



WP/94

World Population Profile: 1994

With a Special Chapter
Focusing on HIV/AIDS

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

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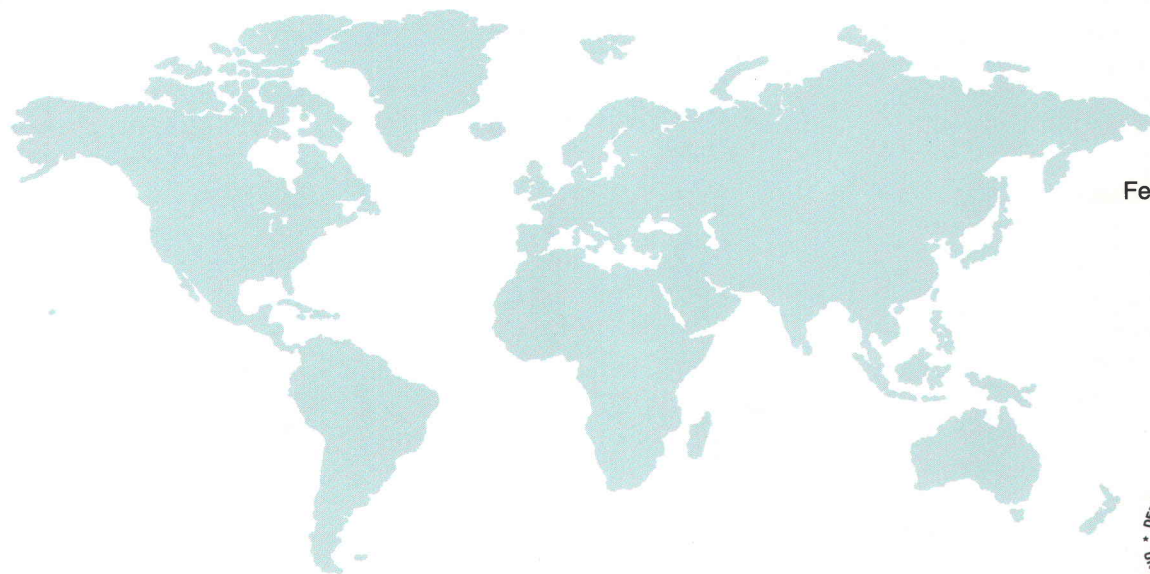
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by
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Highlights

- World population has reached about 5.6 billion persons in 1994, and is expected to increase to about 7.9 billion by the year 2020.
- Of the 2.3 billion persons to be added to world population by 2020, more than 9 out of 10 will be added in today's developing regions. More than 1 billion will be added in Asia alone.
- Population growth rates remain highest in Sub-Saharan Africa, about 2.9 percent in 1994. Rates are above 2 percent also in the Near East and in North Africa, but they are well below that level in Asia and Latin America.
- Half of the world's people are under age 25 years. In developing countries, half of all persons are under age 23, while in developed countries half are under age 35.
- The world's children ages 0 to 4 years outnumber persons ages 60 years and over in 1994. In the year 2020, the number of elderly will exceed the number of young children.
- The number of women in childbearing ages will double to over 400 million in Africa and the Near East between 1994 and 2020.
- Total world births will continue to increase (to 250 million in 2020), even as the world's total fertility rate declines to 2.5 children per woman.
- India, the world leader in total births, will have more births in 1994 than the 50 Sub-Saharan African countries combined.
- The average number of years a person can expect to live is lowest in Sub-Saharan Africa (51 years), where one of every four persons who die is an infant.
- Among the world's countries, use of methods of contraception ranges from over 70 percent to under 5 percent of married women of reproductive age. Prevalence rates are highest in developed regions, East and Southeast Asia, and in parts of Latin America. Rates in Africa are increasing but remain the lowest among world regions.
- The World Health Organization estimates that as of mid-1993, 14 million people worldwide were infected with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), of which 8 million were in Sub-Saharan Africa. In some urban centers in Africa, more than 25 percent of pregnant women are infected with HIV.
- Since most adult AIDS mortality occurs after the average age of childbearing (about 30 years), overall fertility measures such as the crude birth rate are not much affected by an AIDS epidemic. However, because adult AIDS deaths occur largely among relatively young adults (ages 30 to 45 years), the impact of AIDS on life expectancy is considerable.
- The AIDS epidemic will result in increases in infant and child mortality rates, reversing hard-won improvements in child survival that had been achieved in many countries over the last several decades.
- Despite more than doubling the number of deaths in those countries most affected, AIDS is not likely to result in negative population growth, at least in Africa. In countries with low fertility rates, a substantial AIDS epidemic has the potential to cause population declines in the coming decades.

Introduction

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

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

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

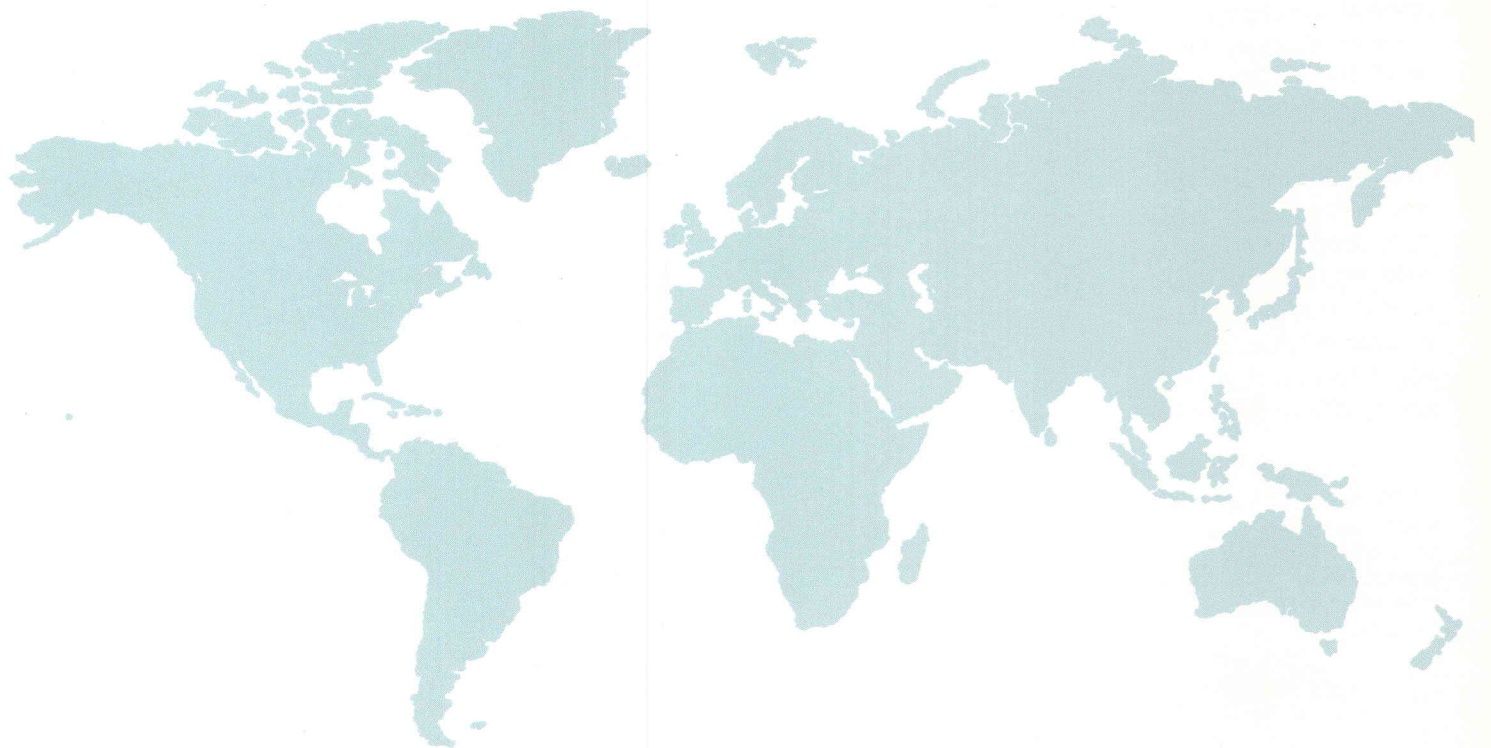
This year's report includes 225 countries and territories. In Europe, Czech Republic and Slovakia are shown separately. The entities of the former Yugoslavia are also shown separately, but an aggregated total is included for the user's convenience. A total is shown for the former Soviet Union as well,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

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

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

This report replaces those previously issued in this publication series, and it should not be used in conjunction with earlier reports to derive time series of vital rates or other measures presented. Detailed notes are maintained to document the base data used and the procedures followed in deriving the estimates and projections for each country. Access to these notes may be obtained by addressing specific questions to the Chief, Population Studies Branch, Center for International Research, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-3700. Comments on the report are invited.

Population Size and Growth

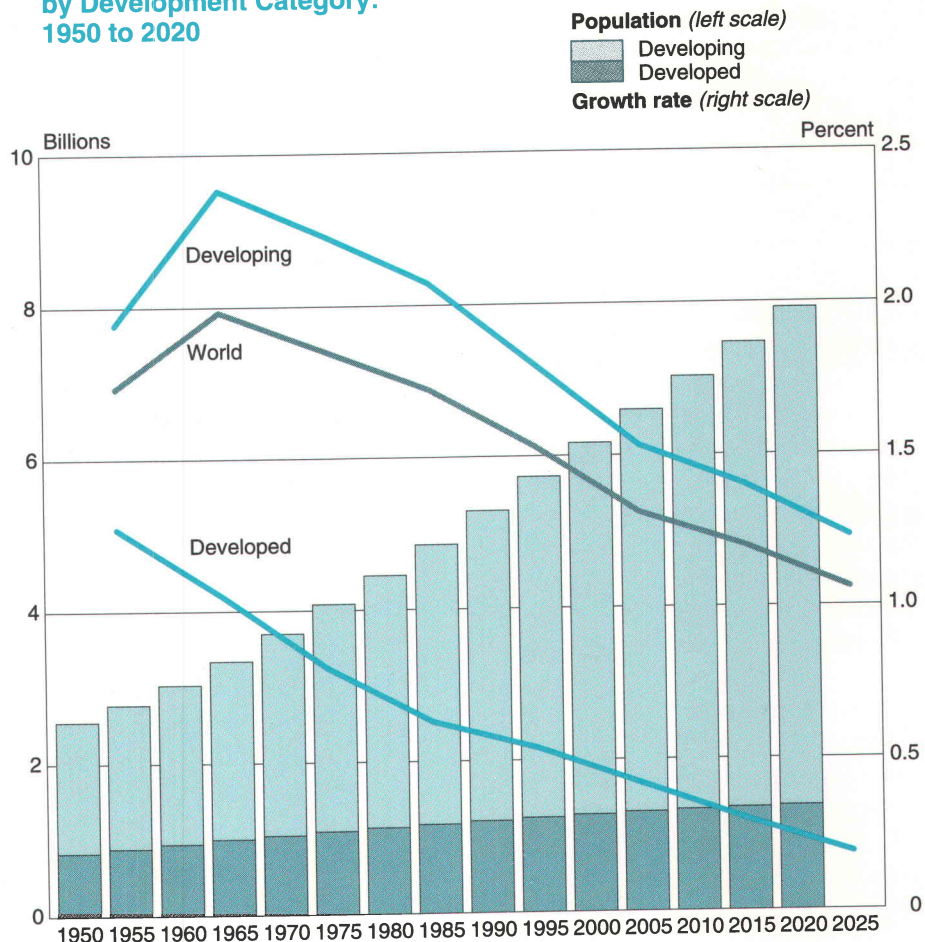


World Population Continues to Soar in Spite of Declining Growth Rates

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

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

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



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

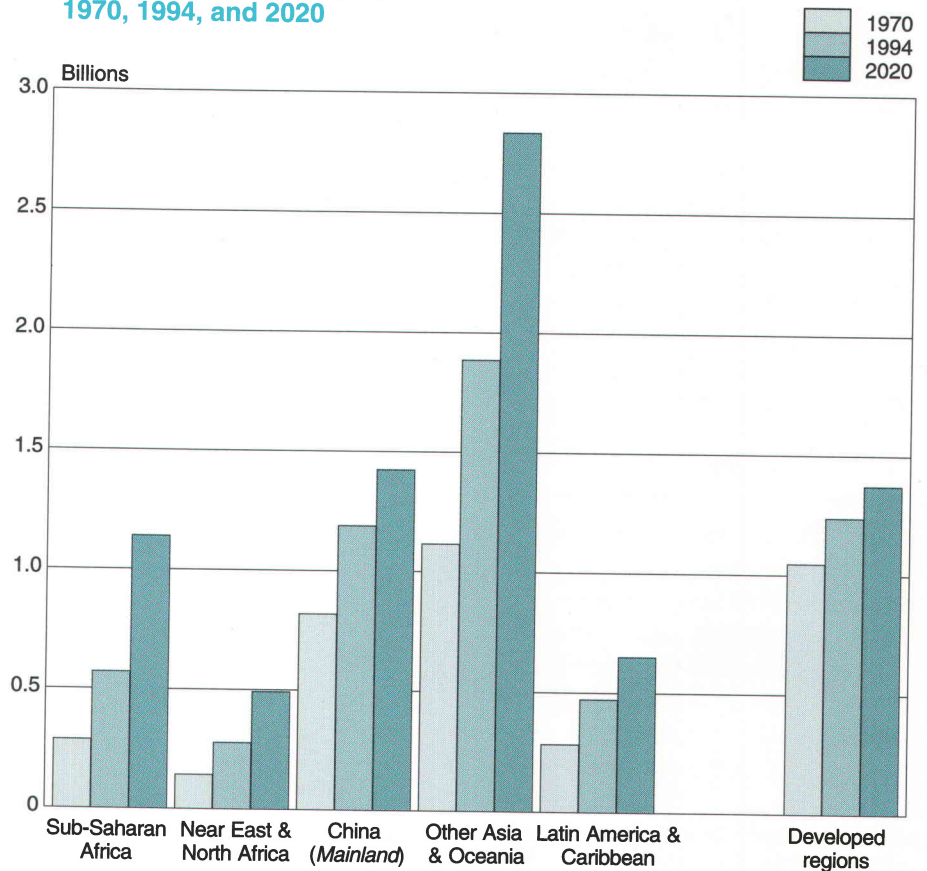
Asia Increasingly Dominates World Population Size, But China's Share Is Declining

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

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

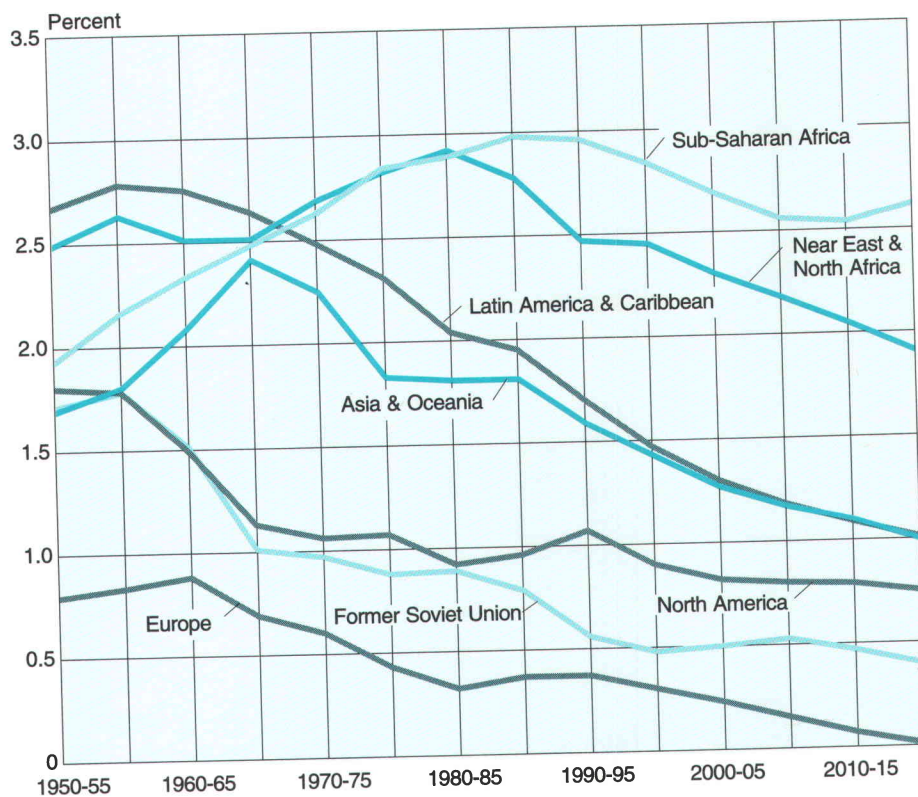
Growth is substantial in the developing regions of Near East, North Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean as well, but those regions remain much smaller than their counterparts in Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.

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



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

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



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

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

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

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

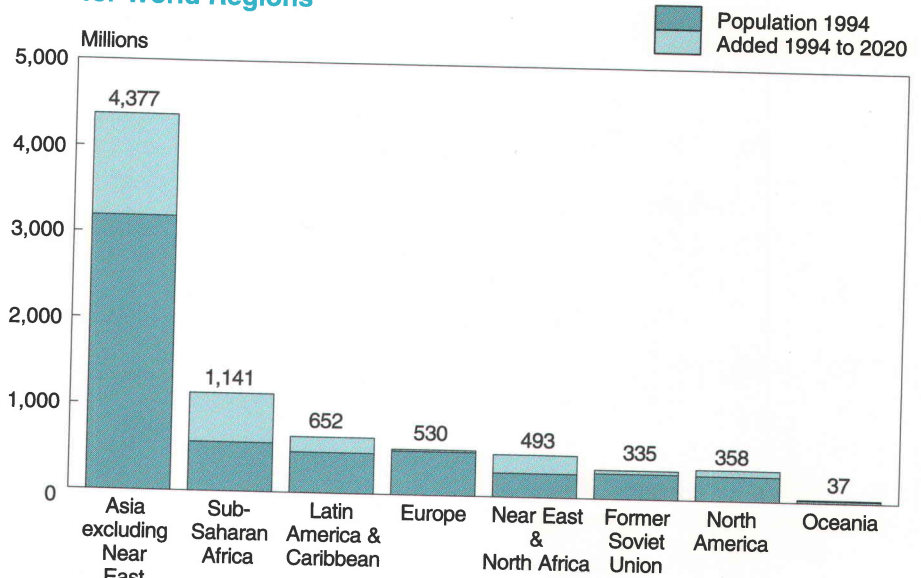
The growth rate in Asia, which is heavily influenced by trends in China (*Mainland*), began to decline in the late 1960's and is now about the same as that in Latin America.

