WP/91

World Population Profile: 1991

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

Acknowledgments

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The colors depict sources of CO_2 emissions: white, lights of cities; red, forest and agricultural fires; light gray, gas flares.

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By Ellen Jamison

Issued December 1991

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Introduction

This report presents the U.S. Census Bureau's latest update of population estimates and projections for all the countries and regions of the world. It includes information on population growth, fertility, mortality, and use of contraception. A special section focuses on population density. Following are some of the highlights of this year's findings.

Population size. Estimated at 1.65 billion in 1900 (Durand, 1967), the world population is now expected to be about 6.3 billion at the next turn of the century. With an estimated 5.4 billion at midyear 1991, it has more than doubled since 1950. Another 95 million persons, more than the current population of Mexico, are added each year. By the period 2015 to 2020, about 100 million will be added annually, bringing the 2020 population of the world to about 8.2 billion.

Ten countries now have over 100 million inhabitants, led by China with nearly 1.2 billion or more than one-fifth of the world's people. The United States ranks fourth in size, with a quarter of a billion people.

Population growth. Sub-Saharan Africa is the only region whose population is growing faster than 3 percent annually. Its growth is equivalent to adding another Ghana each year. Growth rates in other regions have stabilized or have begun to decline. By the period 2010 to 2020, according to the latest projections, the population growth rate will have declined to about 2.6 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa; and that of Near East and North Africa, which is currently about 2.7 percent, will have declined to 2.1 percent annually. By that same period, the growth rate in both Asia (excluding Japan) and Latin America and the Caribbean is projected to reach about 1.2 percent per year. Due to its low level of fertility and aging population, Japan's growth rate is likely to become negative (that is, the population itself will begin to get smaller) during the period 2010 to 2020.

Fertility levels. Africa's high population growth rate results chiefly from the high fertility rates that persist in most countries of the region. Average completed fertility in Sub-Saharan Africa is over 6 births per woman, with total fertility rates in 11 countries at 7 births per woman or higher. The total fertility rate is highest in Rwanda, at 8.4 births per woman. For Kenya, where fertility was among the highest in the world only a few years ago, this report projects a total fertility rate of 6.4 births per woman for 1991. In other developing regions, the total fertility rate ranges from 4.8 in the Near East and North Africa to 3.2 in both Asia and the Latin America/Caribbean regions.

Age structure. Consistent with its high fertility, Sub-Saharan Africa has the largest proportion of its population (46 percent) under 15 years of age. In contrast, in developed regions, only about 21 percent of the population is in this youngest age group.

Population density. The nature of human settlement is diverse, ranging from countries with a large land area and small population, such as Libya, to those with a small land area in relation to a large population, such as Bangladesh. Among the world's most populated countries, Bangladesh stands out with current density of 2,200 per square mile, likely to increase to 4,000 per square mile by the year 2020. Some other nations also deserve special attention, those whose population density is already among the highest in the world and is increasing rapidly. Most of them are in Sub-Saharan Africa. In Rwanda, for example, current population density of 820 persons per square mile is more than seven times the world average; by the year 2020, it is likely to be over 2,000 per square mile, or 14 times the world average.

Contraception buys time. A principal factor in the reduction of population growth is the use of methods of family planning. An increasing proportion of women report use of such methods when queried in surveys of contraceptive prevalence or related data-gathering instruments. For example, in countries as varied as Thailand, Turkey, and Brazil, over 60 percent of married women of reproductive age are using contraception, and several countries report prevalence rates of over 70 percent. Consistent with the higher levels of fertility in Sub-Saharan Africa, contraceptive prevalence is much lower there than in other developing regions. Where prevalence is low, users tend to rely primarily on traditional methods; but when family planning becomes more prevalent, users rely on modern methods, such as the pill. In some areas, use of sterilization for contraceptive purposes has increased markedly in recent years and has become the method of choice in several countries.

About this report. This profile presents summary demographic information for the world, regions, and all countries and territories with a popu-

lation of at least 5,000 in 1991. Most of the charts and text are based on population estimates and projections presented in appendix A and prepared at the U.S. Bureau of the Census by methodology summarized in appendix B. Additional sources of information are cited in appendix C, and technical terms are defined in appendix D.

The 206 countries and territories are classified by development status according to categories used by the United Nations: the "developing" countries and areas include all of Sub-Saharan Africa, Near East and North Africa, Asia (except Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean, and Oceania (except Australia and New Zealand). The "developed" countries and areas include all of North America and Europe, as well as the Soviet Union,[1] Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. Under this classification, 162 countries or areas are developing and 44 are developed. Individual countries assigned to each of the regions as used in this report are shown in table 3.

[1]Data in this report refer to the former "Soviet Union" and are not presented separately for republics that have recently become independent.

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

Population Size and Growth

Population of World Reaches 5.4 Billion, Asia 3.0 Billion, in 1991

The world population is estimated at 5.4 billion at midyear 1991, more than double the population of 1950 (figure 1). In some regions, it is the size of the population that attracts attention, in others, the change.

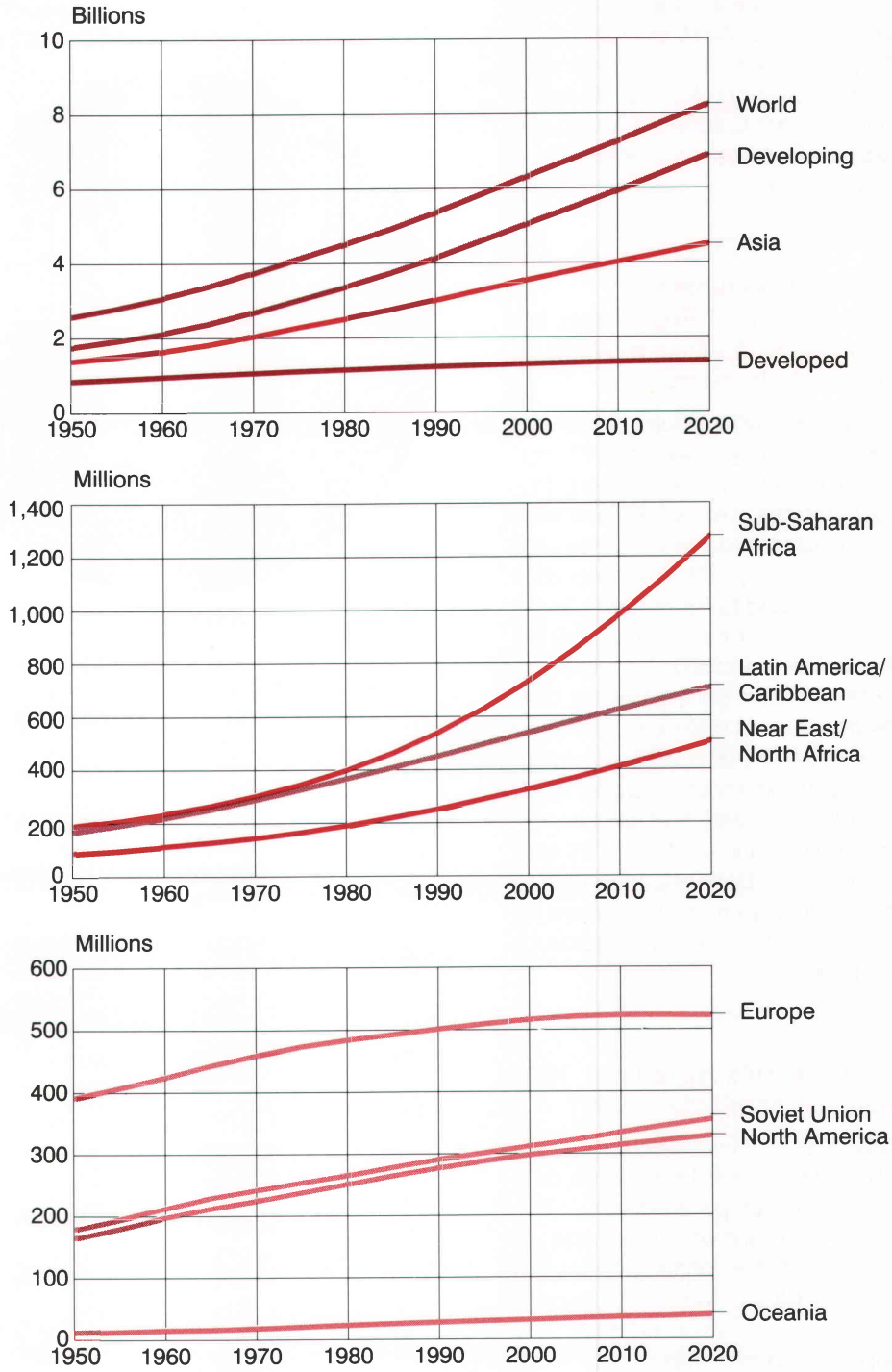
In Asia, both size and change are especially significant. Although Asia's population growth rate (1.8 percent annually) is only average by world standards, the absolute growth each year is large due to the region's size. Asia's population increased from 1.4 billion in 1950 to over 3 billion in 1991. Other regions are much smaller, and their populations are charted in millions, rather than billions. Nevertheless, some important changes are taking place.

Sub-Saharan Africa, for example, had 200 million fewer inhabitants than Europe in 1950; in 1991 it has 56 million more than Europe, after nearly tripling its population in the last four decades while Europe's grew by only 28 percent.

The Near East and North Africa region is much smaller, but its population also tripled since 1950, having increased from 87 million to 259 million.

The population of Latin America and the Caribbean is of intermediate size and grew from 166 million to 458 million between 1950 and 1991, or by about 175 percent.

Figure 1.
Population of the World and Major Regions: 1950 to 2020



Note: Each panel of the figure has a different scale, appropriate to the population of the regions it includes.
Source: Table 1 and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Projections to the year 2020 indicate that growth will continue to be substantial in the developing regions and only modest in the developed regions. As a result, the Latin America/Caribbean region will become more populous than Europe, and the Near East/North Africa region will become larger than the Soviet Union.

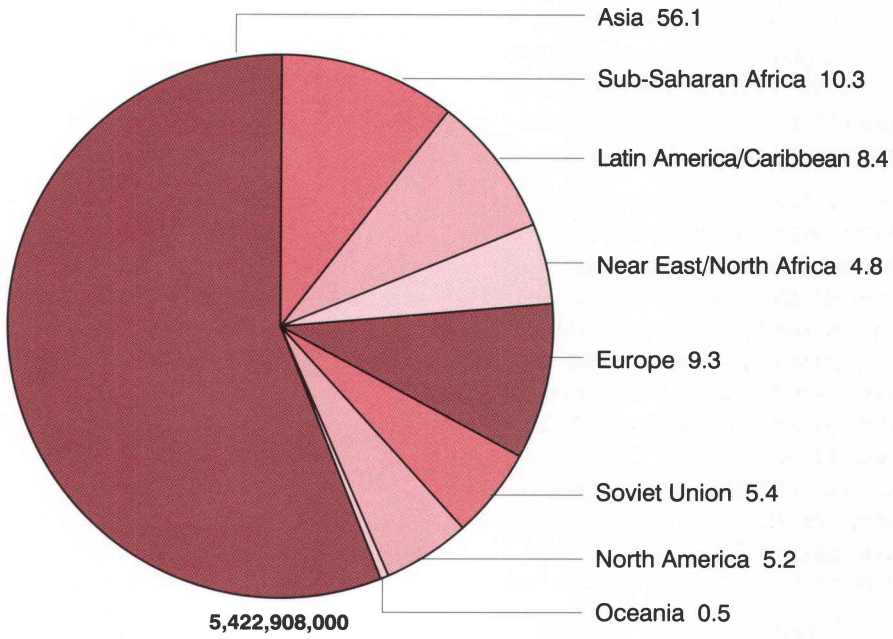
Asia Still Dominates World Share of Population, but Sub-Saharan Africa's Share Is Gradually Increasing

The pace of population growth varies significantly, resulting in changing proportions in each region. In 1950, for example, just 68 percent of world population lived in developing regions, but by 1991 this proportion had increased to 78 percent. In 1991, well over half (56 percent) of the world's population lives in Asia (figure 2). Sub-Saharan Africa, the fastest growing region, is now home to about 10 percent of the world's people, while about 8 percent live in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 5 percent in the Near East and North Africa. By 2020, according to the latest projections, 83 percent of world population will be in developing regions.

Ten Countries Have Over 100 Million Inhabitants in 1991

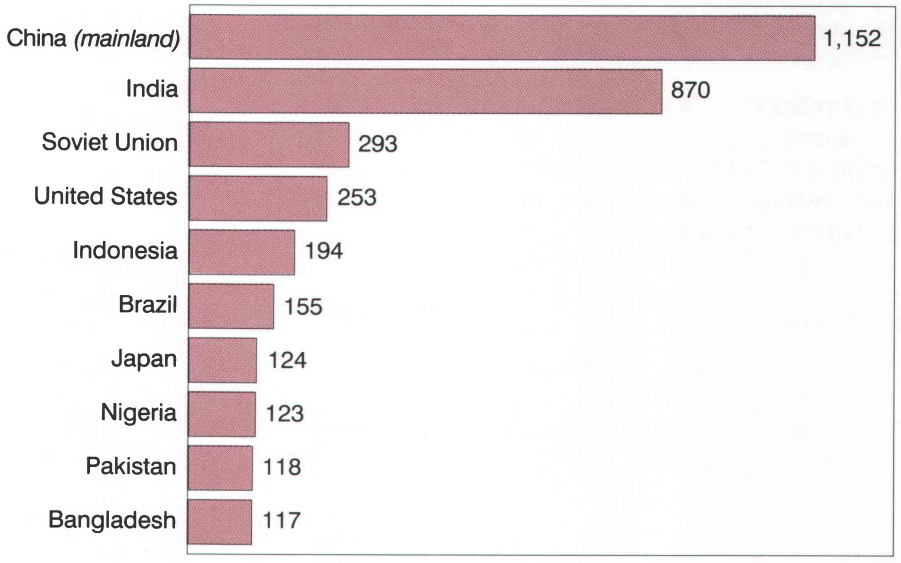
Individual countries can have a significant impact on the regional, or even the world, perspective (figure 3). China *(mainland)* has nearly 1.2 billion inhabitants, more than two-fifths of the world's people. India, the world's second most populous country, has not yet reached 1 billion inhabitants, but the most recent projections indicate that it will probably do so by the end of the decade.

Figure 2.
Percent Distribution of World Population, by Region: 1991



Source: Table 2.

Figure 3.
Population of 10 Largest Countries: 1991
(In millions)



Source: Table 3.

After India, the largest countries' populations are measured in hundreds of millions, ranging from 293 million in the Soviet Union to 117 million in Bangladesh.

Three-Fourths of World Population Lives in Just 22 Countries

If 100 people were to assemble themselves in a room in proportion to their respective countries' populations, 37 of them would be from China *(mainland)* and India (figure 4). Five people would represent the Soviet Union and another five the United States, while four would be from Indonesia and three from Brazil. Five countries would have two representatives each, and 11 countries would each have one.

Figure 4.
Where in the World Do They Live?

Of every 100 people in the world in 1991,

21 live in China *(mainland)*
16 live in India
4 live in Indonesia
2 live in Japan, 2 in Pakistan, and 2 in Bangladesh
1 lives in Vietnam, 1 in the Philippines, 1 in Iran, and 1 in Thailand

5 live in the United States
3 live in Brazil
2 live in Mexico

5 live in the Soviet Union
1 lives in Germany, 1 in Italy, 1 in the United Kingdom, and 1 in France

2 live in Nigeria
1 lives in Ethiopia

1 lives in Turkey, and 1 in Egypt.

Thus, 75 of each 100 persons live in just 22 countries. The other 25 live in any of the remaining 184 countries.

Source: Table 3.

One hundred and eighty-four countries would have to compete for the remaining 25 places.

Five Largest Countries Maintain Their Rank but Differential Growth Rates Cause Shifts for Others

In spite of differing population growth rates, large disparities in size among the world's most populous countries allow them to maintain their ranking. Thus China *(mainland)*, India, the Soviet Union, the United States, and Indonesia persist as the world's population giants.

Figure 5 shows the world rank for the top 20 countries, listed in the rank order pertaining to 1991. Rankings are shown also for 1970 and 2010, with arrows indicating whether each country moved up, moved down, or stayed the same during the interval. Between 1970 and 1991, the predominant moves for developing countries were towards a higher rank and for developed countries towards a lower rank. Based on recent projections to 2010, this pattern will continue, but some shifting is expected among the developing countries themselves.

For example, between 1970 and 1991, Brazil moved up from seventh largest to sixth largest. By 2010, however, Brazil is expected to move back down to seventh rank while Nigeria, which moved from 10th largest in 1970 to eighth largest in 1991, is likely to occupy sixth place in 2010.

Some countries do not appear on all the lists. Iran, for example, made its appearance among the 20 largest countries in 1991, having moved up from 25th place in 1970. By 2010, Ethiopia, Egypt, and Zaire will have joined the 20 largest, while Italy, United Kingdom, and France will have moved down. Spain, which was among the 20 largest in 1970, had dropped out by 1991.

Population Age Structures Correspond to Fertility Levels of World Regions

Not only the total population is important but also the age structure. As illustrated in figure 6, Sub-Saharan Africa, where fertility has only now begun to decline in a few countries, has the highest proportion of its population under 15 years of age. In contrast, in Asia, where fertility is lowest among the developing regions, the proportion under age 15 years is also lowest in 1991.

At the other end of the age spectrum, the proportion of population ages 65 years and over also corresponds to the fertility levels of the regions. Thus, the developed regions of North America, Europe, and Soviet Union, where fertility has been at low levels for many years, have the largest proportion in the oldest age group, while the high fertility regions have the lowest proportions.

As will be noted in a later section, continuing declines in fertility are anticipated in all regions of the world. As fertility declines, the process of "aging" of the population begins. Fewer births result in a smaller proportion of persons in the younger ages and a correspondingly larger proportion in the older ages. Simultaneously, declining mortality rates are associated with increased lon-

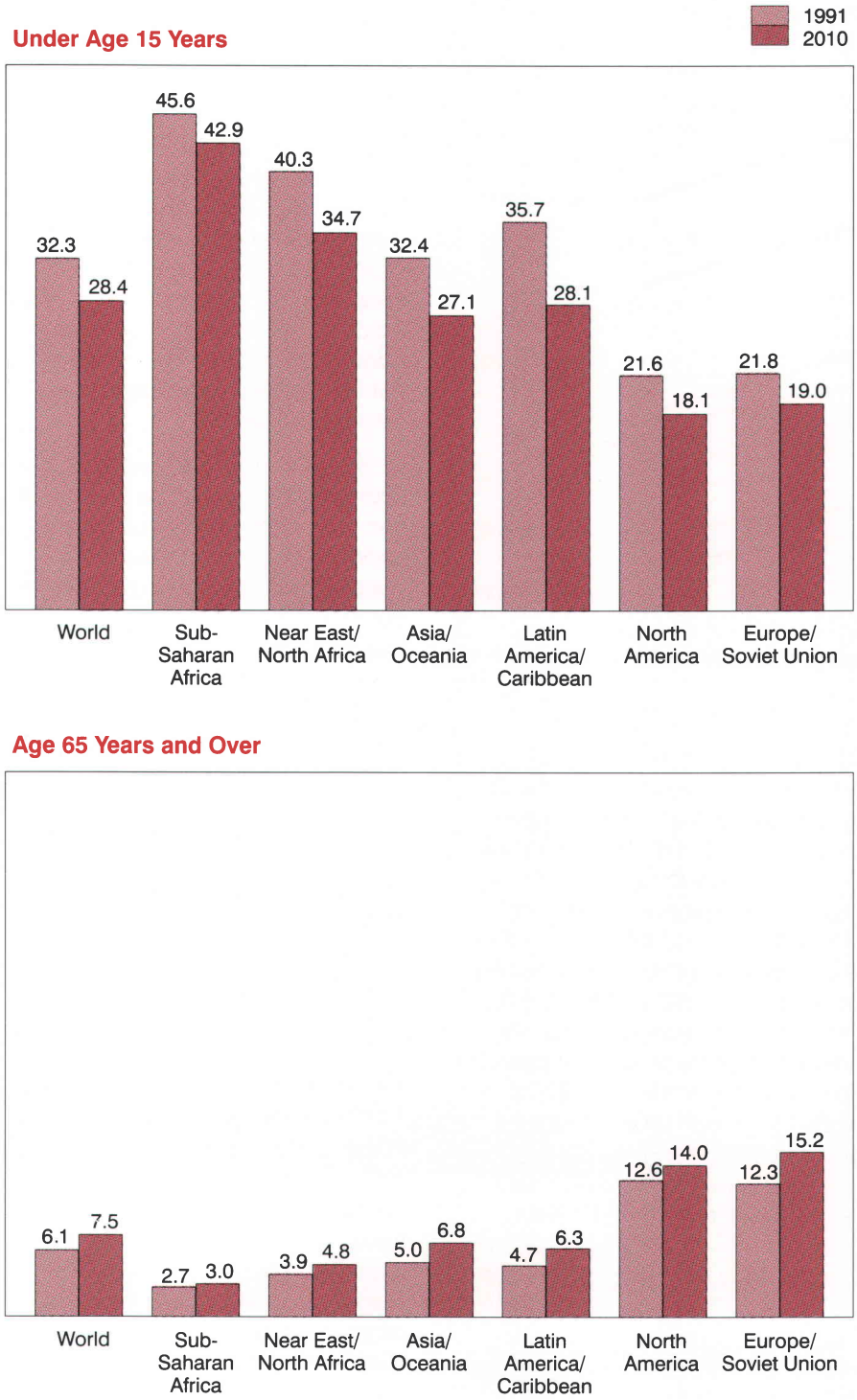
Figure 5.
Countries Ranked by Population Size: 1970, 1991, and 2010
(Population in millions. 20 largest countries, presented in rank order as of 1991)

Country	1970 Rank	1970 Pop.		1991 Rank	1991 Pop.		2010 Rank	2010 Pop.
China *(mainland)*	1	820.4	=	1	1,151.5	=	1	1,420.3
India	2	555.0	=	2	869.5	=	2	1,172.1
Soviet Union	3	242.8	=	3	293.0	=	3	334.0
United States	4	205.1	=	4	252.5	=	4	282.6
Indonesia	5	122.7	=	5	193.6	=	5	256.8
Brazil	7	95.7	▲	6	155.4	▼	7	207.5
Japan	6	104.3	▼	7	124.0	▼	10	130.5
Nigeria	10	66.8	▲	8	122.5	▲	6	213.0
Pakistan	11	65.7	▲	9	117.5	▲	8	195.2
Bangladesh	9	67.4	▼	10	116.6	▲	9	176.6
Mexico	14	52.8	▲	11	90.0	=	11	129.0
Germany	8	77.8	▼	12	79.5	▼	17	82.2
Vietnam	16	42.4	▲	13	67.6	▼	14	92.0
Philippines	17	38.7	▲	14	65.8	▼	15	90.3
Iran	*25	*28.9	▲	15	59.1	▲	12	107.4
Turkey	19	35.8	▲	16	58.6	=	16	83.5
Italy	13	53.7	▼	17	57.8	▼	*25	*58.0
United Kingdom	12	55.6	▼	18	57.5	▼	*23	*59.2
Thailand	18	37.1	▼	19	56.8	=	19	70.7
France	15	50.8	▼	20	56.6	▼	*22	*59.7
Spain	20	33.9	▼	*26	*39.4	▼	*31	*41.0
Ethiopia	*24	*31.1	▲	*22	*53.2	▲	13	93.6
Egypt	*21	*33.6	=	*21	*54.5	▲	18	81.7
Zaire	*32	*20.3	▲	*27	*37.8	▲	20	67.5

* Country was not among the 20 largest that year.
= Country rank is the same as before.
▲ Country rank is higher than before.
▼ Country rank is lower than before.

Source: Table 3.

Figure 6.
Percent of Population in Selected Age Groups: 1991 and 2010



Source: Table 6.

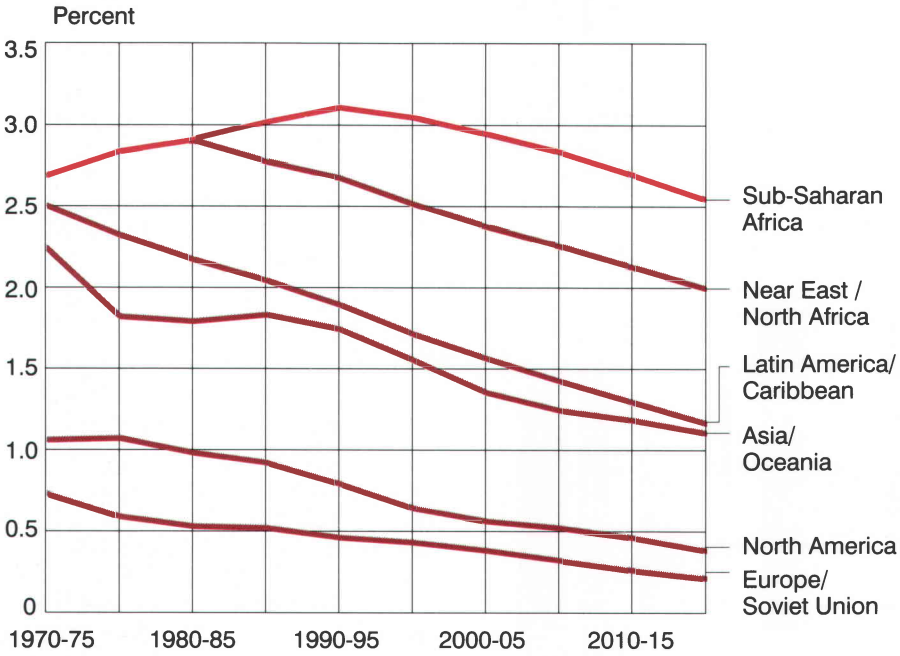
gevity, and they also contribute to increasing proportions of older persons. Conforming to this aging process, the percent of population under age 15 years is expected to decrease in all world regions, while the percent over age 65 years is expected to increase.

Decline in Population Growth Rates Now Foreseen in All World Regions

While population growth rates in Asia and Latin America peaked before 1970, those in the Near East and North Africa peaked in the early 1980's and those in Sub-Saharan Africa have only now reached their highest point, with declines expected over the next decades (figure 7).

Although future declines are anticipated in all regions, the pace of decline is such that each region will maintain its standing in relation to the other regions, with Sub-Saharan African growth rates the highest and Asian rates the lowest, among developing regions. By the period 2015 to 2020, according to the latest projections, Sub-Saharan Africa will have achieved the level of population growth (2.5 percent annually) that Latin America experienced in the early 1970's, and Asia will have achieved the rate (1 percent annually) that North America experienced in the early 1970's. By that same period, the annual growth rate in North America will be only 0.4 percent. The combined rate for Europe and the Soviet Union will be about 0.2 percent but, taken separately, that for Europe is expected to be virtually nil, while that for the Soviet Union will be about 0.6 percent.

Figure 7.
Average Annual Rates of Growth, by Region: 1970 to 2020



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

Declining Population Growth Rates Do Not Always Mean Smaller Numbers of People Added Each Year

In spite of anticipated declines in world growth rates in the coming decades, the number of persons added to the population will not show a similar decline (figure 8). For example, between the periods 1990-95 and 2015-20, the average annual growth rate is projected to decline from about 1.7 percent to 1.3 percent. However, each year during the 1990-to-1995 period, about 95 million persons will be added to the world population, while each year during the 2015-to-2020 period, about 100 million will be added. This is because the growth rate is applied to a larger base each year. With a larger and more sustained decline, the number of people added each year will eventually become smaller.

Changes in the momentum of growth can be illustrated by the differing situations of individual countries. In Kenya, the average annual population growth rate reached its highest point (about 4.1 percent) during the period 1975 to 1980 and is estimated to be about 3.5 percent by the period 1990 to 1995.[2] A further decline, to about 2.2 percent annually, is projected for the period 2015 to 2020. In the late 1970's, when the growth rate was highest, about 613 thousand people were added to Kenya's population each year. Between 1990 and 1995, about 944 thousand are added each year. And by the 2015-to-2020 period, Kenya will experience a growth of 1.2 million every year.

The situation is different in Mexico, mainly because the decline in the growth rate began much earlier. Having reached a high of about 3.2 percent annually during the period 1955 to 1960, the growth rate in Mexico has already been declining for more than three decades. As a result, the end of the present decade should see an end to an increase in the number added to Mexico's population each year. The population will still grow, of course, but the number added each year will become smaller.

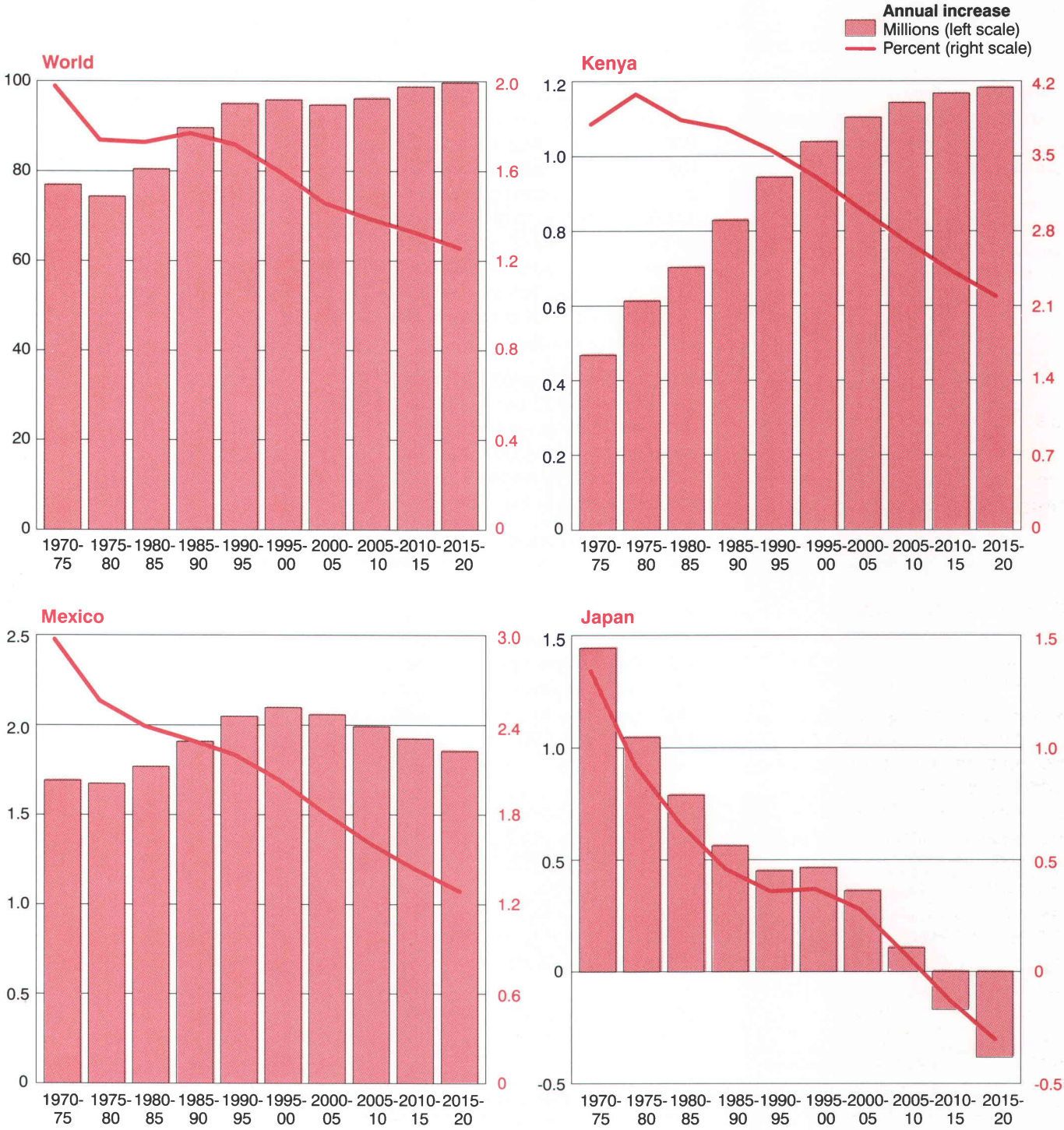
In Japan, as in most developing countries, the population growth rate has been declining for many decades. As a result, although the population is still growing today, the number of persons added each year has been diminishing for some time. For example, the number added decreased from 1.4 million annually in the period 1970 to 1975 to less than one-third that number, or less than half a million annually, during 1990 to 1995. The latest projections indicate that Japan's growth rate will become negative after the year 2010, when the number of deaths will exceed the number of births. Thus, the total population itself will actually become smaller each year.

Virtually No Population Change Foreseen for Germany

In the newly unified Germany, the demographic status quo is likely to be maintained for the foreseeable future (figure 9). With the number of births approximately equal to the number of deaths, there is no natural increase of the population. However, a small increase results from a net immigration rate of 0.4 percent. Looking forward to the next two decades, it is likely that the number of deaths will begin to exceed the

[2]Preliminary data just received from the 1989 census of Kenya suggest a lower population growth rate than that estimated in this report for the recent period. The census data are being evaluated, and the next round of estimates and projections will reflect the findings.

Figure 8.
Average Annual Rates of Growth and Population Added per Year, for the World and Selected Countries: 1970 to 2020

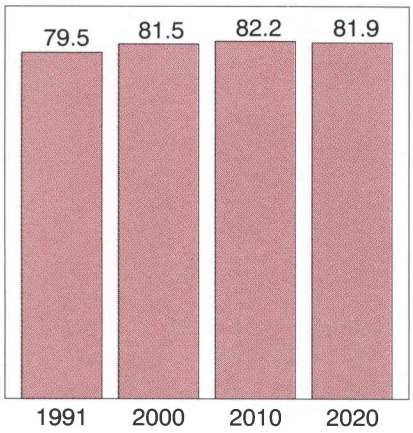


Note: Each panel of the figure has a different scale, appropriate to the annual increase represented.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

number of births. If migration diminishes somewhat as assumed in the projections, the population may begin a gradual decline.

As in many developed countries, life expectancy at birth is high in Germany, with men living about 73 years and women about 79 years. Infant mortality is low, at about 7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

Figure 9.
Demographics of a Unified Germany: 1991
(Population in millions)



Crude birth rate:	11 per 1,000 population
Crude death rate:	11 per 1,000 population
Rate of natural increase:	0.0%
Net migration rate:	0.4%
Population growth rate:	0.4%

Total fertility rate: 1.45 births per woman

Life expectancy at birth:

Both sexes	76 years
Men	73 years
Women	79 years

Infant mortality rate: 7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births

Source: Tables 3, 4, 7, and 8, and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

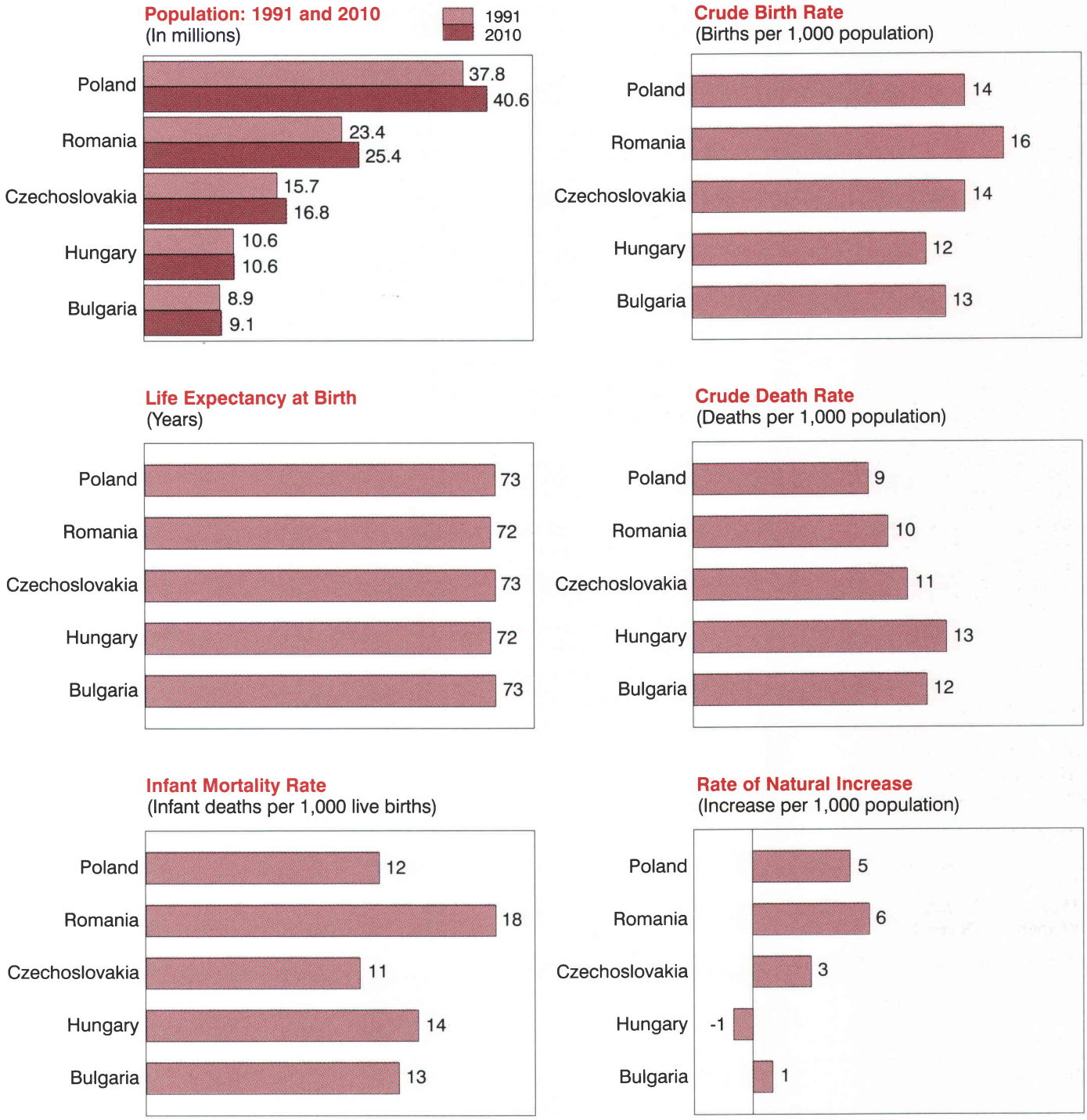
East European Populations Show Some Diversity

With nearly 38 million inhabitants, Poland is the largest of the East European nations, and Bulgaria is the smallest, with just under 9 million (figure 10). Vital rates vary somewhat among the countries. Romania has the highest birth rate (16 per 1,000 population) and the second lowest death rate (10 per 1,000), combining to give that country the highest rate of natural increase in the region. At only 6 per 1,000 population, however, even Romania's growth rate is quite modest by world standards.

Hungary has the lowest birth rate in the region (only 12 per 1,000), and it is exceeded by its relatively high death rate (13 per 1,000), thus resulting in the only negative rate of natural increase in the region.

The Eastern European countries all have life expectancies at birth of 72 or 73 years, but these values result from different patterns of mortality by age. At 18 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, the infant mortality rate is much higher in Romania than in the other countries. In Czechoslovakia, it is only 11 per 1,000.

Figure 10.
Demographics of Eastern Europe: 1991



Source: Tables 3, 4, and 8.

Components of Change

Sub-Saharan Africa Stands Out as Region With Highest Birth and Death Rates

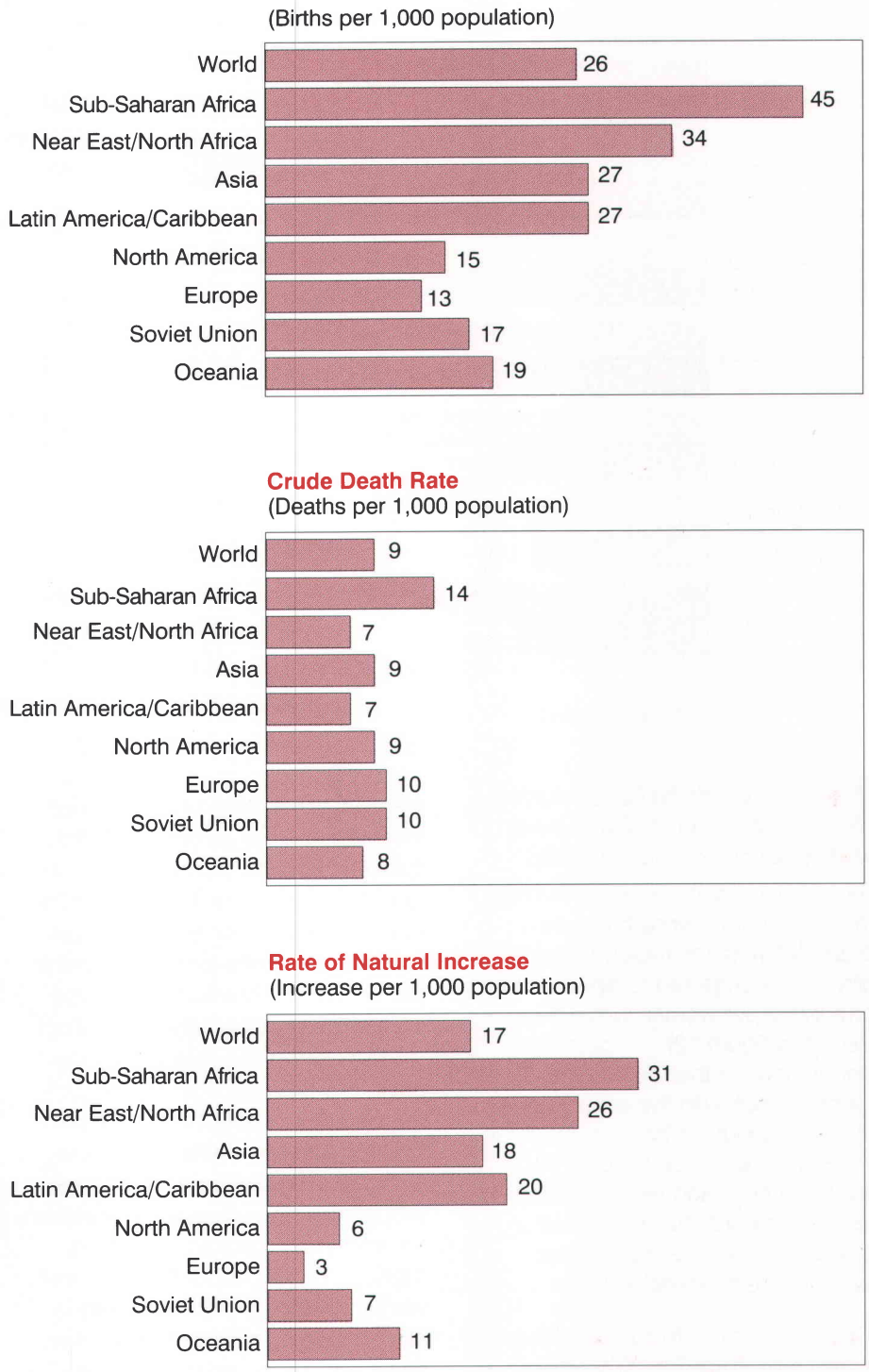
Worldwide, there are about 26 births and 9 deaths for each 1,000 inhabitants, for a rate of natural increase of 17 per 1,000 in 1991 (figure 11). The birth rate is by far the highest in Sub-Saharan Africa, with an average of 45 births per 1,000 population. Six countries of the region, with a combined population of 53 million, still have a birth rate over 50 per 1,000. South Africa is the only large country of Sub-Saharan Africa with a birth rate under 35 per 1,000; the five others with a rate that low have a combined population of under 3 million.

With about 34 births per 1,000 population, the Near East and North Africa region also has a birth rate above the world average. Asia and Latin America, at 27 per 1,000, have moderate rates conforming to the world norm.

Death rates vary less among regions than birth rates do, but they are much higher in Sub-Saharan Africa than elsewhere. Death rates are relatively low in the Near East and North Africa and in Latin America, where the population is still fairly well concentrated in the younger ages, and somewhat higher in the developed regions, especially in Europe and the Soviet Union, where there are proportionately more people in the older ages.

