13	9	0.4
Finland	5,149	58	50	8	11	10	0.2
France	58,805	687	536	151	12	9	0.3

Table A-5.
Population, Vital Events, and Rates by Region and Country: 1998—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Population	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Natural increase (percent)
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Con.							
Western Europe—Con.							
Germany	82,079	726	884	–158	9	11	–0.2
Gibraltar	29	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	13	9	0.4
Greece	10,662	103	100	3	10	9	(Z)
Guernsey	65	1	1	(Z)	14	10	0.4
Iceland	271	4	2	2	15	7	0.8
Ireland	3,619	49	31	18	13	9	0.5
Italy	56,783	518	578	–60	9	10	–0.1
Jersey	89	1	1	(Z)	12	9	0.3
Liechtenstein	32	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	13	7	0.5
Luxembourg	425	5	4	1	11	9	0.2
Malta	380	4	3	2	12	7	0.4
Man, Isle of	75	1	1	(Z)	12	12	0.1
Monaco	32	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	11	12	–0.1
Netherlands	15,731	183	137	46	12	9	0.3
Norway	4,420	57	45	12	13	10	0.3
Portugal	9,928	106	102	4	11	10	(Z)
San Marino	25	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	11	8	0.2
Spain	39,134	381	376	4	10	10	(Z)
Sweden	8,887	104	96	8	12	11	0.1
Switzerland	7,260	78	66	13	11	9	0.2
United Kingdom	57,721	669	619	50	12	11	0.1
Eastern Europe	121,686	1,248	1,307	–59	10	11	(Z)
Albania	3,331	71	25	46	21	7	1.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,366	29	41	–12	9	12	–0.4
Bulgaria	8,240	67	109	–43	8	13	–0.5
Croatia	4,672	49	52	–3	10	11	–0.1
Czech Republic	10,286	92	112	–20	9	11	–0.2
Hungary	10,208	109	137	–28	11	13	–0.3
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of	2,009	32	16	15	16	8	0.8
Montenegro	680	9	5	4	14	7	0.6
Poland	38,607	378	377	1	10	10	(Z)
Romania	22,396	209	260	–51	9	12	–0.2
Serbia	10,526	133	102	31	13	10	0.3
Slovakia	5,393	54	51	3	10	9	(Z)
Slovenia	1,972	17	19	–2	9	10	–0.1
New Independent States	291,117	3,632	3,957	–325	12	14	–0.1
Baltics	7,407	70	104	–34	9	14	–0.5
Estonia	1,421	13	20	–7	9	14	–0.5
Latvia	2,385	19	38	–18	8	16	–0.8
Lithuania	3,600	38	47	–9	11	13	–0.2
Commonwealth of Independent States	283,710	3,562	3,853	–291	13	14	–0.1
Armenia	3,422	46	30	16	14	9	0.5
Azerbaijan	7,856	174	74	100	22	9	1.3
Belarus	10,409	101	140	–39	10	13	–0.4
Georgia	5,109	60	72	–12	12	14	–0.2
Kazakhstan	16,847	290	171	119	17	10	0.7
Kyrgyzstan	4,522	100	39	61	22	9	1.3
Moldova	4,458	64	55	9	14	12	0.2
Russia	146,861	1,405	2,187	–781	10	15	–0.5
Tajikistan	6,020	167	47	120	28	8	2.0
Turkmenistan	4,298	113	37	75	26	9	1.8
Ukraine	50,125	478	818	–340	10	16	–0.7
Uzbekistan	23,784	563	183	381	24	8	1.6

Table A-5.
Population, Vital Events, and Rates by Region and Country: 1998—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Population	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Natural increase (percent)
NORTH AMERICA	301,116	4,266	2,602	1,664	14	9	0.6
Bermuda	63	1	(Z)	(Z)	15	7	0.8
Canada	30,675	372	222	149	12	7	0.5
Greenland	59	1	(Z)	1	16	7	0.9
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	7	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	12	5	0.7
United States	270,312	3,892	2,379	1,514	14	9	0.6
OCEANIA	29,659	530	216	314	18	7	1.1
American Samoa	62	2	(Z)	1	27	4	2.3
Australia	18,613	251	128	122	13	7	0.7
Cook Islands	20	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	23	5	1.7
Fiji	803	18	5	13	23	6	1.7
French Polynesia	238	5	1	4	23	5	1.8
Guam	148	4	1	3	25	4	2.1
Kiribati	84	2	1	2	26	8	1.9
Marshall Islands	63	3	(Z)	2	45	7	3.8
Micronesia, Federated States of	130	4	1	3	28	6	2.1
Nauru	11	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	18	5	1.3
New Caledonia	194	4	1	3	21	5	1.6
New Zealand	3,625	54	28	26	15	8	0.7
Northern Mariana Islands	67	2	(Z)	1	23	2	2.1
Palau	18	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	20	7	1.4
Papua New Guinea	4,600	149	44	105	32	10	2.3
Samoa	225	7	1	5	30	6	2.4
Solomon Islands	441	16	2	14	37	4	3.2
Tonga	108	3	1	2	26	6	2.0
Tuvalu	10	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	23	9	1.4
Vanuatu	185	5	2	4	29	8	2.1
Wallis and Futuna	15	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	23	5	1.8

Z Between -500 and +500 for events and between -0.05 percent and +0.05 percent for rates.

Note: Direct access to this table and the International Data Base is available through the Internet at http://www.census.gov/ipc/www.

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

Table A-6.
All Women and Currently Married Women of Reproductive Age (15 to 49 Years) by Region and Country: 1990 to 2025

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

Region and country or area	Date of marriage data	All women					Currently married women				
		1990*	1998	2000	2010	2025	1990*	1998	2000	2010	2025
WORLD		1,034,803	1,515,285	1,560,001	1,761,194	1,933,099	650,108	1,042,745	1,080,023	1,235,626	1,391,836
Less Developed Countries		814,417	1,218,141	1,263,613	1,475,453	1,672,778	519,979	862,442	899,966	1,060,039	1,234,253
More Developed Countries		220,387	297,144	296,388	285,741	260,321	130,129	180,303	180,057	175,587	157,583
AFRICA		141,820	177,147	187,056	240,997	338,666	94,391	117,754	124,377	162,517	236,810
Sub-Saharan Africa		113,662	141,485	149,373	194,299	281,757	77,593	96,233	101,557	132,952	198,996
Angola	1970	1,895	2,419	2,571	3,549	5,451	1,396	1,788	1,897	2,607	4,065
Benin	1996	1,064	1,379	1,475	2,101	3,442	783	1,013	1,084	1,547	2,584
Botswana	1988	310	364	376	413	458	118	135	139	155	186
Burkina Faso	1993	2,026	2,502	2,645	3,522	5,384	1,671	2,052	2,166	2,871	4,463
Burundi	1988	1,188	1,256	1,368	1,786	2,630	775	780	835	1,090	1,670
Cameroon	1991	2,582	3,287	3,491	4,692	7,272	1,937	2,420	2,566	3,449	5,423
Cape Verde	1990	76	88	93	113	132	32	39	41	48	62
Central African Republic	1994-95	652	783	821	1,058	1,481	451	536	561	727	1,035
Chad	1993	1,371	1,700	1,795	2,385	3,619	1,030	1,276	1,346	1,786	2,731
Comoros	1996	101	132	139	187	290	56	75	81	110	169
Congo (Brazzaville)	**	515	643	675	845	1,138	381	476	501	632	863
Congo (Kinshasa)	1955	8,488	10,789	11,444	15,912	26,031	6,486	8,221	8,716	12,089	19,999
Côte d'Ivoire	1994	2,593	3,425	3,619	4,808	7,113	1,697	2,208	2,325	3,088	4,689
Djibouti	**	81	95	98	132	211	57	66	68	92	150
Equatorial Guinea	1983	88	107	113	152	224	54	66	70	94	141
Eritrea	1995	649	897	965	1,317	2,106	426	589	641	889	1,406
Ethiopia	1990	10,709	12,892	13,441	16,979	24,462	7,493	8,878	9,236	11,554	17,054
Gabon	1961	259	280	288	351	464	214	231	238	292	387
Gambia, The	1990	221	295	315	439	693	173	231	247	342	547
Ghana	1993	3,565	4,457	4,751	6,308	7,921	2,349	3,031	3,218	4,271	5,694
Guinea	1954	1,388	1,756	1,801	2,346	3,415	1,286	1,627	1,669	2,175	3,166
Guinea-Bissau	**	244	298	312	393	554	183	223	234	296	423
Kenya	1993	5,175	6,764	7,164	8,717	9,889	3,080	3,999	4,241	5,391	6,516
Lesotho	1976	410	516	540	629	737	288	359	375	437	525
Liberia	1986	498	609	681	1,001	1,602	334	408	456	668	1,088
Madagascar	1993	2,593	3,314	3,521	4,762	7,258	1,526	1,951	2,074	2,810	4,334
Malawi	1992	2,071	2,241	2,337	2,794	3,448	1,472	1,573	1,636	1,968	2,516
Mali	1995-96	1,844	2,265	2,406	3,314	5,498	1,527	1,861	1,978	2,726	4,553
Mauritania	1988	453	575	610	844	1,369	276	349	370	511	838
Mauritius	1983	296	333	337	350	366	179	203	208	219	229
Mayotte	1985	17	23	25	38	66	11	15	17	25	46
Mozambique	1980	3,320	4,394	4,641	6,101	8,937	2,493	3,299	3,481	4,586	6,814
Namibia	1992	321	376	391	458	585	133	151	155	179	240
Niger	1992	1,751	2,176	2,296	3,079	4,884	1,478	1,850	1,951	2,598	4,146
Nigeria	1990	18,953	24,389	25,857	33,967	50,942	14,387	18,347	19,449	25,324	38,528
Reunion	1990	163	186	192	226	245	64	83	86	101	111
Rwanda	1992	1,545	1,871	1,996	2,368	3,098	885	1,011	1,068	1,317	1,746
Saint Helena	1976	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Sao Tome and Principe	1991	25	33	35	50	84	13	18	19	27	47
Senegal	1992-93	1,686	2,219	2,383	3,409	5,573	1,180	1,561	1,672	2,374	3,960
Seychelles	1987	19	22	23	25	23	9	12	12	14	13
Sierra Leone	**	1,008	1,156	1,249	1,752	2,790	749	864	933	1,301	2,098
Somalia	**	1,537	1,564	1,708	2,336	3,621	1,077	1,103	1,205	1,651	2,542
South Africa	1991	9,379	11,066	11,406	12,476	13,345	4,275	5,115	5,277	5,769	6,424
Sudan	1990	6,083	7,670	8,177	11,286	16,933	3,529	4,416	4,692	6,523	10,222
Swaziland	1986	199	224	233	284	389	71	76	78	92	133
Tanzania	1991-92	5,665	7,202	7,557	9,554	13,396	3,690	4,671	4,910	6,239	8,935
Togo	1988	832	1,094	1,177	1,708	2,872	600	783	840	1,218	2,089
Uganda	1995	3,755	4,616	4,874	7,017	11,751	2,696	3,309	3,479	4,963	8,465
Zambia	1992	1,734	2,056	2,162	2,762	4,025	1,143	1,297	1,359	1,746	2,616
Zimbabwe	1994	2,263	2,685	2,797	3,202	3,542	1,377	1,587	1,656	1,970	2,312

Table A-6.
All Women and Currently Married Women of Reproductive Age (15 to 49 Years) by Region and Country: 1990 to 2025—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Date of marriage data	All women					Currently married women				
		1990*	1998	2000	2010	2025	1990*	1998	2000	2010	2025
AFRICA—Con.											
North Africa		28,157	35,662	37,683	46,697	56,909	16,797	21,521	22,821	29,565	37,813
Algeria	1992	5,740	7,701	8,268	10,481	12,903	2,910	3,992	4,294	5,952	7,837
Egypt	1995	13,552	16,766	17,553	21,457	25,987	8,983	11,120	11,682	14,639	18,323
Libya	1964	910	1,193	1,293	1,968	3,343	734	968	1,049	1,588	2,726
Morocco	1995	5,931	7,494	7,934	9,727	11,472	3,037	3,971	4,236	5,440	6,795
Tunisia	1988	2,024	2,509	2,635	3,064	3,204	1,134	1,470	1,560	1,946	2,132
NEAR EAST		27,597	39,062	41,519	54,249	75,262	18,107	26,066	27,797	37,035	52,371
Bahrain	1991	117	148	155	182	209	68	91	95	110	128
Cyprus	1992	172	188	192	206	218	119	129	131	140	153
Gaza Strip	1967	130	211	232	366	686	84	136	150	229	451
Iraq	1977	3,915	5,086	5,496	8,108	13,212	2,665	3,489	3,786	5,636	9,376
Israel	1987	1,098	1,415	1,462	1,626	1,850	738	968	1,002	1,130	1,306
Jordan	1990	717	1,018	1,093	1,549	2,175	399	593	643	946	1,404
Kuwait	1985	480	391	429	589	771	321	256	280	392	529
Lebanon	1970	811	1,009	1,045	1,183	1,261	465	617	655	795	839
Oman	1993	(NA)	460	497	710	1,248	(NA)	308	335	485	862
Qatar	1987	82	122	133	185	251	56	80	86	121	173
Saudi Arabia	1987	3,027	4,034	4,372	6,433	11,106	1,991	2,600	2,781	4,027	7,130
Syria	1992	2,660	3,704	4,014	5,815	8,601	1,456	2,075	2,260	3,359	5,323
Turkey	1993	13,795	16,992	17,753	20,641	22,485	9,322	11,785	12,413	15,036	16,737
United Arab Emirates	1966	351	472	506	610	817	268	323	341	432	597
West Bank	1967	241	352	379	538	788	155	230	248	349	543
Yemen	1991-92	(NA)	3,461	3,763	5,505	9,585	(NA)	2,387	2,589	3,849	6,819
ASIA		548,669	876,993	903,752	1,022,646	1,076,837	350,959	643,446	668,427	763,726	828,871
Afghanistan	1972-73	3,323	5,657	6,102	7,969	11,773	2,674	4,568	4,926	6,448	9,575
Bangladesh	1993-94	25,287	32,328	34,185	42,230	49,725	20,039	25,692	27,245	34,382	41,020
Bhutan	1990	371	441	462	584	810	246	297	311	388	548
Brunei	1981	63	80	83	99	126	40	51	54	63	82
Burma	1992	10,149	11,983	12,468	14,811	17,908	5,518	6,647	6,935	8,289	10,344
Cambodia	**	2,271	2,705	2,839	3,679	5,239	1,376	1,699	1,757	2,184	3,214
China	1980-91	313,439	346,044	350,736	369,918	321,110	195,371	246,939	254,197	265,032	239,289
China excl. Taiwan and Hong Kong S.A.R.	1990	306,441	337,795	342,296	361,684	313,790	190,805	241,314	248,389	259,134	234,178
Hong Kong S.A.R.	1991	1,534	2,032	2,107	2,075	1,599	881	1,305	1,371	1,389	988
Taiwan	1980	5,464	6,217	6,333	6,159	5,720	3,685	4,321	4,438	4,508	4,123
India	1992-93	(NA)	245,315	256,331	307,875	360,562	(NA)	203,064	212,087	257,083	305,576
Indonesia	1994	48,926	59,255	61,535	68,602	74,973	33,065	40,738	42,770	49,188	54,139
Iran	1991	12,110	15,656	16,811	23,441	30,811	8,599	11,125	11,898	16,991	23,868
Japan	1990	31,466	30,249	29,350	26,879	22,991	18,684	18,172	17,750	17,356	14,048
Laos	1995	956	1,213	1,289	1,769	2,619	623	791	841	1,151	1,773
Macau	1981	129	148	151	143	119	75	98	101	91	78
Malaysia	1991	4,518	5,387	5,630	6,760	8,371	2,710	3,355	3,490	4,167	5,279
Maldives	1990	47	62	67	100	157	33	45	48	71	115
Mongolia	**	524	678	722	907	971	354	473	505	658	734
Nepal	1996	4,301	5,454	5,786	7,629	11,020	3,398	4,276	4,545	6,073	8,866
North Korea	**	(NA)	5,797	5,932	6,547	5,988	(NA)	4,109	4,250	4,617	4,458
Pakistan	1991	24,861	30,663	32,654	43,676	57,589	17,032	21,060	22,425	30,327	42,619
Phillppines	1993	16,241	20,054	20,988	25,670	31,769	9,514	11,981	12,628	15,692	20,229
Singapore	1990	934	1,044	1,048	1,016	868	525	656	667	622	532
South Korea	1990	12,115	13,229	13,414	13,040	11,741	7,279	8,604	8,867	9,021	7,779
Sri Lanka	1987	4,644	5,312	5,455	5,781	5,898	4,273	4,871	4,997	5,281	5,369
Thailand	1990	15,474	17,640	17,974	18,021	16,695	9,437	11,197	11,529	12,037	11,082
Vietnam	1989	16,519	20,600	21,739	25,503	27,003	10,095	12,939	13,605	16,511	18,256

Table A-6.
All Women and Currently Married Women of Reproductive Age (15 to 49 Years) by Region and Country: 1990 to 2025—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Date of marriage data	All women					Currently married women				
		1990*	1998	2000	2010	2025	1990*	1998	2000	2010	2025
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN		110,372	134,878	139,525	159,906	177,755	63,729	79,801	83,092	97,506	111,117
Anguilla	1992	2	3	3	4	4	1	1	1	2	2
Antigua and Barbuda	1991	19	20	20	19	15	4	6	6	6	4
Argentina	1991	7,777	8,929	9,149	10,220	11,774	4,308	4,867	5,023	5,759	6,711
Aruba	1991	19	19	19	18	15	9	9	9	8	7
Bahamas, The	1980	71	81	83	87	90	32	38	39	42	44
Barbados	1990	70	72	72	67	61	17	19	20	19	17
Belize	1991	42	55	59	81	105	14	20	21	30	43
Bolivia	1994	(NA)	1,942	2,044	2,565	3,282	(NA)	1,188	1,252	1,606	2,153
Brazil	1996	39,565	47,091	48,346	52,575	54,262	23,186	28,192	29,177	32,792	34,582
Chile	1992	3,485	3,890	3,977	4,360	4,369	2,006	2,265	2,322	2,545	2,674
Colombia	1995	9,013	10,532	10,912	12,586	14,483	4,926	5,998	6,223	7,148	8,291
Costa Rica	1986	773	938	981	1,162	1,329	466	576	602	716	840
Cuba	1981	2,978	3,011	3,021	3,072	2,465	1,941	2,099	2,103	2,124	1,705
Dominica	1991	18	17	17	17	15	4	4	5	5	5
Dominican Republic	1996	1,766	2,046	2,119	2,493	2,922	1,038	1,236	1,285	1,524	1,817
Ecuador	1990	2,534	3,243	3,420	4,252	4,703	1,538	2,023	2,149	2,742	3,209
El Salvador	1993	(NA)	1,502	1,564	1,876	2,226	(NA)	844	886	1,091	1,325
French Guiana	1990	29	39	42	50	61	8	11	11	13	16
Grenada	1991	21	21	22	30	41	4	4	5	7	11
Guadeloupe	1990	104	115	117	126	114	31	39	40	46	42
Guatemala	1995	2,175	2,809	2,980	3,966	5,754	1,399	1,812	1,928	2,600	3,861
Guyana	1980	195	196	197	199	186	99	102	104	109	106
Haiti	1994-95	1,380	1,605	1,704	2,173	2,846	666	748	782	1,024	1,456
Honduras	1988	1,077	1,419	1,505	1,908	2,372	624	828	881	1,135	1,481
Jamaica	1982	634	707	725	805	841	137	174	184	222	245
Martinique	1990	104	112	114	119	107	27	34	36	40	34
Mexico	1990	21,546	26,276	27,378	32,486	36,808	12,847	16,268	17,106	20,896	24,293
Netherlands Antilles	1992	56	59	59	60	55	19	21	22	22	21
Nicaragua	1992-93	823	1,114	1,197	1,617	2,260	503	684	737	1,018	1,466
Panama	1990	604	711	738	860	950	341	415	432	513	579
Paraguay	1992	1,003	1,266	1,341	1,735	2,430	598	768	815	1,057	1,506
Peru	1996	5,377	6,631	6,936	8,489	10,160	3,099	3,902	4,112	5,145	6,405
Puerto Rico	1990	936	1,028	1,029	1,021	960	498	553	560	566	531
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1980	9	12	12	15	16	2	3	3	4	5
Saint Lucia	1980	35	41	44	51	54	18	23	24	30	33
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1991	28	34	35	38	38	6	8	8	11	11
Suriname	1980	102	111	113	122	107	40	47	49	53	48
Trinidad and Tabago	1987	302	286	281	254	257	169	159	155	146	154
Uruguay	1985	740	802	811	860	912	446	484	494	533	568
Venezuela	1990	4,935	6,062	6,310	7,433	8,273	2,649	3,317	3,471	4,145	4,805
Virgin Islands	1990	28	31	31	34	34	11	12	12	13	14
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES		133,851	202,322	202,565	195,984	173,272	85,753	130,486	130,872	129,575	115,006
Western Europe		51,196	94,690	93,976	89,339	72,975	29,958	57,917	57,925	55,678	45,563
Andorra	**	14	17	18	20	17	9	12	12	14	11
Austria	1980	1,966	2,005	1,994	1,925	1,513	1,220	1,302	1,298	1,242	991
Belgium	1995	2,438	2,461	2,438	2,292	1,898	1,407	1,479	1,470	1,364	1,160
Denmark	1988	1,310	1,277	1,265	1,254	1,103	646	658	660	648	569
Faroe Islands	1977	11	9	8	6	4	7	6	6	4	3
Finland	1988	1,258	1,238	1,217	1,145	1,033	675	665	649	597	562
France	1990	14,176	14,567	14,430	13,781	11,972	8,894	9,448	9,369	8,945	7,936
Germany	1988	19,399	19,712	19,568	18,404	14,163	11,242	12,152	12,101	11,228	8,773
Gibraltar	1981	7	6	6	6	6	5	4	4	4	4
Greece	1991	2,397	2,630	2,645	2,571	2,146	1,548	1,720	1,748	1,789	1,493

Table A-6.
All Women and Currently Married Women of Reproductive Age (15 to 49 Years) by Region and Country: 1990 to 2025—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Date of marriage data	All women					Currently married women				
		1990*	1998	2000	2010	2025	1990*	1998	2000	2010	2025
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Con.											
Western Europe—Con.											
Guernsey	1981	16	17	17	18	17	10	12	12	13	12
Iceland	1983	65	69	69	70	67	35	38	39	39	38
Ireland	1988	851	952	962	961	911	471	521	533	585	561
Italy	1991	(NA)	14,013	13,779	12,531	9,346	(NA)	8,652	8,665	8,196	5,888
Jersey	**	(NA)	23	23	22	18	(NA)	17	17	15	13
Liechtenstein	1987	(NA)	9	9	9	8	(NA)	5	5	5	4
Luxembourg	1990	97	104	104	103	89	59	65	65	62	55
Malta	1985	91	95	95	93	85	57	58	57	57	56
Man, Isle of	1981	16	18	18	19	18	10	12	12	13	12
Monaco	**	7	7	7	7	7	5	5	5	5	5
Netherlands	1990	3,967	3,970	3,937	3,794	3,174	2,215	2,363	2,361	2,233	1,881
Norway	1990	1,056	1,063	1,059	1,061	969	530	564	567	557	515
Portugal	1981	(NA)	2,571	2,559	2,391	1,898	(NA)	1,810	1,822	1,755	1,394
San Marino	**	6	6	6	6	5	4	4	4	4	4
Spain	1988	(NA)	10,188	10,155	9,441	7,428	(NA)	6,071	6,194	6,326	4,771
Sweden	1990	2,048	2,002	1,984	2,019	1,910	911	913	908	897	862
Switzerland	1988	(NA)	1,782	1,762	1,676	1,369	(NA)	1,045	1,038	961	795
United Kingdom	1989	(NA)	13,880	13,840	13,715	11,803	(NA)	8,315	8,305	8,119	7,194
Eastern Europe		12,752	31,455	31,491	29,979	27,450	8,604	21,403	21,498	21,199	19,301
Albania	1989	828	903	936	1,064	1,129	563	627	650	746	836
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1981	(NA)	899	976	955	746	(NA)	631	683	705	537
Bulgaria	1985	(NA)	2,022	1,993	1,849	1,566	(NA)	1,504	1,488	1,421	1,192
Croatia	1981	(NA)	1,162	1,157	1,062	919	(NA)	823	819	770	669
Czech Republic	1989	(NA)	2,621	2,589	2,447	2,182	(NA)	1,769	1,771	1,721	1,501
Hungary	1989	2,535	2,583	2,546	2,348	2,075	1,656	1,693	1,691	1,584	1,413
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of	1981	(NA)	520	524	528	506	(NA)	357	360	370	364
Montenegro	1981	(NA)	177	177	172	154	(NA)	123	123	122	111
Poland	1990	9,388	10,192	10,250	9,619	9,203	6,386	6,749	6,755	6,641	6,296
Romania	1992	(NA)	5,791	5,765	5,513	4,905	(NA)	4,025	4,050	4,035	3,536
Serbia	1981	(NA)	2,630	2,617	2,550	2,369	(NA)	1,829	1,822	1,812	1,707
Slovakia	1989	(NA)	1,438	1,449	1,406	1,310	(NA)	957	970	975	896
Slovenia	1991	(NA)	517	513	466	387	(NA)	315	314	298	244
New Independent States		69,903	76,176	77,098	76,666	72,848	47,190	51,166	51,449	52,699	50,142
Baltics		1,953	1,860	1,853	1,756	1,506	1,251	1,193	1,181	1,148	979
Estonia	1989	381	356	353	330	283	240	222	219	213	181
Latvia	1989	648	590	583	537	444	410	371	364	346	282
Lithuania	1989	923	915	917	889	780	600	600	598	590	516
Commonwealth of Independent States		67,950	74,315	75,245	74,910	71,341	45,940	49,973	50,268	51,551	49,163
Armenia	1989	851	934	949	915	850	579	637	642	635	591
Azerbaijan	1989	1,824	2,081	2,142	2,351	2,430	1,122	1,334	1,367	1,476	1,614
Belarus	1989	2,462	2,711	2,747	2,699	2,420	1,688	1,856	1,869	1,891	1,678
Georgia	1989	1,350	1,339	1,340	1,289	1,130	880	881	878	864	763
Kazakhstan	1995	4,175	4,510	4,571	4,722	4,792	2,779	3,001	3,027	3,183	3,290
Kyrgyzstan	1989	1,028	1,151	1,199	1,452	1,634	675	758	785	973	1,145
Moldova	1989	1,107	1,200	1,210	1,212	1,219	775	827	827	854	854
Russia	1989	35,998	39,005	39,191	36,661	32,887	24,355	26,001	25,923	25,175	22,160
Tajikistan	1989	1,190	1,453	1,547	2,048	2,524	808	999	1,056	1,433	1,836
Turkmenistan	1989	873	1,102	1,166	1,457	1,722	547	706	744	940	1,176
Ukraine	1989	12,301	12,772	12,759	12,067	10,554	8,504	8,826	8,774	8,523	7,384
Uzbekistan	1989	4,791	6,058	6,426	8,036	9,181	3,228	4,147	4,375	5,604	6,673

Table A-6.
All Women and Currently Married Women of Reproductive Age (15 to 49 Years) by Region and Country: 1990 to 2025—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Date of marriage data	All women					Currently married women				
		1990*	1998	2000	2010	2025	1990*	1998	2000	2010	2025
NORTH AMERICA		65,816	77,523	78,101	79,290	82,558	33,333	40,794	40,971	40,379	42,242
Canada	1991	(NA)	8,037	8,118	8,245	8,181	(NA)	4,901	4,945	4,943	4,970
Greenland	1986	15	15	16	17	16	6	7	7	7	7
United States	1995	65,801	69,471	69,968	71,029	74,361	33,327	35,886	36,019	35,429	37,265
OCEANIA		6,679	7,360	7,482	8,122	8,747	3,837	4,397	4,488	4,889	5,420
American Samoa	1980	12	15	16	21	27	7	9	9	12	17
Australia	1990	4,474	4,752	4,774	4,853	4,749	2,560	2,843	2,860	2,875	2,844
Fiji	1986	188	213	221	251	285	124	139	144	169	197
French Polynesia	1988	50	60	63	76	85	20	26	27	34	40
Guam	1980	34	35	36	42	52	23	24	24	26	35
Marshall Islands	1988	9	13	15	22	39	6	9	10	14	26
New Caledonia	1983	44	51	53	60	65	23	28	29	35	38
New Zealand	1991	860	926	936	1,007	1,013	417	471	480	510	530
Papua New Guinea	**	856	1,093	1,155	1,495	2,025	566	723	770	1,023	1,415
Samoa	1981	43	53	57	76	97	23	31	34	46	62
Solomon Islands	1986	71	99	107	155	230	45	63	69	102	159
Tuvalu	1979	2	3	3	3	4	1	1	1	2	2
Vanuatu	1979	35	46	48	62	77	22	29	31	41	53

*Region and world subtotals are sums of country data and therefore exclude countries for which data are not available.
** Marital status by 5-year age groups not available. For these countries, the data on number of currently married women are estimated using marital status data from another country in the region.

NA Data not available. See Appendix B.

Note: The category ''currently married women'' includes women in consensual unions. Estimates are based on component projections of the female population and the percent of women who are married or in consensual unions in each 5-year age group from the most recent source in the International Data Base. Countries without cohort-component projections are omitted. Region and world subtotals in this table, and in later tables where countries have been excluded, will not match corresponding population totals in tables A-1 through A-5. Direct access to this table and the international Data Base is available through the Internet at http://www.census.gov/ipc/www.

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

Table A-7.
Total Population and Female Population by Age Group, Region, and Country: 1998 and 2025

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 to 79 years	80 years and over
	Total Population 1998								
WORLD	5,926,062	618,883	611,211	588,684	544,505	2,227,823	934,253	334,003	66,699
Less Developed Countries	4,750,551	552,372	536,693	508,956	463,583	1,794,898	659,908	203,508	30,633
More Developed Countries	1,175,511	66,512	74,518	79,728	80,922	432,925	274,345	130,495	36,067
AFRICA	760,504	125,461	108,769	95,810	83,086	245,767	78,035	20,869	2,706
Sub-Saharan Africa	619,787	107,637	91,609	79,041	67,702	194,601	61,212	15,946	2,039
Angola	10,865	1,919	1,621	1,332	1,088	3,440	1,167	275	21
Benin	6,101	1,159	964	798	667	1,848	523	125	17
Botswana	1,448	213	202	198	184	475	122	43	11
Burkina Faso	11,266	2,134	1,780	1,496	1,238	3,258	1,019	301	39
Burundi	5,537	987	868	767	629	1,664	455	133	33
Cameroon	15,029	2,696	2,276	1,934	1,635	4,431	1,560	438	60
Cape Verde	400	65	62	55	42	119	32	18	6
Central African Republic	3,376	553	491	439	374	1,062	335	103	19
Chad	7,360	1,302	1,061	891	751	2,324	811	199	21
Comoros	546	93	76	63	57	186	54	14	2
Congo (Brazzaville	2,658	430	373	330	313	876	246	81	9
Congo (Kinshasa)	49,001	9,492	7,714	6,391	5,267	14,639	4,212	1,155	131
Côte d'Ivoire	15,446	2,745	2,393	2,082	1,738	4,774	1,380	302	33
Djibouti	441	76	62	51	45	135	61	11	1
Equatorial Guinea	454	75	65	55	47	144	51	15	2
Eritrea	3,842	667	519	459	434	1,216	419	112	16
Ethiopia	58,390	10,584	8,840	7,443	6,432	17,792	5,684	1,451	164
Gabon	1,208	148	134	123	115	377	246	60	6
Gambia, The	1,292	237	195	159	131	404	131	30	4
Ghana	18,497	2,803	2,703	2,427	1,852	6,411	1,720	517	64
Guinea	7,477	1,267	1,086	926	782	2,408	806	185	16
Guinea-Bissau	1,206	195	169	148	132	397	133	30	4
Kenya	28,337	4,186	4,083	4,089	3,621	9,236	2,361	663	99
Lesotho	2,090	298	281	260	230	702	223	82	13
Liberia	2,772	488	414	338	279	861	295	76	22
Madagascar	14,463	2,546	2,120	1,803	1,523	4,623	1,369	423	56
Malawi	9,840	1,628	1,486	1,363	1,177	3,025	895	240	25
Mali	10,109	1,976	1,536	1,277	1,095	2,901	1,000	292	32
Mauritania	2,511	470	381	316	265	784	236	56	3
Mauritius	1,168	107	107	95	115	481	195	60	9
Mayotte	109	22	18	14	11	32	9	2	(Z)
Mozambique	18,641	3,364	2,683	2,315	2,001	6,025	1,826	388	40
Namibia	1,622	257	235	224	195	506	140	52	12
Niger	9,672	1,968	1,484	1,199	989	2,922	883	201	25
Nigeria	110,532	19,737	16,286	13,510	11,721	33,855	12,188	2,973	262
Reunion	705	81	79	68	58	279	100	34	7
Rwanda	7,956	1,233	1,172	1,153	1,012	2,499	666	195	25
Saint Helena	7	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	1	3	1	(Z)	(Z)
Sao Tome and Principe	150	28	23	20	17	43	13	5	1
Senegal	9,723	1,858	1,547	1,271	1,019	2,916	842	237	34
Seychelles	79	8	8	8	8	34	8	4	1
Sierra Leone	5,080	940	753	604	501	1,546	579	140	16
Somalia	6,842	1,182	1,022	820	689	2,374	557	169	29
South Africa	42,835	5,263	4,906	4,699	4,457	15,824	5,746	1,601	337
Sudan	33,551	5,831	5,058	4,330	3,630	10,568	3,399	651	84
Swaziland	966	167	151	131	115	299	80	22	3
Tanzania	30,609	5,251	4,466	3,932	3,494	9,676	2,902	778	109
Togo	4,906	938	785	649	529	1,477	421	94	12
Uganda	22,167	4,602	3,727	2,997	2,336	6,438	1,583	454	30
Zambia	9,461	1,763	1,525	1,370	1,163	2,702	705	203	29
Zimbabwe	11,044	1,604	1,617	1,617	1,499	3,591	825	249	42