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

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

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

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

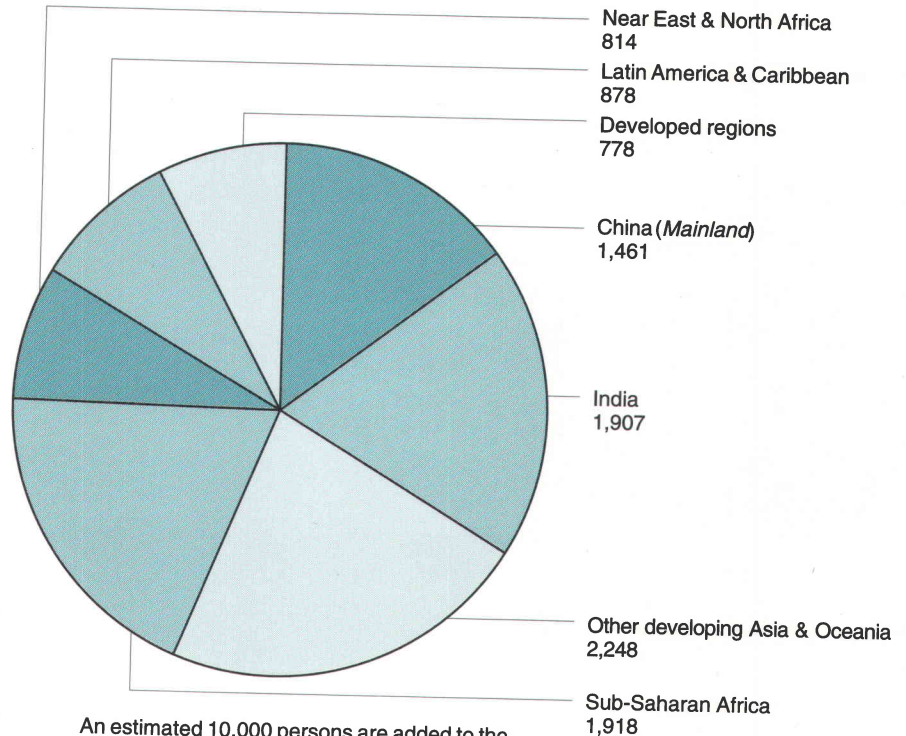


Note: The figure shown for each region is the projected total population in 2020. Source: Table 1.

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

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

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



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

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

Figure 6.
Distribution of World Population
by Country: 1994

Half of World Population Lives in Just Six Countries

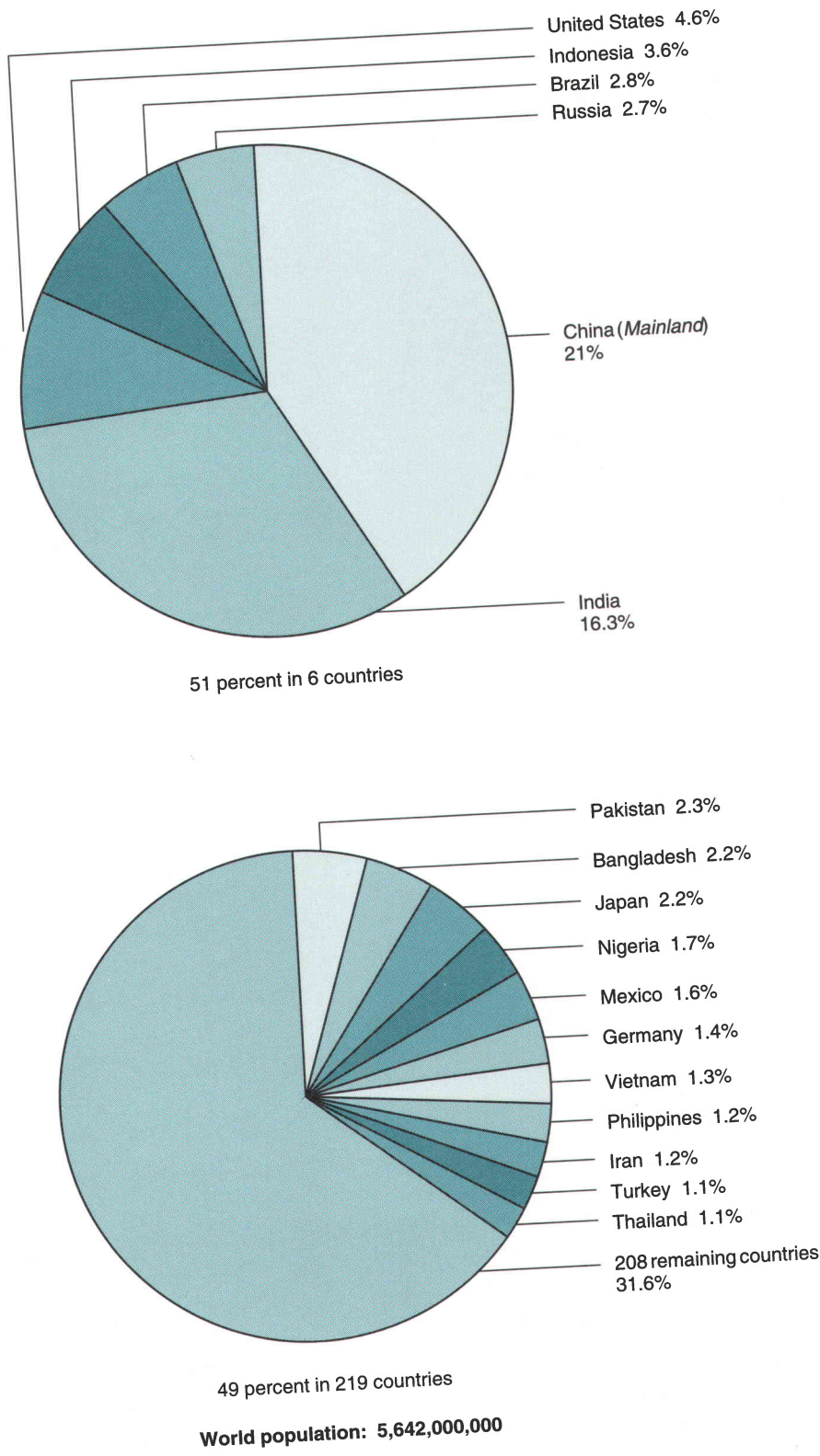
Of the 5.64 billion people alive in 1994, 2.88 billion live in China (*Mainland*), India, the United States, Indonesia, Brazil, and Russia (figure 6). The other 2.76 billion live in one of the remaining 219 countries.

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

Each Country's History Has Its Unique Population Growth Patterns

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

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



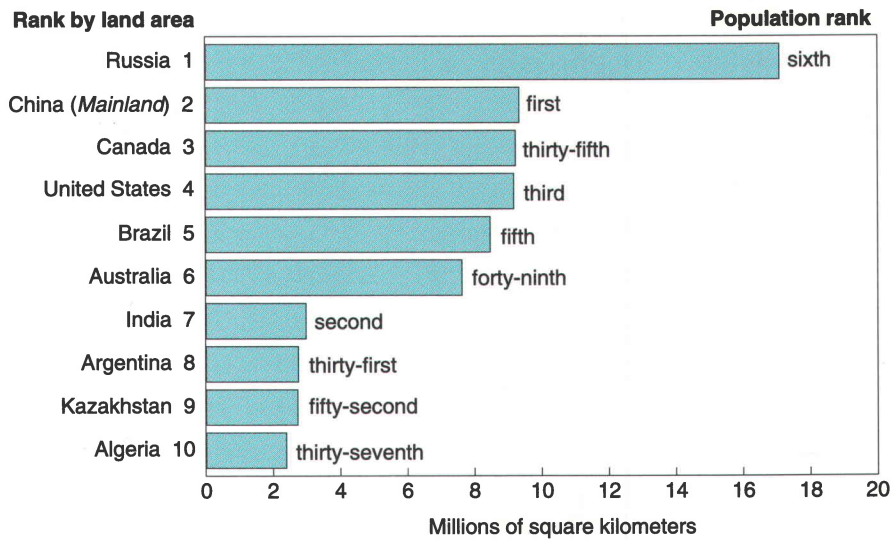
Source: Table 3.

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



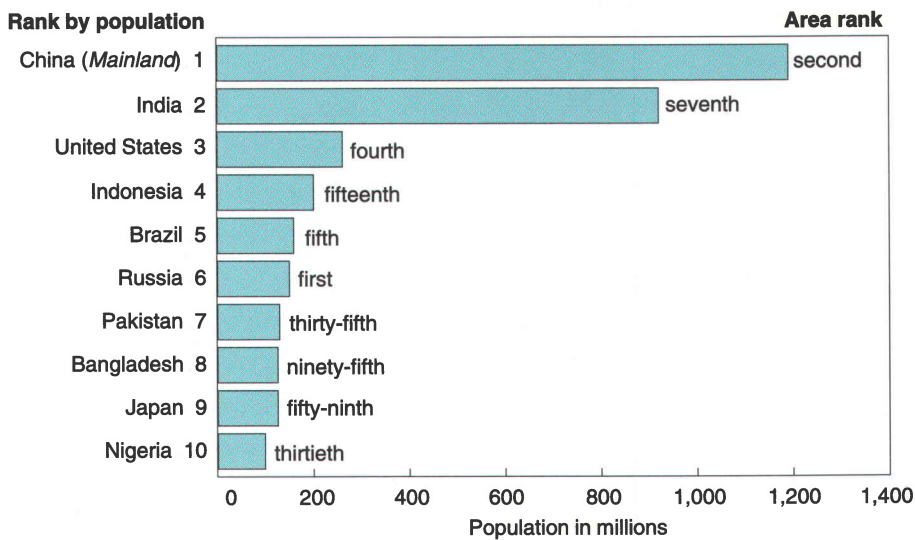
Note: Although Brazil is the fifth most populous country in 1994, it is likely to be surpassed by Pakistan, Nigeria, and Bangladesh by 2020.
Source: Table 3 and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

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



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

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



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

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

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

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

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

Bangladesh Has the Highest Population Density in the World

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

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

Republics of the Former Soviet Union Show Considerable Demographic Diversity

Russia has about 150 million inhabitants, nearly three times as many as

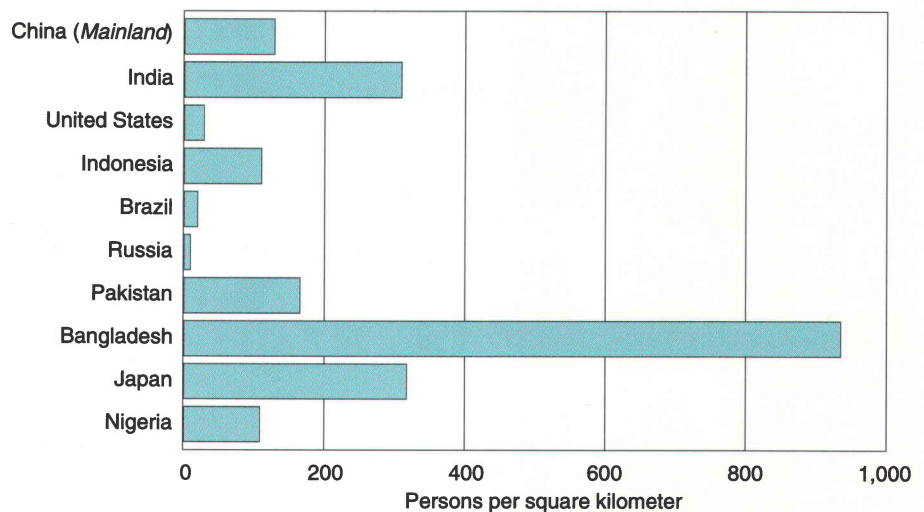
Ukraine, the second largest republic of the former Soviet Union (figure 11). Of the 15 entities of the former Soviet Union, 10 have fewer than 10 million people.

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

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

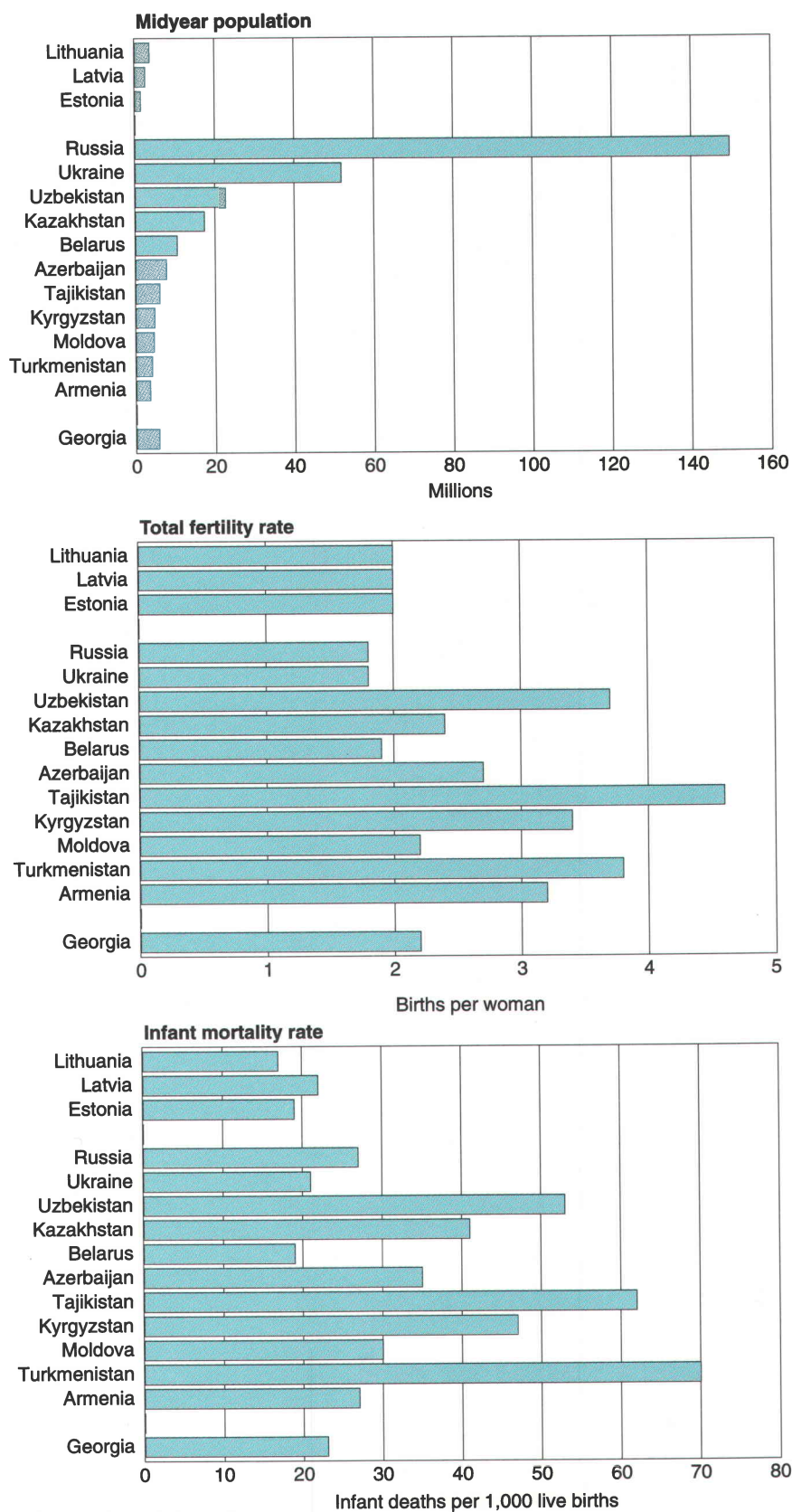
The infant mortality rate shows even more diversity, ranging from a low of 17 infant deaths per 1,000 live births in Lithuania to a high of 70 per 1,000 in Turkmenistan. The world average is about 61 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

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

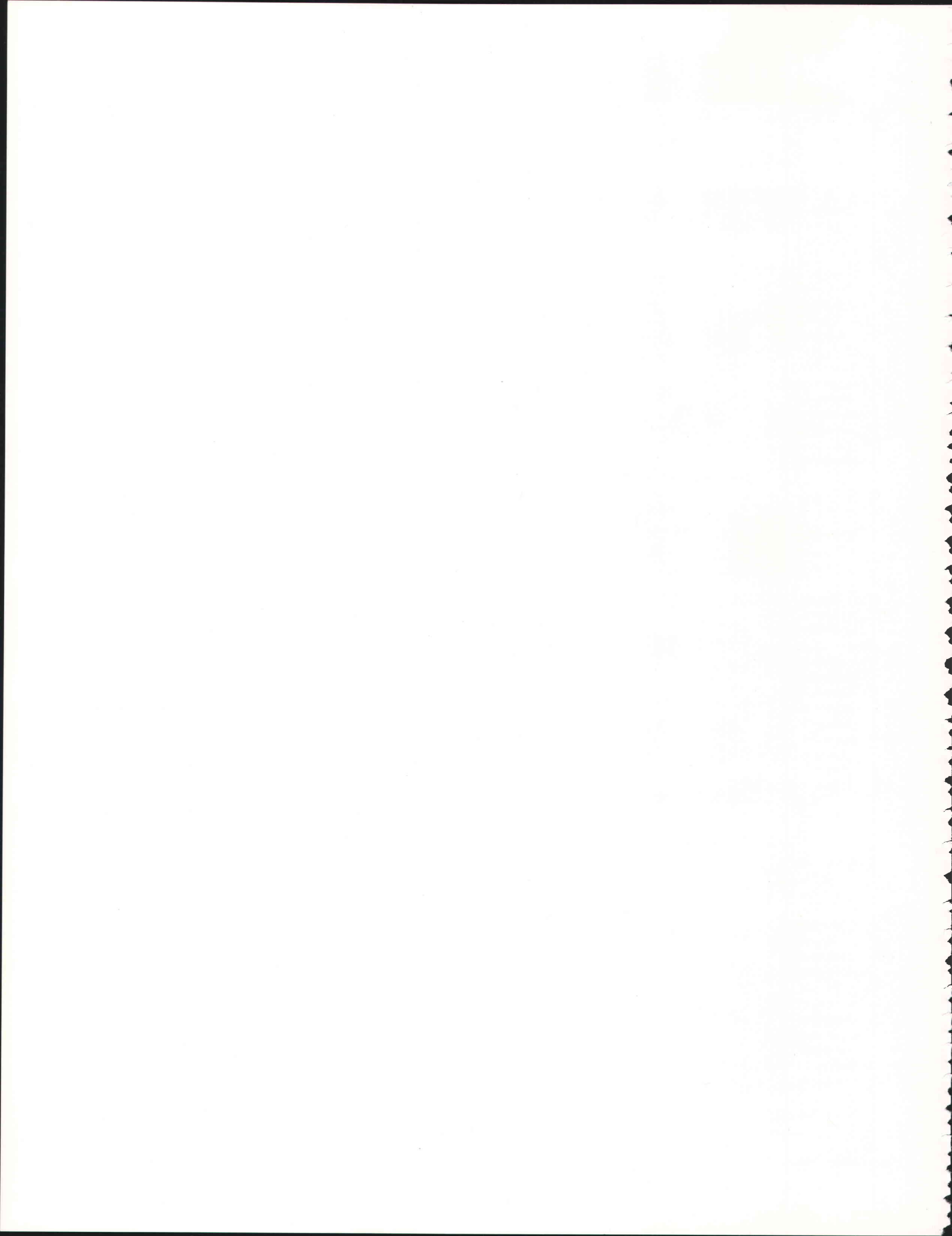


Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

Figure 11.
Demographics of the Former Soviet Union: 1994



Source: Tables 3, 7, and 8.