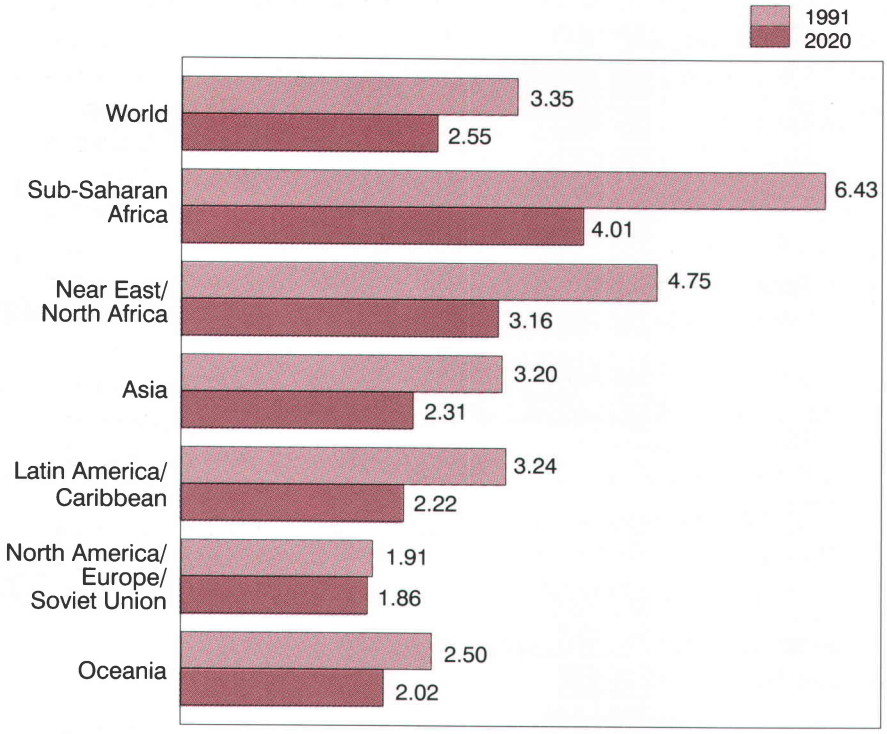
The rate of natural increase (the difference between birth and death rates) is highest in Sub-Saharan Africa, about 31 per 1,000 population, or 3.1 percent annually. In Europe, the combination of a low birth rate and a relatively high death rate results in a rate of natural increase of only 3 per 1,000, or 0.3 percent per year.

Figure 11.
Vital Rates, by Region: 1991



Source: Table 2.

Figure 12.
Total Fertility Rate, for the World and Regions: 1991 and 2020
(Births per woman)



Source: Table 7.

Women in Sub-Saharan Africa Projected to Have Two Fewer Births, on Average, by 2020

Although today the average woman in Sub-Saharan Africa has more than six births, the region's total fertility rate is projected to fall to about four births per woman within three decades (figure 12). Declines are anticipated in other developing regions as well, with the world rate falling from about 3.4 births per woman in 1991 to about 2.6 in 2020. In North America and Europe, where fertility is already below two births per woman, little change is anticipated in the foreseeable future.

Sub-Saharan Africa Has Wide Range of Total Fertility Rates

Although regional rates are useful for global comparisons, they mask the diversity among individual countries. Among the 39 nations of Sub-Saharan Africa with a population of over 1 million (figure 13), total fertility rates vary from over eight births per woman in Rwanda to only two births per woman in Mauritius. For some countries, current fertility rates reflect significant declines during the recent past. In Botswana, Kenya, and Zimbabwe, for example, recent declines in fertility are "probably attributable to moderately high and increasing proportions of women using modern contraception" (Arnold and Blanc, 1990, p. 11). At about 6.4 births per woman, Kenya's total fertility rate is still considered high, but only a few years ago it was estimated to be about 8 births per woman, one of the highest rates in the world.

In the Near East and North Africa, Total Fertility Varies From Three to Seven Births per Woman

As noted above, women in the Near East and North Africa region have fertility levels higher than the world average, but considerably lower than in Sub-Saharan Africa. Fertility levels in some countries of the region, such as Saudi Arabia, Oman, United Arab Emirates, and Kuwait, are affected by the lower fertility of their foreign populations. As in other world regions, large differences are found among individual countries

Figure 13.
Total Fertility Rates in Sub-Saharan Africa: 1991

8.4	Rwanda
7.6	Malawi
7.3	Uganda
7.2	Somalia, Mauritania
7.1	Burkina, Togo
7.0	Tanzania, Niger, Mali, Benin, Ethiopia
6.9	Zambia, Burundi, Madagascar
6.8	Côte d'Ivoire
6.7	Angola
6.6	Namibia
6.5	Liberia, Nigeria
6.4	Mozambique, Kenya, Sudan
6.3	Ghana
6.2	Senegal, Zaire
6.1	Sierra Leone
6.0	Guinea
5.8	Guinea-Bissau
5.7	Congo
5.6	Cameroon, Zimbabwe, Central African Republic
5.3	Chad
4.8	Lesotho
4.6	Botswana
4.4	South Africa
4.0	Gabon
2.0	Mauritius

Note: Data are for countries with a population of 1 million or more.
Source: Table 7.

(figure 14). In Yemen, Iraq, and Jordan, women have an average of over seven births, but in Tunisia and Israel, the norm is now about three births per woman. As noted by Arnold and Blanc (1990, table 4.1), significant declines in fertility have occurred in Morocco and Tunisia in recent years. About half of married women of reproductive age use methods of contraception in Tunisia.

Asian Fertility Rates Generally Lower Than in Near East or Africa

Among the largest countries in Asia, only in Pakistan, Iran, and Afghanistan do women have an average of six births or more, while in several other countries the average is only two or three births per woman (figure 15).

In some Asian countries, such as South Korea, women were having an average of only three births each in the mid 1970's and now the average is well under two births per woman. In Indonesia and Thailand, too, current rates reflect significant declines in recent years. In all the low-fertility countries and areas, contraceptive use is high, with over 70 percent of married women of reproductive age using methods of family planning in several of them.

Total Fertility Is at Moderate Levels in Latin America and the Caribbean; Island Nations Tend to Have Lowest Rates

Except for Bolivia and Paraguay, the countries of South America now have total fertility rates of under four births per woman, while in several Central American countries the average is four or five births per woman (figure 16). Both the highest and the lowest rates of the region are found in the Caribbean, in Haiti and Cuba, respectively, among the islands with a population of 1 million or more. Some of the smaller islands have total fertility rates even lower than Cuba's, for example, Barbados (1.8) and Cayman Islands (only 1.4). In most countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, current fertility levels reflect significant declines from the past. In Brazil, for example, rates have been declining steadily since 1960, and in Mexico the total fertility rate declined by more three births per woman in the last two decades, from about 6.6 in 1971 to about 3.4 births per woman in 1991. Contra-

Figure 14.
Total Fertility Rates in Near East and North Africa: 1991

7.4	Yemen
7.1	Iraq, Jordan
6.7	Saudi Arabia, Oman, Syria
5.1	Libya
4.9	United Arab Emirates
4.8	West Bank
4.5	Egypt
4.2	Algeria
3.8	Morocco
3.7	Kuwait
3.6	Lebanon, Turkey
3.3	Tunisia
3.0	Israel

Note: Data are for countries with a population of 1 million or more.
Source: Table 7.

Figure 15.
Total Fertility Rates in Asia: 1991

6.6	Pakistan, Iran
6.3	Afghanistan
5.5	Nepal
5.0	Laos
4.9	Bhutan
4.7	Bangladesh
4.6	Mongolia
4.5	Cambodia
4.1	Burma
3.7	India, Vietnam
3.6	Philippines, Malaysia
3.0	Indonesia
2.5	North Korea
2.3	China (*mainland*), Sri Lanka
2.2	Thailand
2.0	Singapore
1.8	China *(Taiwan)*
1.6	South Korea, Japan
1.4	Hong Kong

Note: Data are for countries with a population of 1 million or more.
Source: Table 7.

Figure 16.
Total Fertility Rates in Latin America and the Caribbean: 1991

6.3	Haiti
5.0	Honduras
4.8	Guatemala
4.7	Nicaragua, Paraguay
4.6	Bolivia
4.1	El Salvador
3.7	Ecuador
3.5	Peru
3.4	Venezuela, Mexico
3.2	Costa Rica
3.1	Dominican Republic, Brazil
3.0	Panama
2.8	Colombia
2.7	Argentina
2.6	Jamaica
2.5	Chile
2.4	Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay
2.1	Puerto Rico
1.9	Cuba

Note: Data are for countries with a population of 1 million or more.
Source: Table 7.

ceptive use throughout the region has been increasing steadily.

Fertility in Most Developed Countries Is Below Replacement Level

"Replacement level" fertility represents the point at which each couple has only the number of births required to "replace themselves" in the population, usually taken as 2.1 births per woman. Most countries of Europe and North America have fertility rates at or below that level (figure 17). Although inherent momentum allows the population to continue to grow for some years after replacement level of fertility is reached, it eventually stops growing or even declines if that level is maintained and international migration is nil. In Germany, for example, natural growth is expected to cease by 1996; but the population is projected to decline beginning only in 2010 due to continuing immigration during the interim. Around the end of the present decade or soon after, negative growth rates are expected in some other countries, such as Austria, Finland, Italy, and Switzerland, as well.

Fertility Is Low in Australia and New Zealand, but Higher in the Developing Islands of Oceania

As in other developed countries, women in Australia and New Zealand have fewer than two births each, on average (figure 18). In Papua New Guinea, as well as in the smaller developing countries of the region, fertility is much higher. On ten islands of Oceania, women have an average of between two and four births, while on nine they have more than four. The highest fertility rates are on the Solomon Islands, where the average is over six births per woman, and on the Marshall Islands, where women have an average of about seven births each.

Death Comes 11 Years Sooner for the Average African Than for the Average Person Worldwide

A child born in Sub-Saharan Africa in 1991 can expect to live only 52 years (figure 19), corresponding to the mortality level prevalent in the world 30 years ago and in South America 40 years ago. Among the world regions, Asia ranks second lowest, but its life expectancy at birth of 62 years is still about 10 years higher than Africa's. Life expectancy in other regions exceeds the world's average, with that in the developed regions now about 74 years.

Figure 17.
Total Fertility Rates in North America, Europe, and the Soviet Union: 1991

2.9 Albania
2.4 Soviet Union
2.1 Romania, Ireland, Poland

1.9 Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Sweden, Bulgaria
1.8 United States, Norway, United Kingdom, France, Hungary
1.7 Finland, Canada
1.6 Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Netherlands
1.5 Greece, Portugal, Austria, Spain
1.4 Germany, Italy

Note: Data are for countries with a population of 1 million or more.
Source: Table 7.

Figure 18.
Total Fertility Rates in Oceania: 1991

4.9 Papua New Guinea

1.9 New Zealand
1.8 Australia

Note: Data are for countries with a population of 1 million or more.
Source: Table 7.

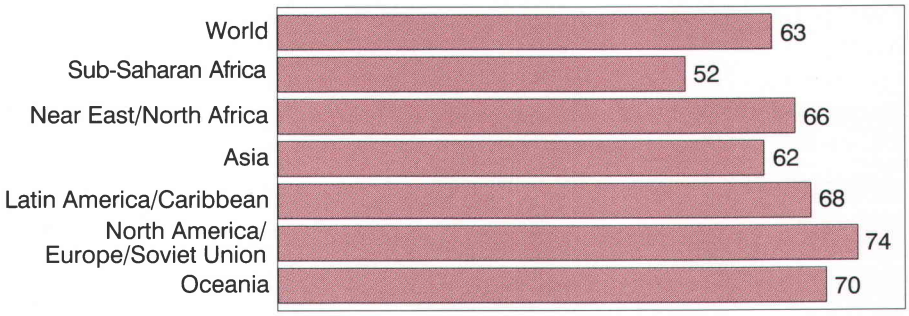
One of Every Ten Infants Born in Sub-Saharan Africa Dies Before Its First Birthday

With 104 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, the infant mortality rate in Sub-Saharan Africa far surpasses that in other world regions (figure 20). For example, it is more than double the rate in Latin America and the Caribbean, and more than half again as high as the rate in Asia and the Near East and North Africa regions.

Japan Leads the World With the Highest Life Expectancy and Lowest Infant Mortality Rate

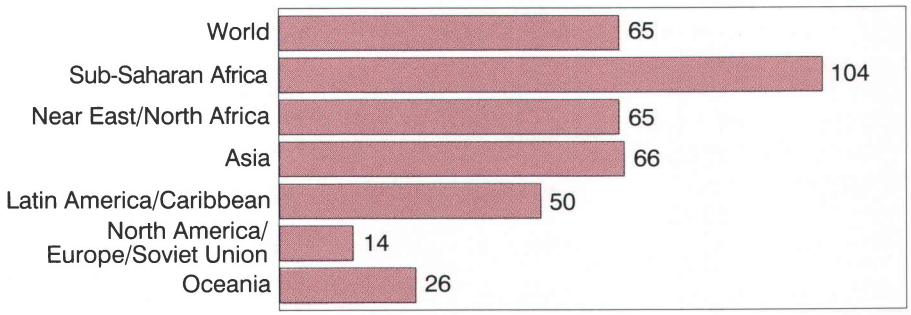
As in the case of other demographic measures, a different perspective of life expectancy at birth and infant mortality rates emerges from information for individual countries than from regional averages. Figures 21 and 22 show rankings of these two measures for the world's 25 largest countries. Japan and Mexico particularly stand out, the former because it has higher life expectancy and lower infant mortality than any other

Figure 19.
Life Expectancy at Birth, by Region: 1991
(Years)



Source: Table 8.

Figure 20.
Infant Mortality Rate, by Region: 1991
(Infant deaths per 1,000 live births)



Source: Table 8.

country,[2] and Mexico because its life expectancy is the highest among the largest developing countries. Life expectancy in China *(mainland)*, Turkey, and South Korea is about the same as in the Soviet Union. In the case of infant mortality, South Korea's rate ranks eighth, the lowest (that is, the most favorable) among these largest developing countries.

Most countries have approximately the same rank for both measures, indicating that their age pattern of mortality is about as expected for their level of life expectancy. Turkey and Brazil, however, have somewhat less favorable rankings for infant mortality than for life expectancy, indicating a high risk of death during infancy in relation to their overall mortality level. In South Africa, the opposite is true—the country ranks somewhat less favorably for life expectancy than for infant mortality. This is attributable to the relatively high level of adult mortality in that country.

India Shares Disproportionately in World's Infant Deaths

Although 16 percent of the world's people live in India, nearly one-fourth of the world's infant deaths occur there (figure 23). In contrast, the population of China *(mainland)* is 21 percent of the world's total, but only 9 percent of the world's infant deaths occur in that country.

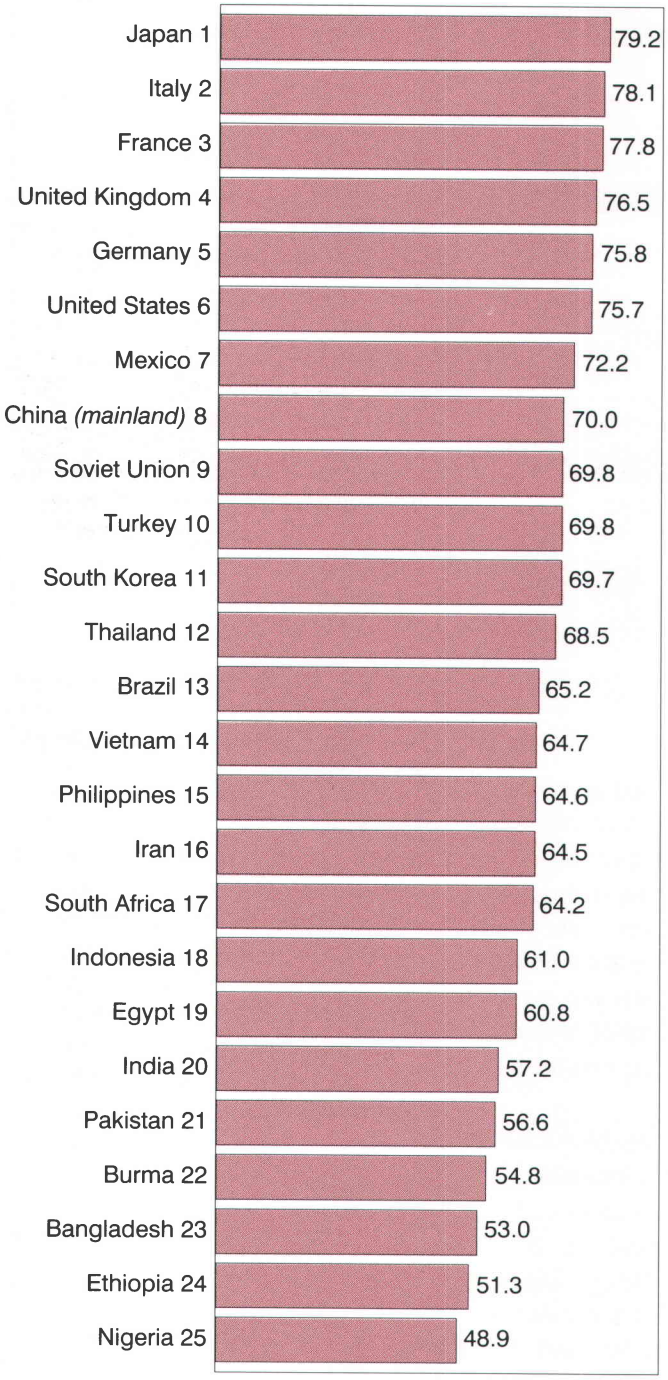
In Nigeria, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, as well as in India, the share of both births and infant deaths is larger than would be expected based on each country's share of world population.

In Brazil and Indonesia, on the other hand, each country's share of world population, births, and deaths, is approximately the same.

The Soviet Union, United States and Japan, where both fertility and infant mortality are at low levels, have a smaller share of births and infant deaths than of world population. Japan's population is about 2 percent of the world's total, but that country's infant deaths comprise only one-tenth of 1 percent of those occurring worldwide.

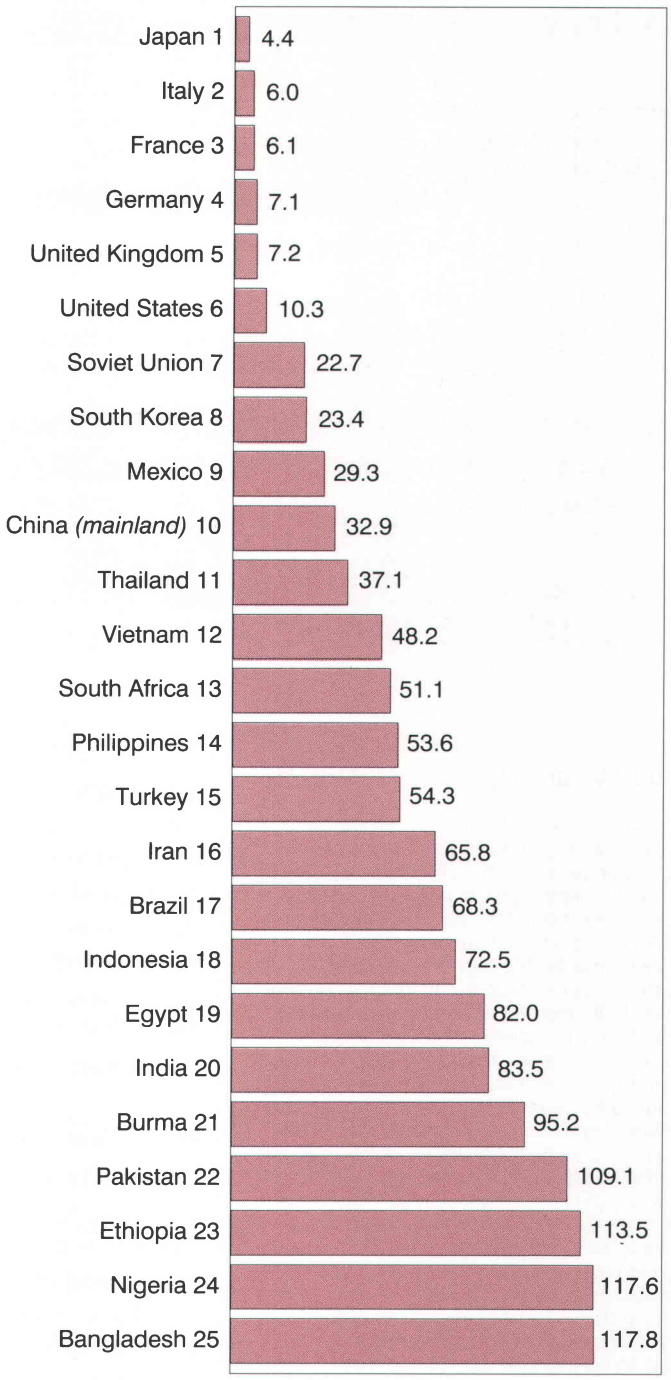
[2]An analysis by Haub and Yanagishita (1991, pp. 6-8) indicates that there may be some uncertainty about the comparability of Japan's infant mortality rate with that of other developed countries. Although Japanese officials report strict adherence to a law requiring that both a birth and a death certificate be issued when an infant dies shortly after birth, the reported data presented by Haub and Yanagishita show a higher ratio of stillbirths to infant deaths in Japan than elsewhere. In light of this, the authors suspect that some deaths that would be reported as infant deaths in other countries may be reported as stillbirths in Japan. If this is so, the official data would underreport the infant mortality rate slightly in Japan. For comparative purposes, Haub and Yanagishita calculate a "total infant mortality risk" factor, combining into one measure the risk of being stillborn and the risk of being born alive but dying during the first year of life. They rerank countries by this combined risk, and Japan falls to third place worldwide (in 1987), behind Finland and Sweden. Japan's ranking among the 25 largest countries as presented here would not be affected.

Figure 21.
Life Expectancy at Birth, for the 25 Largest Countries: 1991
(Ranked from high to low value)



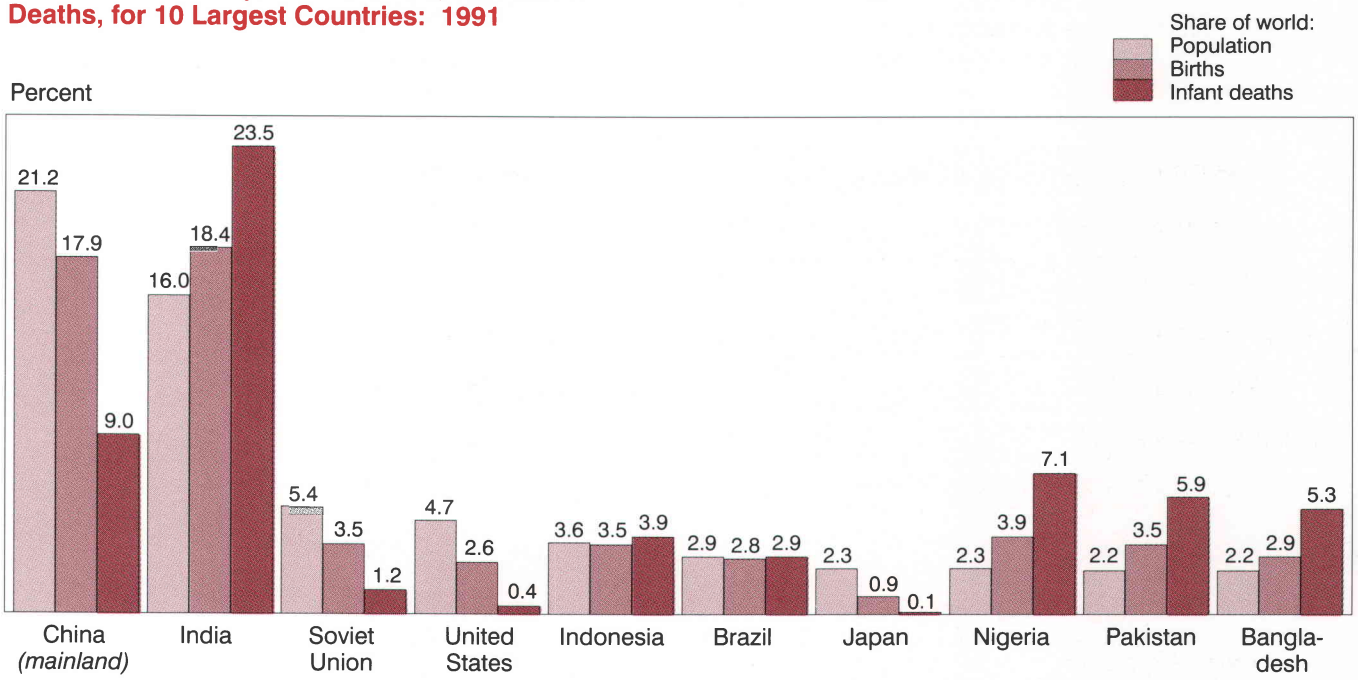
Source: Table 8.

Figure 22.
Infant Mortality Rate, for the 25 Largest Countries: 1991
(Infant deaths per 1,000 live births. Ranked from low to high value)



Source: Table 8.

Figure 23.
Share of World Population, Births, and Infant Deaths, for 10 Largest Countries: 1991



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

Focus on Population Density

National Population Growth Increases Countries' Population Density

Each country's population situation is unique. Countries may have approximately the same population size at any given time, but one may be sparsely populated because its area is vast, while another may be densely settled over a smaller land area. Even if the total area is about the same, differences in quality and arability of land may lead one country's inhabitants to disperse throughout a rich, productive territory and another's to settle along a single fertile coastline, leaving large inhospitable areas uninhabited.

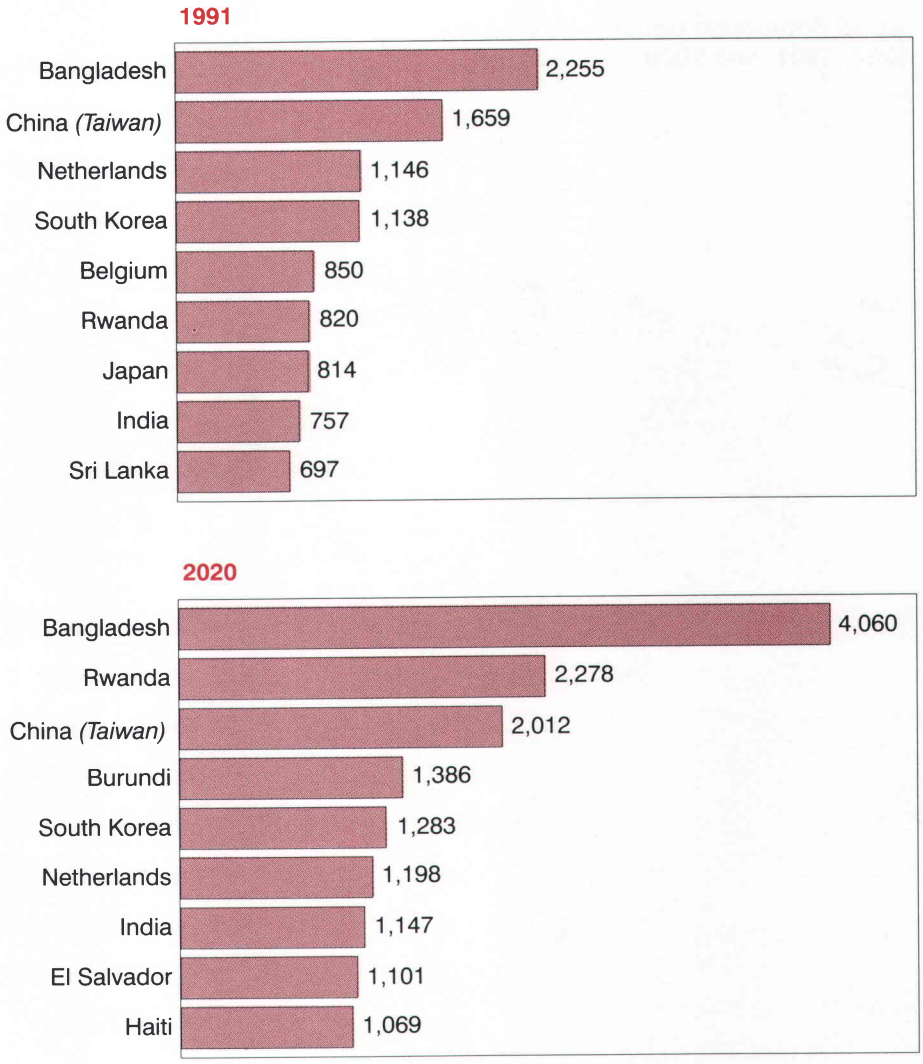
The relationship of people to land is measured by population density, or the number of persons per square mile of territory.[3] Except for relatively rare changes in national boundaries, a country's available land area remains stable, while its population changes in size. Thus, density increases or decreases according to the pace of population change.

In developing countries today, two measures would seem to be important: the current level of density, and the rate at which it is increasing. Increasing population density may facilitate social interactions and make economic transactions more efficient. But it also may place stress on community and environmental systems, especially when the increase is rapid.

The charts in this section illustrate current and expected population density in world regions and in individual countries, and they present estimates and projections of the population of urban agglomerations, where people increasingly tend to settle. In the final three charts, emphasis is on those countries where density is increasing the fastest, over levels that are already among the highest in the world. In particular, countries are shown whose density is half again as high as the world average and is expected to double again by the year 2020. Some of these countries are among the poorest in the world and are thus already struggling to cope with today's problems of food, employment, housing, health care, and other issues facing all developing nations. The large expected increases in population density, in spite of assumptions that fertility will decline steadily in the future, will undoubtedly exacerbate the

[3]Land area used in this report to calculate population density excludes inland water bodies, such as lakes, reservoirs, and rivers.

Figure 24.
The Most Densely Populated Countries or Areas of the World: 1991 and 2020
(Persons per square mile)



Note: Figure excludes countries with a population under 5 million in 1991.
Source: Table 9.

problems such countries are already facing.

High population density and increases in density have different implications in cities and in rural areas. Internal migration provides one relief for high-density areas. In developing countries, much of the migration is from high-density, rural areas to urban areas which, in turn, become increasingly dense. In developed countries, much of the internal migration is from highly dense, urban areas to the suburbs. How countries respond to their particular stresses related to population density depends on many social, political, and economic factors, making it impossible to generalize about such responses. However, it is possible to describe the variety of situations countries face with respect to their own population density and growth rates.

The Most Densely Settled Countries Today Range From Some of the Richest to Some of the Poorest

In 1991, high population density is found both in wealthy countries, such as Japan, Belgium, and the Netherlands, and in newly industrial-

Figure 25.
World Population Density, by Country: 1960, 1991, and 2020

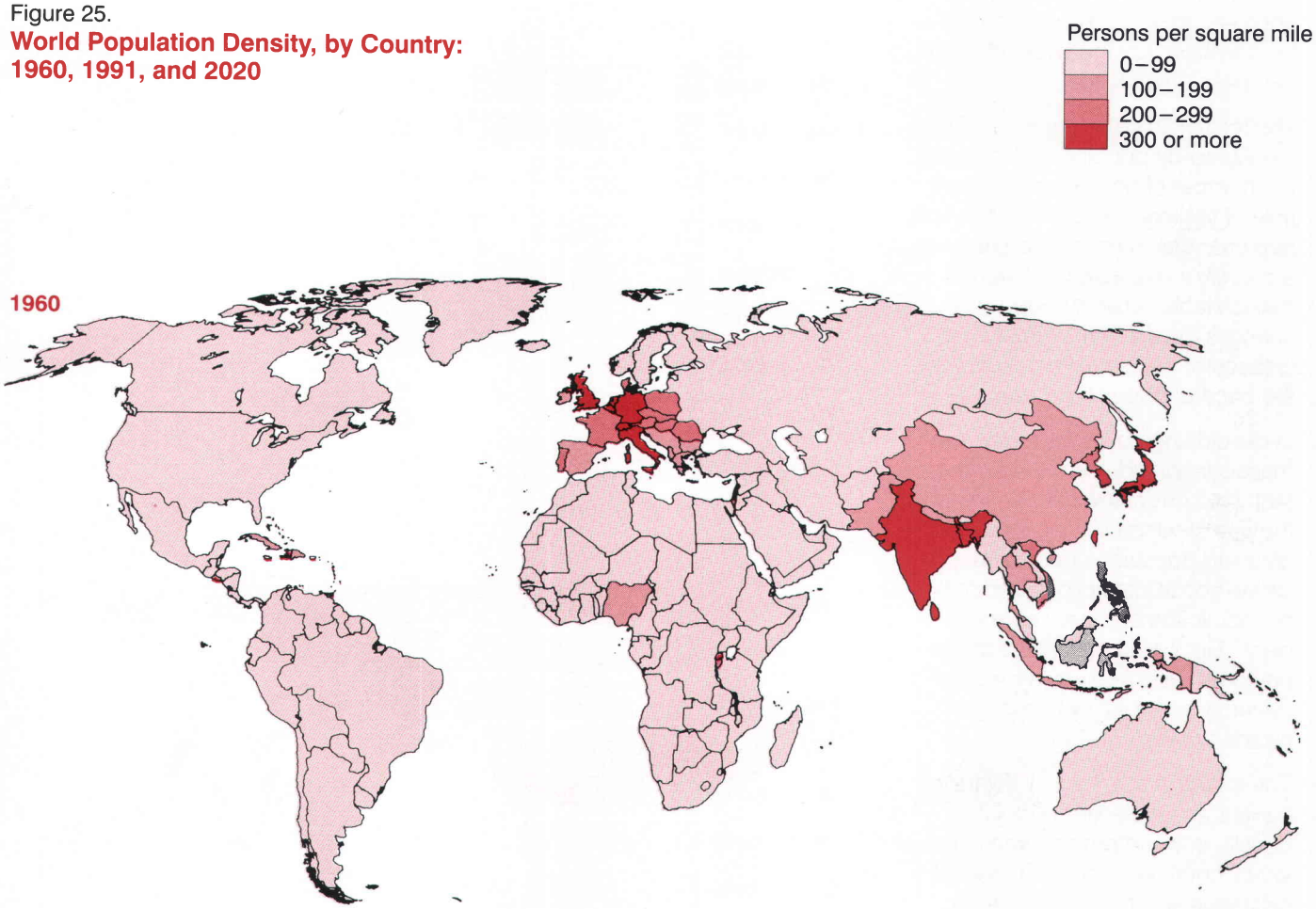
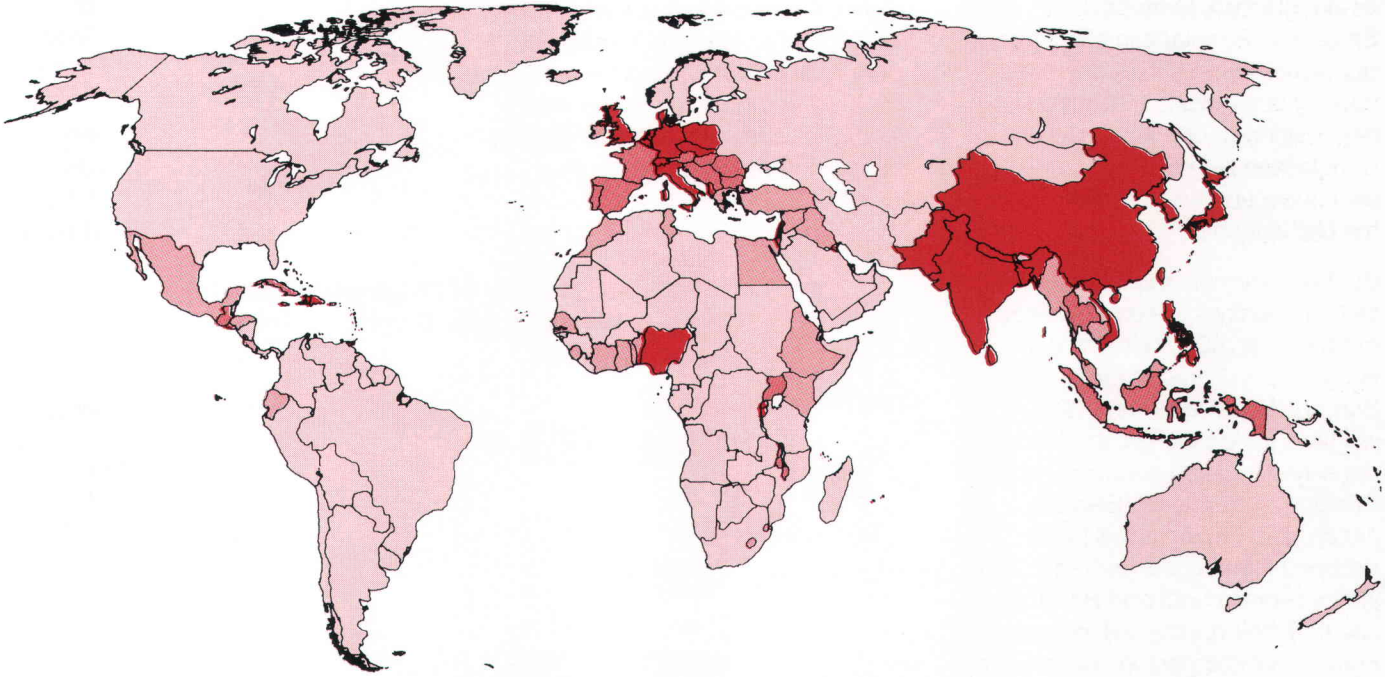
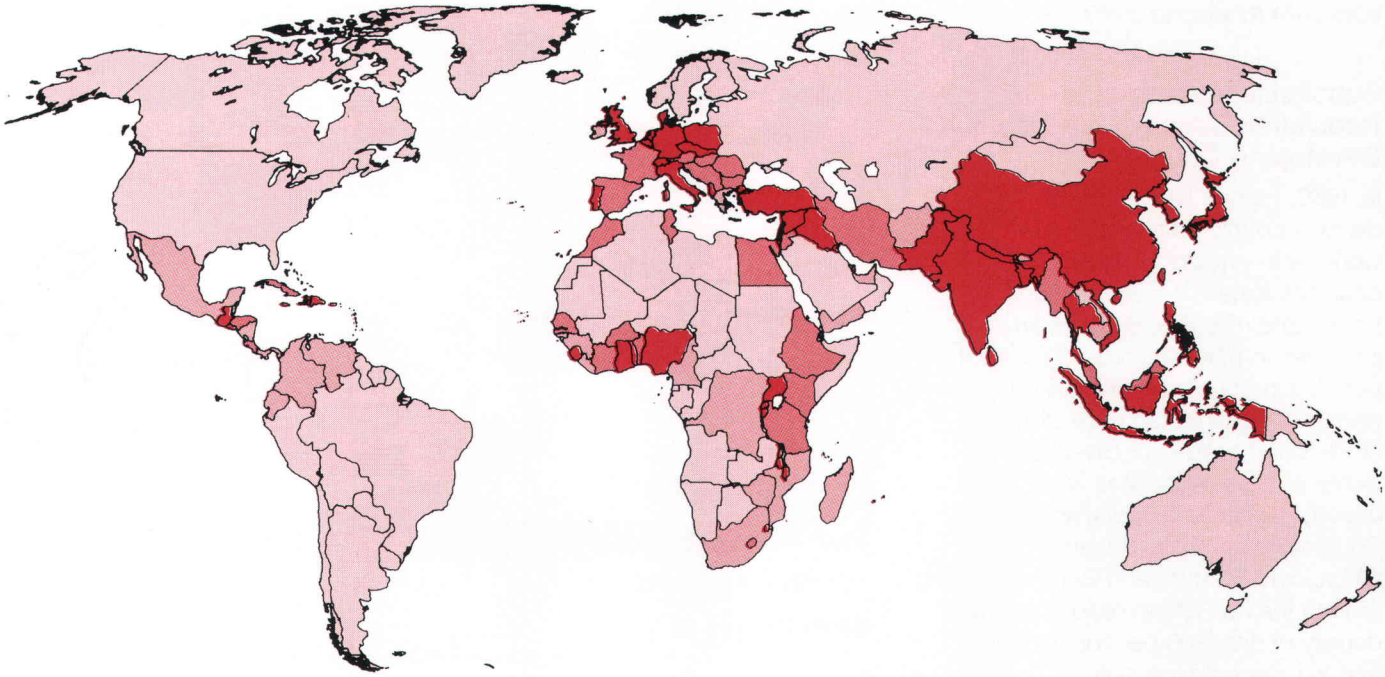


Figure 25—Continued

1991



2020



Source: Table 9.

ized societies such as South Korea and China *(Taiwan)* (figure 24). It also exists in poor countries, such as Bangladesh, Rwanda, India, and Sri Lanka. Bangladesh has higher population density than any other country in the world that is not a small island or city-state. Density in Bangladesh is three times as high as in India and twice as high as in the Netherlands.

By 2020, the nine most densely settled countries are each expected to have over 1,000 persons per square mile. Three of them—Burundi, El Salvador, and Haiti—will have joined the group of most densely populated countries, while slower growth rates in Belgium, Japan, and Sri Lanka will have dropped them to a lower rank. Projections for Burundi and Haiti foresee that their density will increase from under 600 persons per square mile in 1991 to over 1,000 per square mile in 2020. Burundi is likely to be the fourth most densely populated country in the world in 2020, and Rwanda will have moved from sixth to second place.

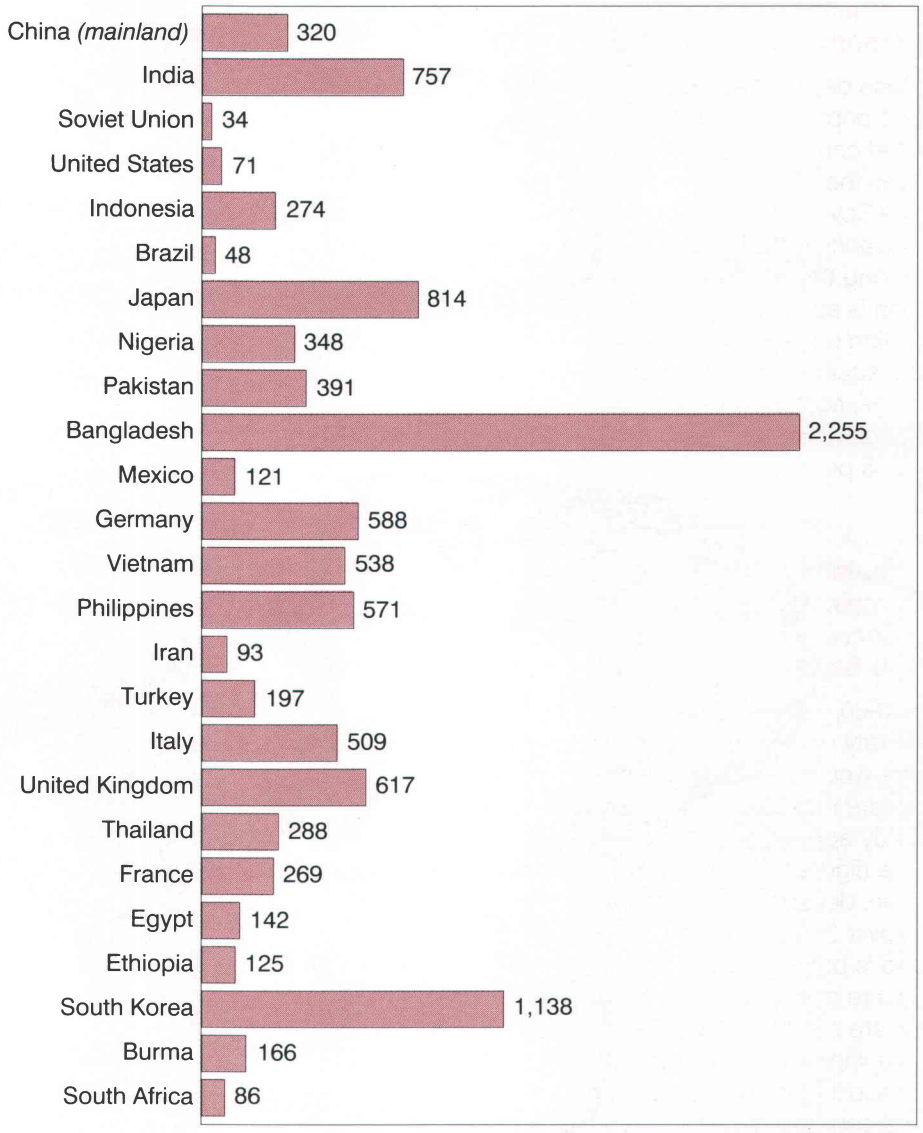
Substantial Increases in Population Density Foreseen in Developing Countries

In 1960, Europe was the most densely populated region in the world, with virtually all of its major countries exceeding 200 persons per square mile (figure 25). Few countries in other regions had a population density that high, and most of those that did were either small island nations or city-states. Some notable exceptions were Japan, Bangladesh, India, and South Korea. In Sub-Saharan Africa, only Rwanda and Burundi among the non-island nations had a density of over 200 per square mile, and in Latin America, only El Salvador.