Table A-7.
Total Population and Female Population by Age Group, Region, and Country: 1998 and 2025—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 to 79 years	80 years and over
AFRICA—Con.									
North Africa	140,716	17,824	17,161	16,770	15,384	51,165	16,823	4,923	666
Algeria	30,481	3,943	3,801	3,889	3,626	10,917	3,141	1,003	161
Egypt	66,050	8,255	7,948	7,608	6,993	24,112	8,722	2,171	241
Libya	5,691	1,095	916	739	577	1,690	507	151	16
Morocco	29,114	3,604	3,516	3,480	3,168	10,785	3,255	1,129	179
Tunisia	9,380	927	979	1,054	1,019	3,662	1,199	470	70
NEAR EAST	166,298	23,453	21,303	19,281	17,276	58,003	19,810	6,069	1,103
Bahrain	616	68	64	57	47	282	81	15	2
Cyprus	761	58	65	65	61	274	159	61	19
Gaza Strip	1,054	229	184	130	108	304	68	27	4
Iraq	23,034	4,260	3,659	2,965	2,533	7,137	1,789	600	91
Israel	5,644	549	526	517	494	2,030	973	428	128
Jordan	4,435	729	639	553	480	1,489	416	114	14
Kuwait	1,913	203	206	208	180	783	294	35	4
Lebanon	3,506	367	338	341	383	1,397	456	194	31
Oman	2,364	393	314	251	241	853	256	46	9
Qatar	697	60	66	65	55	301	137	13	1
Saudi Arabia	20,786	3,492	2,984	2,470	1,896	6,661	2,773	459	50
Syria	16,673	2,918	2,567	2,201	1,861	5,285	1,354	429	59
Turkey	64,567	6,636	6,615	6,717	6,617	25,211	9,068	3,132	570
United Arab Emirates	2,303	206	246	277	222	817	492	39	4
West Bank	1,557	271	244	187	164	521	118	43	9
Yemen	16,388	3,013	2,586	2,277	1,935	4,659	1,376	435	109
ASIA	3,363,431	344,282	348,130	337,924	311,430	1,312,718	516,870	166,137	25,940
Afghanistan	24,792	4,123	3,500	3,019	2,601	8,223	2,649	615	62
Bangladesh	127,609	16,471	15,955	15,333	14,914	46,141	14,661	3,787	347
Bhutan	1,908	297	253	215	183	647	238	68	7
Brunei	315	37	35	33	29	119	49	12	2
Burma	47,305	6,173	5,763	5,324	4,843	17,496	5,733	1,753	221
Cambodia	11,340	1,998	1,710	1,436	1,114	3,688	1,047	311	35
China	1,265,530	99,411	113,169	112,805	100,435	536,023	219,209	73,620	10,858
China excl. Taiwan and Hong Kong S.A.R.	1,236,915	97,396	111,211	110,638	98,012	523,705	213,961	71,530	10,462
Hong Kong S.A.R.	6,707	402	394	433	443	2,996	1,347	561	131
Taiwan	21,908	1,612	1,564	1,734	1,980	9,322	3,901	1,529	266
India	983,377	117,436	112,794	108,478	99,655	363,541	136,143	39,584	5,746
Indonesia	212,942	22,628	21,711	21,335	22,527	86,751	29,516	7,688	787
Iran	68,960	10,311	10,085	9,489	7,612	22,058	6,610	2,436	359
Japan	125,932	6,088	6,048	7,009	7,829	43,251	35,543	15,826	4,338
Laos	5,261	916	796	667	559	1,642	510	148	21
Macau	507	35	38	43	37	225	83	38	8
Malaysia	20,933	2,657	2,460	2,350	1,983	7,815	2,841	714	112
Maldives	290	53	46	38	28	91	26	8	1
Mongolia	2,579	294	330	329	282	995	253	82	14
Nepal	23,698	3,677	3,253	2,938	2,621	7,692	2,730	712	75
North Korea	22,178	1,924	2,062	1,849	1,752	8,931	4,237	1,275	148
Pakistan	135,135	20,501	19,057	16,950	14,252	44,319	14,592	4,769	694
Philippines	77,726	10,500	9,903	8,845	8,314	28,269	9,135	2,384	376
Singapore	3,490	244	257	244	209	1,618	682	190	47
South Korea	46,417	3,642	3,250	3,508	3,866	20,561	8,617	2,578	394
Sri Lanka	18,934	1,710	1,719	1,801	1,889	7,537	3,086	1,008	183
Thailand	60,037	4,897	4,734	4,980	5,772	25,733	10,311	3,104	507
Vietnam	76,236	8,259	9,201	8,907	8,121	29,353	8,370	3,429	597

Table A-7.
Total Population and Female Population by Age Group, Region, and Country: 1998 and 2025—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 to 79 years	80 years and over
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	507,357	56,920	55,160	53,691	51,845	192,469	70,457	22,293	4,521
Anguilla	11	1	1	1	1	5	2	1	(Z)
Antigua and Barbuda	64	6	6	5	5	32	6	3	1
Argentina	36,265	3,456	3,308	3,203	3,307	12,630	6,677	2,914	770
Aruba	68	5	5	5	4	28	15	5	1
Bahamas, The	280	29	26	23	28	117	42	12	4
Barbados	259	20	21	20	20	108	45	19	7
Belize	230	34	33	30	25	78	21	7	1
Bolivia	7,826	1,113	1,025	948	851	2,634	900	286	69
Brazil	169,807	17,142	16,638	17,443	17,878	67,461	24,630	7,332	1,282
Chile	14,677	1,297	1,446	1,328	1,312	5,673	2,589	858	173
Colombia	38,581	4,615	4,200	3,982	3,553	15,426	5,080	1,521	205
Costa Rica	3,605	408	409	395	351	1,387	476	147	32
Cuba	11,045	730	856	844	671	4,750	2,149	769	275
Dominica	66	6	6	6	6	28	8	5	2
Dominican Republic	7,999	996	942	880	809	3,021	1,003	301	47
Ecuador	12,337	1,444	1,546	1,439	1,324	4,580	1,458	435	109
El Salvador	5,752	740	717	674	647	1,997	680	241	56
French Guiana	163	18	17	15	13	62	28	7	2
Grenada	96	14	14	14	10	33	7	4	1
Guadeloupe	416	35	37	33	34	176	66	28	8
Guatemala	12,008	1,944	1,699	1,508	1,312	3,897	1,221	369	57
Guyana	708	65	73	82	85	278	92	27	6
Haiti	6,781	964	963	961	772	2,100	743	229	48
Honduras	5,862	880	828	745	678	1,951	579	168	34
Jamaica	2,635	281	275	276	258	1,051	315	140	38
Martinique	407	33	32	29	30	176	67	31	10
Mexico	98,553	12,123	11,745	11,208	10,643	36,675	12,126	3,417	616
Netherlands Antilles	213	17	17	18	17	87	42	13	3
Nicaragua	4,583	764	653	601	528	1,508	407	109	13
Panama	2,736	290	299	286	264	1,053	389	124	31
Paraguay	5,291	781	697	611	525	1,809	622	209	36
Peru	26,111	3,296	3,182	2,856	2,728	9,563	3,318	995	173
Puerto Rico	3,857	318	317	310	328	1,442	746	299	97
Saint Kitts and Nevis	42	5	5	5	5	17	3	2	1
Saint Lucia	152	17	17	18	17	61	15	6	2
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	120	11	12	13	14	50	12	5	2
Suriname	428	48	49	46	41	171	52	19	3
Trinidad and Tobago	1,117	86	99	127	118	416	189	65	16
Uruguay	3,285	270	268	254	272	1,150	646	335	89
Venezuela	22,803	2,607	2,666	2,439	2,353	8,749	2,964	825	200
Virgin Islands	118	11	12	11	10	38	27	8	2
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	798,152	45,157	53,194	58,141	57,105	295,045	179,511	87,850	22,150
Western Europe	385,349	20,505	22,251	22,508	23,701	142,019	92,527	47,410	14,428
Andorra	65	3	3	3	3	29	15	6	2
Austria	8,134	434	479	471	475	3,098	1,918	976	284
Belgium	10,175	550	620	595	620	3,677	2,409	1,337	367
Denmark	5,334	349	333	287	294	1,935	1,339	585	212
Faroe Islands	42	3	4	3	3	13	10	5	1
Finland	5,149	312	327	319	328	1,780	1,329	582	172
France	58,805	3,533	3,739	3,814	3,924	21,079	13,424	7,094	2,198
Germany	82,079	3,796	4,471	4,544	4,512	30,496	21,212	10,053	2,995
Gibraltar	29	2	2	2	2	10	7	3	1
Greece	10,662	526	563	632	756	3,885	2,539	1,387	373

Table A-7.
Total Population and Female Population by Age Group, Region, and Country: 1998 and 2025—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 to 79 years	80 years and over
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Con.									
Western Europe—Con.									
Guernsey	65	4	4	4	4	24	15	7	3
Iceland	271	21	23	20	22	101	53	24	7
Ireland	3,619	240	257	295	343	1,349	726	317	93
Italy	56,783	2,595	2,757	2,797	3,148	21,345	14,143	7,755	2,244
Jersey	89	6	5	5	4	35	21	9	4
Liechtenstein	32	2	2	2	2	13	8	3	1
Luxembourg	425	27	26	24	24	157	104	49	14
Malta	380	25	27	27	29	137	91	36	8
Man, Isle of	75	5	4	4	4	27	18	9	4
Monaco	32	2	2	2	2	10	8	4	2
Netherlands	15,731	951	992	936	921	6,042	3,762	1,630	496
Norway	4,420	297	297	271	265	1,603	994	501	191
Portugal	9,928	544	566	606	696	3,797	2,220	1,198	302
San Marino	25	1	1	1	1	9	6	3	1
Spain	39,134	1,828	1,910	2,199	2,802	15,352	8,662	4,992	1,389
Sweden	8,887	525	599	537	505	2,978	2,196	1,111	436
Switzerland	7,260	411	431	414	406	2,742	1,773	796	286
United Kingdom	57,721	3,514	3,807	3,693	3,605	20,295	13,525	6,937	2,344
Eastern Europe	121,686	6,639	8,048	9,178	9,672	44,775	27,959	13,026	2,388
Albania	3,331	352	383	371	332	1,155	541	173	25
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,366	137	199	263	263	1,333	777	334	60
Bulgaria	8,240	353	467	539	580	2,881	2,108	1,128	185
Croatia	4,672	246	259	296	324	1,676	1,184	587	100
Czech Republic	10,286	486	627	659	752	3,755	2,597	1,168	243
Hungary	10,208	557	612	619	711	3,726	2,509	1,220	254
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of	2,009	156	152	166	167	756	423	167	22
Montenegro	680	47	49	52	54	267	138	57	16
Poland	38,607	2,119	2,656	3,184	3,317	14,258	8,511	3,806	755
Romania	22,396	1,128	1,428	1,692	1,775	8,353	5,113	2,498	409
Serbia	10,526	659	721	784	793	3,807	2,427	1,160	175
Slovakia	5,393	305	386	425	459	2,059	1,148	512	99
Slovenia	1,972	92	108	129	146	750	483	219	45
New Independent States	291,117	18,013	22,895	26,454	23,732	108,251	59,025	27,413	5,334
Baltics	7,407	361	507	582	531	2,676	1,722	839	189
Estonia	1,421	65	94	109	104	505	341	167	36
Latvia	2,385	102	156	189	167	834	584	286	69
Lithuania	3,600	195	258	284	261	1,337	797	385	84
Commonwealth of Independent States	283,710	17,651	22,388	25,873	23,200	105,575	57,303	26,574	5,145
Armenia	3,422	228	322	352	311	1,349	573	251	36
Azerbaija	7,856	841	882	824	708	3,049	1,048	426	77
Belarus	10,409	531	709	840	787	3,911	2,231	1,167	233
Georgia	5,109	296	385	422	402	1,911	1,075	529	89
Kazakhstan	16,847	1,452	1,664	1,784	1,554	6,439	2,773	995	186
Kyrgyzstan	4,522	488	574	556	460	1,627	536	241	41
Moldova	4,458	310	373	434	384	1,642	883	375	56
Russia	146,861	7,000	9,607	12,340	11,379	55,286	32,839	15,390	3,020
Tajikista	6,020	762	892	835	637	2,060	555	232	46
Turkmenistan	4,298	540	577	541	443	1,578	439	154	25
Ukraine	50,125	2,452	3,224	3,833	3,644	18,043	11,891	5,883	1,155
Uzbekistan	23,784	2,752	3,178	3,112	2,490	8,681	2,459	931	181

Table A-7.
Total Population and Female Population by Age Group, Region, and Country: 1998 and 2025—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 to 79 years	80 years and over
NORTH AMERICA	301,046	21,056	22,123	21,417	21,486	112,897	63,957	28,486	9,624
Canada	30,675	1,934	2,093	2,041	2,040	11,988	6,758	2,914	907
Greenland	59	5	6	5	4	24	12	3	(Z)
United States	270,312	19,117	20,024	19,371	19,442	100,884	57,187	25,570	8,716
OCEANIA	29,274	2,555	2,531	2,419	2,276	10,925	5,613	2,299	656
American Samoa	62	9	9	7	6	20	9	2	(Z)
Australia	18,613	1,289	1,333	1,328	1,258	7,046	4,053	1,771	536
Fiji	803	89	91	94	90	300	113	24	2
French Polynesia	238	27	27	26	23	91	34	9	1
Guam	148	20	17	13	11	54	24	7	1
Marshall Islands	63	12	10	9	7	18	5	1	(Z)
New Caledonia	194	20	19	18	18	75	33	9	2
New Zealand	3,625	280	295	259	250	1,380	739	321	100
Northern Mariana Islands	67	6	5	4	4	37	8	1	(Z)
Papua New Guinea	4,600	669	603	553	515	1,613	510	127	10
Samoa	225	32	30	27	23	82	22	8	1
Solomon Islands	441	75	66	57	50	139	40	12	2
Tuvalu	10	1	1	1	1	4	1	(Z)	(Z)
Vanuatu	185	25	24	23	21	66	21	5	1
	Female Population 1998								
WORLD	2,941,118	300,232	296,934	287,175	264,960	1,097,115	468,773	182,945	42,985
Less Developed Countries	2,335,517	267,797	260,576	248,225	225,400	882,042	326,873	106,605	17,998
More Developed Countries	605,601	32,434	36,358	38,949	39,560	215,073	141,900	76,340	24,987
AFRICA	380,673	62,160	54,011	47,619	41,310	122,415	40,467	11,174	1,519
Sub-Saharan Africa	310,870	53,444	45,620	39,393	33,739	97,187	31,804	8,529	1,153
Angola	5,392	947	797	657	541	1,704	586	147	12
Benin	3,119	577	481	398	332	944	307	71	10
Botswana	747	105	100	98	92	250	68	26	8
Burkina Faso	5,782	1,059	884	744	617	1,697	586	169	25
Burundi	2,823	492	433	385	316	853	247	78	18
Cameroon	7,540	1,338	1,133	965	816	2,214	800	238	35
Cape Verde	208	32	31	27	21	62	19	11	4
Central African Republic	1,711	274	245	219	186	537	183	57	10
Chad	3,728	648	529	446	377	1,185	421	110	13
Comoros	275	47	38	31	29	93	29	7	1
Congo (Brazzaville)	1,352	213	186	164	156	445	133	48	6
Congo (Kinshasa)	24,836	4,730	3,849	3,188	2,627	7,401	2,312	657	72
Côte d'Ivoire	7,597	1,366	1,192	1,033	861	2,329	652	147	17
Djibouti	213	38	31	26	22	64	27	5	(Z)
Equatorial Guinea	233	37	32	28	23	75	28	8	1
Eritrea	1,923	332	259	228	216	609	218	54	8
Ethiopia	29,092	5,273	4,409	3,717	3,213	8,737	2,863	786	94
Gabon	601	74	67	61	57	191	117	30	4
Gambia, The	647	118	98	80	66	206	65	14	2
Ghana	9,331	1,392	1,346	1,210	924	3,236	917	271	35
Guinea	3,807	634	546	465	390	1,224	431	107	10
Guinea-Bissau	621	97	84	74	66	204	78	16	2
Kenya	14,145	2,068	2,017	2,024	1,791	4,570	1,247	371	57
Lesotho	1,071	149	140	130	115	360	122	47	9
Liberia	1,368	242	206	168	139	422	139	38	12
Madagascar	7,236	1,258	1,048	891	755	2,308	729	219	29
Malawi	4,968	810	741	678	582	1,503	499	140	14
Mali	5,182	981	766	637	546	1,539	544	153	17
Mauritania	1,278	234	191	159	133	398	129	32	2
Mauritius	591	54	53	46	57	239	102	35	6

Table A-7.
Total Population and Female Population by Age Group, Region, and Country: 1998 and 2025—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 to 79 years	80 years and over
AFRICA—Con.									
Sub-Saharan Africa—Con.									
Mayotte	54	11	9	7	6	16	4	1	(Z)
Mozambique	9,526	1,680	1,371	1,181	1,016	3,043	985	226	25
Namibia	819	127	116	111	97	256	75	30	7
Niger	4,832	967	724	586	483	1,530	435	94	13
Nigeria	54,613	9,795	8,124	6,742	5,840	16,593	5,911	1,482	126
Reunion	357	39	39	33	28	141	52	19	4
Rwanda	4,009	613	584	576	505	1,236	365	115	15
Saint Helena	3	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	2	1	(Z)	(Z)
Sao Tome and Principe	76	14	11	10	8	22	7	3	1
Senegal	4,986	926	777	641	513	1,547	444	120	18
Seychelles	41	4	4	4	4	17	5	2	1
Sierra Leone	2,612	474	384	309	257	797	313	69	8
Somalia	3,405	588	511	413	352	1,119	315	92	16
South Africa	21,606	2,604	2,431	2,332	2,211	7,874	2,995	933	227
Sudan	16,553	2,849	2,476	2,125	1,781	5,260	1,737	289	36
Swaziland	495	83	76	66	58	151	46	13	2
Tanzania	15,560	2,624	2,243	1,978	1,760	4,904	1,573	418	60
Togo	2,491	466	391	323	263	748	241	51	7
Uganda	11,090	2,292	1,859	1,492	1,166	3,183	851	233	14
Zambia	4,767	875	759	683	576	1,357	393	110	15
Zimbabwe	5,557	793	802	803	749	1,792	459	135	24
North Africa	69,804	8,715	8,391	8,226	7,570	25,228	8,663	2,645	366
Algeria	15,084	1,934	1,865	1,910	1,782	5,378	1,591	536	86
Egypt	32,693	4,031	3,877	3,729	3,440	11,804	4,474	1,195	142
Libya	2,798	537	450	364	285	832	244	76	9
Morocco	14,584	1,765	1,725	1,710	1,562	5,392	1,728	604	97
Tunisia	4,645	447	473	513	501	1,821	625	232	32
NEAR EAST	80,338	11,484	10,442	9,453	8,432	27,523	9,226	3,140	638
Bahrain	267	34	32	28	23	113	29	7	1
Cyprus	381	28	32	31	30	134	82	34	11
Gaza Strip	521	112	90	64	52	146	40	15	2
Iraq	11,387	2,093	1,801	1,460	1,250	3,493	922	325	44
Israel	2,839	268	257	252	241	1,002	502	241	75
Jordan	2,161	355	312	270	235	721	205	56	8
Kuwait	739	98	90	91	79	276	89	13	2
Lebanon	1,809	180	166	167	188	739	248	104	18
Oman	1,011	192	154	123	118	312	85	21	5
Qatar	236	29	32	32	25	83	31	4	(Z)
Saudi Arabia	9,231	1,707	1,467	1,225	934	2,775	882	213	28
Syria	8,153	1,424	1,252	1,073	906	2,571	680	216	31
Turkey	31,903	3,252	3,248	3,303	3,267	12,273	4,566	1,643	352
United Arab Emirates	906	101	120	136	109	307	119	12	2
West Bank	769	132	119	91	79	251	67	25	5
Yemen	8,025	1,479	1,273	1,107	896	2,327	680	209	54
ASIA	1,642,562	165,122	167,403	163,640	150,093	641,570	252,945	86,361	15,429
Afghanistan	12,031	2,023	1,716	1,479	1,268	3,956	1,270	293	27
Bangladesh	62,112	8,082	7,810	7,507	7,290	22,650	6,878	1,767	127
Bhutan	924	144	122	103	88	315	116	33	4
Brunei	151	18	17	16	14	57	22	5	1
Burma	23,566	3,022	2,828	2,612	2,374	8,658	2,988	956	129
Cambodia	5,855	984	842	708	552	1,921	647	183	19
China	612,071	45,654	53,174	54,027	48,465	260,276	105,670	37,984	6,819
China excl. Taiwan and Hong Kong S.A.R.	598,004	44,686	52,234	52,978	47,288	254,137	103,088	36,998	6,595

Table A-7.
Total Population and Female Population by Age Group, Region, and Country: 1998 and 2025—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 to 79 years	80 years and over
ASIA—Con.									
Hong Kong S.A.R.	3,396	193	188	211	216	1,571	638	295	84
Taiwan	10,671	776	752	839	962	4,567	1,943	691	140
India	475,073	57,219	54,605	52,626	47,163	176,301	64,880	19,488	2,790
Indonesia	106,670	11,126	10,705	10,530	11,149	43,146	15,283	4,257	473
Iran	33,691	5,028	4,896	4,590	3,675	10,849	3,287	1,176	190
Japan	64,254	2,971	2,952	3,419	3,816	21,294	18,026	8,877	2,899
Laos	2,660	451	393	330	276	848	270	81	12
Macau	257	17	18	21	18	116	39	22	5
Malaysia	10,427	1,294	1,197	1,144	967	3,915	1,442	399	69
Maldives	141	26	22	18	14	45	12	4	(Z)
Mongolia	1,289	144	162	163	139	498	128	46	9
Nepal	11,563	1,787	1,573	1,420	1,267	3,750	1,370	356	39
North Korea	11,344	940	1,005	901	857	4,445	2,234	846	116
Pakistan	65,903	9,982	9,239	8,204	6,872	21,489	7,370	2,394	353
Philippines	39,043	5,148	4,871	4,361	4,106	14,276	4,754	1,317	210
Singapore	1,749	117	125	119	102	815	339	102	30
South Korea	23,012	1,701	1,517	1,677	1,873	10,054	4,346	1,556	289
Sri Lanka	9,554	836	840	881	926	3,841	1,619	518	94
Thailand	30,395	2,398	2,323	2,448	2,841	13,037	5,333	1,696	319
Vietnam	38,831	4,008	4,453	4,336	3,980	15,018	4,623	2,006	406
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	256,077	27,908	27,063	26,371	25,544	97,147	36,817	12,422	2,805
Anguilla	6	(Z)	1	1	(Z)	2	1	(Z)	(Z)
Antigua and Barbuda	32	3	3	3	3	16	4	2	(Z)
Argentina	18,362	1,693	1,622	1,573	1,629	6,276	3,411	1,666	492
Aruba	35	2	2	2	2	14	8	3	1
Bahamas, The	143	14	13	12	14	59	22	7	2
Barbados	134	10	10	10	10	54	24	12	5
Belize	113	17	16	15	13	39	10	3	1
Bolivia	3,966	548	508	471	422	1,357	466	154	40
Brazil	86,017	8,401	8,162	8,570	8,808	33,937	13,024	4,262	854
Chile	7,428	649	715	651	646	2,825	1,340	486	116
Colombia	19,600	2,279	2,075	1,968	1,762	7,825	2,747	826	119
Costa Rica	1,781	199	200	192	169	686	238	78	19
Cuba	5,515	355	417	411	327	2,351	1,098	403	153
Dominica	33	3	3	3	3	13	4	3	1
Dominican Republic	3,945	488	462	433	398	1,484	498	156	27
Ecuador	6,192	709	760	707	655	2,331	740	228	63
El Salvador	2,952	362	351	330	320	1,064	364	130	32
French Guiana	76	9	8	7	6	28	13	3	1
Grenada	46	7	7	7	5	16	3	2	(Z)
Guadeloupe	212	17	18	16	17	87	36	16	5
Guatemala	5,964	952	832	738	643	1,947	626	194	32
Guyana	352	32	36	40	41	136	49	14	4
Haiti	3,442	474	474	474	382	1,097	402	112	27
Honduras	2,926	431	407	367	333	982	300	88	18
Jamaica	1,323	138	135	135	126	529	163	77	23
Martinique	208	16	16	14	14	87	36	17	6
Mexico	49,929	5,936	5,757	5,500	5,245	18,882	6,384	1,854	371
Netherlands Antilles	109	8	8	9	8	44	22	8	2
Nicaragua	2,322	377	323	300	265	773	213	62	8
Panama	1,351	143	147	139	129	519	194	64	17
Paraguay	2,633	383	343	302	262	904	308	111	21
Peru	12,974	1,618	1,564	1,407	1,345	4,738	1,669	530	102
Puerto Rico	1,996	155	155	152	162	743	406	168	56
Saint Kitts and Nevis	21	2	2	2	2	8	2	1	(Z)
Saint Lucia	78	8	8	9	8	30	8	4	1

Table A-7.
Total Population and Female Population by Age Group, Region, and Country: 1998 and 2025—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 to 79 years	80 years and over
LATIN AMERICAN AND THE CARRIBEAN—Con.									
Saint Vincent and the Grena	60	6	6	6	7	24	7	3	1
Suriname	211	24	24	22	20	83	27	10	2
Trinidad and Tobago	545	42	48	62	57	197	93	35	10
Uruguay	1,683	132	131	124	134	576	339	189	58
Venezuela	11,300	1,262	1,290	1,182	1,145	4,362	1,504	439	116
Virgin Islands	62	5	6	5	5	21	15	4	1
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	413,206	22,030	25,984	28,461	28,000	146,739	93,610	52,644	15,737
Western Europe	197,138	9,977	10,840	10,969	11,559	70,102	46,731	27,009	9,951
Andorra	30	2	1	2	2	14	7	3	1
Austria	4,168	211	233	230	231	1,512	964	584	204
Belgium	5,190	269	302	290	303	1,807	1,208	753	258
Denmark	2,699	170	162	140	143	950	667	325	142
Faroe Islands	20	1	2	2	1	6	4	2	1
Finland	2,638	153	160	156	160	873	667	344	124
France	30,127	1,723	1,825	1,864	1,917	10,499	6,768	4,014	1,519
Germany	41,955	1,849	2,180	2,212	2,197	14,747	10,588	5,976	2,206
Gibraltar	13	1	1	1	1	4	3	2	1
Greece	5,389	254	271	306	368	1,921	1,289	759	221
Guernsey	34	2	2	2	2	13	8	4	2
Iceland	135	10	11	10	11	50	26	13	5
Ireland	1,820	116	125	144	167	671	362	175	60
Italy	29,226	1,258	1,338	1,360	1,532	10,579	7,259	4,402	1,498
Jersey	46	3	3	2	2	18	11	5	2
Liechtenstein	16	1	1	1	1	6	4	2	1
Luxembourg	215	13	13	12	12	77	51	28	10
Malta	191	12	13	13	14	67	47	21	5
Man, Isle of	39	2	2	2	2	13	9	5	3
Monaco	17	1	1	1	1	5	4	3	1
Netherlands	7,939	464	485	458	451	2,959	1,859	916	347
Norway	2,233	144	145	132	129	786	492	277	127
Portugal	5,151	264	276	295	341	1,907	1,180	689	198
San Marino	13	1	1	1	1	4	3	2	1
Spain	20,018	884	926	1,069	1,365	7,603	4,441	2,802	928
Sweden	4,495	256	291	261	246	1,456	1,090	609	284
Switzerland	3,675	200	211	203	199	1,332	885	451	194
United Kingdom	29,646	1,713	1,860	1,803	1,761	10,222	6,835	3,843	1,609
Eastern Europe	62,399	3,230	3,918	4,479	4,728	22,207	14,548	7,676	1,613
Albania	1,735	170	185	178	162	658	267	96	19
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,724	67	97	128	129	661	405	197	40
Bulgaria	4,223	172	227	263	281	1,432	1,099	635	114
Croatia	2,406	119	126	144	158	830	604	355	70
Czech Republic	5,282	237	306	321	367	1,846	1,336	698	171
Hungary	5,329	272	298	303	348	1,843	1,343	746	177
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of	1,004	75	74	81	81	372	217	91	13
Montenegro	341	23	24	25	26	130	72	32	10
Poland	19,841	1,033	1,294	1,557	1,625	7,049	4,455	2,296	532
Romania	11,441	551	699	829	870	4,134	2,665	1,432	262
Serbia	5,290	317	348	379	384	1,867	1,236	654	105
Slovakia	2,767	149	189	208	225	1,016	605	308	67
Slovenia	1,015	45	53	63	71	371	245	136	32
New Independent States	153,669	8,823	11,226	13,013	11,713	54,430	32,331	17,960	4,174
Baltics	3,960	177	248	286	262	1,343	957	548	141
Estonia	762	32	46	54	51	253	189	110	28
Latvia	1,289	50	76	93	82	422	325	189	53
Lithuania	1,909	95	126	139	128	668	443	249	61

Table A-7.
Total Population and Female Population by Age Group, Region, and Country: 1998 and 2025—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 to 79 years	80 years and over
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Con.									
Commonwealth of Independent States	149,709	8,647	10,978	12,727	11,451	53,087	31,374	17,412	4,033
Armenia	1,749	112	158	172	152	683	305	144	24
Azerbaijan	4,023	413	434	400	345	1,559	565	251	57
Belarus	5,521	260	347	412	388	1,965	1,212	760	179
Georgia	2,680	145	188	207	197	975	584	318	65
Kazakhstan	8,723	713	819	882	770	3,239	1,514	642	145
Kyrgyzstan	2,315	241	283	276	228	823	286	148	30
Moldova	2,335	152	183	214	190	842	483	232	39
Russia	78,267	3,422	4,702	6,065	5,617	27,677	18,072	10,284	2,427
Tajikistan	3,027	378	441	412	315	1,040	281	130	29
Turkmenistan	2,174	263	283	268	220	798	231	93	18
Ukraine	26,891	1,199	1,577	1,881	1,794	9,118	6,570	3,859	894
Uzbekistan	12,003	1,350	1,563	1,539	1,234	4,370	1,271	551	126
NORTH AMERICA	153,677	10,283	10,796	10,451	10,471	56,357	32,918	15,968	6,432
Canada	15,492	944	1,020	997	996	5,936	3,397	1,605	596
Greenland	28	2	3	2	2	11	5	1	(Z)
United States	138,157	9,336	9,773	9,451	9,473	50,410	29,516	14,362	5,835
OCEANIA	14,586	1,245	1,235	1,180	1,110	5,364	2,790	1,236	425
American Samoa	31	4	4	3	3	11	4	1	(Z)
Australia	9,334	628	650	648	613	3,482	2,011	954	348
Fiji	399	44	45	46	44	150	58	12	1
French Polynesia	115	13	13	13	11	44	16	5	1
Guam	70	9	8	6	6	25	11	4	1
Marshall Islands	31	6	5	4	3	9	2	1	(Z)
New Caledonia	96	10	9	9	9	37	16	5	1
New Zealand	1,827	137	144	127	122	686	373	173	66
Northern Mariana Islands	34	3	3	2	2	20	3	(Z)	(Z)
Papua New Guinea	2,227	326	293	269	250	759	254	69	6
Samoa	109	16	15	13	11	39	11	4	1
Solomon Islands	217	37	33	28	24	68	20	6	1
Tuvalu	5	1	1	1	(Z)	2	1	(Z)	(Z)
Vanuatu	90	12	12	11	10	32	10	2	(Z)

Table A-7.
Total Population and Female Population by Age Group, Region, and Country: 1998 and 2025—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 to 79 years	80 years and over
	Total Population 2025								
WORLD	7,919,803	643,056	639,987	640,229	623,369	2,854,354	1,697,711	666,147	154,949
Less Developed Countries	6,708,592	584,241	578,410	573,946	553,611	2,478,641	1,373,915	475,809	88,141
More Developed Countries	1,213,211	58,814	61,577	66,283	69,757	375,513	324,119	190,338	66,808
AFRICA	1,322,893	172,491	160,815	151,380	141,122	489,540	156,159	44,087	7,300
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,107,612	153,453	141,873	132,533	122,601	405,937	114,149	31,784	5,283
Angola	21,598	3,029	2,805	2,567	2,305	7,726	2,493	589	84
Benin	13,541	1,933	1,800	1,656	1,490	4,821	1,472	322	46
Botswana	1,634	172	171	176	184	710	158	50	13
Burkina Faso	21,360	3,092	2,867	2,699	2,502	7,837	1,825	466	74
Burundi	10,469	1,538	1,447	1,350	1,209	3,768	852	268	38
Cameroon	29,108	4,300	3,948	3,651	3,325	10,311	2,599	812	162
Cape Verde	532	55	56	54	49	196	85	27	9
Central African Republic	5,545	666	644	631	605	2,146	615	178	59
Chad	14,360	2,064	1,876	1,704	1,526	5,047	1,657	431	55
Comoros	1,160	160	145	132	121	401	159	37	6
Congo (Brazzaville)	4,246	503	482	472	459	1,657	516	135	22
Congo (Kinshasa)	105,737	16,554	14,993	13,581	12,079	36,474	9,395	2,307	355
Côte d'Ivoire	27,840	3,882	3,636	3,446	3,208	10,304	2,556	701	106
Djibouti	841	117	108	99	90	293	98	31	5
Equatorial Guinea	876	117	109	100	91	316	112	27	5
Eritrea	8,438	1,189	1,085	1,002	922	2,880	1,057	258	45
Ethiopia	98,763	14,911	13,534	12,586	11,631	35,914	7,661	2,173	353
Gabon	1,800	197	187	178	168	652	287	104	26
Gambia, The	2,678	351	335	315	290	970	317	88	12
Ghana	28,191	2,607	2,607	2,567	2,504	11,694	4,794	1,252	166
Guinea	13,135	1,764	1,644	1,518	1,368	4,757	1,636	402	46
Guinea-Bissau	2,102	253	240	229	214	786	292	78	9
Kenya	34,774	3,325	3,333	3,452	3,585	15,369	4,276	1,151	282
Lesotho	2,724	282	278	280	282	1,110	343	123	26
Liberia	6,524	937	856	773	685	2,252	739	217	66
Madagascar	29,306	4,215	3,800	3,431	3,067	10,261	3,516	894	122
Malawi	12,475	1,429	1,398	1,430	1,455	5,288	1,093	326	57
Mali	22,647	3,663	3,232	2,856	2,486	7,598	2,199	544	70
Mauritania	5,446	829	752	675	596	1,879	574	129	12
Mauritius	1,488	107	106	105	106	519	367	155	25
Mayotte	270	41	38	34	30	92	27	6	1
Mozambique	33,308	4,084	3,907	3,737	3,550	12,756	4,224	934	115
Namibia	2,310	315	295	286	275	885	178	59	16
Niger	20,424	3,221	2,848	2,539	2,227	6,974	2,070	498	46
Nigeria	203,423	29,377	27,029	25,235	23,510	73,017	18,278	5,994	983
Reunion	1,017	81	80	78	76	367	231	80	23
Rwanda	12,159	1,677	1,566	1,534	1,465	4,553	1,007	311	45
Saint Helena	8	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	2	2	1	(Z)
Sao Tome and Principe	331	46	44	41	37	117	35	8	2
Senegal	22,456	3,420	3,092	2,756	2,413	7,743	2,348	604	81
Seychelles	91	6	6	6	6	34	24	6	2
Sierra Leone	11,010	1,631	1,486	1,335	1,181	3,797	1,226	301	53
Somalia	15,192	2,447	2,102	1,856	1,628	4,990	1,742	382	45
South Africa	49,851	4,404	4,386	4,491	4,587	20,167	8,003	3,119	695
Sudan	64,757	7,813	7,550	7,234	6,789	24,635	8,466	1,987	283
Swaziland	1,589	256	227	208	189	568	106	30	7
Tanzania	50,661	6,573	6,167	5,929	5,692	19,252	5,336	1,459	252
Togo	11,712	1,775	1,615	1,449	1,271	4,018	1,235	305	44
Uganda	49,181	8,326	7,444	6,630	5,735	16,554	3,569	834	90
Zambia	16,156	2,481	2,268	2,138	1,981	5,901	1,054	273	60
Zimbabwe	12,366	1,236	1,246	1,302	1,358	5,577	1,246	318	83