Population Composition

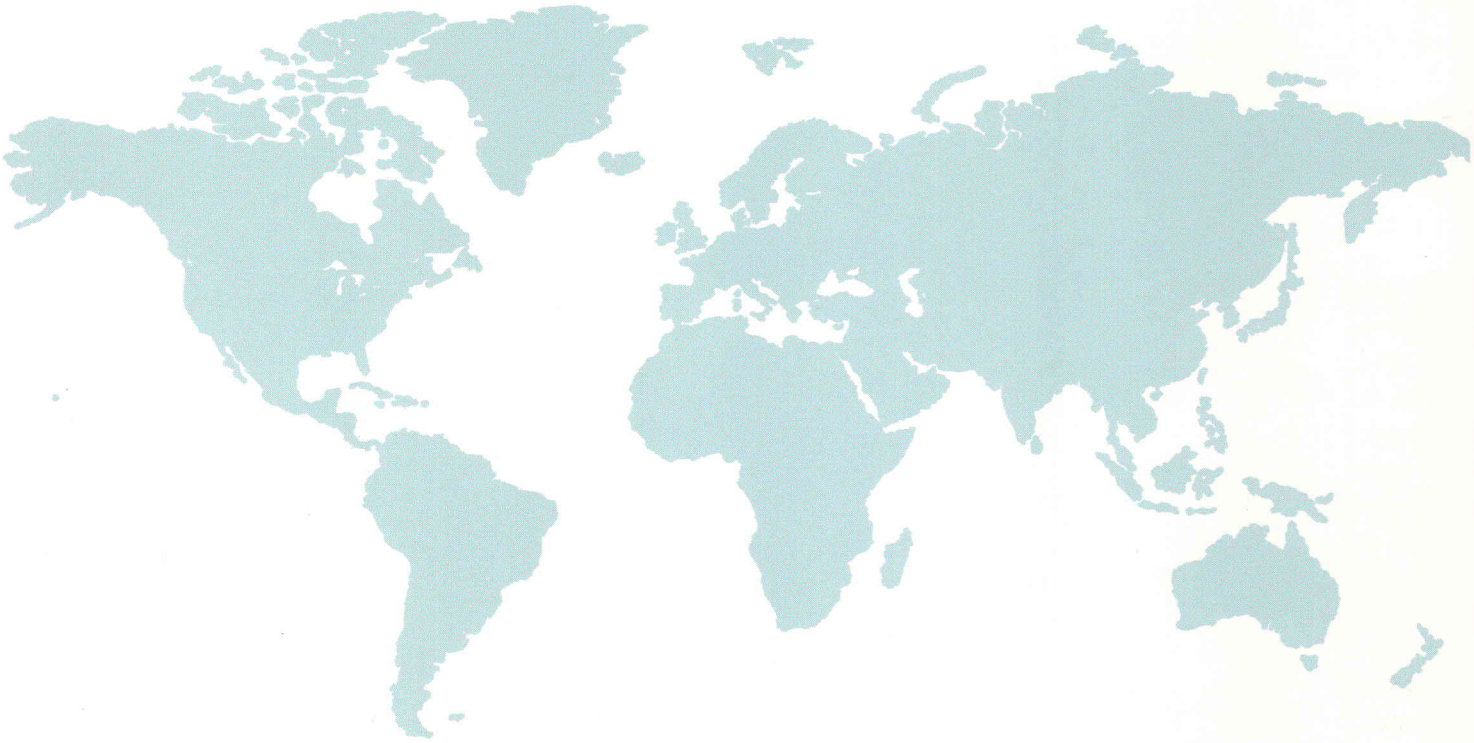
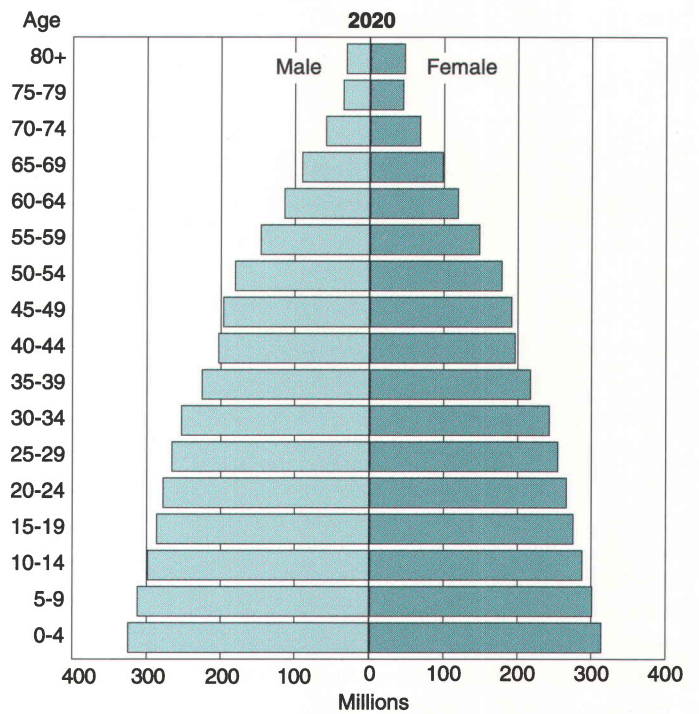
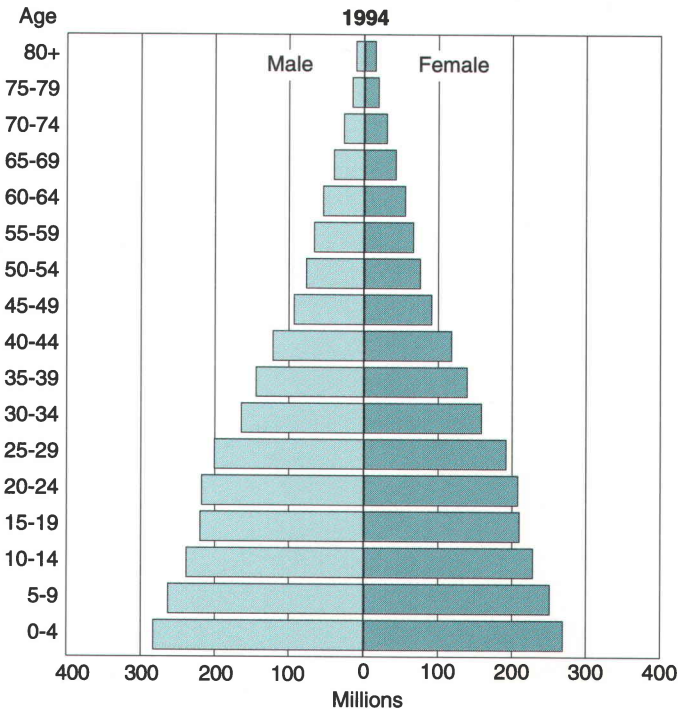
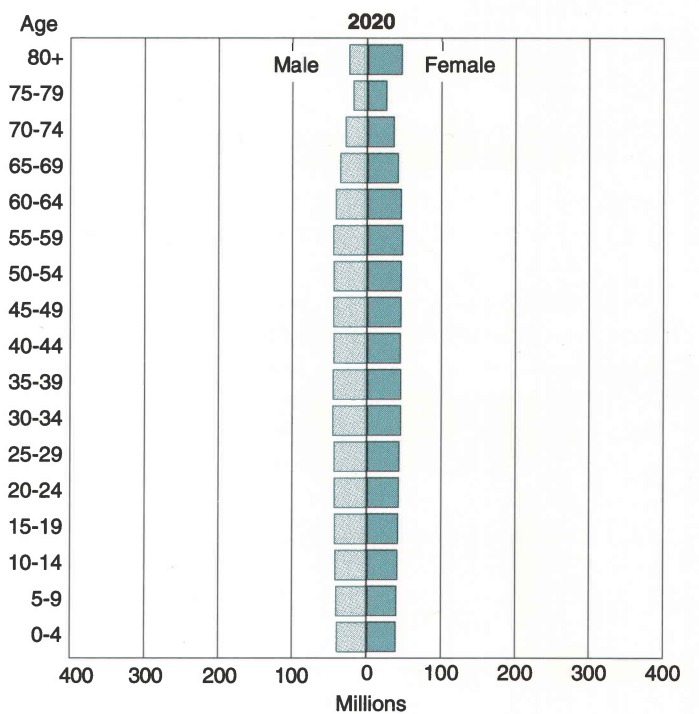
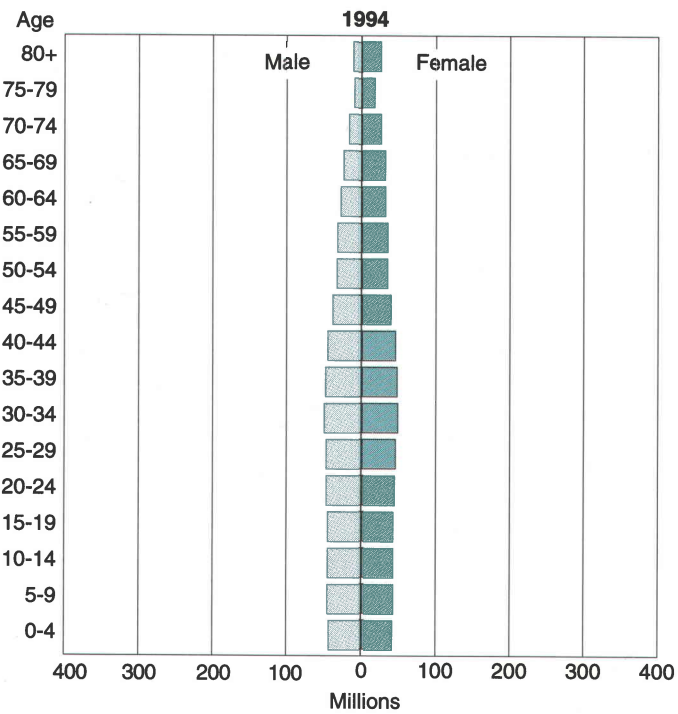


Figure 12.
Population, by Age, Sex, and Development Category: 1994 and 2020

Developing regions



Developed regions



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

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

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

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

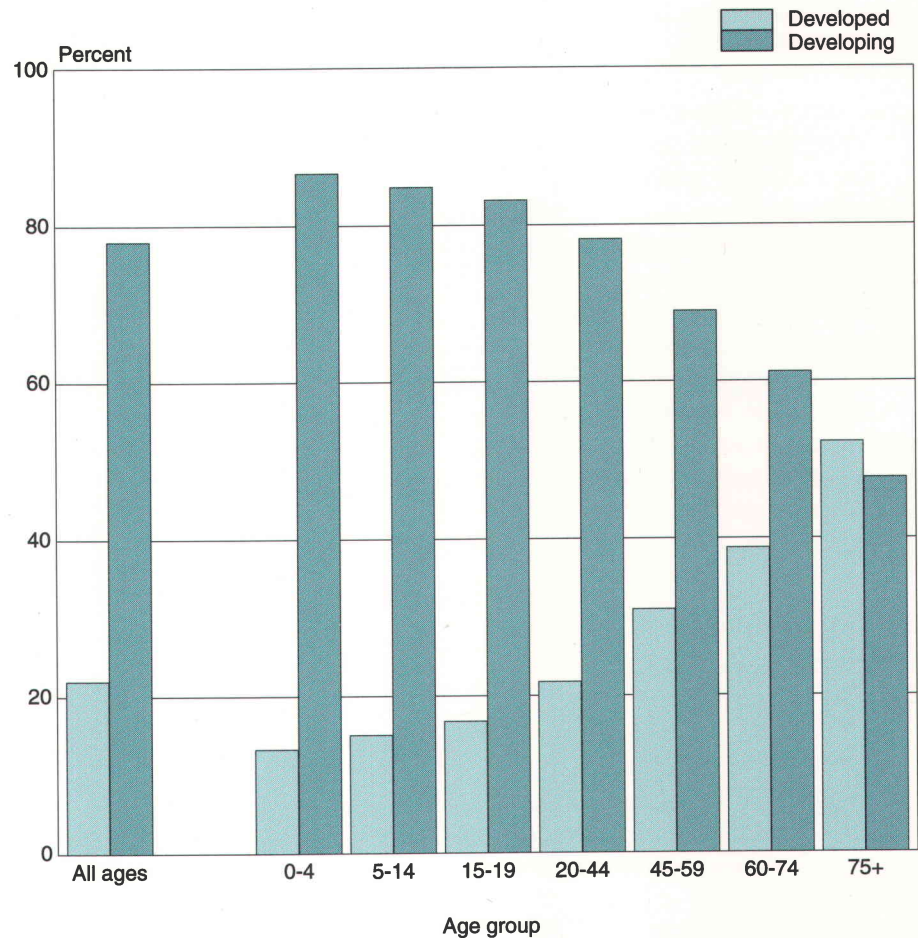
Developing Countries Have Nearly Four Times as Many People as Developed Countries, Yet Developed Countries Have More Elderly

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

The young adult age group 20 to 44 years is the pivotal age category. In developing countries, each successive age group below this category has a larger share of the world's population. Above this category, the developed

region's share of the world's population rapidly increases with age. The majority of the world's population age 75 years and over lives in the developed world.

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



Source: Table 6.

Sub-Saharan Africa Has the Youngest Population

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

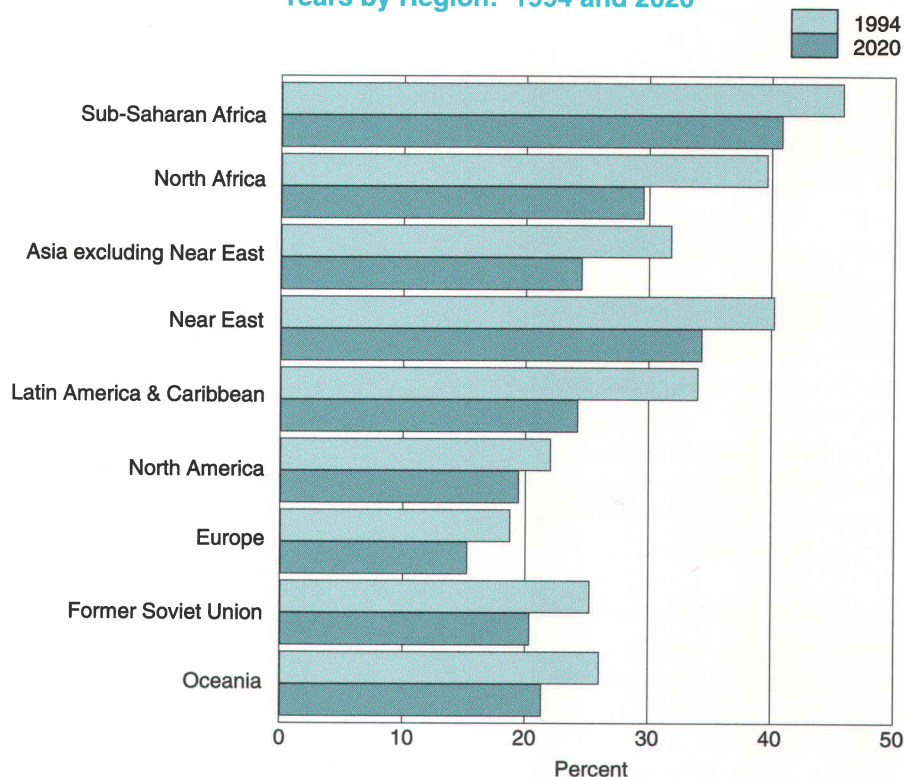
In all regions of the world, the proportion of population under age 15 years is expected to decrease as reduced fertility and mortality levels combine to raise the proportions of persons in older ages. During the period 1994 to 2020, the proportion of youth will decline the most in developing regions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

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

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

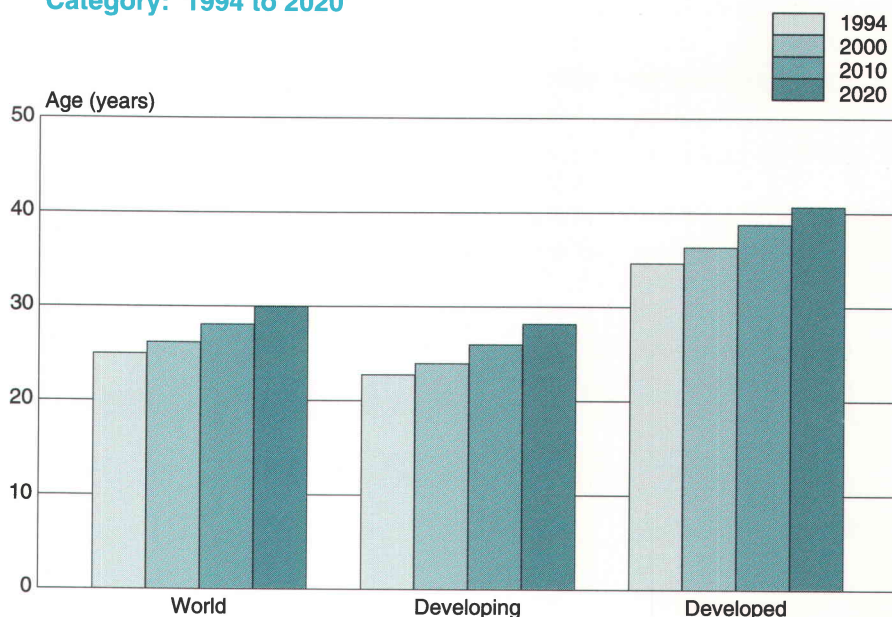
The median age in developing regions (23 years) is much younger than that in developed regions (35 years). The population in each region will become increasingly older as fertility declines in some areas and mortality in old age declines virtually everywhere. By 2020, the median age in developing regions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