By 1991, population density in Asia had far surpassed that in Europe. Although other regional averages were still lower, 4 out of every 10 developing countries had reached a density of over 200 persons per square mile, including China *(mainland)*, Pakistan, and Nigeria. Density in South Korea had risen to over 1,000; and in Bangladesh, to well over 2,000.

The latest projections suggest that by the year 2020, 6 out of every 10 developing countries will have a population density of over 200 persons per square mile. By that year, Sub-Saharan African countries such as Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana,

Figure 26.
Population Density of 25 Largest Countries: 1991
(Persons per square mile. Countries ranked by population size.)



Source: Tables 3 and 9.

Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda will have been added to that group, and density in Rwanda will have surpassed 2,000 persons per square mile. Density in Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam will exceed 800; in India, South Korea, and El Salvador, it will exceed 1,000; and in Bangladesh, it will exceed 4,000 persons per square mile.

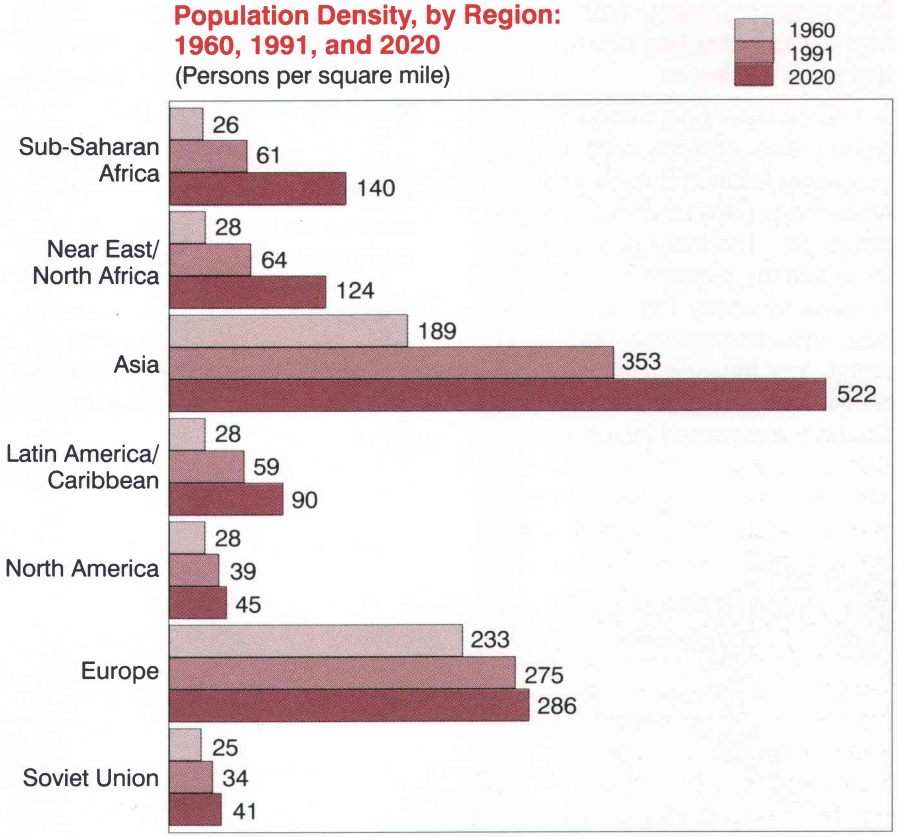
Among the World's Most Populated Countries, Density Ranges From 34 to 2,255 Persons per Square Mile

Since density depends on both area and population size, the most populated countries do not necessarily have the highest density (figure 26). The Soviet Union's 293 million people ranks it third in population size among the world's countries, but its area is so vast that the average population density is only 34 persons per square mile. In contrast, on average, each square mile of area in Bangladesh is home to about 2,255 persons.

Population Density Remains Highest in Asia but Is Increasing Fastest in Sub-Saharan Africa

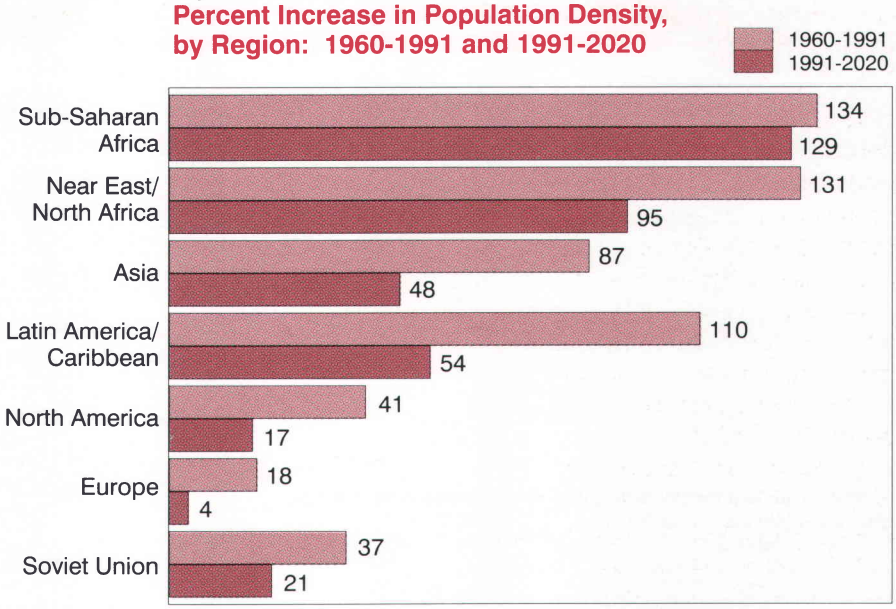
In 1960, the average population density of most developing regions was well under 100 persons per square mile, but in Asia it was already approaching 200 per square mile (figure 27). Because of its large base, density in Asia has escalated to over 350 per square mile in 1991 and is projected to be about 520 per square mile by 2020. Although levels are still much lower in other developing regions, their relative increase is much more substantial, and countries will have to deal with problems associated with such rapid change.

Figure 27.
Population Density, by Region: 1960, 1991, and 2020
(Persons per square mile)



Source: Table 9.

Figure 28.
Percent Increase in Population Density, by Region: 1960-1991 and 1991-2020



Source: Table 9.

Sub-Saharan Africa's Population Density Will More Than Double Again in the Next 30 Years

Due to persistent high population growth rates, population density is increasing faster in Sub-Saharan Africa than in any other world region (figure 28). The latest projections show that the region's density will increase by nearly 130 percent between now and the year 2020, only slightly less than the relative increase between 1960 and 1991. Although the expected increases in the Near East and North Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean regions are also substantial, they are much smaller than those already experienced in the recent past.

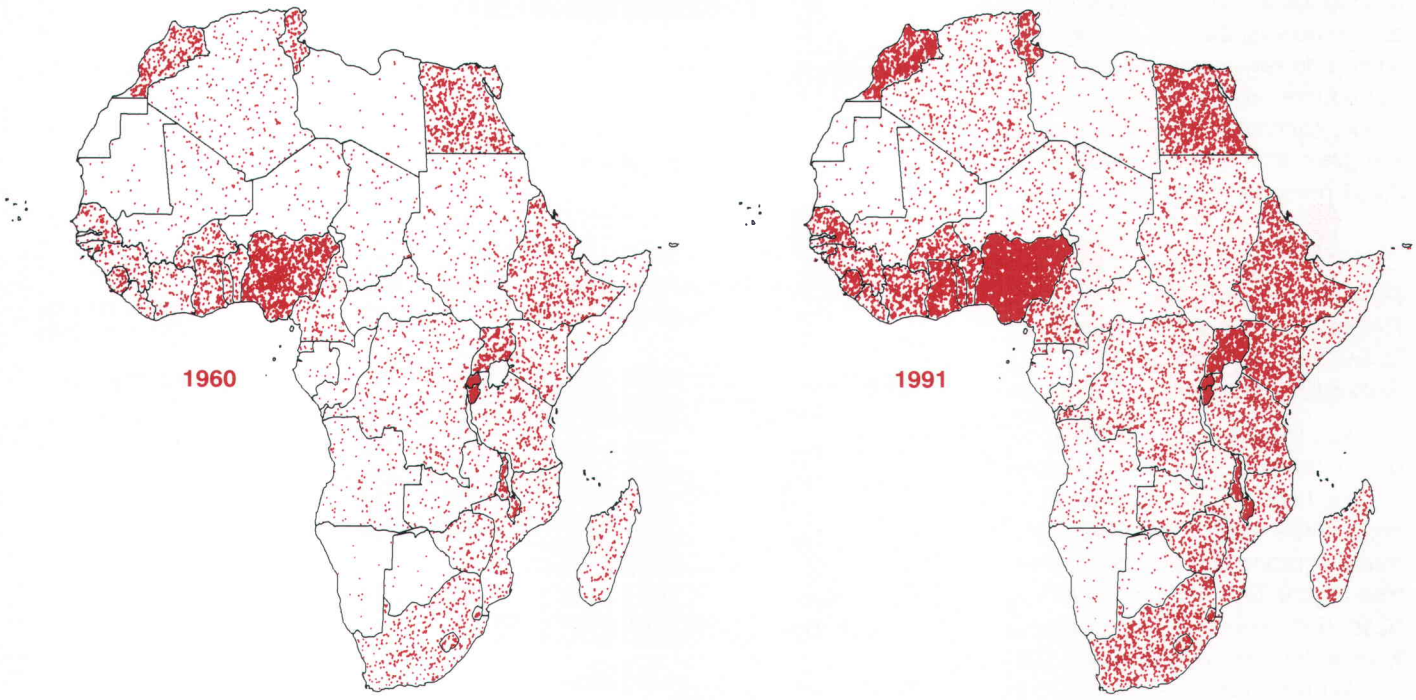
Map of Africa Shows Increasing Population Density

In most African countries, the number of persons per square mile doubled during the period 1960 to 1991 and is likely to double again by the year 2020.

Population density maps of Africa at 30 year intervals illustrate the effect of the burgeoning population over a constant land area (figure 29). High densities are especially apparent in the countries of West Africa, Central Africa, and parts of Southern Africa.

In Kenya, high population growth rates in the recent past caused the country's density to triple during the period 1960 to 1991. Although the pace of population growth is now slackening, population density in

Figure 29.
Population of Africa, by Country: 1960, 1991, and 2020
(1 dot = 25,000 persons)



Note: Dots are evenly distributed, thus representing average density within each country.
Source: Table 3.

Kenya is likely to more than double again by the year 2020.

Population Distribution Is Almost Always Uneven Within a National Territory

As illustrated by population distribution maps for Senegal (figure 30), a country's population is usually distributed unevenly within the national borders, having implications for both rural land use and urbanization. Projections indicate that Senegal's population will probably more than double during the period shown, from 5.1 million in 1976 to about 10.5 million in 2000. The population is heavily concentrated near the coast, and most of the increase will take place there as well. By 2000, according to city projections, about one-fifth of Senegal's people will live in and around the capital of Dakar.

Increasing Population Density Is Often Correlated With Increasing Urbanization

In 1950, 26 urban agglomerations worldwide had an estimated population of 2 million inhabitants or more. By 1991, at least 71 cities were added to this group, and by the end of the century, some 34 additional cities are expected to reach that size, making a total of 131 urban agglomerations (figure 31). Currently, the population of 14 cities exceeds 10 million, with the Tokyo-Yokohama and Mexico City areas topping the list with 27 and 21 million, respectively. São Paulo, Brazil, is third, with about 18 million. By 2000, Tokyo-Yokohama will still be the largest, with nearly 30 million inhabitants.

Figure 29—Continued

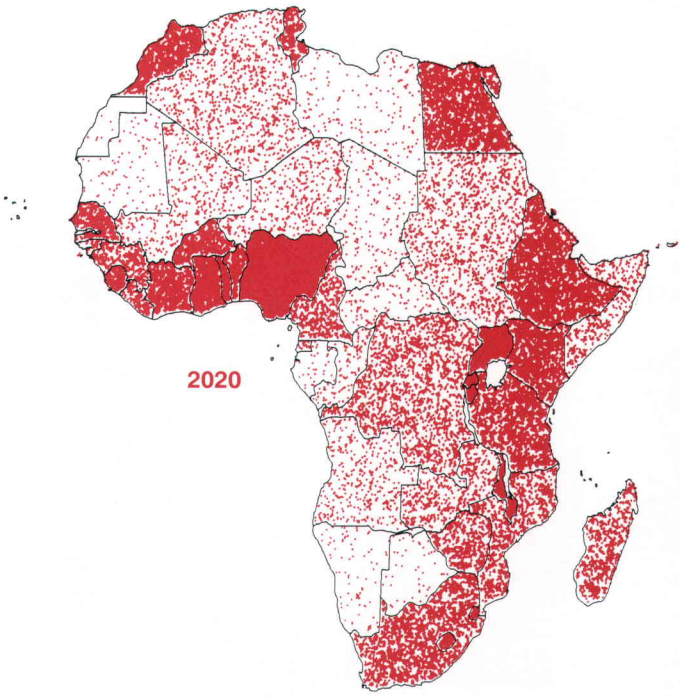
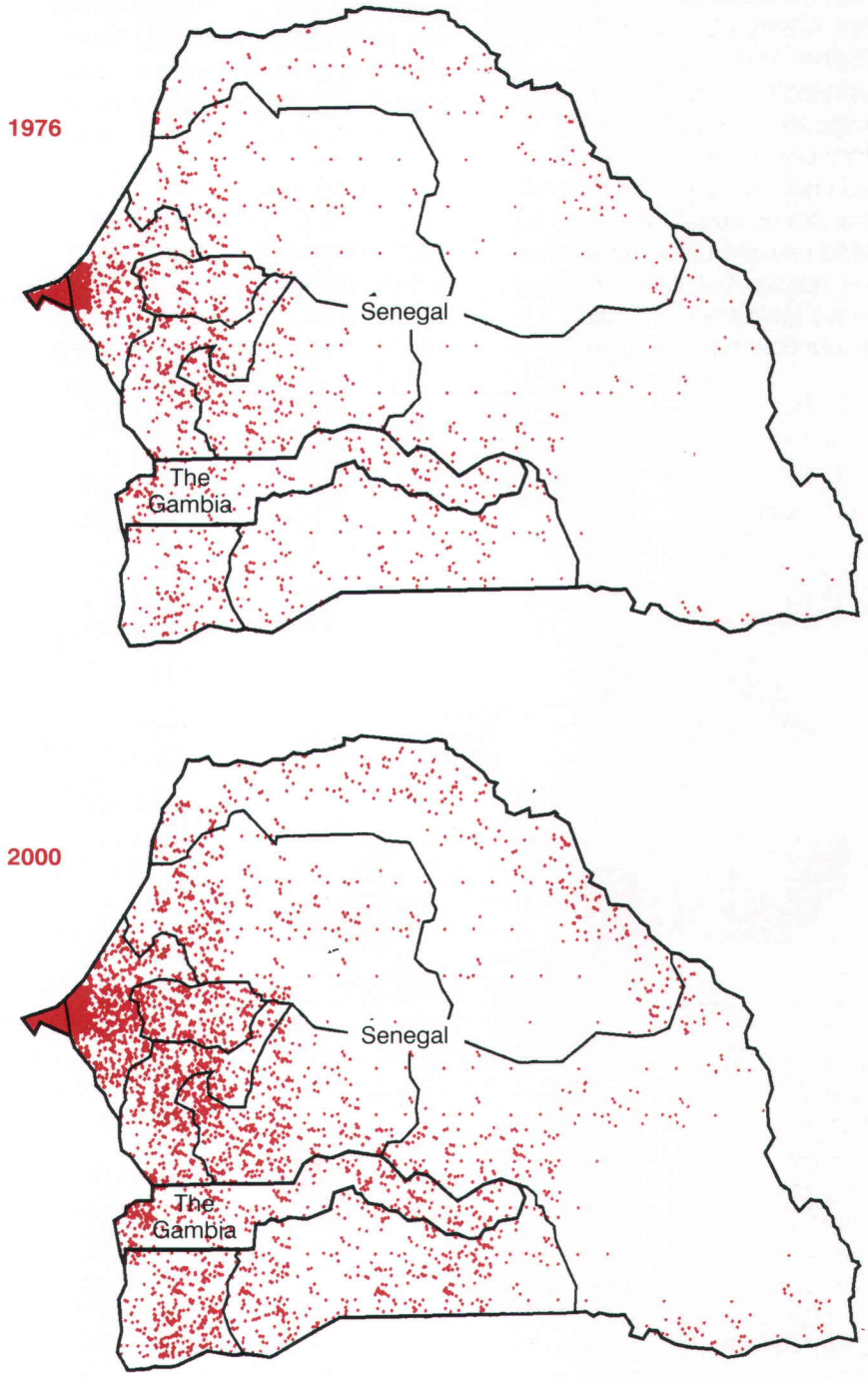
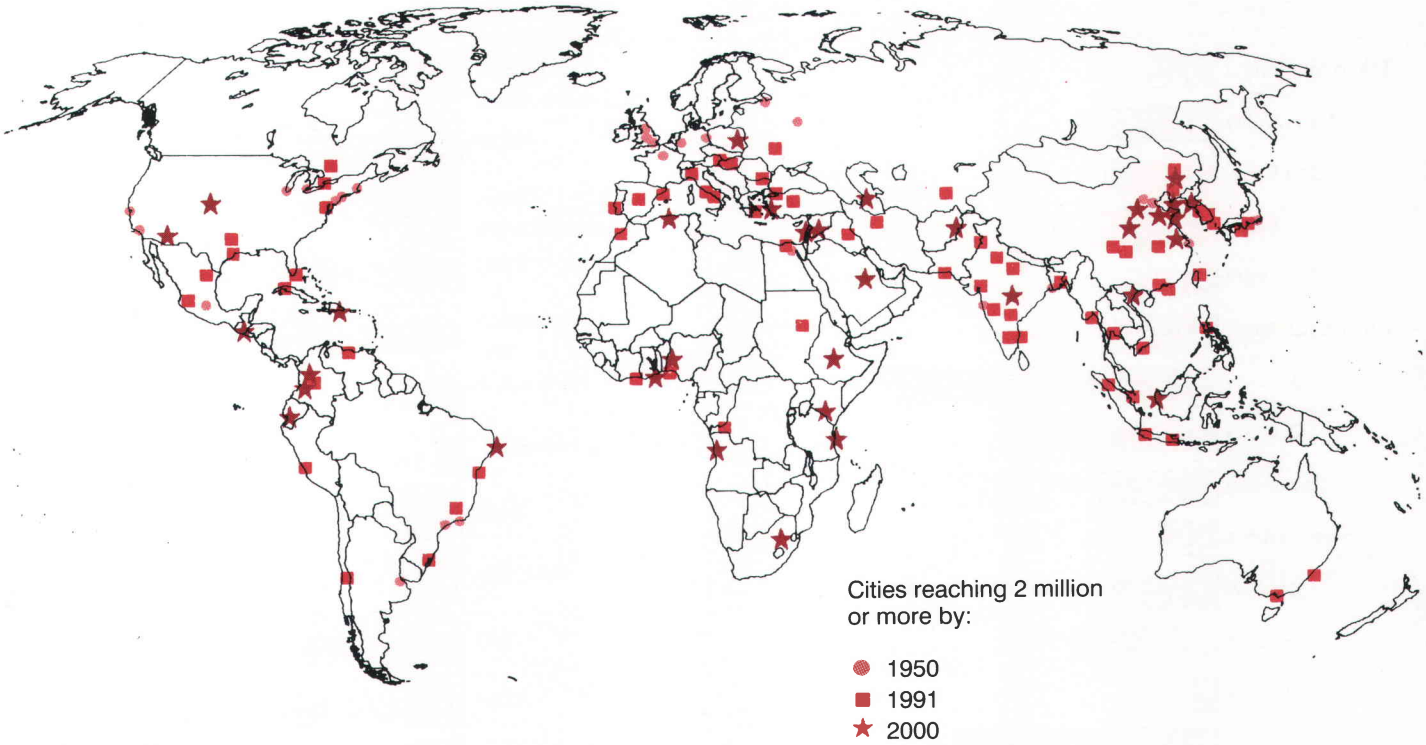


Figure 30.
Population of Senegal and The Gambia: 1976 and 2000
(1 dot = 1,500 persons)



Note: Unlike in the previous figure, dots on this map represent the actual location of the population within the borders of Senegal and The Gambia.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Figure 31.
Cities With a Population of 2 Million or More: 1950, 1991, and 2000



Source: Table 10.

Urban Population Density Is Not Correlated With Population Size of Individual Cities

Among the 25 world cities with the largest populations, 21st-ranked Lagos is the most crowded, with 8 million people on 56 square miles of territory, for a density of nearly 143,000 persons per square mile (figure 32). Jakarta and Bombay follow closely behind, with densities of 130,000 and 127,000 per square mile, respectively. Seven additional cities among the 25 largest have a population density of at least 50,000 persons per square mile.

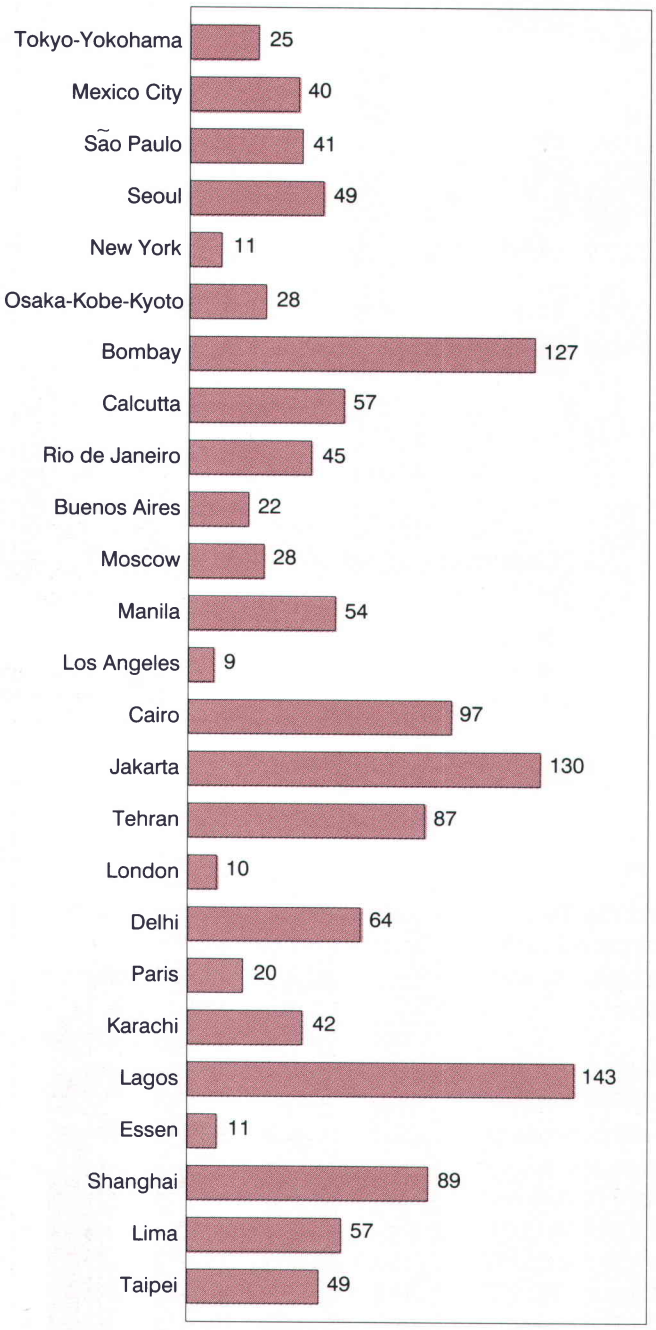
Although Tokyo-Yokohama is the world's most populated city, its density is only modest compared to that of other megacities because its area is also one of the largest.

Urban Growth Occurs Primarily in the Smaller Cities

In spite of large population increases in the world's megacities, the proportion of countries' total populations living in cities of 2 million inhabitants or more is expected to increase only modestly (figure 33). This is because much of the urban growth takes place in cities of smaller size.

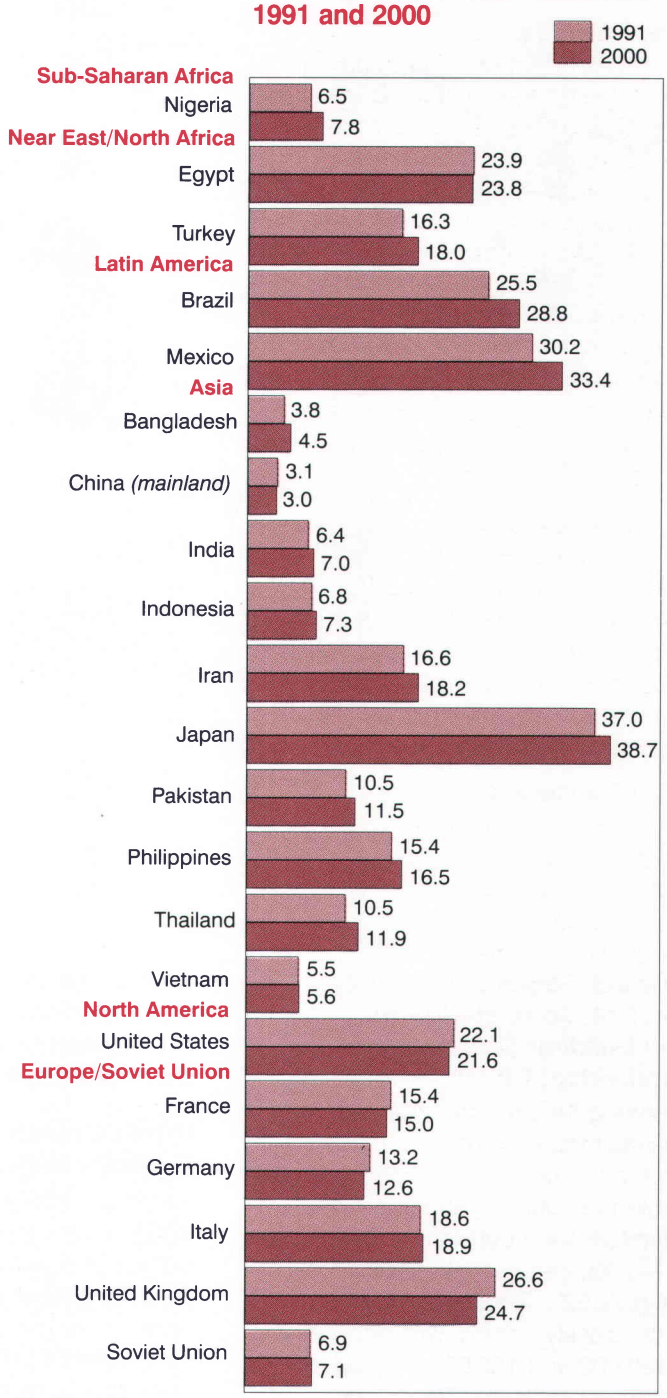
Not surprisingly, the proportion living in megacities is among the largest in Japan, Mexico, and Brazil, with 37 percent, 30 percent, and 26 percent, respectively, of their populations in cities of 2 million inhabitants or more. These are the countries containing the world's largest urban agglomerations. The United Kingdom also has one of the highest proportions of its population in megacities (27 percent), even though the size rankings of these cities are much lower (London ranks 17th among world urban agglomerations). In many Asian countries, the population is concentrated not only in smaller urban centers, but a large (though decreasing) proportion still lives in rural areas as well.

Figure 32.
Population Density of 25 Largest Cities: 1991
(Thousands of persons per square mile. Cities ranked by population size)



Source: Table 10.

Figure 33.
Percent of Population Residing in Cities of 2 Million Inhabitants or More, for Selected Countries: 1991 and 2000



Note: Figure includes countries that had a population of 50 million or more and at least one city of 2 million or more in 1991.
Source: Tables 3 and 10.

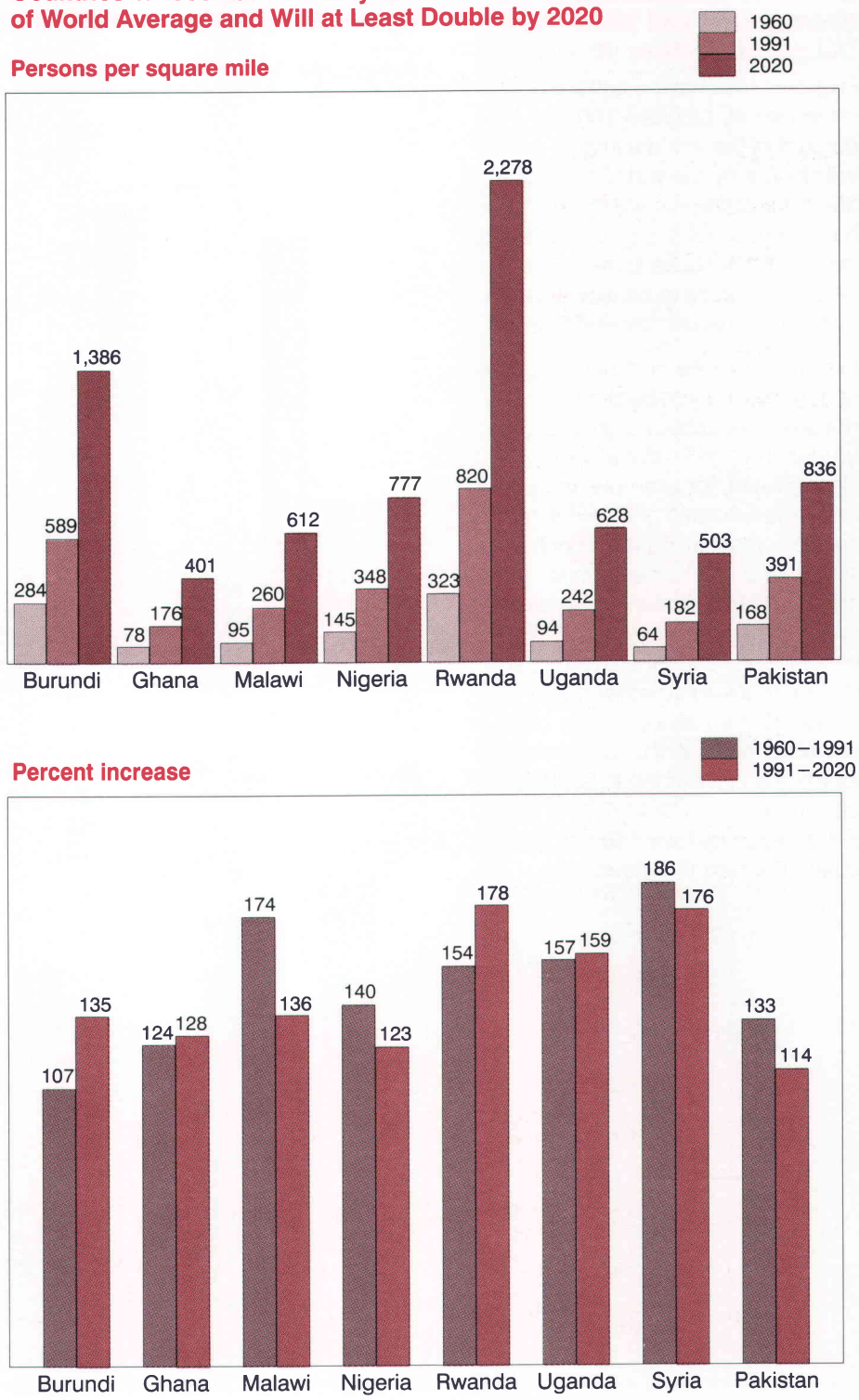
In Eight Countries, Density Is 150 Percent of World Average and Will at Least Double by 2020

As long as a population is growing, density will increase, given a constant land area. However, rapidly increasing density over already high levels may become a major issue in the future of some countries. Among the world's nations with a population of at least 5 million, there are eight countries whose density exceeded the world average by 50 percent or more in 1991 and whose density is expected at least to double from now to the year 2020 (figure 34). Six of the eight are in Sub-Saharan Africa.

In four of these countries—Burundi, Ghana, Rwanda, and Uganda—the percent increase in population density over the next 30 years is likely to equal or exceed that of the previous 30 years. This is true even under the assumption that fertility levels will be declining throughout the projection period.

Population growth rates were under 3 percent per year until the mid to late 1970's in Rwanda and Burundi. Current population growth rates, however, are at or above 3 percent per year, with that in Rwanda at about 3.8 percent. As a result, population densities that have more than doubled in recent decades are likely to increase by even larger amounts in the next 30 years.

Figure 34.
Countries Whose 1991 Density Is 150 Percent or More of World Average and Will at Least Double by 2020



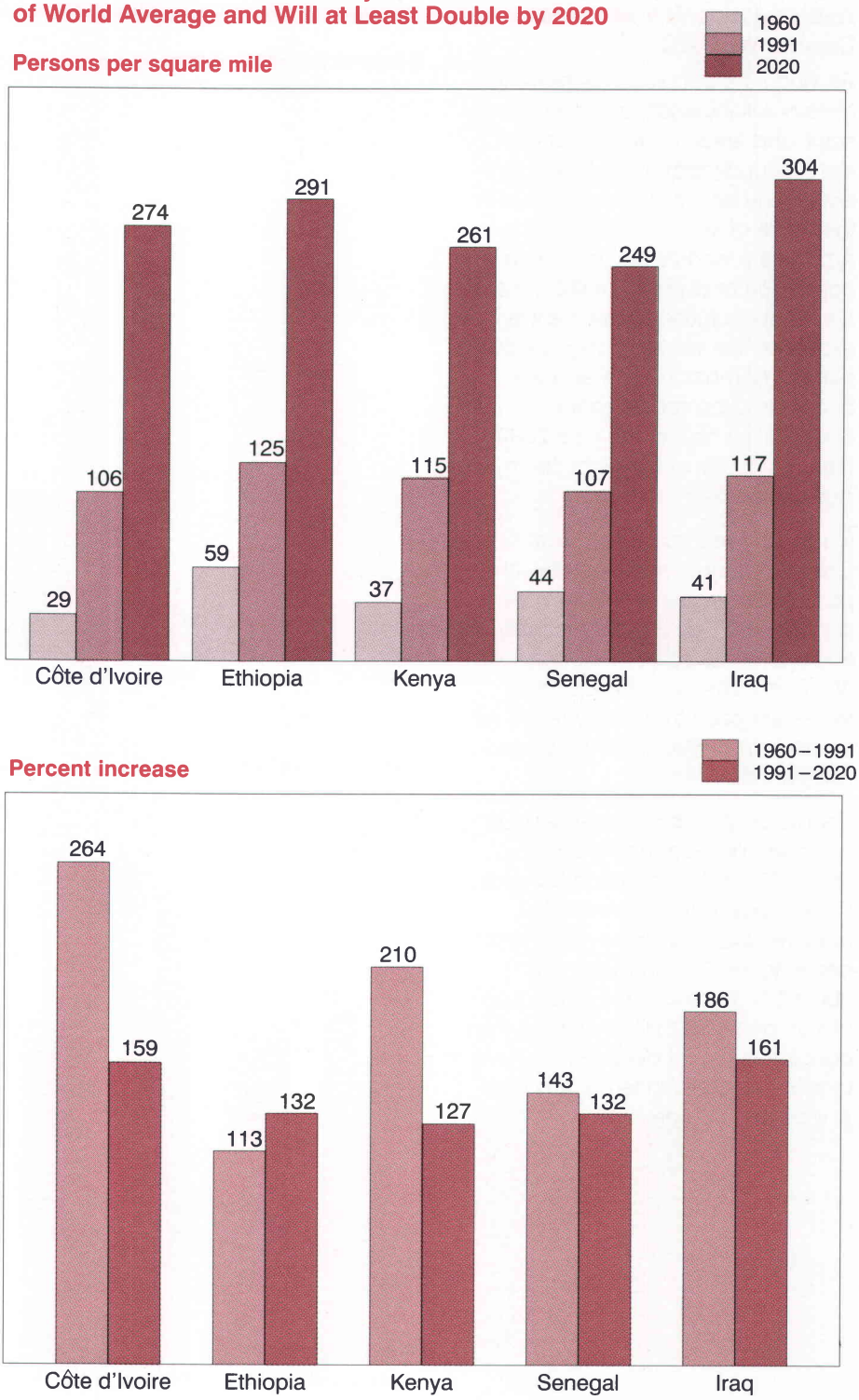
Note: Figure excludes small islands and city-states and countries with a population under 5 million in 1991.
Source: Table 9.

Density in Five Additional Countries Exceeds World Average and Will More Than Double in the Next 30 Years

Five countries have a current population density between 100 and 150 percent of the world average, and it will double by the year 2020 (figure 35). Four of the five are in Sub-Saharan Africa. Of this group, Ethiopia stands out because its expected percent increase in density exceeds that of the previous three decades.

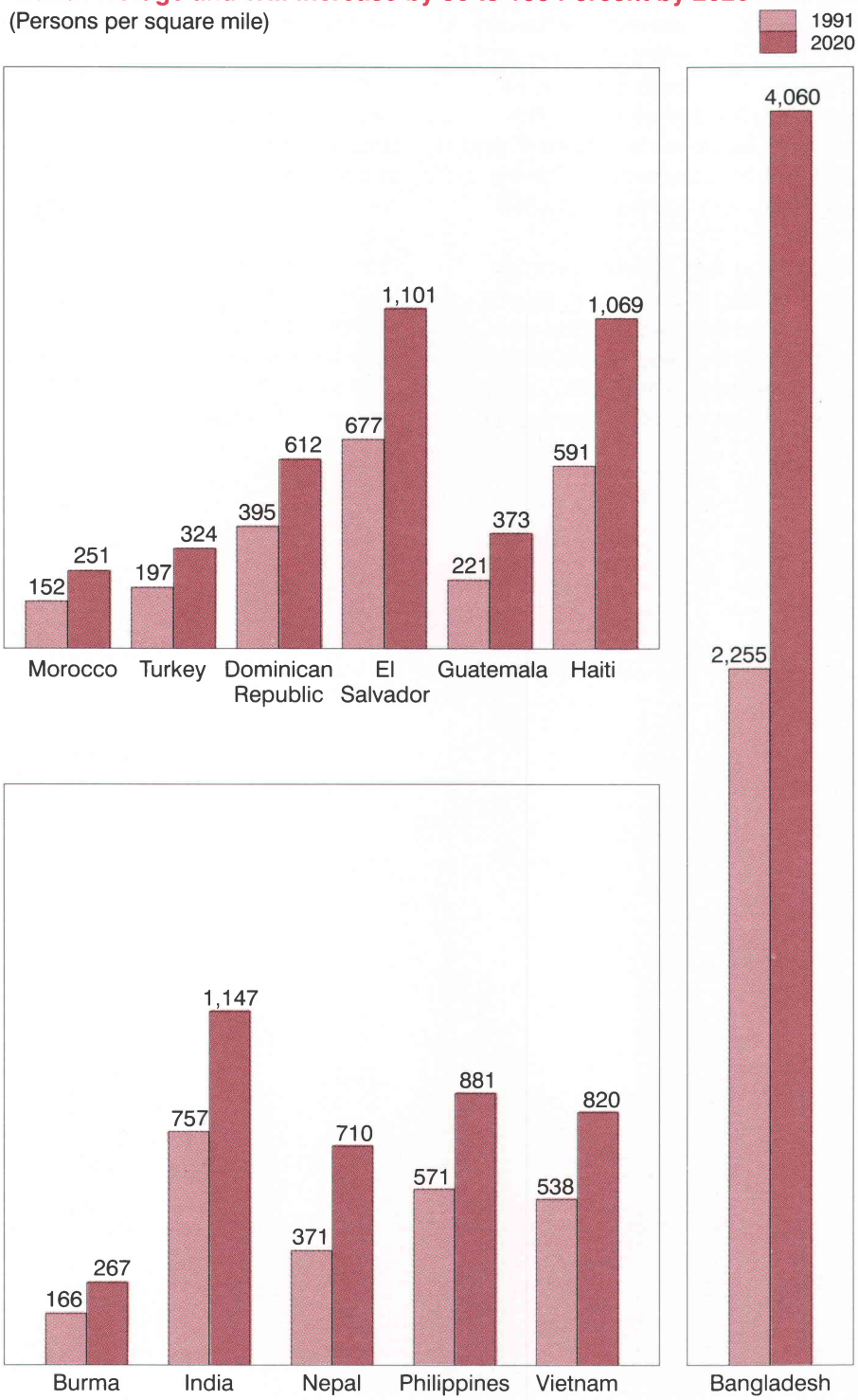
In other countries, a diminishing percent increase in population density does not necessarily signify a lesser burden in years to come. In Côte d'Ivoire, for example, the population growth rates of above 4 percent per year during much of the 1960's and 1970's have since abated slightly. However, the growth rate there is still high, about 3.9 percent in 1991. Even if a substantial decline in the total fertility rate is achieved, from almost seven births per woman in 1991 to just under four births per woman in 2020, population density in Côte d'Ivoire will still increase by over 150 percent during the next three decades.

Figure 35.
Countries Whose 1991 Density Is 100 to 150 Percent of World Average and Will at Least Double by 2020



Note: Figure excludes small islands and city-states and countries with a population under 5 million in 1991.
Source: Table 9.

Figure 36.
Countries Whose 1991 Density Is 150 Percent or More of World Average and Will Increase by 50 to 100 Percent by 2020
(Persons per square mile)



Note: Figure excludes small islands and city-states and countries with a population under 5 million in 1991.
Source: Table 9.

In Some Countries, Projected Increase Is Smaller but Will Build Upon a Large Base

Twelve countries have current population densities that exceed the world average by at least 50 percent, and their densities are expected to increase by 50 to 100 percent by 2020 (figure 36). Six of them are in Asia, including Bangladesh and India, two of the ten largest countries in the world. Density in Bangladesh is currently over 2,000 persons per square mile and is expected to increase to over 4,000 per square mile by 2020. India, where density in 1991 is over 750 persons per square mile is projected to have about 1,150 per square mile by 2020.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, currently high and rapidly increasing densities are found in four countries. El Salvador and Haiti are especially notable. In both countries, density in 2020 is expected to exceed 1,000 persons per square mile.

How Will Countries Respond to Rapid Increases in Population Density?

High population density has different significance for different countries. European nations were able to cope with the highest densities in the world in the 1960's. Resources were available, and change was occurring at a manageable pace. Today, as charts in this section have illustrated, countries that face phenomenal increases in already high population densities are all developing nations. Some of them are among the poorest in the world, such as Bangladesh, whose density is already higher than any other. Some, such as Burundi and Rwanda, have relatively small territories of just 10,000 square miles, while others, such as Pakistan, Nigeria, and Ethiopia, have large territories of over 300,000 square miles. Resources, levels of development, and potential environmental problems vary from one country to the next.

High population density and high growth rates in developing nations will require that they develop and implement a strategy to make rapid adjustments to land use in rural areas and to physical infrastructures, such as housing, transportation, sewage, sanitation, and pollution control, in urban areas. Each nation will have to identify its own particular pressures and stresses. Each one will have to formulate its own policies and programs to address the issues arising from rapid increases in population density. Specific responses will depend on the leadership and resources of each country. One response is to attempt to restrain the pace of population growth, and hence the increases in density, by promoting the use of family planning, which is the topic of the final section of this report.

Contraceptive Prevalence

Contraceptive Prevalence in Developing Countries Ranges From Only 5 Percent to Nearly 80 Percent

Over 70 percent of married women in reproductive ages use some method of family planning in China (both *mainland* and *Taiwan*), Mauritius, and South Korea, among developing countries or areas with recent information (figure 37). In contrast, under 10 percent of married women use contraception in at least seven countries of Sub-Saharan Africa, as well as in Pakistan.[4] The prevalence rate in the United States is about 74 percent, a rate comparable to that in most other developed countries.