Table A-7.
Total Population and Female Population by Age Group, Region, and Country: 1998 and 2025—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 to 79 years	80 years and over
AFRICA—Con.									
North Africa	215,281	19,038	18,942	18,848	18,521	83,603	42,010	12,303	2,017
Algeria	47,676	3,979	4,016	4,096	4,127	18,970	9,380	2,674	435
Egypt	97,431	8,379	8,413	8,440	8,362	38,254	19,295	5,536	753
Libya	14,185	2,229	2,004	1,765	1,520	4,763	1,478	356	71
Morocco	43,228	3,544	3,577	3,605	3,589	16,877	8,780	2,728	526
Tunisia	12,760	907	933	941	924	4,739	3,076	1,009	231
NEAR EAST	306,920	35,066	33,069	30,971	28,621	109,251	49,354	16,807	3,781
Bahrain	923	75	74	70	67	311	210	103	13
Cyprus	967	58	62	63	62	326	225	129	42
Gaza Strip	2,837	412	391	359	319	991	275	72	17
Iraq	52,615	7,073	6,644	6,172	5,619	18,950	6,409	1,494	254
Israel	7,778	579	581	584	584	2,699	1,689	809	253
Jordan	8,223	835	813	788	773	3,248	1,371	330	67
Kuwait	3,559	269	269	268	263	1,259	804	370	56
Lebanon	4,831	352	342	348	369	1,777	1,265	293	86
Oman	5,307	716	670	620	564	1,768	673	264	33
Qatar	1,208	87	88	89	85	406	279	156	20
Saudi Arabia	50,374	7,862	6,973	6,063	5,138	16,000	5,376	2,537	426
Syria	31,684	3,302	3,264	3,216	3,161	12,838	4,624	1,081	198
Turkey	89,727	6,445	6,500	6,563	6,593	32,753	21,305	7,503	2,065
United Arab Emirates	3,444	266	284	300	286	1,201	519	518	69
West Bank	3,003	320	315	302	287	1,177	454	123	26
Yemen	40,439	6,413	5,799	5,167	4,450	13,548	3,877	1,027	158
ASIA	4,397,962	318,081	325,611	332,962	326,475	1,614,599	1,032,181	375,231	72,822
Afghanistan	48,045	6,575	6,028	5,535	5,011	17,059	6,089	1,554	194
Bangladesh	180,561	14,589	14,585	14,713	14,910	73,995	37,004	9,877	888
Bhutan	3,341	416	387	357	327	1,210	483	142	18
Brunei	530	52	50	47	44	182	100	46	7
Burma	68,107	6,686	6,545	6,398	6,210	26,273	11,957	3,483	555
Cambodia	21,434	3,071	2,761	2,483	2,222	7,673	2,478	670	77
China	1,441,453	74,835	83,080	91,362	87,219	492,052	419,498	166,098	27,309
China excl. Taiwan and Hong Kong S.A.R.	1,407,739	73,189	81,373	89,512	85,223	481,532	409,812	161,140	25,958
Hong Kong S.A.R.	7,816	307	328	366	409	2,270	2,468	1,357	310
Taiwan	25,897	1,338	1,379	1,485	1,586	8,250	7,217	3,601	1,041
India	1,408,320	116,490	116,862	116,413	114,617	540,322	289,637	95,997	17,983
Indonesia	287,985	22,054	21,908	22,101	22,521	107,449	67,137	21,150	3,665
Iran	111,891	9,790	9,898	9,844	9,671	47,137	19,003	5,372	1,176
Japan	119,865	4,803	4,998	5,521	6,166	32,557	33,651	21,499	10,670
Laos	9,805	1,138	1,117	1,082	1,027	3,814	1,271	308	47
Macau	576	29	30	30	29	181	157	98	21
Malaysia	34,248	3,495	3,336	3,146	2,943	12,389	6,255	2,268	417
Maldives	623	77	74	70	65	233	79	21	5
Mongolia	3,555	274	282	279	264	1,442	799	188	27
Nepal	42,576	4,785	4,632	4,485	4,287	16,226	6,157	1,706	298
North Korea	26,055	1,615	1,663	1,569	1,517	9,061	7,078	2,576	975
Pakistan	211,675	19,401	19,373	19,396	19,302	87,182	35,608	9,811	1,602
Philippines	120,519	11,401	11,257	11,028	10,762	46,550	21,863	6,595	1,064
Singapore	4,231	207	203	196	202	1,323	1,249	685	165
South Korea	54,256	2,947	2,854	3,006	3,291	17,502	15,694	7,131	1,831
Sri Lanka	24,088	1,636	1,654	1,696	1,720	8,526	5,875	2,431	550
Thailand	70,316	4,061	4,161	4,309	4,527	23,886	19,442	8,063	1,866
Vietnam	103,909	7,655	7,874	7,894	7,619	40,375	23,618	7,461	1,412

Table A-7.
Total Population and Female Population by Age Group, Region, and Country: 1998 and 2025—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 to 79 years	80 years and over
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	694,558	54,851	55,037	55,078	54,980	258,113	148,671	54,242	13,586
Anguilla	16	1	1	1	1	6	4	2	(Z)
Antigua and Barbuda	65	4	4	4	4	21	20	8	1
Argentina	48,351	3,754	3,750	3,755	3,742	16,904	10,225	4,623	1,599
Aruba	74	4	4	4	4	23	20	12	3
Bahamas, The	369	26	25	25	26	130	91	36	9
Barbados	279	15	16	16	16	91	76	39	9
Belize	383	35	35	35	34	157	67	17	3
Bolivia	12,007	1,098	1,093	1,090	1,081	4,766	2,042	672	166
Brazil	209,587	14,303	14,657	15,073	15,607	78,730	48,365	18,337	4,514
Chile	17,942	1,079	1,120	1,133	1,129	6,426	4,454	2,053	549
Colombia	58,287	5,180	5,042	4,876	4,739	20,852	12,186	4,536	876
Costa Rica	5,327	423	425	424	417	1,981	1,131	436	90
Cuba	11,697	569	599	618	631	3,691	3,643	1,431	516
Dominica	67	4	4	4	4	23	20	6	2
Dominican Republic	11,781	1,089	1,072	1,042	1,002	4,285	2,321	801	170
Ecuador	17,800	1,349	1,362	1,355	1,311	6,967	3,909	1,253	294
El Salvador	8,382	745	735	723	711	3,218	1,602	511	136
French Guiana	267	24	23	22	21	90	53	27	6
Grenada	154	16	16	15	14	62	26	6	1
Guadeloupe	500	28	29	29	30	167	145	53	18
Guatemala	22,344	2,606	2,512	2,403	2,263	8,288	3,141	937	195
Guyana	710	49	51	55	57	285	148	56	10
Haiti	10,171	1,013	1,033	1,055	1,022	4,154	1,412	404	79
Honduras	8,612	824	820	819	822	3,533	1,303	400	91
Jamaica	3,355	229	233	233	234	1,261	831	263	71
Martinique	483	27	27	27	29	155	144	54	20
Mexico	141,593	11,671	11,709	11,735	11,668	52,934	30,004	9,613	2,258
Netherlands Antilles	250	14	14	15	15	82	68	33	9
Nicaragua	8,112	792	788	781	776	3,302	1,278	336	59
Panama	3,796	288	289	289	287	1,391	861	306	85
Paraguay	9,929	1,167	1,096	1,018	935	3,477	1,561	565	110
Peru	39,158	3,322	3,314	3,277	3,237	14,907	7,826	2,634	642
Puerto Rico	4,219	254	253	260	275	1,331	1,111	542	193
Saint Kitts and Nevis	60	4	5	5	5	23	14	3	(Z)
Saint Lucia	203	14	14	15	15	80	50	12	3
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	151	9	10	10	10	56	41	11	3
Suriname	460	32	33	33	33	167	117	36	8
Trinidad and Tobago	1,083	63	69	74	71	396	252	131	27
Uruguay	3,916	265	266	269	273	1,319	916	431	177
Venezuela	32,474	2,454	2,480	2,451	2,419	12,337	7,162	2,595	576
Virgin Islands	143	9	9	9	9	46	33	21	7
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	786,001	35,541	38,470	42,648	45,176	250,482	216,133	117,916	39,635
Western Europe	366,207	13,773	14,763	15,715	16,948	107,670	109,044	62,850	25,445
Andorra	88	3	3	3	4	24	28	16	6
Austria	7,822	282	306	320	336	2,281	2,410	1,346	542
Belgium	9,533	364	394	412	434	2,820	2,730	1,739	641
Denmark	5,334	236	235	236	258	1,642	1,514	874	340
Faroe Islands	25	1	1	1	1	6	5	6	3
Finland	5,009	217	230	239	247	1,529	1,298	933	317
France	57,806	2,382	2,547	2,691	2,856	17,823	15,814	10,012	3,682
Germany	75,372	2,592	2,826	2,945	3,053	21,341	23,217	13,418	5,980
Gibraltar	30	2	2	2	2	9	8	5	2
Greece	10,473	356	391	440	493	3,100	3,241	1,732	720

Table A-7.
Total Population and Female Population by Age Group, Region, and Country: 1998 and 2025—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 to 79 years	80 years and over
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Con.									
Western Europe—Con.									
Guernsey	80	4	4	4	5	25	22	11	4
Iceland	298	16	16	17	18	99	75	43	14
Ireland	3,913	177	200	228	245	1,299	1,076	524	164
Italy	50,352	1,617	1,707	1,877	2,166	13,424	16,335	9,137	4,088
Jersey	94	4	4	4	4	28	27	16	6
Liechtenstein	36	2	2	2	2	11	10	6	2
Luxembourg	447	18	19	19	20	134	126	82	29
Malta	391	16	17	18	19	127	105	69	21
Man, Isle of	84	4	4	4	5	26	23	12	5
Monaco	34	2	2	2	2	10	8	6	3
Netherlands	15,852	639	653	671	732	4,774	4,655	2,806	921
Norway	4,592	215	223	227	241	1,455	1,240	733	259
Portugal	9,012	320	344	377	425	2,654	2,855	1,472	565
San Marino	27	1	1	1	1	8	8	4	2
Spain	36,841	1,192	1,318	1,547	1,800	10,259	12,200	6,048	2,476
Sweden	9,158	444	463	471	492	2,867	2,337	1,456	626
Switzerland	7,064	274	284	291	308	2,059	2,060	1,287	500
United Kingdom	56,440	2,395	2,565	2,663	2,779	17,836	15,615	9,057	3,529
Eastern Europe	121,450	5,245	5,754	6,611	7,343	38,847	33,139	18,889	5,622
Albania	4,306	289	312	323	322	1,691	885	403	83
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,471	122	136	167	192	1,039	1,073	539	203
Bulgaria	7,292	267	288	340	397	2,203	2,132	1,238	427
Croatia	4,348	161	176	196	216	1,332	1,240	770	258
Czech Republic	10,128	413	445	515	587	3,005	2,936	1,687	540
Hungary	9,374	360	389	428	478	2,931	2,720	1,551	517
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of	2,171	106	113	121	129	757	572	295	79
Montenegro	692	30	33	36	38	228	193	98	35
Poland	40,117	1,842	2,057	2,392	2,623	12,986	10,200	6,396	1,622
Romania	21,417	869	941	1,115	1,288	6,824	6,211	3,162	1,008
Serbia	10,552	463	505	557	601	3,478	2,858	1,582	509
Slovakia	5,718	260	289	337	376	1,826	1,561	839	230
Slovenia	1,864	63	72	84	96	550	558	330	111
New Independent States	298,344	16,523	17,953	20,322	20,886	103,965	73,951	36,177	8,567
Baltics	6,619	288	332	397	411	2,140	1,793	934	324
Estonia	1,237	50	58	70	73	399	341	185	61
Latvia	1,965	78	93	116	121	628	530	292	106
Lithuania	3,417	160	181	211	217	1,113	921	457	156
Commonwealth of Independent States	291,725	16,235	17,620	19,925	20,474	101,825	72,158	35,243	8,244
Armenia	3,434	189	211	264	260	1,206	838	396	70
Azerbaijam	9,429	701	732	727	692	3,624	2,077	722	154
Belarus	10,248	454	515	620	665	3,431	2,789	1,390	384
Georgia	4,718	231	257	301	305	1,611	1,296	578	138
Kazakhstan	18,565	1,296	1,384	1,488	1,448	6,848	4,108	1,673	319
Kyrgyzstan	6,066	500	523	533	500	2,378	1,193	375	64
Moldova	4,830	281	305	351	363	1,734	1,131	562	103
Russia	138,842	6,111	6,851	8,372	9,111	46,254	36,917	20,450	4,774
Tajikistan	9,634	975	995	986	873	3,697	1,592	420	96
Turkmenistan	6,514	612	620	604	559	2,545	1,193	333	49
Ukraine	45,096	1,953	2,175	2,595	2,822	14,950	12,426	6,424	1,751
Uzbekistan	34,348	2,932	3,052	3,085	2,874	13,547	6,598	1,920	341

Table A-7.
Total Population and Female Population by Age Group, Region, and Country: 1998 and 2025—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 to 79 years	80 years and over
NORTH AMERICA	373,418	24,436	24,368	24,579	24,394	119,414	86,435	53,459	16,333
Canada	37,987	1,934	2,007	2,043	2,070	12,126	9,980	5,895	1,933
Greenland	70	4	4	5	4	24	17	9	2
United States	335,360	22,498	22,356	22,531	22,320	107,264	76,438	47,554	14,398
OCEANIA	38,051	2,591	2,616	2,611	2,601	12,954	8,778	4,407	1,493
American Samoa	104	9	9	9	8	39	18	9	2
Australia	22,191	1,207	1,249	1,262	1,272	7,005	5,669	3,318	1,209
Fiji	1,085	88	89	91	91	416	224	76	9
French Polynesia	335	26	26	26	26	125	73	27	6
Guam	216	18	18	17	17	79	39	21	5
Marshall Islands	171	29	25	22	19	55	15	4	(Z)
New Caledonia	267	20	20	19	19	95	63	24	7
New Zealand	4,445	262	266	262	262	1,510	1,126	564	193
Northern Mariana Islands	134	9	9	8	8	52	37	10	1
Papua New Guinea	7,597	777	762	751	738	2,975	1,261	288	45
Samoa	367	33	33	33	32	144	70	17	4
Solomon Islands	840	86	84	84	83	338	126	32	7
Tuvalu	15	1	2	1	1	6	3	1	(Z)
Vanuatu	282	24	25	25	24	113	53	15	3
	Female Population 2025								
WORLD	3,954,886	315,281	313,833	313,505	304,862	1,396,668	854,827	359,968	95,941
Less Developed Countries	3,330,695	286,613	283,820	281,188	270,841	1,210,765	689,264	255,141	53,065
More Developed Countries	624,190	28,668	30,013	32,317	34,021	185,903	165,564	104,828	42,875
AFRICA	662,211	85,322	79,764	75,214	70,188	242,184	79,796	25,178	4,565
Sub-Saharan Africa	555,112	76,019	70,503	65,995	61,120	200,975	58,711	18,481	3,308
Angola	10,861	1,494	1,390	1,275	1,149	3,878	1,308	313	52
Benin	6,855	961	898	827	746	2,432	760	200	31
Botswana	814	85	84	87	91	337	84	35	10
Burkina Faso	10,665	1,533	1,426	1,345	1,247	3,811	946	304	53
Burundi	5,280	764	721	674	604	1,873	456	163	26
Cameroon	14,617	2,128	1,959	1,816	1,656	5,135	1,356	467	100
Cape Verde	266	27	28	27	24	96	42	16	7
Central African Republic	2,804	330	320	314	301	1,068	326	107	38
Chad	7,288	1,023	934	852	765	2,564	875	240	34
Comoros	586	79	72	66	60	202	81	22	4
Congo (Brazzaville)	2,143	250	240	235	229	822	271	82	14
Congo (Kinshasa)	53,331	8,225	7,473	6,784	6,044	18,254	4,930	1,382	239
Côte d'Ivoire	13,875	1,925	1,809	1,717	1,600	5,066	1,296	397	64
Djibouti	422	58	54	50	45	148	49	15	3
Equatorial Guinea	446	58	54	50	45	160	59	17	3
Eritrea	4,243	588	538	498	460	1,451	532	149	26
Ethiopia	48,912	7,394	6,724	6,263	5,786	17,347	3,880	1,294	224
Gabon	920	98	94	89	84	331	151	58	15
Gambia, The	1,358	174	167	158	146	492	165	48	7
Ghana	14,313	1,293	1,296	1,278	1,250	5,905	2,500	688	103
Guinea	6,723	880	825	764	691	2,436	864	232	31
Guinea-Bissau	1,064	125	119	114	107	396	149	49	6
Kenya	17,148	1,639	1,645	1,706	1,771	7,367	2,130	705	184
Lesotho	1,376	140	138	140	141	541	178	80	18
Liberia	3,275	465	426	386	343	1,134	376	109	35
Madagascar	14,703	2,090	1,890	1,707	1,528	5,134	1,791	489	74
Malawi	6,165	709	697	714	726	2,535	539	207	39
Mali	11,497	1,823	1,617	1,433	1,250	3,838	1,165	328	44
Mauritania	2,781	412	376	338	300	964	305	77	8
Mauritius	768	53	53	53	53	259	188	90	18
Mayotte	135	20	19	17	15	47	13	3	1

Table A-7.
Total Population and Female Population by Age Group, Region, and Country: 1998 and 2025—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 to 79 years	80 years and over
AFRICA—Con.									
Sub-Saharan Africa—Con.									
Mozambique	16,770	2,016	1,930	1,849	1,762	6,450	2,156	536	71
Namibia	1,135	155	146	141	136	418	90	38	11
Niger	10,164	1,595	1,412	1,258	1,102	3,422	1,074	275	25
Nigeria	101,589	14,542	13,435	12,575	11,726	36,132	9,328	3,297	554
Reunion	511	39	39	38	37	180	118	45	15
Rwanda	6,009	830	776	762	728	2,193	501	189	30
Saint Helena	4	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	1	1	1	(Z)
Sao Tome and Principe	167	23	22	20	19	58	19	5	1
Senegal	11,460	1,700	1,546	1,383	1,216	3,941	1,269	354	51
Seychelles	46	3	3	3	3	17	13	4	1
Sierra Leone	5,674	815	749	676	602	1,973	654	173	32
Somalia	7,635	1,216	1,049	928	815	2,528	861	209	29
South Africa	25,267	2,171	2,164	2,219	2,268	9,852	4,237	1,886	469
Sudan	32,050	3,817	3,694	3,543	3,330	12,182	4,204	1,126	154
Swaziland	794	127	113	104	95	275	55	22	5
Tanzania	25,601	3,270	3,085	2,977	2,865	9,563	2,760	917	165
Togo	5,912	881	804	723	636	2,024	631	184	30
Uganda	24,642	4,137	3,709	3,311	2,869	8,254	1,838	468	56
Zambia	7,987	1,227	1,125	1,063	985	2,842	527	175	41
Zimbabwe	6,063	609	615	643	670	2,645	613	211	56
North Africa	107,099	9,303	9,261	9,219	9,068	41,210	21,085	6,697	1,257
Algeria	23,623	1,950	1,968	2,008	2,025	9,359	4,679	1,378	257
Egypt	48,522	4,095	4,113	4,129	4,093	18,838	9,643	3,109	500
Libya	7,017	1,091	982	866	747	2,357	747	186	41
Morocco	21,620	1,730	1,748	1,763	1,757	8,346	4,471	1,482	325
Tunisia	6,316	437	450	454	446	2,310	1,545	542	133
NEAR EAST	150,493	17,157	16,197	15,180	14,041	53,668	23,920	8,179	2,150
Bahrain	430	37	36	35	33	153	92	37	7
Cyprus	484	28	30	31	30	160	112	68	26
Gaza Strip	1,391	201	191	175	156	484	134	39	11
Iraq	26,028	3,473	3,269	3,040	2,770	9,366	3,159	813	139
Israel	3,881	283	284	285	285	1,322	836	434	152
Jordan	4,037	407	396	384	377	1,587	674	173	39
Kuwait	1,499	131	131	130	126	560	287	113	21
Lebanon	2,470	172	168	171	181	878	650	198	53
Oman	2,504	350	328	303	276	870	278	85	15
Qatar	476	42	43	43	42	183	80	37	6
Saudi Arabia	24,035	3,840	3,408	2,965	2,515	7,821	2,415	891	179
Syria	15,591	1,614	1,596	1,573	1,547	6,294	2,280	570	117
Turkey	44,647	3,149	3,178	3,212	3,231	16,156	10,531	3,933	1,256
United Arab Emirates	1,550	130	139	146	140	589	235	152	19
West Bank	1,481	157	154	148	141	577	221	67	17
Yemen	19,987	3,142	2,846	2,539	2,190	6,670	1,937	570	93
ASIA	2,173,929	155,432	158,973	162,023	158,405	782,515	514,246	198,815	43,520
Afghanistan	23,465	3,222	2,957	2,715	2,458	8,333	2,930	756	94
Bangladesh	89,044	7,182	7,194	7,259	7,355	36,399	18,209	5,015	431
Bhutan	1,620	202	187	172	158	582	237	73	9
Brunei	258	25	24	23	22	90	49	22	3
Burma	34,109	3,264	3,201	3,134	3,046	13,003	6,149	1,963	349
Cambodia	10,780	1,508	1,359	1,224	1,097	3,829	1,280	430	52
China	708,253	36,477	40,294	43,785	41,309	233,678	208,616	87,480	16,616
China excl. Taiwan and Hong Kong S.A.R.	691,234	35,684	39,471	42,894	40,347	228,555	203,635	84,842	15,805
Hong Kong S.A.R.	4,095	149	159	177	198	1,120	1,379	729	185
Taiwan	12,924	644	664	715	764	4,003	3,602	1,908	625

Table A-7.
Total Population and Female Population by Age Group, Region, and Country: 1998 and 2025—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 to 79 years	80 years and over
ASIA—Con.									
India	691,882	56,929	57,122	56,895	56,004	262,912	142,755	49,591	9,674
Indonesia	145,094	10,814	10,766	10,880	11,109	53,404	34,264	11,541	2,314
Iran	55,190	4,792	4,850	4,824	4,737	22,987	9,417	2,891	691
Japan	61,458	2,344	2,439	2,695	3,011	15,901	16,748	11,584	6,734
Laos	4,896	557	547	531	505	1,892	660	176	29
Macau	292	14	15	15	14	89	83	50	12
Malaysia	17,099	1,698	1,623	1,532	1,436	6,078	3,174	1,288	271
Maldives	307	37	36	34	32	114	39	11	3
Mongolia	1,788	134	138	137	130	715	410	106	17
Nepal	20,869	2,340	2,264	2,190	2,092	7,883	3,029	899	172
North Korea	13,207	788	812	766	741	4,443	3,577	1,422	658
Pakistan	104,091	9,490	9,473	9,481	9,427	42,462	17,523	5,303	933
Philippines	60,434	5,580	5,517	5,409	5,283	22,980	11,262	3,757	644
Singapore	2,132	99	98	94	97	643	637	364	100
South Korea	26,986	1,429	1,380	1,443	1,568	8,312	7,828	3,838	1,189
Sri Lanka	12,309	801	810	832	844	4,217	3,063	1,402	340
Thailand	36,031	1,987	2,039	2,114	2,225	11,802	10,095	4,549	1,220
Vietnam	52,337	3,719	3,827	3,837	3,705	19,769	12,213	4,304	964
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	352,505	26,848	26,963	27,004	27,001	128,471	77,094	30,458	8,665
Anguilla	8	(Z)	(Z)	1	1	3	2	1	(Z)
Antigua and Barbuda	33	2	2	2	2	10	10	4	(Z)
Argentina	24,526	1,839	1,838	1,841	1,836	8,352	5,204	2,571	1,044
Aruba	38	2	2	2	2	11	11	7	2
Bahamas, The	188	13	13	13	13	65	47	20	6
Barbados	142	8	8	8	8	45	38	22	6
Belize	190	17	17	17	17	77	34	9	2
Bolivia	6,095	538	537	537	534	2,395	1,079	374	100
Brazil	107,364	6,994	7,173	7,381	7,652	39,276	25,402	10,503	2,982
Chile	9,168	540	560	567	565	3,207	2,257	1,120	352
Colombia	29,803	2,555	2,490	2,410	2,347	10,481	6,377	2,568	576
Costa Rica	2,648	207	207	207	204	971	563	234	55
Cuba	5,897	276	291	301	307	1,806	1,824	779	312
Dominica	33	2	2	2	2	11	10	3	1
Dominican Republic	5,839	532	524	510	491	2,106	1,156	419	101
Ecuador	8,951	659	666	663	643	3,445	2,019	679	175
El Salvador	4,278	364	359	354	348	1,605	874	291	82
French Guiana	130	12	11	11	10	44	25	13	3
Grenada	76	8	8	8	7	31	12	3	(Z)
Guadeloupe	253	14	14	14	15	82	73	29	11
Guatemala	11,131	1,275	1,231	1,179	1,112	4,106	1,602	509	116
Guyana	355	24	25	27	28	137	73	34	7
Haiti	5,166	499	511	523	507	2,086	745	246	48
Honduras	4,318	403	402	402	404	1,748	672	232	55
Jamaica	1,679	112	114	114	114	617	417	146	45
Martinique	246	13	13	13	14	77	72	30	13
Mexico	72,005	5,703	5,726	5,743	5,725	26,467	15,731	5,481	1,428
Netherlands Antilles	127	7	7	7	7	40	34	18	6
Nicaragua	4,089	390	388	385	384	1,653	665	189	37
Panama	1,896	142	142	142	141	686	430	163	50
Paraguay	4,924	570	536	499	461	1,733	775	287	63
Peru	19,529	1,626	1,624	1,607	1,590	7,377	3,939	1,389	377
Puerto Rico	2,197	123	123	126	134	673	583	314	120
Saint Kitts and Nevis	30	2	2	2	2	11	7	2	(Z)
Saint Lucia	102	7	7	7	7	40	25	7	2
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	75	5	5	5	5	28	20	6	2

Table A-7.
Total Population and Female Population by Age Group, Region, and Country: 1998 and 2025—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 to 79 years	80 years and over
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN— Con.									
Suriname	223	16	16	16	16	79	57	19	5
Trinidad and Tobago	529	31	34	37	35	191	117	68	16
Uruguay	1,987	129	130	131	133	647	463	240	115
Venezuela	16,157	1,185	1,199	1,186	1,172	6,024	3,631	1,416	345
Virgin Islands	80	4	4	4	4	24	20	13	5
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	406,454	17,341	18,783	20,828	22,073	123,610	110,882	66,754	26,184
Western Europe	187,031	6,701	7,183	7,647	8,251	52,702	54,553	33,820	16,174
Andorra	43	1	1	2	2	12	14	8	3
Austria	3,966	137	149	156	164	1,116	1,189	712	343
Belgium	4,865	178	193	201	212	1,383	1,362	925	412
Denmark	2,709	115	114	115	126	805	758	464	212
Faroe Islands	12	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	1
Finland	2,566	106	113	117	121	752	650	504	203
France	29,665	1,161	1,241	1,312	1,393	8,747	7,999	5,461	2,352
Germany	38,262	1,262	1,376	1,436	1,491	10,435	11,377	7,100	3,785
Gibraltar	14	1	1	1	1	4	3	2	1
Greece	5,277	172	188	212	237	1,504	1,602	922	440
Guernsey	41	2	2	2	2	12	11	6	3
Iceland	149	8	8	8	9	48	38	23	8
Ireland	1,971	86	97	111	119	633	539	284	103
Italy	25,899	784	828	910	1,051	6,551	8,197	4,957	2,622
Jersey	48	2	2	2	2	14	14	9	4
Liechtenstein	18	1	1	1	1	5	5	3	1
Luxembourg	227	9	9	9	10	66	63	43	18
Malta	197	8	8	9	9	62	52	36	13
Man, Isle of	43	2	2	2	2	13	12	6	3
Monaco	18	1	1	1	1	5	4	3	2
Netherlands	8,013	312	319	328	358	2,338	2,295	1,480	583
Norway	2,323	105	108	110	117	713	620	388	162
Portugal	4,728	156	167	183	207	1,327	1,484	829	375
San Marino	14	1	1	1	1	4	4	2	1
Spain	18,902	576	638	749	872	5,012	6,147	3,317	1,593
Sweden	4,638	216	226	230	240	1,404	1,163	771	389
Switzerland	3,584	133	139	142	151	1,011	1,021	674	313
United Kingdom	28,838	1,168	1,251	1,298	1,354	8,724	7,928	4,888	2,227
Eastern Europe	62,390	2,550	2,799	3,217	3,577	19,084	16,858	10,585	3,721
Albania	2,236	139	150	156	155	827	525	227	58
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,789	59	66	81	93	518	557	290	123
Bulgaria	3,780	130	140	166	193	1,081	1,086	704	280
Croatia	2,230	78	85	95	105	653	628	419	167
Czech Republic	5,183	201	217	251	287	1,472	1,467	933	355
Hungary	4,882	175	190	209	233	1,438	1,381	897	359
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of	1,087	51	55	58	62	367	286	159	50
Montenegro	347	15	16	17	18	111	96	52	23
Poland	20,626	897	1,002	1,166	1,280	6,397	5,172	3,609	1,103
Romania	11,031	424	459	545	630	3,363	3,162	1,788	661
Serbia	5,313	223	243	268	290	1,691	1,429	855	314
Slovakia	2,928	127	141	165	184	897	788	470	156
Slovenia	957	31	35	41	47	268	281	181	73
New Independent States	157,034	8,091	8,801	9,964	10,245	51,824	39,471	22,349	6,289
Baltics	3,535	141	162	194	201	1,065	953	581	237
Estonia	663	24	28	34	36	199	180	116	45

Table A-7.
Total Population and Female Population by Age Group, Region, and Country: 1998 and 2025—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0 to 4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	15 to 19 years	20 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 to 79 years	80 years and over
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Con.									
New Independent States—Con.									
Latvia	1,060	38	46	57	59	313	286	183	79
Lithuania	1,812	78	89	103	106	553	487	282	113
Commonwealth of Independent States	153,499	7,950	8,638	9,770	10,044	50,759	38,518	21,768	6,052
Armenia	1,782	92	104	129	128	604	445	235	45
Azerbaija	4,846	342	358	356	340	1,806	1,105	431	107
Belarus	5,423	222	252	303	326	1,705	1,484	848	283
Georgia	2,457	113	126	147	150	801	685	344	92
Kazakhstan	9,697	636	680	733	714	3,430	2,214	1,049	240
Kyrgyzstan	3,103	245	257	263	247	1,192	629	225	46
Moldova	2,515	137	150	172	178	867	603	334	72
Russia	74,128	2,985	3,349	4,095	4,463	23,101	19,797	12,778	3,561
Tajikistan	4,841	480	491	485	430	1,839	821	235	58
Turkmenistan	3,296	301	306	298	274	1,256	630	198	34
Ukraine	24,030	954	1,063	1,268	1,381	7,436	6,648	3,990	1,290
Uzbekistan	17,381	1,441	1,504	1,520	1,414	6,722	3,456	1,101	223
NORTH AMERICA	190,232	11,919	11,878	11,982	11,884	59,852	44,523	28,241	9,955
Canada	19,228	943	979	996	1,010	5,968	5,007	3,138	1,187
Greenland	35	2	2	2	2	12	9	4	1
United States	170,969	10,973	10,897	10,984	10,872	53,871	39,506	25,099	8,766
OCEANIA	19,060	1,263	1,276	1,274	1,270	6,367	4,366	2,344	902
American Samoa	52	4	4	4	4	20	10	4	1
Australia	11,207	588	609	616	621	3,449	2,834	1,762	727
Fiji	544	43	44	45	45	205	115	43	6
French Polynesia	166	13	13	13	13	62	37	13	3
Guam	106	9	9	8	8	39	19	11	3
Marshall Islands	84	14	12	11	9	27	8	2	(Z)
New Caledonia	134	10	10	9	9	47	32	13	4
New Zealand	2,242	128	130	128	128	741	562	305	121
Northern Mariana Islands	73	4	4	4	4	29	22	5	1
Papua New Guinea	3,707	378	371	366	359	1,451	604	151	27
Samoa	181	16	16	16	16	71	34	9	2
Solomon Islands	416	42	41	41	41	167	63	17	4
Tuvalu	8	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	(Z)
Vanuatu	141	12	12	12	12	56	26	8	1

Z Less than 500.

Note: Countries without cohort-component projections are omitted. Direct access to this table and the International Data Base is available through the Internet at http://www.census.gov/ipc/www.

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

Table A-8.
Total Fertility Rate by Region and Country: 1985 to 2025

Region and country or area	1985	1990	1998	2000	2005	2010	2015	2025
WORLD	4.2	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3
Less Developed Countries	4.7	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4
More Developed Countries	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
AFRICA	6.3	5.9	5.4	5.2	4.8	4.4	4.1	3.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.6	5.2	4.8	4.4	3.7
Angola	6.7	6.7	6.2	6.1	5.6	5.2	4.7	3.8
Benin	7.1	7.1	6.5	6.3	5.9	5.4	4.8	3.9
Botswana	(NA)	4.8	4.0	3.8	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.3
Burkina Faso	7.2	7.2	6.6	6.5	6.0	5.4	4.9	3.8
Burundi	7.0	7.0	6.4	6.3	5.8	5.3	4.8	3.9
Cameroon	6.3	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.0	4.6	3.8
Cape Verde	6.5	5.9	5.1	4.8	4.2	3.7	3.2	2.6
Central African Republic	(NA)	5.7	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.6	2.9
Chad	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.6	3.9
Comoros	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.1	4.8	4.5	3.8
Congo (Brazzaville)	5.9	5.6	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.0	3.6	2.9
Congo (Kinshasa)	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.2
Côte d'Ivoire	(NA)	6.7	6.0	5.8	5.4	4.9	4.4	3.6
Djibouti	6.4	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.0	4.5	3.7
Equatorial Guinea	5.5	5.5	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.5
Eritrea	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.8	4.0
Ethiopia	6.7	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.4	4.4
Gabon	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.9
Gambia, The	6.4	6.4	5.9	5.8	5.3	4.8	4.2	3.3
Ghana	6.4	5.7	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.5	2.2
Guinea	6.1	6.1	5.6	5.5	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.6
Guinea-Bissau	5.9	5.9	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.1
Kenya	6.9	5.7	4.1	3.7	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.1
Lesotho	5.3	4.9	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.4
Liberia	6.6	6.6	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.8	4.0
Madagascar	6.5	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.0
Malawi	7.4	6.9	5.6	5.3	4.6	3.9	3.4	2.7
Mali	(NA)	7.3	7.0	6.9	6.5	6.1	5.6	4.6
Mauritania	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.3	5.9	5.5	5.1	4.2
Mauritius	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0
Mayotte	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.3	5.9	5.4	4.9	3.9
Mozambique	6.6	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.1	4.5	3.9	3.0
Namibia	(NA)	5.5	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.5
Niger	(NA)	7.5	7.3	7.2	6.8	6.3	5.7	4.6
Nigeria	6.6	6.6	6.1	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.6	3.8
Reunion	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2
Rwanda	7.8	6.7	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.0	4.6	3.9
Saint Helena	(NA)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Sao Tome and Principe	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.1	5.7	5.2	4.7	3.5
Senegal	6.6	6.6	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.3	4.9	4.1
Seychelles	3.1	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Sierra Leone	6.4	6.6	6.2	6.1	5.7	5.3	4.8	3.9
Somalia	7.3	7.3	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.4	6.0	5.0
South Africa	4.6	3.7	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.1
Sudan	6.5	6.5	5.7	5.5	4.9	4.4	3.8	3.0
Swaziland	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.6
Tanzania	6.5	6.2	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.3
Togo	7.2	7.2	6.6	6.5	6.0	5.6	5.1	4.2
Uganda	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.6	6.1	5.6	4.6
Zambia	7.1	6.9	6.4	6.3	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.1
Zimbabwe	6.0	5.3	3.9	3.6	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.1

Table A-8.
Total Fertility Rate by Region and Country: 1985 to 2025—Con.

Region and country or area	1985	1990	1998	2000	2005	2010	2015	2025
AFRICA—Con.								
North Africa	5.3	4.3	3.4	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3
Algeria	5.6	4.4	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.1
Egypt	(NA)	4.2	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.2
Libya	6.8	6.6	6.2	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.0	4.3
Morocco	5.1	4.4	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.1
Tunisia	4.4	3.3	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
Western Sahara	(NA)	7.2	6.8	6.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
NEAR EAST	5.1	5.0	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.2
Bahrain	4.0	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4
Cyprus	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
Gaza Strip	7.6	8.1	7.6	7.4	6.7	5.9	5.1	3.6
Iraq	(NA)	7.3	6.1	5.8	5.3	4.8	4.3	3.5
Israel	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2
Jordan	7.1	6.1	4.8	4.5	3.8	3.3	2.9	2.5
Kuwait	4.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.3
Lebanon	3.2	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
Oman	(NA)	6.5	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.4	4.9	3.7
Qatar	(NA)	4.4	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.3
Saudi Arabia	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.7	5.4	4.8
Syria	7.3	6.7	5.6	5.2	4.3	3.6	3.1	2.4
Turkey	3.8	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0
United Arab Emirates	(NA)	4.7	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.3
West Bank	5.5	5.9	4.9	4.6	4.0	3.5	3.1	2.5
Yemen	7.8	7.7	7.1	7.0	6.6	6.1	5.7	4.7
ASIA	4.2	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1
Afghanistan	6.8	6.5	6.0	5.9	5.5	5.1	4.7	4.0
Bangladesh	5.5	4.5	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.1
Bhutan	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.1	3.5
Brunei	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9
Burma	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.5
Cambodia	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.2
China	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
China excl. Taiwan and Hong Kong S.A.R.	(NA)	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Hong Kong S.A.R.	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Taiwan	(NA)	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
India	4.3	3.8	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2
Indonesia	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1
Iran	(NA)	6.0	4.3	3.9	3.1	2.6	2.3	2.1
Japan	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
Laos	6.4	6.4	5.7	5.4	4.8	4.2	3.7	2.8
Macau	(NA)	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
Malaysia	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9
Maldives	7.0	6.6	5.8	5.6	5.0	4.4	3.9	3.0
Mongolia	(NA)	4.5	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
Nepal	6.0	5.6	4.9	4.7	4.2	3.8	3.4	2.9
North Korea	2.6	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Pakistan	6.7	6.2	4.9	4.6	3.8	3.2	2.7	2.3
Philippines	4.3	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.4
Singapore	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
South Korea	(NA)	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Sri Lanka	2.9	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Thailand	(NA)	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Vietnam	(NA)	3.7	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0

Table A-8.
Total Fertility Rate by Region and Country: 1985 to 2025—Con.