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



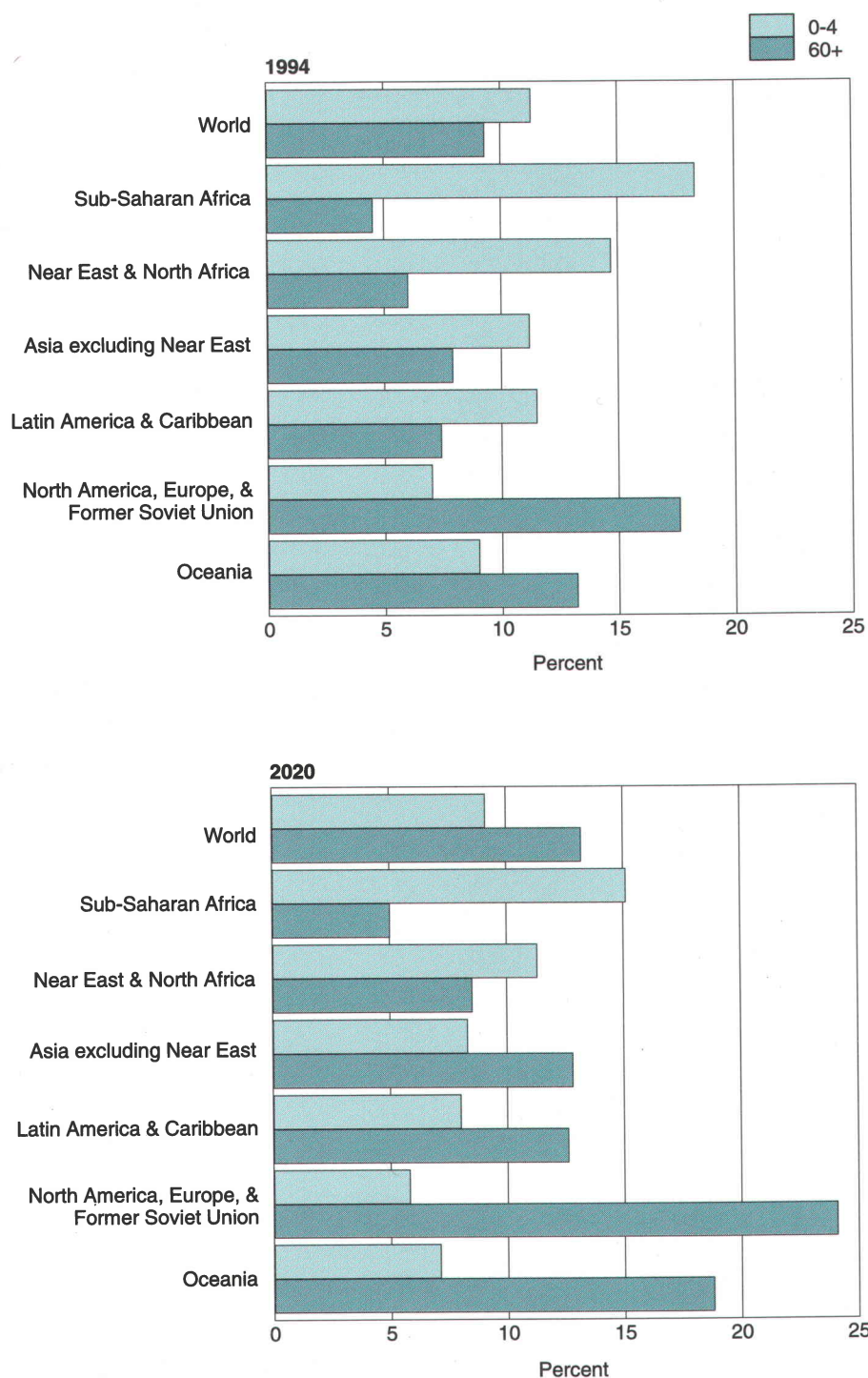
Source: Table 6.

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



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

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



Source: Table 6.

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

Elderly to Outnumber Young Children by the Year 2020

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

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

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

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

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

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

Growth Rates of Population in Selected Age Groups Vary Widely

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

Population of School Ages Growing Fastest in Sub-Saharan Africa

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

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

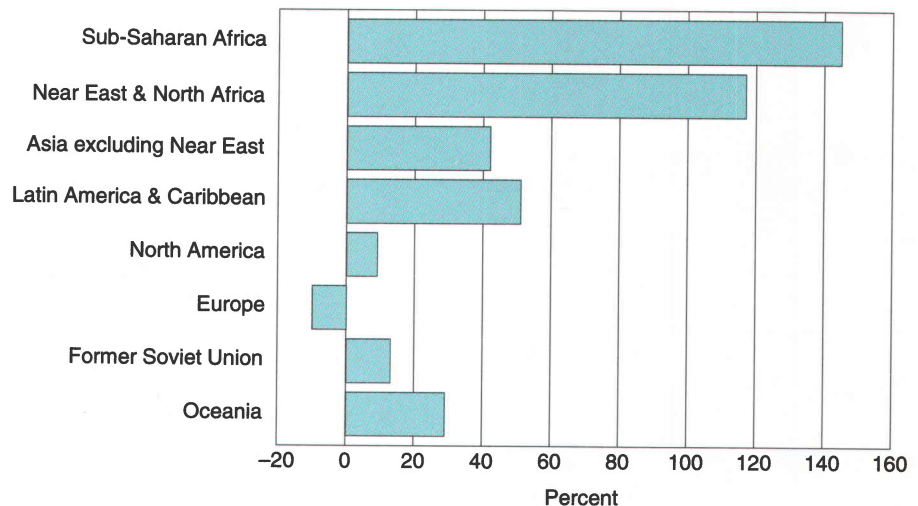
The population in working ages, 15 to 64 years, is expected to grow faster

than the school-age population in most world regions. Exceptions are Sub-Saharan Africa and North America. In Europe, both groups will decline.

Population in Elderly Ages Growing Fastest in Developing Countries

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

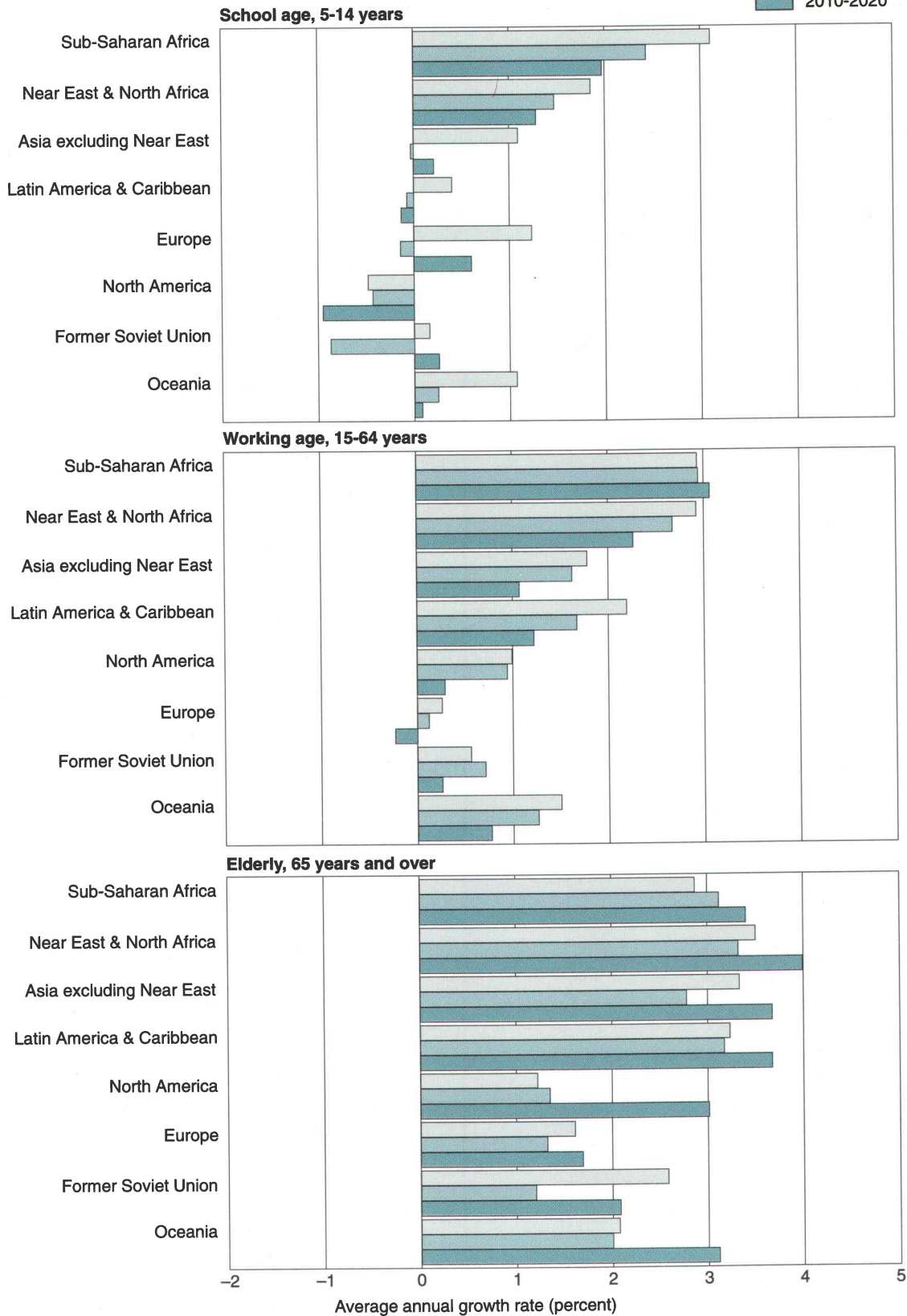
Figure 17.
Percent Change in Number of Women of Childbearing Ages by Region: 1990 to 2020



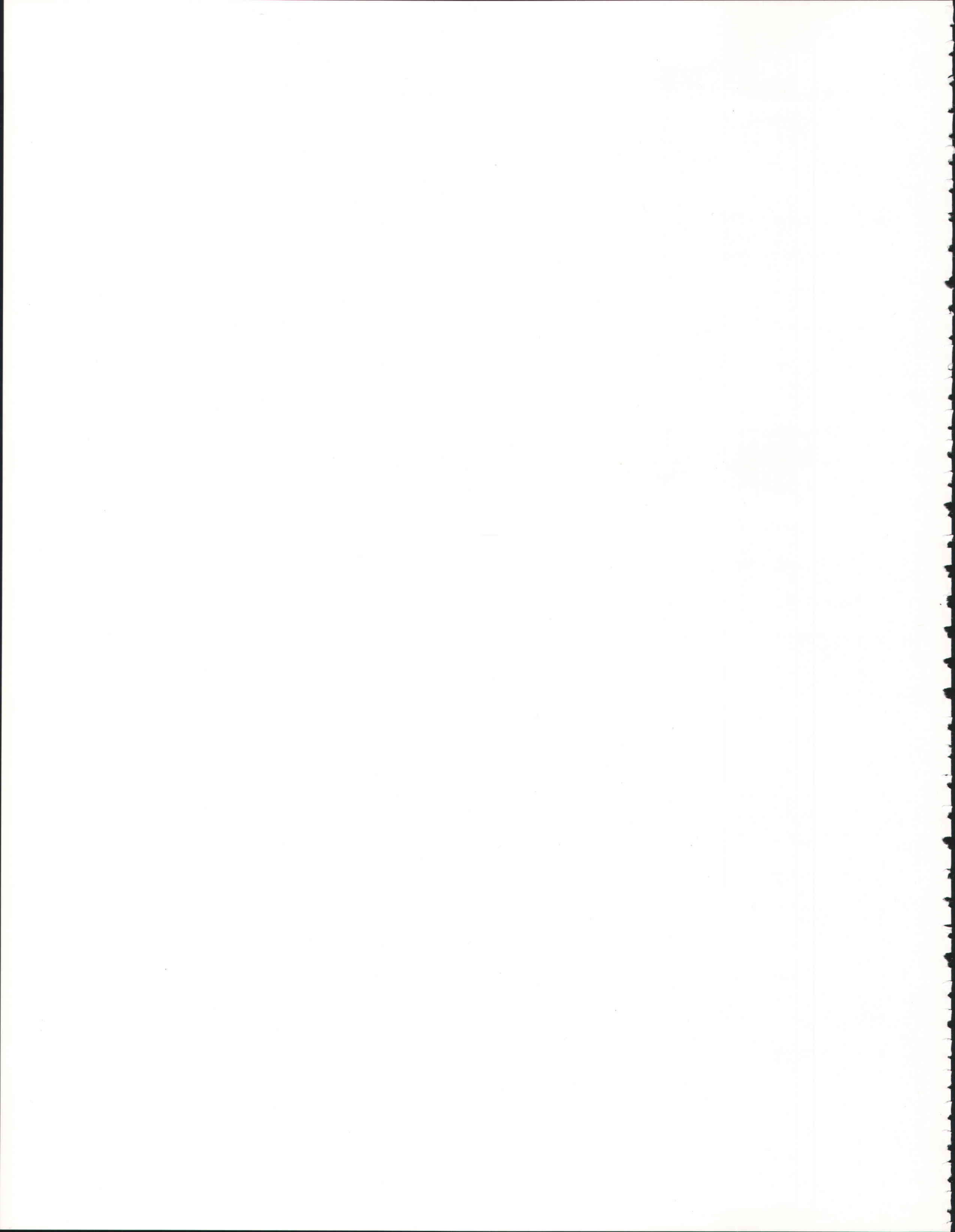
Note: Data refer to ages 15 to 49 years.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

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

1990-2000
 2000-2010
 2010-2020



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



Components of Change



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

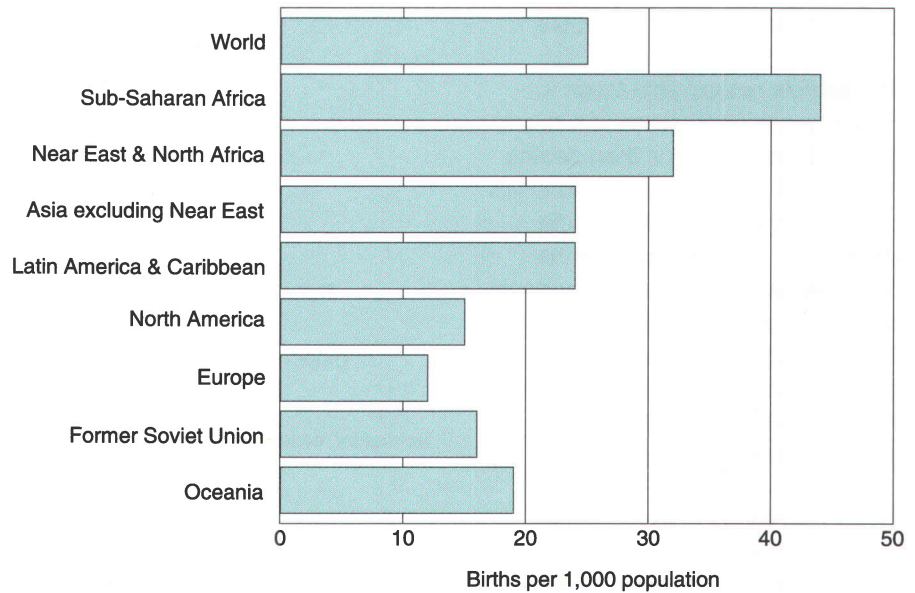
The 1994 birth rate of 28 per 1,000 population in developing regions is double the rate in developed regions. The higher rate applies to a much larger population in the developing world (4.4 billion persons), where 88 percent of the world's births occur.

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

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

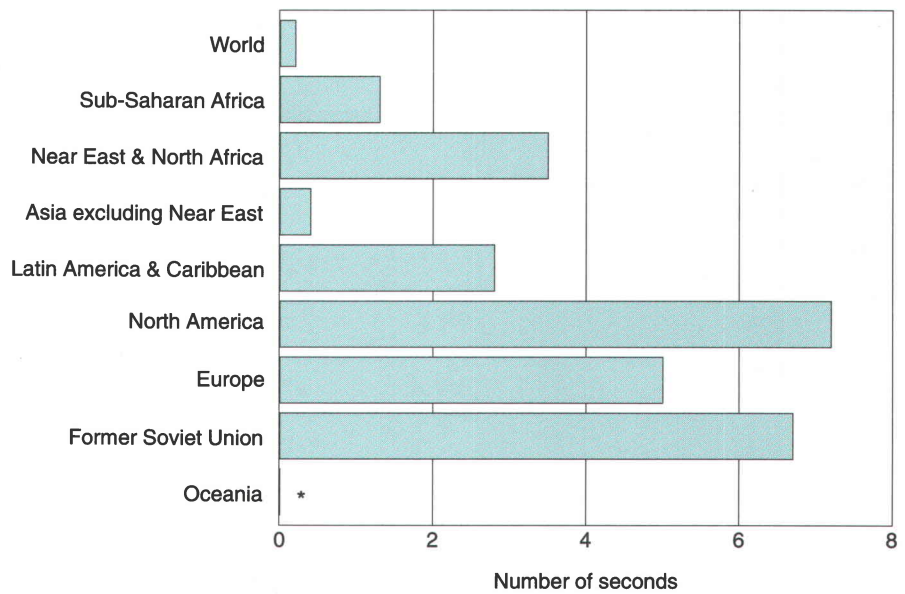
The frequency with which a birth occurs in the world or in a region is determined by both the birth rate and the size of the population (figure 22). Thus, even though the birth rate in Asia excluding the Near East is considerably lower than that in Sub-Saharan Africa, babies are born three times as frequently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

Figure 21.
Crude Birth Rates by Region: 1994



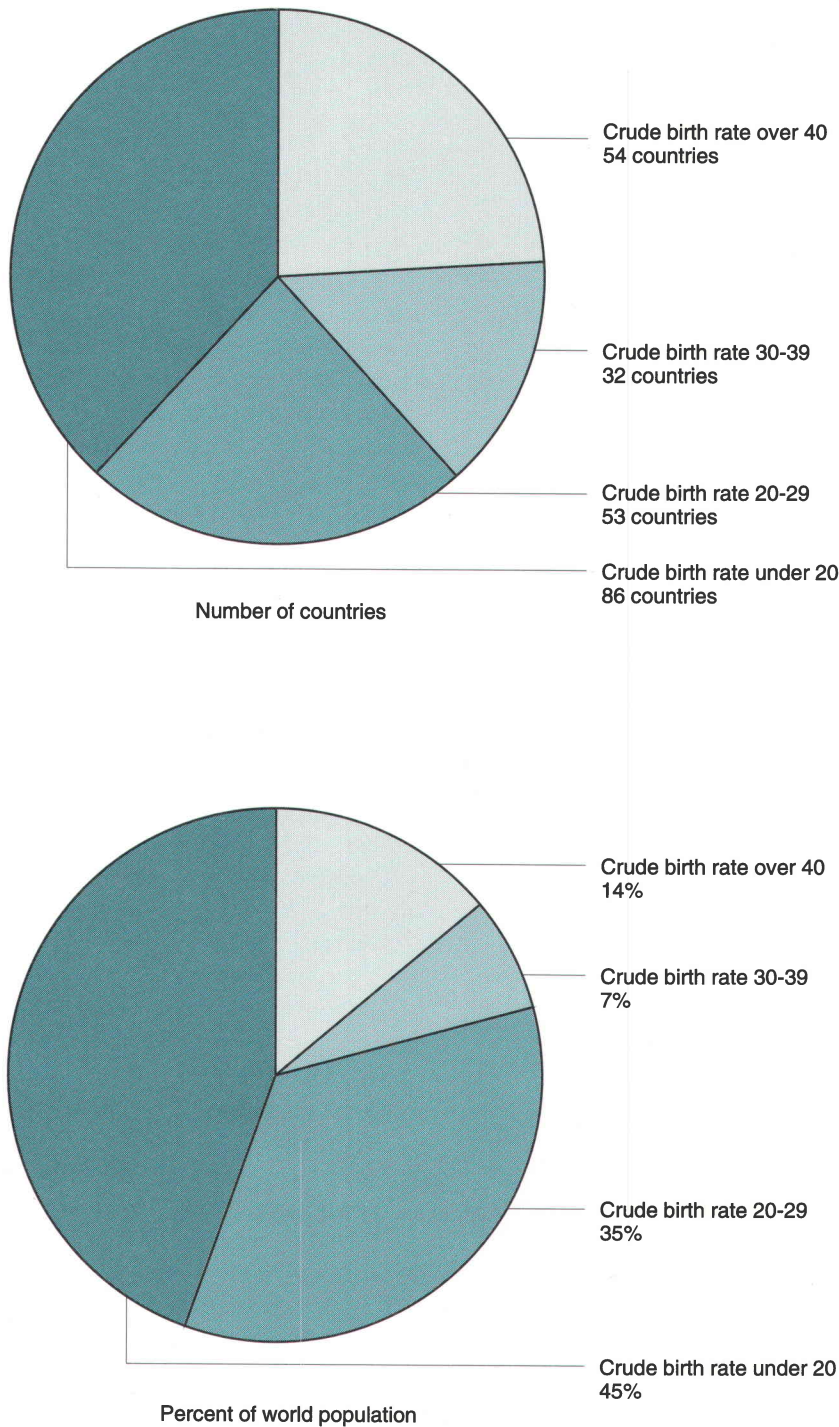
Source: Table 2.