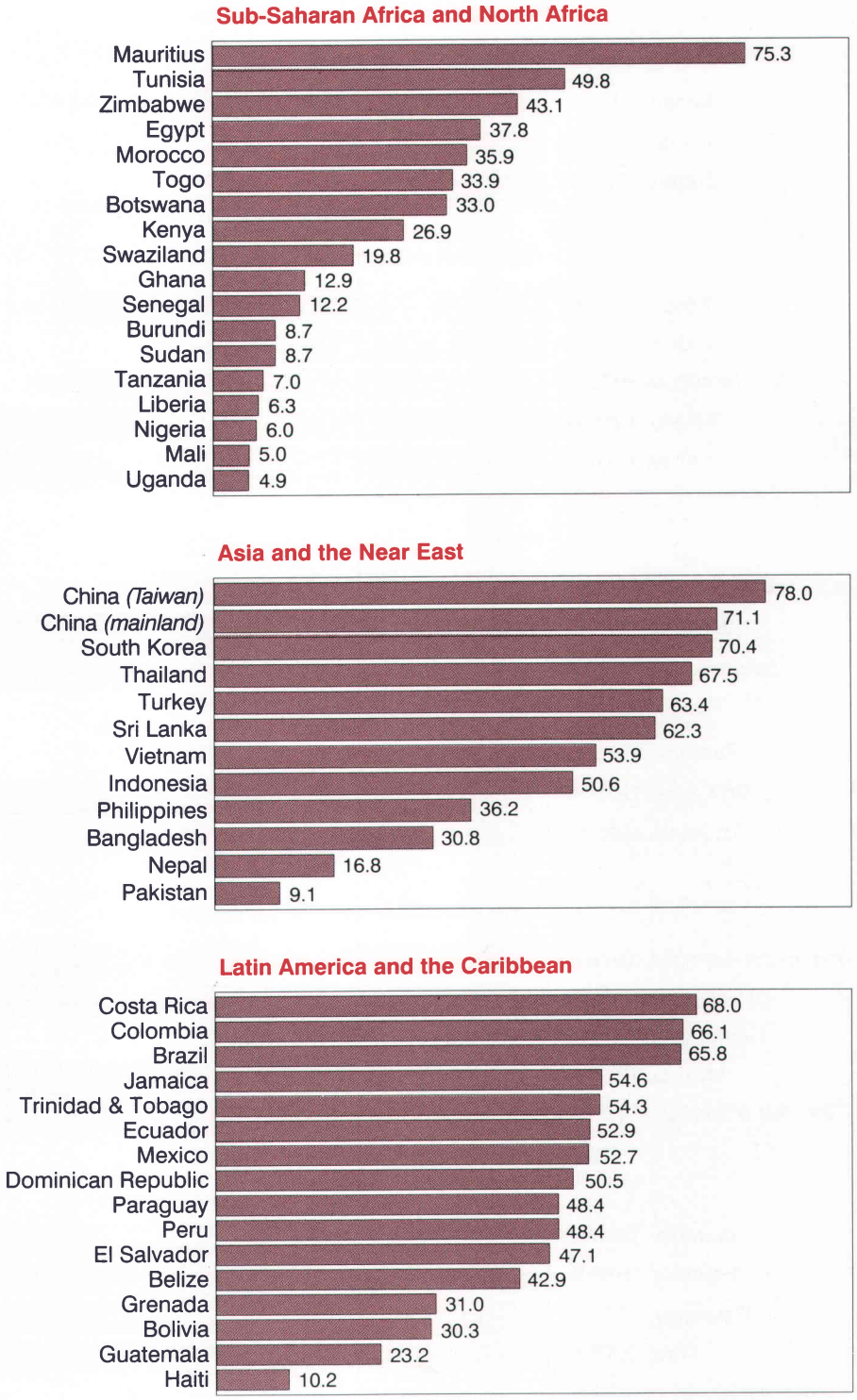
In Sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa, prevalence is under 50 percent in all countries with available information, except in Mauritius.

In Asia and the Near East, many countries have contraceptive prevalence rates above 50 percent; but in Pakistan only about 9 percent of married women use contraception.

Among Latin American and Caribbean countries with information, prevalence rates are above 40 percent in most cases, and above 50 percent in half of them. The highest reported rate is in Costa Rica (68 percent) and the lowest in Haiti (10 percent).

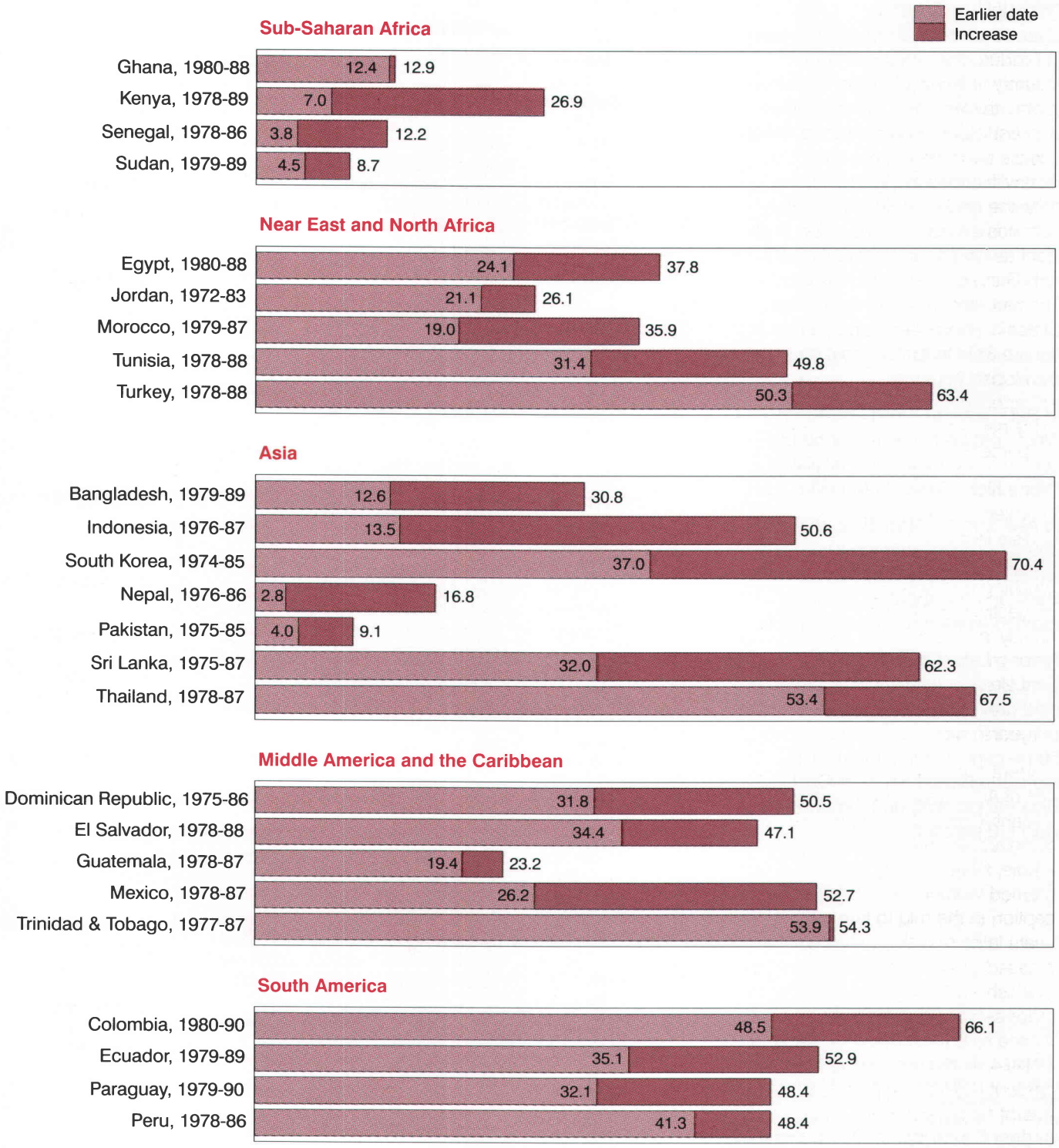
[4]Many countries in each of the developing regions do not provide recent information on use of contraception. This may reflect a low priority of support of family planning programs and, if this is the case, prevalence rates are probably lower in countries without information than in those that provide data on contraceptive use.

Figure 37.
Contraceptive Prevalence Rates: 1985 or Later
(Percent of married women)



Source: Table 11.

Figure 38.
Trend in Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
(In percent)



Source: Table 11.

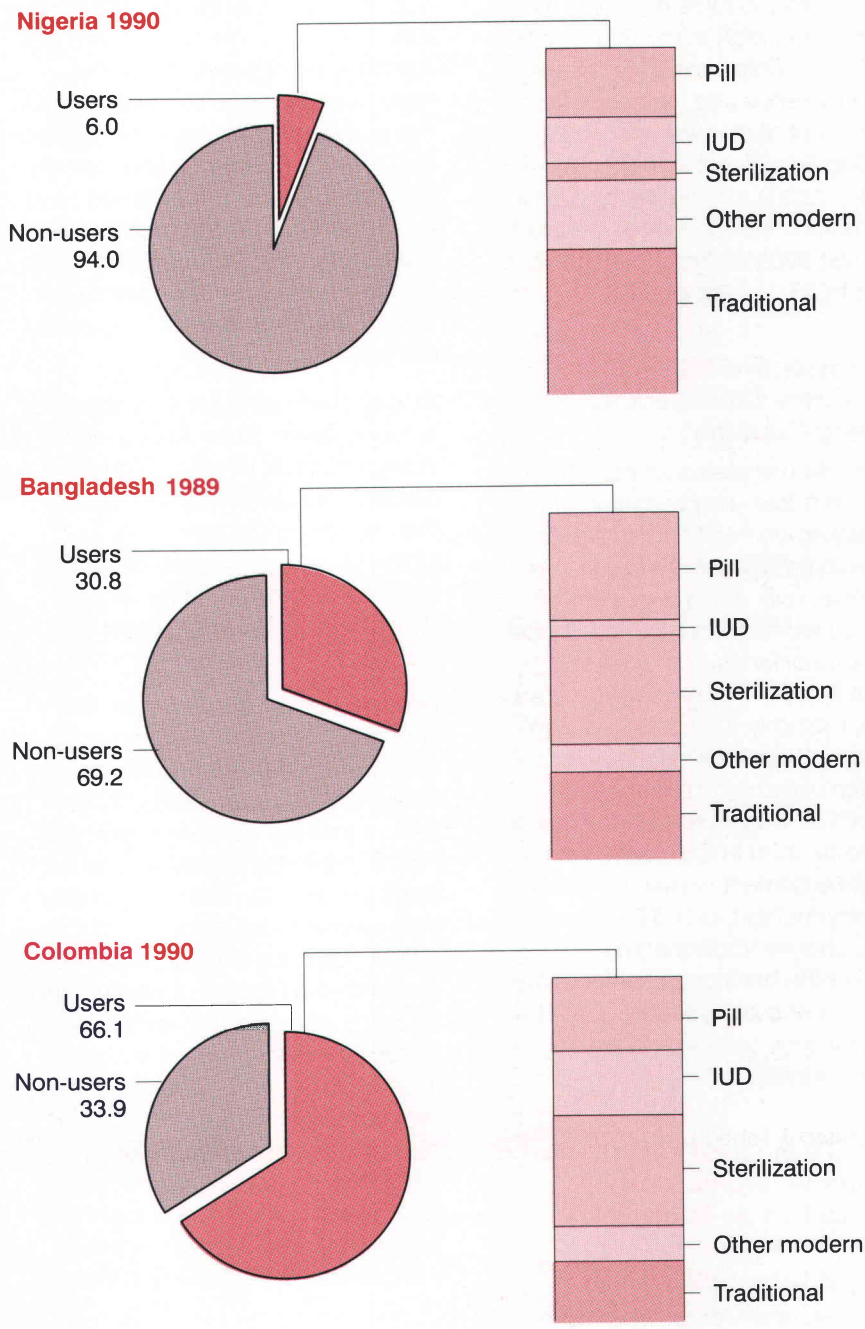
Family Planning Use Is Increasing in Most Countries With Trend Data

Although current levels of contraceptive use among married women of reproductive age vary from one country to the next, even within regions, there is a common tendency in most countries for the level to increase over time. In Kenya, consistent with a recent decline in total fertility, the contraceptive prevalence rate has increased from about 7 percent as measured by the World Fertility Survey in 1977-78 to about 27 percent as measured by the Demographic and Health Survey in 1989 (figure 38). Senegal and Sudan show smaller increases over the last decade, while the rate in Ghana has remained virtually constant at about 12 percent.

In the Near East and North Africa, prevalence rates in Morocco and Tunisia increased by 17 or 18 percentage points in the last decade, reaching 36 percent and 50 percent, respectively, in recent years. In Turkey, although the increase was more modest, the prevalence rate was already 50 percent in 1978 and had reached 63 percent 10 years later.

Current prevalence rates in a number of Asian countries represent significant increases over the past. In Bangladesh and Indonesia, for example, fewer than 15 percent of married women were using contraception in the mid to late 1970's; 10 years later, prevalence had increased to about 31 percent in Bangladesh and to about 51 percent in Indonesia. In South Korea, the prevalence rate was already 37 percent in 1974, and it nearly doubled to 70 percent in 1985. In Nepal, the 1986 rate of 17 percent is somewhat lower than that in many other countries; but it represents a substantial increase since 1976, when only about

Figure 39.
Contraceptive Use and Distribution by Method, for Selected Countries
(In percent)



Source: Table 11.

3 percent of married women were reported to be using contraceptives.

In Latin America, contraceptive use continues to increase in most countries, adding to rates that were already rather high in the mid to late 1970's. In Colombia, for example, the prevalence rate increased from 48 percent of married women in 1980 to 66 percent in 1990. The current rate is among the highest in the region. Mexico's rate doubled in the past decade, from 26 percent in 1978 to 53 percent in 1987.

Contraceptive Method Mix Varies Considerably Among Countries

When the prevalence of contraceptive use is low, the proportion of users relying on traditional methods tends to be highest. In Nigeria, for example, only about 6 percent of married women are reported to use methods of family planning, and about 4 out of 10 users rely on traditional methods (figure 39). In Bangladesh, 31 percent of married women use contraception, and about 1 in 4 users rely on traditional methods. And in Colombia, where about 66 percent of married women use any method, only 17 percent of users choose traditional methods. Beyond the traditional methods, the contraceptive pill is widely used; but sterilization is gaining ground in many countries.

More Than One-Fourth of Married Women Use Sterilization as Method of Contraception in Several Countries

In Sub-Saharan Africa, where contraceptive prevalence rates are low and fertility rates are high in comparison to other regions, fewer than 5 percent of married women have been contraceptively sterilized (figure 40). In other developing regions, however, sterilization has become the method of choice in some countries. For example, in China (*mainland*), Sri Lanka, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, and Brazil, at least one in four married women of reproductive age report that they have been sterilized for contraceptive purposes. In some other countries, such as Thailand, and Colombia, one in five married women have been sterilized. In contrast, in Bangladesh, Nepal, and Bolivia, the proportion sterilized is under 10 percent of married women of reproductive age.

Among men, sterilization is reportedly much lower. Even among developing countries in which high proportions of married women report themselves as sterilized, only in China (*mainland*), Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Thailand do as many as 5 percent of married women report that their partner is sterilized.

In some developed countries, the contrast between female and male sterilization is somewhat different. In the United States in 1988, 23 percent of married women of reproductive age reported themselves to be sterilized, and 13 percent reported their partner to be sterilized. In Canada in 1984, the corresponding figures were 30 percent of women and 13 percent of partners. In the United Kingdom (1983) the percentages were equal: 14 percent of married women and 14 percent of partners. Finally, in the Netherlands (1982) the proportion reporting sterilized partners (11 percent) exceeded the proportion of women reporting themselves as sterilized (8 percent).

Prevalence Surpasses 90 Percent of Married Women in One Age Group in China

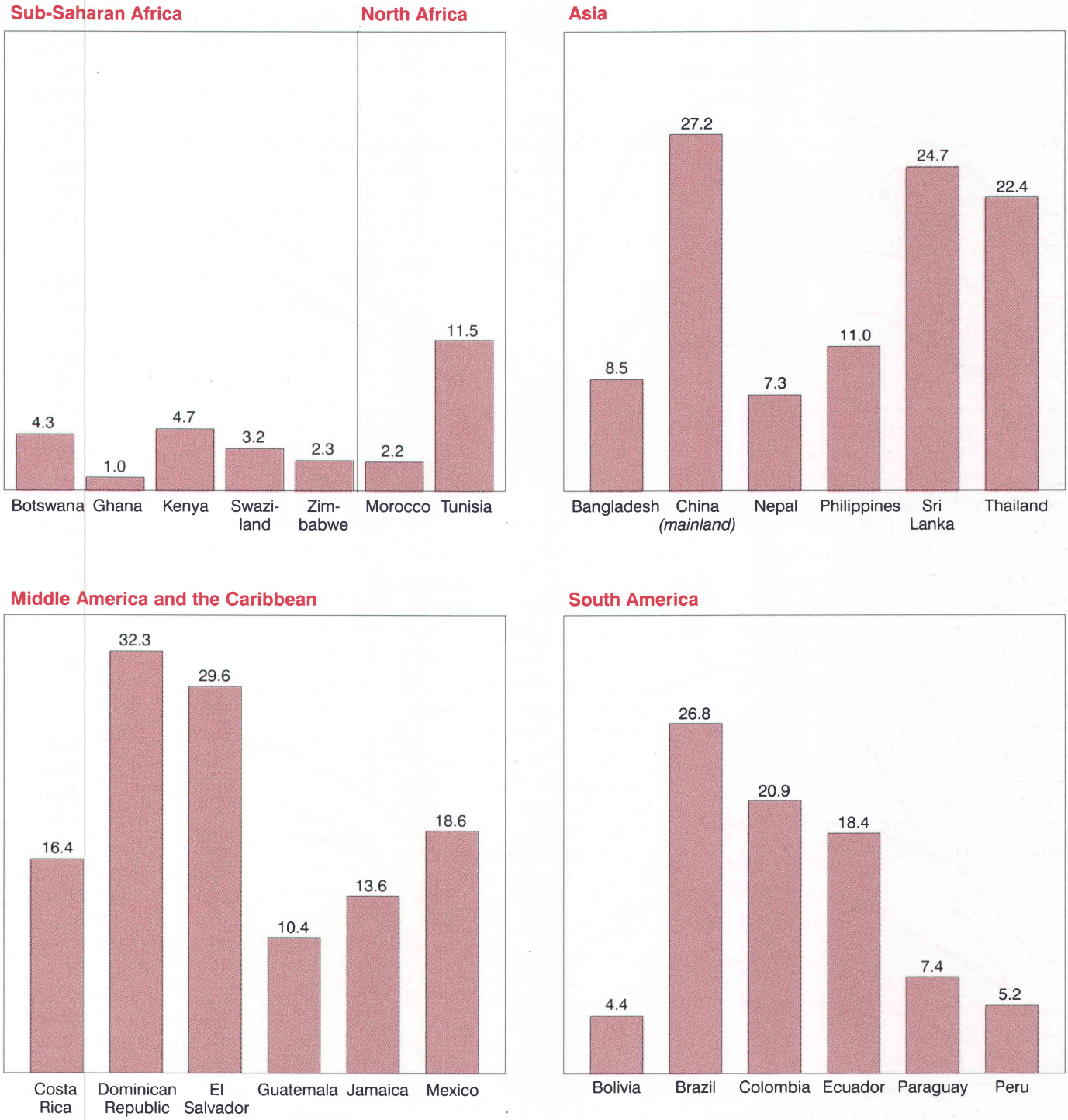
Contraceptive prevalence rates by age tend to follow a pattern similar to fertility rates by age. That is, they are typically quite low among the youngest women and increase gradually to a peak, usually among women in their thirties, and then decrease in the older reproductive ages (figure 41). Variations among countries are found chiefly in the youngest and oldest ages, although the peak age shows some distinction among countries as well. Tunisia is unique among the countries shown in that the highest rate of contraceptive use is among women 40 to 44 years of age.

The highest prevalence rate of any age among countries with recent data occurs in China *(mainland)*, where 91 percent of women ages 35 to 39 years use some method of family planning; the second highest rate (88 percent) is also in China *(mainland)*, among women ages 30 to 34 years. Other very high prevalence rates by age are in Costa Rica (84 percent) and Mauritius (85 percent), both among women ages 35 to 39 years. (Costa Rica is not shown on the chart.)

Increases in Contraceptive Prevalence Tend to Occur at All Ages

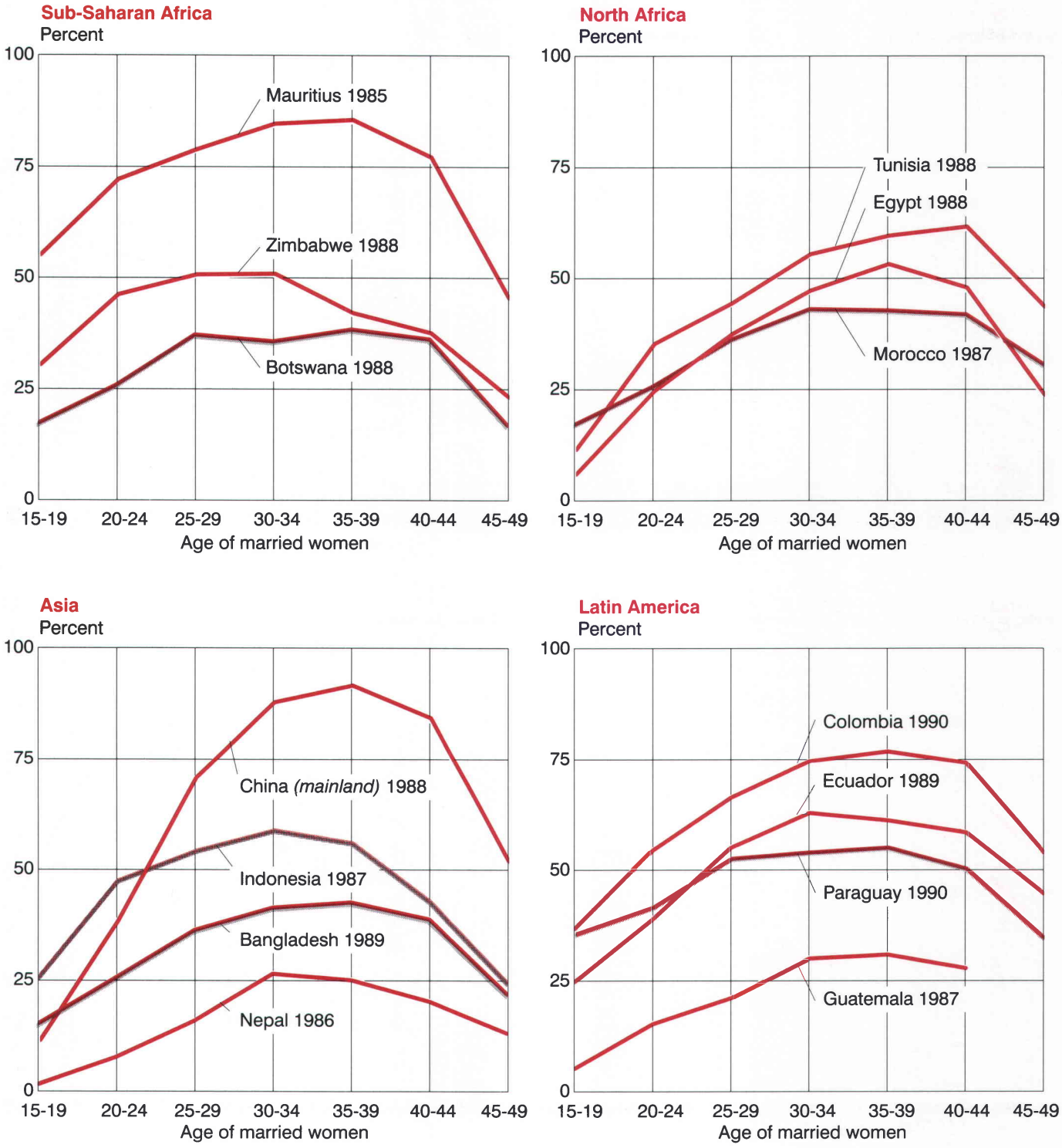
For countries with trend data over the past decade, increases in contraceptive prevalence are usually apparent for women in all ages of the reproductive period. In Thailand, for example, use of family planning methods increased fairly uniformly for all age groups of married women between 1978 and 1987 (figure 42). In some countries, however, the increases are not uniform by age. In Mexico, contraceptive use increased the most among the youngest and oldest women. In contrast, in Egypt, there was virtually no change in use among the youngest women, and the rate for women in their late forties actually declined.

Figure 40.
Percent Sterilized Among Married Women of Reproductive Age: 1986 or Later



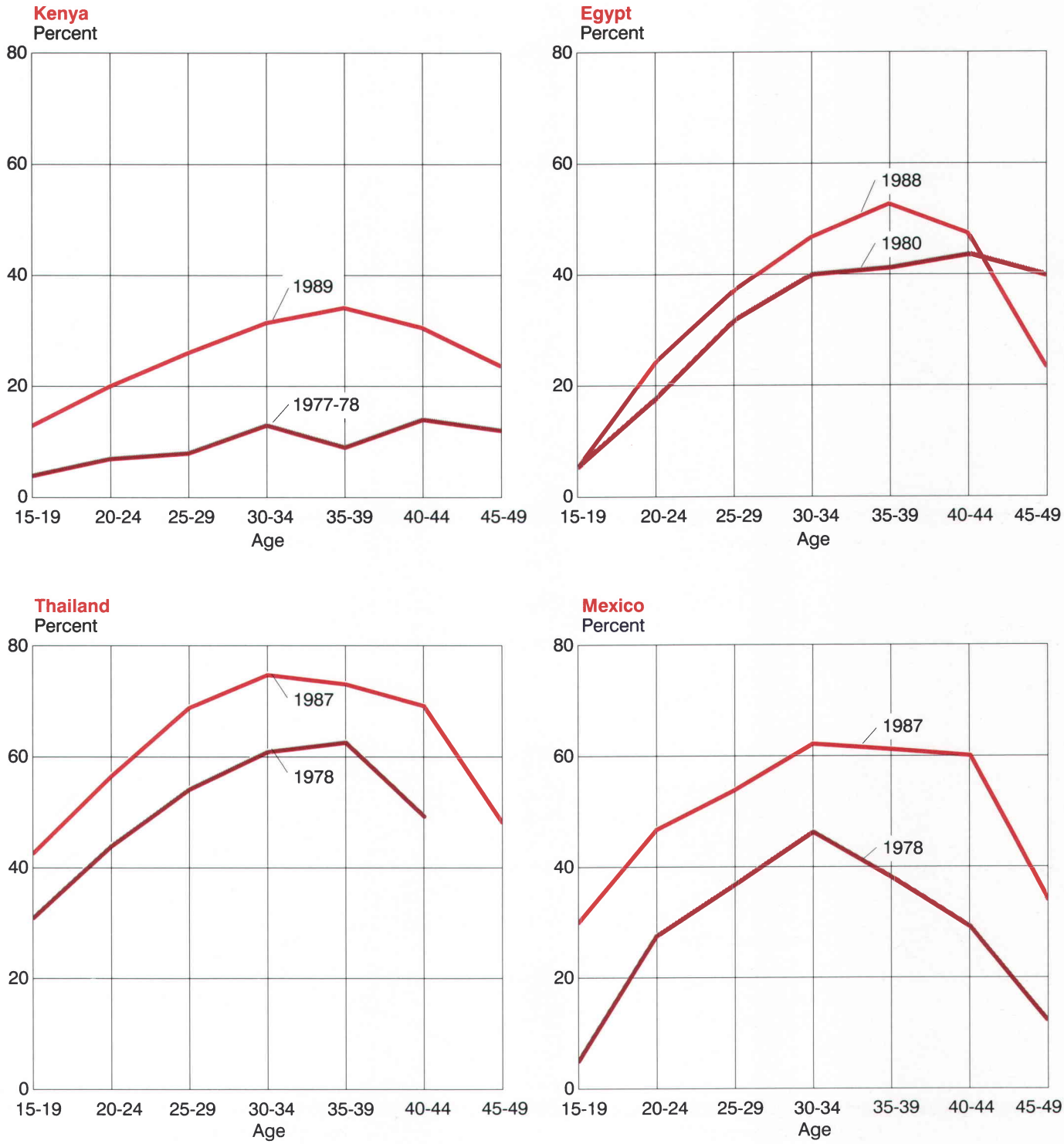
Source: Table 11.

Figure 41.
Contraceptive Prevalence Rates, by Age: 1985 or Later



Source: Table 12.

Figure 42.
Trend in Percent of Married Women Using Contraception, by Age



Source: Table 12.

Appendixes

Appendix A.
Detailed Tables

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

(Figures may not add to totals because of rounding)

Region	Midyear population (millions)								
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	2000	2010	2020
World	2,564	3,050	3,722	4,478	5,329	5,423	6,285	7,240	8,233
Developing	1,732	2,105	2,672	3,341	4,117	4,203	5,008	5,913	6,874
Developed	832	945	1,049	1,137	1,213	1,219	1,276	1,327	1,360
Sub-Saharan Africa	193	238	305	402	541	558	736	984	1,279
Near East and North Africa	87	112	144	190	252	259	327	412	506
Asia	1,368	1,628	2,038	2,497	2,992	3,046	3,528	4,015	4,500
Developing	1,284	1,533	1,933	2,380	2,868	2,922	3,400	3,885	4,373
Developed	84	94	104	117	124	124	128	130	128
Latin America and the Caribbean	166	218	286	364	449	458	537	624	705
North America	166	199	226	252	277	279	298	314	328
Europe	392	425	460	484	501	502	516	523	522
Soviet Union	180	214	243	266	291	293	312	334	355
Oceania	12	16	19	23	27	27	31	35	38
Developing	2	3	4	5	6	6	8	9	11
Developed	10	13	15	18	20	21	23	25	27
Excluding China									
World	2,002	2,399	2,901	3,495	4,196	4,271	4,981	5,820	6,692
Developing	1,169	1,454	1,852	2,358	2,983	3,052	3,705	4,493	5,332
Asia	805	977	1,217	1,514	1,858	1,894	2,225	2,595	2,959
Developing	721	883	1,113	1,397	1,735	1,770	2,097	2,464	2,831

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

(Figures may not add to totals because of rounding)

Region	Average annual rate of growth (percent)							
	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1980-90	1990-91	1991-2000	2000-10	2010-20
World	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3
Developing	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.5
Developed	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.6
Near East and North Africa	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.1
Asia	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.1
Developing	1.8	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.2
Developed	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	–0.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.2
North America	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4
Europe	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	(Z)
Soviet Union	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
Oceania	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.0
Developing	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.7
Developed	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.7
Excluding China								
World	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.4
Developing	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.7
Asia	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.3
Developing	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.4

Z Between zero and -0.05 percent.

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

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

Table 2.
Population, Vital Events, and Rates, by Region and Development Category: 1991

(Population and events in thousands. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding)

Region	Population	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate of natural increase (percent)
World	5,422,908	143,519	50,289	93,230	26	9	1.7
Developing	4,203,465	126,446	38,888	87,558	30	9	2.1
Developed	1,219,444	17,073	11,401	5,672	14	9	0.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	558,377	25,306	7,963	17,344	45	14	3.1
Near East and North Africa	259,481	8,717	1,935	6,782	34	7	2.6
Asia	3,045,838	81,241	26,699	54,542	27	9	1.8
Developing	2,921,821	79,971	25,872	54,099	27	9	1.9
Developed	124,017	1,270	827	443	10	7	0.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	457,554	12,247	3,062	9,185	27	7	2.0
North America	279,459	4,059	2,398	1,661	15	9	0.6
Europe	502,216	6,358	5,017	1,341	13	10	0.3
Soviet Union	293,048	5,079	3,004	2,075	17	10	0.7
Oceania	26,937	513	212	301	19	8	1.1
Developing	6,340	209	57	151	33	9	2.4
Developed	20,597	304	155	150	15	8	0.7
Excluding China							
World	4,271,421	117,864	42,586	75,279	28	10	1.8
Developing	3,051,978	100,791	31,185	69,606	33	10	2.3
Asia	1,894,351	55,585	18,996	36,590	29	10	1.9
Developing	1,770,334	54,316	18,168	36,147	31	10	2.0

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

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

(Midyear population in thousands)

Region and country or area	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	2000	2010	2020
Sub-Saharan Africa	193,209	238,180	305,198	402,277	541,248	558,377	736,325	983,653	1,279,014
Angola	4,118	4,797	5,606	6,795	8,449	8,668	11,424	14,887	19,153
Benin	1,673	2,055	2,620	3,444	4,674	4,832	6,509	8,939	11,901
Botswana	430	497	584	903	1,224	1,258	1,554	1,869	2,181
Burkina	4,376	4,866	5,626	6,939	9,078	9,360	12,464	17,158	23,016
Burundi	2,363	2,812	3,513	4,138	5,646	5,831	7,731	10,423	13,725
Cameroon	4,888	5,609	6,727	8,577	11,092	11,390	14,453	18,625	23,487
Cape Verde	146	197	269	296	375	387	504	649	821
Central African Republic	1,260	1,467	1,827	2,269	2,877	2,952	3,702	4,712	5,944
Chad	2,817	3,106	3,557	4,022	5,017	5,122	6,204	7,652	9,361
Comoros	148	183	236	334	460	477	656	920	1,254
Congo	768	931	1,183	1,620	2,242	2,309	2,995	3,908	4,955
Côte d'Ivoire	2,860	3,565	5,427	8,417	12,478	12,978	18,144	25,263	33,581
Djibouti	60	78	158	279	337	346	440	571	731
Equatorial Guinea	211	244	270	256	369	379	477	615	785
Ethiopia	20,780	25,029	31,076	38,563	51,407	53,191	69,374	93,593	123,584
Gabon	416	446	514	806	1,068	1,080	1,231	1,423	1,638
Gambia, The	305	391	502	644	848	875	1,151	1,553	2,056
Ghana	5,297	6,958	8,789	10,738	15,130	15,617	20,527	27,141	35,579
Guinea	3,314	3,893	4,584	5,484	7,269	7,456	9,232	11,562	14,419
Guinea-Bissau	573	617	620	789	999	1,024	1,265	1,579	1,926
Kenya	6,121	8,157	11,272	16,681	24,342	25,242	34,259	45,498	57,265
Lesotho	726	859	1,067	1,347	1,755	1,801	2,242	2,776	3,339
Liberia	824	1,055	1,397	1,901	2,640	2,730	3,674	4,977	6,534
Madagascar	4,620	5,482	6,766	8,699	11,801	12,185	16,185	21,954	29,183
Malawi	2,817	3,450	4,449	6,015	9,197	9,438	11,892	16,450	22,235
Mali	3,688	4,486	5,525	6,693	8,142	8,339	10,667	14,398	19,169
Mauritania	960	1,057	1,227	1,456	1,935	1,996	2,652	3,624	4,849
Mauritius	481	663	830	964	1,072	1,081	1,168	1,270	1,346
Mayotte	22	28	37	50	72	75	106	153	214
Mozambique	6,250	7,472	9,304	12,103	14,539	15,113	20,936	27,494	35,443
Namibia	475	603	792	1,015	1,453	1,521	2,081	2,895	3,925
Niger	2,433	3,105	4,100	5,579	7,879	8,154	11,056	15,323	20,606
Nigeria	41,198	51,145	66,849	90,036	118,819	122,471	160,751	213,042	273,197
Reunion	244	338	445	507	596	607	708	808	910
Rwanda	2,487	3,109	3,877	5,281	7,609	7,903	11,047	15,787	21,948
Saint Helena	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	7	8
São Tome and Principe	60	63	74	94	125	128	166	211	259
Senegal	2,654	3,270	4,318	5,731	7,714	7,953	10,482	14,090	18,466
Seychelles	33	42	53	63	68	69	74	80	87
Sierra Leone	2,087	2,396	2,789	3,315	4,166	4,275	5,399	6,980	8,919
Somalia	2,438	2,956	3,667	5,799	6,654	6,709	9,409	12,849	17,190
South Africa	13,575	17,258	22,562	30,270	39,539	40,601	51,375	66,005	82,882
Sudan	8,051	10,589	13,788	19,064	26,425	27,220	35,870	46,980	59,307
Swaziland	277	352	455	607	837	859	1,124	1,545	2,095
Tanzania	8,909	10,876	14,038	18,718	25,971	26,869	36,489	50,795	68,772
Togo	1,172	1,456	1,964	2,596	3,674	3,811	5,248	7,336	9,900
Uganda	5,522	7,286	9,806	12,765	18,016	18,690	25,802	36,002	48,393
Zaire	12,871	15,616	20,294	26,682	36,613	37,832	50,043	67,540	89,164
Zambia	2,553	3,254	4,247	5,629	8,154	8,446	11,572	16,181	21,973
Zimbabwe	2,853	4,011	5,515	7,298	10,394	10,720	13,806	17,559	21,338

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

(Midyear population in thousands)

Region and country or area	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	2000	2010	2020
Near East and North Africa	86,942	112,327	144,273	190,089	252,467	259,481	327,119	412,185	506,134
Algeria	8,893	10,909	13,932	18,862	25,377	26,022	32,024	39,106	46,007
Bahrain	115	157	220	348	520	537	694	863	1,031
Cyprus	494	573	615	627	702	709	768	830	889
Egypt	21,198	26,847	33,574	41,663	53,212	54,452	66,498	81,750	97,505
Gaza Strip	245	308	342	453	622	642	838	1,060	1,274
Iraq	5,163	6,822	9,414	13,233	18,782	19,525	27,205	38,047	50,943
Israel	1,286	2,141	2,903	3,737	4,436	4,558	5,321	6,103	6,850
Jordan	561	849	1,503	2,169	3,273	3,413	4,880	6,810	8,987
Kuwait	145	292	748	1,370	2,124	2,204	2,879	3,635	4,564
Lebanon	1,364	1,786	2,383	3,138	3,339	3,385	4,058	4,934	5,755
Libya	961	1,338	1,956	3,033	4,223	4,353	5,599	7,067	8,549
Morocco	9,343	12,423	15,909	20,547	25,630	26,182	31,392	37,349	43,324
Oman	413	505	654	984	1,481	1,534	2,099	2,990	4,163
Qatar	25	45	113	231	491	518	743	954	1,118
Saudi Arabia	3,860	4,718	6,109	10,150	17,116	17,870	25,003	34,134	45,836
Syria	3,495	4,533	6,258	8,692	12,483	12,966	18,212	25,947	35,761
Tunisia	3,517	4,149	5,099	6,452	8,104	8,276	9,713	11,203	12,597
Turkey	21,122	28,217	35,758	45,121	57,285	58,581	70,368	83,494	96,514
United Arab Emirates	72	103	249	1,000	2,254	2,390	3,598	4,920	6,182
West Bank	771	805	680	833	1,075	1,105	1,380	1,697	2,018
Western Sahara	7	22	72	126	192	197	246	304	363
Yemen	3,891	4,783	5,782	7,324	9,746	10,063	13,603	18,985	25,907
Asia	1,367,565	1,627,565	2,037,818	2,497,070	2,991,930	3,045,838	3,528,307	4,015,126	4,500,233
Afghanistan	8,150	9,829	12,431	14,985	15,564	16,450	24,935	32,358	39,915
Bangladesh	45,646	54,622	67,403	88,077	113,930	116,601	143,226	176,562	209,898
Bhutan	734	867	1,045	1,281	1,566	1,598	1,909	2,277	2,663
Brunei	45	83	128	185	372	398	562	660	743
Burma	19,488	22,836	27,386	33,530	41,277	42,112	49,787	58,601	67,689
Cambodia	4,163	5,364	7,060	5,693	6,991	7,146	8,498	10,023	11,947
China									
Mainland	562,580	650,661	820,403	983,379	1,133,683	1,151,487	1,303,342	1,420,312	1,541,143
Taiwan	7,981	11,209	14,598	17,848	20,435	20,659	22,441	24,065	25,059
Hong Kong	2,237	3,075	3,959	5,063	5,818	5,856	6,146	6,370	6,439
India	369,880	445,857	555,043	692,394	852,667	869,515	1,018,092	1,172,101	1,316,989
Indonesia	83,414	100,655	122,671	154,936	190,136	193,560	223,820	256,818	287,289
Iran	16,357	21,577	28,933	38,810	57,003	59,051	78,246	107,406	143,230
Japan	83,805	94,092	104,345	116,807	123,567	124,017	128,144	130,480	127,716
Korea, North	9,471	10,568	14,388	17,999	21,412	21,815	25,491	28,491	30,969
Korea, South	20,846	24,784	32,241	38,124	42,792	43,134	45,962	48,063	48,649
Laos	1,859	2,276	2,830	3,292	4,024	4,113	4,964	5,951	6,923
Macau	188	169	249	318	442	446	474	487	500
Malaysia	6,434	8,428	10,910	13,764	17,556	17,982	21,950	26,562	31,598
Maldives	79	92	115	154	218	226	312	427	563
Mongolia	779	955	1,248	1,662	2,187	2,247	2,836	3,579	4,390
Nepal	8,990	10,035	11,919	14,987	19,146	19,612	24,340	30,622	37,488
Pakistan	39,448	50,387	65,706	85,219	114,649	117,490	149,147	195,215	251,305
Philippines	21,131	28,557	38,680	50,864	64,404	65,759	77,734	90,261	101,387
Singapore	1,022	1,646	2,075	2,414	2,721	2,756	3,021	3,233	3,401
Sri Lanka	7,533	9,879	12,532	14,900	17,198	17,424	19,296	21,435	23,283
Thailand	20,042	27,513	37,091	46,986	56,002	56,814	63,832	70,740	76,108
Vietnam	25,262	31,549	42,432	53,397	66,171	67,568	79,801	92,027	102,948

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

(Midyear population in thousands)

Region and country or area	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	2000	2010	2020
Latin America and the Caribbean	165,847	217,806	285,721	363,645	448,677	457,554	537,168	623,522	704,930
Anguilla	5	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8
Antigua and Barbuda	46	55	66	69	64	64	69	76	81
Argentina	17,150	20,616	23,962	28,237	32,291	32,664	36,036	39,884	43,462
Aruba	50	57	59	60	64	64	67	70	72
Bahamas, The	70	112	170	211	249	252	283	313	334
Barbados	211	232	239	252	254	255	260	272	284
Belize	66	92	122	147	220	228	301	377	451
Bolivia	2,765	3,405	4,265	5,434	6,989	7,157	8,721	10,574	12,435
Brazil	53,443	71,695	95,684	122,942	152,505	155,356	180,536	207,462	231,672
British Virgin Islands	6	7	10	11	12	12	14	16	17
Cayman Islands	6	8	10	17	26	27	36	46	56
Chile	6,091	7,585	9,369	11,094	13,083	13,287	15,025	16,817	18,484
Colombia	11,592	15,953	21,430	26,580	33,076	33,778	39,745	45,603	51,443
Costa Rica	867	1,248	1,736	2,307	3,033	3,111	3,803	4,546	5,294
Cuba	5,785	7,027	8,543	9,653	10,620	10,732	11,613	12,277	12,795
Dominica	51	60	71	75	85	86	101	118	134
Dominican Republic	2,312	3,159	4,373	5,847	7,241	7,385	8,676	10,080	11,439
Ecuador	3,310	4,413	6,051	8,123	10,507	10,752	12,997	15,543	18,029
El Salvador	1,940	2,574	3,583	4,658	5,310	5,419	6,471	7,628	8,811
French Guiana	26	32	48	68	98	102	132	163	193
Grenada	76	90	95	90	84	84	83	96	122
Guadeloupe	208	269	321	327	342	345	376	406	433
Guatemala	3,024	3,969	5,262	6,864	9,038	9,266	11,315	13,537	15,632
Guyana	428	571	715	759	753	750	728	807	904
Haiti	3,097	3,723	4,605	5,473	6,142	6,287	7,649	9,421	11,374
Honduras	1,431	1,952	2,683	3,625	4,804	4,949	6,243	7,660	9,064
Jamaica	1,385	1,632	1,944	2,229	2,469	2,489	2,762	3,155	3,533
Martinique	217	282	325	326	342	345	374	396	414
Mexico	28,485	38,579	52,775	69,609	88,010	90,007	108,754	129,017	147,911
Montserrat	13	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	13
Netherlands Antilles	110	136	158	170	184	184	192	204	214
Nicaragua	1,098	1,493	2,053	2,774	3,602	3,752	4,729	5,858	7,013
Panama	893	1,148	1,531	1,956	2,425	2,476	2,937	3,433	3,908
Paraguay	1,476	1,910	2,477	3,379	4,660	4,799	6,023	7,381	8,812
Peru	7,633	9,931	13,193	17,295	21,906	22,362	26,435	30,880	35,055
Puerto Rico	2,218	2,358	2,716	3,206	3,291	3,295	3,406	3,688	4,019
Saint Kitts and Nevis	44	51	46	44	40	40	44	51	58
Saint Lucia	79	88	103	122	150	153	186	226	269
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	66	81	88	98	113	114	132	156	183
Suriname	208	285	373	355	397	402	463	535	607
Trinidad and Tobago	632	841	955	1,091	1,271	1,285	1,425	1,601	1,761
Turks and Caicos Islands	5	6	6	7	10	10	12	13	14
Uruguay	2,194	2,531	2,824	2,920	3,102	3,121	3,289	3,469	3,620
Venezuela	5,009	7,502	10,604	15,024	19,698	20,189	24,596	29,518	34,357
Virgin Islands	27	33	63	98	99	99	110	127	148