Region and country or area	1985	1990	1998	2000	2005	2010	2015	2025
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1
Anguilla	2.9	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Antigua and Barbuda	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Argentina	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2
Aruba	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Bahamas, The	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9
Barbados	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Belize	5.6	5.0	3.9	3.6	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.2
Bolivia	5.2	4.9	4.1	3.8	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.2
Brazil	3.2	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8
Cayman Islands	(NA)	1.6	1.3	1.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Chile	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
Colombia	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4
Costa Rica	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2
Cuba	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
Dominica	2.8	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Dominican Republic	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4
Ecuador	(NA)	4.0	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
El Salvador	4.6	3.8	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3
French Guiana	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6
Grenada	4.2	4.2	3.6	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.4
Guadeloupe	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
Guatemala	5.7	5.3	4.8	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.0
Guyana	3.0	2.5	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
Haiti	6.3	5.7	4.7	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.1	2.5
Honduras	(NA)	5.3	4.1	3.8	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.2
Jamaica	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8
Martinique	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Mexico	3.9	3.5	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.1
Montserrat	(NA)	2.3	1.8	1.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Netherlands Antilles	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Nicaragua	5.7	4.9	4.3	4.0	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.2
Panama	3.4	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1
Paraguay	4.9	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.2
Peru	4.3	4.1	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2
Puerto Rico	(NA)	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Saint Kitts and Nevis	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9
Saint Lucia	3.7	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3.3	2.7	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Suriname	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0
Trinidad and Tobago	3.3	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
Turks and Caicos Islands	(NA)	2.6	1.7	1.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Uruguay	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0
Venezuela	(NA)	3.5	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0
Virgin Islands	(NA)	3.0	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8
Virgin Islands, British	(NA)	2.3	2.3	2.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
Western Europe	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Andorra	(NA)	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Austria	(NA)	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Belgium	(NA)	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Denmark	(NA)	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Faroe Islands	2.2	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.7
Finland	(NA)	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
France	(NA)	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Germany	(NA)	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Gibraltar	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8
Greece	(NA)	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3

Table A-8.
Total Fertility Rate by Region and Country: 1985 to 2025—Con.

Region and country or area	1985	1990	1998	2000	2005	2010	2015	2025
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Con.								
Western Europe—Con.								
Guernsey	(NA)	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Iceland	(NA)	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6
Ireland	(NA)	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4
Italy	(NA)	(NA)	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Jersey	(NA)	(NA)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Liechtenstein	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Luxembourg	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
Malta	(NA)	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Man, Isle of	(NA)	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Monaco	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Netherlands	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Norway	(NA)	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5
Portugal	(NA)	(NA)	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
San Marino	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
Spain	(NA)	(NA)	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Sweden	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5
Switzerland	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
United Kingdom	(NA)	(NA)	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Eastern Europe	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5
Albania	(NA)	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	(NA)	(NA)	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Bulgaria	(NA)	(NA)	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Croatia	(NA)	(NA)	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Czech Republic	(NA)	(NA)	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5
Hungary	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of	(NA)	(NA)	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5
Montenegro	(NA)	(NA)	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4
Poland	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6
Romania	2.3	(NA)	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4
Serbia	(NA)	(NA)	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4
Slovakia	(NA)	(NA)	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6
Slovenia	(NA)	(NA)	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
New Independent States	(NA)	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7
Baltics	(NA)	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5
Estonia	(NA)	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5
Latvia	(NA)	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5
Lithuania	(NA)	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6
Commonwealth of Independent States	(NA)	2.33	1.67	1.64	1.83	1.89	1.83	1.74
Armenia	(NA)	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.8
Azerbaijan	(NA)	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0
Belarus	(NA)	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5
Georgia	(NA)	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6
Kazakhstan	(NA)	2.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0
Kyrgyzstan	(NA)	3.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2
Moldova	(NA)	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.7
Russia	(NA)	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5
Tajikistan	(NA)	5.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.7
Turkmenistan	(NA)	4.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.5
Ukraine	(NA)	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5
Uzbekistan	(NA)	4.3	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3

Table A-8.
Total Fertility Rate by Region and Country: 1985 to 2025—Con.

Region and country or area	1985	1990	1998	2000	2005	2010	2015	2025
NORTH AMERICA	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Bermuda	(NA)	1.9	1.8	1.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Canada	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Greenland	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	(NA)	1.8	1.6	1.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
United States	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2
OCEANIA	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0
American Samoa	(NA)	4.6	3.7	3.6	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.1
Australia	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Cook Islands	4.0	3.4	3.2	3.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Fiji	(NA)	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1
French Polynesia	3.8	3.3	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1
Guam	(NA)	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.2
Kiribati	(NA)	3.5	3.1	3.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Marshall Islands	(NA)	7.1	6.7	6.6	6.3	6.0	5.6	4.9
Micronesia, Federated States of	(NA)	4.2	3.9	3.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Nauru	(NA)	2.8	2.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
New Caledonia	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1
New Zealand	(NA)	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Northern Mariana Islands	(NA)	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Palau	(NA)	3.1	2.6	2.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Papua New Guinea	5.6	5.1	4.3	4.1	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.5
Samoa	5.3	4.7	3.7	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.2
Solomon Islands	6.9	6.3	5.1	4.8	4.0	3.4	2.9	2.4
Tonga	(NA)	4.1	3.6	3.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Tuvalu	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6
Vanuatu	5.7	5.0	3.7	3.5	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.1
Wallis and Futuna	(NA)	3.7	2.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

NA Data not available.

Note: Regional rates are weighted means of country rates. Countries lacking data for a specific year are excluded from the calculation of a regional rate for that year. For some regions, especially for 1985, regional TFR may not be representative of the region. Direct access to this table and the International Data Base is available through the Internet at http://www.census.gov/ipc/www.

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

Table A-9.
Infant and Child Mortality by Region, Country, and Sex: 1998

Region and country or area	Infant mortality rate[1]			Childhood mortality rates [2]					
				Ages 1 to 4			Under age 5		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Female
WORLD	58	60	57	29	28	29	85	86	84
Less Developed Countries	64	65	62	32	32	32	93	95	92
More Developed Countries	9	10	8	2	2	2	12	13	10
AFRICA	88	94	82	63	5	61	146	153	138
Sub-Saharan Africa	92	99	85	70	73	67	156	165	147
Angola	132	144	120	64	68	61	188	202	174
Benin	100	109	91	48	50	46	143	154	133
Botswana	59	62	57	66	66	65	121	124	118
Burkina Faso	109	116	102	79	79	78	179	185	173
Burundi	101	111	91	62	64	61	157	168	146
Cameroon	77	84	70	55	57	54	128	136	120
Cape Verde	48	53	42	30	32	29	76	82	70
Central African Republic	106	113	98	64	64	64	163	170	155
Chad	117	128	105	79	84	74	187	201	171
Comoros	85	95	74	26	28	24	108	120	96
Congo (Brazzaville)	103	110	95	71	73	68	166	175	157
Congo (Kinshasa)	102	112	91	57	59	55	153	164	141
Côte d'Ivoire	96	105	87	59	60	58	149	158	140
Djibouti	102	111	93	70	74	67	166	177	154
Equatorial Guinea	93	101	86	55	59	50	143	154	132
Eritrea	79	85	72	60	64	55	133	144	123
Ethiopia	126	135	116	82	83	82	198	207	188
Gabon	85	97	74	37	41	33	119	134	104
Gambia, The	77	85	69	61	66	56	134	146	121
Ghana	78	84	71	47	49	44	121	129	112
Guinea	129	140	117	83	88	77	201	216	185
Guinea-Bissau	112	119	104	77	79	75	180	188	171
Kenya	59	62	57	51	50	51	107	109	105
Lesotho	78	88	68	45	47	44	120	131	109
Liberia	103	111	95	37	38	37	137	145	128
Madagascar	91	92	89	69	72	66	153	157	149
Malawi	134	141	126	113	115	110	232	240	223
Mali	122	129	114	111	113	109	219	228	211
Mauritania	78	82	75	63	73	54	137	148	125
Mauritius	17	19	14	4	4	3	20	23	18
Mayotte	71	79	63	29	32	27	98	108	88
Mozambique	120	129	111	64	64	64	177	185	168
Namibia	67	71	63	63	62	63	125	129	122
Niger	114	116	113	180	173	187	274	268	279
Nigeria	71	74	67	73	80	67	139	148	129
Reunion	7	8	7	1	1	1	8	9	8
Rwanda	113	121	106	77	78	76	182	190	174
Saint Helena	29	35	22	4	6	3	33	41	25
Sao Tome and Principe	55	57	52	20	20	21	74	76	72
Senegal	61	68	54	60	68	51	117	132	102
Seychelles	17	20	14	13	15	12	30	35	25
Sierra Leone	129	145	113	73	84	62	193	217	169
Somalia	126	135	116	100	102	97	213	224	202
South Africa	52	57	47	46	46	46	96	100	91
Sudan	73	73	72	47	49	45	116	118	114
Swaziland	103	112	94	72	78	66	168	181	155
Tanzania	97	108	85	70	74	66	160	175	145
Togo	80	87	73	44	48	41	120	130	110
Uganda	93	102	84	79	82	76	165	175	154
Zambia	93	98	87	98	99	96	181	188	174
Zimbabwe	62	65	59	66	66	65	123	127	120

Table A-9.
Infant and Child Mortality by Region, Country, and Sex: 1998—Con.

Region and country or area	Infant mortality rate[1]			Childhood mortality rates [2]					
				Ages 1 to 4			Under age 5		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Female
North Africa	58	61	56	19	19	20	76	78	74
Algeria	45	48	43	8	8	9	53	56	51
Egypt	69	71	67	27	26	29	94	95	94
Libya	56	60	51	23	25	21	77	83	71
Morocco	53	56	50	16	16	15	68	72	64
Tunisia	33	35	30	9	9	8	41	44	38
Western Sahara	140	145	133	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
NEAR EAST	45	48	41	13	14	12	57	61	53
Bahrain	16	18	13	3	3	2	18	22	15
Cyprus	8	10	6	1	1	(Z)	9	11	6
Gaza Strip	24	25	24	8	7	8	32	32	32
Iraq	55	61	49	14	16	12	68	76	60
Israel	8	9	7	1	1	1	9	10	9
Jordan	33	36	31	9	9	8	42	45	38
Kuwait	11	12	10	2	2	1	12	14	11
Lebanon	32	36	28	9	10	8	41	46	35
Oman	26	29	22	5	6	5	31	35	27
Qatar	18	21	15	3	4	3	21	25	17
Saudi Arabia	41	43	39	12	12	12	53	55	50
Syria	38	39	37	11	11	12	49	49	48
Turkey	38	42	35	9	10	7	47	52	42
United Arab Emirates	15	15	14	3	3	3	17	18	17
West Bank	26	28	24	8	8	8	35	36	33
Yemen	72	78	66	30	31	30	100	106	94
ASIA	59	58	60	24	22	26	82	79	84
Afghanistan	144	148	139	78	78	77	210	215	206
Bangladesh	98	105	90	49	45	53	141	145	137
Bhutan	112	109	114	76	67	85	179	168	190
Brunei	23	25	22	5	5	5	28	30	26
Burma	78	86	71	38	38	37	113	121	105
Cambodia	107	114	99	82	82	81	180	187	172
China	45	36	55	6	6	6	50	42	60
China excl. Taiwan and Hong Kong S.A.R.	45	36	56	6	6	6	51	43	61
Hong Kong S.A.R.	5	6	5	1	1	1	6	7	5
Taiwan	6	7	6	2	2	1	8	9	7
India	63	64	62	29	25	34	90	88	93
Indonesia	59	65	53	24	28	21	82	91	73
Iran	49	50	48	27	26	29	75	75	75
Japan	4	5	4	1	2	1	6	6	5
Laos	92	100	83	49	48	50	136	144	128
Macau	5	6	5	1	2	1	7	8	6
Malaysia	22	27	18	6	7	5	28	34	23
Maldives	41	41	42	16	15	16	56	55	57
Mongolia	66	71	62	36	36	37	100	104	97
Nepal	76	76	76	36	31	42	109	104	115
North Korea	46	47	44	12	13	11	57	59	54
Pakistan	93	95	92	56	50	62	144	140	148
Philippines	35	39	30	14	16	12	48	54	42
Singapore	4	4	4	1	1	1	5	5	5
South Korea	8	8	7	2	3	2	10	11	10
Sri Lanka	16	18	15	8	9	7	24	27	22
Thailand	31	34	28	10	12	8	41	46	35
Vietnam	36	36	36	17	15	18	52	51	53

Table A-9.
Infant and Child Mortality by Region, Country, and Sex: 1998—Con.

Region and country or area	Infant mortality rate[1]			Childhood mortality rates [2]					
				Ages 1 to 4			Under age 5		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Female
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	33	37	29	11	12	10	44	48	39
Anguilla	20	27	14	1	2	1	22	29	14
Antigua and Barbuda	21	26	17	5	6	4	26	32	21
Argentina	19	21	17	3	3	3	22	24	19
Aruba	8	9	7	2	2	1	10	11	8
Bahamas, The	19	21	17	3	3	3	21	24	19
Barbados	17	19	15	2	3	2	19	21	17
Belize	32	36	28	8	9	8	41	45	36
Bolivia	64	69	58	61	66	55	121	131	110
Brazil	37	41	33	11	11	10	47	52	43
Cayman Islands	8	10	7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Chile	13	14	12	2	2	2	15	16	14
Colombia	25	30	21	5	6	4	30	35	25
Costa Rica	13	14	12	3	3	2	16	17	15
Cuba	9	10	8	3	4	3	12	14	10
Dominica	9	12	6	1	2	1	10	13	7
Dominican Republic	44	48	40	10	11	9	54	59	49
Ecuador	32	37	27	10	12	9	42	48	36
El Salvador	29	31	27	8	9	7	37	40	34
French Guiana	13	14	13	3	4	2	17	18	15
Grenada	11	13	10	5	5	4	16	18	13
Guadeloupe	9	10	8	2	2	1	10	12	9
Guatemala	48	51	44	26	26	26	72	76	69
Guyana	49	53	44	24	27	21	71	78	64
Haiti	99	107	91	63	64	62	156	164	147
Honduras	42	46	38	20	20	20	61	65	57
Jamaica	14	16	12	2	2	1	16	18	14
Martinique	7	8	6	1	2	1	8	9	7
Mexico	26	29	22	7	7	6	32	36	28
Montserrat	12	14	10	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Netherlands Antilles	9	9	8	1	1	1	10	10	9
Nicaragua	42	48	36	13	15	12	55	62	48
Panama	24	26	22	5	6	5	29	32	26
Paraguay	37	41	34	11	13	9	48	54	43
Peru	43	47	40	12	13	12	55	59	51
Puerto Rico	12	14	10	1	2	1	14	16	11
Saint Kitts and Nevis	18	20	16	12	17	8	30	36	23
Saint Lucia	17	18	16	6	7	4	22	25	20
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	16	16	15	6	6	6	22	22	21
Suriname	27	32	23	7	8	5	34	40	28
Trinidad and Tobago	19	22	16	4	6	3	23	27	19
Turks and Caicos Islands	13	15	10	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Uruguay	14	16	13	2	2	2	16	18	15
Venezuela	28	31	24	5	5	5	32	36	28
Virgin Islands	10	11	9	1	2	1	11	12	9
Virgin Islands, British	19	22	16	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	23	25	21	5	5	4	27	30	25
Western Europe	6	6	5	1	1	1	7	8	6
Andorra	4	4	4	1	1	1	5	5	5
Austria	5	6	5	1	1	1	6	7	6
Belgium	6	7	6	1	1	1	7	8	7
Denmark	5	6	5	1	1	1	6	7	6
Faroe Islands	11	13	8	1	1	1	11	14	9

Table A-9.
Infant and Child Mortality by Region, Country, and Sex: 1998—Con.

Region and country or area	Infant mortality rate[1]			Childhood mortality rates [2]					
				Ages 1 to 4			Under age 5		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Female
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Con.									
Western Europe—Con.									
Finland	4	4	3	1	1	1	5	5	4
France	6	6	5	1	1	1	7	8	6
Germany	5	6	5	1	1	1	6	7	6
Gibraltar	7	8	5	1	1	1	8	9	6
Greece	7	8	7	1	1	1	8	9	8
Guernsey	9	10	8	1	1	1	9	10	9
Iceland	5	6	4	2	2	2	7	9	6
Ireland	6	6	6	1	1	1	7	8	7
Italy	6	7	6	1	1	1	8	8	7
Jersey	3	2	4	1	1	1	4	3	4
Liechtenstein	5	7	3	1	1	(Z)	6	8	4
Luxembourg	5	5	5	1	2	1	6	7	5
Malta	8	9	6	1	2	(Z)	9	11	6
Man, Isle of	2	2	2	1	2	1	4	4	3
Monaco	7	7	6	1	1	1	8	9	7
Netherlands	5	6	4	1	2	1	7	8	6
Norway	5	6	4	1	1	1	6	7	5
Portugal	7	8	6	2	2	2	9	9	8
San Marino	5	6	5	1	1	1	6	7	5
Spain	7	7	6	1	2	1	8	9	7
Sweden	4	4	3	1	1	1	5	5	4
Switzerland	5	5	4	1	1	1	6	7	5
United Kingdom	6	7	5	1	1	1	7	8	6
Eastern Europe	16	17	14	3	3	4	19	21	17
Albania	45	48	42	13	13	13	57	60	54
Bosnia and Herzegovina	31	33	29	21	22	20	51	54	48
Bulgaria	13	14	11	3	3	3	16	18	14
Croatia	8	9	7	2	2	1	10	10	9
Czech Republic	7	8	6	1	1	1	8	9	7
Hungary	10	11	8	2	2	1	11	13	10
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of	19	20	19	2	3	2	22	22	21
Montenegro	11	13	10	2	2	1	13	15	11
Poland	13	15	12	2	2	2	15	16	13
Romania	19	21	16	4	4	4	23	26	20
Serbia	17	18	16	2	2	2	19	20	18
Slovakia	10	11	9	2	2	2	11	12	10
Slovenia	5	6	5	1	1	(Z)	6	7	5
New Independent States	44	47	40	9	10	9	53	57	48
Baltics	15	17	13	3	4	3	19	21	16
Estonia	14	16	12	4	5	3	18	20	15
Latvia	17	20	15	3	3	3	21	23	18
Lithuania	15	17	13	3	4	2	18	20	15
Commonwealth of Independent States	44	48	41	9	10	9	53	57	49
Armenia	41	45	36	16	21	11	56	65	47
Azerbaijan	82	84	79	13	17	9	93	99	87
Belarus	14	16	13	3	5	1	17	20	14
Georgia	51	57	45	7	9	6	58	65	51
Kazakhstan	58	63	53	11	12	11	69	74	63

Table A-9.
Infant and Child Mortality by Region, Country, and Sex: 1998—Con.

Region and country or area	Infant mortality rate[1]			Childhood mortality rates [2]					
				Ages 1 to 4			Under age 5		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Female
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Con.									
New Independent States—Con.									
Commonwealth of Independent States—Con.									
Kyrgyzstan	75	85	64	25	30	19	98	113	82
Moldova	44	48	39	7	8	5	50	56	44
Russia	23	25	21	4	5	4	27	30	25
Tajikistan	112	127	96	21	23	20	131	147	114
Turkmenistan	73	77	69	20	9	31	91	85	98
Ukraine	22	23	20	4	5	4	26	28	24
Uzbekistan	71	75	67	18	18	18	88	92	83
NORTH AMERICA	6	7	5	2	3	2	9	10	7
Bermuda	13	15	11	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Canada	6	6	5	1	1	1	7	7	6
Greenland	21	26	17	4	3	4	25	29	21
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	9	10	7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
United States	6	7	5	2	3	2	9	10	8
OCEANIA	23	23	22	8	8	8	31	31	30
American Samoa	10	12	9	9	6	1	19	18	10
Australia	5	6	5	1	1	1	6	7	6
Cook Islands	25	28	21	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Fiji	17	18	15	13	16	11	30	34	26
French Polynesia	14	16	11	12	15	10	26	30	21
Guam	8	9	8	1	1	2	10	9	10
Kiribati	50	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Marshall Islands	45	46	43	25	27	23	68	71	65
Micronesia, Federated States of	35	39	30	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Nauru	41	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
New Caledonia	13	15	10	3	5	2	16	20	12
New Zealand	6	7	5	2	2	1	8	10	6
Northern Mariana Islands	7	8	5	3	4	1	9	12	6
Palau	25	29	21	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Papua New Guinea	57	56	58	23	21	24	78	76	81
Samoa	32	36	27	9	10	8	40	46	35
Solomon Islands	24	27	20	6	7	5	30	34	25
Tonga	39	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Tuvalu	26	29	23	17	18	15	42	46	38
Vanuatu	61	66	56	33	35	32	93	99	86
Wallis and Futuna	21	21	21	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

NA Data not available.

Z Less than 0.5 per 1,000.

[1]Infant mortality rate is the probability of dying between birth and exact age 1. Rates shown in table A-9 are infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

[2]Child mortality (ages 1 to 4) is the probability of dying between exact age 1 and exact age 5 (i.e., between the first and fifth birthdays). Child mortality rates shown in table A-9 are the numbers of child deaths at ages 1 to 4 per 1,000 children surviving to exact age 1. Under-5 mortality is the probability of dying between birth and exact age 5 (after birth, before the fifth birthday).

Note: Regional rates are weighted means of country rates. Countries lacking data for a specific year are excluded from the calculation of a regional rate for that year. Direct access to this table and the International Data Base is available through the Internet at http://www.census.gov/ipc/www.

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

Table A-10.
Life Expectancy at Birth by Region, Country, and Sex: 1998 and 2025

Region and country or area	Both sexes		Males		Females	
	1998	2025	1998	2025	1998	2025
WORLD	63	70	61	67	65	72
Less Developed Countries	62	69	60	66	63	71
More Developed Countries	75	79	71	76	79	82
AFRICA	51	58	50	56	52	60
Sub-Saharan Africa	49	57	47	55	50	59
Angola	48	63	46	59	50	66
Benin	54	65	52	62	56	69
Botswana	40	49	39	48	41	50
Burkina Faso	46	54	45	53	47	55
Burundi	46	54	44	52	47	56
Cameroon	51	57	50	55	53	59
Cape Verde	71	79	67	76	74	82
Central African Republic	47	58	45	55	49	61
Chad	48	58	46	55	51	61
Comoros	60	72	58	68	63	75
Congo (Brazzaville)	47	57	45	54	49	59
Congo (Kinshasa)	49	58	47	56	51	61
Côte d'Ivoire	46	55	45	53	48	57
Djibouti	51	63	49	60	53	67
Equatorial Guinea	54	66	52	62	56	69
Eritrea	55	66	53	64	58	69
Ethiopia	41	47	40	46	42	47
Gabon	57	68	54	64	60	72
Gambia, The	54	66	52	63	56	70
Ghana	57	65	55	63	59	68
Guinea	46	60	44	56	49	63
Guinea-Bissau	49	61	47	59	51	63
Kenya	48	53	47	52	48	54
Lesotho	54	53	52	52	56	55
Liberia	59	70	57	66	62	73
Madagascar	53	62	52	60	54	65
Malawi	37	45	37	44	37	46
Mali	47	60	46	58	48	63
Mauritania	50	63	47	59	53	67
Mauritius	71	75	67	71	75	79
Mayotte	60	70	57	67	62	73
Mozambique	45	61	44	59	47	62
Namibia	41	50	42	49	41	50
Niger	42	55	42	54	41	57
Nigeria	54	56	53	54	54	57
Reunion	75	81	72	78	79	84
Rwanda	42	48	41	47	42	48
Saint Helena	76	79	73	76	79	83
Sao Tome and Principe	64	72	63	70	66	75
Senegal	57	68	55	65	60	72
Seychelles	71	77	66	74	76	81
Sierra Leone	49	64	46	60	52	68
Somalia	46	56	45	54	48	58
South Africa	56	57	54	55	58	58
Sudan	56	67	55	65	57	68
Swaziland	39	48	37	46	40	49
Tanzania	46	54	44	52	49	56
Togo	59	70	57	67	61	73
Uganda	43	55	42	53	43	57
Zambia	37	47	37	46	37	48
Zimbabwe	39	50	39	49	39	50

Table A-10.
Life Expectancy at Birth by Region, Country, and Sex: 1998 and 2025—Con.

Region and country or area	Both sexes		Males		Females	
	1998	2025	1998	2025	1998	2025
North Africa	66	73	64	71	67	75
Algeria	69	76	68	74	70	78
Egypt	62	70	60	67	64	72
Libya	65	74	63	71	68	77
Morocco	69	76	66	74	71	78
Tunisia	73	78	72	76	75	80
Western Sahara	48	(NA)	47	(NA)	50	(NA)
NEAR EAST	69	77	67	74	71	79
Bahrain	75	81	72	78	78	84
Cyprus	77	82	75	79	79	84
Gaza Strip	73	81	72	79	74	83
Iraq	68	75	67	72	69	77
Israel	78	82	77	80	80	84
Jordan	73	77	71	75	75	80
Kuwait	77	82	75	80	79	85
Lebanon	71	77	68	74	73	80
Oman	71	77	69	75	73	79
Qatar	74	80	71	77	77	83
Saudi Arabia	70	79	68	77	72	82
Syria	68	75	66	72	69	77
Turkey	73	81	70	78	75	84
United Arab Emirates	75	80	74	79	76	82
West Bank	72	79	71	76	74	83
Yemen	59	71	58	68	61	74
ASIA	65	73	63	70	66	75
Afghanistan	47	61	47	60	46	62
Bangladesh	57	67	57	65	57	69
Bhutan	52	64	53	63	52	64
Brunei	72	75	70	74	73	76
Burma	55	64	53	61	56	67
Cambodia	48	59	47	57	49	61
China	70	76	68	73	71	79
China excl. Taiwan and Hong Kong S.A.R.	70	76	68	73	71	78
Hong Kong S.A.R.	79	81	76	78	82	84
Taiwan	77	82	74	79	80	86
India	63	74	62	72	64	76
Indonesia	62	72	60	69	65	75
Iran	68	77	67	74	70	80
Japan	80	82	77	79	83	85
Laos	54	67	52	65	55	69
Macau	80	82	78	79	83	85
Malaysia	70	77	67	73	74	81
Maldives	68	80	66	77	69	83
Mongolia	61	70	59	67	64	73
Nepal	58	70	58	68	58	72
North Korea	65	79	62	76	68	83
Pakistan	59	66	58	65	60	68
Philippines	66	72	64	69	69	75
Singapore	78	83	75	80	82	86
South Korea	74	80	70	77	78	84
Sri Lanka	73	76	70	73	75	80
Thailand	69	76	65	72	73	79
Vietnam	68	76	65	73	70	79
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	69	76	65	73	72	79
Anguilla	77	82	74	79	80	86
Antigua and Barbuda	71	77	69	74	74	80
Argentina	75	79	71	75	78	83

Table A-10.
Life Expectancy at Birth by Region, Country, and Sex: 1998 and 2025—Con.

Region and country or area	Both sexes		Males		Females	
	1998	2025	1998	2025	1998	2025
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN—Con.						
Aruba	77	80	73	76	81	84
Bahamas, The	74	79	71	76	77	82
Barbados	75	79	72	76	78	82
Belize	69	74	67	72	71	76
Bolivia	61	73	58	70	64	76
Brazil	64	72	59	68	70	76
Cayman Islands	77	(NA)	75	(NA)	79	(NA)
Chile	75	80	72	77	78	83
Colombia	70	78	66	74	74	82
Costa Rica	76	78	74	76	78	81
Cuba	75	79	73	76	78	82
Dominica	78	82	75	79	81	85
Dominican Republic	70	77	68	74	72	80
Ecuador	72	79	69	76	75	82
El Salvador	70	78	66	75	73	81
French Guiana	76	81	73	78	80	84
Grenada	71	77	69	73	74	80
Guadeloupe	78	81	75	79	81	85
Guatemala	66	75	63	72	69	78
Guyana	62	58	60	56	65	60
Haiti	51	59	49	56	54	62
Honduras	65	66	63	64	67	69
Jamaica	75	80	73	77	78	83
Martinique	79	82	76	79	82	85
Mexico	72	79	69	76	75	82
Montserrat	76	(NA)	74	(NA)	77	(NA)
Netherlands Antilles	77	80	75	77	80	83
Nicaragua	67	76	64	73	69	79
Panama	74	79	72	76	77	82
Paraguay	72	77	70	75	74	79
Peru	70	78	68	76	72	81
Puerto Rico	74	78	70	74	79	81
Saint Kitts and Nevis	68	75	65	72	71	79
Saint Lucia	72	77	68	73	75	81
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	74	79	72	77	75	81
Suriname	71	77	68	74	73	80
Trinidad and Tobago	71	74	68	71	73	77
Turks and Caicos Islands	75	(NA)	73	(NA)	77	(NA)
Uruguay	76	81	72	78	79	84
Venezuela	73	79	70	76	76	82
Virgin Islands	78	82	75	79	82	85
Virgin Islands, British	73	(NA)	71	(NA)	75	(NA)
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	72	77	67	73	76	81
Western Europe	78	81	75	78	81	84
Andorra	83	84	81	81	87	87
Austria	77	81	74	78	81	84
Belgium	77	81	74	78	81	84
Denmark	76	81	74	78	79	84
Faroe Islands	78	81	76	78	81	84
Finland	77	81	74	78	81	84
France	79	81	75	78	83	85
Germany	77	81	74	78	80	84
Gibraltar	78	82	75	79	82	85
Greece	78	81	76	78	81	84

Table A-10.
Life Expectancy at Birth by Region, Country, and Sex: 1998 and 2025—Con.

Region and country or area	Both sexes		Males		Females	
	1998	2025	1998	2025	1998	2025
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Con.						
Western Europe—Con.						
Guernsey	79	82	76	79	82	85
Iceland	79	81	77	79	81	84
Ireland	76	80	73	78	79	84
Italy	78	81	75	78	82	84
Jersey	79	82	76	79	82	85
Liechtenstein	78	81	76	78	81	84
Luxembourg	77	81	74	78	81	84
Malta	78	81	75	78	80	84
Man, Isle of	78	81	74	78	81	85
Monaco	78	82	75	79	82	85
Netherlands	78	81	75	78	81	84
Norway	78	81	75	78	81	84
Portugal	76	80	72	77	79	84
San Marino	81	82	78	79	85	86
Spain	78	81	74	78	82	84
Sweden	79	81	77	79	82	84
Switzerland	79	81	76	78	82	84
United Kingdom	77	81	75	78	80	84
Eastern Europe	72	79	68	75	76	82
Albania	69	77	66	74	72	81
Bosnia and Herzegovina	63	79	58	76	68	82
Bulgaria	72	79	68	75	76	82
Croatia	74	79	70	76	77	82
Czech Republic	74	79	71	76	78	83
Hungary	71	78	66	75	75	82
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of	73	79	71	76	75	82
Montenegro	76	80	73	77	80	83
Poland	73	79	69	75	77	82
Romania	70	78	67	75	74	81
Serbia	73	79	71	76	76	82
Slovakia	73	79	69	76	77	82
Slovenia	75	80	71	76	79	83
New Independent States	65	73	59	69	70	77
Baltics	68	76	62	71	75	80
Estonia	69	76	63	71	75	80
Latvia	67	75	61	71	74	80
Lithuania	69	76	63	72	75	81
Commonwealth of Independent States	65	73	59	69	70	77
Armenia	67	75	62	71	71	78
Azerbaijan	63	73	59	69	68	77
Belarus	68	75	62	71	75	80
Georgia	65	74	61	70	68	77
Kazakhstan	64	71	58	67	69	76
Kyrgyzstan	64	71	59	67	68	76
Moldova	64	74	60	70	69	77
Russia	65	74	59	70	72	79
Tajikistan	64	72	61	68	68	75
Turkmenistan	61	70	58	66	65	74
Ukraine	66	75	60	71	72	79
Uzbekistan	64	72	60	68	68	75

Table A-10.
Life Expectancy at Birth by Region, Country, and Sex: 1998 and 2025—Con.

Region and country or area	Both sexes		Males		Females	
	1998	2025	1998	2025	1998	2025
NORTH AMERICA	76	79	73	77	80	82
Bermuda	75	(NA)	73	(NA)	77	(NA)
Canada	79	82	76	79	83	85
Greenland	69	80	65	77	74	83
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	77	(NA)	75	(NA)	79	(NA)
United States	76	79	73	76	80	82
OCEANIA	72	77	70	75	74	80
American Samoa	75	81	71	78	80	84
Australia	80	83	77	80	83	86
Cook Islands	71	(NA)	69	(NA)	73	(NA)
Fiji	66	73	64	70	69	76
French Polynesia	72	76	70	74	75	79
Guam	77	81	74	78	79	84
Kiribati	63	68	61	66	65	70
Marshall Islands	64	72	63	70	66	74
Micronesia, Federated States of	68	(NA)	66	(NA)	70	(NA)
Nauru	67	(NA)	64	(NA)	69	(NA)
New Caledonia	75	81	72	78	78	84
New Zealand	78	81	74	78	81	85
Northern Mariana Islands	76	81	73	78	79	84
Palau	71	(NA)	69	(NA)	73	(NA)
Papua New Guinea	58	68	57	67	59	69
Samoa	69	77	67	75	72	80
Solomon Islands	72	78	69	75	74	81
Tonga	70	76	68	74	72	79
Tuvalu	64	70	63	69	65	71
Vanuatu	61	71	59	68	63	74
Wallis and Futuna	74	(NA)	73	(NA)	74	(NA)

NA Data not available.

Note: Regional life expectancies are weighted means of country-specific values. Countries lacking data for a specific year are excluded from the calculation of a regional life expectancy for that year. Direct access to this table and the International Data Base is available through the Internet at http://www.census.gov/ipc/www.

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

Table A-11.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years

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

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization		Other modern	Tradi-tional	Source	Remarks
						Male	Female				
AFRICA											
Sub-Saharan Africa											
Benin											
1982	73.2	26.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	26.1	WFS	1
1996	83.6	16.4	1.0	0.5	0.7	(NA)	0.4	0.8	13.0	DHS	77
Botswana											
1984	72.2	27.8	10.0	4.8	1.2	(NA)	1.5	1.1	9.2	CPS	
1988	67.0	33.0	14.8	5.6	1.3	0.3	4.3	5.4	1.3	DHS	
Burkina											
1993	92.1	7.9	2.1	0.7	0.8	(NA)	0.3	0.2	3.7	DHS	
Burundi											
1987	91.3	8.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	(NA)	0.1	0.5	7.5	DHS	
Cameroon											
1978	96.9	3.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	(NA)	(NA)	0.2	2.2	WFS	1
1991	83.9	16.1	1.2	0.3	0.9	(NA)	1.2	0.7	11.8	DHS	
Central African Republic 1994-95	85.2	14.8	1.1	0.1	1.0	(NA)	0.4	0.7	11.5	DHS	
Comoros											
1996	79.0	21.0	2.9	0.3	1.0	(NA)	2.8	4.3	9.6	DHS	77
Congo (Kinshasa)											
1991	92.0	8.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.0	6.0	UN	
Côte d'Ivoire											
1980-81	96.2	3.8	0.5	0.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3.2	WFS	1
1994	88.6	11.4	2.2	0.3	0.7	(NA)	0.2	0.9	7.1	DHS	
Eritrea											
1995	92.0	8.0	2.0	0.6	0.3	(NA)	0.3	0.8	4.0	DHS	
Ethiopia											
1990	95.7	4.3	1.9	0.3	0.1	(Z)	0.2	(Z)	1.7	Survey	
Gambia, The											
1990	88.0	12.0	3.0	1.0	0.4	(Z)	0.4	2.0	5.0	UN	
Ghana											
1976	98.0	2.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	PC	2
1978	96.0	4.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	SS	2
1979-80	87.6	12.4	3.1	0.4	0.8	(NA)	0.1	(NA)	8.0	WFS	1
1988	87.1	12.9	1.8	0.5	0.3	(NA)	1.0	1.6	7.7	DHS	
1993	79.7	20.3	3.2	0.9	2.2	(NA)	0.9	2.8	10.1	DHS	
1995	72.0	28.0	7.0	1.0	5.0	——	2.0 ——	7	6.0	Survey	
Guinea											
1992	98.3	1.7	0.5	(NA)	0.1	(NA)	(NA)	0.4	0.7	DHS	
Kenya											
1977-78	93.3	6.7	2.0	0.7	0.1	(Z)	0.8	0.6	2.5	WFS	3
1979	93.3	6.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	SS	2
1984	83.0	17.0	3.1	3.0	0.3	(Z)	2.6	0.6	7.3	CPS	
1989	73.1	26.9	5.2	3.7	0.5	(Z)	4.7	3.7	9.0	DHS	
1993	67.0	33.0	9.6	4.3	0.9	(NA)	5.6	7.2	5.4	DHS	
Lesotho											
1977	92.8	7.2	1.7	0.2	0.2	(NA)	1.1	0.3	3.7	WFS	1
1991-92	77.0	23.0	7.0	3.0	1.0	(Z)	1.0	6.0	4.0	UN	72
Liberia											
1986	93.7	6.3	3.3	0.6	(NA)	(NA)	1.1	0.5	0.9	DHS	
Madagascar											
1992	82.7	17.3	1.5	0.6	0.6	(Z)	1.0	1.7	11.9	DHS	

Table A-11.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years—Con.