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



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

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



Source: Table 4.

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

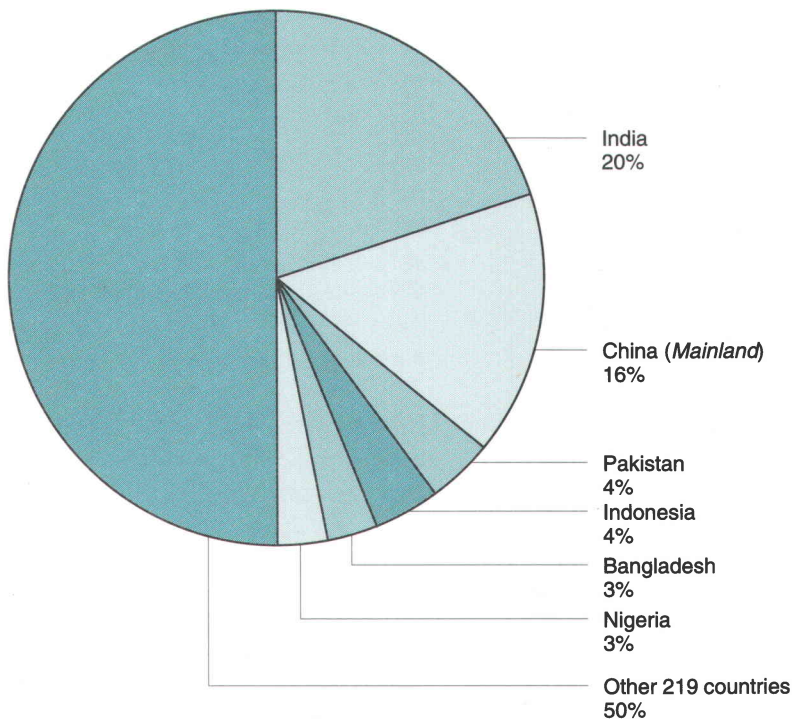
Eighty-six countries have high crude birth rates of 30 or more births per 1,000 population and an equal number have low rates of 20 or fewer births per 1,000 population. However, the proportion of world population found in the two groups of countries is vastly unequal: countries with high birth rates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

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

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

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

Figure 24.
Distribution of World Births by Country: 1994



Source: Table 4.

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

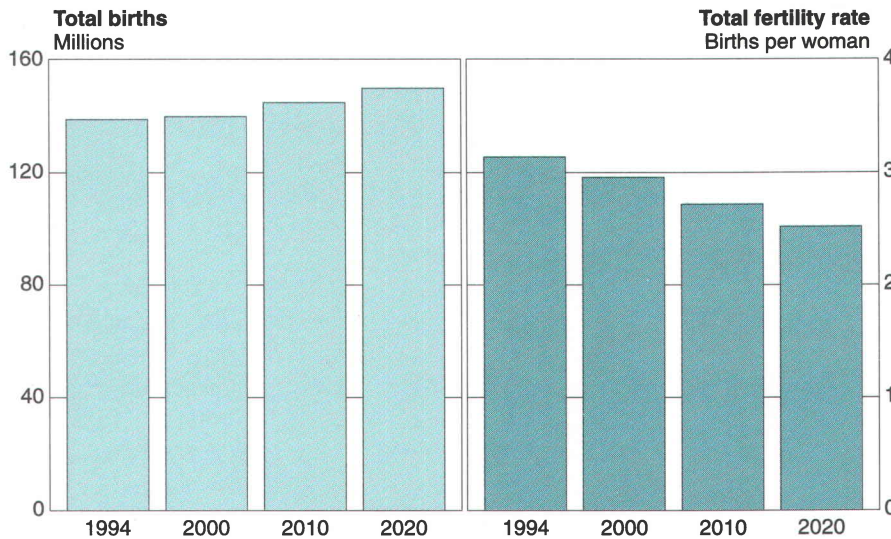
World Births Will Increase, Even As Fertility Rates Decline

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

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

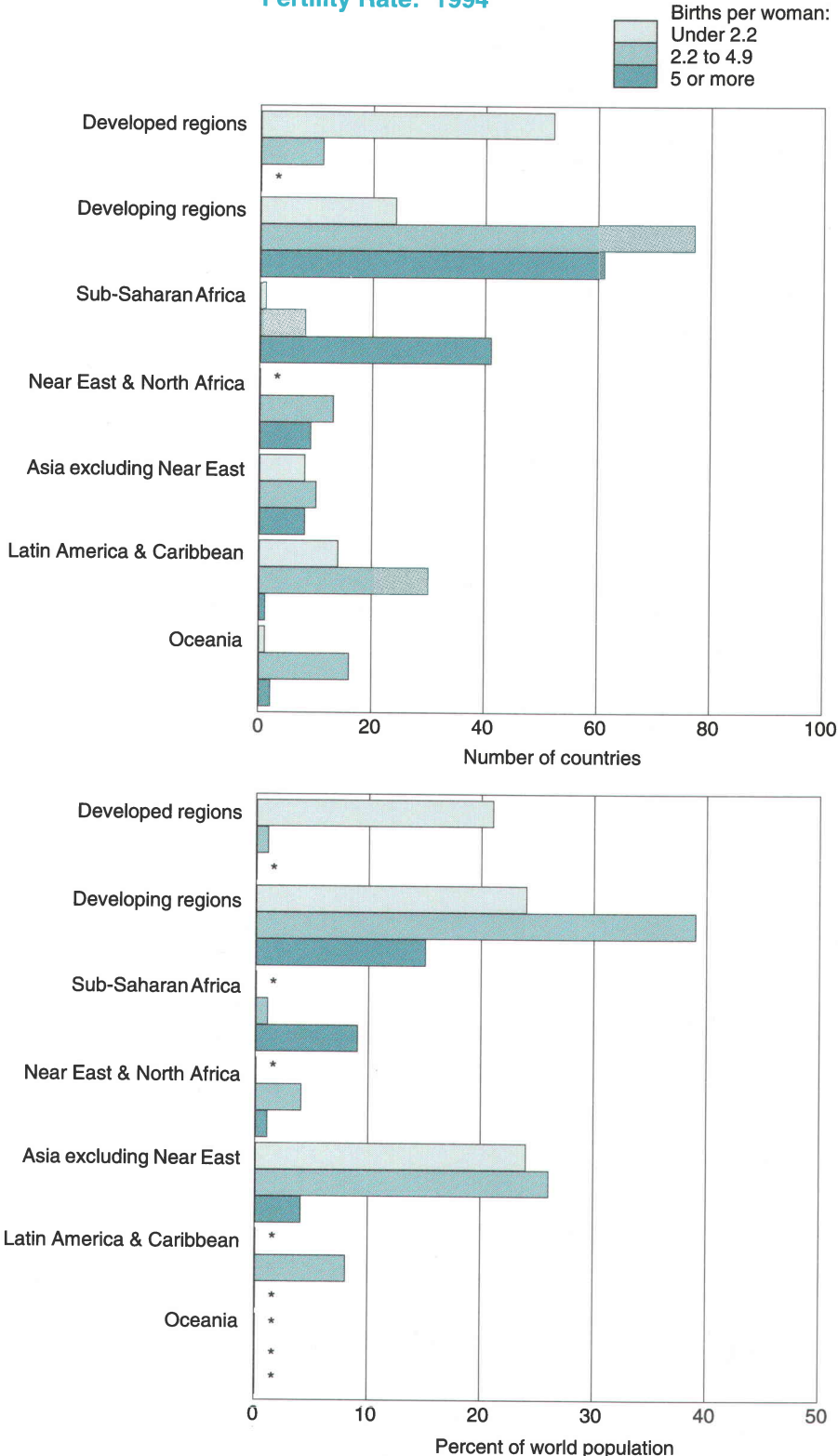
Fertility in each of the developing regions is expected to continue declining in the future. Levels in Asia and Latin America are likely to gradually approach those of developed regions. In Africa, even though projections assume a relatively rapid fertility decline, the level in the year 2020 is expected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

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



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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Table 7.

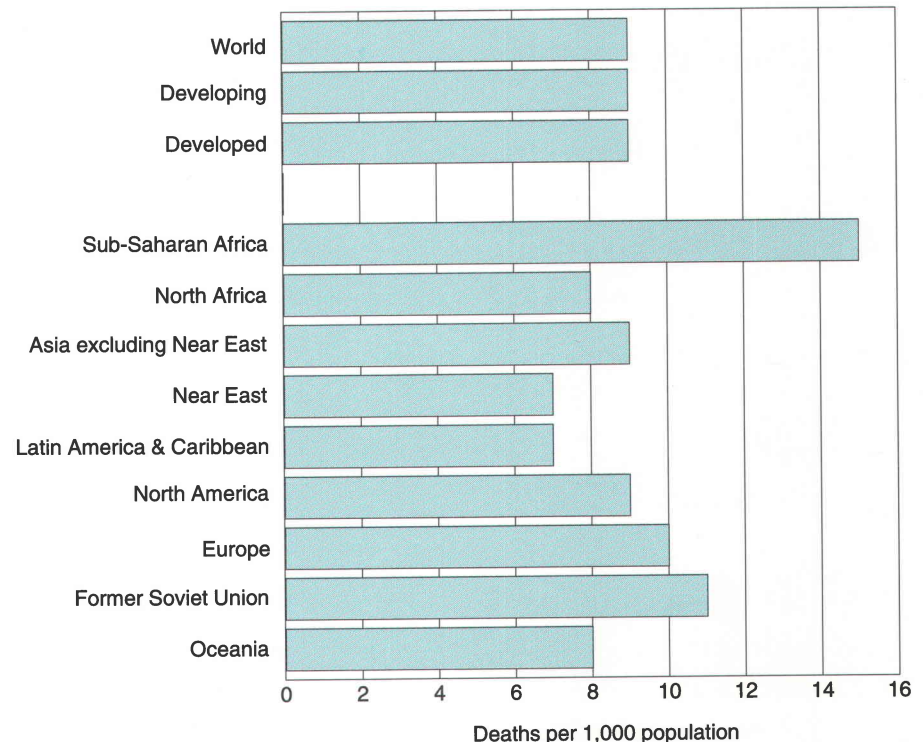
This Year, 100 People Will Die Every Minute—78 in a Developing Country.

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

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

Developed countries comprise 22 percent of the world's population and have 22 percent of the world's deaths.

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

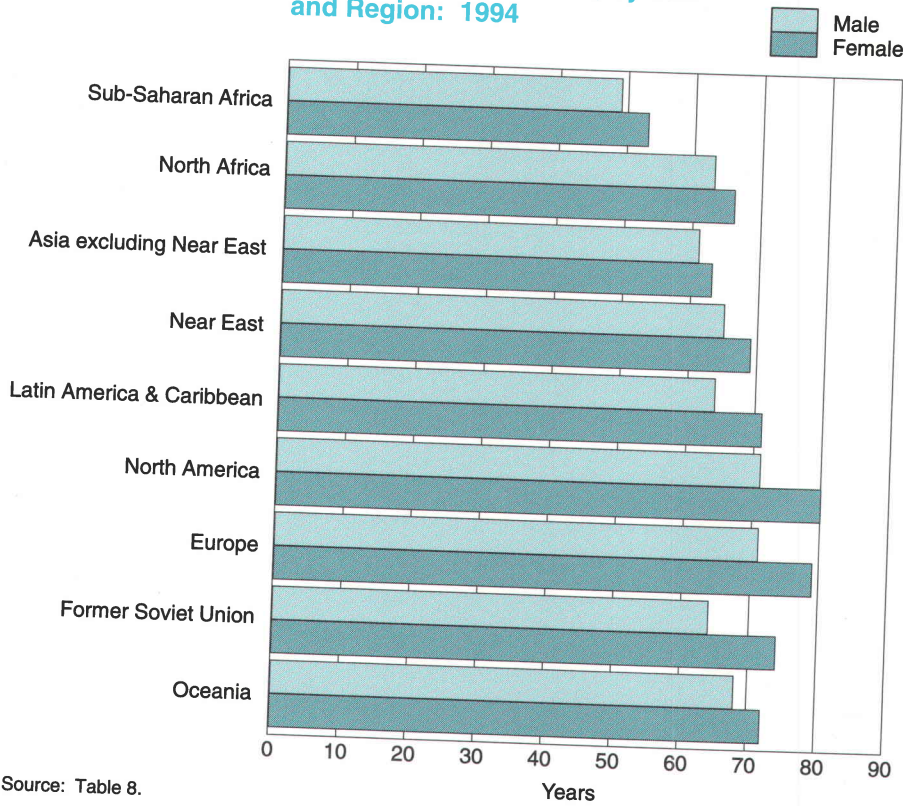


Source: Table 4.

High proportions of deaths in developed countries happen in the older ages, while a disproportionate share of developing country deaths occur in infancy and young ages.

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

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



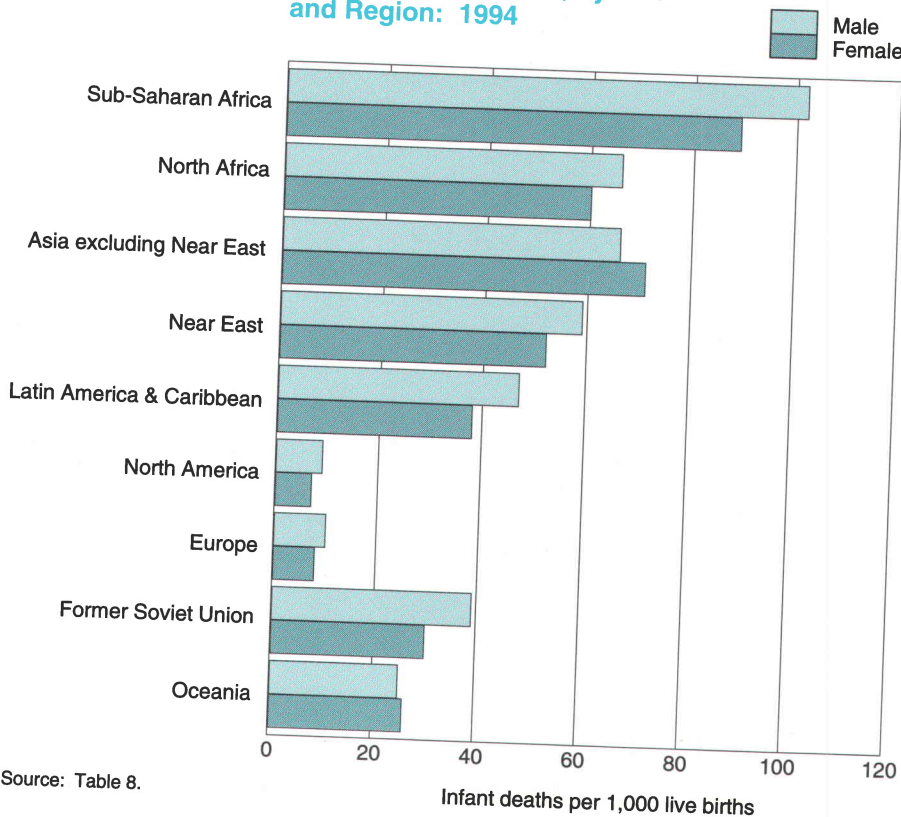
Source: Table 8.

Women Tend to Live Longer Than Men

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

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

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



Source: Table 8.