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

(Midyear population in thousands)

Region and country or area	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	2000	2010	2020
North America, Europe, and Soviet Union	738,246	838,238	929,259	1,002,712	1,068,550	1,074,722	1,125,095	1,170,927	1,204,719
Albania	1,215	1,607	2,136	2,673	3,273	3,335	3,824	4,265	4,677
Andorra	6	8	20	34	52	53	63	72	77
Austria	6,935	7,047	7,467	7,549	7,644	7,666	7,762	7,660	7,488
Belgium	8,639	9,119	9,638	9,847	9,909	9,922	9,989	9,889	9,692
Bermuda	39	44	55	57	58	58	59	60	60
Bulgaria	7,251	7,867	8,490	8,844	8,934	8,911	9,004	9,072	9,071
Canada	13,737	17,909	21,324	24,070	26,538	26,835	29,301	31,464	33,128
Czechoslovakia	12,389	13,654	14,319	15,255	15,683	15,725	16,303	16,824	16,995
Denmark	4,271	4,581	4,929	5,123	5,131	5,133	5,147	5,095	4,980
Faroe Islands	32	35	39	43	48	48	52	55	58
Finland	4,009	4,430	4,606	4,780	4,977	4,991	5,075	5,088	5,024
France	41,829	45,670	50,787	53,870	56,358	56,596	58,548	59,708	60,149
Germany	68,375	72,481	77,783	78,298	79,123	79,548	81,532	82,189	81,883
Gibraltar	23	24	26	29	30	30	30	30	30
Greece	7,566	8,327	8,793	9,643	10,028	10,043	10,166	10,160	9,902
Greenland	22	32	46	50	56	57	62	66	70
Guernsey	45	47	53	53	57	58	60	62	63
Hungary	9,338	9,984	10,337	10,711	10,569	10,558	10,604	10,602	10,393
Iceland	143	176	204	228	257	260	280	296	309
Ireland	2,963	2,832	2,950	3,401	3,500	3,489	3,509	3,685	3,837
Isle of Man	55	48	53	64	65	64	66	66	66
Italy	47,105	50,198	53,661	56,451	57,664	57,772	58,592	58,011	56,068
Jersey	57	63	69	76	84	84	90	93	96
Liechtenstein	14	16	21	25	28	28	30	31	31
Luxembourg	296	314	339	364	384	388	410	409	401
Malta	312	329	326	364	353	356	377	393	403
Monaco	18	21	24	27	29	30	32	34	36
Netherlands	10,114	11,486	13,032	14,144	14,936	15,022	15,642	15,814	15,698
Norway	3,265	3,581	3,877	4,086	4,253	4,273	4,411	4,463	4,497
Poland	24,824	29,590	32,526	35,578	37,777	37,800	38,889	40,599	41,698
Portugal	8,443	9,037	9,044	9,778	10,354	10,388	10,652	10,764	10,671
Romania	16,311	18,403	20,253	22,201	23,273	23,397	24,534	25,417	25,981
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7
San Marino	13	15	19	21	23	23	24	26	26
Soviet Union	180,075	214,329	242,766	266,410	290,938	293,048	311,637	334,003	355,092
Spain	28,063	30,641	33,876	37,488	39,269	39,385	40,456	40,998	40,428
Sweden	7,014	7,480	8,043	8,310	8,526	8,564	8,761	8,728	8,645
Switzerland	4,694	5,362	6,267	6,385	6,742	6,784	7,018	6,989	6,843
United Kingdom	50,127	52,372	55,632	56,314	57,366	57,515	58,719	59,178	59,431
United States	152,271	180,671	205,052	227,757	250,410	252,502	268,266	282,575	294,364
Yugoslavia	16,346	18,402	20,371	22,304	23,842	23,976	25,112	25,985	26,349

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

(Midyear population in thousands)

Region and country or area	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	2000	2010	2020
Oceania	12,476	15,638	19,287	22,622	26,533	26,937	30,629	34,523	38,141
American Samoa	19	20	27	32	42	43	52	57	62
Australia	8,267	10,361	12,660	14,616	17,037	17,288	19,511	21,689	23,594
Cook Islands	15	18	21	18	18	18	19	20	20
Federated States of Micronesia	31	42	57	77	105	108	125	130	131
Fiji	287	393	521	635	738	744	823	932	1,035
French Polynesia	62	81	114	151	190	195	242	296	355
Guam	60	67	86	107	141	145	179	209	229
Kiribati	33	41	49	58	70	71	81	90	95
Marshall Islands	11	15	22	31	46	48	68	100	142
Nauru	3	4	7	8	9	9	10	11	12
New Caledonia	55	79	112	139	168	172	200	229	254
New Zealand	1,908	2,372	2,811	3,113	3,296	3,309	3,400	3,441	3,461
Northern Mariana Islands	6	9	12	17	23	23	29	32	35
Papua New Guinea	1,412	1,747	2,288	2,991	3,823	3,913	4,806	5,924	7,068
Solomon Islands	107	126	163	233	335	347	469	620	774
Tonga	46	64	83	93	101	102	110	119	128
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau)	7	9	12	13	14	14	15	16	17
Tuvalu	5	5	6	7	9	9	11	12	15
Vanuatu	52	66	85	117	165	170	221	279	338
Wallis and Futuna	7	8	9	11	16	17	22	28	33
Western Samoa	82	110	142	155	186	190	235	289	344

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

Table 4.
Population, Vital Events, and Rates, by Country or Area: 1991

(Population and events in thousands. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding)

Region and county or area	Population	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate of natural increase (percent)
World	5,422,908	143,519	50,289	93,230	26	9	1.7
Developing	4,203,465	126,446	38,888	87,558	30	9	2.1
Developed	1,219,444	17,073	11,401	5,672	14	9	0.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	558,377	25,306	7,963	17,344	45	14	3.1
Angola	8,668	403	172	231	47	20	2.7
Benin	4,832	237	76	160	49	16	3.3
Botswana	1,258	45	11	34	36	9	2.7
Burkina	9,360	465	152	313	50	16	3.3
Burundi	5,831	272	85	188	47	15	3.2
Cameroon	11,390	471	169	302	41	15	2.7
Cape Verde	387	19	4	15	48	10	3.8
Central African Republic	2,952	129	53	76	44	18	2.6
Chad	5,122	217	111	106	42	22	2.1
Comoros	477	23	6	17	47	12	3.5
Congo	2,309	99	31	68	43	13	2.9
Côte d'Ivoire	12,978	620	161	459	48	12	3.5
Djibouti	346	15	6	9	43	16	2.6
Equatorial Guinea	379	16	6	10	42	16	2.6
Ethiopia	53,191	2,399	779	1,620	45	15	3.0
Gabon	1,080	30	16	15	28	14	1.4
Gambia, The	875	42	15	27	48	17	3.1
Ghana	15,617	713	203	510	46	13	3.3
Guinea	7,456	347	160	187	47	21	2.5
Guinea-Bissau	1,024	43	19	25	42	18	2.4
Kenya	25,242	1,124	213	911	45	8	3.6
Lesotho	1,801	65	18	47	36	10	2.6
Liberia	2,730	122	36	86	45	13	3.2
Madagascar	12,185	568	177	390	47	15	3.2
Malawi	9,438	492	168	325	52	18	3.4
Mali	8,339	423	172	251	51	21	3.0
Mauritania	1,996	97	35	62	49	18	3.1
Mauritius	1,081	20	7	13	19	6	1.2
Mayotte	75	4	1	3	50	12	3.9
Mozambique	15,113	697	261	436	46	17	2.9
Namibia	1,521	69	15	54	45	10	3.6
Niger	8,154	409	130	279	50	16	3.4
Nigeria	122,471	5,641	1,993	3,648	46	16	3.0
Reunion	607	15	3	12	24	5	1.9
Rwanda	7,903	414	116	299	52	15	3.8
Saint Helena	7	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	13	8	0.6
São Tome and Principe	128	5	1	4	38	8	2.9
Senegal	7,953	348	105	243	44	13	3.1
Seychelles	69	2	(Z)	1	23	7	1.6
Sierra Leone	4,275	197	87	110	46	20	2.6

Table 4.
Population, Vital Events, and Rates, by Country or Area: 1991—Continued

(Population and events in thousands. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding)

Region and county or area	Population	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate of natural increase (percent)
Sub-Saharan Africa—Con.							
Somalia	6,709	307	89	218	46	13	3.3
South Africa	40,601	1,388	318	1,069	34	8	2.6
Sudan	27,220	1,199	358	841	44	13	3.1
Swaziland	859	38	10	27	44	12	3.2
Tanzania	26,869	1,331	408	923	50	15	3.4
Togo	3,811	188	50	138	49	13	3.6
Uganda	18,690	960	275	685	51	15	3.7
Zaire	37,832	1,732	497	1,235	46	13	3.3
Zambia	8,446	414	99	315	49	12	3.7
Zimbabwe	10,720	435	89	346	41	8	3.2
Near East and North Africa	259,481	8,717	1,935	6,782	34	7	2.7
Algeria	26,022	826	177	649	32	7	2.5
Bahrain	537	15	2	13	27	3	2.4
Cyprus	709	13	6	7	18	8	1.0
Egypt	54,452	1,780	517	1,263	33	10	2.3
Gaza Strip	642	27	4	24	43	6	3.7
Iraq	19,525	893	140	753	46	7	3.9
Israel	4,558	99	29	70	22	6	1.5
Jordan	3,413	156	16	140	46	5	4.1
Kuwait	2,204	64	5	59	29	2	2.7
Lebanon	3,385	94	23	71	28	7	2.1
Libya	4,353	158	27	131	36	6	3.0
Morocco	26,182	787	207	580	30	8	2.2
Oman	1,534	63	10	54	41	6	3.5
Qatar	518	11	2	9	21	3	1.7
Saudi Arabia	17,870	654	112	542	37	6	3.0
Syria	12,966	563	71	493	43	5	3.8
Tunisia	8,276	214	43	171	26	5	2.1
Turkey	58,581	1,663	363	1,300	28	6	2.2
United Arab Emirates	2,390	72	7	65	30	3	2.7
West Bank	1,105	40	7	33	36	6	3.0
Western Sahara	197	10	5	5	48	23	2.5
Yemen	10,063	516	163	353	51	16	3.5
Asia	3,045,838	81,241	26,699	54,542	27	9	1.8
Afghanistan	16,450	719	329	390	44	20	2.4
Bangladesh	116,601	4,219	1,516	2,703	36	13	2.3
Bhutan	1,598	59	26	33	37	17	2.0
Brunei	398	9	2	7	22	4	1.8
Burma	42,112	1,365	528	838	32	13	2.0
Cambodia	7,146	269	114	156	38	16	2.2
China							
Mainland	1,151,487	25,655	7,703	17,952	22	7	1.6
Taiwan	20,659	340	111	230	16	5	1.1
Hong Kong	5,856	77	30	47	13	5	0.8
India	869,515	26,390	9,539	16,851	30	11	1.9

Table 4.
Population, Vital Events, and Rates, by Country or Area: 1991—Continued

(Population and events in thousands. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding)

Region and county or area	Population	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate of natural increase (percent)
Asia—Con.							
Indonesia	193,560	5,017	1,601	3,416	26	8	1.8
Iran	59,051	2,610	505	2,105	44	9	3.6
Japan	124,017	1,270	827	443	10	7	0.4
Korea, North	21,815	530	121	409	24	6	1.9
Korea, South	43,134	640	266	374	15	6	0.9
Laos	4,113	151	61	90	37	15	2.2
Macau	446	7	2	4	15	5	1.0
Malaysia	17,982	536	108	428	30	6	2.4
Maldives	226	10	2	8	46	9	3.7
Mongolia	2,247	77	17	60	34	8	2.7
Nepal	19,612	758	288	470	39	15	2.4
Pakistan	117,490	5,085	1,530	3,555	43	13	3.0
Philippines	65,759	1,908	474	1,434	29	7	2.2
Singapore	2,756	49	14	35	18	5	1.3
Sri Lanka	17,424	347	103	244	20	6	1.4
Thailand	56,814	1,152	340	812	20	6	1.4
Vietnam	67,568	1,991	544	1,447	29	8	2.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	457,554	12,247	3,062	9,185	27	7	2.0
Anguilla	7	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	24	9	1.5
Antigua and Barbuda	64	1	(Z)	1	18	6	1.3
Argentina	32,664	648	284	364	20	9	1.1
Aruba	64	1	(Z)	1	15	6	0.9
Bahamas, The	252	5	1	4	19	5	1.4
Barbados	255	4	2	2	16	9	0.7
Belize	228	9	1	7	38	5	3.2
Bolivia	7,157	243	66	176	34	9	2.5
Brazil	155,356	4,002	1,153	2,849	26	7	1.8
British Virgin Islands	12	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	19	5	1.4
Cayman Islands	27	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	13	5	0.9
Chile	13,287	280	77	203	21	6	1.5
Colombia	33,778	881	169	713	26	5	2.1
Costa Rica	3,111	85	12	74	27	4	2.4
Cuba	10,732	192	72	120	18	7	1.1
Dominica	86	2	(Z)	2	26	5	2.0
Dominican Republic	7,385	201	50	150	27	7	2.0
Ecuador	10,752	320	74	246	30	7	2.3
El Salvador	5,419	182	37	145	34	7	2.7
French Guiana	102	3	1	2	28	5	2.3
Grenada	84	3	1	2	35	7	2.8
Guadeloupe	345	7	2	5	20	6	1.3
Guatemala	9,266	327	76	252	35	8	2.7
Guyana	750	17	6	11	23	7	1.5
Haiti	6,287	273	96	178	43	15	2.8
Honduras	4,949	189	36	153	38	7	3.1
Jamaica	2,489	59	15	44	24	6	1.8
Martinique	345	7	2	4	19	7	1.2
Mexico	90,007	2,580	438	2,141	29	5	2.4
Montserrat	13	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	16	10	0.7

Table 4.
Population, Vital Events, and Rates, by Country or Area: 1991—Continued

(Population and events in thousands. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding)

Region and county or area	Population	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate of natural increase (percent)
Latin America and the Caribbean—Con.							
Netherlands Antilles	184	3	1	2	18	5	1.2
Nicaragua	3,752	139	28	111	37	7	3.0
Panama	2,476	64	12	52	26	5	2.1
Paraguay	4,799	167	29	138	35	6	2.9
Peru	22,362	625	168	457	28	8	2.0
Puerto Rico	3,295	63	25	38	19	8	1.1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	40	1	(Z)	1	24	10	1.4
Saint Lucia	153	5	1	4	31	5	2.6
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	114	3	1	2	27	6	2.1
Suriname	402	11	3	8	26	6	2.0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,285	27	8	19	21	6	1.5
Turks and Caicos Islands	10	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	25	6	1.9
Uruguay	3,121	54	31	23	17	10	0.7
Venezuela	20,189	562	84	478	28	4	2.4
Virgin Islands	99	2	(Z)	2	22	5	1.7
North America, Europe, and Soviet Union	1,074,722	15,495	10,419	5,077	14	10	0.5
Albania	3,335	79	18	61	24	5	1.8
Andorra	53	1	(Z)	(Z)	11	4	0.7
Austria	7,666	88	82	6	12	11	0.1
Belgium	9,922	118	105	12	12	11	0.1
Bermuda	58	1	(Z)	(Z)	15	7	0.8
Bulgaria	8,911	116	104	12	13	12	0.1
Canada	26,835	370	200	170	14	7	0.6
Czechoslovakia	15,725	213	169	44	14	11	0.3
Denmark	5,133	60	59	1	12	11	(Z)
Faroe Islands	48	1	(Z)	(Z)	17	8	0.9
Finland	4,991	62	49	13	12	10	0.3
France	56,596	766	531	235	14	9	0.4
Germany	79,548	895	888	7	11	11	(Z)
Gibraltar	30	1	(Z)	(Z)	18	8	1.0
Greece	10,043	110	95	15	11	9	0.1
Greenland	57	1	(Z)	1	20	8	1.2
Guernsey	58	1	1	(Z)	12	11	0.1
Hungary	10,558	124	133	-9	12	13	−0.1
Iceland	260	5	2	3	17	7	1.0
Ireland	3,489	51	31	20	15	9	0.6
Isle of Man	64	1	1	(Z)	11	14	−0.3
Italy	57,772	609	552	57	11	10	0.1
Jersey	84	1	1	(Z)	12	10	0.2
Liechtenstein	28	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	13	7	0.6
Luxembourg	388	5	4	1	12	10	0.2
Malta	356	5	3	2	15	8	0.7
Monaco	30	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	7	7	(Z)
Netherlands	15,022	192	126	65	13	8	0.4
Norway	4,273	58	46	13	14	11	0.3
Poland	37,800	531	353	178	14	9	0.5

Table 4.
Population, Vital Events, and Rates, by Country or Area: 1991—Continued

(Population and events in thousands. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding)

Region and county or area	Population	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate of natural increase (percent)
North America, Europe, and Soviet Union—Con.							
Portugal	10,388	125	100	25	12	10	0.2
Romania	23,397	372	232	140	16	10	0.6
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	6	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	17	7	1.0
San Marino	23	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	8	7	0.1
Soviet Union	293,048	5,079	3,004	2,075	17	10	0.7
Spain	39,385	442	326	117	11	8	0.3
Sweden	8,564	112	97	14	13	11	0.2
Switzerland	6,784	82	61	21	12	9	0.3
United Kingdom	57,515	789	638	151	14	11	0.3
United States	252,502	3,687	2,197	1,490	15	9	0.6
Yugoslavia	23,976	343	210	134	14	9	0.6
Oceania	26,937	513	212	301	19	8	1.1
American Samoa	43	2	(Z)	2	41	4	3.7
Australia	17,288	254	127	126	15	7	0.7
Cook Islands	18	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	22	6	1.5
Federated States of Micronesia	108	4	1	3	34	5	2.9
Fiji	744	19	5	14	26	7	1.9
French Polynesia	195	6	1	5	31	6	2.5
Guam	145	4	1	3	26	4	2.3
Kiribati	71	2	1	1	33	12	2.1
Marshall Islands	48	2	(Z)	2	47	8	3.9
Nauru	9	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	19	5	1.3
New Caledonia	172	4	1	3	23	5	1.8
New Zealand	3,309	51	27	24	15	8	0.7
Northern Mariana Islands	23	1	(Z)	1	43	6	3.7
Papua New Guinea	3,913	133	42	91	34	11	2.3
Solomon Islands	347	14	2	12	40	5	3.5
Tonga	102	3	1	2	26	7	1.9
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau)	14	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	25	6	1.9
Tuvalu	9	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	29	10	1.9
Vanuatu	170	6	1	5	36	5	3.1
Wallis and Futuna	17	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	28	6	2.2
Western Samoa	190	6	1	5	34	6	2.7

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

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

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

Table 5.
All Women and Currently Married Women of Reproductive Age (15 to 44 Years), by Country or Area: 1990 to 2000

(Midyear population in thousands)

Country or area	All women				Currently married women			
	1990	1991	1995	2000	1990	1991	1995	2000
Sub-Saharan Africa								
Angola	1,739	1,783	1,987	2,373	1,265	1,298	1,452	1,733
Benin	979	1,011	1,151	1,365	851	879	1,002	1,190
Botswana	275	286	328	386	110	114	133	156
Burkina	1,885	1,942	2,201	2,595	1,564	1,612	1,827	2,155
Burundi	1,209	1,243	1,398	1,636	778	802	899	1,026
Cameroon	2,343	2,414	2,723	3,160	1,702	1,754	1,980	2,305
Cape Verde	82	85	97	111	22	23	26	30
Chad	1,126	1,145	1,234	1,364	941	957	1,031	1,140
Comoros	93	97	112	134	63	65	76	91
Côte d'Ivoire	2,507	2,602	3,001	3,593	1,851	1,923	2,225	2,671
Gabon	223	224	234	255	185	185	193	211
Ghana	3,277	3,379	3,779	4,339	2,328	2,409	2,746	3,148
Guinea	1,577	1,613	1,768	1,998	1,477	1,510	1,654	1,868
Kenya	4,940	5,157	6,096	7,429	3,255	3,400	4,043	4,977
Lesotho	382	394	444	514	260	267	300	347
Liberia	534	551	630	745	364	376	429	507
Madagascar	2,417	2,493	2,830	3,343	1,583	1,633	1,850	2,177
Malawi	1,898	1,943	2,069	2,440	1,454	1,488	1,585	1,869
Mali	1,702	1,742	1,924	2,235	1,336	1,368	1,520	1,772
Mauritania	395	407	466	553	247	255	292	347
Mauritius	273	276	288	298	162	165	171	178
Mayotte	15	15	18	21	11	12	14	17
Mozambique	3,146	3,267	3,886	4,504	2,079	2,160	2,580	2,994
Nigeria	24,797	25,524	28,692	33,658	19,349	19,913	22,359	26,269
Reunion	150	153	163	174	66	69	78	87
Rwanda	1,516	1,574	1,830	2,215	982	1,020	1,179	1,415
Senegal	1,617	1,674	1,907	2,230	1,202	1,243	1,416	1,666
Seychelles	17	17	19	21	6	6	8	9
South Africa	8,875	9,110	10,083	11,477	4,242	4,368	4,891	5,578
Sudan	5,542	5,689	6,388	7,606	4,085	4,194	4,707	5,592
Tanzania	5,295	5,481	6,289	7,487	3,816	3,948	4,523	5,389
Togo	771	797	912	1,091	556	574	654	779
Uganda	3,667	3,797	4,383	5,245	2,676	2,771	3,196	3,823
Zaire	7,705	7,948	9,025	10,614	5,296	5,457	6,149	7,161
Zambia	1,714	1,770	2,006	2,396	1,151	1,191	1,363	1,621
Zimbabwe	2,223	2,310	2,672	3,197	1,461	1,519	1,761	2,123
Near East and North Africa								
Algeria	5,376	5,580	6,459	7,726	3,537	3,679	4,274	5,116
Bahrain	103	107	120	136	35	36	41	46
Cyprus	156	156	158	164	101	101	102	103
Egypt	11,212	11,526	12,943	14,790	7,515	7,711	8,552	9,805
Gaza Strip	121	126	147	178	77	80	92	112

Table 5.
All Women and Currently Married Women of Reproductive Age (15 to 44 Years), by Country or Area: 1990 to 2000—Continued

(Midyear population in thousands)

Country or area	All women				Currently married women			
	1990	1991	1995	2000	1990	1991	1995	2000
Near East and North Africa—Con.								
Iraq	3,765	3,923	4,614	5,579	2,539	2,649	3,117	3,791
Israel	973	991	1,050	1,115	605	614	648	692
Jordan	644	671	785	968	416	436	523	652
Kuwait	471	491	558	621	328	342	391	430
Lebanon	753	781	892	1,012	414	427	497	596
Libya	840	875	1,020	1,224	1,163	1,212	1,403	1,662
Morocco	5,913	6,091	6,832	7,687	3,650	3,781	4,319	4,933
Qatar	77	81	96	117	55	58	67	77
Syria	2,455	2,561	3,020	3,695	1,668	1,745	2,083	2,568
Tunisia	1,819	1,876	2,112	2,402	1,029	1,067	1,231	1,434
Turkey	12,687	13,049	14,514	16,303	9,145	9,433	10,594	11,987
United Arab Emirates	405	432	544	672	312	331	402	476
West Bank	226	233	268	314	142	147	170	202
Asia								
Afghanistan	3,248	3,447	4,226	5,325	2,616	2,775	3,413	4,307
Bangladesh	24,037	24,849	28,321	33,040	20,251	20,938	23,897	27,958
Brunei	86	91	108	116	56	59	71	77
Burma	9,343	9,561	10,489	11,673	5,635	5,784	6,400	7,143
China								
Mainland	284,892	289,082	299,202	302,307	193,948	200,594	221,045	230,248
Taiwan	5,112	5,196	5,487	5,552	3,380	3,458	3,683	3,733
Hong Kong	1,458	1,469	1,467	1,427	925	944	968	946
India	191,120	195,429	212,565	235,625	153,435	157,165	172,245	190,875
Indonesia	45,012	46,253	51,532	56,429	31,764	32,639	36,511	40,418
Iran	11,217	11,636	13,365	15,775	8,413	8,731	10,012	11,776
Japan	26,892	27,055	25,798	24,881	16,182	16,235	15,403	15,451
Macau	87	87	88	88	50	52	55	53
Malaysia	4,190	4,283	4,599	5,092	2,573	2,646	2,906	3,186
Maldives	44	45	52	64	32	34	39	48
Nepal	3,927	4,045	4,563	5,287	3,198	3,284	3,693	4,291
Pakistan	22,827	23,403	26,234	30,463	16,596	17,035	19,084	22,137
Philippines	15,072	15,497	17,211	19,145	9,194	9,475	10,610	11,926
Singapore	730	731	718	695	433	439	446	431
South Korea	10,933	11,080	11,514	11,863	6,792	6,956	7,548	7,999
Sri Lanka	4,253	4,327	4,589	4,881	2,492	2,547	2,742	2,931
Thailand	14,045	14,356	15,456	16,500	8,531	8,799	9,731	10,598
Latin America and the Caribbean								
Anguilla	2	2	2	2	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)
Argentina	6,867	6,978	7,472	7,950	4,131	4,185	4,414	4,732
Aruba	17	17	16	16	8	8	8	8
Bahamas, The	61	62	68	73	33	34	37	41
Barbados	64	65	65	64	29	30	31	31

Table 5.
All Women and Currently Married Women of Reproductive Age (15 to 44 Years), by Country or Area: 1990 to 2000—Continued

(Midyear population in thousands)

Country or area	All women				Currently married women			
	1990	1991	1995	2000	1990	1991	1995	2000
Latin America and the Caribbean—Con.								
Belize	48	50	59	71	20	21	25	31
Bolivia	1,519	1,552	1,735	1,981	880	903	1,002	1,139
Brazil	36,116	36,911	40,312	44,391	21,163	21,729	23,927	26,542
Chile	3,140	3,179	3,339	3,528	1,760	1,789	1,895	2,003
Colombia	8,357	8,545	9,199	9,958	4,477	4,613	5,105	5,596
Costa Rica	717	734	803	892	425	438	484	536
Cuba	2,707	2,729	2,726	2,728	1,730	1,760	1,839	1,876
Dominica	21	22	24	26	10	11	12	14
Dominican Republic	1,711	1,755	1,924	2,135	960	991	1,109	1,247
Ecuador	2,406	2,479	2,778	3,136	1,428	1,476	1,670	1,912
El Salvador	1,151	1,191	1,371	1,529	675	698	809	949
French Guiana	22	23	25	28	7	7	8	8
Grenada	17	17	16	17	7	7	7	8
Guadeloupe	89	90	90	93	33	34	37	40
Guatemala	1,914	1,976	2,245	2,601	1,237	1,277	1,451	1,691
Guyana	181	182	180	179	89	90	91	91
Haiti	1,276	1,297	1,411	1,621	642	654	707	779
Honduras	1,010	1,046	1,200	1,410	603	625	719	852
Jamaica	588	597	633	690	117	121	139	160
Martinique	87	87	87	87	25	26	29	32
Mexico	21,111	21,790	24,199	27,016	12,506	12,974	14,893	17,111
Netherlands Antilles	48	48	45	45	19	19	20	20
Nicaragua	780	822	952	1,129	458	483	563	671
Panama	566	581	636	699	327	337	375	419
Paraguay	1,014	1,043	1,173	1,361	580	598	674	771
Peru	5,001	5,147	5,746	6,472	2,857	2,949	3,330	3,809
Puerto Rico	785	787	807	840	508	510	524	554
Saint Kitts and Nevis	9	9	10	11	2	2	2	3
Saint Lucia	35	36	41	46	18	18	21	25
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	28	28	31	35	13	13	15	17
Trinidad and Tobago	303	307	327	357	151	154	164	176
Uruguay	654	661	692	716	389	393	410	432
Venezuela	4,570	4,692	5,183	5,794	1,530	1,572	1,733	1,943
North America, Europe, and Soviet Union								
Albania	757	773	833	902	552	567	620	673
Austria	1,685	1,690	1,661	1,636	1,004	1,019	1,033	1,024
Belgium	2,155	2,150	2,102	2,030	1,468	1,476	1,460	1,417
Bulgaria	1,862	1,858	1,838	1,811	1,393	1,385	1,364	1,362
Canada	6,361	6,398	6,444	6,447	4,243	4,288	4,334	4,315
Czechoslovakia	3,442	3,469	3,503	3,437	2,351	2,351	2,351	2,366
Denmark	1,129	1,119	1,080	1,028	530	527	520	518
Faroe Islands	10	10	11	11	6	6	7	7
Finland	1,104	1,094	1,046	1,005	628	622	589	556
France	12,571	12,559	12,269	11,997	7,443	7,490	7,415	7,273

Table 5.
All Women and Currently Married Women of Reproductive Age (15 to 44 Years), by Country or Area: 1990 to 2000—Continued

(Midyear population in thousands)

Country or area	All women				Currently married women			
	1990	1991	1995	2000	1990	1991	1995	2000
North America, Europe, and Soviet Union—Con.								
Germany	16,710	16,850	16,707	16,309	10,131	10,396	10,706	10,514
Greece	2,080	2,076	2,079	2,070	1,403	1,404	1,411	1,422
Greenland	14	14	14	14	5	5	6	6
Hungary	2,237	2,258	2,262	2,139	1,488	1,490	1,480	1,439
Iceland	60	60	62	63	30	31	32	33
Ireland	759	756	757	779	437	437	435	442
Italy	12,659	12,731	12,507	12,074	7,847	7,946	8,061	8,052
Luxembourg	87	88	89	86	56	57	58	57
Netherlands	3,517	3,501	3,394	3,266	2,249	2,260	2,248	2,190
Norway	934	931	915	892	488	489	495	496
Poland	8,378	8,420	8,429	8,410	5,091	5,046	4,830	4,695
Portugal	2,322	2,346	2,397	2,398	1,378	1,397	1,462	1,516
Romania	4,995	5,053	5,203	5,155	3,471	3,504	3,627	3,679
Soviet Union	63,693	64,590	66,334	68,009	61,541	62,403	64,028	65,484
Spain	8,691	8,762	8,977	8,956	5,021	5,080	5,329	5,599
Sweden	1,746	1,734	1,689	1,645	803	799	787	782
Switzerland	1,485	1,480	1,446	1,391	856	860	861	833
United Kingdom	12,426	12,388	11,981	11,868	4,506	4,522	4,411	4,314
United States	58,740	59,020	58,857	58,506	36,168	36,610	36,584	35,854
Yugoslavia	5,253	5,323	5,397	5,345	3,681	3,737	3,785	3,759
Oceania								
Australia	4,004	4,052	4,160	4,289	2,416	2,455	2,565	2,665
Fiji	173	174	183	200	115	116	121	131
French Polynesia	43	44	48	54	9	9	10	12
New Caledonia	40	41	44	47	10	10	12	13
New Zealand	774	774	759	735	459	462	464	457
Solomon Islands	66	69	82	100	42	44	52	65
Tuvalu	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1
Vanuatu	34	35	41	49	21	21	25	30
Western Samoa	40	41	45	53	21	22	25	30

Z Less than 500.

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

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

Table 6.
Population, by Region, Development Category, and Age: 1990 to 2020

(Population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding)

Region and development category	Total, all ages	0-4 years	5-14 years	15-19 years	20-44 years	45-64 years	65-79 years	80 years and over
1990								
Number								
World	5,328,105	633,327	1,093,306	524,647	1,963,248	790,863	267,538	55,177
Developing	4,116,059	547,120	919,334	435,885	1,507,639	530,430	153,656	21,996
Developed	1,212,046	86,207	173,972	88,762	455,608	260,433	113,883	33,181
Sub-Saharan Africa	541,242	99,355	147,222	56,992	167,715	55,428	13,071	1,460
Near East and North Africa	252,276	37,969	64,193	26,083	85,288	29,065	8,338	1,339
Asia	2,991,931	358,824	617,615	314,308	1,135,338	420,790	126,380	18,675
Developing	2,868,364	352,171	601,384	304,270	1,090,868	389,246	114,652	15,772
Developed	123,567	6,653	16,231	10,038	44,470	31,544	11,728	2,902
Latin America and the Caribbean	448,517	56,767	105,020	47,919	161,898	56,048	17,453	3,412
North America	277,004	20,277	39,336	19,284	111,435	52,058	26,899	7,716
Europe	500,203	31,335	66,062	35,939	185,846	112,937	52,665	15,419
Soviet Union	290,938	26,410	49,353	21,839	105,843	60,032	20,758	6,703
Oceania	25,994	2,390	4,504	2,283	9,885	4,505	1,974	453
Developing	5,661	858	1,516	620	1,871	642	142	13
Developed	20,333	1,532	2,989	1,663	8,014	3,863	1,832	441
Excluding China								
World	4,194,423	517,668	901,949	401,976	1,496,455	619,511	210,435	46,429
Developing	2,982,377	431,461	727,978	313,214	1,040,847	359,077	96,552	13,248
Asia	1,858,248	243,165	426,259	191,638	668,546	249,438	69,277	9,927
Developing	1,734,681	236,512	410,027	181,599	624,075	217,894	57,549	7,024
Percent								
World	100.0	11.9	20.5	9.8	36.8	14.8	5.0	1.0
Developing	100.0	13.3	22.3	10.6	36.6	12.9	3.7	0.5
Developed	100.0	7.1	14.4	7.3	37.6	21.5	9.4	2.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	100.0	18.4	27.2	10.5	31.0	10.2	2.4	0.3
Near East and North Africa	100.0	15.1	25.4	10.3	33.8	11.5	3.3	0.5
Asia	100.0	12.0	20.6	10.5	37.9	14.1	4.2	0.6
Developing	100.0	12.3	21.0	10.6	38.0	13.6	4.0	0.5
Developed	100.0	5.4	13.1	8.1	36.0	25.5	9.5	2.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	100.0	12.7	23.4	10.7	36.1	12.5	3.9	0.8
North America	100.0	7.3	14.2	7.0	40.2	18.8	9.7	2.8
Europe	100.0	6.3	13.2	7.2	37.2	22.6	10.5	3.1
Soviet Union	100.0	9.1	17.0	7.5	36.4	20.6	7.1	2.3
Oceania	100.0	9.2	17.3	8.8	38.0	17.3	7.6	1.7
Developing	100.0	15.2	26.8	11.0	33.1	11.3	2.5	0.2
Developed	100.0	7.5	14.7	8.2	39.4	19.0	9.0	2.2
Excluding China								
World	100.0	12.3	21.5	9.6	35.7	14.8	5.0	1.1
Developing	100.0	14.5	24.4	10.5	34.9	12.0	3.2	0.4
Asia	100.0	13.1	22.9	10.3	36.0	13.4	3.7	0.5
Developing	100.0	13.6	23.6	10.5	36.0	12.6	3.3	0.4

Table 6.
Population, by Region, Development Category, and Age: 1990 to 2020—Continued

(Population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding)

Region and development category	Total, all ages	0-4 years	5-14 years	15-19 years	20-44 years	45-64 years	65-79 years	80 years and over
1991								
Number								
World	5,421,587	642,385	1,107,609	522,641	2,013,767	803,276	274,902	57,007
Developing	4,202,657	556,746	933,279	434,733	1,553,467	542,897	158,628	22,908
Developed	1,218,930	85,639	174,330	87,909	460,301	260,379	116,275	34,098
Sub-Saharan Africa	558,371	102,584	151,889	58,699	173,167	56,989	13,553	1,490
Near East and North Africa	259,284	38,631	65,733	26,744	88,299	29,879	8,615	1,383
Asia	3,045,838	364,056	623,746	310,229	1,168,363	429,416	130,461	19,568
Developing	2,921,821	357,544	607,999	300,261	1,123,470	397,770	118,297	16,479
Developed	124,017	6,511	15,747	9,968	44,892	31,646	12,164	3,089
Latin America and the Caribbean	457,392	57,117	106,121	48,388	166,605	57,602	18,015	3,543
North America	279,395	20,259	39,941	18,711	112,679	52,618	27,218	7,969
Europe	501,874	31,372	65,489	35,389	187,323	113,089	53,313	15,899
Soviet Union	293,048	25,965	50,140	22,193	107,281	59,083	21,704	6,681
Oceania	26,386	2,401	4,550	2,288	10,050	4,600	2,024	473
Developing	5,789	869	1,538	640	1,925	656	148	13
Developed	20,597	1,532	3,013	1,647	8,125	3,943	1,876	460
Excluding China								
World	4,270,100	523,520	915,537	406,915	1,531,649	628,538	216,108	47,834
Developing	3,051,170	437,881	741,207	319,006	1,071,349	368,159	99,833	13,735
Asia	1,894,351	245,191	431,673	194,503	686,245	254,678	71,667	10,395
Developing	1,770,334	238,679	415,927	184,535	641,352	223,032	59,503	7,307
Percent								
World	100.0	11.8	20.4	9.6	37.1	14.8	5.1	1.1
Developing	100.0	13.2	22.2	10.3	37.0	12.9	3.8	0.5
Developed	100.0	7.0	14.3	7.2	37.8	21.4	9.5	2.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	100.0	18.4	27.2	10.5	31.0	10.2	2.4	0.3
Near East and North Africa	100.0	14.9	25.4	10.3	34.1	11.5	3.3	0.5
Asia	100.0	12.0	20.5	10.2	38.4	14.1	4.3	0.6
Developing	100.0	12.2	20.8	10.3	38.5	13.6	4.0	0.6
Developed	100.0	5.3	12.7	8.0	36.2	25.5	9.8	2.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	100.0	12.5	23.2	10.6	36.4	12.6	3.9	0.8
North America	100.0	7.3	14.3	6.7	40.3	18.8	9.7	2.9
Europe	100.0	6.3	13.0	7.1	37.3	22.5	10.6	3.2
Soviet Union	100.0	8.9	17.1	7.6	36.6	20.2	7.4	2.3
Oceania	100.0	9.1	17.2	8.7	38.1	17.4	7.7	1.8
Developing	100.0	15.0	26.6	11.1	33.2	11.3	2.6	0.2
Developed	100.0	7.4	14.6	8.0	39.4	19.1	9.1	2.2
Excluding China								
World	100.0	12.3	21.4	9.5	35.9	14.7	5.1	1.1
Developing	100.0	14.4	24.3	10.5	35.1	12.1	3.3	0.5
Asia	100.0	12.9	22.8	10.3	36.2	13.4	3.8	0.5
Developing	100.0	13.5	23.5	10.4	36.2	12.6	3.4	0.4

Table 6.
Population, by Region, Development Category, and Age: 1990 to 2020—Continued

(Population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding)

Region and development category	Total, all ages	0-4 years	5-14 years	15-19 years	20-44 years	45-64 years	65-79 years	80 years and over
2000								
Number								
World	6,283,135	683,197	1,269,369	560,641	2,336,785	1,006,686	352,011	74,446
Developing	5,007,415	600,967	1,098,358	472,273	1,878,693	709,641	213,530	33,954
Developed	1,275,721	82,230	171,011	88,368	458,092	297,045	138,481	40,493
Sub-Saharan Africa	736,318	129,659	202,849	77,542	232,117	73,465	18,615	2,070
Near East and North Africa	326,873	44,527	78,146	33,934	116,069	40,232	12,055	1,909
Asia	3,528,307	374,459	715,539	313,843	1,364,528	554,749	175,499	29,691
Developing	3,400,163	367,405	702,412	306,323	1,321,210	519,013	158,802	24,999
Developed	128,144	7,054	13,127	7,519	43,318	35,736	16,697	4,692
Latin America and the Caribbean	536,985	58,391	113,215	53,705	206,753	76,110	23,854	4,956
North America	297,630	18,660	41,147	21,052	109,724	68,316	28,452	10,279
Europe	515,398	30,447	62,807	32,455	185,266	124,218	62,732	17,473
Soviet Union	311,637	24,521	50,659	25,752	111,162	63,677	28,475	7,390
Oceania	29,988	2,532	5,007	2,357	11,166	5,919	2,328	678
Developing	7,076	984	1,735	768	2,544	821	204	20
Developed	22,912	1,548	3,272	1,589	8,622	5,098	2,124	658
Excluding China								
World	4,979,794	566,515	1,030,536	465,432	1,808,811	773,814	274,319	60,367
Developing	3,704,073	484,285	859,524	377,064	1,350,718	476,769	135,838	19,875
Asia	2,224,966	257,777	476,706	218,634	836,553	321,877	97,806	15,612
Developing	2,096,822	250,723	463,579	211,115	793,235	286,141	81,109	10,920
Percent								
World	100.0	10.9	20.2	8.9	37.2	16.0	5.6	1.2
Developing	100.0	12.0	21.9	9.4	37.5	14.2	4.3	0.7
Developed	100.0	6.4	13.4	6.9	35.9	23.3	10.9	3.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	100.0	17.6	27.5	10.5	31.5	10.0	2.5	0.3
Near East and North Africa	100.0	13.6	23.9	10.4	35.5	12.3	3.7	0.6
Asia	100.0	10.6	20.3	8.9	38.7	15.7	5.0	0.8
Developing	100.0	10.8	20.7	9.0	38.9	15.3	4.7	0.7
Developed	100.0	5.5	10.2	5.9	33.8	27.9	13.0	3.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	100.0	10.9	21.1	10.0	38.5	14.2	4.4	0.9
North America	100.0	6.3	13.8	7.1	36.9	23.0	9.6	3.5
Europe	100.0	5.9	12.2	6.3	35.9	24.1	12.2	3.4
Soviet Union	100.0	7.9	16.3	8.3	35.7	20.4	9.1	2.4
Oceania	100.0	8.4	16.7	7.9	37.2	19.7	7.8	2.3
Developing	100.0	13.9	24.5	10.9	36.0	11.6	2.9	0.3
Developed	100.0	6.8	14.3	6.9	37.6	22.3	9.3	2.9
Excluding China								
World	100.0	11.4	20.7	9.3	36.3	15.5	5.5	1.2
Developing	100.0	13.1	23.2	10.2	36.5	12.9	3.7	0.5
Asia	100.0	11.6	21.4	9.8	37.6	14.5	4.4	0.7
Developing	100.0	12.0	22.1	10.1	37.8	13.6	3.9	0.5

Table 6.
Population, by Region, Development Category, and Age: 1990 to 2020—Continued

(Population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding)