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

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization		Other modern	Tradi-tional	Source	Remarks
						Male	Female				
AFRICA—Con.											
Sub-Saharan Africa—Con.											
Malawi											
1984	93.1	6.9	0.7	0.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	0.1	5.8	Survey	4
1992	87.0	13.0	2.2	0.3	1.6	(Z)	1.7	1.6	5.6	DHS	
Mali											
1987	95.3	4.7	0.9	0.1	(Z)	(NA)	0.1	0.2	3.4	DHS	
1995-96	93.3	6.7	3.1	0.3	0.4	(NA)	0.3	0.2	2.2	DHS	
Mauritania											
1981	99.2	0.8	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	0.2	0.1	0.5	WFS	1,5
1990	96.0	4.0	1.0	(Z)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3.0	Survey	
Mauritius											
1975	54.3	45.7	21.0	1.5	5.1	(NA)	(NA)	1.6	16.4	Survey	6,7
1985	24.7	75.3	21.0	2.3	9.5	(NA)	4.7	6.8	31.0	CPS	8
1991	25.0	75.0	21.0	3.0	10.0	(NA)	7.0	7.0	27.0	CDC	2
Namibia											
1989	73.6	26.4	6.6	0.9	(NA)	0.1	6.0	12.5	0.1	Survey	7,9
1992	71.1	28.9	8.3	2.1	0.3	0.2	7.4	7.8	2.9	DHS	
Niger											
1992	95.6	4.4	1.5	0.2	(Z)	(NA)	0.1	0.5	2.2	DHS	
Nigeria											
1981-82	93.8	6.2	0.3	0.1	(NA)	(NA)	0.1	0.2	5.5	WFS	1
1990	94.0	6.0	1.2	0.8	0.4	(NA)	0.3	0.8	2.5	DHS	
Reunion											
1990	27.1	72.9	39.9	18.1	2.6	(Z)	5.1	1.5	5.8	Survey	
Rwanda											
1983	89.9	10.1	0.2	0.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	0.4	9.3	Survey	3,10
1992	78.8	21.2	3.0	0.2	0.2	(NA)	0.7	8.7	8.3	DHS	
Senegal											
1978	96.2	3.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	3.2	WFS	11
1986	88.7	11.3	1.2	0.7	0.1	(NA)	0.2	0.2	9.0	DHS	
1992-93	92.6	7.4	2.2	1.4	0.4	(NA)	0.4	0.3	2.7	DHS	
South Africa											
1975-76	49.8	50.2	14.0	4.6	(NA)	(NA)	7.1	10.8	13.7	Survey	6,12,13
1981-82	52.0	48.0	14.4	5.8	2.9	(NA)	7.7	14.4	2.9	Survey	7
1988	50.3	49.7	13.2	5.3	0.7	1.4	8.0	19.8	1.2	Survey	7
Sudan											
1979	95.5	4.5	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	WFS	14
1989-90	91.3	8.7	3.9	0.7	0.1	(NA)	0.8	0.1	3.1	DHS	14
Swaziland											
1988	80.2	19.8	5.5	1.8	0.7	0.2	3.2	5.7	2.8	Survey	15
Tanzania											
1988	93.0	7.0	5.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1.4	USAID	2
1991-92	89.6	10.4	3.4	0.4	0.7	(Z)	1.6	0.4	3.9	DHS	
1994	79.6	20.4	5.6	1.0	1.7	(NA)	2.0	2.8	7.4	DHS	
1996	81.6	18.4	5.5	0.6	0.8	(NA)	1.9	4.5	5.1	DHS	
Togo											
1988	66.1	33.9	0.4	0.8	0.4	(NA)	0.6	0.8	30.9	DHS	
Uganda											
1988-89	95.1	4.9	1.1	0.2	(NA)	(NA)	0.8	0.4	2.4	DHS	
1995	85.2	14.8	2.6	0.4	0.8	(NA)	1.4	2.5	7.0	DHS	

Table A-11.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years—Con.

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

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization		Other modern	Tradi-tional	Source	Remarks
						Male	Female				
AFRICA—Con.											
Sub-Saharan Africa—Con.											
Zambia											
1992	84.8	15.2	4.3	0.5	1.8	(Z)	2.1	0.2	6.3	DHS	
Zimbabwe											
1979	86.0	14.0	5.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.0	SS	2
1984	61.6	38.4	22.6	0.7	0.7	0.1	1.6	0.9	11.8	CPS	
1988	56.9	43.1	31.1	1.1	1.2	0.2	2.3	0.3	6.9	DHS	
1994	51.9	48.1	33.1	1.0	2.3	0.2	2.3	3.4	6.0	DHS	
North Africa											
Algeria											
1986-87	64.5	35.5	26.5	2.1	0.6	(Z)	1.3	0.8	4.2	Survey	
1992	49.1	50.9	38.9	2.4	0.5	(Z)	1.1	0.3	7.7	PAPCHILD	
Egypt											
1974-75	73.5	26.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	
1980	75.9	24.1	16.5	4.0	1.1	0.1	0.7	0.7	1.1	WFS	
1982	66.5	33.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	
1984	69.7	30.3	16.5	8.4	1.3	(NA)	1.5	1.0	1.6	CPS	
1988	62.2	37.8	15.3	15.8	2.4	(NA)	1.5	0.5	2.4	DHS	
1991	52.4	47.6	15.9	24.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.6	PAPCHILD	16
1992	52.9	47.1	12.9	27.9	2.0	(NA)	1.1	0.9	2.3	DHS	
1995	52.1	47.9	10.4	30.0	1.4	(NA)	1.1	2.5	2.4	DHS	77
Libya											
1995	54.8	45.2	9.6	11.2	0.9	(NA)	3.8	0.2	19.6	PAPCHILD	87
Morocco											
1970	99.0	1.0	0.7	0.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(Z)	SS	
1971	97.0	3.0	2.4	0.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(Z)	SS	
1972	96.0	4.0	3.2	0.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	0.1	SS	
1973	94.0	6.0	4.8	0.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	0.4	SS	
1974	93.0	7.0	5.8	0.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	0.5	SS	
1979	84.5	15.5	13.0	1.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1.1	SS	
1979-80	81.0	19.0	13.4	1.5	0.3	(NA)	0.8	0.1	2.9	WFS	
1983-84	74.5	25.5	16.5	2.5	0.4	(Z)	1.7	0.3	4.2	CPS	
1987	64.1	35.9	23.0	2.9	0.5	(NA)	2.2	0.4	6.9	DHS	
1992	58.5	41.5	28.1	3.2	0.9	(NA)	3.0	0.3	5.9	DHS	
1995	49.7	50.3	32.2	4.3	1.4	(NA)	4.3	0.3	7.8	DHS	
Tunisia											
1978	68.6	31.4	6.5	8.7	1.2	(NA)	7.5	0.8	6.6	WFS	
1980	73.0	27.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	6
1983	58.9	41.1	5.3	13.2	1.3	(NA)	12.5	1.9	6.9	CPS	
1988	50.2	49.8	8.8	17.0	1.3	(NA)	11.5	1.8	9.4	DHS	
1994-95	40.3	59.7	7.3	25.3	(NA)	(NA)	12.6	4.2	10.3	PAPCHILD	
NEAR EAST											
Bahrain											
1989	46.6	53.4	13.1	1.7	8.2	(NA)	7.1	0.2	23.0	Survey	7,31
Iraq											
1974	86.0	14.0	8.4	0.6	1.4	(NA)	0.6	1.5	1.5	Survey	
1989	86.3	13.7	4.7	2.8	1.0	(NA)	1.4	0.5	3.2	Survey	7,31
Jordan											
1972	78.9	21.1	13.4	0.9	1.1	——	0.9 ——	1.8	3.1	Survey	6,32
1976	74.8	25.2	11.9	2.0	1.4	0.1	1.8	0.5	7.4	WFS	
1983	74.0	26.0	7.8	8.3	0.6	——	3.8 ——	0.3	5.3	Survey	
1985	73.5	26.5	6.0	10.8	0.4	(Z)	4.9	0.2	4.2	Survey	33
1990	65.1	34.9	4.6	15.3	0.8	(Z)	5.6	0.6	8.0	DHS	
Kuwait											
1987	65.4	34.6	24.0	3.7	1.5	(NA)	2.0	0.5	2.9	Survey	7,31

Table A-11.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years—Con.

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

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization		Other modern	Tradi-tional	Source	Remarks
						Male	Female				
NEAR EAST—Con.											
Lebanon											
1971	47.0	53.0	13.8	1.1	6.9	1.1	(NA)	(NA)	35.0	Survey	25
1996	39.0	61.0	10.0	17.1	5.6	(NA)	4.2	0.3	23.8	PAPCHILD	
Oman											
1988	91.4	8.6	2.4	1.5	1.1	(NA)	2.2	0.3	1.1	Survey	7,31
Qatar											
1987	67.7	32.3	13.1	8.6	2.2	(NA)	4.5	0.5	3.4	Survey	7
Syria											
1973	77.3	22.7	11.6	(NA)	0.7	(NA)	0.2	(NA)	10.2	Survey	19
1978	80.0	20.0	12.0	1.0	1.0	(NA)	(NA)	1.0	5.0	WFS	2
1993	60.4	39.6	9.9	15.7	0.3	0.0	2.2	0.2	11.3	PAPCHILD	
Turkey											
1963	78.1	21.9	0.8	(NA)	3.4	(NA)	(NA)	17.7	(NA)	Survey	2
1968	68.0	32.0	1.8	1.3	3.6	(NA)	(NA)	25.3	(NA)	Survey	2
1973	62.0	38.0	4.0	1.9	3.9	(NA)	(NA)	28.2	(NA)	Survey	2
1978	49.7	50.3	8.1	4.0	4.1	0.2	0.6	33.4	(NA)	WFS	1
1983	47.0	53.0	7.5	7.9	4.6	(NA)	1.1	2.8	29.1	Survey	11
1988	36.6	63.4	6.2	14.0	7.2	0.1	1.7	1.9	32.3	Survey	11
1993	37.4	62.6	4.9	18.8	6.6	0.0	2.9	1.3	28.1	DHS	
Yemen											
1979	98.7	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	WFS	7,34
1991-92	92.9	7.1	3.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.1	DHS	35,86
ASIA											
Afghanistan											
1972-73	98.0	2.0	1.1	0.4	0.2	(NA)	(NA)	0.2	(NA)	Survey	2
Bangladesh											
1969	96.4	3.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	17
1975-76	92.1	7.9	2.9	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	(Z)	3.1	WFS	7
1977	91.1	8.9	2.3	1.1	(NA)	——	2.1 ——	(NA)	3.3	PC	2,11
1979	87.4	12.6	3.8	0.3	1.5	0.9	2.5	0.4	3.2	CPS	11
1980	88.0	12.0	4.4	0.7	(NA)	——	3.0 ——	(NA)	3.8	PC	2,11
1981	80.4	19.6	3.7	0.4	1.7	0.8	4.2	0.7	8.0	CPS	
1983	80.9	19.1	3.3	1.0	1.5	1.2	6.2	0.5	5.4	CPS	7
1985	74.7	25.3	5.1	1.4	1.8	1.5	7.9	0.7	6.9	CPS	7
1989	68.6	31.4	9.4	1.4	1.7	1.2	8.8	0.8	8.1	Survey	7
1991	60.1	39.9	13.9	1.8	2.5	1.2	9.1	2.6	8.7	Survey	7
1993-94	55.4	44.6	17.4	2.2	3.0	1.1	8.1	4.5	8.4	DHS	
Burma											
1991	83.2	16.8	4.0	0.9	0.1	1.8	3.7	3.3	3.1	Survey	
China excl. Taiwan and Hong Kong S.A.R.											
1979	34.9	65.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	SS	18
1982	30.5	69.5	5.8	34.9	1.4	7.0	17.7	2.8	(NA)	Survey	
1988	28.9	71.1	3.5	29.5	1.9	7.8	27.2	1.2	(NA)	Survey	
1992	23.1	76.9	2.7	30.3	2.0	8.8	32.1	(NA)	1.0	SS	64,80
Hong Kong S.A.R.											
1967	58.0	42.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	19
1969	58.0	42.0	16.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	26.0	PC	2,20
1972	45.8	54.2	19.5	5.4	3.8	——	12.5 ——	6.0	7.1	Survey	2
1977	22.6	77.4	27.9	2.5	(NA)	——	17.6 ——	20.5	8.7	Survey	2
1982	23.3	76.7	20.6	3.7	15.5	1.2	21.1	5.7	9.0	Survey	2
1984	27.6	72.4	22.2	3.5	(NA)	——	21.0 ——	(NA)	25.7	PC	2
1987	19.2	80.8	16.4	4.5	26.0	0.9	22.9	4.3	5.9	Survey	
Taiwan											
1971	56.0	44.0	7.9	20.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	15.8	PC	2
1977	39.0	61.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	PC	2

Table A-11.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years—Con.

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

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization		Other modern	Tradi-tional	Source	Remarks
						Male	Female				
ASIA—Con.											
Taiwan—Con.											
1981	30.0	70.0	5.6	25.2	(NA)	2.1	18.2	(NA)	18.9	PC	
1984	25.9	74.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	PC	2
1985	22.0	78.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	2
India											
1970	86.4	13.6	(NA)	0.7	2.5	(NA)	6.1	0.4	4.0	Survey	2,21
1980	67.6	32.4	0.9	0.4	3.8	(NA)	20.6	0.1	6.6	Survey	22
1988	57.1	42.9	1.1	1.7	4.7	(NA)	30.8	0.3	4.3	Survey	2
1990	55.1	44.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	——	31.3 ——	8.6	5.0	Survey	2,23
1992-93	59.3	40.7	1.2	1.9	2.4	3.5	27.4	(Z)	4.3	DHS	
Indonesia											
1973	91.4	8.6	3.3	3.4	0.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1.5	Survey	
1976	73.8	26.2	14.9	5.6	1.8	(Z)	0.3	0.3	3.3	WFS	
1979	78.6	21.4	11.4	4.4	0.7	(Z)	0.3	4.6	(NA)	Survey	
1980	74.0	26.0	14.3	6.2	0.9	(NA)	(NA)	4.6	(NA)	Census	
1981	63.8	36.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	PC	2
1985	61.5	38.5	15.4	11.9	0.7	0.4	1.2	9.0	(NA)	Survey	
1987	49.4	50.6	17.5	13.6	1.7	0.2	2.9	10.7	4.0	DHS	
1991	50.3	49.7	14.8	13.3	0.8	0.6	2.7	14.8	2.6	DHS	
1994	45.3	54.7	17.1	10.3	0.9	0.7	3.1	20.1	2.7	DHS	
Iran											
1969	97.0	3.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	PC	2
1978	77.0	23.0	19.8	2.1	(NA)	——	0.2 ——	(NA)	0.9	PC	2,11
1992	35.0	65.0	23.0	7.0	6.0	1.0	8.0	(Z)	20.0	UN	2
Japan											
1961	57.7	42.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	24
1963	56.0	44.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	
1965	44.5	55.5	(NA)	2.4	36.3	——	3.2 ——	3.6	26.8	Survey	25
1967	47.0	53.0	(NA)	3.4	36.1	——	2.0 ——	3.3	24.8	Survey	25
1969	47.9	52.1	0.9	3.8	35.5	——	2.8 ——	4.1	21.8	Survey	25
1971	47.4	52.6	0.8	4.3	38.9	——	2.1 ——	2.9	20.7	Survey	25
1973	40.7	59.3	1.4	5.3	44.5	——	2.1 ——	2.5	22.1	Survey	25
1975	39.5	60.5	1.8	5.2	47.1	——	2.8 ——	2.3	22.2	Survey	25
1977	39.6	60.4	2.0	5.5	47.7	——	3.2 ——	1.8	20.6	Survey	25
1979	37.8	62.2	2.0	5.2	50.4	——	2.5 ——	1.4	18.6	Survey	25
1981	44.5	55.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	
1984	42.7	57.3	1.3	3.6	46.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	18.1	Survey	25
1986	35.7	64.3	1	3.5	44.6	1.6	8.3	0.7	18.2	Survey	25
1988	43.7	56.3	1.0	3.0	43.2	0.9	3.3	0.3	13.8	Survey	25
1990	42.0	58.0	(NA)	3.3	42.9	——	5.7 ——	(NA)	14.1	Survey	25,26
1992	36.0	64.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	
Malaysia											
1966-67	91.2	8.8	4.1	0.2	0.8	(NA)	(NA)	0.2	3.6	Survey	2,27,28
1970	84.0	16.0	12.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4.0	Survey	2,27
1974	64.5	35.5	18.0	0.8	3.2	——	3.8 ——	0.1	9.6	WFS	27
1979	64.0	36.0	25.0	1.0	(NA)	——	6.0 ——	(Z)	4.0	PC	2,27
1981	57.7	42.3	16.9	0.8	(NA)	——	5.0 ——	0.4	19.2	PC	2,27
1984	48.6	51.4	11.6	2.0	7.7	0.2	7.7	1.0	21.3	Survey	27
1988	52.0	48.0	15.0	4.0	6.0	——	7.0 ——	1.0	17.0	UN	27
Nepal											
1976	97.1	2.9	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.9	(NA)	0.1	WFS	1
1981	93.2	6.8	1.1	0.1	0.4	2.9	2.3	0.1	(Z)	CPS	2
1986	83.2	16.8	1.4	0.3	0.7	6.4	7.3	(NA)	0.6	Survey	3
1991	74.9	25.1	1.1	0.2	0.6	7.5	12.1	2.6	1.0	Survey	
1996	71.5	28.5	1.4	0.3	1.9	5.4	12.1	5.0	2.5	DHS	77
Pakistan											
1968-69	94.5	5.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	1
1975	96.0	4.0	0.8	0.5	0.8	——	0.7 ——	(NA)	1.3	WFS	11
1980	93.6	6.4	0.6	1.1	(NA)	——	0.6 ——	(NA)	4.2	PC	2,20
1984-85	90.9	9.1	1.4	0.8	2.1	(Z)	2.6	0.7	1.5	CPS	1
1990-91	88.2	11.8	0.7	1.3	2.7	(Z)	3.5	0.8	2.8	DHS	

Table A-11.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years—Con.

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

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization		Other modern	Tradi-tional	Source	Remarks
						Male	Female				
ASIA—Con.											
Philippines											
1968	85.3	14.7	1.1	0.8	0.5	(Z)	0.2	0.9	11.2	Survey	
1972	91.9	8.1	4.9	2.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1.3	PC	2
1973	82.4	17.6	6.9	2.6	0.8	(Z)	0.5	(NA)	6.8	Survey	2
1976	78.3	21.7	11.1	4.0	3.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3.6	Survey	
1977	78.0	22.0	11.1	4.0	0.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.9	PC	2
1978	62.9	37.1	4.8	2.4	3.8	0.6	4.7	(NA)	20.8	WFS	
1979	63.0	37.0	5.5	2.5	4.1	0.5	3.7	(NA)	20.7	PC	2
1980	54.6	45.4	5.0	1.8	1.8	0.4	6.5	(NA)	29.9	Survey	2
1981	52.0	48.0	16.3	4.3	13.9	0.5	2.9	(NA)	10.1	PC	2
1983	66.6	33.4	5.5	2.6	1.5	0.6	8.9	(NA)	14.3	Survey	2
1986	68.2	31.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	CPS	6,29
1988	63.8	36.2	6.9	2.4	0.7	0.4	11.0	0.2	14.5	Survey	2
1993	60.0	40.0	8.5	3.0	1.0	0.4	11.9	0.1	15.1	DHS	
1995	46.9	53.1	11.4	3.7	1.1	0.1	11.3	0.7	24.8	Survey	
1996	51.9	48.1	11.6	3.7	1.6	0.2	10.6	1.6	18.9	Survey	
Singapore											
1970	55.0	45.0	37.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.2	PC	2
1973	40.6	59.4	21.6	3.0	16.8	——	10.8 ——	(NA)	7.2	Survey	2
1977	28.7	71.3	17.0	3.1	20.8	0.9	21.0	(NA)	8.5	Survey	2
1978	29.0	71.0	17.0	2.8	(NA)	0.7	21.3	(NA)	29.1	PC	2
1982	25.8	74.2	11.6	(NA)	24.3	0.6	22.3	14.2	1.2	Survey	2
South Korea											
1964	91.0	9.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	2
1965	84.0	16.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	2
1966	80.0	20.0	0.5	9.2	3.1	——	2.0 ——	(NA)	5.1	Survey	2
1967	80.0	20.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	2
1971	75.0	25.0	7.0	7.2	3.3	——	3.4 ——	(NA)	4.3	Survey	2
1973	64.0	36.3	8.0	7.9	6.5	(Z)	4.6	(NA)	9.3	Survey	2
1974	63.0	37.0	9.0	8.0	6.0	——	5.0 ——	(NA)	9.0	WFS	2
1976	55.8	44.2	7.8	10.5	6.3	4.2	4.1	(NA)	11.4	Survey	2
1978	51.2	48.8	6.6	9.5	5.8	5.6	10.9	(NA)	10.4	Survey	2
1979	45.5	54.5	7.2	9.6	5.2	5.9	14.5	0.7	11.4	Survey	2
1982	42.3	57.7	5.4	6.7	7.2	5.1	23.0	(NA)	10.3	Survey	2
1985	29.6	70.4	4.3	7.4	7.2	8.9	31.6	11.0	(Z)	Survey	2
1988	22.7	77.3	2.8	6.7	10.2	11.0	37.2	2.3	7.1	Survey	2
1991	21.0	79.0	3.0	9.0	10.0	12.0	35.0	(Z)	10.0	UN	2
Sri Lanka											
1975	68.0	32.0	1.5	4.7	2.3	0.7	9.2	(NA)	13.6	WFS	
1977	59.0	41.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	——	18.0 ——	(NA)	23.0	PC	2
1982	45.1	54.9	2.6	2.5	3.2	3.6	17.0	(NA)	25.9	CPS	
1987	38.3	61.7	4.1	2.1	1.9	4.9	24.9	2.7	21.2	DHS	30
Thailand											
1970	85.6	14.4	3.8	2.1	0.1	2.0	5.1	1.1	(Z)	Survey	2
1973	73.6	26.4	10.8	4.7	0.1	2.8	6.4	1.4	(Z)	Survey	2
1975	66.9	33.1	13.7	5.9	0.4	2.1	6.3	2.3	2.5	WFS	2
1978	46.9	53.1	22.0	4.0	2.2	3.4	12.9	8.6	(Z)	CPS	2
1981	41.0	59.0	20.2	4.2	1.9	4.2	18.7	7.1	2.7	CPS	2
1984	35.4	64.6	19.8	5.0	1.8	4.4	23.6	7.6	2.5	CPS	2
1985	41.0	59.0	20.7	6.3	0.5	3.7	19.5	7.6	0.6	Survey	
1987	34.5	65.5	18.6	6.9	1.1	5.7	22.8	8.5	1.9	DHS	
Vietnam											
1988	46.9	53.2	0.4	33.1	1.2	0.3	2.7	(NA)	15.4	Survey	
1994	35.0	65.0	2.1	33.3	4.0	0.2	3.9	0.3	21.2	Nguyen	
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN											
Antigua and Barbuda											
1981	61.1	38.9	16.1	4.6	1.9	(NA)	8.7	5.8	1.8	CPS	2,11
1988	47.4	52.6	26.0	1.0	6.0	(NA)	11.0	6.0	2.0	CPS	2

Table A-11.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years—Con.

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

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization		Other modern	Tradi-tional	Source	Remarks
						Male	Female				
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN —Con.											
Bahamas, The											
1988	35.1	64.9	33.1	3.9	2.5	(NA)	17.2	6.6	1.7	CPS	2
Barbados											
1980-81	52.6	47.4	17.2	4.2	5.2	——	13.9 ——	5.0	1.9	CPS	2,11
1988	45.0	55.0	26.2	5.3	7.2	0.3	10.4	3.8	1.8	CPS	
Belize											
1985	57.1	42.9	14.9	1.8	2.0	0.1	11.0	2.3	10.9	Survey	2,36
1991	53.3	46.7	14.9	1.9	1.9	(NA)	18.7	6.7	2.5	CDC	2
Bolivia											
1983	76.4	23.6	2.7	3.4	0.4	(NA)	2.4	1.0	13.7	CPS	37
1989	69.7	30.3	1.9	4.8	0.3	(NA)	4.4	0.8	18.0	DHS	
1994	54.7	45.3	2.8	8.1	1.3	(NA)	4.6	0.9	27.6	DHS	
Brazil											
1980	44.2	55.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	PC	2
1986	34.2	65.8	25.1	1.0	1.7	0.8	26.8	1.1	9.3	DHS	2
1996	23.3	76.7	20.7	1.1	4.4	2.6	40.1	1.3	6.4	DHS	77
Chile											
1978	57.0	43.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	SS	2
Colombia											
1969	72.0	28.0	4.8	2.5	2.0	(NA)	1.7	1.7	15.4	Survey	
1974	69.0	31.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	PC	2
1976	57.0	43.0	13.8	8.6	1.7	(NA)	5.6	2.2	11.2	WFS	
1978	53.9	46.1	17.1	7.4	1.8	(NA)	7.4	3.7	8.8	CPS	
1980	51.5	48.5	17.5	8.7	0.5	(NA)	11.2	3.4	7.3	CPS	
1984	44.9	55.1	21.0	9.3	(NA)	——	16.8 ——	(NA)	8.0	PC	2
1986	35.2	64.8	16.4	11.0	1.7	0.4	18.3	4.7	12.3	DHS	
1990	33.9	66.1	14.1	12.4	2.9	0.5	20.9	3.9	11.5	DHS	
1995	27.8	72.2	12.9	11.1	4.3	0.7	25.7	4.6	12.9	DHS	77
Costa Rica											
1976	32.0	68.0	22.5	5.2	8.8	1.0	15.9	3.7	10.9	WFS	38
1978	36.5	63.5	25.2	4.7	(NA)	——	14.0 ——	19.6	(NA)	CPS	
1981	35.4	64.6	20.7	5.9	8.1	0.4	17.2	3.4	9.1	CPS	
1984	35.0	65.0	22.8	5.7	(NA)	——	17.8 ——	18.6	(NA)	SS	2
1986	32.0	68.0	18.8	7.3	12.7	0.5	16.4	1.8	10.6	Survey	
1993	25.0	75.0	18.0	9.0	16.0	1.0	20.0	1.0	10.0	UN	
Cuba											
1987	30.0	70.0	10.0	33.0	2.0	(NA)	22.0	(Z)	2.0	Survey	39
Dominica											
1981	51.0	49.0	16.5	2.0	3.6	——	14.7 ——	10.4	1.8	CPS	2,11
1987	50.2	49.8	16.5	1.7	5.6	(NA)	12.6	11.8	1.7	CPS	
Dominican Republic											
1975	68.2	31.8	8.1	2.8	(NA)	0.1	11.9	(NA)	8.9	WFS	
1977	69.0	31.0	8.0	3.0	(NA)	——	12.0 ——	(NA)	8.0	PC	2
1980	58.0	42.0	9.0	5.0	(NA)	(NA)	21.0	(NA)	6.0	WFS	
1983	72.2	27.8	5.1	2.2	(NA)	——	17.2 ——	(NA)	3.3	CPS	
1986	50.0	50.0	8.8	3.0	1.4	0.1	32.9	0.5	3.3	DHS	
1991	43.6	56.4	9.8	1.8	1.2	(NA)	38.5	0.5	4.7	DHS	
1996	36.3	63.7	12.9	2.5	1.4	0.1	40.9	1.5	4.4	DHS	77
Ecuador											
1979	64.9	35.1	9.5	4.8	1.0	0.2	9.3	3.2	7.1	WFS	
1982	60.1	39.9	10.3	6.4	1.1	(NA)	12.4	3.4	6.3	DHS	
1987	55.7	44.3	8.5	9.8	0.6	(NA)	15.0	1.9	8.4	DHS	
1989	47.1	52.9	8.6	11.9	1.3	(NA)	18.3	1.4	11.3	CDC	
1994	43.2	56.8	10.2	11.8	2.6	(NA)	19.8	1.6	10.8	CDC	

Table A-11.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years—Con.

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

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization		Other modern	Tradi-tional	Source	Remarks
						Male	Female				
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN —Con.											
El Salvador											
1975	78.4	21.6	7.3	2.3	0.6	(NA)	9.6	0.5	1.5	Survey	2,40
1976	80.0	20.0	5.7	2.0	0.3	(NA)	10.5	0.4	1.1	Survey	2,6
1978	65.6	34.4	8.7	3.3	1.5	(NA)	18.0	1.2	1.7	CPS	2
1985	52.7	47.3	6.6	3.3	1.2	0.7	31.8	1.0	2.7	DHS	
1988	52.9	47.1	7.6	2.0	2.4	0.6	29.6	1.3	3.4	Survey	2
1993	46.7	53.3	8.7	2.1	2.1	(NA)	31.5	4.0	5.0	CDC	2
Grenada											
1985	69.0	31.0	8.0	2.7	8.6	(NA)	(NA)	7.8	3.9	CPS	2
1990	46.0	54.0	15.0	3.0	22.0	(NA)	(NA)	9.0	5.0	UN	28
Guadeloupe											
1976	56.0	44.0	9.8	3.4	(NA)	——	11.6 ——	6.3	13.0	WFS	
Guatemala											
1974	96.0	4.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	PC	2
1978	80.6	19.4	5.5	1.7	0.9	——	6.8 ——	4.4	(NA)	CPS	41
1983	75.0	25.0	4.7	2.6	1.2	0.9	10.2	5.4	(NA)	Survey	2,41
1987	76.8	23.2	3.9	1.8	1.2	0.9	10.4	0.9	4.1	DHS	2
1995	68.6	31.4	3.8	2.6	2.2	1.5	14.3	2.5	4.5	DHS	
Guyana											
1975	67.9	32.1	9.9	5.8	3.1	——	7.9 ——	2.3	3.0	WFS	2,11
Haiti											
1976	95.0	5.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	SS	2
1977	81.2	18.8	3.3	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	13.5	WFS	
1983	93.1	6.9	2.2	0.2	0.5	——	0.8 ——	(NA)	3.2	CPS	
1987	92.3	7.7	2.5	0.5	0.2	(NA)	1.5	0.9	2.0	Survey	
1989	89.8	10.2	4.1	0.6	0.5	(NA)	2.5	1.7	0.8	CDC	
1994-95	82.0	18.0	3.1	(NA)	2.6	(NA)	3.1	4.3	4.4	DHS	
Honduras											
1981	73.1	26.9	11.7	2.4	0.3	0.2	8.0	1.0	3.3	CPS	
1984	65.1	34.9	12.7	3.8	0.9	0.2	12.1	0.7	4.6	Survey	2
1987	59.4	40.6	13.4	4.3	1.8	0.2	12.6	0.6	7.6	Survey	2
1991-92	53.3	46.7	10.1	5.1	2.9	0.2	15.6	0.8	12.0	Survey	2
Jamaica											
1975-76	59.5	40.5	13.0	2.0	7.1	——	7.8 ——	8.4	2.2	WFS	2,11
1979	45.1	54.9	23.8	2.0	6.5	(Z)	9.8	12.1	0.7	CPS	
1983	48.6	51.4	26.8	2.2	(NA)	——	10.9 ——	(NA)	11.5	CPS	
1989	45.4	54.6	19.5	1.5	8.6	0.1	13.6	8.0	3.4	CDC	
1993	38.0	62.0	21.5	1.0	16.9	(NA)	12.5	6.5	3.6	CDC	2
Martinique											
1976	49.0	51.3	17.3	2.6	4.6	(Z)	11.7	1.7	13.5	WFS	2
Mexico											
1973	87.0	13.0	11.4	1.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	0.4	SS	2
1976	71.0	29.0	11.9	5.5	(NA)	——	2.8 ——	(NA)	8.9	WFS	
1978	73.8	26.2	9.3	4.3	0.7	0.1	4.7	7.1	(NA)	CPS	
1979	62.0	38.0	15.2	6.1	(NA)	0.4	8.7	(NA)	7.6	CPS	
1982	50.1	49.9	14.3	6.7	1.0	0.4	14.4	6.3	6.8	Survey	
1987	47.3	52.7	9.7	10.2	1.9	0.8	18.6	3.4	8.1	DHS	
Montserrat											
1984	47.6	52.4	30.5	11.0	3.4	(NA)	1.6	5.6	0.3	CPS	2
Nicaragua											
1981	73.0	27.0	10.5	2.3	0.8	0.1	7.1	2.0	4.3	CPS	2,42
1992-93	51.3	48.7	12.9	9.3	2.6	0.3	18.5	1.3	3.7	CDC	

Table A-11.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years—Con.

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

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization		Other modern	Tradi-tional	Source	Remarks
						Male	Female				
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN —Con.											
Panama											
1976	43.0	57.0	18.7	4.0	1.3	—— 23.9 ——		3.7	5.4	WFS	43
1979	39.4	60.6	19.0	3.7	1.7	—— 29.7 ——		2.2	4.3	CPS	2
1984	41.8	58.2	11.8	6.0	1.6	0.4	32.4	2.0	4.0	Survey	2
Paraguay											
1977	71.4	28.6	11.8	4.0	2.6	(Z)	3.2	1.7	5.2	CPS	2
1979	67.9	32.1	10.5	4.8	1.4	0.1	1.8	7.8	5.8	WFS	2,11
1987	55.2	44.8	13.5	5.1	2.3	—— 4.0 ——		4.1	15.8	CPS	2
1990	51.6	48.4	13.6	5.7	2.6	(NA)	7.4	6.0	13.2	DHS	
1995-96	44.2	55.8	13.5	7.7	6.4	—— 6.8 ——		6.9	14.6	CDC	25,81
Peru											
1969-70	74.0	26.0	3.0	1.0	3.0	(NA)	2.0	1.0	16.0	Survey	
1977-78	58.7	41.3	5.5	1.8	1.4	(NA)	3.6	7.6	21.4	WFS	1
1981	59.0	41.0	5.0	4.0	1.0	(NA)	4.0	6.0	21.0	CPS	
1986	54.2	45.8	6.5	7.4	0.7	(NA)	6.1	2.3	22.8	DHS	
1991-92	41.0	59.0	5.7	13.4	2.8	0.1	7.9	2.9	26.2	DHS	
1996	35.8	64.2	6.2	12.0	4.4	0.2	9.5	9.0	22.9	DHS	77
Puerto Rico											
1968	40.0	60.0	11.3	1.6	2.1	1.4	34.1	0.3	9.3	Survey	6
1974	38.0	62.0	20.3	3.7	(NA)	—— 28.9 ——		2.9	6.2	Survey	2
1976	35.4	64.6	12.7	3.4	(NA)	2.8	35.4	(NA)	10.3	Survey	6
1982	29.6	70.4	9.3	4.1	4.6	4.4	39.7	(NA)	8.3	Survey	2
1995-96	22.5	77.5	9.7	1.0	6.4	3.5	45.2	1.7	10.1	CDC	
Saint Kitts and Nevis											
1984	59.4	40.6	19.7	3.8	5.6	(NA)	2.6	5.3	3.6	CPS	2
Saint Lucia											
1981	57.3	42.7	21.1	1.0	3.9	—— 10.8 ——		3.5	2.4	CPS	2,11
1988	52.3	47.3	18.4	4.3	5.8	(Z)	8.6	9.0	1.3	CPS	2
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines											
1981	58.5	41.5	13.0	2.3	8.3	—— 11.7 ——		4.2	2.0	CPS	2,11
1988	41.7	58.3	24.3	2.7	7.4	(Z)	13.1	10.8	(Z)	CPS	2
Trinidad and Tobago											
1970-71	56.4	43.6	17.1	3.0	9.8	0.1	2.0	4.5	9.2	Survey	2
1977	46.1	53.9	18.8	2.4	15.6	—— 4.5 ——		(NA)	12.6	WFS	2
1987	47.3	52.7	14.0	4.4	11.8	0.2	8.2	6.1	7.9	DHS	
Venezuela											
1977	39.7	60.3	18.8	10.5	5.9	0.1	9.4	5.0	10.7	WFS	1,2
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES											
Western Europe											
Austria											
1981-82	28.6	71.4	40.0	8.4	4.0	0.3	1.0	2.6	15.2	Survey	18,45
Belgium											
1966	28.0	72.0	5.0	(NA)	3.0	(NA)	2.0	1.0	62.0	Survey	46
1975-76	13.0	87.0	30.0	3.0	8.0	(NA)	6.0	(Z)	39.0	WFS	2,47
1982-83	19.0	81.0	32.0	8.0	6.0	(NA)	17.0	(Z)	17.0	Survey	43,47
1991	20.4	79.6	46.6	5.0	4.8	7.6	11.5	(Z)	4.1	Survey	47,76
Denmark											
1970	33.0	67.0	25.0	3.0	20.0	(NA)	(NA)	6.0	13.0	Survey	49
1975	37.0	63.0	22.0	9.0	25.0	(NA)	(NA)	4.0	2.0	WFS	48
1988	22.0	78.0	26.0	11.0	22.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	7.0	UN	2

Table A-11.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years—Con.