The Female Advantage Begins at Birth

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

Of Every Six People Who Die, One Is an Infant

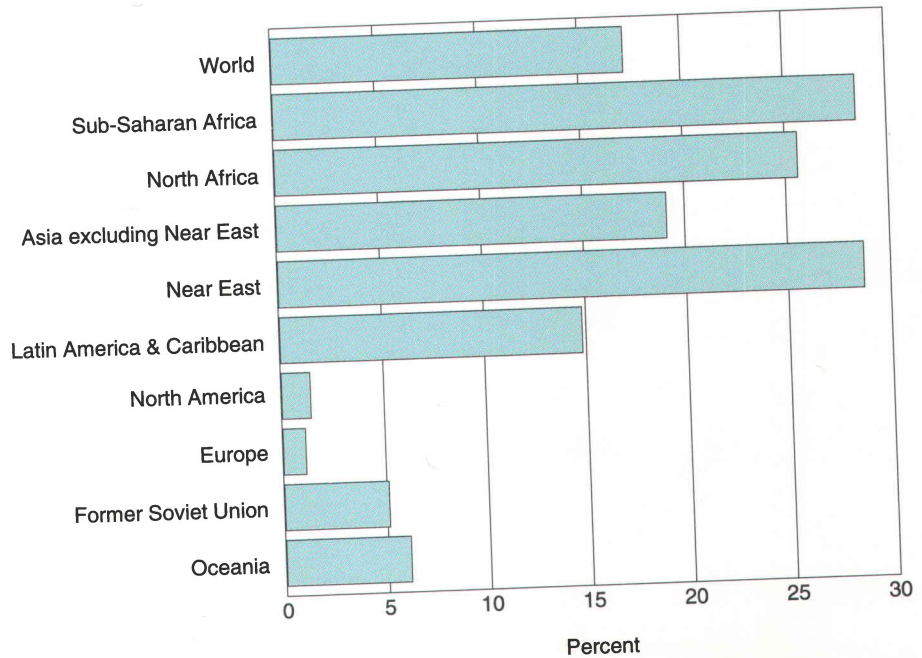
Seventeen percent, or roughly one of every six, of world deaths in 1994 will be of an infant under 1 year old (figure 31). In Africa and the Near East, the proportion is much higher: one of every four persons who die is an infant. In Europe and North America, on the other hand, only one of every 100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

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

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

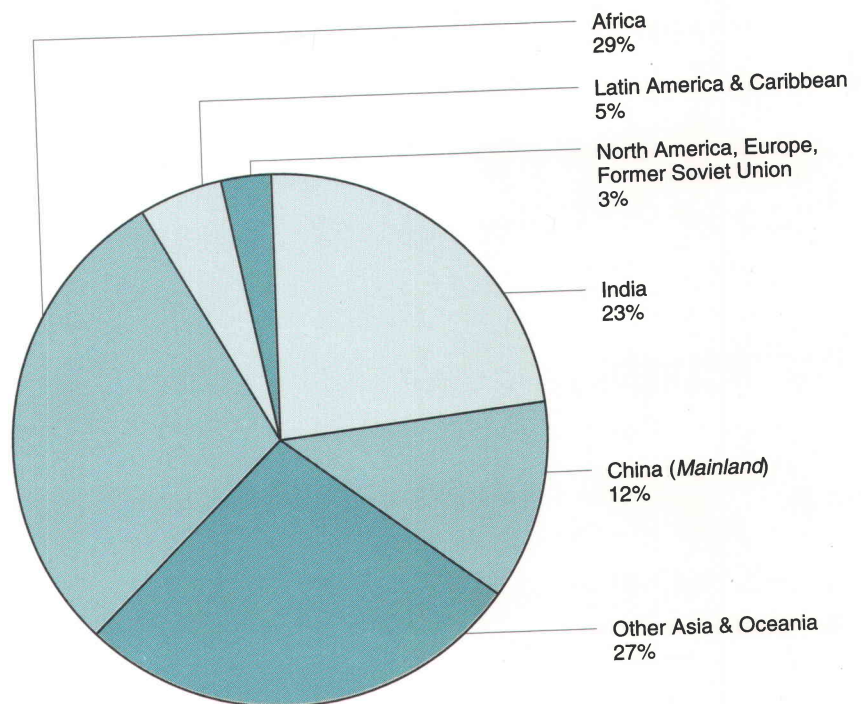
Infant deaths in Africa constitute 29 percent of all world infant deaths, even though the region represents only 12 percent of world population. In contrast, the combined populations of North America, Europe, and the former Soviet Union account for only 3 percent of world infant deaths, but 19 percent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

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



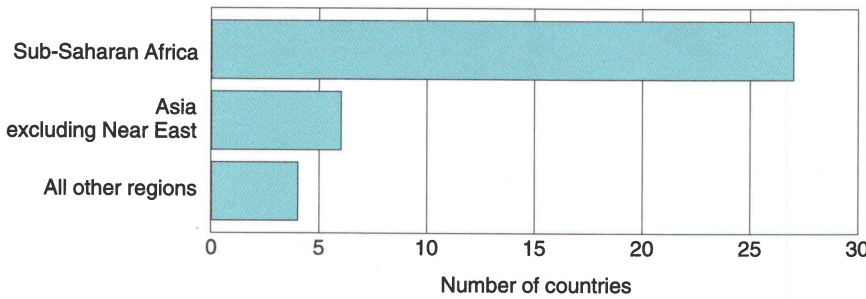
Source: Table 2 and U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Data Base.

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



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

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

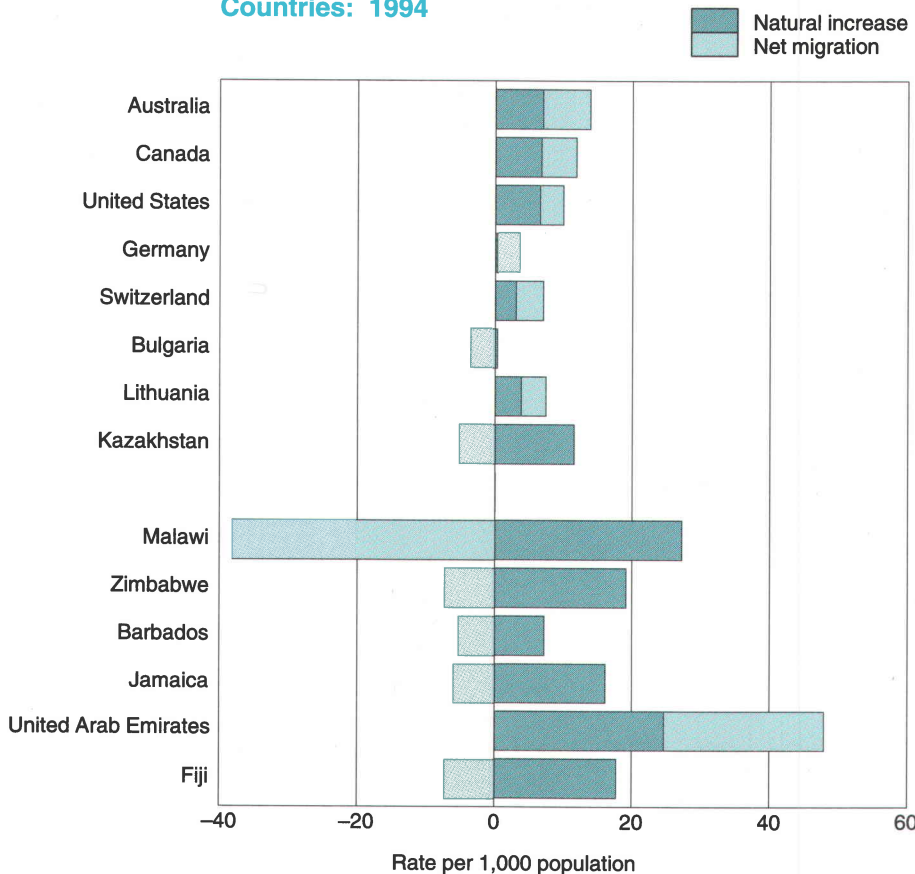


Note: High infant mortality refers to rates of over 100 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.
 Source: Table 8.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

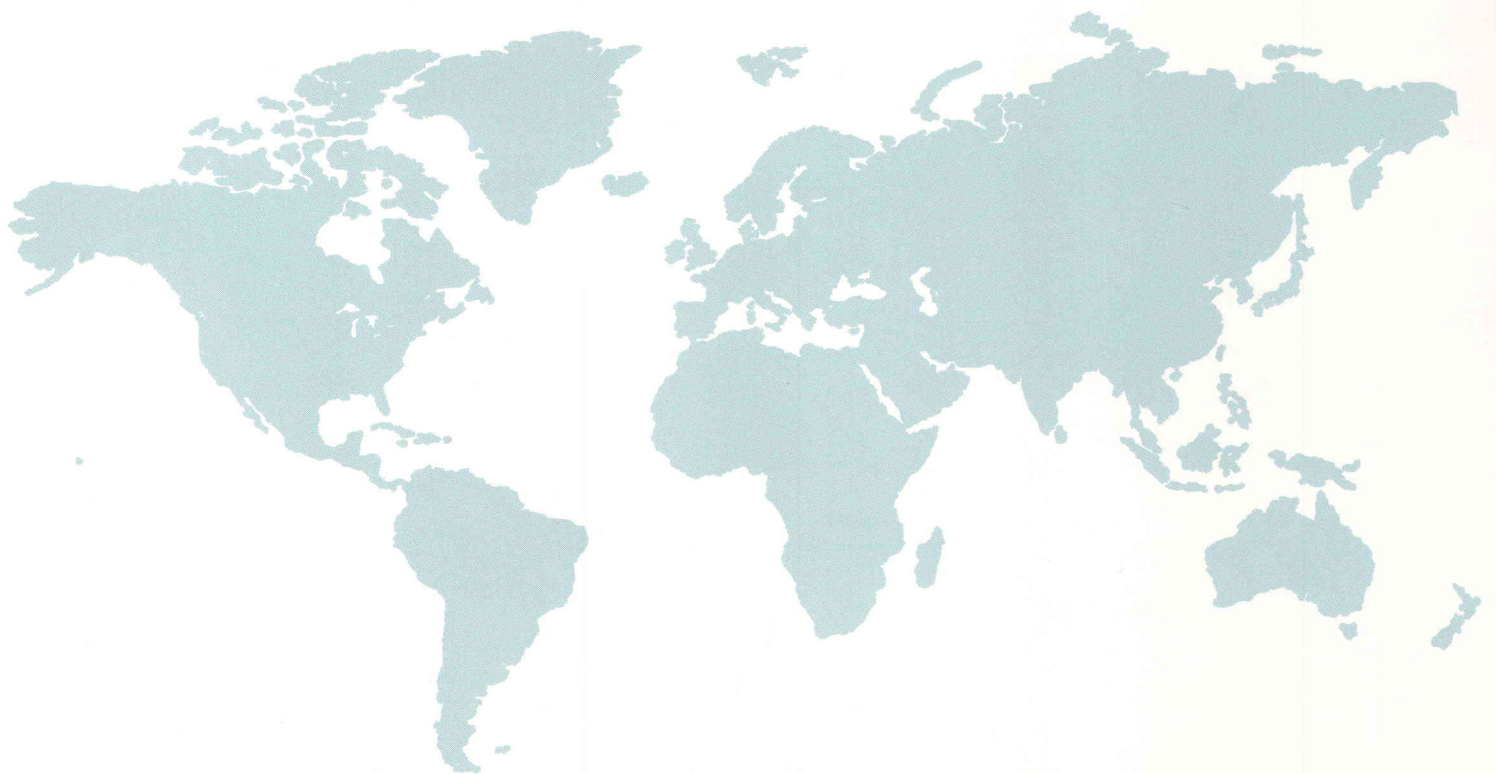
through migration as through natural increase (the excess of births over deaths). In some others, the excess number of persons leaving is greater than natural increase, resulting in a negative population growth rate. For

example, a large number of refugees are expected to leave Malawi and return to their country of origin.

Even under less extreme conditions, net emigration can have an

ameliorating effect on a relatively high population growth rate. For example, moderately high net emigration rates will result in a substantial reduction of the growth rates in Kazakhstan, Zimbabwe, Fiji, and Barbados.

Contraceptive Prevalence



Over Half of Married Women Practice Contraception in Most Large Countries

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

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

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

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

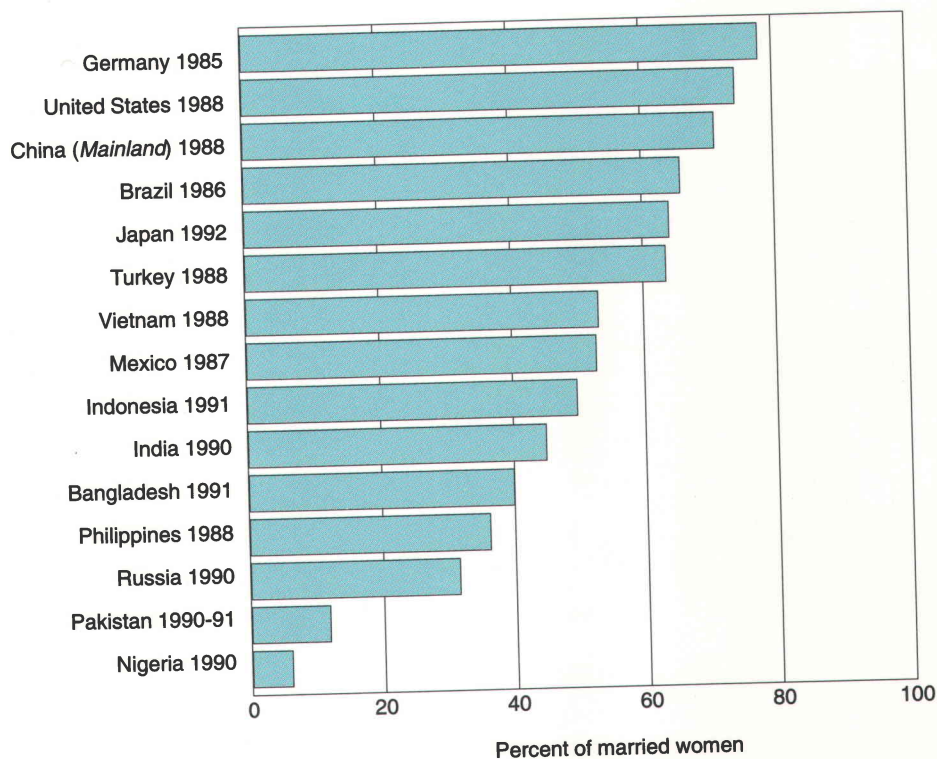
In the Near East and North Africa, women are far less likely to use methods of contraception, except in Turkey, where the rate is above 60 percent.

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

and Georgia, where the rate is just 17 percent.

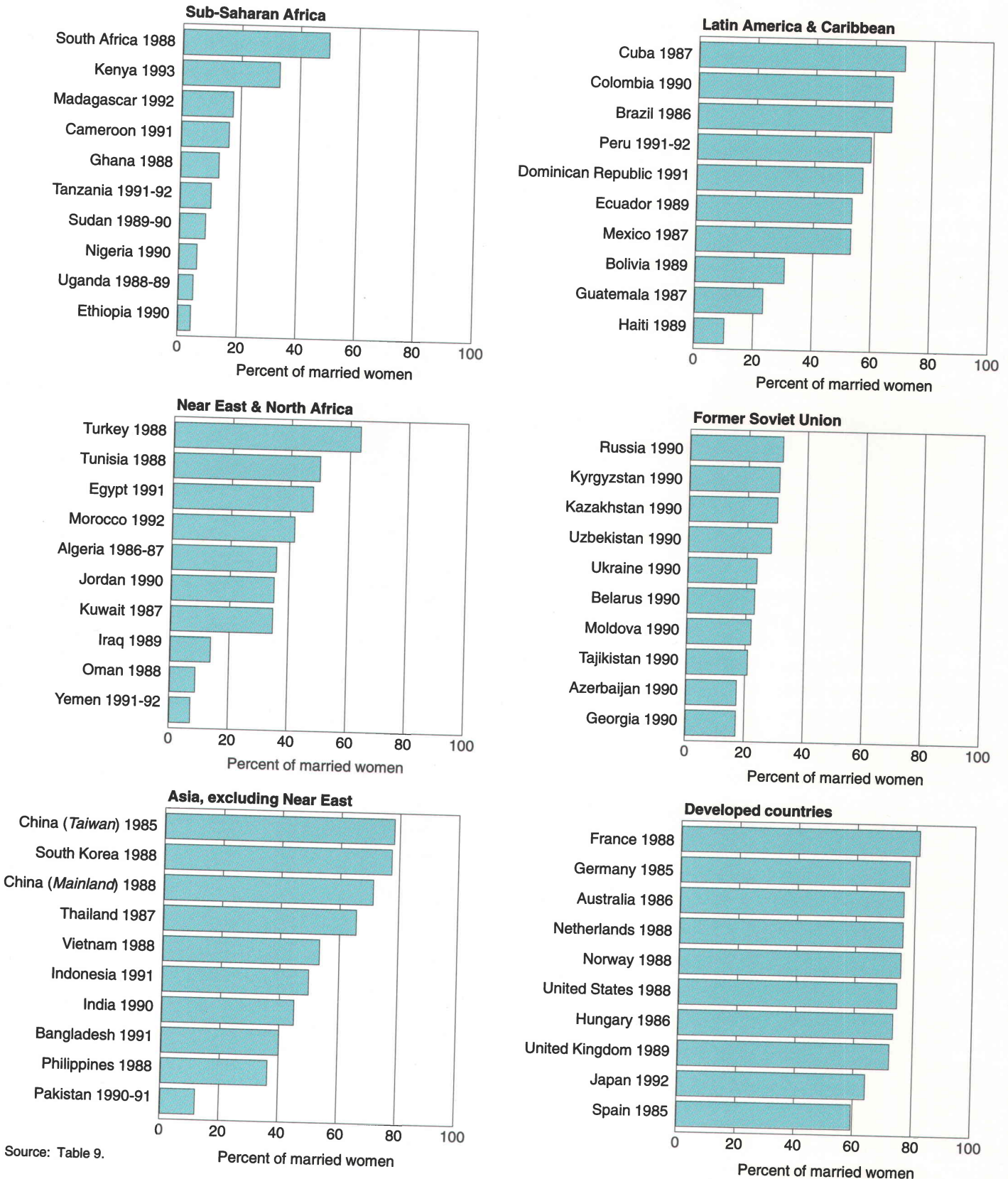
Finally, in Sub-Saharan Africa, the highest rates among countries with recent information are 50 percent in South Africa and 33 percent in Kenya. In most other large countries of the region, the prevalence rate is under 30 percent.

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



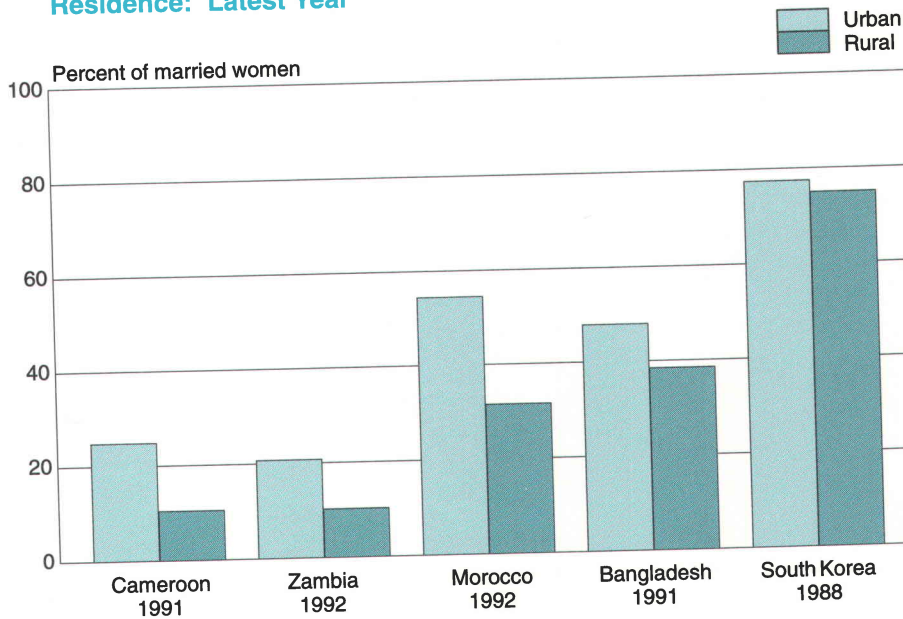
Source: Table 9.