Region and development category	Total, all ages	0-4 years	5-14 years	15-19 years	20-44 years	45-64 years	65-79 years	80 years and over
2010								
Number								
World	7,238,249	710,221	1,346,597	649,487	2,657,026	1,334,721	430,285	109,911
Developing	5,912,162	629,684	1,181,828	564,699	2,213,401	988,134	280,114	54,302
Developed	1,326,087	80,537	164,769	84,788	443,626	346,587	150,172	55,609
Sub-Saharan Africa	983,645	158,954	263,305	107,403	324,476	100,368	25,914	3,225
Near East and North Africa	411,881	51,488	91,632	40,660	149,675	58,491	16,728	3,208
Asia	4,015,126	365,423	723,105	365,243	1,533,566	754,457	225,479	47,853
Developing	3,884,646	358,917	708,933	358,767	1,492,092	720,418	205,139	40,380
Developed	130,480	6,507	14,172	6,476	41,474	34,040	20,340	7,472
Latin America and the Caribbean	623,307	59,252	115,963	56,979	243,865	107,739	32,057	7,451
North America	314,105	18,634	38,198	20,794	104,841	87,563	31,353	12,721
Europe	522,369	27,382	59,395	31,471	172,718	140,379	66,343	24,681
Soviet Union	334,003	26,510	49,759	24,334	115,777	78,147	29,686	9,791
Oceania	33,812	2,579	5,239	2,603	12,108	7,578	2,725	981
Developing	8,682	1,074	1,995	890	3,292	1,119	276	37
Developed	25,130	1,505	3,244	1,713	8,815	6,458	2,450	944
Excluding China								
World	5,817,937	611,851	1,129,936	525,554	2,111,178	1,017,506	334,767	87,145
Developing	4,491,850	531,314	965,168	440,767	1,667,552	670,919	184,595	31,536
Asia	2,594,814	267,053	506,444	241,311	987,717	437,242	129,960	25,087
Developing	2,464,334	260,546	492,272	234,835	946,244	403,202	109,620	17,614
Percent								
World	100.0	9.8	18.6	9.0	36.7	18.4	5.9	1.5
Developing	100.0	10.7	20.0	9.6	37.4	16.7	4.7	0.9
Developed	100.0	6.1	12.4	6.4	33.5	26.1	11.3	4.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	100.0	16.2	26.8	10.9	33.0	10.2	2.6	0.3
Near East and North Africa	100.0	12.5	22.2	9.9	36.3	14.2	4.1	0.8
Asia	100.0	9.1	18.0	9.1	38.2	18.8	5.6	1.2
Developing	100.0	9.2	18.2	9.2	38.4	18.5	5.3	1.0
Developed	100.0	5.0	10.9	5.0	31.8	26.1	15.6	5.7
Latin America and the Caribbean	100.0	9.5	18.6	9.1	39.1	17.3	5.1	1.2
North America	100.0	5.9	12.2	6.6	33.4	27.9	10.0	4.0
Europe	100.0	5.2	11.4	6.0	33.1	26.9	12.7	4.7
Soviet Union	100.0	7.9	14.9	7.3	34.7	23.4	8.9	2.9
Oceania	100.0	7.6	15.5	7.7	35.8	22.4	8.1	2.9
Developing	100.0	12.4	23.0	10.3	37.9	12.9	3.2	0.4
Developed	100.0	6.0	12.9	6.8	35.1	25.7	9.7	3.8
Excluding China								
World	100.0	10.5	19.4	9.0	36.3	17.5	5.8	1.5
Developing	100.0	11.8	21.5	9.8	37.1	14.9	4.1	0.7
Asia	100.0	10.3	19.5	9.3	38.1	16.9	5.0	1.0
Developing	100.0	10.6	20.0	9.5	38.4	16.4	4.4	0.7

Table 6.
Population, by Region, Development Category, and Age: 1990 to 2020—Continued

(Population in thousands. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding)

Region and development category	Total, all ages	0-4 years	5-14 years	15-19 years	20-44 years	45-64 years	65-79 years	80 years and over
2020								
Number								
World	8,231,329	761,688	1,430,049	673,672	2,947,829	1,676,104	592,625	149,363
Developing	6,872,301	684,097	1,268,934	591,171	2,514,697	1,321,764	408,128	83,510
Developed	1,359,028	77,590	161,115	82,500	433,132	354,340	184,497	65,853
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,279,006	185,533	322,915	137,448	447,218	144,219	36,660	5,014
Near East and North Africa	505,771	57,653	105,601	47,402	183,795	81,214	24,845	5,261
Asia	4,500,233	385,680	732,662	354,503	1,648,139	983,310	323,304	72,635
Developing	4,372,517	380,305	720,364	347,386	1,612,026	949,918	300,144	62,374
Developed	127,716	5,374	12,298	7,117	36,113	33,392	23,161	10,261
Latin America and the Caribbean	704,682	59,495	117,907	57,916	267,643	144,825	46,092	10,805
North America	327,562	18,842	38,793	19,474	105,179	86,793	44,738	13,741
Europe	521,604	25,909	53,931	28,971	160,349	145,185	76,966	30,293
Soviet Union	355,092	25,911	52,896	25,269	122,574	81,869	36,175	10,398
Oceania	37,379	2,665	5,343	2,688	12,931	8,689	3,845	1,217
Developing	10,324	1,112	2,146	1,020	4,014	1,589	387	56
Developed	27,054	1,554	3,197	1,668	8,917	7,100	3,458	1,161
Excluding China								
World	6,690,187	651,175	1,226,521	573,208	2,409,572	1,267,283	447,599	114,828
Developing	5,331,158	573,584	1,065,406	490,708	1,976,440	912,943	263,102	48,976
Asia	2,959,091	275,167	529,134	254,039	1,109,882	574,489	178,278	38,100
Developing	2,831,374	269,793	516,836	246,922	1,073,770	541,097	155,118	27,839
Percent								
World	100.0	9.3	17.4	8.2	35.8	20.4	7.2	1.8
Developing	100.0	10.0	18.5	8.6	36.6	19.2	5.9	1.2
Developed	100.0	5.7	11.9	6.1	31.9	26.1	13.6	4.8
Sub-Saharan Africa	100.0	14.5	25.2	10.7	35.0	11.3	2.9	0.4
Near East and North Africa	100.0	11.4	20.9	9.4	36.3	16.1	4.9	1.0
Asia	100.0	8.6	16.3	7.9	36.6	21.9	7.2	1.6
Developing	100.0	8.7	16.5	7.9	36.9	21.7	6.9	1.4
Developed	100.0	4.2	9.6	5.6	28.3	26.1	18.1	8.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	100.0	8.4	16.7	8.2	38.0	20.6	6.5	1.5
North America	100.0	5.8	11.8	5.9	32.1	26.5	13.7	4.2
Europe	100.0	5.0	10.3	5.6	30.7	27.8	14.8	5.8
Soviet Union	100.0	7.3	14.9	7.1	34.5	23.1	10.2	2.9
Oceania	100.0	7.1	14.3	7.2	34.6	23.2	10.3	3.3
Developing	100.0	10.8	20.8	9.9	38.9	15.4	3.7	0.5
Developed	100.0	5.7	11.8	6.2	33.0	26.2	12.8	4.3
Excluding China								
World	100.0	9.7	18.3	8.6	36.0	18.9	6.7	1.7
Developing	100.0	10.8	20.0	9.2	37.1	17.1	4.9	0.9
Asia	100.0	9.3	17.9	8.6	37.5	19.4	6.0	1.3
Developing	100.0	9.5	18.3	8.7	37.9	19.1	5.5	1.0

Note: Totals may differ slightly from those in table 1 due to the exclusion of small countries and territories for which age distributions were not projected. The 26 excluded countries have a combined 1991 population of 1.3 million, or 0.02 percent of the world total. The percent distributions of world and regional populations by age are vitrualy unaffected by the exclusion of these countries.

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

Table 7.
Total Fertility Rates, by Country or Area: 1990 to 2020

Region and country or area	1990	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
World	3.39	3.35	3.21	3.04	2.91	2.78	2.66	2.55
Developing	3.83	3.78	3.58	3.34	3.16	2.99	2.83	2.69
Developed	1.88	1.87	1.86	1.85	1.85	1.84	1.84	1.83
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.49	6.43	6.20	5.81	5.37	4.91	4.44	4.01
Angola	6.72	6.66	6.42	6.05	5.63	5.18	4.71	4.25
Benin	7.08	7.00	6.72	6.32	5.86	5.35	4.83	4.32
Botswana	4.84	4.64	3.86	3.09	2.60	2.31	2.16	2.08
Burkina	7.18	7.12	6.88	6.48	5.99	5.44	4.87	4.31
Burundi	6.95	6.89	6.65	6.25	5.74	5.15	4.53	3.94
Cameroon	5.70	5.63	5.36	5.00	4.63	4.26	3.92	3.61
Cape Verde	6.69	6.60	6.23	5.69	5.10	4.52	3.98	3.52
Central African Republic	5.63	5.58	5.37	5.07	4.74	4.40	4.05	3.73
Chad	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.08	4.80	4.49	4.18	3.86
Comoros	7.05	6.99	6.73	6.34	5.89	5.40	4.88	4.38
Congo	5.81	5.73	5.42	5.01	4.61	4.23	3.88	3.56
Côte d'Ivoire	6.90	6.84	6.61	6.21	5.71	5.13	4.52	3.94
Djibouti	6.44	6.38	6.14	5.80	5.40	5.00	4.60	4.21
Equatorial Guinea	5.49	5.44	5.22	4.94	4.67	4.41	4.15	3.91
Ethiopia	7.03	6.97	6.71	6.33	5.88	5.40	4.90	4.41
Gabon	3.98	3.97	3.94	3.73	3.53	3.33	3.15	2.99
Gambia, The	6.54	6.47	6.20	5.85	5.48	5.09	4.71	4.34
Ghana	6.40	6.34	6.09	5.76	5.40	5.04	4.67	4.31
Guinea	6.07	6.02	5.79	5.46	5.10	4.71	4.32	3.95
Guinea-Bissau	5.85	5.77	5.43	5.00	4.57	4.17	3.80	3.48
Kenya	6.52	6.37	5.79	5.04	4.34	3.75	3.28	2.93
Lesotho	4.87	4.78	4.40	3.94	3.53	3.18	2.91	2.70
Liberia	6.61	6.55	6.30	5.95	5.57	5.18	4.78	4.39
Madagascar	6.94	6.88	6.62	6.25	5.82	5.35	4.87	4.41
Malawi	7.72	7.64	7.36	6.94	6.47	5.96	5.44	4.92
Mali	7.09	7.01	6.70	6.31	5.92	5.53	5.14	4.75
Mauritania	7.25	7.19	6.92	6.53	6.06	5.55	5.03	4.51
Mauritius	2.07	2.04	1.94	1.80	1.79	1.78	1.77	1.76
Mayotte	6.81	6.79	6.72	6.33	5.89	5.40	4.90	4.41
Mozambique	6.49	6.43	6.19	5.84	5.44	5.02	4.58	4.16
Namibia	6.64	6.58	6.33	5.97	5.56	5.11	4.65	4.20
Niger	7.09	7.03	6.77	6.38	5.92	5.41	4.88	4.37
Nigeria	6.54	6.52	6.40	5.99	5.51	4.97	4.44	3.96
Reunion	2.64	2.60	2.44	2.25	2.25	2.24	2.24	2.23
Rwanda	8.49	8.42	8.12	7.65	7.08	6.43	5.74	5.06
Saint Helena	1.43	1.43	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
São Tome and Principe	5.37	5.27	4.86	4.36	3.91	3.51	3.19	2.93
Senegal	6.31	6.24	5.95	5.57	5.17	4.77	4.38	4.02
Seychelles	2.58	2.50	2.17	2.05	2.04	2.03	2.03	2.02
Sierra Leone	6.18	6.13	5.90	5.57	5.19	4.79	4.39	4.00
Somalia	7.25	7.19	6.94	6.53	6.02	5.45	4.85	4.27
South Africa	4.47	4.45	4.35	4.24	4.08	3.85	3.62	3.41
Sudan	6.47	6.37	5.99	5.46	4.91	4.37	3.88	3.46
Swaziland	6.24	6.21	6.10	5.87	5.63	5.39	5.13	4.88
Tanzania	7.09	7.03	6.77	6.39	5.94	5.44	4.94	4.44

Table 7.
Total Fertility Rates, by Country or Area: 1990 to 2020—Continued

Region and country or area	1990	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Sub-Saharan Africa—Con.								
Togo	7.17	7.10	6.85	6.45	5.97	5.44	4.87	4.33
Uganda	7.35	7.29	7.04	6.62	6.08	5.46	4.80	4.17
Zaire	6.23	6.17	5.94	5.60	5.23	4.82	4.42	4.02
Zambia	7.00	6.94	6.68	6.30	5.86	5.38	4.88	4.39
Zimbabwe	5.76	5.60	4.94	4.15	3.49	3.00	2.68	2.48
Near East and North Africa	4.84	4.75	4.40	4.04	3.76	3.53	3.33	3.16
Algeria	4.37	4.24	3.71	3.20	2.84	2.60	2.44	2.35
Bahrain	4.07	4.04	3.95	3.75	3.51	3.30	3.13	2.99
Cyprus	2.40	2.38	2.30	2.20	2.16	2.12	2.08	2.04
Egypt	4.61	4.52	4.17	3.78	3.44	3.16	2.93	2.75
Gaza Strip	7.04	6.87	6.19	5.17	4.17	3.35	2.79	2.44
Iraq	7.31	7.16	6.56	5.81	5.31	4.81	4.26	3.78
Israel	3.02	2.98	2.84	2.68	2.57	2.46	2.37	2.30
Jordan	7.20	7.09	6.63	5.99	5.30	4.62	4.01	3.50
Kuwait	3.74	3.71	3.62	3.69	3.80	3.87	3.91	3.90
Lebanon	3.69	3.61	3.31	3.00	2.76	2.59	2.47	2.38
Libya	5.19	5.05	4.47	3.84	3.31	2.93	2.67	2.49
Morocco	3.96	3.84	3.38	2.95	2.66	2.48	2.37	2.30
Oman	6.76	6.71	6.50	6.22	5.90	5.57	5.21	4.86
Qatar	4.16	4.04	3.56	3.09	2.77	2.55	2.42	2.33
Saudi Arabia	6.76	6.71	6.53	6.31	6.08	5.81	5.53	5.24
Syria	6.73	6.66	6.38	6.00	5.61	5.20	4.81	4.43
Tunisia	3.46	3.31	2.73	2.33	2.14	2.06	2.02	2.01
Turkey	3.64	3.56	3.22	2.90	2.67	2.50	2.40	2.33
United Arab Emirates	4.92	4.85	4.58	4.25	3.93	3.63	3.36	3.13
West Bank	4.92	4.77	4.15	3.50	3.00	2.65	2.41	2.25
Western Sahara	7.25	7.25	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Yemen	7.47	7.40	7.13	6.73	6.27	5.78	5.26	4.75
Asia	3.25	3.20	3.01	2.80	2.65	2.52	2.41	2.31
Afghanistan	6.40	6.32	6.01	5.58	5.12	4.66	4.23	3.83
Bangladesh	4.80	4.72	4.39	4.00	3.64	3.33	3.06	2.84
Bhutan	5.00	4.93	4.66	4.31	3.97	3.65	3.38	3.13
Brunei	2.94	2.88	2.64	2.45	2.34	2.27	2.24	2.22
Burma	4.15	4.08	3.81	3.51	3.24	3.02	2.83	2.69
Cambodia	4.53	4.47	4.24	3.96	3.70	3.47	3.26	3.07
China								
Mainland	2.32	2.30	2.21	2.10	2.06	2.02	1.98	1.94
Taiwan	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.80	1.79	1.78	1.77	1.76
Hong Kong	1.41	1.42	1.45	1.50	1.52	1.54	1.56	1.58
India	3.82	3.74	3.40	3.04	2.77	2.55	2.39	2.28
Indonesia	3.11	3.03	2.70	2.43	2.25	2.15	2.09	2.05
Iran	6.62	6.55	6.25	5.88	5.41	4.93	4.45	4.00
Japan	1.56	1.56	1.58	1.60	1.61	1.62	1.63	1.64
Korea, North	2.50	2.47	2.34	2.21	2.10	2.01	1.95	1.89
Korea, South	1.58	1.58	1.54	1.50	1.52	1.54	1.56	1.58
Laos	5.12	5.01	4.55	3.98	3.48	3.08	2.79	2.58
Macau	2.19	2.14	1.95	1.70	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.74
Malaysia	3.65	3.61	3.47	3.31	3.15	3.01	2.88	2.77

Table 7.
Total Fertility Rates, by Country or Area: 1990 to 2020—Continued

Region and country or area	1990	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Asia—Con.								
Maldives	6.64	6.55	6.17	5.62	5.03	4.44	3.91	3.46
Mongolia	4.65	4.58	4.29	3.94	3.62	3.34	3.09	2.89
Nepal	5.61	5.52	5.15	4.68	4.24	3.84	3.48	3.19
Pakistan	6.71	6.64	6.35	5.94	5.48	5.00	4.52	4.06
Philippines	3.73	3.64	3.26	2.88	2.59	2.39	2.26	2.17
Singapore	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.95	1.92	1.89	1.87
Sri Lanka	2.30	2.26	2.13	2.05	2.02	2.01	2.00	2.00
Thailand	2.26	2.21	2.01	1.89	1.84	1.82	1.81	1.80
Vietnam	3.81	3.70	3.26	2.80	2.50	2.20	2.06	1.91
Latin America and the Caribbean	3.30	3.24	2.97	2.70	2.52	2.38	2.29	2.22
Anguilla	3.15	3.13	3.05	2.96	2.86	2.77	2.67	2.58
Antigua and Barbuda	1.68	1.70	1.74	1.80	1.81	1.82	1.83	1.84
Argentina	2.77	2.74	2.62	2.50	2.41	2.35	2.31	2.28
Aruba	1.76	1.75	1.72	1.69	1.67	1.65	1.64	1.63
Bahamas, The	2.22	2.18	2.01	1.80	1.79	1.78	1.77	1.76
Barbados	1.76	1.77	1.78	1.80	1.79	1.78	1.77	1.76
Belize	4.81	4.67	4.11	3.50	3.02	2.67	2.43	2.27
Bolivia	4.72	4.62	4.21	3.75	3.35	3.02	2.76	2.55
Brazil	3.13	3.07	2.82	2.60	2.44	2.33	2.25	2.20
British Virgin Islands	2.17	2.15	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Cayman Islands	1.49	1.41	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Chile	2.51	2.49	2.40	2.29	2.27	2.26	2.24	2.23
Colombia	2.90	2.83	2.57	2.25	2.18	2.10	2.10	2.10
Costa Rica	3.28	3.23	3.02	2.82	2.65	2.52	2.42	2.34
Cuba	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.87	1.87	1.88	1.88
Dominica	2.63	2.59	2.43	2.32	2.26	2.23	2.22	2.21
Dominican Republic	3.19	3.12	2.82	2.57	2.40	2.29	2.22	2.17
Ecuador	3.79	3.70	3.36	2.93	2.78	2.64	2.49	2.35
El Salvador	4.14	4.05	3.69	3.30	2.98	2.73	2.53	2.38
French Guiana	3.75	3.71	3.57	3.40	3.24	3.10	2.98	2.86
Grenada	4.86	4.72	4.18	3.50	3.30	3.10	2.90	2.70
Guadeloupe	2.06	2.03	1.89	1.80	1.75	1.73	1.71	1.71
Guatemala	4.93	4.78	4.16	3.50	2.99	2.62	2.39	2.23
Guyana	2.69	2.65	2.47	2.34	2.27	2.24	2.22	2.21
Haiti	6.40	6.28	5.82	5.16	4.49	3.86	3.34	2.92
Honduras	5.16	4.98	4.27	3.50	2.93	2.55	2.32	2.18
Jamaica	2.69	2.63	2.41	2.24	2.14	2.10	2.04	2.03
Martinique	2.09	2.06	1.94	1.80	1.79	1.78	1.77	1.76
Mexico	3.43	3.36	3.06	2.77	2.55	2.38	2.27	2.19
Montserrat	2.18	2.18	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Netherlands Antilles	1.98	1.96	1.87	1.79	1.73	1.69	1.66	1.64
Nicaragua	4.87	4.72	4.12	3.50	3.04	2.72	2.52	2.39
Panama	3.07	3.02	2.80	2.60	2.45	2.34	2.27	2.21
Paraguay	4.81	4.69	4.22	3.50	3.13	2.84	2.63	2.49
Peru	3.62	3.51	3.08	2.70	2.46	2.31	2.22	2.17

Table 7.
Total Fertility Rates, by Country or Area: 1990 to 2020—Continued

Region and country or area	1990	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Latin America and the Caribbean—Con.								
Puerto Rico	2.16	2.15	2.08	2.00	1.97	1.94	1.91	1.88
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2.66	2.62	2.48	2.36	2.29	2.25	2.23	2.22
Saint Lucia	3.52	3.46	3.24	2.99	2.78	2.61	2.47	2.36
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2.86	2.84	2.78	2.71	2.63	2.55	2.48	2.40
Suriname	2.93	2.88	2.67	2.50	2.39	2.32	2.27	2.25
Trinidad and Tobago	2.47	2.44	2.32	2.18	2.10	2.06	2.03	2.02
Turks and Caicos Islands	3.85	3.85	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Uruguay	2.41	2.39	2.29	2.21	2.15	2.11	2.08	2.06
Venezuela	3.45	3.39	3.13	2.88	2.68	2.54	2.42	2.34
Virgin Islands	2.70	2.70	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
North America, Europe, and Soviet Union	1.92	1.91	1.89	1.88	1.87	1.87	1.86	1.86
Albania	2.96	2.87	2.53	2.10	2.06	2.02	1.98	1.94
Andorra	1.28	1.28	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Austria	1.45	1.46	1.48	1.50	1.52	1.54	1.56	1.58
Belgium	1.59	1.59	1.60	1.60	1.61	1.62	1.63	1.64
Bermuda	1.73	1.73	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Bulgaria	1.92	1.91	1.86	1.80	1.79	1.78	1.77	1.76
Canada	1.67	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.69	1.69	1.70	1.70
Czechoslovakia	1.97	1.95	1.88	1.80	1.79	1.78	1.77	1.76
Denmark	1.56	1.57	1.58	1.60	1.61	1.62	1.63	1.64
Faroe Islands	2.21	2.20	2.16	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
Finland	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
France	1.82	1.82	1.81	1.80	1.79	1.78	1.77	1.76
Germany	1.44	1.45	1.49	1.55	1.56	1.55	1.55	1.58
Gibraltar	2.44	2.45	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Greece	1.54	1.54	1.57	1.60	1.61	1.62	1.63	1.64
Greenland	2.22	2.21	2.16	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
Guernsey	1.64	1.64	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Hungary	1.78	1.77	1.74	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
Iceland	2.19	2.15	2.00	1.80	1.79	1.78	1.77	1.76
Ireland	2.09	2.06	1.95	1.80	1.79	1.78	1.77	1.76
Isle of Man	1.80	1.81	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Italy	1.37	1.38	1.43	1.50	1.52	1.54	1.56	1.58
Jersey	1.32	1.32	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Liechtenstein	1.50	1.52	1.60	1.70	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.74
Luxembourg	1.54	1.55	1.57	1.60	1.61	1.62	1.63	1.64
Malta	2.02	2.00	1.91	1.80	1.79	1.78	1.77	1.76
Monaco	1.12	1.12	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Netherlands	1.56	1.57	1.58	1.60	1.61	1.62	1.63	1.64
Norway	1.84	1.83	1.82	1.80	1.79	1.78	1.77	1.76
Poland	2.08	2.06	1.94	1.80	1.79	1.78	1.77	1.76
Portugal	1.53	1.53	1.52	1.50	1.52	1.54	1.56	1.58
Romania	2.16	2.12	1.98	1.80	1.79	1.78	1.77	1.76
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	2.18	2.18	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
San Marino	1.26	1.26	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Soviet Union	2.39	2.35	2.30	2.27	2.24	2.21	2.17	2.14

Table 7.
Total Fertility Rates, by Country or Area: 1990 to 2020—Continued

Region and country or area	1990	1991	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
North America, Europe, and Soviet Union—Con.								
Spain	1.45	1.45	1.47	1.50	1.52	1.54	1.56	1.58
Sweden	1.94	1.92	1.87	1.80	1.79	1.78	1.77	1.76
Switzerland	1.57	1.57	1.58	1.60	1.61	1.62	1.63	1.64
United Kingdom	1.82	1.82	1.81	1.80	1.79	1.78	1.77	1.76
United States	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.85	1.84
Yugoslavia	1.94	1.93	1.87	1.80	1.79	1.78	1.77	1.76
Oceania	2.53	2.50	2.39	2.29	2.20	2.13	2.07	2.02
American Samoa	5.37	5.37	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Australia	1.84	1.84	1.82	1.80	1.79	1.78	1.77	1.76
Cook Islands	3.54	3.48	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Federated States of Micronesia	4.97	4.97	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Fiji	3.14	3.09	2.87	2.65	2.48	2.35	2.26	2.19
French Polynesia	3.91	3.87	3.70	3.50	3.32	3.15	3.00	2.87
Guam	2.99	2.99	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Kiribati	4.28	4.20	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Marshall Islands	7.13	7.08	6.89	6.61	6.31	5.98	5.64	5.30
Nauru	2.32	2.14	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
New Caledonia	2.82	2.77	2.57	2.39	2.26	2.17	2.11	2.08
New Zealand	1.97	1.95	1.85	1.80	1.79	1.78	1.77	1.76
Northern Mariana Islands	5.85	5.85	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Papua New Guinea	5.01	4.91	4.50	4.02	3.61	3.26	2.98	2.77
Solomon Islands	6.30	6.16	5.59	4.81	4.07	3.46	3.01	2.70
Tonga	3.89	3.82	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau)	3.32	3.32	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Tuvalu	3.11	3.11	3.11	3.11	3.01	2.91	2.81	2.71
Vanuatu	5.49	5.35	4.79	4.05	3.41	2.93	2.62	2.44
Wallis and Futuna	3.78	3.71	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Western Samoa	4.63	4.51	4.02	3.50	3.10	2.80	2.60	2.46

NA Data not available. Cohort component projections were not made for these countries.

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

Table 8.
Infant Mortality Rates and Life Expectancy at Birth, by Country or Area and Sex: 1991

Region and country or area	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births			Life expectancy at birth (years)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
World	65	68	63	63	61	64
Developing	72	76	70	61	60	62
Developed	13	14	12	74	71	78
Sub-Saharan Africa	104	113	96	52	51	54
Angola	151	164	137	44	42	46
Benin	119	130	108	50	49	52
Botswana	43	46	39	62	59	65
Burkina	119	126	112	52	52	53
Burundi	109	121	97	52	50	54
Cameroon	118	128	107	51	49	53
Cape Verde	63	70	56	62	60	63
Central African Republic	138	150	126	47	45	49
Chad	134	131	136	40	39	41
Comoros	87	97	77	56	54	59
Congo	108	107	109	54	52	56
Côte d'Ivoire	97	108	87	54	52	56
Djibouti	117	127	107	48	46	50
Equatorial Guinea	116	123	109	51	49	53
Ethiopia	114	123	104	51	50	53
Gabon	104	118	89	53	51	56
Gambia, The	138	150	125	49	47	51
Ghana	86	93	78	55	53	56
Guinea	144	158	130	43	41	45
Guinea-Bissau	125	135	114	46	45	48
Kenya	69	73	66	62	60	64
Lesotho	78	83	73	61	59	63
Liberia	124	133	115	56	54	59
Madagascar	95	103	87	53	51	54
Malawi	136	143	129	49	48	51
Mali	114	121	107	46	45	47
Mauritania	94	96	93	47	44	50
Mauritius	20	23	17	70	66	74
Mayotte	87	97	77	56	54	59
Mozambique	134	146	122	47	46	49
Namibia	69	79	58	60	58	63
Niger	129	138	119	51	49	53
Nigeria	118	128	107	49	48	50
Reunion	8	9	8	73	70	76
Rwanda	110	120	100	53	51	54
Saint Helena	46	(NA)	(NA)	72	(NA)	(NA)
São Tome and Principe	60	64	55	66	64	68
Senegal	86	89	82	55	54	56
Seychelles	15	19	12	70	65	75
Sierra Leone	151	169	133	45	42	48
Somalia	116	126	107	56	56	56
South Africa	51	50	53	64	61	67
Sudan	85	85	84	53	52	54
Swaziland	101	111	92	55	51	59
Tanzania	105	118	92	52	50	55

Table 8.
Infant Mortality Rates and Life Expectancy at Birth, by Country or Area and Sex: 1991—Continued

Region and country or area	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births			Life expectancy at birth (years)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Sub-Saharan Africa—Con.						
Togo	110	117	103	56	54	58
Uganda	94	102	85	51	50	52
Zaire	99	109	88	54	52	56
Zambia	79	85	73	56	55	58
Zimbabwe	61	68	53	62	60	64
Near East and North Africa	65	68	62	66	64	67
Algeria	57	60	54	67	66	68
Bahrain	17	23	12	73	71	76
Cyprus	10	11	8	76	73	78
Egypt	82	80	85	61	60	61
Gaza Strip	41	42	40	66	65	67
Iraq	66	71	61	67	66	68
Israel	9	10	9	77	75	79
Jordan	38	41	36	71	70	73
Kuwait	15	16	13	74	72	76
Lebanon	48	52	44	68	66	71
Libya	62	67	57	68	66	71
Morocco	76	83	69	65	63	66
Oman	40	43	37	66	65	68
Qatar	24	30	19	71	69	74
Saudi Arabia	69	72	67	66	65	68
Syria	37	38	36	69	68	71
Tunisia	38	44	33	72	70	74
Turkey	54	58	50	70	68	72
United Arab Emirates	23	28	19	71	69	74
West Bank	40	42	38	68	67	69
Western Sahara	177	(NA)	(NA)	40	(NA)	(NA)
Yemen	121	126	116	50	49	51
Asia	66	66	65	62	62	63
Afghanistan	164	169	158	43	44	43
Bangladesh	118	127	108	53	54	52
Bhutan	135	133	137	49	50	48
Brunei	10	11	8	76	74	77
Burma	95	103	87	55	53	56
Cambodia	125	135	114	49	48	51
China						
Mainland	33	34	32	70	68	72
Taiwan	6	(NA)	6	75	(NA)	78
Hong Kong	7	8	6	80	77	84
India	84	83	84	57	57	58
Indonesia	73	79	66	61	59	63
Iran	66	66	66	64	64	65
Japan	4	5	4	79	76	82
Korea, North	30	34	27	69	66	72
Korea, South	23	21	26	70	67	73

Table 8.
Infant Mortality Rates and Life Expectancy at Birth, by Country or Area and Sex: 1991—Continued

Region and country or area	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births			Life expectancy at birth (years)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Asia—Con.						
Laos	124	133	114	50	49	52
Macau	7	8	7	77	75	79
Malaysia	29	34	23	68	65	71
Maldives	72	75	70	63	61	65
Mongolia	48	55	41	65	63	67
Nepal	98	99	97	51	51	50
Pakistan	109	111	108	57	56	57
Philippines	54	61	45	65	62	67
Singapore	8	8	8	75	72	77
Sri Lanka	21	24	19	71	69	74
Thailand	37	40	34	69	66	71
Vietnam	48	54	43	65	63	67
Latin America and the Caribbean	50	55	44	68	65	71
Anguilla	18	24	12	74	71	77
Antigua and Barbuda	22	26	17	72	70	74
Argentina	31	34	28	71	68	74
Aruba	8	9	6	76	72	80
Bahamas, The	18	19	16	72	69	76
Barbados	23	27	20	73	70	76
Belize	35	41	27	70	67	72
Bolivia	83	93	73	61	59	64
Brazil	68	74	62	65	62	68
British Virgin Islands	14	(NA)	(NA)	74	(NA)	(NA)
Cayman Islands	10	(NA)	(NA)	77	(NA)	(NA)
Chile	18	20	16	73	70	77
Colombia	37	40	33	71	68	74
Costa Rica	15	17	13	77	75	79
Cuba	12	14	10	76	73	78
Dominica	13	17	9	76	73	79
Dominican Republic	60	66	54	67	65	69
Ecuador	60	67	52	66	64	68
El Salvador	47	56	38	65	63	68
French Guiana	18	20	17	72	69	76
Grenada	29	33	24	71	69	74
Guadeloupe	17	21	12	74	70	77
Guatemala	58	62	53	63	61	66
Guyana	51	55	45	64	61	68
Haiti	106	113	98	54	52	55
Honduras	56	59	53	66	64	68
Jamaica	18	20	16	74	72	76
Martinique	10	12	9	76	73	80
Mexico	29	37	22	72	68	76
Montserrat	9	(NA)	(NA)	77	(NA)	(NA)

Table 8.
Infant Mortality Rates and Life Expectancy at Birth, by Country or Area and Sex: 1991—Continued

Region and country or area	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births			Life expectancy at birth (years)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Latin America and the Caribbean—Con.						
Netherlands Antilles	8	10	7	77	74	79
Nicaragua	60	70	49	62	60	65
Panama	21	23	19	74	72	76
Paraguay	47	53	40	70	67	72
Peru	66	72	60	64	62	67
Puerto Rico	16	17	16	72	69	76
Saint Kitts and Nevis	39	45	32	68	64	71
Saint Lucia	18	20	17	72	69	74
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	31	35	27	70	68	72
Suriname	39	46	32	69	66	71
Trinidad and Tobago	18	20	15	70	68	73
Turks and Caicos Islands	14	(NA)	(NA)	75	(NA)	(NA)
Uruguay	22	25	20	73	69	76
Venezuela	26	30	22	74	71	78
Virgin Islands	19	(NA)	(NA)	73	(NA)	(NA)
North America, Europe, and Soviet Union	14	15	13	74	70	78
Albania	50	52	48	75	72	79
Andorra	7	(NA)	(NA)	77	(NA)	(NA)
Austria	5	7	4	77	74	81
Belgium	6	7	4	77	74	81
Bermuda	12	(NA)	(NA)	75	(NA)	(NA)
Bulgaria	13	15	10	73	69	76
Canada	7	8	6	77	74	81
Czechoslovakia	11	13	9	73	69	77
Denmark	6	7	5	76	73	79
Faroe Islands	9	9	6	78	75	81
Finland	6	7	5	76	71	80
France	6	7	5	78	74	82
Germany	7	8	6	76	73	79
Gibraltar	6	7	5	75	72	78
Greece	10	12	8	78	75	80
Greenland	28	29	27	65	63	69
Guernsey	6	(NA)	(NA)	75	(NA)	(NA)
Hungary	14	17	12	72	68	76
Iceland	7	7	8	77	75	80
Ireland	6	7	6	75	73	79
Isle of Man	9	(NA)	(NA)	75	(NA)	(NA)
Italy	6	8	4	78	75	82
Jersey	6	(NA)	(NA)	75	(NA)	(NA)
Liechtenstein	5	5	5	77	73	81
Luxembourg	7	9	5	76	73	80
Malta	7	8	7	76	74	79
Monaco	8	9	7	76	72	80
Netherlands	7	8	6	78	74	81
Norway	7	8	6	77	74	81
Poland	12	14	10	73	69	77

Table 8.
Infant Mortality Rates and Life Expectancy at Birth, by Country or Area and Sex: 1991—Continued

Region and country or area	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births			Life expectancy at birth (years)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
North America, Europe, and Soviet Union—Con.						
Portugal	13	15	12	75	71	78
Romania	18	21	15	72	69	75
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	9	(NA)	(NA)	75	(NA)	(NA)
San Marino	8	9	7	76	74	79
Soviet Union	23	25	21	70	65	74
Spain	6	7	5	78	75	82
Sweden	6	6	5	78	75	81
Switzerland	5	6	4	79	75	83
United Kingdom	7	8	6	76	73	79
United States	10	11	9	76	72	79
Yugoslavia	21	23	19	73	70	76
Oceania	26	27	26	70	68	72
American Samoa	11	(NA)	(NA)	71	(NA)	(NA)
Australia	8	9	7	77	74	80
Cook Islands	24	(NA)	(NA)	69	(NA)	(NA)
Federated States of Micronesia	26	(NA)	(NA)	70	(NA)	(NA)
Fiji	19	21	17	64	62	67
French Polynesia	22	26	18	69	66	71
Guam	12	(NA)	(NA)	72	(NA)	(NA)
Kiribati	63	(NA)	(NA)	55	(NA)	(NA)
Marshall Islands	53	54	51	62	61	64
Nauru	41	(NA)	(NA)	67	(NA)	(NA)
New Caledonia	17	20	14	72	69	76
New Zealand	10	11	8	76	72	79
Northern Mariana Islands	17	(NA)	(NA)	67	(NA)	(NA)
Papua New Guinea	66	67	66	55	55	56
Solomon Islands	39	45	34	69	67	72
Tonga	23	(NA)	(NA)	67	(NA)	(NA)
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau)	26	(NA)	(NA)	71	(NA)	(NA)
Tuvalu	33	35	28	62	61	63
Vanuatu	36	41	30	69	67	72
Wallis and Futuna	30	31	30	70	70	71
Western Samoa	47	54	40	67	64	69

NA Data not available.

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

Table 9.
Population Density, by Country or Area: 1950 to 2020

Region and country or area	Area (sq. mi.)	Persons per square mile								
		1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	2000	2010	2020
World	50,523,874	51	60	74	89	105	107	124	143	163
Sub-Saharan Africa	9,135,377	21	26	33	44	59	61	81	108	140
Angola	481,350	9	10	12	14	18	18	24	31	40
Benin	42,710	39	48	61	81	109	113	152	209	279
Botswana	226,012	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10
Burkina	105,714	41	46	53	66	86	89	118	162	218
Burundi	9,903	239	284	355	418	570	589	781	1,053	1,386
Cameroon	181,251	27	31	37	47	61	63	80	103	130
Cape Verde	1,556	94	126	173	190	241	248	324	417	528
Central African Republic	240,533	5	6	8	9	12	12	15	20	25
Chad	486,178	6	6	7	8	10	11	13	16	19
Comoros	838	177	218	282	398	549	569	782	1,098	1,497
Congo	131,853	6	7	9	12	17	18	23	30	38
Côte d'Ivoire	122,780	23	29	44	69	102	106	148	206	274
Djibouti	8,486	7	9	19	33	40	41	52	67	86
Equatorial Guinea	10,830	20	23	25	24	34	35	44	57	73
Ethiopia	425,096	49	59	73	91	121	125	163	220	291
Gabon	99,486	4	4	5	8	11	11	12	14	16
Gambia, The	3,861	79	101	130	167	220	227	298	402	533
Ghana	88,811	60	78	99	121	170	176	231	306	401
Guinea	94,927	35	41	48	58	77	79	97	122	152
Guinea-Bissau	10,811	53	57	57	73	92	95	117	146	178
Kenya	219,788	28	37	51	76	111	115	156	207	261
Lesotho	11,718	62	73	91	115	150	154	191	237	285
Liberia	37,189	22	28	38	51	71	73	99	134	176
Madagascar	224,533	21	24	30	39	53	54	72	98	130
Malawi	36,324	78	95	122	166	253	260	327	453	612
Mali	471,042	8	10	12	14	17	18	23	31	41
Mauritania	397,837	2	3	3	4	5	5	7	9	12
Mauritius	714	674	929	1,162	1,350	1,501	1,514	1,636	1,778	1,885
Mayotte	145	149	190	252	347	498	517	734	1,057	1,474
Mozambique	302,737	21	25	31	40	48	50	69	91	117
Namibia	317,873	1	2	2	3	5	5	7	9	12
Niger	489,072	5	6	8	11	16	17	23	31	42
Nigeria	351,649	117	145	190	256	338	348	457	606	777
Reunion	965	253	350	461	525	617	629	733	838	943
Rwanda	9,633	258	323	402	548	790	820	1,147	1,639	2,278
Saint Helena	158	33	34	36	41	42	42	45	47	50
São Tome and Principe	371	161	171	198	254	336	346	447	569	699
Senegal	74,131	36	44	58	77	104	107	141	190	249
Seychelles	176	187	237	303	359	388	392	420	456	494
Sierra Leone	27,653	75	87	101	120	151	155	195	252	323
Somalia	242,216	10	12	15	24	27	28	39	53	71
South Africa	471,444	29	37	48	64	84	86	109	140	176
Sudan	917,374	9	12	15	21	29	30	39	51	65
Swaziland	6,641	42	53	69	91	126	129	169	233	316
Tanzania	342,100	26	32	41	55	76	79	107	148	201

Table 9.
Population Density, by Country or Area: 1950 to 2020—Continued

Region and country or area	Area (sq. mi.)	Persons per square mile								
		1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	2000	2010	2020
Sub-Saharan Africa—Con.										
Togo	21,000	56	69	94	124	175	181	250	349	471
Uganda	77,108	72	94	127	166	234	242	335	467	628
Zaire	875,520	15	18	23	30	42	43	57	77	102
Zambia	285,992	9	11	15	20	29	30	40	57	77
Zimbabwe	149,293	19	27	37	49	70	72	92	118	143
Near East and North Africa	4,067,060	21	28	35	47	62	64	80	101	124
Algeria	919,590	10	12	15	21	28	28	35	43	50
Bahrain	239	481	655	919	1,454	2,177	2,247	2,902	3,609	4,313
Cyprus	3,568	138	161	172	176	197	199	215	233	249
Egypt	384,344	55	70	87	108	138	142	173	213	254
Gaza Strip	147	1,669	2,096	2,328	3,080	4,231	4,369	5,699	7,214	8,666
Iraq	167,556	31	41	56	79	112	117	162	227	304
Israel	7,849	164	273	370	476	565	581	678	778	873
Jordan	35,344	16	24	43	61	93	97	138	193	254
Kuwait	6,880	21	42	109	199	309	320	418	528	663
Lebanon	3,950	345	452	603	794	845	857	1,027	1,249	1,457
Libya	679,358	1	2	3	4	6	6	8	10	13
Morocco	172,317	54	72	92	119	149	152	182	217	251
Oman	82,031	5	6	8	12	18	19	26	36	51
Qatar	4,247	6	11	27	54	116	122	175	225	263
Saudi Arabia	829,995	5	6	7	12	21	22	30	41	55
Syria	71,062	49	64	88	122	176	182	256	365	503
Tunisia	59,985	59	69	85	108	135	138	162	187	210
Turkey	297,591	71	95	120	152	192	197	236	281	324
United Arab Emirates	32,278	2	3	8	31	70	74	111	152	192
West Bank	2,178	354	370	312	383	494	507	634	779	927
Western Sahara	102,703	(Z)	(Z)	1	1	2	2	2	3	4
Yemen	203,849	19	23	28	36	48	49	67	93	127
Asia	8,616,759	159	189	236	290	347	353	409	466	522
Afghanistan	250,000	33	39	50	60	62	66	100	129	160
Bangladesh	51,703	883	1,056	1,304	1,704	2,204	2,255	2,770	3,415	4,060
Bhutan	18,147	40	48	58	71	86	88	105	125	147
Brunei	2,035	22	41	63	91	183	195	276	324	365
Burma	253,954	77	90	108	132	163	166	196	231	267
Cambodia	68,154	61	79	104	84	103	105	125	147	175
China										
Mainland	3,600,927	156	181	228	273	315	320	362	394	428
Taiwan	12,456	641	900	1,172	1,433	1,641	1,659	1,802	1,932	2,012
Hong Kong	382	5,856	8,051	10,364	13,254	15,231	15,329	16,089	16,675	16,856
India	1,147,949	322	388	484	603	743	757	887	1,021	1,147
Indonesia	705,188	118	143	174	220	270	274	317	364	407
Iran	631,659	26	34	46	61	90	93	124	170	227
Japan	152,411	550	617	685	766	811	814	841	856	838
Korea, North	46,490	204	227	309	387	461	469	548	613	666
Korea, South	37,911	550	654	850	1,006	1,129	1,138	1,212	1,268	1,283