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

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization		Other modern	Traditional	Source	Remarks
						Male	Female				
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Con.											
Western Europe—Con.											
Finland											
1971	23.0	77.0	20.0	3.0	31.0	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	23.0	Survey	49,50
1977	20.0	80.0	11.0	29.0	32.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	3.0	WFS	49,50
1989	29.6	70.4	15.4	23.4	19.3	1.0	8.7	0.3	2.3	Survey	80,82
1994	20.7	79.3	30.6	18.4	19.9	1.0	8.3	0.1	1.1	Survey	48,80
France											
1972	36.0	64.0	11.0	1.0	8.0	(Z)	(Z)	1.0	43.0	Survey	49,50
1978	21.3	78.7	26.6	10.3	6.1	(NA)	4.6	(NA)	31.1	WFS	43
1988	20.1	79.9	27.0	24.4	4.2	(NA)	8.7	(NA)	15.6	Survey	44
1994	24.9	75.1	36.9	19.6	5.2	0.3	4.6	1.1	7.5	Survey	
Germany											
1985	22.1	77.9	33.7	14.6	5.7	2.1	10.3	1.2	10.1	Survey	51
1992	25.0	75.0	59.0	6.0	4.0	——	1.0 ——	2.0	3.0	UN	67,80
Ireland											
1973	40.1	59.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	
Italy											
1979	22.0	78.0	14.0	2.0	13.0	(Z)	1.0	2.0	46.0	WFS	55
Netherlands											
1969	41.0	59.0	27.0	1.0	14.0	(NA)	(NA)	2.0	16.0	Survey	18
1975	25.0	75.0	50.0	4.0	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	5.0	WFS	18
1977	27.0	73.0	40.0	4.3	8.0	(NA)	12.9	(NA)	7.8	Survey	50,56
1982	31.0	69.0	39.0	8.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	(NA)	3.0	Survey	57
1985	28.0	72.0	40.0	8.0	7.0	——	14.0 ——	(NA)	3.0	Survey	85
1988	30.0	70.0	43.0	5.0	7.0	7.0	3.0	(NA)	5.0	Survey	57
1993	26.0	74.0	47.0	3.0	8.0	9.0	4.0	——	3.0 ——	Survey	68
Norway											
1977	29.0	71.0	13.0	28.0	16.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	7.0	Survey	25,48,50
1988	24.5	75.5	17.8	24.1	14.0	4.3	10.4	1.1	10.7	Survey	25,84
Portugal											
1979-80	33.7	66.3	19.1	3.6	5.6	0.1	0.9	3.5	33.6	WFS	
Spain											
1977	49.7	50.3	11.7	0.5	4.9	(NA)	0.3	0.1	32.9	WFS	1
1985	40.6	59.4	15.5	5.7	12.2	0.3	4.3	(NA)	21.5	Survey	44
Sweden											
1981	22.0	78.0	23.0	20.0	25.0	(NA)	2.0	(NA)	7.0	WFS	43
Switzerland											
1980	28.8	71.2	28.0	10.6	8.4	(NA)	15.8	2.1	6.4	Survey	18,24
1994-95	18.1	81.9	34.1	6.0	14.2	8.3	13.7	1.2	4.4	Survey	38, 88
United Kingdom											
1970	25.0	75.0	19.0	4.0	28.0	——	4.0 ——	4.0	22.0	Survey	6,25,60
1975	24.0	76.0	30.0	6.0	18.0	——	13.0 ——	2.0	10.0	Survey	6,25,60
1976	23.0	77.0	32.0	8.0	16.0	8.0	8.0	2.0	7.0	Survey	6,25,61
1983	17.0	83.0	24.0	7.0	17.0	14.0	14.0	3.0	8.0	Survey	25,48,75
1986	19.0	81.0	19.0	8.0	16.0	16.0	15.0	4.0	8.0	Survey	25,56
1989	28.0	72.0	25.0	6.0	16.0	12.0	11.0	1.0	7.0	Survey	25,39,55
Eastern Europe											
Bulgaria											
1976	24.0	76.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	(NA)	68.0	WFS	48
Czechoslovakia											
1970	34.0	66.0	3.0	9.0	13.0	(Z)	(Z)	(NA)	41.0	Survey	49
1977	5.0	95.0	14.0	18.0	13.0	(Z)	3.0	1.0	46.0	WFS	49

Table A-11.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years—Con.

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

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization		Other modern	Traditional	Source	Remarks
						Male	Female				
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Con.											
Eastern Europe—Con.											
Czech Republic											
1993	31.1	68.9	8.1	15.3	16.7	(NA)	2.7	2.2	24.1	CDC	70
Hungary											
1958	42.0	58.0	(NA)	(NA)	12.0	(NA)	(NA)	6.0	40.0	Survey	52
1966	33.4	66.6	0.1	0.1	11.6	(NA)	(NA)	6.4	48.4	Survey	53
1974	26.0	74.0	27.0	6.0	7.0	(NA)	1.0	3.0	30.0	Survey	52
1977	26.9	73.1	36.1	9.6	4.3	(NA)	(NA)	1.8	21.3	WFS	53
1986	26.9	73.1	39.3	18.6	3.5	(NA)	(NA)	0.9	10.7	Survey	39,54
1993	15.6	84.4	41.2	19.0	8.5	——	5.1 ——	0.7	9.8	Survey	78,80
Poland											
1972	40.0	60.0	2.0	1.0	10.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	48.0	Survey	49
1977	25.0	75.0	7.0	2.0	14.0	(NA)	(NA)	3.0	49.0	WFS	49
Romania											
1978	42.0	58.0	1.0	(Z)	3.0	(NA)	(NA)	1.0	53.0	WFS	2
1993	42.7	57.3	3.2	4.3	4.0	(NA)	1.4	1.0	43.4	CDC	2
Slovakia											
1991	26.0	74.0	5.0	11.0	21.0	(Z)	4.0	(Z)	32.0	UN	2,66,70
Slovenia											
1989	8.4	91.6	25.0	24.4	4.7	——	0.2 ——	2.5	34.8	Survey	2,71
Yugoslavia SFR											
1976	45.0	55.0	5.0	2.0	2.0	(NA)	(NA)	3.0	43.0	UN	49,50
New Independent States											
Baltics											
Estonia											
1990	64.5	35.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	62
Latvia											
1990	68.5	31.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	62
1995	32.2	67.8	11.3	28	13.6	——	2.1 ——	0.6	12.3	Survey	44,80
Lithuania											
1990	80.5	19.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	62
1994-95	34.1	65.9	4.7	20	20.3	(NA)	(NA)	0.5	43.8	Survey	25,44,80,83
Commonwealth of Independent States											
Armenia											
1990	78.4	21.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	62
Azerbaijan											
1990	82.8	17.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	62
Belarus											
1990	77.2	22.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	62
1995	49.6	50.4	6.7	29.0	4.8	——	0.8 ——	0.8	8.3	Survey	69
Georgia											
1990	82.9	17.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	62
Kazakhstan											
1990	70.0	30.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	62
1995	40.9	59.1	1.8	39.6	3.7	(NA)	(NA)	1	13	DHS	

Table A-11.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years—Con.

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

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization		Other modern	Tradi-tional	Source	Remarks
						Male	Female				
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Con.											
New Independent States—Con.											
Commonwealth of Independent States—Con.											
Kyrgyzstan											
1990	69.5	30.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	62
Moldova											
1990	78.2	21.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	62
Russia											
1990	68.5	31.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	62
1994	33.2	66.8	4.0	33.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11.5	18.2	Survey	
Tajikistan											
1990	79.2	20.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	62
Turkmenistan											
1990	80.2	19.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	62
Ukraine											
1990	76.6	23.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	62
Uzbekistan											
1990	71.9	28.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	62
1996	44.4	55.6	1.7	45.8	1.7	(NA)	(NA)	2.1	4.3	DHS	79
NORTH AMERICA											
Canada											
1984	26.9	73.1	11.0	5.8	7.9	12.9	30.6	1.5	3.6	Survey	44
United States											
1965	36.8	63.2	15.1	0.8	13.9	3.3	4.6	8.3	17.3	Survey	2
1973	30.4	69.6	25.1	6.7	9.4	7.8	8.6	5.9	6.2	Survey	2
1976	32.2	67.8	22.5	6.3	7.3	9.0	9.5	5.9	7.1	Survey	2
1982	32.0	69.6	13.4	4.8	9.8	10.8	18.7	6.5	5.5	Survey	2
1988	25.7	74.3	15.1	1.5	10.6	12.9	23.4	5.6	5.3	Survey	2,39
1990	29.3	70.7	14.5	1.0	7.9	13.6	23.7	4.6	3.3	Survey	2
OCEANIA											
American Samoa											
1979	78.0	22.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Lucas	2,63
Australia											
1986	23.9	76.1	24.0	4.9	4.4	10.4	27.7	0.8	3.9	Survey	38,39
Cook Islands											
1983	60.0	40.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	UNESCAP	18
Fiji											
1973	66.6	33.4	10.6	9.7	(NA)	(NA)	8.2	4.8	(NA)	SS	
1974	59.1	40.9	8.2	4.7	6.0	0.1	15.8	6.1	(NA)	WFS	
1977	64.8	35.2	6.2	5.5	5.6	(NA)	15.7	2.2	(NA)	SS	
1978	62.0	38.0	8.0	5.0	6.0	(NA)	17.0	2.0	(NA)	SS	
Guam											
1979	93.0	7.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Lucas	2,63
Kiribati											
1977	78.0	22.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	SPC	2
1978	78.0	22.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	SPC	2
1982	80.6	19.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	SPC	2

Table A-11.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years—Con.

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

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization		Other modern	Tradi-tional	Source	Remarks
						Male	Female				
OCEANIA—Con.											
New Zealand											
1976	30.5	69.5	28.6	4.4	8.0	9.1	11.4	(NA)	9.8	Survey	18,25
Papua New Guinea											
1980	95.5	4.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	UNESCAP	
Samoa											
1982	81.5	18.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	SS	2
Solomon Islands											
1979	77.0	23.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Lucas	2,63
Tonga											
1976	54.3	45.7	3.1	9.6	10.5	0.1	5.0	(NA)	17.4	Survey	2
Tuvalu											
1983	70.0	30.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	UNESCAP	18
Vanuatu											
1979	87.0	13.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Lucas	2,63

NA Data not available.
Z Less than 0.05 percent.

Note: Data refer to currently married women (and women in consensual and visiting unions) ages 15 to 49 years unless coverage is unknown or is otherwise specified in the remarks. Figures shown for traditional methods may include modern methods not reported separately. Countries with no data available are omitted from the table. Direct access to this table and the International Data Base is available through the Internet at http://www.census.gov/ipc/www.

Remarks:

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

Remarks—Continued

50. Data refer to women in their first marriage.
51. Data refer to Federal Republic of Germany.
52. Data refer to ages under 35 years.
53. Data refer to ages under 40 years.
54. Data refer to ages 15 to 39 years.
55. Data refer to all women ages 18 to 44 years.
56. Data refer to ages 16 to 49 years.
57. Data refer to ages 18 to 37 years.
58. Data refer to ages 21 to 39 years.
59. Data refer to ages 20 to 42 years.
60. Data refer to ages 16 to 40 years.
61. Data refer to ages 18 to 39 years.
62. May include women over age 50 years.
63. Estimate.
64. Contraceptive prevalence figures are based on adjusted service statistics data reported in Banister (1995) rather than from the 1992 Fertility Survey by the State Family Planning Commission.
65. Traditional includes male sterilization.
66. Data refer to all sexually active women.
67. Data refer to ages 20 to 39.
68. Data refer to ages 18 to 42.
69. Data refer to ages 18 to 34.
70. Data for 1970 and 1977 are available for Czechoslovakia.
71. Data for 1976 are available for Yugoslavia SFR.
72. Data refer to all women ages 15 to 49.
73. From Haub (1995).
74. From National Center for Health Statistics (1990).
75. Abstinence is not included here as a method of contraception.
76. Data refer to ages 21 to 40.
77. Traditional includes a small percentage of other traditional methods such as folklore.
78. Data refer to ages 18 to 41 years.
79. Other modern includes injection, diaphragm, and female sterilization.
80. Other methods unspecified are included with traditional.
81. Data refer to 97 percent of the population.
82. Data refer to ages 21 to 49 years.
83. Data refer to women who ''had sexual intercourse during the 4 weeks prior to the survey but were not pregnant''.
84. Data are for women born in 1945, 1950, 1965 and 1968 only. These women were 20, 23, 28 and 43 at the time of the 1988 survey.
85. Data refer to ages 21 to 37 years.
86. With technical assistance from PAPCHILD.
87. Data are from a national survey that implies that dramatic demographic changes are occurring in Libya, reflected in, for example, the reported proportion of women ages 25-29 currently married being less than 40 percent.
88. From unpublished tables, Swiss Federal Statistical Office, Family and Fertility Survey 1994-95.

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

Census	-	Census data.
CDC	-	Centers for Disease Control family health, contraceptive prevalence, or other health survey data.
CPS	-	Contraceptive Prevalence Survey progam data (Westinghouse Health Systems or the Centers for Disease Control).
DHS	-	Demographic and Health Survey data.
Lucas	-	Lucas and Ware (1981).
Nguyen	-	Nguyen et al. (1996).
PAPCHILD	-	League of Arab States, Pan Arab Project for Child Development data.
PC	-	Population Council.Data from this source usually refer to program service statistics, sometimes with an estimate for private sector contraceptive use. Such data are often unreliable unless confirmed by an independent source such as a nationwide contraceptive prevalence or fertility survey.
SPC	-	South Pacific Commission.
SS	-	Service statistics based on number of family planning acceptors or amount of supplies distributed and assumptions about discontinuation rates. See also PC.
Survey	-	A nationwide survey conducted by a national government or independent organization, but not related to CPS, DHS, or WFS.
UNESCAP	-	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.
USAID	-	U.S. Agency for International Development, mission reports.
UN	-	United Nations (1994).
WFS	-	World Fertility Survey data

Table A-12.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by 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
AFRICA									
Sub-Saharan Africa									
Benin									
1982	17.8	25.0	27.6	29.0	26.3	27.7	34.4	WFS	
1996	9.4	18.6	16.8	17.1	19.0	16.7	10.9	DHS	
Botswana									
1984	19.7	33.1	34.4	33.8	26.3	14.5	11.9	CPS	
1988	17.2	25.8	37.1	35.6	38.3	36.1	16.7	DHS	
Burkina									
1993	5.9	8.1	9.5	9.9	6.0	7.6	5.3	DHS	
Burundi									
1987	4.3	9.1	9.6	10.2	7.1	8.0	6.1	DHS	
Cameroon									
1978	2.0	3.7	3.9	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.0	WFS	
1991	18.4	17.0	17.2	13.6	17.1	17.0	8.6	DHS	
Central African Republic									
1994-95	12.5	19.1	17.9	16.9	11.7	10.1	4.5	DHS	
Comores									
1996	10.5	23.1	23.1	21.4	23.1	21.4	14	DHS	
Côte d'Ivoire									
1980-81	2.6	4.4	3.4	6.2	2.2	3.5	3.4	WFS	
1994	8.7	13.7	11.8	13.6	11.6	9.1	5.3	DHS	
Eritrea									
1995	3.3	9.5	8.9	8.7	10.5	9.1	3	DHS	
Ghana									
1979-80	9.2	9.2	14.8	14.8	12.9	12.9	10.1	WFS	
1988	4.6	11.1	13.2	14.4	15.2	18.4	7.7	DHS	
1993	13.0	16.9	21.1	20.5	26.0	23.2	14.3	DHS	
Guinea									
1992	0.7	0.8	1.5	2.3	3.3	1.8	1	DHS	
Kenya									
1977-78	4.0	7.0	8.0	13.0	9.0	14.0	12.0	WFS	1
1984	5.6	12.2	17.6	21.2	21.3	20.1	20.0	CPS	
1989	13.0	20.1	26.1	31.5	34.2	30.6	23.7	DHS	
1993	10.2	23.7	37.6	39.9	36.4	37.3	30.6	DHS	
Lesotho									
1977	2.4	3.9	9.9	10.8	11.7	5.5	6.1	WFS	
Liberia									
1986	2.1	5.4	7.7	8.1	5.2	8.3	8.0	DHS	
Madagascar									
1992	6.5	13.8	18.0	22.3	21.7	18.5	11.3	DHS	
Malawi									
1984	10.5	6.4	10.3	7.6	9.2	8.4	4.1	Survey	
1992	7.3	12.0	14.8	16.2	16.4	13.2	6.4	DHS	
Mali									
1987	8.2	5.5	4.8	5.6	3.4	2.0	(NA)	DHS	
1995-96	4.6	5.9	6.1	9.1	8.2	8.1	3.3	DHS	
Mauritius									
1985	54.7	71.7	78.4	84.2	85.1	76.7	45.0	CPS	
1991	46.3	65.5	71.5	79.9	81.3	73.2	(NA)	CDC	
Namibia									
1992	20.5	30.6	32.3	29.3	32.6	23.7	24.6	DHS	

Table A-12.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Age: All Available Years—Con.

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
AFRICIA—Con.									
Sub-Saharan Africa—Con.									
Niger									
1992	2.2	5.4	5.4	5.4	4.7	3.4	2.0	DHS	
Nigeria									
1981-82	6.5	6.5	6.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	12.8	WFS	
1990	1.3	5.1	6.0	6.5	8.7	8.4	4.6	DHS	
Rwanda									
1983	6.1	7.2	9.2	10.0	8.4	4.5	3.2	Survey	2
1992	10.8	14.4	17.4	25.3	22.1	31.0	20.1	DHS	
Senegal									
1978	5.7	4.2	7.5	5.4	4.9	3.6	(Z)	WFS	1
1986	9.4	10.9	13.2	13.2	13.3	12.4	4.4	DHS	
1992-93	2.0	4.8	8.3	9.0	9.5	9.9	5.8	DHS	
Sudan									
1979	5.8	4.7	8.8	7.1	5.5	6.1	2.6	WFS	
1989-90	6.8	6.8	6.8	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	DHS	
Swaziland									
1988	5.9	18.9	20.9	23.3	21.2	16.3	16.8	Survey	3
Tanzania									
1991-92	5.2	10.1	10.1	13.2	12.7	11.0	7.2	DHS	
1994	15.0	17.7	21.1	24.0	22.2	21.8	17.6	DHS	
1996	4.7	18.0	19.8	21.0	21.1	20.7	12.8	DHS	3
Togo									
1988	16.7	33.9	34.9	39.0	37.4	37.3	26.2	DHS	
Uganda									
1988-89	1.7	2.8	4.3	5.9	8.1	8.2	7.9	DHS	
1995	9.9	12.2	13.4	20.7	18.6	17.6	16.0	DHS	
Zaire									
1991	2.8	6.4	12.6	9.1	7.5	4.3	2.1	CDC	
Zambia									
1992	8.7	13.1	15.3	18.3	22.5	17.4	9.0	DHS	
Zimbabwe									
1984	24.9	43.6	42.3	42.8	37.1	37.6	21.2	CPS	
1988	30.0	45.8	50.3	50.5	41.7	37.2	22.8	DHS	
1994	31.4	49.9	58.0	51.8	50.0	45.0	27.7	DHS	
North Africa									
Algeria									
1992	25.3	39.3	53.4	55.7	56.6	52.9	38.8	PAPCHILD	
Egypt									
1980	5.3	17.5	31.6	39.9	41.1	43.5	39.8	WFS	1
1984	5.6	16.9	30.4	42.9	43.2	38.5	21.0	CPS	
1988	5.5	24.3	37.1	46.8	52.8	47.5	23.4	DHS	
1992	13.3	29.7	46.0	58.8	59.6	55.5	34.5	DHS	
1995	16.1	33.2	47.6	58.1	60.7	58.8	33.3	DHS	
Libya									
1995	16.7	35.6	44.9	51.3	50.6	48.9	31.4	PAPCHILD	
Morocco									
1979-80	20.1	20.1	31.6	31.6	36.3	36.3	31.1	WFS	1
1983-84	18.1	18.1	29.9	29.9	28.3	28.3	17.3	CPS	
1987	17.0	25.6	36.1	42.9	42.6	41.7	30.4	DHS	
1992	23.3	35.2	39.5	45.4	47.8	47.0	35.1	DHS	
1995	32.4	39.8	47.7	54.0	57.3	54.4	48.7	DHS	

Table A-12.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Age: All Available Years—Con.

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
AFRICIA—Con.									
North Africa—Con.									
Tunisia									
1978	16.0	16.0	31.2	31.2	37.0	37.0	42.8	WFS	
1983	28.4	28.4	38.8	38.8	50.8	50.8	34.3	CPS	
1988	11.1	34.9	44.0	55.0	59.2	61.2	43.2	DHS	
1994-95	41.7	55.7	63.6	68.1	65.3	53.0	59.7	PAPCHILD	
NEAR EAST									
Bahrain									
1989	29.6	44.9	59.9	60.7	57.0	51.5	40.3	Survey	
Jordan									
1976	9.0	17.0	26.0	32.0	33.0	33.0	19.0	WFS	
1983	4.0	16.8	25.1	32.9	30.4	31.7	25.5	Survey	
1990	7.7	22.3	30.0	41.9	47.3	49.3	32.8	DHS	
Kuwait									
1987	8.2	28.6	33.3	42.2	39.1	36.7	28.4	Survey	
Oman									
1987-89	2.7	4.5	10.3	11.0	13.4	7.1	6	Survey	
Qatar									
1987	11.0	19.3	32.2	40.2	40.3	37.8	19.3	Survey	
Syria									
1978	9.0	15.0	19.0	24.0	31.0	24.0	(NA)	WFS	
1993	11.9	33.6	35.4	47.4	52.4	47.8	31.9	PAPCHILD	
Turkey									
1963	8.9	15.3	25.9	27.9	24.1	17.5	(NA)	Survey	
1968	16.0	24.7	30.3	41.6	36.9	32.0	(NA)	Survey	
1973	16.0	28.1	43.5	45.8	44.2	31.4	(NA)	Survey	
1978	21.6	42.2	51.2	61.5	54.6	56.0	51.5	WFS	
1983	49.0	49.0	68.0	68.0	66.0	66.0	49.0	Survey	1
1988	58.4	58.4	82.2	82.2	83.9	83.9	71.8	Survey	1
1993	24.1	51.1	68.0	76.5	76.8	61.0	41.7	DHS	
Yemen									
1979	——	1.0 ——	2.0	1.0	2.0	——	1.0 ——	WFS	
1991-92	1.4	5.0	8.5	7.9	9.8	7.7	5.0	DHS	14
ASIA									
Bangladesh									
1975-76	4.0	8.0	9.0	12.0	12.0	9.0	5.1	WFS	1
1979	5.2	11.1	13.8	17.0	17.1	15.9	9.2	CPS	
1981	9.5	17.6	23.8	25.3	23.2	23.4	12.5	CPS	
1989	15.3	25.8	36.5	41.6	42.8	39.0	22.1	Survey	
1991	18.7	32.6	45.6	52.5	57.0	46.4	29.9	Survey	
1993-94	24.7	37.6	50.6	57.2	58.5	51.9	29.3	DHS	
China									
China excl. Taiwan and Hong Kong S.A.R.									
1988	11.2	38.1	70.6	87.6	91.4	84.1	51.7	Survey	
Hong Kong S.A.R.									
1972	35.8	35.8	48.6	61.5	63.6	54.2	(NA)	Survey	
1977	56.6	56.6	72.9	83.7	87.9	80.2	(NA)	Survey	
1982	62.0	62.0	73.2	82.0	86.2	74.2	(NA)	Survey	
India									
1970	3.1	6.9	13.5	17.3	17.8	16.5	(NA)	Survey	
1980	5.7	16.0	32.0	44.7	52.1	47.0	47.0	Survey	
1988	9.0	23.0	44.0	58.0	66.0	61.0	(NA)	Survey	
1990	(NA)	19.2	43.3	57.6	65.2	59.5	(NA)	Survey	
1992-93	7.1	21.0	42.4	55.8	61.0	56.3	45.8	DHS	

Table A-12.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Age: All Available Years—Con.

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
ASIA—Con.									
Indonesia									
1976	12.0	27.0	33.0	33.0	30.0	24.0	12.0	WFS	
1979	4.0	19.5	34.4	35.7	31.4	20.2	11.8	Survey	
1980	10.3	22.7	32.3	34.8	31.6	23.5	15.3	Census	
1985	15.4	34.6	45.6	48.2	45.4	33.9	21.0	Survey	
1987	25.5	47.2	54.0	58.7	55.9	42.7	24.4	DHS	
1991	30.0	51.0	53.6	56.8	57.5	48.3	27.4	DHS	
1994	36.4	55.5	59.6	61.0	59.7	53.4	32.9	DHS	
Japan									
1986	100.0	55.1	56.7	71.0	73.1	70.7	46.9	Survey	7
Malaysia									
1966-67	5.0	5.0	11.0	11.0	9.0	9.0	(NA)	Survey	
1970	11.7	11.7	19.8	19.8	14.4	14.4	(NA)	Survey	
1974	21.2	38.2	48.0	44.7	41.8	36.5	16.2	WFS	
Nepal									
1976	0.3	1.3	2.5	5.3	5.7	3.8	5.3	WFS	
1981	(Z)	3.0	6.0	11.0	10.0	11.0	(NA)	CPS	
1986	1.6	7.8	16.1	26.7	25.3	20.5	13.3	Survey	
1991	2.5	10.2	24.0	35.2	38.7	36.9	23.1	Survey	
1996	6.5	15.8	30.7	39.0	42.7	40.7	27.9	DHS	
Pakistan									
1975	(Z)	2.0	5.0	6.0	8.0	5.0	4.0	WFS	
1984-85	1.4	4.4	7.8	11.9	12.4	12.2	13.1	CPS	
1990-91	2.6	6.3	9.6	13.4	20.4	15.8	11.8	DHS	
Philippines									
1986	9.1	21.0	33.1	40.0	40.0	35.5	20.0	CPS	
1993	17.2	31.9	39.1	45.8	48.2	43.1	27.2	DHS	
1996	20.8	37.3	49.3	53.6	56.6	51.0	34.9	Survey	
Singapore									
1982	60.0	60.0	72.4	72.4	79.0	79.0	(NA)	Survey	
South Korea									
1971	—— 7.0 ——		15.0	28.0	38.0	27.0	(NA)	Survey	
1974	—— 13.0 ——		29.0	45.0	54.0	38.0	(NA)	WFS	
1976	—— 15.4 ——		31.9	55.8	61.5	45.1	(NA)	Survey	
1978	—— 16.1 ——		38.0	62.0	66.3	46.9	(NA)	Survey	
1979	—— 18.3 ——		40.9	68.5	71.9	53.3	(NA)	CPS	
1988	—— 45.0 ——		65.0	87.0	90.0	82.0	(NA)	Survey	
Sri Lanka									
1975	14.0	19.0	30.0	43.0	41.0	35.0	20.0	WFS	
1982	27.7	41.3	51.6	63.8	70.8	64.7	35.8	CPS	
1987	20.2	42.3	57.3	66.8	73.8	71.5	56.1	DHS	
Thailand									
1970	3.8	11.0	14.4	22.0	18.0	13.1	(NA)	Survey	
1973	6.0	20.1	28.6	31.4	35.6	19.4	(NA)	Survey	
1975	18.1	30.9	41.0	44.0	42.3	30.5	(NA)	WFS	
1978	31.3	44.2	54.4	61.1	62.8	49.5	(NA)	CPS	
1981	29.0	47.5	60.4	67.7	68.6	56.4	(NA)	CPS	
1984	39.5	54.4	63.4	71.9	73.8	64.2	(NA)	CPS	
1985	32.0	48.5	59.7	73.5	69.4	64.5	37.7	Survey	
1987	43.0	56.8	69.1	75.0	73.3	69.4	48.4	DHS	
Vietnam									
1988	5.3	31.7	52.2	59.8	68.8	65.4	47.1	Survey	
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN									
Antigua and Barbuda									
1981	12.2	38.1	46.9	45.9	58.9	57.9	(NA)	CPS	

Table A-12.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Age: All Available Years—Con.

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
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN—Con.									
Bahamas, The									
1988	40.7	63.4	68.8	64.4	78.1		(NA)	CPS	
Barbados									
1980-81	27.7	45.3	53.6	58.6	65.1	33.6	(NA)	CPS	
Belize									
1991	26.2	36.9	45.6	53.6	54.8	56.3	(NA)	CDC	
Bolivia									
1983	11.5	22.4	27.0	23.6	25.7	20.5	12.2	CPS	
1989	16.0	22.6	34.3	39.2	36.2	28.1	14.8	DHS	
1994	30.2	39.2	51.0	53.8	50.0	46.3	24.8	DHS	
Brazil									
1986	47.6	54.1	67.9	73.8	68.9	66.5	(NA)	DHS	
1996	54.1	66.0	77.6	84.3	83.2	79.1	68.6	DHS	
Colombia									
1978	21.4	41.9	50.6	54.9	54.6	49.3	28.4	CPS	
1980	24.7	44.2	53.7	60.9	60.6	44.5	28.5	CPS	
1986	29.4	56.8	68.9	73.7	75.8	70.4	47.6	DHS	
1990	36.9	54.6	66.5	74.7	76.9	74.3	54.0	DHS	
1995	50.7	60.8	71.9	78.1	82.4	78.5	64.2	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	
1993	53.0	66.0	76.0	79.0	82.0	80.0	65.0	CDC	
Dominica									
1981	32.6	42.1	54.1	54.5	69.0	69.8	(NA)	CPS	
Dominican Republic									
1986	25.2	37.8	51.3	60.7	64.9	54.8	42.1	DHS	
1991	17.4	42.5	55.0	66.2	71.3	69.0	55.0	DHS	
1996	34.9	47.6	64.4	72.1	74.4	72.1	70.1	DHS	
Ecuador									
1979	14.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	WFS	
1982	20.1	42.2	42.2	42.2	40.1	40.1	40.1	DHS	
1987	15.3	34.3	46.4	53.4	54.5	51.1	29.7	DHS	
1989	25.0	39.1	55.2	63.0	61.3	58.6	44.8	CDC	
1994	27.1	49.3	60.6	65.4	66.1	59.3	49.1	CDC	
El Salvador									
1975	10.9	15.0	26.9	36.9	21.7	9.4	(NA)	Survey	
1978	8.3	33.3	43.7	38.3	40.6	29.0	(NA)	CPS	
1985	21.7	35.3	53.7	63.0	56.8	51.6	35.7	DHS	
1988	17.1	36.6	51.1	57.3	59.4	53.2	(NA)	Survey	
1993	22.5	40.0	57.8	66.4	66.6	55.5	(NA)	CDC	
Grenada									
1985	17.2	34.9	40.6	49.1	51.8	51.8	(NA)	CPS	4
Guatemala									
1978	4.8	12.7	20.9	23.5	27.7	14.5	13.4	CPS	
1983	9.3	15.8	29.6	32.3	31.3	28.4	(NA)	Survey	
1987	5.4	15.5	21.3	30.2	31.1	28.0	(NA)	DHS	
1995	12.1	22.6	30.9	38.8	41	37.7	25.8	DHS	
Guyana									
1975	17.5	24.5	33.2	43.3	39.6	32.6	(NA)	WFS	
Haiti									
1977	——	15.3 ——	——	20.1 ——	——	20.2 ——	17.5	WFS	
1987	1.6	5.0	——	7.5 ——	——	8.3 ——		Survey	2
1989	5.1	5.1	7.1	16.0	13.8	10.6	6.5	CDC	
1994-95	10.7	15.5	19.8	22.4	19.7	17.6	11.9	DHS	

Table A-12.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Age: All Available Years—Con.

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
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN—Con.									
Honduras									
1981	8.4	22.7	30.7	33.1	31.7‘	29.4	23.0	CPS	
1984	13.1	30.3	33.8	44.3	45.2	33.2	(NA)	Survey	
Jamaica									
1975-76	30.6	39.2	43.2	50.6	43.4	32.5	(NA)	WFS	
1989	47.9	52.5	56.8	58.3	59.0	57.3	42.8	CDC	
1993	58.8	61.1	60.3	64.8	63.1	64.0	(NA)	CDC	
Mexico									
1976	14.0	27.0	39.0	38.0	38.0	25.0	11.0	WFS	
1978	5.2	27.7	36.9	46.4	38.2	29.3	12.4	CPS	
1979	19.0	37.0	45.0	50.0	43.0	33.0	16.0	CPS	
1982	24.2	50.0	56.5	63.1	58.7	43.4	21.4	Survey	
1987	30.2	46.9	54.0	62.3	61.3	60.2	34.2	DHS	
Montserrat									
1984	49.8	47.0	66.0	54.9	——	46.7	——	(NA)	CPS
Nicaragua									
1981	16.7	26	32.7	33.4	31	23	18.1	CPS	
1992-93	23.2	41.6	53.2	58.2	60.5	55.5	38.9	CDC	
Panama									
1984	22.6	42.8	57.2	65.2	73.8	72.1	(NA)	Survey	
Paraguay									
1979	26.9	49.9	54.4	50.4	50.6	45.8	31.4	WFS	1
1987	31.1	45.6	49.0	46.3	45.4	39.7	(NA)	CPS	
1990	35.4	41.5	52.4	53.8	54.9	50.1	34.5	DHS	
1995-96	37.0	49.2	56.7	57.6	57.9	48.1	25.9	CDC	9
Peru									
1977-78	23.7	38.4	45.6	49.7	41.6	39.1	30.9	WFS	
1981	34.0	51.0	51.0	59.0	59.0	55.0	55.0	CPS	1
1986	22.9	39.4	50.4	55.3	53.5	47.4	24.9	DHS	
1991/92	29.1	49.1	59.5	67.3	69.9	63.8	42.7	DHS	
1996	46.1	59.3	68.0	70.9	72.6	67.4	41.2	DHS	
Puerto Rico									
1995-96	——	62.6	——	———	80.5	——	————	80.6	———— CDC
Saint Kitts and Nevis									
1984	30.4	41.0	43.8	42.2	42.2	50.9	(NA)	CPS	3
Saint Lucia									
1981	26.5	37.1	55.4	46.4	57.8	55.0	(NA)	CPS	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines									
1981	21.4	36.1	46.8	68.5	51.8	65.5	(NA)	CPS	
Trinidad and Tobago									
1977	42.9	52.1	58.7	60.7	55.0	44.0	(NA)	WFS	
1987	42.4	55.3	53.8	57.1	55.8	52.9	36.3	DHS	
Venezuela									
1977	54.4	54.4	65.0	65.0	59.4	59.4	(NA)	WFS	
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES									
Western Europe									
Belgium									
1991	(NA)	(NA)	70.2	81.6	88.5	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	8
Finland									
1989	(NA)	76.5	66.4	66.4	78.4	73	62.6	Survey	10
1994	86	82.1	75.9	75.7	80.4	81.9	(NA)	Survey	6

Table A-12.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Age: All Available Years—Con.