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



Source: Table 9.

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



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

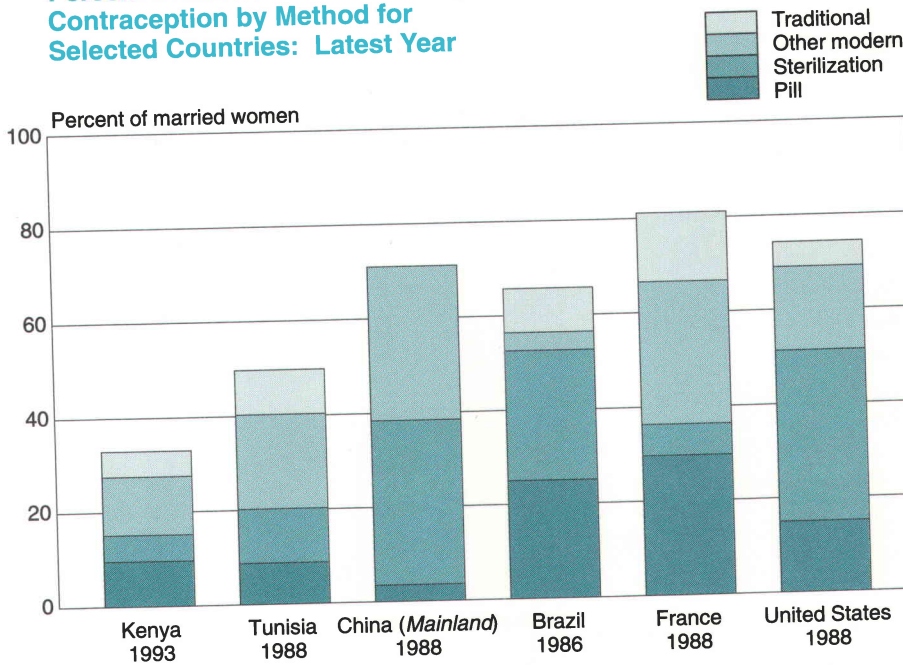
Urban Women Are Far More Likely Than Rural Women to Use Contraception

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

Each Country's Mix of Contraceptive Methods Is Distinct

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

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



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

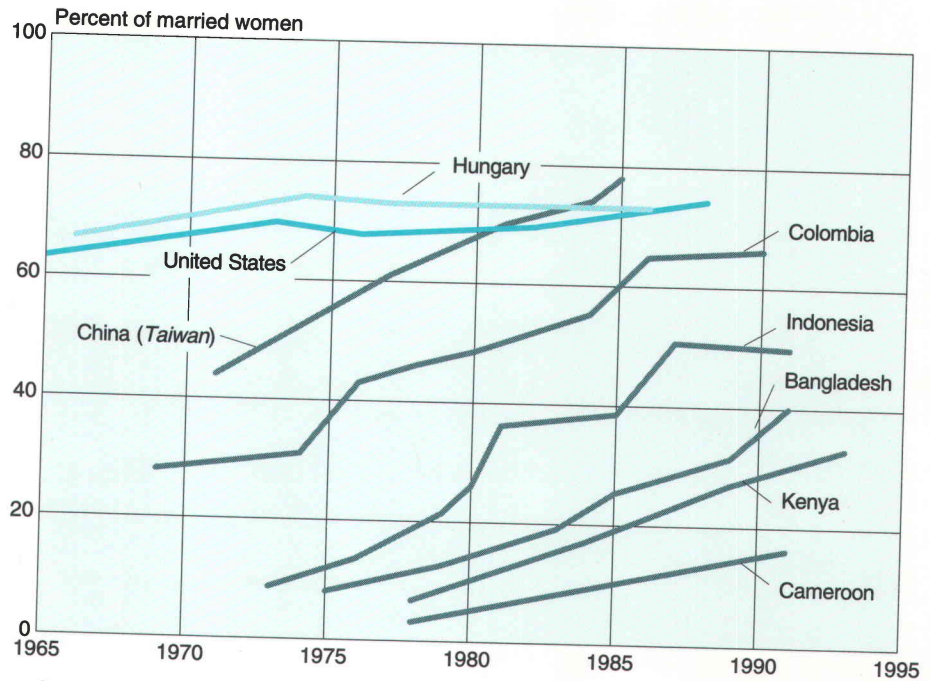
Contraceptive Use Is Continually Increasing in Most Countries or Areas With Information Reported

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

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

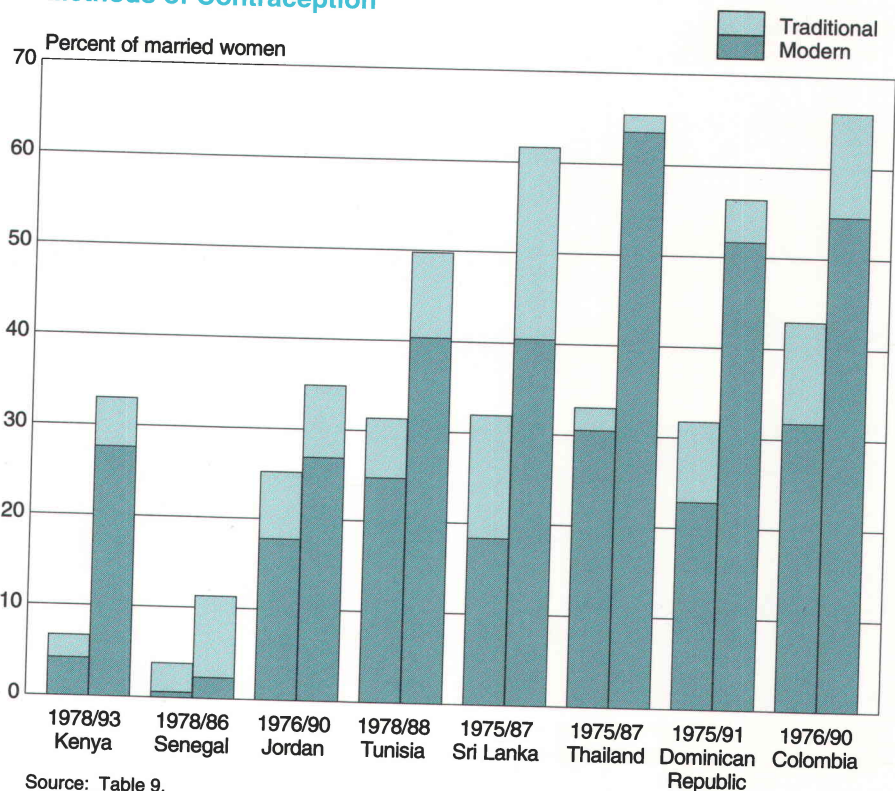
Just as the level of contraceptive use progresses over time, so does the selection of methods (figure 40). In some countries, both modern and traditional methods have increased at approximately the same pace, but the trend is usually towards the use of modern methods. In Thailand and Colombia, the percent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

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



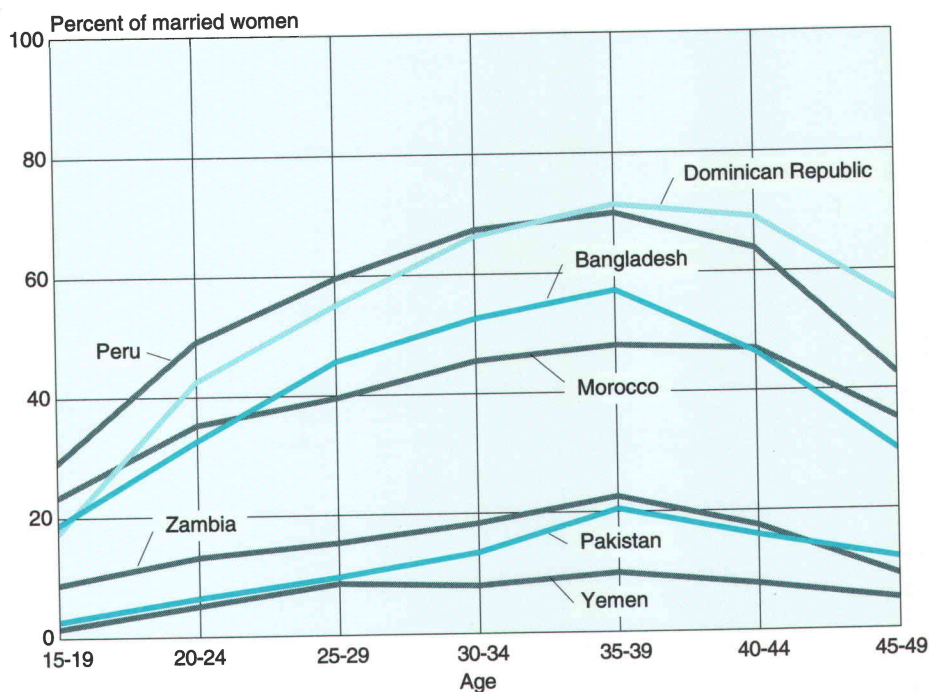
Source: Table 9.

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



Source: Table 9.

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



Source: Table 10.

Contraceptive Use Is Often Highest Among Women in Their Late Thirties

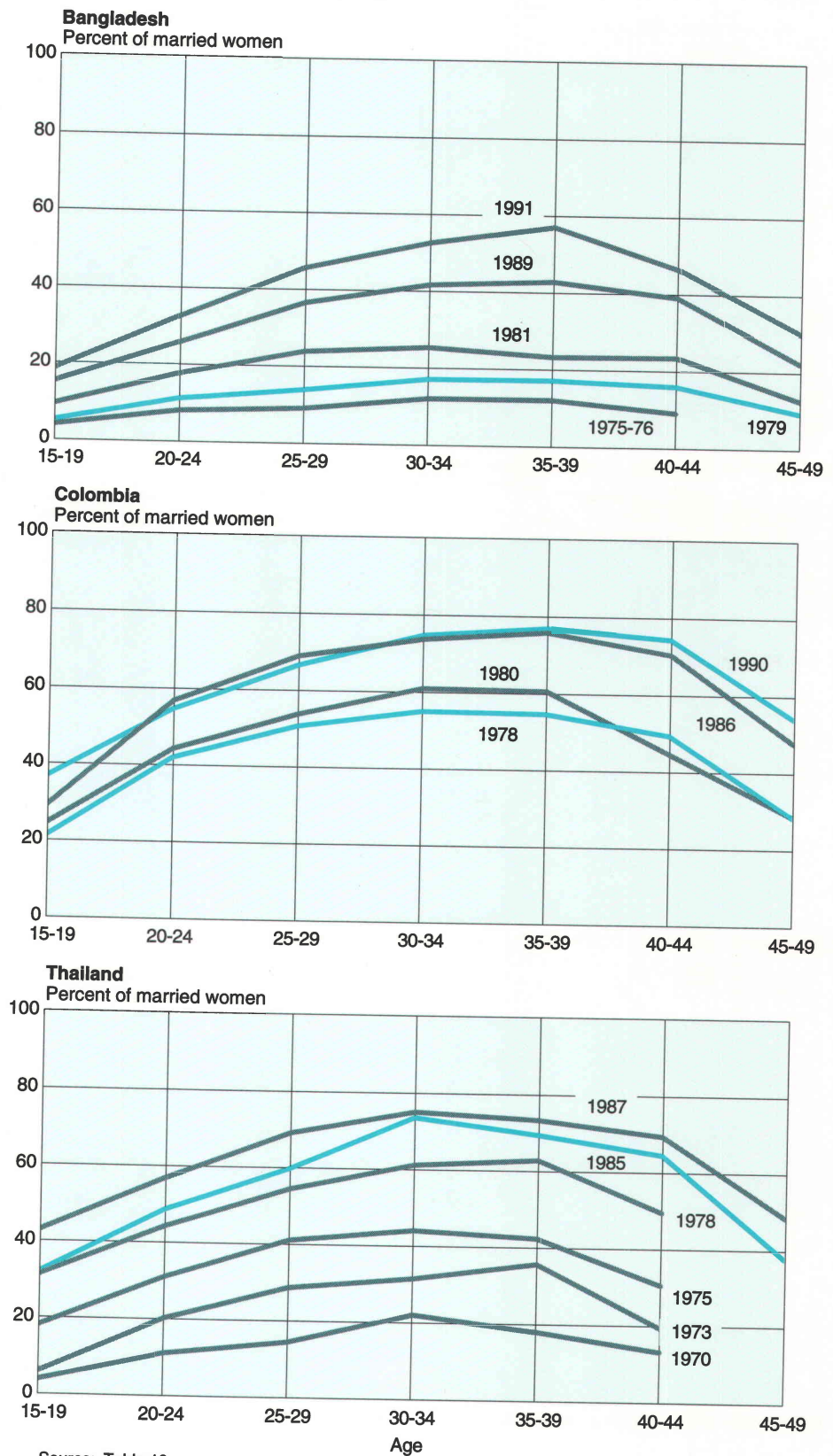
As illustrated by a sample of countries from all developing regions, married women in their thirties, usually their late thirties, are the most likely to use contraception to plan their families (figure 41). This is true regardless of the level of overall use, although differences among age groups are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

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

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

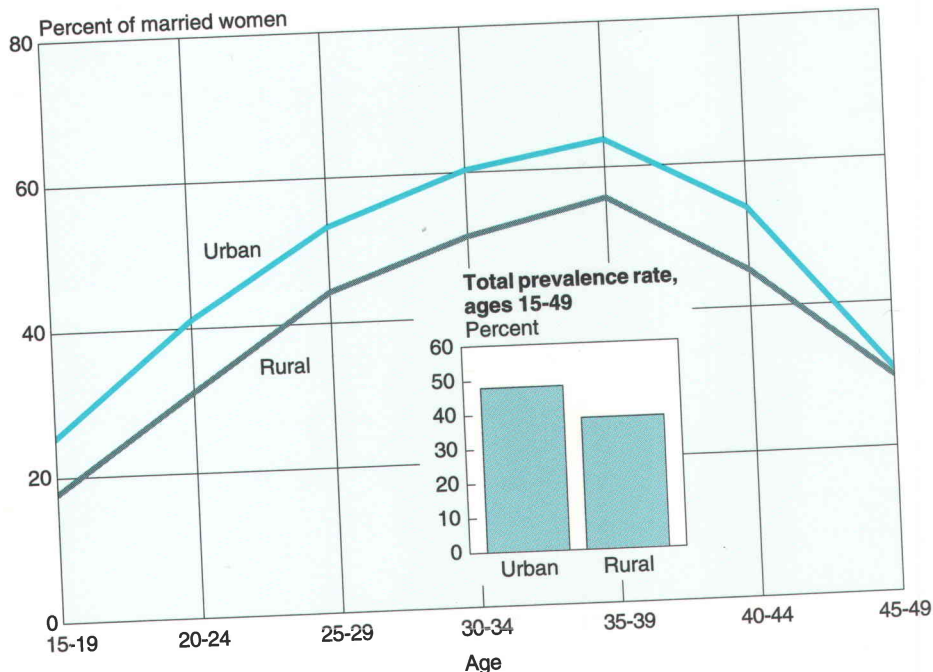
In Colombia and Thailand, where about two-thirds of married women were using contraception at the time of the latest survey, increases in prevalence rates have recently been highest among women in their forties.

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



Source: Table 10.

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



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

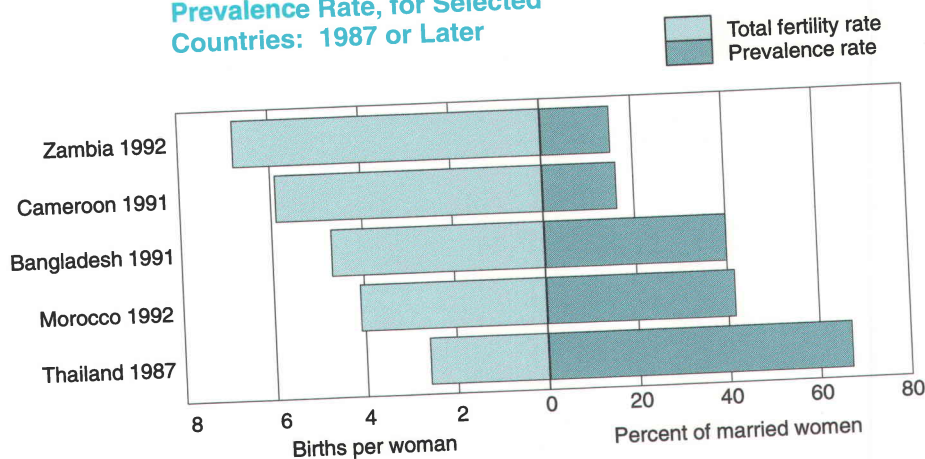
In Spite of Different Overall Use, Age Patterns of Contraceptive Prevalence Are Similar in Urban and Rural Areas