Table 9.
Population Density, by Country or Area: 1950 to 2020—Continued

Region and country or area	Area (sq. mi.)	Persons per square mile								
		1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	2000	2010	2020
Asia—Con.										
Laos	89,112	21	26	32	37	45	46	56	67	78
Macau	6	31,333	28,162	41,439	53,045	73,615	74,377	78,922	81,119	83,385
Malaysia	126,853	51	66	86	109	138	142	173	209	249
Maldives	116	684	795	988	1,327	1,879	1,950	2,689	3,679	4,851
Mongolia	604,247	1	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	7
Nepal	52,819	170	190	226	284	362	371	461	580	710
Pakistan	300,664	131	168	219	283	381	391	496	649	836
Philippines	115,124	184	248	336	442	559	571	675	784	881
Singapore	241	4,241	6,832	8,608	10,016	11,290	11,437	12,535	13,414	14,113
Sri Lanka	24,996	301	395	501	596	688	697	772	858	931
Thailand	197,595	101	139	188	238	283	288	323	358	385
Vietnam	125,622	201	251	338	425	527	538	635	733	820
Latin America and the Caribbean	7,794,035	21	28	37	47	58	59	69	80	90
Anguilla	35	149	161	174	186	197	198	210	223	235
Antigua and Barbuda	170	270	321	386	403	375	376	403	444	478
Argentina	1,056,636	16	20	23	27	31	31	34	38	41
Aruba	75	663	763	787	804	849	854	899	939	956
Bahamas, The	3,888	18	29	44	54	64	65	73	80	86
Barbados	166	1,269	1,400	1,438	1,518	1,533	1,534	1,568	1,638	1,710
Belize	8,803	7	10	14	17	25	26	34	43	51
Bolivia	418,683	7	8	10	13	17	17	21	25	30
Brazil	3,265,059	16	22	29	38	47	48	55	64	71
British Virgin Islands	58	108	127	169	190	211	214	238	272	301
Cayman Islands	100	63	77	101	171	264	275	360	461	556
Chile	289,112	21	26	32	38	45	46	52	58	64
Colombia	401,042	29	40	53	66	82	84	99	114	128
Costa Rica	19,560	44	64	89	118	155	159	194	232	271
Cuba	42,803	135	164	200	226	248	251	271	287	299
Dominica	290	177	208	244	259	293	298	348	406	463
Dominican Republic	18,680	124	169	234	313	388	395	464	540	612
Ecuador	106,888	31	41	57	76	98	101	122	145	169
El Salvador	8,000	242	322	448	582	664	677	809	953	1,101
French Guiana	34,421	1	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	6
Grenada	131	579	688	728	688	642	640	637	736	933
Guadeloupe	680	306	395	472	481	503	507	554	597	637
Guatemala	41,865	72	95	126	164	216	221	270	323	373
Guyana	76,004	6	8	9	10	10	10	10	11	12
Haiti	10,641	291	350	433	514	577	591	719	885	1,069
Honduras	43,201	33	45	62	84	111	115	145	177	210
Jamaica	4,181	331	390	465	533	591	595	661	755	845
Martinique	409	530	689	796	798	836	844	914	969	1,011
Mexico	742,485	38	52	71	94	119	121	146	174	199
Montserrat	39	346	311	297	302	320	321	326	329	330
Netherlands Antilles	371	296	367	427	458	495	496	518	551	576
Nicaragua	46,430	24	32	44	60	78	81	102	126	151
Panama	29,340	30	39	52	67	83	84	100	117	133
Paraguay	153,398	10	12	16	22	30	31	39	48	57
Peru	494,208	15	20	27	35	44	45	53	62	71

Table 9.
Population Density, by Country or Area: 1950 to 2020—Continued

Region and country or area	Area (sq. mi.)	Persons per square mile								
		1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	2000	2010	2020
Latin America and the Caribbean—Con.										
Puerto Rico	3,459	641	682	785	927	951	953	985	1,066	1,162
Saint Kitts and Nevis	139	319	368	332	318	289	290	315	366	418
Saint Lucia	236	335	372	435	519	635	649	788	957	1,139
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	131	507	618	668	747	860	872	1,005	1,193	1,398
Suriname	62,344	3	5	6	6	6	6	7	9	10
Trinidad and Tobago	1,981	319	425	482	550	642	649	719	808	889
Turks and Caicos Islands	166	30	34	34	45	59	60	70	77	84
Uruguay	67,035	33	38	42	44	46	47	49	52	54
Venezuela	340,560	15	22	31	44	58	59	72	87	101
Virgin Islands	135	199	241	470	724	735	736	814	943	1,096
North America, Europe, and Soviet Union	17,656,321	42	47	53	57	61	61	64	66	68
Albania	10,579	115	152	202	253	309	315	361	403	442
Andorra	174	35	48	112	193	298	306	364	412	440
Austria	31,942	217	221	234	236	239	240	243	240	234
Belgium	11,672	740	781	826	844	849	850	856	847	830
Bermuda	19	2,046	2,335	2,893	3,012	3,070	3,075	3,116	3,150	3,176
Bulgaria	42,683	170	184	199	207	209	209	211	213	213
Canada	3,560,217	4	5	6	7	7	8	8	9	9
Czechoslovakia	48,440	256	282	296	315	324	325	337	347	351
Denmark	16,359	261	280	301	313	314	314	315	311	304
Faroe Islands	541	58	64	71	80	88	89	96	102	108
Finland	117,942	34	38	39	41	42	42	43	43	43
France	210,668	199	217	241	256	268	269	278	283	286
Germany	135,236	506	536	575	579	585	588	603	608	605
Gibraltar	2	11,487	12,171	13,243	14,617	14,786	14,807	14,935	15,003	15,033
Greece	50,502	150	165	174	191	199	199	201	201	196
Greenland	131,931	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	1	1
Guernsey	75	605	626	710	711	763	768	804	830	846
Hungary	35,653	262	280	290	300	296	296	297	297	291
Iceland	38,707	4	5	5	6	7	7	7	8	8
Ireland	26,598	111	106	111	128	132	131	132	139	144
Isle of Man	227	241	210	232	282	286	282	289	289	289
Italy	113,521	415	442	473	497	508	509	516	511	494
Jersey	45	1,263	1,399	1,533	1,678	1,858	1,874	1,993	2,078	2,128
Liechtenstein	62	218	265	340	404	456	459	481	494	496
Luxembourg	998	296	315	340	365	385	389	411	410	402
Malta	124	2,516	2,649	2,626	2,935	2,851	2,874	3,042	3,173	3,253
Monaco	1	18,125	20,757	23,752	26,567	29,453	29,712	31,743	33,859	35,975
Netherlands	13,104	772	877	995	1,079	1,140	1,146	1,194	1,207	1,198
Norway	118,865	27	30	33	34	36	36	37	38	38
Poland	117,571	211	252	277	303	321	322	331	345	355
Portugal	35,382	239	255	256	276	293	294	301	304	302
Romania	88,934	183	207	228	250	262	263	276	286	292
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	93	49	53	59	65	68	68	70	71	72
San Marino	23	556	670	834	932	1,005	1,011	1,063	1,111	1,150
Soviet Union	8,599,220	21	25	28	31	34	34	36	39	41

Table 9.
Population Density, by Country or Area: 1950 to 2020—Continued

Region and country or area	Area (sq. mi.)	Persons per square mile								
		1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	2000	2010	2020
North America, Europe, and Soviet Union—Con.										
Spain	192,819	146	159	176	194	204	204	210	213	210
Sweden	158,927	44	47	51	52	54	54	55	55	54
Switzerland	15,355	306	349	408	416	439	442	457	455	446
United Kingdom	93,278	537	561	596	604	615	617	630	634	637
United States	3,539,225	43	51	58	64	71	71	76	80	83
Yugoslavia	98,610	166	187	207	226	242	243	255	264	267
Oceania	3,254,322	4	5	6	7	8	8	9	11	12
American Samoa	77	248	260	354	421	543	559	670	738	801
Australia	2,941,283	3	4	4	5	6	6	7	7	8
Cook Islands	93	157	192	224	190	191	192	201	211	219
Federated States of Micronesia	271	113	154	210	284	387	397	462	480	483
Fiji	7,054	41	56	74	90	105	105	117	132	147
French Polynesia	1,413	44	57	81	107	135	138	171	210	251
Guam	209	287	320	414	511	675	693	856	998	1,097
Kiribati	277	121	147	177	210	253	257	293	323	343
Marshall Islands	70	156	216	310	438	661	687	972	1,425	2,032
Nauru	8	429	559	838	964	1,150	1,167	1,308	1,402	1,446
New Caledonia	7,243	8	11	15	19	23	24	28	32	35
New Zealand	103,734	18	23	27	30	32	32	33	33	33
Northern Mariana Islands	184	34	48	67	92	123	128	157	175	192
Papua New Guinea	174,405	8	10	13	17	22	22	28	34	41
Solomon Islands	10,633	10	12	15	22	32	33	44	58	73
Tonga	277	165	230	300	336	366	369	397	429	462
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau)	177	41	54	68	75	81	81	87	92	97
Tuvalu	10	468	526	582	749	914	932	1,073	1,239	1,451
Vanuatu	5,699	9	12	15	21	29	30	39	49	59
Wallis and Futuna	106	66	74	82	102	152	157	204	263	312
Western Samoa	1,100	74	100	129	141	169	173	214	262	313

Z Average density is less than 1 person per square mile.

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

Table 10.
Population and Average Annual Rates of Growth for Cities With a Population of 2 Million or More in 1991: 1991 to 2000

Rank in 1991	City	Country or area	Midyear population (in thousands)			Average annual growth rate (percent)		Area (square miles)	1991 population per square mile
			1991	1995	2000	1991-1995	1995-2000		
1	Tokyo-Yokohama	Japan	27,245	28,447	29,971	1.08	1.04	1,089	25,018
2	Mexico City	Mexico	20,899	23,913	27,872	3.37	3.06	522	40,037
3	São Paulo	Brazil	18,701	21,539	25,354	3.53	3.26	451	41,466
4	Seoul	South Korea	16,792	19,065	21,976	3.17	2.84	342	49,101
5	New York	United States	14,625	14,638	14,648	0.02	0.01	1,274	11,480
6	Osaka-Kobe-Kyoto	Japan	13,872	14,060	14,287	0.34	0.32	495	28,025
7	Bombay	India	12,109	13,532	15,357	2.78	2.53	95	127,461
8	Calcutta	India	11,898	12,885	14,088	1.99	1.79	209	56,927
9	Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	11,688	12,786	14,169	2.25	2.05	260	44,952
10	Buenos Aires	Argentina	11,657	12,232	12,911	1.20	1.08	535	21,790
11	Moscow	Soviet Union	10,446	10,769	11,121	0.76	0.64	379	27,562
12	Manila	Philippines	10,156	11,342	12,846	2.76	2.49	188	54,024
13	Los Angeles	United States	10,130	10,414	10,714	0.69	0.57	1,110	9,126
14	Cairo	Egypt	10,099	11,155	12,512	2.49	2.30	104	97,106
15	Jakarta	Indonesia	9,882	11,151	12,804	3.02	2.76	76	130,026
16	Tehran	Iran	9,779	11,681	14,251	4.44	3.98	112	87,312
17	London	United Kingdom	9,115	8,897	8,574	–0.60	–0.74	874	10,429
18	Delhi	India	8,778	10,105	11,849	3.52	3.18	138	63,612
19	Paris	France	8,720	8,764	8,803	0.13	0.09	432	20,185
20	Karachi	Pakistan	8,014	9,350	11,299	3.85	3.79	190	42,179
21	Lagos	Nigeria	7,998	9,799	12,528	5.08	4.91	56	142,821
22	Essen	Germany	7,452	7,364	7,239	–0.30	–0.34	704	10,585
23	Shanghai	China *(mainland)*	6,936	7,194	7,540	0.91	0.94	78	88,924
24	Lima	Peru	6,815	7,853	9,241	3.54	3.26	120	56,794
25	Taipei	China *(Taiwan)*	6,695	7,477	8,516	2.76	2.60	138	48,517
26	Istanbul	Turkey	6,678	7,624	8,875	3.31	3.04	165	40,476
27	Chicago	United States	6,529	6,541	6,568	0.05	0.08	762	8,568
28	Bangkok	Thailand	5,955	6,657	7,587	2.79	2.62	102	58,379
29	Bogota	Colombia	5,913	6,801	7,935	3.50	3.08	79	74,851
30	Madras	India	5,896	6,550	7,384	2.63	2.40	115	51,270
31	Beijing	China *(mainland)*	5,762	5,865	5,993	0.44	0.43	151	38,156
32	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	5,693	5,841	5,956	0.64	0.39	23	247,501
33	Santiago	Chile	5,378	5,812	6,294	1.94	1.59	128	42,018
34	Pusan	South Korea	5,008	5,748	6,700	3.45	3.07	54	92,735
35	Tianjin	China *(mainland)*	4,850	5,041	5,298	0.96	0.99	49	98,990
36	Bangalore	India	4,802	5,644	6,764	4.04	3.62	50	96,041
37	Nagoya	Japan	4,791	5,017	5,303	1.15	1.11	307	15,606
38	Milan	Italy	4,749	4,795	4,839	0.24	0.18	344	13,806
39	Leningrad	Soviet Union	4,672	4,694	4,738	0.12	0.19	139	33,614
40	Madrid	Spain	4,513	4,772	5,104	1.39	1.35	66	68,385
41	Dhaka	Bangladesh	4,419	5,296	6,492	4.52	4.07	32	138,108
42	Lahore	Pakistan	4,376	4,986	5,864	3.26	3.24	57	76,779
43	Shenyang	China *(mainland)*	4,289	4,457	4,684	0.96	0.99	39	109,974
44	Barcelona	Spain	4,227	4,492	4,834	1.52	1.47	87	48,584
45	Baghdad	Iraq	4,059	4,566	5,239	2.94	2.75	97	41,843

Table 10.
Population and Average Annual Rates of Growth for Cities With a Population of 2 Million or More in 1991: 1991 to 2000—Continued

Rank in 1991	City	Country or area	Midyear population (in thousands)			Average annual growth rate (percent)		Area (square miles)	1991 population per square mile
			1991	1995	2000	1991-1995	1995-2000		
46	Manchester	United Kingdom	4,030	3,949	3,827	−0.51	−0.63	357	11,287
47	Philadelphia	United States	4,003	3,988	3,979	−0.10	−0.05	471	8,499
48	San Francisco	United States	3,987	4,104	4,214	0.72	0.53	428	9,315
49	Belo Horizonte	Brazil	3,812	4,373	5,125	3.43	3.17	79	48,249
50	Kinshasa	Zaire	3,747	4,520	5,646	4.69	4.45	57	65,732
51	Ho Chi Minh City	Vietnam	3,725	4,064	4,481	2.18	1.95	31	120,168
52	Ahmadabad	India	3,709	4,200	4,837	3.11	2.82	32	115,893
53	Hyderabad	India	3,673	4,149	4,765	3.05	2.77	88	41,741
54	Sydney	Australia	3,536	3,619	3,708	0.58	0.49	338	10,460
55	Athens	Greece	3,507	3,670	3,866	1.13	1.04	116	30,237
56	Miami	United States	3,471	3,679	3,894	1.45	1.14	448	7,748
57	Guadalajara	Mexico	3,370	3,839	4,451	3.26	2.96	78	43,205
58	Guangzhou	China *(mainland)*	3,360	3,485	3,652	0.91	0.94	79	42,537
59	Surabaya	Indonesia	3,248	3,428	3,632	1.35	1.16	43	75,544
60	Caracas	Venezuela	3,217	3,338	3,435	0.92	0.57	54	59,582
61	Wuhan	China *(mainland)*	3,200	3,325	3,495	0.96	1.00	65	49,225
62	Toronto	Canada	3,145	3,296	3,296	1.17	0.00	154	20,420
63	Porto Alegre	Brazil	3,114	3,541	4,109	3.22	2.98	231	13,479
64	Rome	Italy	3,033	3,079	3,129	0.38	0.32	69	43,949
65	Greater Berlin	Germany	3,021	3,018	3,006	−0.03	−0.08	274	11,026
66	Naples	Italy	2,978	3,051	3,134	0.61	0.54	62	48,032
67	Casablanca	Morocco	2,973	3,327	3,795	2.81	2.63	35	84,953
68	Detroit	United States	2,969	2,865	2,735	−0.89	−0.93	468	6,343
69	Alexandria	Egypt	2,941	3,114	3,304	1.43	1.18	35	84,022
70	Monterrey	Mexico	2,939	3,385	3,974	3.53	3.21	77	38,169
71	Montreal	Canada	2,916	2,996	3,071	0.68	0.49	164	17,779
72	Melbourne	Australia	2,915	2,946	2,968	0.27	0.15	327	8,914
73	Ankara	Turkey	2,872	3,263	3,777	3.19	2.93	55	52,221
74	Rangoon	Burma	2,864	3,075	3,332	1.78	1.61	47	60,927
75	Kiev	Soviet Union	2,796	2,983	3,237	1.62	1.63	62	45,095
76	Dallas	United States	2,787	2,972	3,257	1.60	1.83	419	6,652
77	Singapore	Singapore	2,719	2,816	2,913	0.88	0.68	78	34,856
78	Taegu	South Korea	2,651	3,201	4,051	4.71	4.71	(NA)	(NA)
79	Harbin	China *(mainland)*	2,643	2,747	2,887	0.96	0.99	30	88,110
80	Washington	United States	2,565	2,637	2,707	0.69	0.52	357	7,184
81	Poona	India	2,547	2,987	3,647	3.99	3.99	(NA)	(NA)
82	Boston	United States	2,476	2,480	2,485	0.04	0.04	303	8,172
83	Lisbon	Portugal	2,426	2,551	2,717	1.25	1.26	(NA)	(NA)
84	Tashkent	Soviet Union	2,418	2,640	2,947	2.20	2.20	(NA)	(NA)
85	Chongqing	China *(mainland)*	2,395	2,632	2,961	2.36	2.36	(NA)	(NA)
86	Chengdu	China *(mainland)*	2,372	2,465	2,591	0.96	1.00	25	94,870
87	Vienna	Austria	2,344	2,474	2,647	1.35	1.35	(NA)	(NA)
88	Houston	United States	2,329	2,456	2,651	1.33	1.53	310	7,512
89	Budapest	Hungary	2,303	2,313	2,335	0.10	0.19	138	16,691
90	Salvador	Brazil	2,298	2,694	3,286	3.97	3.97	(NA)	(NA)

Table 10.
Population and Average Annual Rates of Growth for Cities With a Population of 2 Million or More in 1991: 1991 to 2000—Continued

Rank in 1991	City	Country or area	Midyear population (in thousands)			Average annual growth rate (percent)		Area (square miles)	1991 population per square mile
			1991	1995	2000	1991-1995	1995-2000		
91	Bucharest	Romania	2,163	2,214	2,271	0.59	0.51	52	41,589
92	Birmingham	United Kingdom	2,162	2,130	2,078	−0.37	−0.49	223	9,695
93	Havana	Cuba	2,130	2,218	2,333	1.01	1.01	(NA)	(NA)
94	Kanpur	India	2,129	2,356	2,673	2.53	2.53	(NA)	(NA)

NA Data not available.

Note: Minus sign (-) denotes a negative growth rate. When these city projections were prepared in 1985, cities were defined as population clusters of continuous built-up area with a population density of at least 5,000 persons per square mile. Boundaries were determined by examining detailed maps of each city in conjunction with the most recent official population statistics. Exclaves of areas exceeding the minimum population density were added to the city if the intervening gap was less than one mile. To the extent practical, nonresidential areas such as parks, airports, industrial complexes, and water were excluded from the area reported for each city, thus making the population density reflective of the concentrations in the residential portions of the city. By using a consistent definition for each city, it is possible to make comparisons among cities on the basis of total population, area, and population density.

Political and administrative boundaries were disregarded in determining the population of a city. Detroit includes Windsor, Canada. The population of each city was projected based on the proportion it comprised of its country total at the time of the last two censuses and projected country populations. The areal expansion of each city was not projected, hence density figures for 1991 are based on areas as of 1985.

Population figures for the nine cities with (NA) in the area and density columns were added in 1989 based on a less precise method not involving the use of maps. Similar updates are not available for 1991. Thirty-four cities not included on this table are projected to have at least 2 million inhabitants by midyear 2000.

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

Table 11.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception, for Developing Countries or Areas, by Method: All Available Years

(Data refer to ages 15 to 44 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				
Sub-Saharan Africa											
Benin											
1982	73.2	26.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	-	-	(NA)	26.1	WFS	1,2
Botswana											
1984	72.2	27.8	10.0	4.8	1.2	-	1.5	1.1	9.2	CPS	1
1988	67.0	33.0	14.8	5.6	1.3	0.3	4.3	5.4	1.3	DHS	1
Burundi											
1987	91.3	8.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	-	0.1	0.5	7.5	DHS	1
Cameroon											
1978	96.9	3.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.2	2.2	WFS	1,2
Côte d'Ivoire											
1980-81	96.2	3.8	0.5	0.1	-	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3.2	WFS	1,2
Ghana											
1976	98.0	2.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	PC	
1978	96.0	4.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	NA	SS	
1979-80	87.6	12.4	3.1	0.4	0.8	-	0.1	(NA)	8.0	WFS	1,2
1988	87.1	12.9	1.8	0.5	0.3	-	1.0	1.6	7.7	DHS	1
Kenya											
1977-78	93.0	7.0	2.0	0.7	(NA)	(NA)	1.0	1.1	2.2	WFS	1
1979	93.3	6.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	SS	
1984	83.0	17.0	3.1	3.0	0.3	(NA)	2.6	0.8	7.1	CPS	1
1989	73.1	26.9	5.2	3.7	0.5	(NA)	4.7	3.7	9.0	DHS	1
Lesotho											
1977	92.8	7.2	1.7	0.2	0.2	-	1.1	0.3	3.7	WFS	1,2
Liberia											
1986	93.7	6.3	3.3	0.6	-	-	1.1	0.5	0.9	DHS	3
Malawi											
1984	93.1	6.9	0.7	0.3	-	(NA)	(NA)	0.1	5.8	Survey	4
Mali											
1987	95.0	5.0	1.0	0.1	-	(NA)	0.1	0.2	3.6	DHS	
Mauritania											
1981	99.0	1.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	WFS	1,2,5
Mauritius											
1985	24.7	75.3	21.0	2.3	9.5	-	4.7	6.8	31.0	CPS	1,6
Nigeria											
1981-82	93.8	6.2	0.3	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.2	5.5	WFS	1,2
1990	94.0	6.0	1.2	0.8	0.4	-	0.3	0.8	2.5	DHS	1
Rwanda											
1983	89.9	10.1	0.2	0.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	0.4	9.3	Survey	7,8
Senegal											
1978	96.2	3.8	0.3	(NA)	0.1	(NA)	0.2	0.3	3.0	WFS	1,9
1986	87.8	12.2	1.2	0.8	0.1	-	0.2	0.2	9.7	DHS	
South Africa											
1975-76	49.8	50.2	14.0	4.6	(NA)	(NA)	7.1	10.8	13.7	Survey	10,11,12
1981-82	52.0	48.0	14.4	5.8	2.9	-	7.7	14.4	2.9	Survey	13

Table 11.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception, for Developing Countries or Areas, by Method: All Available Years—Continued

(Data refer to ages 15 to 44 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				
Sub-Saharan Africa—Con.											
Sudan											
1979	95.5	4.5	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	WFS	1,14
1989-90	91.3	8.7	3.9	0.7	0.1	-	0.8	0.1	3.1	DHS	1,14
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	
Togo											
1988	66.1	33.9	0.4	0.8	0.4	-	0.6	0.8	30.9	DHS	1
Uganda											
1988-89	95.1	4.9	1.1	0.2	-	-	0.8	0.4	2.4	DHS	1
Zimbabwe											
1979	86.0	14.0	5.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.0	SS	
1984	61.6	38.4	22.6	0.7	0.7	0.1	1.6	0.9	11.8	CPS	1
1988	56.9	43.1	31.1	1.1	1.2	0.2	2.3	0.3	6.9	DHS	1
Near East and North Africa											
Egypt											
1974-75	73.5	26.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	1
1980	75.9	24.1	16.5	4.0	1.1	0.1	0.7	0.7	1.1	WFS	1
1982	66.5	33.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	1
1984	69.7	30.3	16.5	8.4	1.3	-	1.5	1.0	1.6	CPS	1
1988	62.2	37.8	15.3	15.8	2.4	-	1.5	0.5	2.4	DHS	1
Iraq											
1974	86.0	14.0	8.4	0.6	1.4	(NA)	0.6	1.5	1.5	Survey	1
Jordan											
1972	78.9	21.1	13.4	0.9	1.1	----0.9----		1.8	3.1	Survey	1,10,16
1976	74.8	25.2	11.9	2.0	1.4	0.1	1.8	0.5	7.4	WFS	1
1983	73.9	26.1	7.9	8.7	0.7	----3.5----		0.1	5.2	Survey	
Lebanon											
1971	47.0	53.0	13.8	1.1	6.9	1.1	-	(NA)	35.0	Survey	1,17
Morocco											
1970	99.0	1.0	0.7	0.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(Z)	SS	1
1971	97.0	3.0	2.3	0.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(Z)	SS	1
1972	96.0	4.0	3.2	0.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	0.1	SS	1
1973	94.0	6.0	4.7	0.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	0.4	SS	1
1974	93.0	7.0	5.8	0.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	0.5	SS	1
1979	84.5	15.5	13.0	1.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1.1	SS	1
1979-80	81.0	19.0	13.4	1.5	0.3	(NA)	0.8	0.1	2.9	WFS	1
1983-84	74.5	25.5	16.5	2.4	0.4	(NA)	1.7	0.3	4.2	CPS	1
1987	64.1	35.9	23.0	2.9	0.5	-	2.2	0.4	6.9	DHS	1

Table 11.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception, for Developing Countries or Areas, by Method: All Available Years—Continued

(Data refer to ages 15 to 44 years unless specified otherwise)

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization		Other modern	Traditional	Source	Remarks
						Male	Female				
Near East and North Africa—Con.											
Syria											
1973	77.3	22.7	11.6	NA	0.7	(NA)	0.2	(NA)	10.2	Survey	18
1978	80.0	20.0	12.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	1.0	5.0	WFS	
Tunisia											
1978	68.6	31.4	6.5	8.7	1.2	-	7.5	0.8	6.6	WFS	1
1983	58.9	41.1	5.3	13.2	1.3	-	12.5	1.9	6.9	CPS	1
1988	50.2	49.8	8.8	17.0	1.3	-	11.5	1.8	9.4	DHS	1
Turkey											
1963	78.1	21.9	0.8	-	3.4	(NA)	(NA)	17.7	(NA)	Survey	
1968	68.0	32.0	1.8	1.3	3.6	(NA)	(NA)	25.3	(NA)	Survey	
1973	62.0	38.0	4.0	1.9	3.9	(NA)	(NA)	28.2	(NA)	Survey	
1978	49.7	50.3	8.1	4.0	4.1	0.2	0.6	33.3	(NA)	WFS	1,2
1983	49.0	51.0	7.4	7.4	4.1	----1.1----		2.6	28.4	CPS	9
1988	36.6	63.4	6.3	14.1	7.3	0.1	1.7	1.8	32.1	Survey	9
Yemen (Sanaa)											
1979	98.7	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	WFS	13
Asia											
Afghanistan											
1972-73	98.0	2.0	1.1	0.4	0.2	(NA)	(NA)	0.2	NA	Survey	
Bangladesh											
1975-76	92.0	8.0	3.0	-	1.0	1.0	(NA)	(NA)	3.0	WFS	9
1977	91.1	8.9	2.3	1.1	(NA)	----2.1----		(NA)	3.3	PC	9
1979	87.4	12.6	3.8	0.3	1.5	0.9	2.5	0.4	3.2	CPS	3,9
1980	88.0	12.0	4.4	0.7	(NA)	----3.0----		(NA)	3.8	PC	9
1981	80.4	19.6	3.7	0.4	1.7	0.8	4.2	0.7	8.0	CPS	3
1983	80.9	19.1	3.3	1.0	1.5	1.2	6.2	0.5	5.4	CPS	13
1985	74.7	25.3	5.1	1.4	1.8	1.5	7.9	0.7	6.9	CPS	13
1989	68.6	31.4	9.1	1.7	1.9	1.4	9.0	1.3	7.1	CPS	13
1989	69.2	30.8	9.6	1.4	1.8	1.2	8.5	0.7	7.6	Survey	13
China											
Mainland											
1979	34.9	65.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	SS	19
1982	30.5	69.5	5.8	34.9	1.4	7.0	17.7	2.8	(NA)	Survey	1
1988	28.9	71.1	3.5	29.5	1.9	7.8	27.2	1.2	(NA)	Survey	1
Taiwan											
1971	56.0	44.0	7.9	20.2	(NA)	-	-	(NA)	15.8	PC	
1977	39.0	61.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	PC	
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	
1985	22.0	78.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	
Hong Kong											
1967	58.0	42.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	18
1969	58.0	42.0	16.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	26.0	PC	20
1972	45.8	54.2	19.5	5.4	3.8	----12.5----		6.0	7.0	Survey	3
1977	22.6	77.4	27.9	2.5	(NA)	----17.6----		20.5	8.7	Survey	
1982	23.3	76.7	20.6	3.7	15.5	1.2	21.1	5.7	9.0	Survey	3
1984	27.6	72.4	22.2	3.5	(NA)	----21.0----		(NA)	25.7	PC	

Table 11.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception, for Developing Countries or Areas, by Method: All Available Years—Continued

(Data refer to ages 15 to 44 years unless specified otherwise)

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization Male	Sterilization Female	Other modern	Traditional	Source	Remarks
Asia—Con.											
India											
1970	86.4	13.6	(NA)	0.7	2.5	(NA)	6.1	0.4	4.0	Survey	21
1980	67.6	32.4	0.9	0.4	3.8	(NA)	20.6	0.1	6.6	Survey	3,22
Indonesia											
1976	86.5	13.5	8.1	2.8	1.0	(Z)	0.1	1.4	(NA)	WFS	1
1979	78.6	21.4	11.4	4.4	0.7	(Z)	0.3	4.6	(NA)	Survey	1
1980	74.0	26.0	14.3	6.2	0.9	(NA)	(NA)	4.6	(NA)	Census	1
1981	63.8	36.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	PC	
1985	61.5	38.5	15.4	11.9	0.7	0.4	1.2	9.0	(NA)	Survey	1
1987	49.4	50.6	17.5	13.6	1.7	0.2	2.9	10.7	3.9	DHS	
Iran											
1969	97.0	3.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	PC	
1978	77.0	23.0	19.8	2.1	(NA)	----0.2----		(NA)	0.9	PC	9
Korea, South											
1966	80.0	20.0	0.5	9.2	3.1	----2.0----		(NA)	5.1	Survey	
1971	75.0	25.0	7.0	7.2	3.3	----3.4----		(NA)	4.3	Survey	
1973	64.0	36.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	
1974	63.0	37.0	9.0	8.0	6.0	----5.0----		(NA)	9.0	WFS	
1976	55.8	44.2	7.8	10.5	6.3	4.2	4.1	(NA)	11.4	Survey	
1978	51.2	48.8	6.6	9.5	5.8	5.6	10.9	(NA)	10.4	Survey	
1979	45.5	54.5	7.2	9.6	5.2	5.9	14.5	(NA)	12.1	CPS	
1982	42.0	58.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	
1985	29.6	70.4	(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	23,24
1970	84.0	16.0	12.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4.0	Survey	23
1974	64.5	35.5	18.0	0.8	3.2	----3.8----		0.1	9.6	WFS	23
1979	64.0	36.0	25.0	1.0	(NA)	----6.0----		(NA)	4.0	PC	23
1981	57.7	42.3	16.9	0.8	(NA)	----5.0----		0.4	19.2	PC	23
1984	48.6	51.4	11.6	2.0	7.7	0.2	7.7	1.0	21.3	Survey	1,23
Nepal											
1976	97.2	2.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.7	(NA)	0.1	WFS	2,26
1981	93.2	6.8	1.1	0.1	0.4	2.9	2.3	0.1	(Z)	CPS	1,26
1986	83.2	16.8	1.4	0.3	0.7	6.4	7.3	(NA)	0.6	Survey	26
Pakistan											
1968-69	94.5	5.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	1,2
1975	96.0	4.0	0.8	0.5	0.8	----0.7----		(NA)	1.2	WFS	1,9
1980	93.6	6.4	0.6	1.1	(NA)	----0.6----		(NA)	4.2	PC	20
1984-85	90.9	9.1	1.4	0.8	2.1	(Z)	2.6	0.7	1.5	CPS	1,2
Philippines											
1972	91.9	8.1	4.9	2.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1.3	PC	
1976	78.3	21.7	11.1	4.0	3.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3.6	Survey	1
1977	78.0	22.0	11.1	4.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.9	PC	
1978	62.9	37.1	4.8	2.4	3.8	0.6	4.7	(NA)	20.8	WFS	1

Table 11.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception, for Developing Countries or Areas, by Method: All Available Years—Continued

(Data refer to ages 15 to 44 years unless specified otherwise)

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization		Other modern	Traditional	Source	Remarks
						Male	Female				
Asia—Con.											
Philippines—Con.											
1979	63.0	37.0	5.5	2.5	4.1	0.5	3.7	(NA)	20.7	PC	
1980	54.6	45.4	5.0	1.8	1.8	0.4	6.5	(NA)	29.9	Survey	
1981	52.0	48.0	16.3	4.3	13.9	0.5	2.9	(NA)	10.1	PC	
1983	66.6	33.4	5.5	2.6	1.5	0.6	8.9	(NA)	14.3	Survey	
1986	68.2	31.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	CPS	1,10,27
1988	63.8	36.2	6.9	2.4	0.7	0.4	11.0	0.2	14.5	Survey	
Singapore											
1970	55.0	45.0	37.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7.2	PC	
1973	40.0	60.0	21.6	3.0	16.8	----10.8----		(NA)	7.2	Survey	
1978	29.0	71.0	17.0	2.8	(NA)	0.7	21.3	(NA)	29.1	PC	
1982	25.8	74.2	11.6	(NA)	24.3	0.6	22.3	14.2	1.2	Survey	
Sri Lanka											
1975	68.0	32.0	1.5	4.7	2.3	0.7	9.2	(NA)	13.6	WFS	1
1977	59.0	41.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	----18.0----		(NA)	23.0	PC	
1982	45.1	54.9	2.6	2.5	3.2	3.6	17.0	(NA)	25.9	CPS	1
1987	37.7	62.3	4.5	2.0	2.0	5.1	24.7	3.0	21.1	DHS	28
Thailand											
1970	85.2	14.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	
1973	73.6	26.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	
1975	63.3	36.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	WFS	
1978	46.6	53.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	CPS	
1981	41.0	59.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	CPS	
1984	35.4	64.6	19.8	5.0	1.8	4.4	23.6	7.6	2.5	CPS	
1985	41.0	59.0	20.7	6.3	0.5	3.7	19.5	7.6	0.6	Survey	1
1987	32.5	67.5	20.0	7.2	1.2	5.5	22.4	9.2	2.0	DHS	
Vietnam											
1988	46.1	53.9	0.3	33.6	1.3	0.3	2.3	(NA)	16.0	Survey	
Latin America and the Caribbean											
Antigua and Barbuda											
1981	61.1	38.9	16.1	4.6	1.9	---- 8.7----		5.8	1.8	CPS	9
Barbados											
1980-81	52.6	47.4	17.2	4.2	5.2	----13.9----		5.0	1.9	CPS	9
Belize											
1985	57.1	42.9	14.9	1.8	2.0	0.1	11.0	2.3	10.9	Survey	29
Bolivia											
1983	76.4	23.6	2.7	3.4	0.4	-	2.4	1.0	13.7	CPS	1,30
1989	69.7	30.3	1.9	4.8	0.3	-	4.4	0.8	18.0	DHS	1
Brazil											
1980	44.2	55.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	PC	
1986	34.2	65.8	25.1	1.0	1.7	0.8	26.8	1.1	9.3	DHS	
Chile											
1978	57.0	43.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	SS	

Table 11.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception, for Developing Countries or Areas, by Method: All Available Years—Continued

(Data refer to ages 15 to 44 years unless specified otherwise)

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization Male	Sterilization Female	Other modern	Traditional	Source	Remarks
Latin America and the Caribbean—Con.											
Colombia											
1969	72.0	28.0	4.8	2.5	2.0	-	1.7	1.7	15.4	Survey	1
1974	69.0	31.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	PC	
1976	57.0	43.0	13.8	8.6	1.7	-	5.6	2.2	11.2	WFS	1
1978	53.9	46.1	17.1	7.4	1.8	-	7.4	3.7	8.8	CPS	1
1980	51.5	48.5	17.5	8.7	0.5	-	11.2	3.4	7.3	CPS	1
1984	44.9	55.1	21.0	9.3	(NA)	----16.8----		(NA)	8.0	PC	
1986	33.4	66.6	17.8	11.5	1.8	0.3	17.8	5.0	12.3	DHS	
1990	33.9	66.1	14.1	12.4	2.9	0.5	20.9	3.9	11.5	DHS	1
Costa Rica											
1976	32.0	68.0	22.5	5.2	8.8	1.0	15.9	14.6	(NA)	WFS	31
1978	36.5	63.5	25.2	4.7	(NA)	----14.0----		19.6	(NA)	CPS	1
1981	35.4	64.6	20.7	5.9	8.1	0.4	17.2	12.5	(NA)	CPS	1
1984	35.0	65.0	22.8	5.7	(NA)	----17.8----		18.6	(NA)	SS	
1986	32.0	68.0	18.8	7.3	12.6	0.5	16.4	1.8	10.6	Survey	3
Dominica											
1981	51.0	49.0	16.5	2.0	3.6	----14.7----		10.4	1.8	CPS	9
Dominican Republic											
1975	68.2	31.8	8.1	2.8	(NA)	----12.0----		(NA)	8.9	WFS	1
1977	69.0	31.0	8.0	3.0	(NA)	----12.0----		(NA)	8.0	PC	
1983	72.2	27.8	5.1	2.2	(NA)	----17.2----		(NA)	3.3	CPS	1
1986	49.5	50.5	9.5	3.1	1.5	0.1	32.3	0.6	3.4	DHS	
Ecuador											
1979	64.9	35.1	9.5	4.8	1.0	0.2	9.3	3.2	7.1	WFS	1
1982	60.1	39.9	10.3	6.4	1.1	-	12.4	3.4	6.3	DHS	1
1987	54.5	45.5	9.1	10.6	0.6	-	14.4	2.0	8.7	DHS	
1989	47.1	52.9	8.6	12.0	1.3	0.2	18.4	1.3	11.2	Survey	
El Salvador											
1975	78.4	21.6	7.3	2.2	0.6	(NA)	9.6	0.5	1.4	Survey	32
1976	80.0	20.0	5.7	2.0	0.3	(NA)	10.5	0.4	1.1	Survey	10
1978	65.6	34.4	8.7	3.3	1.5	(NA)	18.0	1.2	1.7	CPS	
1985	51.5	48.5	7.2	3.5	1.3	0.7	31.8	1.0	3.0	DHS	
1988	52.9	47.1	7.6	2.0	2.4	0.6	29.6	1.3	3.4	Survey	
Grenada											
1985	69.0	31.0	8.0	2.7	8.6	(NA)	(NA)	7.8	3.9	CPS	
Guadeloupe											
1976	56.0	44.0	9.8	3.4	(NA)	----11.6----		6.2	13.0	WFS	1
Guatemala											
1974	96.0	4.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	PC	
1978	80.6	19.4	5.5	1.7	0.9	----6.8----		4.4	(NA)	CPS	1,33
1983	75.0	25.0	4.7	2.6	1.2	0.9	10.2	5.4	(NA)	Survey	33
1987	76.8	23.2	3.9	1.8	1.2	0.9	10.4	0.9	4.1	DHS	
Guyana											
1975	67.9	32.1	9.9	5.8	3.1	----7.9----		2.3	3.0	WFS	9

Table 11.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception, for Developing Countries or Areas, by Method: All Available Years—Continued

(Data refer to ages 15 to 44 years unless specified otherwise)

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization Male	Sterilization Female	Other modern	Traditional	Source	Remarks
Latin America and the Caribbean—Con.											
Haiti											
1976	95.0	5.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	SS	
1977	85.0	15.0	2.7	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.5	10.3	WFS	1
1983	93.1	6.9	2.2	0.2	0.5	----0.8----		(NA)	3.2	CPS	1
1987	92.3	7.7	2.5	0.5	0.2	-	1.5	0.9	2.0	Survey	
1989	89.8	10.2	4.1	0.6	0.5	-	2.5	1.7	0.8	CPS	1
Honduras											
1981	73.1	26.9	11.7	2.4	0.3	0.2	8.0	1.0	3.3	CPS	1
1984	65.1	34.9	12.7	3.8	0.9	0.2	12.1	0.7	4.6	Survey	
Jamaica											
1975-76	59.5	40.5	13.0	2.0	7.1	---- 7.8----		8.4	2.2	WFS	9
1979	45.1	54.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	CPS	1
1983	48.6	51.4	26.8	2.2	(NA)	----10.9----		(NA)	11.5	CPS	1
1989	45.4	54.6	19.5	1.5	8.6	0.1	13.6	8.0	3.5	CPS	1
Martinique											
1976	49.0	51.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	WFS	1
Mexico											
1973	87.0	13.0	11.4	1.2	(NA)	-	-	(NA)	0.4	SS	
1976	71.0	29.0	11.9	5.5	(NA)	---- 2.8----		(NA)	8.9	WFS	1
1978	73.8	26.2	9.3	4.3	0.7	0.1	4.7	7.1	(NA)	CPS	1
1979	62.0	38.0	15.2	6.1	(NA)	0.4	8.7	(NA)	7.6	CPS	1
1982	50.1	49.9	14.3	6.7	1.0	0.4	14.4	6.3	6.8	Survey	1
1987	47.3	52.7	9.7	10.2	1.9	0.8	18.6	3.4	8.1	DHS	1
Nicaragua											
1981	73.0	27.0	10.5	2.3	0.8	0.1	7.1	2.0	4.3	CPS	34
Panama											
1976	43.0	57.0	18.7	4.0	1.3	----23.9----		3.7	5.4	WFS	35
1979	39.4	60.6	19.0	3.7	1.7	----29.7----		2.2	4.3	CPS	
1984	41.8	58.2	11.8	6.0	1.6	0.4	32.4	2.0	4.0	Survey	
Paraguay											
1977	76.0	24.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	CPS	
1979	67.9	32.1	10.5	4.8	1.3	0.1	1.8	7.8	5.8	WFS	9
1987	55.2	44.8	13.5	5.1	2.3	---- 4.0----		4.1	15.8	CPS	
1990	51.6	48.4	13.6	5.7	2.6	-	7.4	6.0	13.2	DHS	
Peru											
1977-78	58.7	41.3	5.5	1.8	1.4	-	3.6	7.6	21.4	WFS	1,2
1981	59.0	41.0	5.0	4.0	1.0	-	4.0	6.0	21.0	CPS	1
1986	51.6	48.4	7.2	8.2	0.7	-	5.2	2.5	24.6	DHS	
Puerto Rico											
1974	38.0	62.0	20.3	3.7	(NA)	----28.9----		2.9	6.2	Survey	
Saint Kitts and Nevis											
1984	58.0	42.0	19.5	3.9	6.5	---- 2.5----		5.5	4.1	CPS	
Saint Lucia											
1981	57.3	42.7	21.1	1.0	3.9	----10.8----		3.5	2.4	CPS	9

Table 11.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception, for Developing Countries or Areas, by Method: All Available Years—Continued

(Data refer to ages 15 to 44 years unless specified otherwise)

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization Male	Sterilization Female	Other modern	Traditional	Source	Remarks
Latin America and the Caribbean—Con.											
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines											
1981	58.5	41.5	13.0	2.3	8.3	----11.7----		4.2	2.0	CPS	9
Trinidad and Tobago											
1977	46.1	53.9	18.8	2.4	15.6	---- 4.5----		NA	12.6	WFS	3
1987	45.7	54.3	15.3	4.6	12.4	0.2	7.2	6.1	8.5	DHS	
Venezuela											
1977	39.7	60.3	18.8	10.5	5.9	0.1	9.3	5.0	10.7	WFS	2
Oceania											
American Samoa											
1979	78.0	22.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Lucas	36
Cook Islands											
1983	60.0	40.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	UNES-CAP	19
Fiji											
1973	66.6	33.4	10.6	9.7	(NA)	(NA)	8.2	4.8	(NA)	SS	1
1974	59.1	40.9	8.2	4.7	6.0	0.1	15.8	6.1	(NA)	WFS	1
1977	64.8	35.2	6.2	5.5	5.6	(NA)	15.7	2.2	(NA)	SS	1
1978	62.0	38.0	8.0	5.0	6.0	(NA)	17.0	2.0	(NA)	SS	1
Guam											
1979	93.0	7.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Lucas	36
Kiribati											
1977	78.0	22.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	SPC	
1978	78.0	22.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	SPC	
1982	80.6	19.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	SPC	
Papua New Guinea											
1980	95.5	4.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	UNES-CAP	1
Solomon Islands											
1979	77.0	23.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Lucas	36
Tonga											
1976	54.3	45.7	3.1	9.6	10.5	0.1	5.0	(NA)	17.4	Survey	
Tuvalu											
1983	70.0	30.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	UNES-CAP	19
Vanuatu											
1979	87.0	13.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	Lucas	36
Western Samoa											
1982	81.5	18.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	SS	

NA Data not available. Z Less than 0.05 percent. - Represents zero.