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
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Con.									
Western Europe—Con.									
France									
1978	(NA)	66.8	79.5	82.5	83.8	77.4	(NA)	WFS	
1988	50.0	63.9	72.3	84.3	87.1	84.4	73.4	Survey	6
1994	(NA)	83.8	71.2	73.6	82.4	78.9	63.1	Survey	
Italy									
1979	81.0	81.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	(NA)	WFS	
Netherlands									
1993	(NA)	81.0	75.0	71.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	
Norway									
1977	87.0	84.0	83.0	88.0	85.0	78.0	(NA)	WFS	
1988	(NA)	72.5	69.1	76.9	84.1	79.6	(NA)	Survey	11
Portugal									
1979-80	76.8	72.6	77.2	81.2	77.5	76.0	69.4	WFS	
Spain									
1977	——	58.8 ——	62.0	61.2	55.1	43.5	27.9	WFS	
1985	44.8	63.9	64.8	68.0	62.5	53.1	34.2	Survey	6
Sweden									
1981	(NA)	77.2	73.0	78.0	80.5	80.5	(NA)	WFS	
Switzerland									
1994-95	(NA)	81.3	75.6	76.8	86.7	90.1	82.2	Survey	15
United Kingdom									
1983	66.0	72.0	82.0	85.0	88.0	85.0	(NA)	Survey	6
Eastern Europe									
Czech Republic									
1993	51.0	59.6	72.8	78.3	71.2	65.4	(NA)	Survey	
Hungary									
1977	68.1	75.8	83.4	81.2	75.6	(NA)	(NA)	WFS	
1986	58.6	57.7	74.7	76.7	76.7	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	
1993	80.8	70.4	82.5	87.0	90.2	88.2	(NA)	Survey	6,12
Romania									
1993	39.9	52.8	65.9	69.3	57.3	44.4	(NA)	CDC	
1996	42.5	53.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	CDC	
New Independent States									
Baltics									
Latvia									
1995	50	70.5	71.9	70.6	70.8	66.5	46	Survey	6,13
Lithuania									
1994-95	78.9	64.4	73.9	71.7	65.7	60.8	43.7	Survey	6
Commonwealth of Independent States									
Kazakhstan									
1995	31.5	47.0	61.0	71.7	69.5	63.3	32.6	DHS	
Russia									
1994	(NA)	60.8	73.3	75.3	74.2	61.6	44.8	Survey	
Uzbekistan									
1996	15.8	35.5	55.1	68.9	74.7	64.2	42.3	DHS	

Table A-12.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Age: All Available Years—Con.

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									
Canada									
1984	(NA)	61.3	68.2	75.4	81.4	78.0	68.1	Survey	5
United States									
1965	63.1	63.1	63.1	63.3	63.3	63.3	(NA)	Survey	
1973	57.0	71.2	71.6	74.3	70.0	62.4	(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	
1988	58.9	72.2	70.9	74.1	79.8	74.1	(NA)	Survey	
1990	55.6	60.5	64.4	70.2	77.9	75.5	(NA)	Survey	
OCEANIA									
Fiji									
1974	21.0	32.3	40.7	49.5	50.0	44.9	27.8	WFS	

NA Data not available.
Z Less than 0.05 percent.

Notes: Data usually refer to currently married women (and women in consensual and visiting unions). Countries with no data available by age are omitted from table A-12. Direct access to this table and the International Data Base is available through the Internet at http://www.census.gov/ipc/www.

Remarks:

1. Data refer to women exposed to the risk of pregnancy (currently married women who consider themselves to be fecund).
2. Rates by age refer to nonsingle women.
3. Rates by age refer to all women regardless of marital status.
4. Base for rates by age excludes pregnant women.
5. Rate shown for ages 20 to 24 years refers to ages 18 to 24 years.
6. Rate shown for ages 15 to 19 years refers to ages 18 to 19 years.
7. Estimate for 15-19 years based on one case.
8. Data refer to the Flemish Population only.
9. Data refer to 97 percent of the population.
10. Rate shown for ages 20 to 24 years refers to ages 21 to 24 years.
11. Data are for single-year birth cohorts within 5-year age groups shown. Data for women age 23 at the time of the 1988 survey are reported in lieu of a figure for age group 20 to 24; data for women age 28, in lieu of a figure for age group 25 to 29; data for women age 33, in lieu of a figure for age group 30 to 34; data for women age 38, in lieu of a figure for age group 35 to 39; data for women age 43, in lieu of a figure for age group 40 to 44.
12. Data shown for ages 40 to 44 years refers to ages 40 to 41 years.
13. Non-response is reported to be in excess of 20 percent for ages 35 to 49 and is, overall, 29.3 percent for the source survey.
14. With technical assistance from PAPCHILD.
15. From unpublished tables, Swiss Federal Statistical Office, Family and Fertility Survey 1994-95

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base. See table A-11 for notes on primary data sources.

Table A-13.
Fertility of Women Ages 15 to 19 Years by Region and Country: 1998 and 2025

[Population figures may not add to totals due to rounding]

Region and country or area	Women ages 15 to 19 (in thousands)		Births per 1,000 women		Births (in thousands)	
	1998	2025	1998	2025	1998	2025
WORLD	264,960	304,862	58	45	15,330	13,657
Less Developed Countries	225,400	270,841	62	46	14,050	12,337
More Developed Countries	39,560	34,021	32	39	1,280	1,320
AFRICA	41,310	70,188	120	72	4,942	5,022
Sub-Saharan Africa	33,739	61,120	135	76	4,556	4,668
Angola	541	1,149	115	66	62	76
Benin	332	746	138	82	46	61
Botswana	92	91	75	40	7	4
Burkina Faso	617	1,247	139	72	86	90
Burundi	316	604	61	68	19	41
Cameroon	816	1,656	187	97	153	160
Cape Verde	21	24	93	45	2	1
Central African Republic	186	301	153	67	29	20
Chad	377	765	207	110	78	84
Comoros	29	60	72	55	2	3
Congo (Brazzaville)	156	229	110	56	17	13
Congo (Kinshasa)	2,627	6,044	167	94	439	565
Côte d'Ivoire	861	1,600	156	78	134	124
Djibouti	22	45	193	94	4	4
Equatorial Guinea	23	45	153	83	4	4
Eritrea	216	460	122	74	26	34
Ethiopia	3,213	5,786	114	71	366	413
Gabon	57	84	145	76	8	6
Gambia, The	66	146	180	78	12	11
Ghana	924	1,250	89	38	82	47
Guinea	390	691	122	60	48	42
Guinea-Bissau	66	107	92	50	6	5
Kenya	1,791	1,771	80	36	144	64
Lesotho	115	141	62	40	7	6
Liberia	139	343	165	88	23	30
Madagascar	755	1,528	145	85	109	130
Malawi	582	726	131	50	76	37
Mali	546	1,250	194	109	106	136
Mauritania	133	300	135	80	18	24
Mauritius	57	53	41	38	2	2
Mayotte	6	15	248	115	1	2
Mozambique	1,016	1,762	119	47	120	82
Namibia	97	136	100	64	10	9
Niger	483	1,102	204	109	98	120
Nigeria	5,840	11,726	168	86	981	1,003
Reunion	28	37	49	40	1	1
Rwanda	505	728	58	48	29	35
Saint Helena	(Z)	(Z)	23	24	(Z)	(Z)
Sao Tome and Principe	8	19	138	70	1	1
Senegal	513	1,216	147	85	75	103
Seychelles	4	3	35	30	(Z)	(Z)
Sierra Leone	257	602	165	88	42	53
Somalia	352	815	59	89	21	72
South Africa	2,211	2,268	104	46	229	104
Sudan	1,781	3,330	97	51	173	170
Swaziland	58	95	67	62	4	6
Tanzania	1,760	2,865	124	63	218	181
Togo	263	636	145	82	38	52
Uganda	1,166	2,869	209	114	244	328
Zambia	576	985	154	85	89	84
Zimbabwe	749	670	86	37	64	25
North Africa	7,570	9,068	51	39	386	353
Algeria	1,782	2,025	43	35	77	70
Egypt	3,440	4,093	57	37	197	153
Libya	285	747	139	85	40	64

Table A-13.
Fertility of Women Ages 15 to 19 Years by Region and Country: 1998 and 2025—Con.

[Population figures may not add to totals due to rounding]

Region and country or area	Women ages 15 to 19 (in thousands)		Births per 1,000 women		Births (in thousands)	
	1998	2025	1998	2025	1998	2025
AFRICA—Con.						
North Africa—Con.						
Morocco	1,562	1,757	41	35	64	61
Tunisia	501	446	17	14	8	6
NEAR EAST	8,432	14,041	66	53	556	738
Bahrain	23	33	25	31	1	1
Cyprus	30	30	26	29	1	1
Gaza Strip	52	156	178	74	9	12
Iraq	1,250	2,770	95	61	118	168
Israel	241	285	17	16	4	5
Jordan	235	377	49	37	11	14
Kuwait	79	126	36	34	3	4
Lebanon	188	181	36	34	7	6
Oman	118	276	118	60	14	17
Qatar	25	42	28	34	1	1
Saudi Arabia	934	2,515	103	80	96	200
Syria	906	1,547	52	36	47	56
Turkey	3,267	3,231	49	34	159	111
United Arab Emirates	109	140	55	39	6	5
West Bank	79	141	114	47	9	7
Yemen	896	2,190	78	60	70	131
ASIA	150,093	158,405	43	32	6,524	5,054
Afghanistan	1,268	2,458	95	62	120	152
Bangladesh	7,290	7,355	135	84	986	619
Bhutan	88	158	84	57	7	9
Brunei	14	22	38	37	1	1
Burma	2,374	3,046	51	40	121	121
Cambodia	552	1,097	71	51	39	56
China	48,465	41,309	14	13	661	543
China excl. Taiwan and Hong Kong S.A.R.	47,288	40,347	14	13	643	529
Hong Kong S.A.R.	216	198	6	7	1	1
Taiwan	962	764	17	17	16	13
India	47,163	56,004	55	36	2,599	2,039
Indonesia	11,149	11,109	53	36	594	403
Iran	3,675	4,737	80	35	292	167
Japan	3,816	3,011	4	4	15	13
Laos	276	505	99	48	27	24
Macau	18	14	8	8	(Z)	(Z)
Malaysia	967	1,436	23	20	23	28
Maldives	14	32	113	50	2	2
Mongolia	139	130	24	18	3	2
Nepal	1,267	2,092	96	52	122	108
North Korea	857	741	1	1	1	1
Pakistan	6,872	9,427	63	37	431	346
Philippines	4,106	5,283	46	37	188	197
Singapore	102	97	8	8	1	1
South Korea	1,873	1,568	3	3	6	5
Sri Lanka	926	844	34	34	32	29
Thailand	2,841	2,225	43	41	122	91
Vietnam	3,980	3,705	33	27	132	98
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	25,544	27,001	74	52	1,887	1,400
Anguilla	(Z)	1	39	30	(Z)	(Z)
Antigua and Barbuda	3	2	71	70	(Z)	(Z)
Argentina	1,629	1,836	66	54	107	99
Aruba	2	2	41	39	(Z)	(Z)
Bahamas, The	14	13	55	46	1	1
Barbados	10	8	62	59	1	(Z)

Table A-13.
Fertility of Women Ages 15 to 19 Years by Region and Country: 1998 and 2025—Con.

[Population figures may not add to totals due to rounding]

Region and country or area	Women ages 15 to 19 (in thousands)		Births per 1,000 women		Births (in thousands)	
	1998	2025	1998	2025	1998	2025
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN—Con.						
Belize	13	17	94	39	1	1
Bolivia	422	534	79	39	33	21
Brazil	8,808	7,652	79	62	698	475
Chile	646	565	57	46	37	26
Colombia	1,762	2,347	67	56	119	131
Costa Rica	169	204	76	58	13	12
Cuba	327	307	68	72	22	22
Dominica	3	2	49	46	(Z)	(Z)
Dominican Republic	398	491	109	87	43	43
Ecuador	655	643	65	43	43	28
El Salvador	320	348	99	73	32	25
French Guiana	6	10	97	74	1	1
Grenada	5	7	96	47	(Z)	(Z)
Guadeloupe	17	15	30	27	(Z)	(Z)
Guatemala	643	1,112	109	68	70	75
Guyana	41	28	38	30	2	1
Haiti	382	507	74	41	28	21
Honduras	333	404	85	39	28	16
Jamaica	126	114	59	31	7	3
Martinique	14	14	27	26	(Z)	(Z)
Mexico	5,245	5,725	63	38	329	216
Netherlands Antilles	8	7	40	38	(Z)	(Z)
Nicaragua	265	384	169	89	45	34
Panama	129	141	66	37	8	5
Paraguay	262	461	102	64	27	29
Peru	1,345	1,590	67	38	90	60
Puerto Rico	162	134	70	38	11	5
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2	2	66	37	(Z)	(Z)
Saint Lucia	8	7	68	52	1	(Z)
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	7	5	44	30	(Z)	(Z)
Suriname	20	16	45	33	1	1
Trinidad and Tobago	57	35	42	30	2	1
Uruguay	134	133	49	37	6	5
Venezuela	1,145	1,172	69	35	79	41
Virgin Islands	5	4	54	42	(Z)	(Z)
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	28,000	22,073	27	29	768	646
Western Europe	11,559	8,251	11	10	129	85
Andorra	2	2	9	9	(Z)	(Z)
Austria	231	164	16	16	4	3
Belgium	303	212	11	9	3	2
Denmark	143	126	9	7	1	1
Faroe Islands	1	1	31	23	(Z)	(Z)
Finland	160	121	9	8	2	1
France	1,917	1,393	7	6	13	8
Germany	2,197	1,491	10	11	22	16
Gibraltar	1	1	12	10	(Z)	(Z)
Greece	368	237	14	13	5	3
Guernsey	2	2	21	21	(Z)	(Z)
Iceland	11	9	23	18	(Z)	(Z)
Ireland	167	119	15	12	3	1
Italy	1,532	1,051	7	7	11	8
Jersey	2	2	18	18	(Z)	(Z)
Liechtenstein	1	1	24	21	(Z)	(Z)
Luxembourg	12	10	11	9	(Z)	(Z)
Malta	14	9	13	9	(Z)	(Z)
Man, Isle of	2	2	23	22	(Z)	(Z)
Monaco	1	1	9	9	(Z)	(Z)
Netherlands	451	358	4	4	2	1

Table A-13.
Fertility of Women Ages 15 to 19 Years by Region and Country: 1998 and 2025—Con.

[Population figures may not add to totals due to rounding]

Region and country or area	Women ages 15 to 19 (in thousands)		Births per 1,000 women		Births (in thousands)	
	1998	2025	1998	2025	1998	2025
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Con.						
Western Europe—Con.						
Norway	129	117	14	11	2	1
Portugal	341	207	20	19	7	4
San Marino	1	1	10	10	(Z)	(Z)
Spain	1,365	872	9	9	12	8
Sweden	246	240	9	8	2	2
Switzerland	199	151	4	3	1	1
United Kingdom	1,761	1,354	22	19	39	25
Eastern Europe	4,728	3,577	27	30	128	106
Albania	162	155	13	9	2	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	129	93	25	30	3	3
Bulgaria	281	193	49	60	14	12
Croatia	158	105	22	18	3	2
Czech Republic	367	287	23	29	8	8
Hungary	348	233	30	26	10	6
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of	81	62	43	30	3	2
Montenegro	26	18	23	18	1	(Z)
Poland	1,625	1,280	19	22	31	29
Romania	870	630	37	45	32	28
Serbia	384	290	34	28	13	8
Slovakia	225	184	27	34	6	6
Slovenia	71	47	12	14	1	1
New Independent States	11,713	10,245	44	44	511	455
Baltics	262	201	35	40	9	8
Estonia	51	36	35	40	2	1
Latvia	82	59	28	35	2	2
Lithuania	128	106	39	42	5	4
Commonwealth of Independent States	11,451	10,044	44	44	502	447
Armenia	152	128	66	69	10	9
Azerbaijan	345	340	30	22	10	7
Belarus	388	326	38	43	15	14
Georgia	197	150	46	48	9	7
Kazakhstan	770	714	43	42	33	30
Kyrgyzstan	228	247	49	40	11	10
Moldova	190	178	63	58	12	10
Russia	5,617	4,463	45	51	252	227
Tajikistan	315	430	35	28	11	12
Turkmenistan	220	274	21	16	5	4
Ukraine	1,794	1,381	53	59	95	81
Uzbekistan	1,234	1,414	31	25	38	35
NORTH AMERICA	10,471	11,884	58	64	607	756
Canada	996	1,010	24	24	24	24
Greenland	2	2	61	50	(Z)	(Z)
United States	9,473	10,872	62	67	583	732
OCEANIA	1,110	1,270	40	33	45	41
American Samoa	3	4	45	26	(Z)	(Z)
Australia	613	621	23	26	14	16
Fiji	44	45	60	48	3	2
French Polynesia	11	13	58	36	1	(Z)
Guam	6	8	102	62	1	1
Kiribati	3	9	148	99	1	1
New Caledonia	9	9	41	35	(Z)	(Z)

Table A-13.
Fertility of Women Ages 15 to 19 Years by Region and Country: 1998 and 2025—Con.

[Population figures may not add to totals due to rounding]

Region and country or area	Women ages 15 to 19 (in thousands)		Births per 1,000 women		Births (in thousands)	
	1998	2025	1998	2025	1998	2025
OCEANIA—Con.						
New Zealand	122	128	28	26	3	3
Northern Mariana Islands	2	4	62	58	(Z)	(Z)
Papua New Guinea	250	359	73	41	18	15
Samoa	11	16	58	38	1	1
Solomon Islands	24	41	87	40	2	2
Tuvalu	(Z)	1	28	23	(Z)	(Z)
Vanuatu	10	12	59	36	1	(Z)

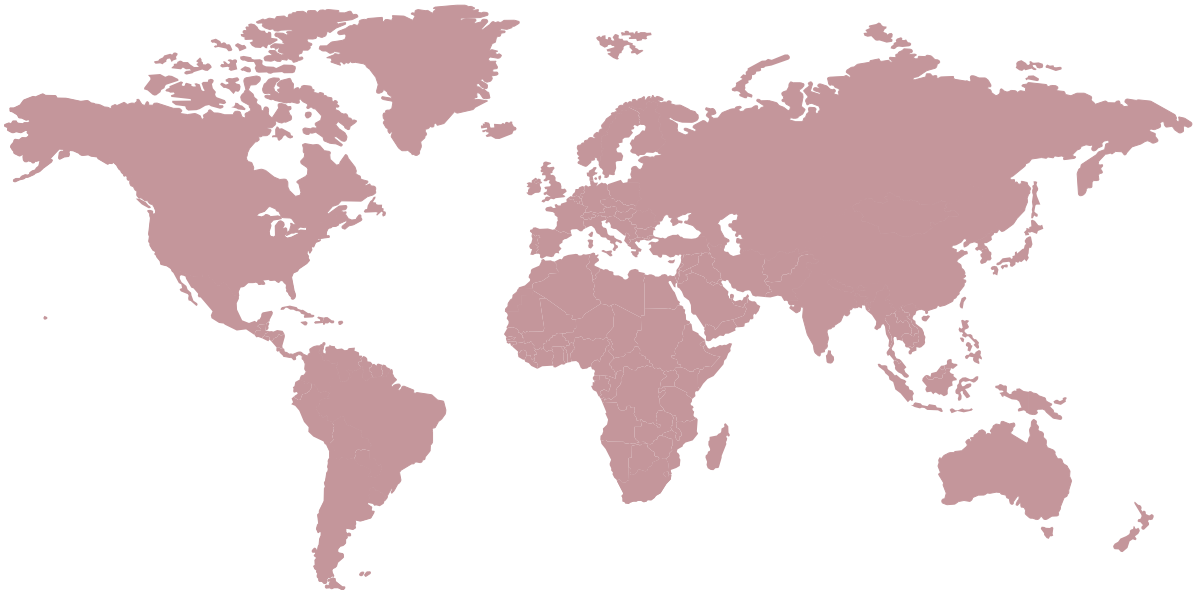
Z Less than 500.

Note: Regional rates are weighted means of country rates. Countries lacking data for a specific year are excluded from the calculation of a regional rate for that year. Direct access to this table and the International Data Base is available through the Internet at http://www.census.gov/ipc/www.

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

Appendix B

Population Projections and Availability of Data



Population Projections and Availability of Data

Making Population Projections

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

This section (adapted from Arriaga and Associates 1995) briefly summarizes the process of preparing population projections by the cohort component method at the International Programs Center of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Further details and complete references for specific methods mentioned can also be found in Arriaga and Associates (1995).

The Cohort Component Method

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

Base Data on Population

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

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

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

Base Data on Mortality

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

used to obtain valuable information about the level and pattern of mortality.

There are several techniques[15] for estimating underregistration of deaths. Some of them are based on the assumption that the population is "stable." A stable population is one in which there has been no migration, and neither fertility nor mortality has changed in the past. Other techniques, developed more recently, do not require the assumption of stability. Some methods[16] may be applied to estimate mortality during the first years of life. They are based on data on children ever born and children surviving, by age of mother.

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

Base Data on Fertility

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

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

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

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

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

Base Data on International Migration

Although migration is sometimes an important component of population change, it is not generally well recorded except in some European countries, such as Sweden and the Netherlands, that maintain complete and detailed population registers. Some countries collect information on arrivals and departures of passengers at the official borders of the national territory, but such data are seldom processed in such a way as to render them useful for statistical purposes. Even in countries with otherwise excellent statistical systems, information on international migration is often unreliable. The primary source of information on immigration for purposes of population projections is census data on place of birth of the foreign-born population. To detect emigration as well, in order to calculate the net movement in or out of a country, it is necessary to find data for the countries in which the emigrants have settled (since they are the foreign immigrants of that country). In addition, special migration flows, such as refugee movement, are incorporated by considering reported numbers of refugees from the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees, country sources, and media reports. Thus, most data on international migration are educated guesses at best, especially since not only total numbers but also age and sex distributions of the migrants are required for the projection process.

Assumptions About the Future

Once levels of mortality, fertility, and migration have been determined for the base year of the projection, each component must be projected into the future.

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

[16] For example, the Brass technique and modifications developed by Trussell, Sullivan, and Feeney; the Palloni-Helligman technique, and the Johnson technique.

Although the procedure for doing this is mechanical, careful attention must be paid in determining projected levels, trends, and patterns by age. Not only must the assumptions be appropriate for the particular country in question, but consistent assumptions must be made when projections are being carried out for more than one country.

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

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

Projecting Mortality and Fertility

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

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

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

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

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

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

Once mortality and fertility have been tentatively projected for each country according to its particular circumstances, the estimates are compared with projected values for other countries in the same region and with those for other regions. Differences are evaluated to make sure they exist for valid reasons that can be explained by known peculiarities of the particular countries.

Finally, in recent years the Bureau of the Census has concluded that distinctive mortality assumptions must be made for selected countries in this report because of the death risk due to AIDS. Using methodology that takes into account the effect of AIDS, country projections have been prepared that assess its impact on future populations in countries where the infection is significant.

Projecting International Migration

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

may flee in large numbers looking for better or more stable lives elsewhere.

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

Regional and World Aggregations

As new data are obtained, world population projections are updated and published biennially in this profile series.[17] The national projections presented in this report were updated for any country for which significant new information was received since the preparation of the previous profile. For most countries, the cutoff for receipt of new information was September 1995.

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

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

The differing starting dates complicate aggregations not only of total population but of vital rates and other measures as well. For this reason, regional and global aggregations of crude birth and death rates, life expectancy at birth, infant mortality rates, and age-sex distributions of the population generally can be presented only for the latest year for which all countries have a projected estimate for each variable. In this report, such measures are usually shown for 1996.

Population Projections Incorporating AIDS

Background

Although it has been clear for a number of years that mortality estimates and projections for many countries would have to be revised due to AIDS mortality, the lack of accurate empirical data on AIDS deaths, the paucity of data on HIV infection among the general population, and the absence of tools to project the impact of AIDS epidemics into the future have all hampered these efforts. While the accuracy of data on AIDS deaths has not substantially improved, knowledge of HIV infection has expanded and modeling tools have become available to project current epidemics into the future.

The methodology used to project AIDS mortality into the future for this report follows generally the method adopted for *World Population Profile: 1994*, and *World Population Profile: 1996* with continuing modifications. The method consists of the following steps:

1. Establish criteria for selecting countries for which AIDS mortality will be incorporated into the projections.
2. For each selected country, determine the empirical epidemic trend and a point estimate of national HIV prevalence.
3. Model the spread of HIV infection and the development of AIDS in the population, generating alternative scenarios ranging from high to low AIDS epidemics, and produce the seroprevalence rates and AIDS-related age-specific mortality rates which correspond to each epidemic.
4. Use the empirical levels and trends (from step 2) to establish a factor representing each country's position on a continuum between high and low epidemics (from step 3). Use the derived factor to generate a unique interpolated epidemic.
5. Use weighted country total adult seroprevalence to determine an appropriate location on the total country epidemic curve implied by the interpolation factor. This projects adult HIV seroprevalence for the total country.
6. Interpolate AIDS-related mortality rates, by age and sex, associated with the estimated speed and level of HIV from epidemic results for the period 1990 to 2010.

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

[17]Projectioons are made by the cohort component method for all but 14 small countries or territories with a combined population in 1998 of about 800,000 persons, or 0.01 percent of the world total. For these small countries, total populations and vital rates are projected, but not age and sex distributions.

Country Selection Criteria

The International Programs Center, U.S. Bureau of the Census, maintains an HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base. This data base is a compilation of aggregate data from HIV seroprevalence studies in developing countries. Currently, it contains over 30,000 data items drawn from nearly 3,800 publications and presentations. As a part of the biannual updating of the data base, new data are reviewed for inclusion into a summary table which, for each country, lists the most recent and best study of seroprevalence levels for high- and low-risk populations in urban and rural areas.[18]

A review of the data in the summary table suggested that a reasonable cutoff point for selection would be countries which had reached 5 percent HIV prevalence among their low-risk urban populations, or, based on recent trends, appeared to be likely to reach this level in the near future.

A total of 26 countries now meet these criteria for the incorporation of AIDS mortality in the projections. Twenty-one of these countries are in Africa.

[18] High risk includes samples of prostitutes and their clients, sexually-transmitted disease patients, or other persons with known risk factors. Low risk includes samples of pregnant women, volunteer blood donors, or others with no known risk factors. For a more complete description of the selection criteria, see U.S. Bureau of the Census (1995).

The African countries are as follows (newly added countries are shown in italics):

Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Congo (Brazzaville)
Congo (Kinshasa)
Côte d'Ivoire
Ethiopia
Kenya
Lesotho
Malawi
Namibia
Nigeria
Rwanda
South Africa
Swaziland
Tanzania
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Outside of Africa, the following countries meet the criteria:

Guyana
Burma
Haiti
Cambodia
Honduras

Two other countries, Brazil and Thailand, have also been included since 1994 because country-specific modeling work had already been completed. The simplified approach taken in these special cases is described in a later section.

Empirical Epidemic Trends

For each of the 26 countries meeting the selection criteria, staff members reviewed the HIV seroprevalence information available in the HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base to establish urban seroprevalence trends over time (Table B-1, col. 1-5) and to establish the estimated prevalence for the whole country (Table B-1, col. 6-7). The two data points judged to be most representative for the urban low-risk population were identified and used to calculate the annual change between the dates of the two studies. National prevalence figures were based on year-end 1994 and 1997 estimates prepared by the World Health Organization and the United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS.

Alternative Scenarios

To project the impact in the selected countries, three alternative epidemic scenarios were developed, corresponding to low-, medium-, and high-impact AIDS epidemics. These scenarios were developed using iwgAIDS, which is a complex deterministic model of the spread of HIV infection and the development of AIDS in a population. This model was developed under the sponsorship of the Interagency Working Group (iwg) on AIDS Models and Methods of the U.S. Department of State (Stanley et al. 1991).

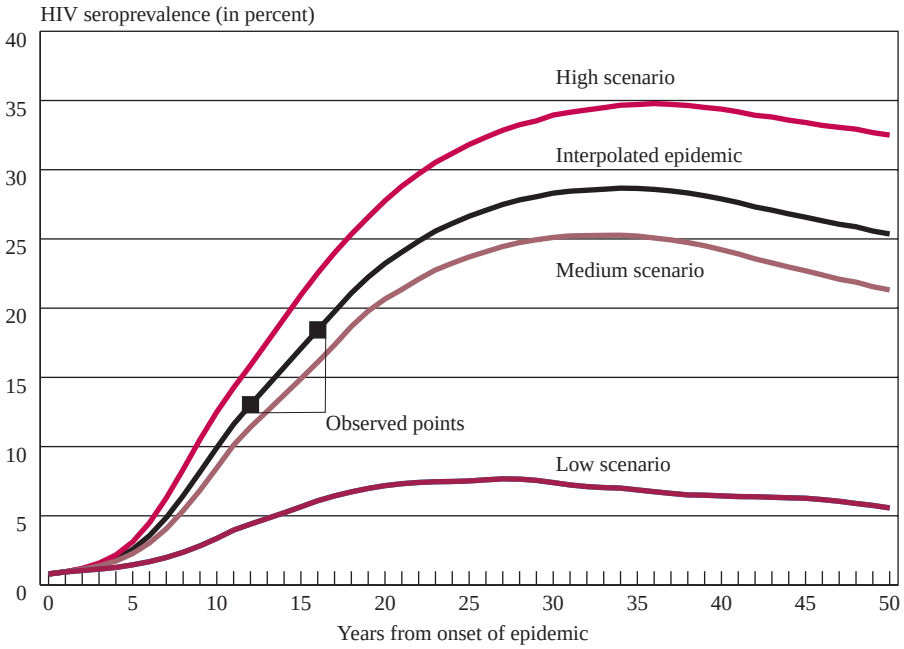
Table B-1.
Empirical Seroprevalence Data for Selected Countries

Country	Urban trend, pregnant women				Estimated total country	
	Date	Percent seropositive	Date	Percent seropositive	Percent seropositive	Jan. 1, Year
Botswana	1995	27.8	1997	31.4	18.0	1995
Burkina Faso	1991	7.8	1994	11.9	6.7	1995
Burundi	1986	14.7	1993	20.0	7.6	1995
Cameroon	1993	4.0	1995	5.7	4.8	1995
Central African Republic	1987	4.7	1995	9.3	6.9	1995
Congo (Brazzaville)	1988	3.1	1994	7.2	7.2	1995
Congo (Kinshasa)	1986	6.9	1992	9.2	3.7	1995
Côte d'Ivoire	1994	10.3	1996	12.4	7.7	1995
Ethiopia	1991	10.7	1997	17.9	8.7	1995
Kenya	1993	14.4	1996	18.5	11.6	1995
Lesotho	1993	3.4	1994	4.1	4.4	1995
Malawi	1992	22.0	1996	27.6	13.6	1995
Namibia	1992	4.2	1997	16.0	19.8	1998
Nigeria	1992	2.9	1994	5.4	2.2	1995
Rwanda	1991	26.2	1997	32.7	12.2	1998
South Africa	1994	3.0	1997	11.8	10.0	1998
Swaziland	1994	21.9	1997	26.0	18.0	1998
Tanzania	1987	3.7	1997	13.7	6.4	1995
Uganda—High	1988	24.0	1992	29.5	12.0	1995
Uganda—Low Stable	1986	10.7	1997	15.3	8.8	1998
Zambia	1990	24.5	1995	27.5	17.1	1995
Zimbabwe	1991	18.7	1996	31.0	22.0	1998
Brazil[1]					0.7	1995
Guyana	1991	1.5	1992	1.9	1.3	1995
Haiti	1990	8.0	1994	8.5	4.4	1995
Honduras	1992	2.0	1996	4.1	1.6	1995
Burma	1993	0.6	1997	0. 9[2]	1.5	1995
Cambodia	1996	3.0	1996	3.2	1.9	1995
Thailand[1]					2.1	1995

[1]Country-specific modelling was undertaken for Brazil and Thailand.
[2]Burma military recruit data.

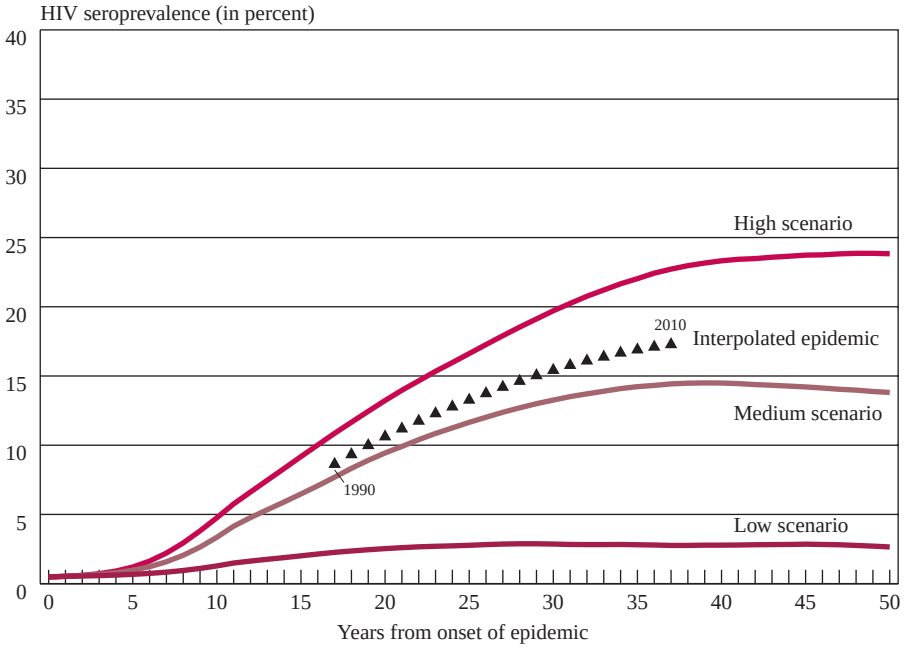
Source: HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, International Programs Center, U.S. Bureau of the Census, January 1997.

Figure B-1.
Three Scenarios and Empirical Trend in Urban Female HIV Seroprevalence



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unpublished tables.

Figure B-2.
Three Scenarios and Empirical Trend in Total Female HIV Seroprevalence



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unpublished tables.

All three of these epidemic scenarios incorporate increasing levels of behavior change in the form of increased condom use. This assumption corresponds to actual changes in behavior that are now beginning to occur in some countries. In addition, all three epidemics exhibit plateauing and subsequent declines in prevalence in the later stages of the epidemic, particularly in urban areas.

Interpolation of a Unique Epidemic

The empirical urban trend from each country was used to interpolate among the three epidemic scenarios to derive an epidemic trend line matching the observed HIV seroprevalence increase between the two points. Thus, both the level and the rate of increase of the urban epidemic were matched through this procedure which produced an interpolation factor used in subsequent steps (see Figure B-1).

Projected Total Seroprevalence

At this point in the estimation procedure, no direct linkage has been made to the total-country prevalence or to a particular calendar year in this country's epidemic. The next step accomplishes these tasks. The total-country adult prevalence estimate (Table B-1, col. 6) was matched with the one implied using the interpolation factor. From this comparison, an "offset" figure was calculated, corresponding to the number of years of difference between the start of the epidemics in the three scenarios, and the empirical epidemic at the reference date (see Figure B-2). The resulting projected epidemics for the 1990 to 2010 period for selected countries in Africa are shown in Figure B-3.

AIDS-Related Mortality Rates

Based on the interpolation factor and the offset described above, AIDS-related age-sex-specific mortality rates ($_nm_x$ values) at 5-year intervals from 1990 to 2010 were interpolated and added to non-AIDS $_nm_x$ values for the same period.[19] Population projections were prepared with the combined $_nm_x$ values as input, using the Rural-Urban Projection program of the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

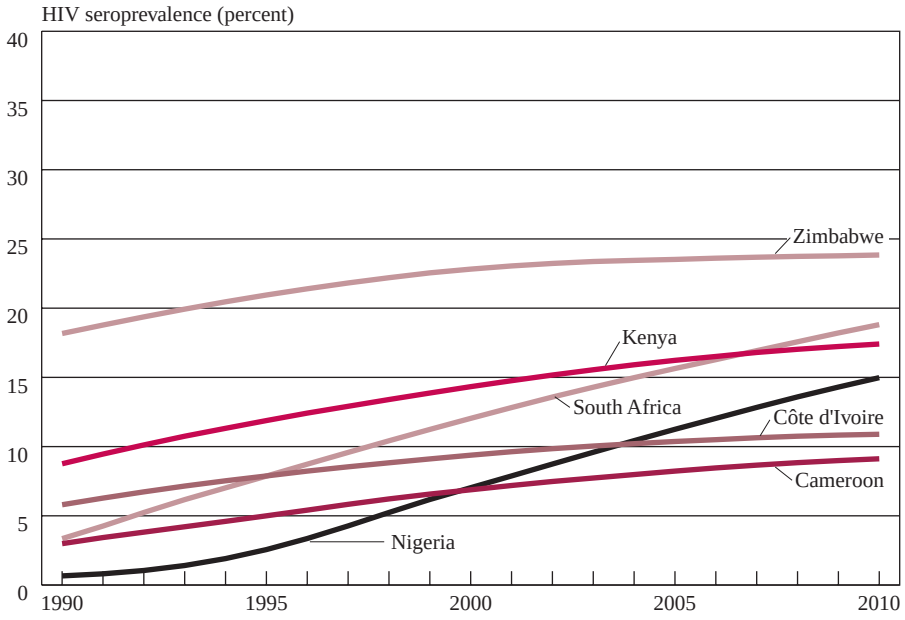
The future course of the AIDS pandemic is uncertain, but the projections require that some assumptions be made. It was assumed that the epidemics would peak in 2010, with no further growth in HIV infection after that year. AIDS mortality was assumed to decline from the level reached in 2010 to nil by 2050, thus implying a return to "normal" mortality levels in the latter year. To implement the projection process, life tables for 2050, assuming no AIDS mortality, were used.

The Special Case of Uganda

Prevalence levels for pregnant women in major urban areas in Uganda appear to have peaked in the early 1990s, with rather dramatic declines subsequently. Infection levels of nearly 30 percent were detected in 1992; by 1996, HIV prevalence rates had declined by nearly 50 percent (Table B-1). Although discussion of the causes of these declines is still underway, it appears clear that a substantial change has occurred. Consequently, the approach described above needed to be modified to conform to the empirical evidence of declining HIV prevalence rates.

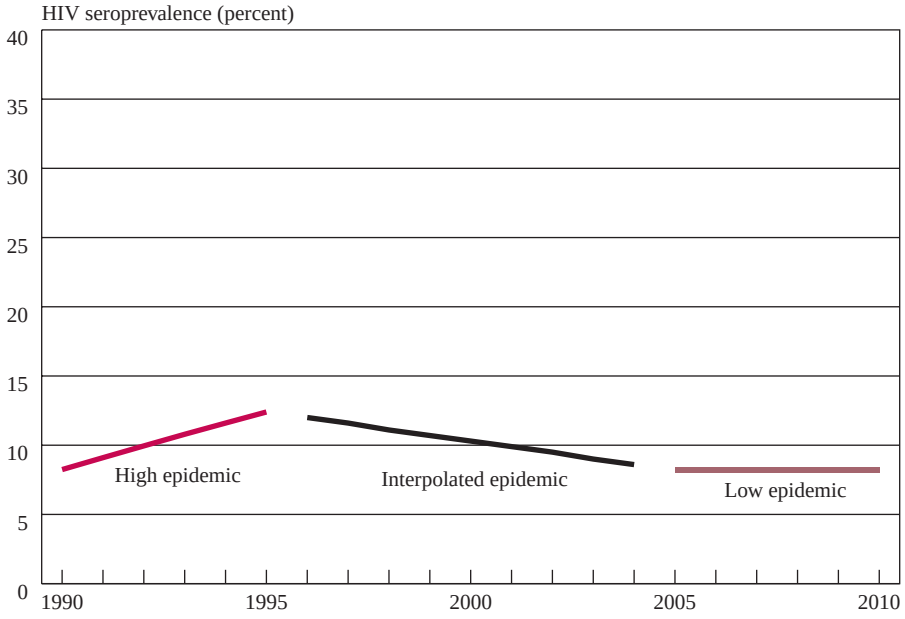
To handle this epidemiological pattern in Uganda, the 1990-2010 period was divided into a rising epidemic period (1990-1995), a transition period (1995-

Figure B-3.
Projected HIV Seroprevalence for Selected Countries of Africa



Source: HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, 1998.

Figure B-4.
Projected HIV Seroprevalence for Uganda



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, unpublished tables.

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

2005), and a period of a relatively low and stable epidemic (2005-2010). This classification is represented in Figure B-4. Mortality rates corresponding to the rising epidemic and the stable epidemic were separately derived, and the transition between the two was accomplished by linear interpolation between the two epidemics.

The Special Cases of Brazil and Thailand

Modeling activities have also been undertaken for Brazil and Thailand with the support of the Interagency Working Group. AIDS epidemics in these two countries have substantial homosexual and intravenous drug use components, while those in Africa do not (WHO/GPA 1993). For Brazil, AIDS-related age-sex-specific mortality rates were estimated from the iwgAIDS model and added directly to the non-AIDS mortality rates previously prepared for the projection program. For Thailand, AIDS-related mortality rates from recent epidemiological and demographic projections (TNESDB 1994) were added to the non-AIDS nmx values for the 1990 to 2010 period.

Caveats and Limitations

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

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

Recency of Base Data for the Projections

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

Demographic Data are More Recent than in Past Years

This report presents population estimates and projections for 227 countries or areas of the world. Of these 227 countries, 140 have recent data on population size, 176 have information on fertility, and 177 have information on mortality pertaining to some date since 1990 (Tables B-2, B-3, and B-4). Data on fertility and mortality tend to be more recent than data on population size largely because of the wealth of information being generated by the Demographic and Health Surveys program, the Reproductive Health Surveys program, the Centers for Disease Control, and similar multi-country survey programs.

Data availability has improved considerably since the publication of the previous edition in this series (*World Population Profile: 1996* (WP96). The number of countries with population data only for the pre-1985 period has fallen from 60 (as reported in WP96) to 35 by mid-1997, when the analytical work for WP98 was completed for fertility data, from 48 to 28; and for mortality data, from 55 to 24.

Large Discrepancies Found in Recency of Data by Region

The more developed areas of the world generally have more recent data on population size, fertility, and mortality than do less developed countries. With the exception of the New Independent States, all developed countries have data on population size since 1990. All developed countries except Saint Pierre and Miquelon have mortality since 1990, and all except Monaco and Saint Pierre and Miquelon have recent fertility data that were evaluated for the projections in this report. Oceania has the smallest proportion of countries with data for 1990 or later on fertility and North Africa has the smallest proportion of countries with data from the 1990s on population size. Both Sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa share the distinction of having the smallest proportion of countries with recent data on mortality.

Current Fertility Level is Available for 94 Percent of World's Population

Perhaps more important than the number of countries with recent information on population size, fertility, and mortality is the proportion of the world's population covered by such information.

With many countries taking censuses during the 1990 round and the rapid processing of results by computer, information on population size is available for a large portion of the world's population. Seventy-nine percent of the world's people live in countries with at least population totals available for 1990 or later (Table B-2).

As seen in Table B-3, 94 percent of the world's people live in countries with

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

Region	Year of latest data									
	Total	1990-97	1985-89	1980-84	Before 1980 or none	Total	1990-97	1985-89	1980-84	Before 1980 or none
	Number of countries					Midyear population: 1998 (millions)				
WORLD	227	140	52	28	7	5,927	4,658	773	419	76
Less Developed Countries	171	91	45	28	7	4,751	3,702	554	419	76
More Developed Countries	56	49	7	-	-	1,176	956	219	-	-
AFRICA	57	23	21	11	2	761	316	267	167	11
Sub-Saharan Africa	51	21	18	10	2	620	281	161	167	11
North Africa	6	2	3	1	-	141	35	106	(Z)	-
NEAR EAST	16	6	3	4	3	166	87	26	25	29
ASIA	27	18	3	4	2	3,363	2,978	148	202	36
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	45	33	3	9	-	507	442	40	25	-
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	56	41	15	-	-	798	507	291	-	-
Western Europe	28	28	-	-	-	385	385	-	-	-
Eastern Europe	13	13	-	-	-	122	122	-	-	-
New Independent States	15	-	15	-	-	291	-	291	-	-
Baltics	3	-	3	-	-	7	-	7	-	-
Commonwealth of Independent States	12	-	12	-	-	284	-	284	-	-
NORTH AMERICA	5	5	-	-	-	301	301	-	-	-
OCEANIA	21	14	7	-	-	30	28	1	-	-
	Percent distribution of:									
	Countries					Population				
WORLD	100	62	23	12	3	100	79	13	7	1
Less Developed Countries	100	53	26	16	4	100	78	12	9	2
More Developed Countries	100	88	13	-	-	100	81	19	-	-
AFRICA	100	40	37	19	4	100	41	35	22	1
Sub-Saharan Africa	100	41	35	20	4	100	45	26	27	2
North Africia	100	33	50	17	-	100	25	75	-	-
NEAR EAST	100	38	19	25	19	100	52	16	15	17
ASIA	100	67	11	15	7	100	89	4	6	1
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	100	73	7	20	-	100	87	8	5	-
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	100	73	27	-	-	100	64	36	-	-
Western Europe	100	100	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-
Eastern Europe	100	100	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-
New Independent States	100	-	100	-	-	100	-	100	-	-
Baltics	100	-	100	-	-	100	-	100	-	-
Commonwealth of Independent States	100	-	100	-	-	100	-	100	-	-
NORTH AMERICA	100	100	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-
OCEANIA	100	67	33	-	-	100	95	5	-	-

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

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

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

Region	Year of latest data									
	Total	1990-97	1985-89	1980-84	Before 1980 or none	Total	1990-97	1985-89	1980-84	Before 1980 or none
	Number of countries					Midyear population:1998 (millions)				
WORLD	227	176	23	15	13	5,927	5,521	68	173	165
Less Developed Countries	171	122	22	14	13	4,751	4,346	68	173	165
More Developed Countries	56	54	1	1	-	1,176	1,176	(Z)	(Z)	-
AFRICA	57	37	6	8	6	761	563	29	152	16
Sub-Saharan Africa	51	32	6	8	5	620	423	29	152	16
North Africa	6	5	-	-	1	141	141	-	-	(Z)
NEAR EAST	16	12	1	1	2	166	104	2	17	44
ASIA	27	22	1	1	3	3,363	3,251	5	2	105
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	45	36	8	1	-	507	481	26	1	-
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	56	55	-	1	-	798	798	-	(Z)	-
Western Europe	28	27	-	1	-	385	385	-	(Z)	-
Eastern Europe	13	13	-	-	-	122	122	-	-	-
New Independent States	15	15	-	-	-	291	291	-	-	-
Baltics	3	3	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-
Commonwealth of Independent States	12	12	-	-	-	284	284	-	-	-
NORTH AMERICA	5	4	1	-	-	301	301	(Z)	-	-
OCEANIA	21	10	6	3	2	30	23	6	1	(Z)
	Percent distribution of:									
	Countries					Population				
WORLD	100	78	10	7	6	100	94	1	3	3
Less Developed Countries	100	71	13	8	8	100	92	1	4	3
More Developed Countries	100	96	2	2	-	100	100	-	-	-
AFRICA	100	65	11	14	11	100	74	4	20	2
Sub-Saharan Africa	100	63	12	16	10	100	68	5	25	3
North Africa	100	83	-	-	17	100	100	-	-	(Z)
NEAR EAST	100	75	6	6	13	100	62	1	10	26
ASIA	100	81	4	4	11	100	97	(Z)	(Z)	3
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	100	80	18	2	-	100	100	(Z)	(Z)	-
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	100	98	-	2	-	100	100	-	-	-
Western Europe	100	96	-	4	-	100	100	-	(Z)	-
Eastern Europe	100	100	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-
New Independent States	100	100	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-
Baltics	100	100	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-
Commonwealth of Independent States	100	100	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-
NORTH AMERICA	100	80	20	-	-	100	100	-	-	-
OCEANIA	100	48	29	14	10	100	80	19	1	(Z)

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

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

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

Region	Year of latest data									
	Total	1990-97	1985-89	1980-84	Before 1980 or none	Total	1990-97	1985-89	1980-84	Before 1980 or none
	Number of countries					Midyear population: 1998 (millions)				
WORLD	227	177	26	10	14	5,927	5,599	94	76	157
Less Developed Countries	171	122	25	10	14	4,751	4,424	94	76	157
More Developed Countries	56	55	1	-	-	1,176	1,176	(Z)	-	-
AFRICA	57	38	8	3	8	761	646	56	37	22
Sub-Saharan Africa	51	34	7	3	7	620	515	47	37	22
North Africa	6	4	1	-	1	141	131	9	-	(Z)
NEAR EAST	16	11	2	2	1	166	121	3	21	21
ASIA	27	19	3	1	4	3,363	3,243	6	(Z)	114
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	45	34	9	2	-	507	466	28	13	-
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	56	56	-	-	-	798	798	-	-	-
Western Europe	28	28	-	-	-	385	385	-	-	-
Eastern Europe	13	13	-	-	-	122	122	-	-	-
New Independent States	15	15	-	-	-	291	291	-	-	-
Baltics	3	3	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-
Commonwealth of Independent States	12	12	-	-	-	284	284	-	-	-
NORTH AMERICA	5	4	1	-	-	301	301	(Z)	-	-
OCEANIA	21	15	3	2	1	30	24	1	5	(Z)
	Percent distribution of:									
	Countries					Population				
WORLD	100	78	11	4	6	100	94	2	1	3
Less Developed Countries	100	71	15	6	8	100	93	2	2	3
More Developed Countries	100	98	2	-	-	100	100	-	-	-
AFRICA	100	67	14	5	14	100	85	7	5	3
Sub-Saharan Africa	100	67	14	6	14	100	83	8	6	3
North Africa	100	67	17	-	17	100	93	7	-	-
NEAR EAST	100	69	13	13	6	100	73	2	13	12
ASIA	100	70	11	4	15	100	96	-	-	3
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	100	76	20	4	-	100	92	6	3	-
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	100	100	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-
Western Europe	100	100	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-
Eastern Europe	100	100	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-
New Independent States	100	100	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-
Baltics	100	100	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-
Commonwealth of Independent States	100	100	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-
NORTH AMERICA	100	80	20	-	-	100	100	-	-	-
OCEANIA	100	71	14	10	5	99	81	3	16	-

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

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

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

Region	Year of latest data									
	Total	1990-97	1985-89	1980-84	Before 1980 or none	Total	1990-95	1985-89	1980-84	Before 1980 or none
	Number of countries					Midyear population: 1998 (in millions)				
WORLD	227	95	31	13	88	5,927	4,957	352	72	546
Less Developed Countries	171	76	25	9	61	4,751	4,114	225	14	399
More Developed Countries	56	19	6	4	27	1,176	843	127	58	148
AFRICA	57	35	6	-	16	761	647	58	-	56
Sub-Saharan Africa	51	30	6	-	15	620	506	58	-	55
North Africa	6	5	-	-	1	141	141	-	-	(Z)
NEAR EAST	16	5	5	-	6	166	106	29	-	32
ASIA	27	12	5	1	9	3,363	3,162	129	3	69
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	45	17	9	3	16	507	254	9	6	239
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	56	25	5	3	23	798	519	109	27	144
Western Europe	28	6	4	3	15	385	179	107	27	73
Eastern Europe	13	4	1	-	8	122	48	2	-	71
New Independent States	15	15	-	-	-	291	291	-	-	-
Baltics	3	3	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-
Commonwealth of Independent States	12	12	-	-	-	284	284	-	-	-
NORTH AMERICA	5	1	-	1	3	301	270	-	31	(Z)
OCEANIA	21	-	1	5	15	30	-	19	5	6
	Percent distribution of:									
	Countries					Population				
WORLD	100	42	14	6	39	100	84	6	1	9
Less Developed Countries	100	44	15	5	36	100	87	5	-	8
More Developed Countries	100	34	11	7	48	100	72	11	5	13
AFRICA	100	61	11	-	28	100	85	8	-	7
Sub-Saharan Africa	100	59	12	-	29	100	82	9	-	9
North Africa	100	83	-	-	17	100	100	-	-	-
NEAR EAST	100	31	31	-	38	100	63	17	-	19
ASIA	100	44	19	4	33	100	94	4	-	2
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	100	38	20	7	36	100	50	2	1	47
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	100	45	9	5	41	100	65	14	3	18
Western Europe	100	21	14	11	54	100	47	28	7	19
Eastern Europe	100	31	8	-	62	100	40	2	-	59
New Independent States	100	100	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-
Baltics	100	100	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-
Commonwealth of Independent States	100	100	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-
NORTH AMERICA	100	20	-	20	60	100	90	-	10	-
OCEANIA	100	-	5	24	71	100	-	63	17	21

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

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

data on fertility that pertain to the 1990s. The proportion is higher in Asia (97 percent), and the regions of North Africa, North America, Europe and the New Independent States (NIS), and Latin America and the Caribbean (100 percent).

For mortality, 94 percent of the world's population is covered by information since 1990. However, the available mortality data often pertain only to infants and children and not to the adult population. Twenty-seven percent of the population of the Near East and 17 percent of that of Sub-Saharan Africa live in countries for which we lack reliable mortality data since 1990 (Table B-4).

Recency of Information on Contraceptive Prevalence

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

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

In contrast to the practice of collecting information on population size, fertility, and mortality, the gathering of data on contraceptive use is a fairly recent phenomenon. Nonetheless, the practice is becoming more widespread, and many of the larger countries in developing regions now provide such data. Of the 171 countries in developing regions, 76 (44 percent) have gathered information on family planning for some date during the 1990s, and another 25 (15 percent) during the period 1985-89 (Table B-5).

The proportion of countries in the more developed regions with information available for 1990 or later ranges from 20 percent in North America and 21 percent in Western Europe to 100 percent in the more developed countries of the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union. In the developing regions of the world, the proportion starts at zero in Oceania and goes to 83 percent in North Africa, with Latin America and the Caribbean approximately in the middle range with less than 40 percent of all countries having contraceptive data for 1990 or later.

It is primarily the larger countries in each region that gather information on contraceptive use, as shown by the larger proportions of populations than of countries covered by available data. Thus, 87 percent of the population in less developed regions is covered by such data since 1990, compared to 72 percent in the more developed regions.

How the Bureau of the Census Projections Differ from Those of the United Nations

The Bureau of the Census is sometimes asked how its population estimates and projections differ from those of other organizations that regularly publish national-level demographic estimates and projections for all countries. Data users have been particularly curious about differences between the Census Bureau's figures and those generated by the United Nations Population Division.

The answer to this question is that, while both organizations generally rely on the same data sources —censuses, surveys, vital statistics, and available information about international migratory movements — and generally use similar techniques to estimate demographic parameters for the time period up to and including years for which data are available, differences in projections may still be found as a result of

(1) differences in availability of country data to the two organizations (generally a matter of when new estimates and projections are actually made);

(2) differences in the assessment of data quality and differences in estimates based on country data made by UN and Census Bureau analyst teams;

(3) differences in institution-specific protocols that shape the way projections are made of fertility, mortality and international migration; and

(4) differences in projection software.

Differences in the way the projection programs used by the United Nations and the Census Bureau work, the extent to which they allow utilization of available data, and the outputs produced are one source of discrepancy between the projections generated by the two institutions. For example, the Census Bureau's estimates and projections are based on the Rural-Urban Projection (RUP) cohort-component projection program. This program moves the population, by single years of age, forward by single years. This allows the incorporation of sudden changes in some of the components (e.g., mass refugee movements, war deaths, famine) into an individual year, rather than spreading the effects over a 5-year period. The program can be extended further to isolate events into two halves of the year (particularly relevant to incorporating demographic change of the magnitude and suddenness of the migratory movements shown in the first 2 panels of Figure 16). The United

Nations' program (United Nations 1989) is a five-five projection program, so named because it projects 5-year age groups forward five years at a time. The UN's program offers some options that the Bureau's program does not, including the possibility of projecting a population backward (as well as forward) in time from a given reference date. However, significant differences in projections of population 20 or 30 years into the future are unlikely to be attributable to differences in compute software. Anything more than minor differences in projections are much more likely to be due to one of the first three sources of difference listed above.

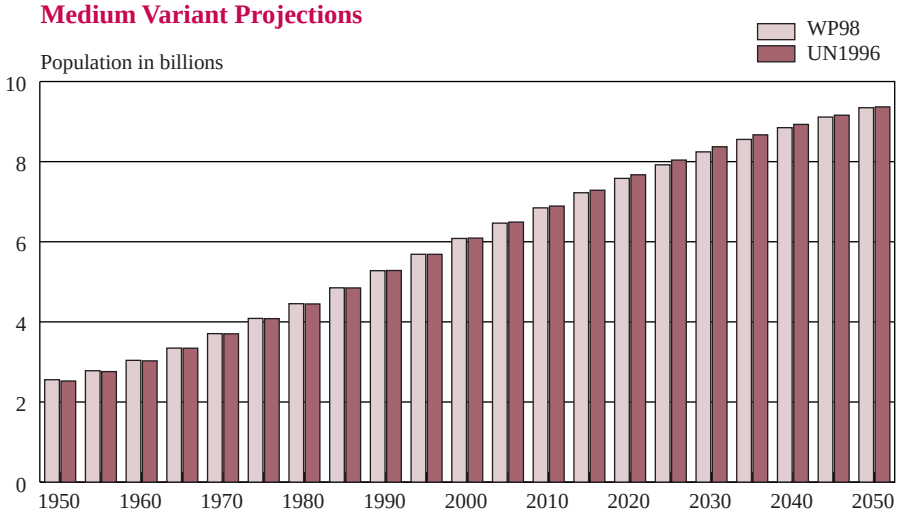
Data availability. Demographers prefer to have the most recent data collected in a country for which new estimates and projections are to be made. However, one institution may receive copies of census volumes weeks or months before the other in spite of efforts by both institutions to obtain information as quickly as possible once it is released, and in spite of the fact that the UN and Census Bureau assist each other in obtaining copies. In some instances, differences in the dates data are received may affect the quality of projections made in the same year by the two institutions.

Assessment. Even where two or more demographers have the same data, these data can be analyzed in different ways that result in different estimated levels for the recent past. The projection of fertility, mortality and international migration into the future offers even more possibility for differences.

Institutional protocols. Census Bureau and UN projections do differ in the way AIDS mortality is incorporated (described in the preceding section and in Stover (1996)), in the estimates of net flows of international migrants out of sending countries and into receiving countries in every time period, and in assumed trends in fertility, including fertility in countries currently below replacement.

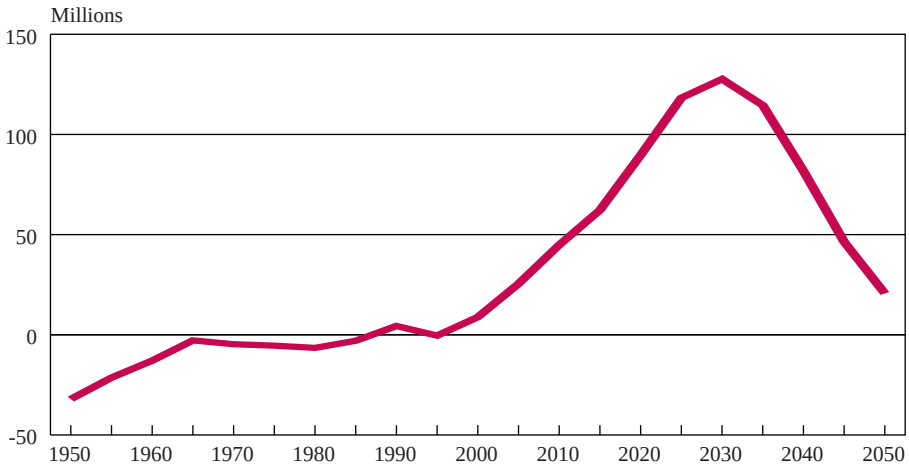
Demography is not a precise science. Given the differences in production schedules between the two institutions, the weaknesses in the statistical data bases for many countries, and the opportunities for accepting one estimate rather than another, conflicting estimate, for a specific population, it is comforting when independently-made demographic estimates and projections are actually quite similar. This is the case when one compares the world population estimates presented in this publication to those prepared for the United Nations' 1996 assessment (UN 1996). Over the course of the 100 years from 1950 to 2050, the maximum difference in the world population total is less than 2 percent, or about 130 million people, in 2030 (Figure B-6). The difference in 1990 is only 4.4 million persons or 0.08 percent (Figure B-7).

Figure B-5.
Comparison of WP98 to UN 1996 Medium Variant Projections



Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base, and United Nations (1996).

Figure B-6.
Absolute Difference in Projections of World Population*



*Calculated as UN96 - WP98.
Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base, and United Nations (1996).

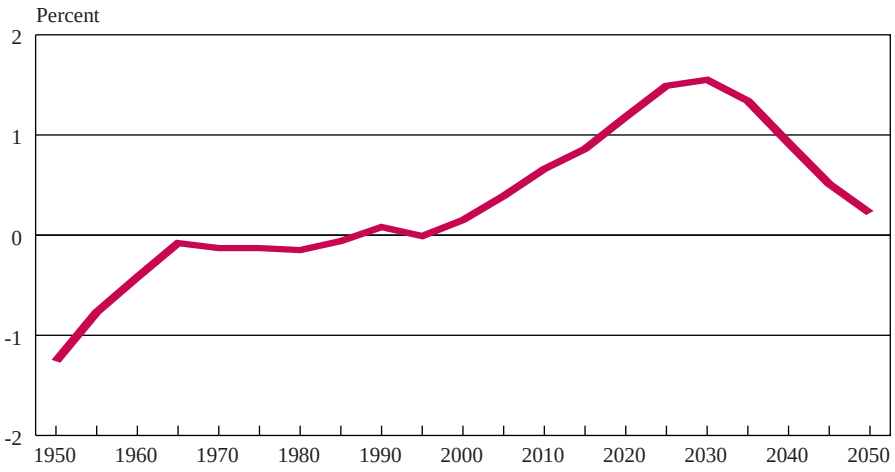
A similar statement can be made about comparisons of UN and Census Bureau projections for less developed and more developed countries. Such differences fall within a range of +/- 2 percentage points over the 1950-2050 period (Figure B-8).

Admittedly, this similarity in the aggregates can mask some large differences when individual countries are compared. For 1990, populations by country differ by up to 40 percent, with 11 countries showing differences of 10 percent or more. In absolute terms, the populations differ by as much as 9.6 million in 1990,[20] with differences of over 1 million in 13 countries. As is indicated by the global results, the errors seem to cancel out.

Which set of data is better? There are several considerations in evaluating the quality and utility of the two sets of projections. First, there is the question of what data are needed and for what years. If long-term trends are desired, the two sets will be fairly similar. However, if you want to look at specific year-to-year changes, the International Data Base (IDB) data are preferable, since RUP can incorporate short-term changes. If you want estimates for selected variables for all countries back to 1950, then the United Nations currently is the only source. Finally, if timeliness is an issue, bear in mind that the Bureau of the Census revises its projections once a year and updates the IDB at least twice a year, while the United Nations currently makes its new estimates and projections available only every other year.

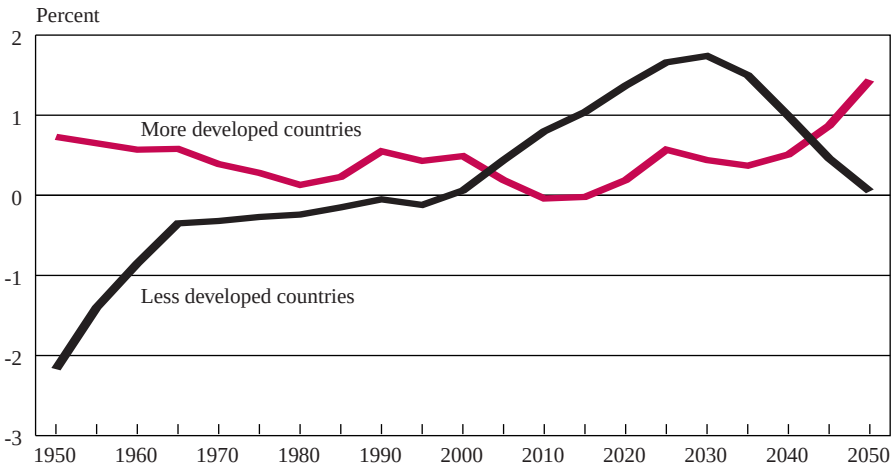
[20]This is for Djibouti, an absolute difference of about 147,000 persons in 1990.

Figure B-7.
Percentage Difference in Projections of World Population*



*Percentage differences are calculated relative to WP98 estimates.
Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base, and United Nations (1996).

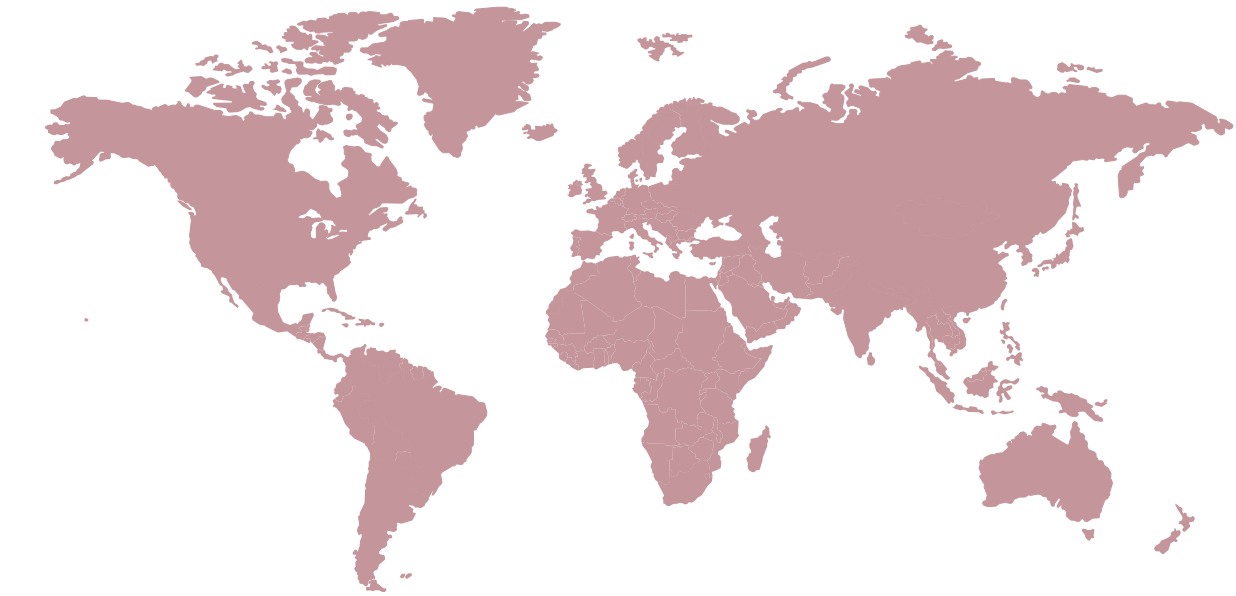
Figure B-8.
Percentage Difference for More and Less Developed Countries



Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base, and United Nations (1996).

Appendix C.

References



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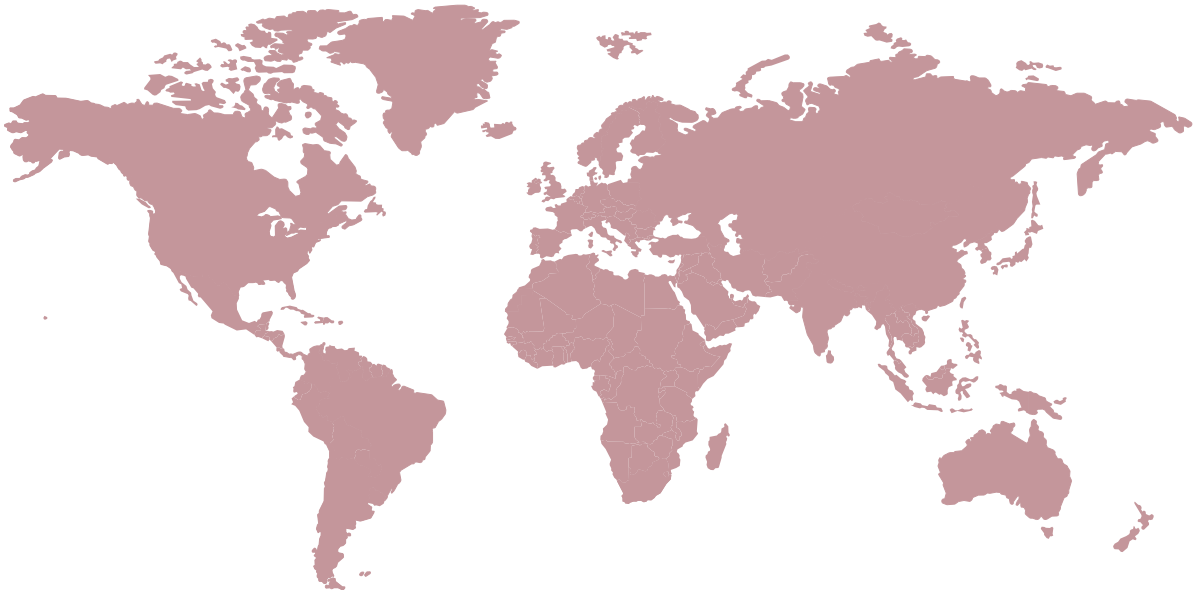
Appendix D.
Glossary



Glossary

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

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

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

AIDS. Acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

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

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

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

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

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

Cohort component method. See component method.

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

Components of change. Fertility, mortality, and migration.

Contraception. The conscious effort of couples to regulate the number and spacing of births. Also known as family planning.

Contraceptive prevalence rate. The percent of currently married women of reproductive age (normally defined as the range 15 to 49 years) who use contraception.

Crude birth rate. See birth rate.

Crude death rate. See death rate.

Currently married women. Women ages 15 to 49 either formally married or living in union with a man (consensual unions). Same as "married women of reproductive age."

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

Dependency ratios. A population's dependency ratio, also known as the age dependency ratio and the total dependency ratio, is the combined child population (persons under age 15) and elderly population (persons ages 65 and above) per 100 persons ages 15 to 64 (persons "of labor force age"). The youth dependency ratio is the number of persons under age 15 per 100 persons ages 15 to 64. The elderly, or old age, dependency ratio is the number of persons 65 and over per 100 persons 15 to 64. Dependency ratios are also referred to as support ratios.

Dependent age groups. Persons under age 15 and persons 65 years of age or older.

Development category. The classification of regions into "less developed" and "more developed" according to their general level of economic development. In this report, countries are classified according to the grouping used by the United Nations. See references to these terms in the Glossary for details.

DHS. Demographic and Health Surveys, an ongoing program of household surveys implemented by Macro International, Inc. and collaborating organizations.

Family planning. See contraception.

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

HIV. Human immunodeficiency virus. The virus that causes AIDS.

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

Infant mortality rate. The number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age from a cohort of 1,000 live births. Denoted 1q0 or IMR, it is the probability of dying between birth and exact age 1.

IUD. Intrauterine device, a method of contraception.

iwgAIDS. Interagency Working Group on AIDS.

Less developed countries. The "less developed" countries include all of Africa, all of Asia except Japan, the Transcaucasian and Central Asian republics of the NIS, all of Latin America and the Caribbean, and all of Oceania except Australia and New Zealand.

This category matches the "less developed country" classification employed by the United Nations. "Less developed" countries are also referred to in the report as "developing" countries.

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

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

Married women of reproductive age (MWRA). Women ages 15 to 49 either formally married or living in union with a man (consensual unions). Same as "currently married women."

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

Modern methods of contraception. Condoms, injectables, IUD's, pills, vaginal methods (spermicides, diaphragms, or caps), and voluntary sterilization of a woman or her partner.

More developed countries. The "more developed" countries and areas include all of North America and Europe (including the Baltics and the four European republics of the NIS (Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova)) plus Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. This category matches the "more developed" classification employed by the United Nations.

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

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

New Independent States (NIS). Fifteen nations formed from the former Soviet Union. The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) refers to these countries excluding the three Baltic nations of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania.

Pandemic. A global epidemic.

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

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

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

Seroprevalence. The percent of a population testing positive for infection in a blood test. In the context of this report, the percent testing positive for antibodies to HIV.

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

Traditional methods of contraception. Periodic abstinence, rhythm, withdrawal, douche, and folk methods. Also known as natural methods.

Under-5 mortality. Number of deaths of children under 5 years of age from a cohort of 1,000 live births. Denoted 5q0, it is the probability of dying between birth and exact age 5.

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

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

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

Vital events. Births and deaths.

Vital rates. Birth rates and death rates.

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

WHO. World Health Organization.

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