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

Table 11.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception, for Developing Countries or Areas, by Method: All Available Years—Continued

Remarks:

1. Data refer to ages 15 to 49 years.
2. Data refer to women exposed to the risk of pregnancy (currently married nonpregnant women who consider themselves to be fecund).
3. Total prevalence rate refers to ages 15 to 44 years, while data by method are based on ages 15 to 49 years.
4. Data refer to all women ages 15 to 49 years, regardless of marital status, who have used a contraceptive method.
5. Data refer to sedentary population.
6. Data refer to island of Mauritius. Total prevalence rate for Rodrigues is 51.0 percent.
7. Total prevalence rate refers to all women in union, while data by method are based on fecund women in union.
8. Data refer to ages 15 to 50 years.
9. Total prevalence rate refers to currently married women, while data by method are based on exposed women.
10. Data refer to ever-married women.
11. Data refer to ages 12 to 49 years.
12. "Other modern" methods include douche, which is not reported separately.
13. Data refer to ages under 50 years.
14. Data refer to North Sudan only.
15. Data refer to ever-married women and unmarried women who have had a child.
16. Data by method were recalculated because some women reported using more than one method.
17. Sum of data by method exceeds total prevalence rate because some women reported using more than one method.
18. Data refer to ages 15 to 45 years.
19. Age range is not specified.
20. Figure shown for 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. Data refer to Peninsular Malaysia only.
24. Traditional methods include sterilization, which is not reported separately.
25. Data refer to ages under 45 years.
26. Total prevalence rate excludes traditional methods.
27. Data refer to program methods only (pill, IUD, injection, sterilization, condom, rhythm, and vaginal methods).
28. Data exclude the northern and eastern provinces.
29. Data refer to all women ages 15 to 47 years.
30. Data refer to women who have ever been either married or in a consensual union.
31. Data refer to ages 20 to 49 years.
32. Total prevalence rate refers to currently married women, while data by method are based on ever-married women.
33. "Other modern" methods include withdrawal, which is not reported separately.
34. Total prevalence rate refers to women in union ages 15 to 49 years, while data by method are based on all respondents of these ages, regardless of marital status.
35. Data refer to ages 20 to 44 years.
36. Rough estimate.

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

Census - Census data.
CPS - Contraceptive prevalence survey.
DHS - Demographic and health survey.
Lucas - David Lucas and Helen Ware, 1981, "Fertility and Family Planning in the South Pacific," *Studies in Family Planning,* Vol. 12, No. 3/9, p. 309.
PC - Population Council. Data from this source usually refer to program service statistics, sometimes with an estimate for private sector contraceptive use. Such data are often unreliable unless confirmed by an independent source such as a nationwide contraceptive prevalence or fertility survey.
SPC - South Pacific Commission.
SS - Service statistics based on number of family planning acceptors or amount of supplies distributed and assumptions about discontinuation rates. See also PC.
Survey - A nationwide survey conducted by a national government or independent organization, but not related to CPS, DHS, or WFS.
UNESCAP - United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.
USAID - U.S. Agency for International Development, mission report.
WFS - World fertility survey.

Table 12.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception, for Developing Countries or Areas, 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
Sub-Saharan Africa									
Benin									
1982	17.8	25.0	27.6	29.0	26.3	27.7	34.4	WFS	
Botswana									
1984	19.7	33.1	34.4	33.8	26.3	14.5	11.9	CPS	
1988	17.2	25.8	37.1	35.6	38.3	36.1	16.7	DHS	
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	
Côte d'Ivoire									
1980-81	2.6	4.4	3.4	6.2	2.2	3.5	3.4	WFS	
Ghana									
1979-80	----9.2----		----14.8----		----12.9----		10.1	WFS	
1988	4.6	11.1	13.2	14.4	15.2	18.4	7.7	DHS	
Kenya									
1977-78	4.0	7.0	8.0	13.0	9.0	14.0	12.0	WFS	1
1984	5.6	12.2	17.6	21.2	21.3	20.1	20.0	CPS	
1989	13.0	20.1	26.1	31.5	34.2	30.6	23.7	DHS	
Lesotho									
1977	2.4	3.9	9.9	10.8	11.7	5.5	6.1	WFS	
Liberia									
1986	2.1	5.4	7.7	8.1	5.2	8.3	8.0	DHS	
Malawi									
1984	10.5	6.4	10.3	7.6	9.2	8.4	4.1	Survey	
Mali									
1987	8.2	5.5	4.8	5.6	3.4	2.0	0.3	DHS	
Mauritius									
1985	54.7	71.7	78.4	84.2	85.1	76.7	45.0	CPS	
Nigeria									
1981-82	----6.5----		----6.0----		----5.0----		12.8	WFS	
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
Senegal									
1978	5.7	4.2	7.5	5.4	4.9	3.6	-	WFS	1
1986	9.4	10.9	13.2	13.2	13.3	12.4	4.4	DHS	
Sudan									
1979	5.8	4.7	8.8	7.1	5.5	6.1	2.6	WFS	
1989-90	-------6.8-------			----------10.3----------				DHS	
Swaziland									
1988	5.9	18.9	20.9	23.3	21.2	16.3	16.8	Survey	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	
Zimbabwe									
1984	24.9	43.6	42.3	42.8	37.1	37.6	21.2	CPS	
1988	30.0	45.8	50.3	50.5	41.7	37.2	22.8	DHS	

Table 12.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception, for Developing Countries or Areas, by Age: All Available Years—Continued

Region, country or area, and year	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	Source	Remarks
Near East and North Africa									
Egypt									
1980	5.3	17.5	31.6	39.9	41.1	43.5	39.8	WFS	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	
Jordan									
1976	9.0	17.0	26.0	32.0	33.0	33.0	19.0	WFS	
1983	4.0	16.8	25.1	32.9	30.4	31.7	25.5	Survey	
Morocco									
1979-80	----20.1----		----31.6----		----36.3----		31.1	WFS	1
1983-84	----18.1----		----29.9----		----28.3----		17.3	CPS	
1987	17.0	25.6	36.1	42.9	42.6	41.7	30.4	DHS	
Syria									
1978	9.0	15.0	19.0	24.0	31.0	24.0	(NA)	WFS	
Tunisia									
1978	----16.0----		----31.2----		----37.0----		42.8	WFS	
1983	----28.4----		----38.8----		----50.8----		34.3	CPS	
1988	11.1	34.9	44.0	55.0	59.2	61.2	43.2	DHS	
Turkey									
1963	8.9	15.3	25.9	27.9	24.1	17.5	(NA)	Survey	
1968	16.0	24.7	30.3	41.6	36.9	32.0	(NA)	Survey	
1973	16.0	28.1	43.5	45.8	44.2	31.4	(NA)	Survey	
1978	21.6	42.2	51.2	61.5	54.6	56.0	51.5	WFS	
1983	----49.0----		----68.0----		----66.0----		49.0	CPS	1
1988	----58.4----		----82.2----		----83.9----		71.8	Survey	1
Yemen (Sanaa)									
1979	-	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	(NA)	WFS	
Asia									
Bangladesh									
1975-76	4.0	8.0	9.0	12.0	12.0	9.0	7.8	WFS	
1979	5.2	11.1	13.8	17.0	17.1	15.9	9.2	CPS	
1981	9.5	17.6	23.8	25.3	23.2	23.4	12.5	CPS	
1989	15.3	25.8	36.5	41.6	42.8	39.0	22.1	Survey	
China *(mainland)*									
1988	11.2	38.1	70.6	87.6	91.4	84.1	51.7	Survey	
Hong Kong									
1972	----35.8----		48.6	61.5	63.6	54.2	(NA)	Survey	
1977	----56.6----		72.9	83.7	87.9	80.2	(NA)	Survey	
1982	----62.0----		73.2	82.0	86.2	74.2	(NA)	Survey	
India									
1970	3.1	6.9	13.5	17.3	17.8	16.5	(NA)	Survey	
1980	5.7	16.0	32.0	44.7	52.1	----47.0----		Survey	
Indonesia									
1976	2.6	13.6	21.7	21.5	19.1	11.9	7.5	WFS	
1979	4.0	19.5	34.4	35.7	31.4	20.2	11.8	Survey	
1980	10.3	22.7	32.3	34.8	31.6	23.5	15.3	Census	
1985	15.4	34.6	45.6	48.2	45.4	33.9	21.0	Survey	
1987	25.5	47.2	54.0	58.7	55.9	42.7	24.4	CPS	

Table 12.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception, for Developing Countries or Areas, by Age: All Available Years—Continued

Region, country or area, and year	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	Source	Remarks
Asia—Con.									
Korea, South									
1971	----	7.0----	15.0	28.0	38.0	27.0	(NA)	Survey	
1974	----	13.0----	29.0	45.0	54.0	38.0	(NA)	WFS	
1976	----	15.4----	31.9	55.8	61.5	45.1	(NA)	Survey	
1978	----	16.1----	38.0	62.0	66.3	46.9	(NA)	Survey	
1979	----	18.3----	40.9	68.5	71.9	53.3	(NA)	CPS	
Malaysia									
1966-67	----	5.0----	----	11.0----	----	9.0----	(NA)	Survey	
1970	----	11.7----	----	19.8----	----	14.4----	(NA)	Survey	
1974	21.2	38.2	48.0	44.7	41.8	36.5	16.2	WFS	
Nepal									
1976	0.3	1.3	2.5	5.3	5.7	3.8	5.3	WFS	
1981	-	3.0	6.0	11.0	10.0	11.0	(NA)	CPS	
1986	1.6	7.8	16.1	26.7	25.3	20.5	13.3	Survey	
Pakistan									
1975	-	2.0	5.0	6.0	8.0	5.0	4.0	WFS	
1984-85	1.4	4.4	7.8	11.9	12.4	12.2	13.1	CPS	
Philippines									
1986	9.1	21.0	33.1	40.0	40.0	35.5	20.0	CPS	
Singapore									
1982	----	60.0----	----	72.4----	----	79.0----	(NA)	Survey	
Sri Lanka									
1975	14.0	19.0	30.0	43.0	41.0	35.0	20.0	WFS	
1982	27.7	41.3	51.6	63.8	70.8	64.7	35.8	CPS	
1987	20.2	42.3	57.3	66.8	73.8	71.5	56.1	DHS	
Thailand									
1970	3.8	11.0	14.4	22.0	18.0	13.1	(NA)	Survey	
1973	6.0	20.1	28.6	31.4	35.6	19.4	(NA)	Survey	
1975	18.1	30.9	41.0	44.0	42.3	30.5	(NA)	WFS	
1978	31.3	44.2	54.4	61.1	62.8	49.5	(NA)	CPS	
1981	29.0	47.5	60.4	67.7	68.6	56.4	(NA)	CPS	
1984	39.5	54.4	63.4	71.9	73.8	64.2	(NA)	CPS	
1985	32.0	48.5	59.7	73.5	69.4	64.5	37.7	Survey	
1987	43.0	56.8	69.1	75.0	73.3	69.4	48.4	DHS	
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	
Barbados									
1980-81	27.7	45.3	53.6	58.6	65.1	33.6	(NA)	CPS	
Bolivia									
1983	11.5	22.4	27.0	23.6	25.7	20.5	12.2	CPS	
1989	16.0	22.6	34.3	39.2	36.2	28.1	14.8	DHS	

Table 12.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception, for Developing Countries or Areas, by Age: All Available Years—Continued

Region, country or area, and year	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	Source	Remarks
Latin America and the Caribbean—Con.									
Brazil									
1986	47.6	54.1	67.9	73.8	68.9	66.5	(NA)	DHS	
Colombia									
1978	21.4	41.9	50.6	54.9	54.6	49.3	28.4	CPS	
1980	24.7	44.2	53.7	60.9	60.6	44.5	28.5	CPS	
1986	29.4	56.8	68.9	73.7	75.8	70.4	47.6	DHS	
1990	36.9	54.6	66.5	74.7	76.9	74.3	54.0	DHS	
Costa Rica									
1976	(NA)	63.6	69.6	72.5	75.4	70.3	51.1	WFS	
1981	45.6	58.2	64.8	71.6	74.9	69.9	56.2	CPS	
1986	51.0	60.0	65.0	67.0	84.0	78.0	68.0	Survey	
Dominica									
1981	32.6	42.1	54.1	54.5	69.0	69.8	(NA)	CPS	
Dominican Republic									
1986	25.2	37.8	51.3	60.7	64.9	54.8	42.1	DHS	
Ecuador									
1979	14.0	------37.0------			------37.0------			WFS	
1982	20.1	------42.2------			------40.1------			DHS	
1987	15.3	34.3	46.4	53.4	54.5	51.1	29.7	DHS	
1989	25.0	39.1	55.2	63.0	61.3	58.6	44.8	Survey	
El Salvador									
1975	10.9	15.0	26.9	36.9	21.7	9.4	(NA)	Survey	
1978	8.3	33.3	43.7	38.3	40.6	29.0	(NA)	CPS	
1985	21.7	35.3	53.7	63.0	56.8	51.6	35.7	DHS	
1988	17.1	36.6	51.1	57.3	59.4	53.2	(NA)	Survey	
Grenada									
1985	17.2	34.9	40.6	49.1	----51.8----		(NA)	CPS	4
Guatemala									
1978	4.8	12.7	20.9	23.5	27.7	14.5	13.4	CPS	
1983	9.3	15.8	29.6	32.3	31.3	28.4	(NA)	Survey	
1987	5.4	15.5	21.3	30.2	31.1	28.0	(NA)	DHS	
Guyana									
1975	17.5	24.5	33.2	43.3	39.6	32.6	(NA)	WFS	
Haiti									
1977	22.5	19.6	23.5	28.6	19.9	33.8	28.6	WFS	
1987	1.6	5.0	----7.5----		------ 8.3------			Survey	2
1989	----5.1----		7.1	16.0	13.8	10.6	6.5	CPS	
Honduras									
1981	8.4	22.7	30.7	33.1	31.7	29.4	23.0	CPS	
1984	13.1	30.3	33.8	44.3	45.2	33.2	(NA)	Survey	
Jamaica									
1975-76	30.6	39.2	43.2	50.6	43.4	32.5	(NA)	WFS	
1989	47.9	52.5	56.8	58.3	59.0	57.3	42.8	CPS	

Table 12.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception, for Developing Countries or Areas, by Age: All Available Years—Continued

Region, country or area, and year	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	Source	Remarks
Latin America and the Caribbean—Con.									
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	
Nicaragua									
1981	16.7	26.0	32.7	33.4	31.0	23.0	18.1	CPS	
Panama									
1984	22.6	42.8	57.2	65.2	73.8	72.1	(NA)	Survey	
Paraguay									
1979	26.9	49.9	54.4	50.4	50.6	45.8	31.4	WFS	1
1987	31.1	45.6	49.0	46.3	45.4	39.7	(NA)	CPS	
1990	35.4	41.5	52.4	53.8	54.9	50.1	34.5	DHS	
Peru									
1977-78	23.7	38.4	45.6	49.7	41.6	39.1	30.9	WFS	
1981	34.0	----51.0----		----59.0----		----55.0----		CPS	1
1986	22.9	39.4	50.4	55.3	53.5	47.4	24.9	DHS	
Saint Kitts and Nevis									
1984	30.4	41.0	43.8	42.2	42.2	50.9	(NA)	CPS	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----		----65.0----		----59.4----		(NA)	WFS	
Oceania									
Fiji									
1974	21.0	32.3	40.7	49.5	50.0	44.9	27.8	WFS	

NA Data not available.
- Represents zero.

Note: Data usually refer to currently married women (and women in consensual and visiting unions) ages 15 to 44 years. Exceptions are noted in table 11 or in the remarks below for situations that differ from table 11. Countries with no data available by age are omitted from table 12.

Remarks:

1. Data refer to women exposed to the risk of pregnancy (currently married nonpregnant 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.

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

Appendix B.

Population Projections and Availability of Data

I. Making Population Projections

The procedure for making population projections is fairly routine, once the programming is done. The difficult tasks are to gather the base data, ensure that data are of adequate quality, and assess the comparability of data among countries. And, of course, the analyst must make reasonable assumptions about the future course of fertility, mortality, and international migration.

When the ultimate goal is to provide projections at the global level, the process becomes more complicated. Global projections cannot be made directly. Instead, projections must be made individually for each of 206 countries and then combined to a world total.

Based on detailed information in a new manual of demographic analysis by microcomputer,[1] this section briefly summarizes how population projections are made by the cohort component method.

The Cohort Component Method

The cohort component method of projecting a population 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 the 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 crude death and birth rates, rates of natural increase, and rates of population growth for each year.

Base Data on Population

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

Consequently, before accepting a population to serve as a base for the projections, it must be evaluated to detect errors and adjusted as necessary to correct them. Various methods, each with corresponding microcomputer software, have been developed for detecting age misreporting. Such methods include analysis of digit preference, age ratios, and sex ratios, among others. Techniques and software have also been developed for making any needed corrections. Depending on the particular data problems, slight

International Comparability

"Although satisfying national needs is the primary objective of a census, the matter of international comparability also is important. A country can assess its own level and progress by comparing its statistics with those of countries which have similar resources and potential. In this sense, international comparability serves the national interest of a country.

Programs that affect the entire world, or even one region, require statistics from each country that can be added to obtain meaningful totals. Problems of food distribution, family planning, health, communications, language, and many other demographic and socio-economic issues cannot be resolved effectively without comparable data from the various countries."

U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1979, pp. 17-18.

[1]Prepared in the Center for International Research by Eduardo E. Arriaga and associates, the manual, *Population Analysis with Microcomputers*, is in the final stages of editing.

smoothing or strong smoothing techniques may be recommended.

With respect to possible under-enumeration, the coverage of the youngest age groups, 0 to 4 years and 5 to 9 years, should especially be evaluated, as errors in these ages may have a significant impact on the total projection. Suppose, for example, that children age 0 to 4 years were undercounted in the base population. In the projection, not only would the surviving cohorts of these children be smaller than they should be, but when the female cohorts reached reproductive ages, the number of births they had would also be underestimated. One way to evaluate the enumeration of these youngest age groups is to check for consistency with 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. Microcomputer programs have been developed to do this.

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 thus 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[2] 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[3] 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. The actual reference period can be estimated, but only under certain assumptions.

Vital Registration Versus Indirect Estimation

"The urgent need to accelerate improvements in [civil registration and vital statistics] can not be denied. The temporary measures to utilize sample surveys and indirect estimation techniques to provide vital statistics are still with us and still provide us with inadequate and untimely statistics on births and deaths. Most importantly the decades come and go with little observable progress towards a permanent solution—adequate [civil registration and vital statistics] systems in the developing countries."

Baum and Moriyama, 1990, p. 5.

Why the Lack of Progress?

"In earlier times, registration of vital events and the vital statistics that are compiled from these registration records were an important concern of internationally minded statisticians. Nowadays it is not very often that one sees mention of these subjects in the programs of international and regional statistical conferences, or in the table of contents of statistical journals."

Baum and Moriyama, 1990, p. 4.

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 sur-

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

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

vived" to determine the number of births of which they are survivors. This technique is attractive because it does not require the collection of any data related specifically to fertility. However, reliability of the estimate depends on the quality of both the census data on age and the survival ratios used for the rejuvenation.

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

Other techniques[4] use census data on 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, 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.

[4]For example, the Thompson technique and the Rele technique.

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). 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 the levels of mortality, fertility, and migration have been determined for the base year of the projection, each component must be projected into the future. Although the procedure for doing this is mechanical, careful attention must be paid in determining projected levels, trends, and patterns by age. Not only must the assumptions be appropriate for the particular country in question, but consistent assumptions must be made when projections are being carried out for more than one country. There is no single "right" way to make these assumptions, but the following procedures are the ones recommended by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Projecting mortality and fertility. The first step is usually to assign target levels of the life expectancy at birth and total fertility rate for 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 rates are determined for each projected level of life expectancy and total fertility rate, respectively.

In setting the target levels for both mortality and fertility, available data on past trends should be 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. Microcomputer programs are available to do this. 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. For example, for mortality, information concerning programs of public health should be taken into account in judging the results. For fertility, factors such as trends in age at marriage, the proportion of women using contraceptives, 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 should be considered.

In some instances, no data on past trends are available to which a logistic can be fitted. In such circumstances, life expectancies can be projected based on increases related to the general level of mortality. The United Nations has recommended such increases based on countries with available data. For fertility, when trend data are not available for estimating future changes using a logistic function, other countries' past experience may serve 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 the end year of the projection, a logistic function can again be used to set the trend between these two dates. In countries where fertility has not yet begun to decline, a sine function might be more appropriate for determining the trend so projected fertility will not begin to decline too soon for the particular circumstances.

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 the 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 have the desired life expectancies at birth projected previously. Fertility rates for each projected level of total fertility rates are also interpolated between the set for the base year and sets derived empirically.

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

One of the conditions that may lead to distinctive assumptions for a particular country is the death risk due to acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). With the spread of infection by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) that causes AIDS, progress is being made in assessing its impact on future populations in countries where the infection is significant. At the U.S. Bureau of the Census, we anticipate that by the next round of population projections, methodology will be in place to take into account the effect of AIDS.

Projecting international migration. Assumptions about future migration are a different matter altogether. International migration may occur as a result of 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. Most often, it is assumed that future migration will be nil. Where migration is known to be significant, the estimated number of migrants during the past is frequently held constant in projecting to the near future. For the long term, migration is usually assumed to diminish, reaching zero by the end of the projection period, particularly if the projection is made for a period longer than 30 or 40 years. 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 can be used.

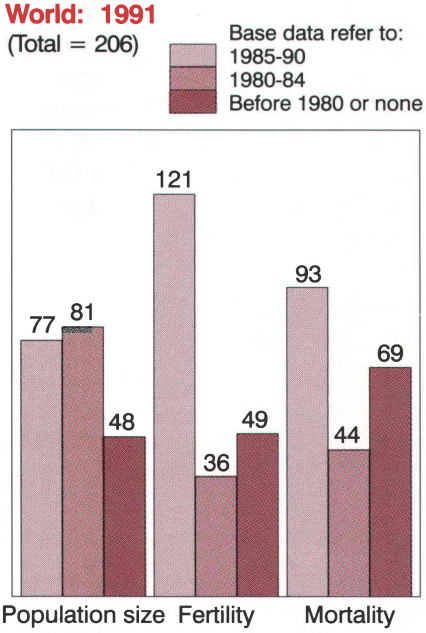
Regional and World Aggregations

World population projections are updated annually in the Center for International Research of the U.S. Bureau of the Census and published biennially in this profile series.[5] In the 1991 round of projections presented in this profile, national projections were updated for any country for which significant new information was received in the previous year. For most countries, the cutoff for receipt of new information was midyear 1990.

Due to the differing nature of the base data for each country, there is no consistent starting date for the national projections. The projection period for a few countries started as recently as 1989 or 1990 because the base information was up to 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, 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

[5]Projections are made by the cohort component method for all but 26 small countries or territories with a combined population in 1991 of 1.3 million, or 0.02 percent of the world total. For these small countries, total populations and vital rates are projected, but not age and sex distributions.

Figure B-1.
Number of Countries, by Recency of Base Data, for the World: 1991
(Total = 206)



Source: Tables B-1, B-2, and B-3.

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, whether these projections were just revised or were prepared during the previous round. That is why revised population totals are presented for the whole period, 1950 to 2020.

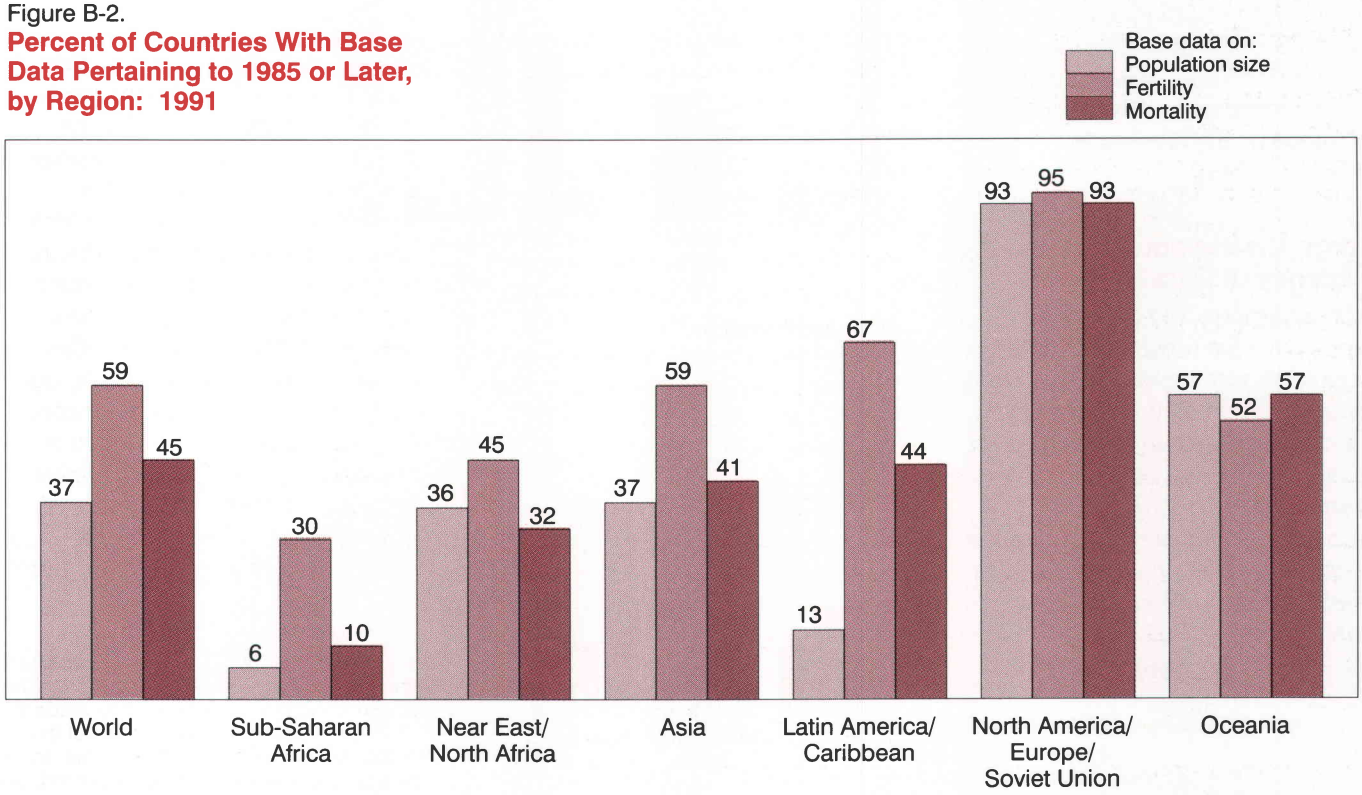
The differing starting dates complicate the aggregations not only of total population but of vital rates and other measures as well. For this reason, regional and global aggregations of crude birth and death rates, total fertility rates, life expectancy at birth, infant mortality rates, and age-sex distributions of the population are presented only for the period from the current year (1991 in this profile) to the end of the projection period (2020).[6]

II. Recency of Base Data for the Projections in This Year's Profile

The first section 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

[6]Actually, projections are carried out to the year 2050, but the assumptions for such long-term projections are necessarily quite speculative, and the results are not useful for most purposes.

Figure B-2.
Percent of Countries With Base Data Pertaining to 1985 or Later, by Region: 1991



Source: Tables B-1, B-2, and B-3.

availability of data for the current round of projections as presented in this report.

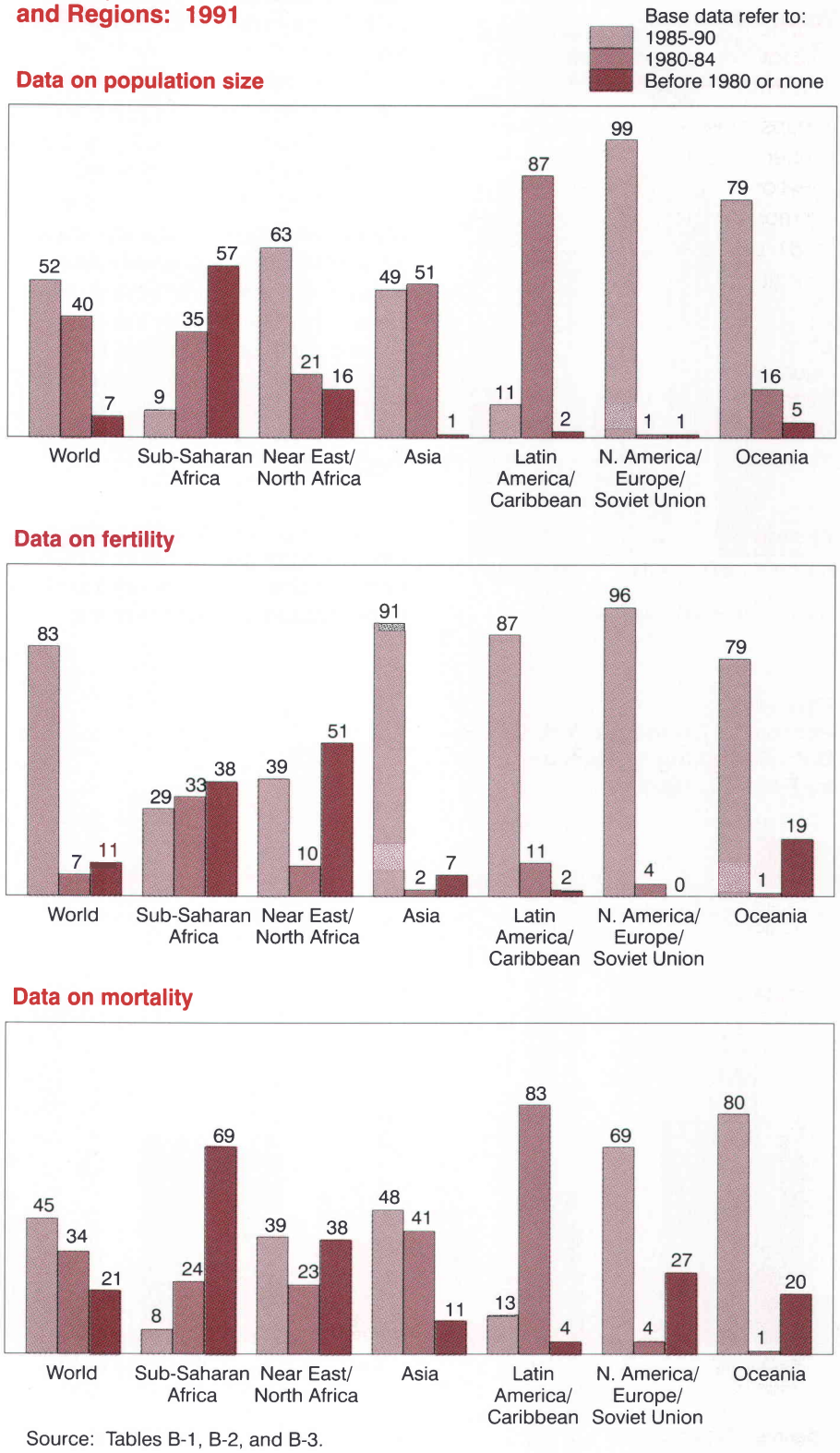
Data on Fertility Are More Recent Than Data on Other Topics

Of all the 206 countries in the world, 121 have information on fertility pertaining to some date since 1985, while only 77 countries have such recent data on population size and 93 on mortality (figure B-1). These figures represent not only the high profile placed on fertility as a component of population growth, but also the fact that data on population size are most likely to be gathered in a population census, which is necessarily conducted infrequently. Data on fertility are often gathered in specialized surveys in the absence of complete and reliable civil registration systems. Base data on fertility for many countries take into account results of recent surveys conducted in the Demographic and Health Surveys project of the Institute for Resource Development/Macro International and survey results provided by the Centers for Disease Control.

Large Discrepancies Found in Recency of Data by Region

Not surprisingly, the developed regions have the most recent data on population size, fertility, and mortality (figure B-2). In almost every region, more countries have recent data on fertility than on the other topics, but there are wide discrepancies. Sub-Saharan Africa has the smallest proportion of countries with data for 1985 or later on all topics. Only three countries (Burkina, Saint Helena, and South Africa) of the region

Figure B-3.
Percent Distribution of Population, by Recency of Base Data, for the World and Regions: 1991



Source: Tables B-1, B-2, and B-3.

have such recent benchmark data on population size.

Near-Current Fertility Level is Known for Over 80 Percent of World's Population

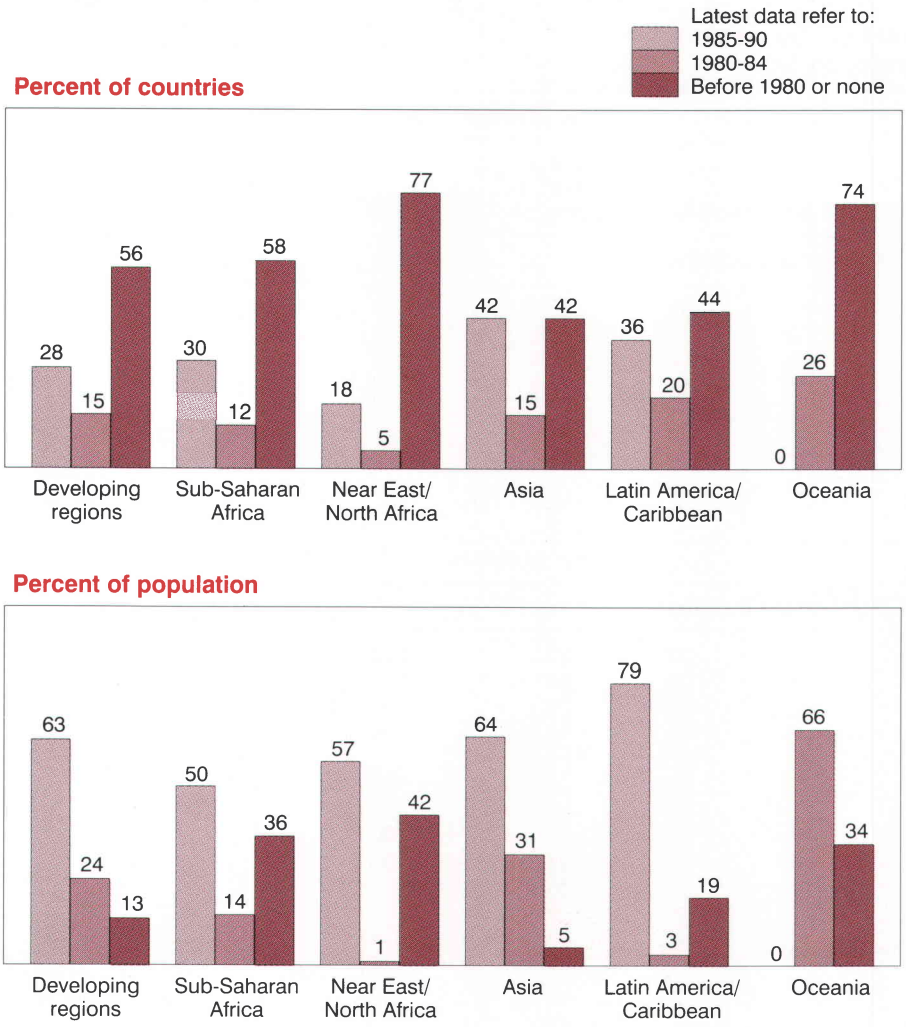
Perhaps more important than the number of countries with recent information on population size, fertility, and mortality is the proportion of the world's population covered by such information.

As illustrated in figure B-3, 83 percent of the world's people live in countries with data on fertility that pertain to 1985 or later. The proportion is even higher in Asia (91 percent), Latin America and the Caribbean (87 percent), and the combined developed regions of North America, Europe, and the Soviet Union (96 percent).

For recency of information on population size, the situation is much worse. Only 52 percent of the world's people live in countries with population counts since 1985. Fortunately, this figure is likely to increase markedly over the next few years as more countries conduct and tabulate information from their 1990 round of population censuses.

For mortality, only about 45 percent of the world's population is covered by information since 1985. Mortality data for Sub-Saharan Africa are particularly outdated, with only 8 percent of the region's population covered by data since 1985, and 69 percent with none since 1980.

Figure B-4.
Recency of Data on Contraceptive Prevalence, for Developing Regions: 1991



Source: Table B-4.

III. Information on Contraceptive Prevalence

In the population projections presented in this report, information on the use of family planning methods 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 are important considerations when setting future target levels and age patterns of fertility for the projections.

Recent data on the use of methods of family planning are gathered primarily by surveys such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) program of the Institute for Resource Development/Macro International and the various 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 to gather data on maternal and child health, and include questions about contraceptive use on the questionnaires.

Compared with information on population size, fertility, and mortality, the gathering of data on contraceptive

use is a fairly recent phenomenon. Nonetheless, the practice is becoming more frequent, and many of the larger countries in developing regions now provide such data. Of the 162 countries in developing regions, 46 (28 percent) have gathered information on family planning for some date since 1985, and another 25 (15 percent) during the early 1980's (figure B-4). Consistent with the recency of interest in gathering such data, of the 91 countries with no information since 1980, 71 have no information at all, to our knowledge.

Among the developing regions, some have displayed more effort than others in providing data on use of methods of family planning. In particular, 42 percent of countries in Asia and 36 percent of countries in Latin America have contraceptive data available for 1985 or later. For Sub-Saharan Africa and the Near East/North Africa region, the corresponding proportions are 30 percent and 18 percent, respectively. However, much of the recent DHS activity has taken place in Sub-Saharan Africa, and the data situation there is improving.

It is primarily the larger countries in each region that gather information on contraceptive use, as evidenced by the larger proportions of populations than of countries with available data. Thus, 63 percent of the population in developing regions is covered by such data since 1985, with the proportions in Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean region as high as 64 percent and 79 percent, respectively. Even in Sub-Saharan Africa, information on contraceptive use is available for over half the region's population.

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

Region	Year of latest data							
	Total	1985-90	1980-84	Before 1980 or none	Total	1985-90	1980-84	Before 1980 or none
	Number of countries				Midyear population: 1991 (millions)			
World	206	77	81	48	5,423	2,840	2,188	394
Sub-Saharan Africa	50	3	19	28	558	50	193	316
Near East and North Africa	22	8	8	6	259	164	54	41
Asia	27	10	13	4	3,046	1,478	1,541	27
Latin America and the Caribbean	45	6	35	4	458	52	396	9
North America, Europe, and Soviet Union	41	38	2	1	1,075	1,075	(Z)	(Z)
Oceania	21	12	4	5	27	21	4	1
	Percent distribution							
	Number of countries				Population			
World	100	37	39	23	100	52	40	7
Sub-Saharan Africa	100	6	38	56	100	9	35	57
Near East and North Africa	100	36	36	27	100	63	21	16
Asia	100	37	48	15	100	49	51	1
Latin America and the Caribbean	100	13	78	9	100	11	87	2
North America, Europe, and Soviet Union	100	93	5	2	100	100	(Z)	(Z)
Oceania	100	57	19	24	100	79	16	5

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

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

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

Region	Year of latest data							
	Total	1985-90	1980-84	Before 1980 or none	Total	1985-90	1980-84	Before 1980 or none
	Number of countries				Midyear population: 1991 (millions)			
World	206	121	36	49	5,423	4,490	362	570
Sub-Saharan Africa	50	15	14	21	558	160	185	213
Near East and North Africa	22	10	1	11	259	102	26	131
Asia	27	16	3	8	3,046	2,774	62	211
Latin America and the Caribbean	45	30	13	2	458	398	50	10
North America, Europe, and Soviet Union	41	39	2	-	1,075	1,035	39	-
Oceania	21	11	3	7	27	21	(Z)	5
	Percent distribution							
	Number of countries				Population			
World	100	59	17	24	100	83	7	11
Sub-Saharan Africa	100	30	28	42	100	29	33	38
Near East and North Africa	100	45	5	50	100	39	10	51
Asia	100	59	11	30	100	91	2	7
Latin America and the Caribbean	100	67	29	4	100	87	11	2
North America, Europe, and Soviet Union	100	95	5	-	100	96	4	-
Oceania	100	52	14	33	100	79	1	19

- Represents zero.
Z Less than 500,000.

Note: Year of latest data refers to any measure that was used to estimate or confirm data used as input to the projection program. For example, the latest information may be a set of age-specific fertility rates, a total fertility rate, the total number of births, or a crude birth rate. The latest year is tabulated for individual countries and aggregated to the regional level. In most instances, the year of latest census or survey from which the data were obtained is tabulated, even though the actual data may refer to one or more years prior to the census or survey date.

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 Mortality

Region	Year of latest data							
	Total	1985-90	1980-84	Before 1980 or none	Total	1985-90	1980-84	Before 1980 or none
	Number of countries				Midyear population: 1991 (millions)			
World	206	93	44	69	5,423	2,435	1,866	1,122
Sub-Saharan Africa	50	5	14	31	558	42	134	382
Near East and North Africa	22	7	3	12	259	101	59	100
Asia	27	11	6	10	3,046	1,467	1,256	324
Latin America and the Caribbean	45	20	18	7	458	62	378	18
North America, Europe, and Soviet Union	41	38	2	1	1,075	742	39	293
Oceania	21	12	1	8	27	21	(Z)	5
	Percent distribution							
	Number of countries				Population			
World	100	45	21	33	100	45	34	21
Sub-Saharan Africa	100	10	28	62	100	8	24	69
Near East and North Africa	100	32	14	55	100	39	23	38
Asia	100	41	22	37	100	48	41	11
Latin America and the Caribbean	100	44	40	16	100	13	83	4
North America, Europe, and Soviet Union	100	93	5	2	100	69	4	27
Oceania	100	57	5	38	100	80	1	20

Z Less than 500,000.

Note: Year of latest data refers to any measure that was used to estimate or confirm data used as input to the projection program. For example, the latest information may be a set of age-specific mortality rates, the life expectancy at birth, the total number of deaths, or a crude death rate.The latest year is tabulated for individual countries and aggregated to the regional level. In most instances, the year of latest census or survey from which the data were obtained is tabulated, even though the actual data may refer to one or more years prior to the census or survey date.

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 Contraceptive Prevalence

Region	Year of latest data							
	Total	1985-90	1980-84	Before 1980 or none	Total	1985-90	1980-84	Before 1980 or none
	Number of countries				Midyear population: 1991 (millions)			
All Developing Countries	162	46	25	91	4,204	2,656	993	554
Sub-Saharan Africa	50	15	6	29	558	279	78	202
Near East and North Africa	22	4	1	17	259	147	3	109
Asia	26	11	4	11	2,922	1,870	896	156
Latin America and the Caribbean	45	16	9	20	458	360	12	86
Oceania	19	-	5	14	6	-	4	2
	Percent distribution							
	Number of countries				Population			
All Developing Countires	100	28	15	56	100	63	24	13
Sub-Saharan Africa	100	30	12	58	100	50	14	36
Near East and North Africa	100	18	5	77	100	57	1	42
Asia	100	42	15	42	100	64	31	5
Latin America and the Caribbean	100	36	20	44	100	79	3	19
Oceania	100	-	26	74	100	-	66	34

- Represents zero.

Note: Data refer to developing countries only.

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

Appendix C.

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Appendix D.

Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 (usually 15 to 44 years) who use a method of contraception.

Crude birth rate. See birth rate.

Crude death rate. See death rate.

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

Density. The number of inhabitants per square kilometer (or per square mile) of territory.

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

Family planning. See contraception.

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

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

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

Intercensal survival ratio. The proportion of persons in a certain age cohort in one census who are still alive at the time of the next census.

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

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

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

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

Megacity. A central city plus all the built-up area surrounding it.

Method mix. The combination of the various methods of contraception that women use in a particular country.

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

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

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

Net reproduction rate. The average number of daughters born per woman in a group of women passing through the childbearing years and experiencing a given set of age-specific fertility rates, allowing for mortality of some of the women from birth to the end of their reproductive years.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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