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

Contraceptive Use Corresponds to Lower Fertility Rates

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

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



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

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

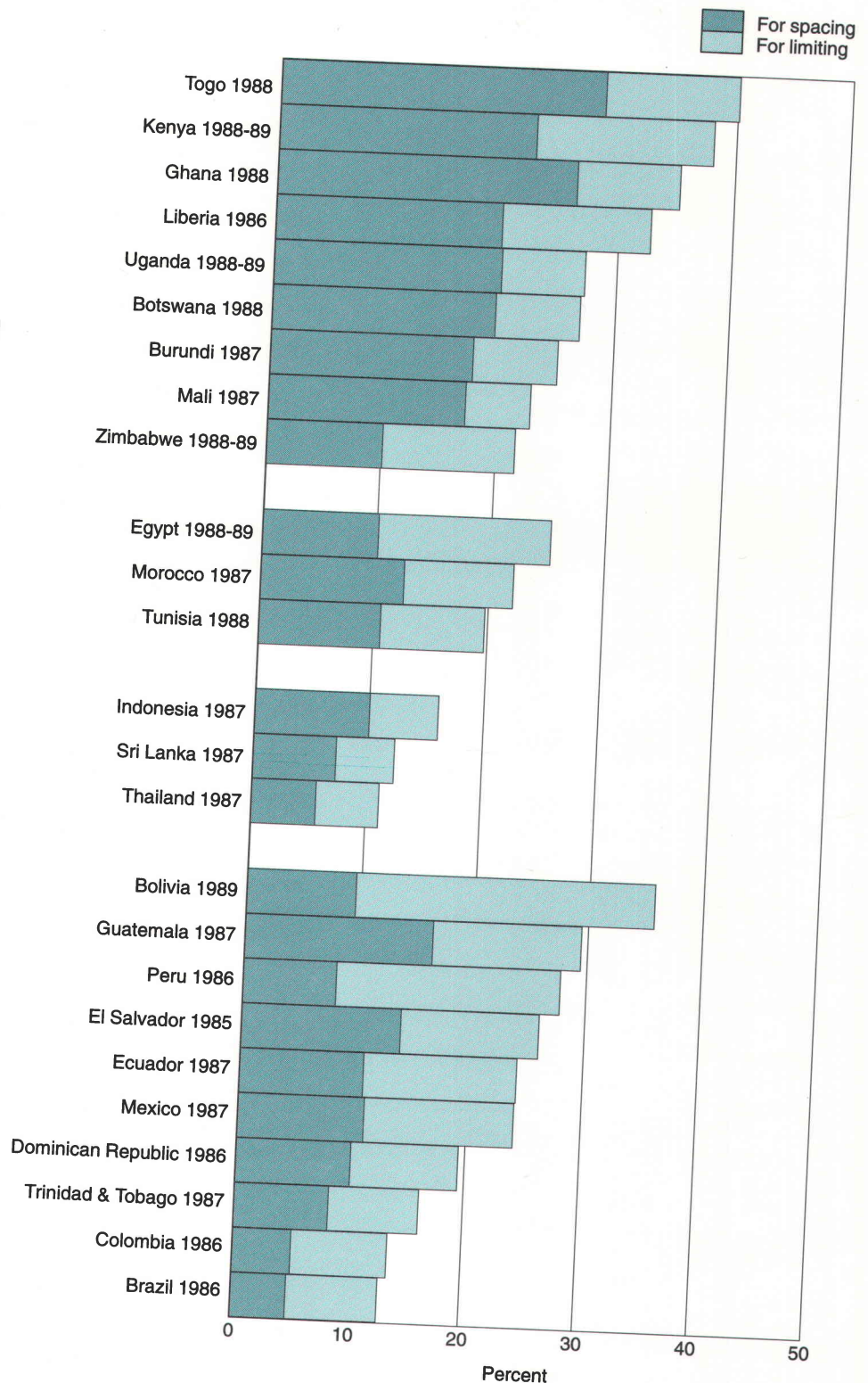
Many women express a desire for no additional births or a desire to postpone their next birth but are not taking measures to fulfill those desires. This unmet need for family planning is generally highest in Sub-Saharan Africa, where the primary component is the need for methods for spacing births (figure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

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

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

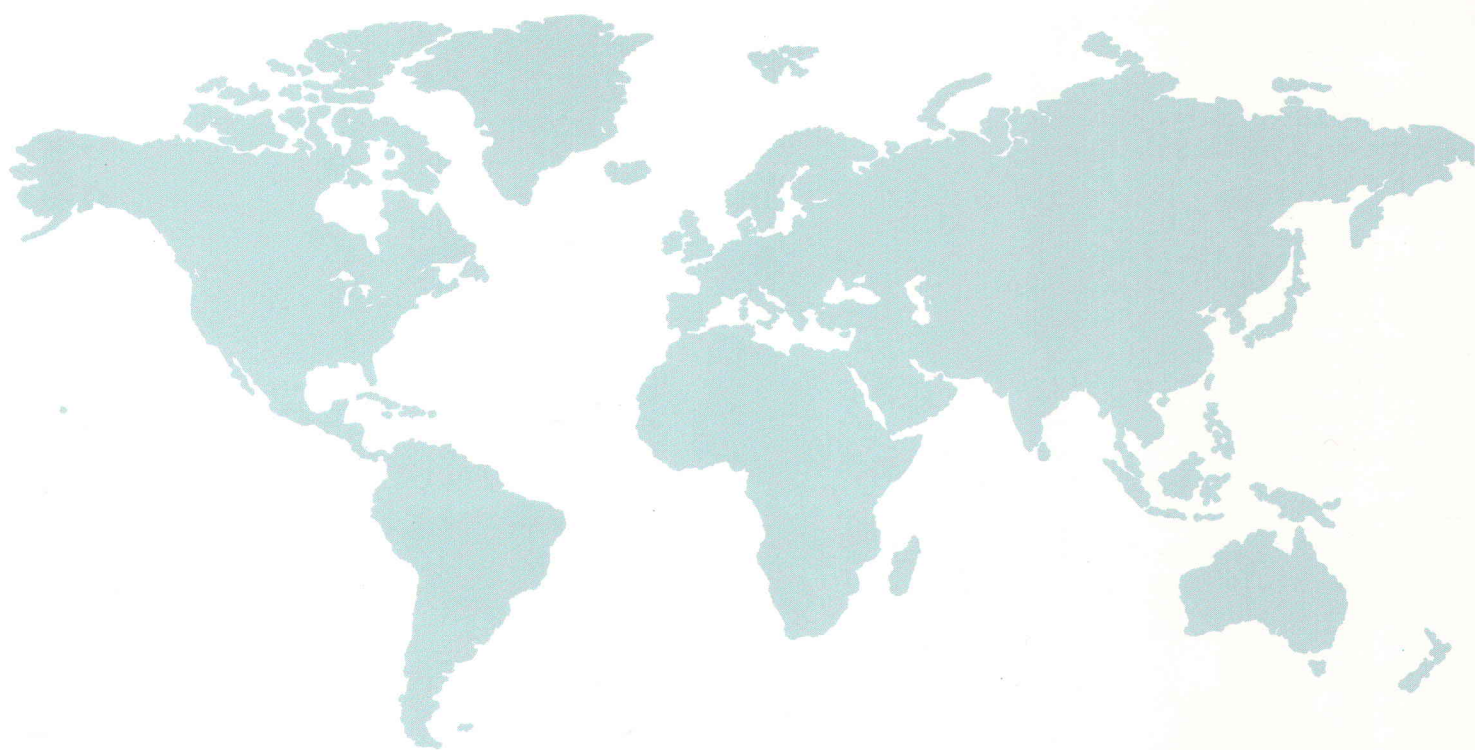
In the three Asian countries with data, unmet need is on the low side, with a slightly greater tendency toward need for spacing as opposed to limiting births.

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



Source: Westoff and Ochoa, table 4.2.

**Focus on
HIV/AIDS**





HIV/AIDS Is Pandemic

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

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

Two serotypes of HIV are currently recognized, HIV-1 and HIV-2. HIV-1 is found worldwide, while HIV-2 is found predominantly in West Africa. The routes of transmission (DeCock and Brun-Veginet, 1989) and risk factors for HIV-1 and HIV-2 are similar and both result in AIDS. However, the latency period for HIV-2 appears to be longer, and vertical transmission (from mother to child) of HIV-2 is rare (Andreasson et al., 1993). In contrast, for HIV-1, the European Collaborative Study (1991) has reported a vertical transmission rate of 13 percent, and studies in many African

countries have reported rates of 30 to 40 percent (Newell et al., 1990). HIV-1 appears to be more easily transmitted through other routes as well. Even though HIV-2 appears to have been in West Africa longer than HIV-1, levels of HIV-1 infection have surpassed those of HIV-2 in many West African countries.

Fourteen Million People Are Infected by HIV

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

AIDS cases represent HIV infections that occurred several years ago and do not give an accurate picture of the current HIV epidemic. The HIV incubation period, that is, the interval

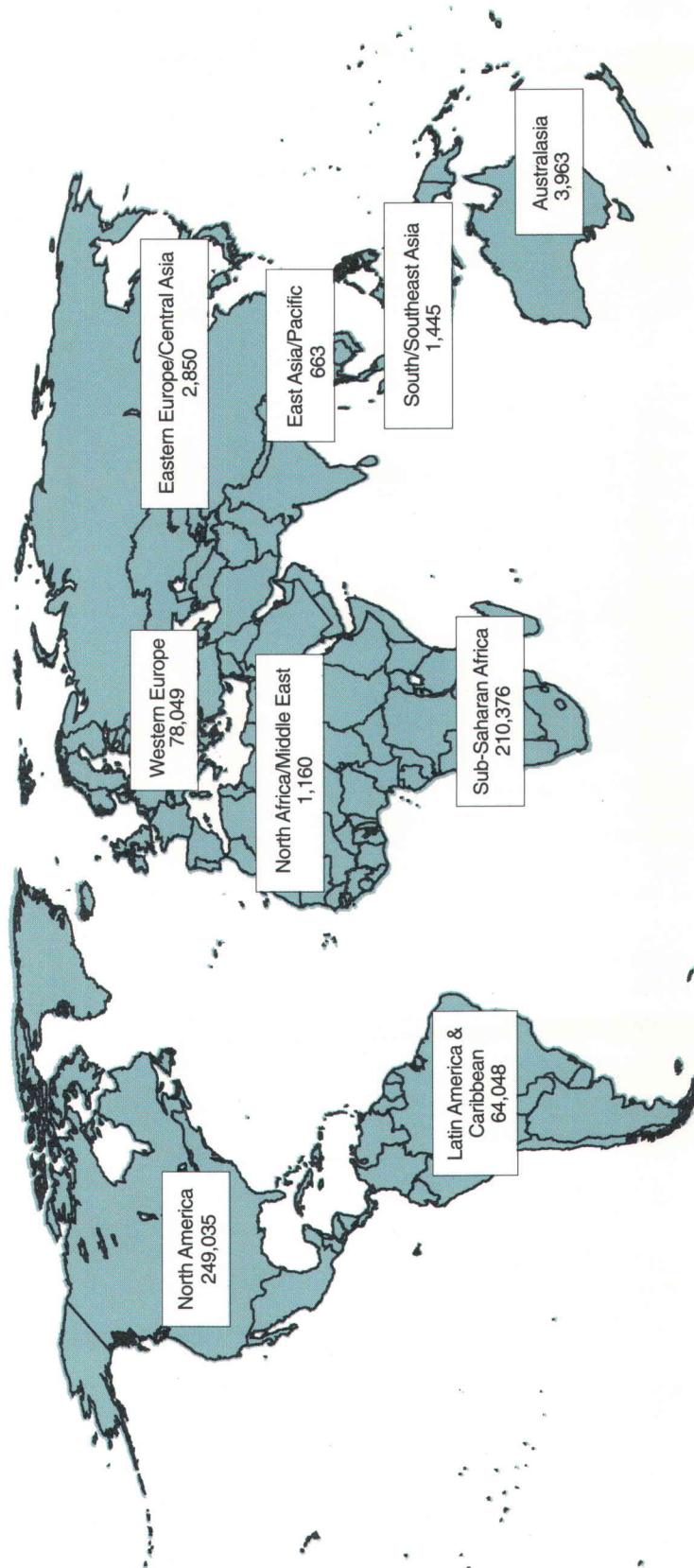
between initial HIV infection and the development of AIDS, is estimated to be about 7 to 10 years. WHO/GPA estimated in mid 1993 that 13 million adults and 1 million children had been infected by HIV (figure 47). By the year 2000, WHO projects that between 30 and 40 million people will have been infected by the virus (WHO/GPA, 1993b).

Worldwide, Many AIDS Cases Go Unreported

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

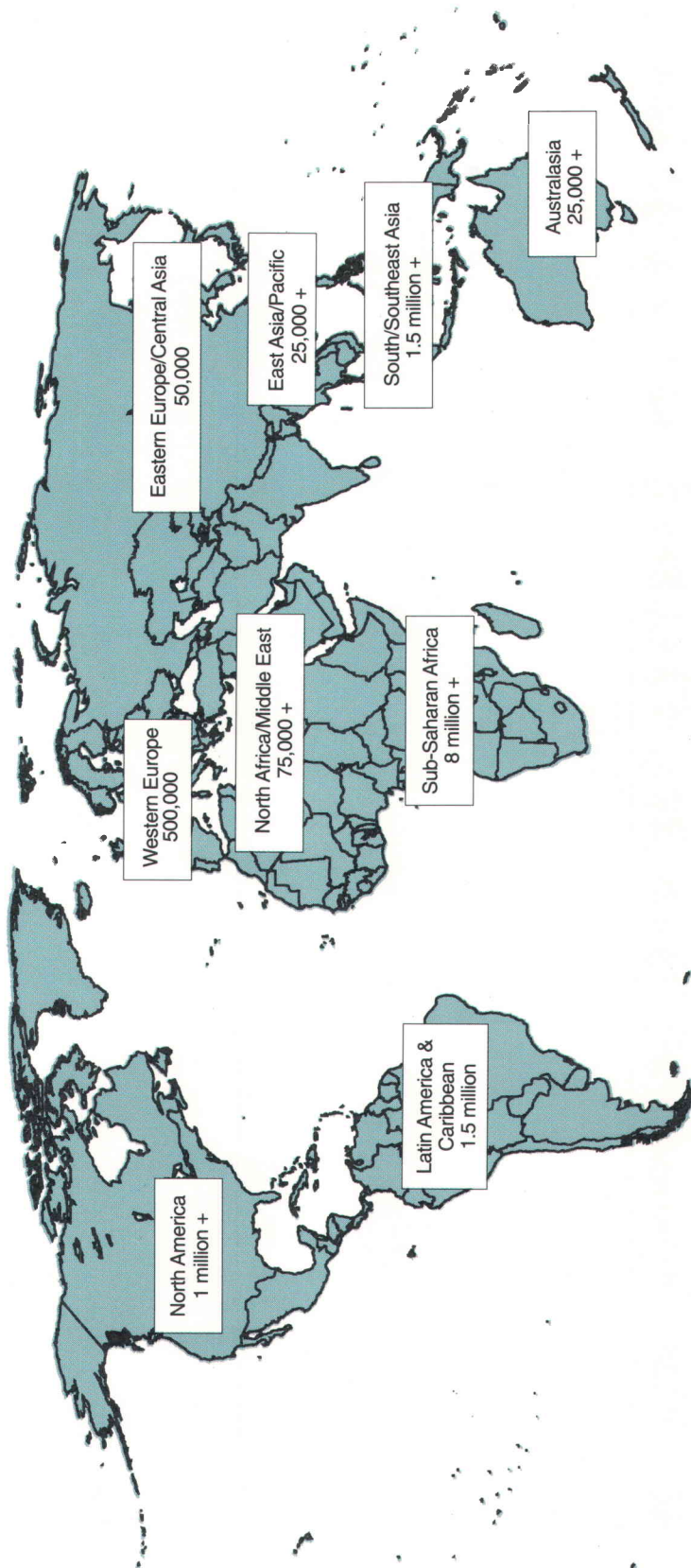
At the end of 1992, over 87,000 AIDS cases had been reported in the countries of the WHO European region. During 1992, over 21,000 cases were reported, representing an increase of 16 percent over 1991. The majority of European AIDS cases are reported from five Western European countries (France, Spain,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

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



WHO reported global total AIDS cases: 611,589

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



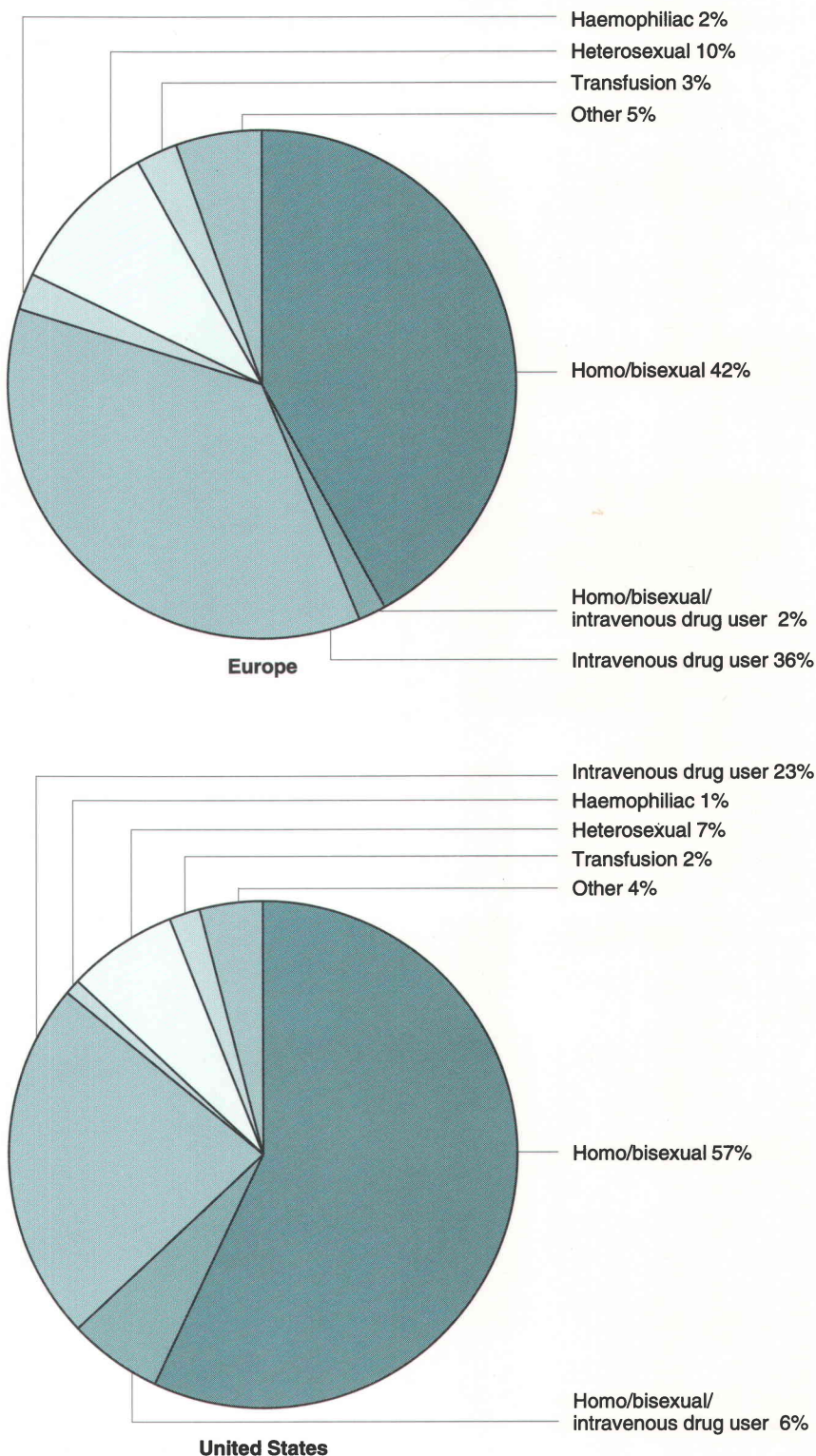
WHO estimated global total HIV seroprevalence: 13 million +

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

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

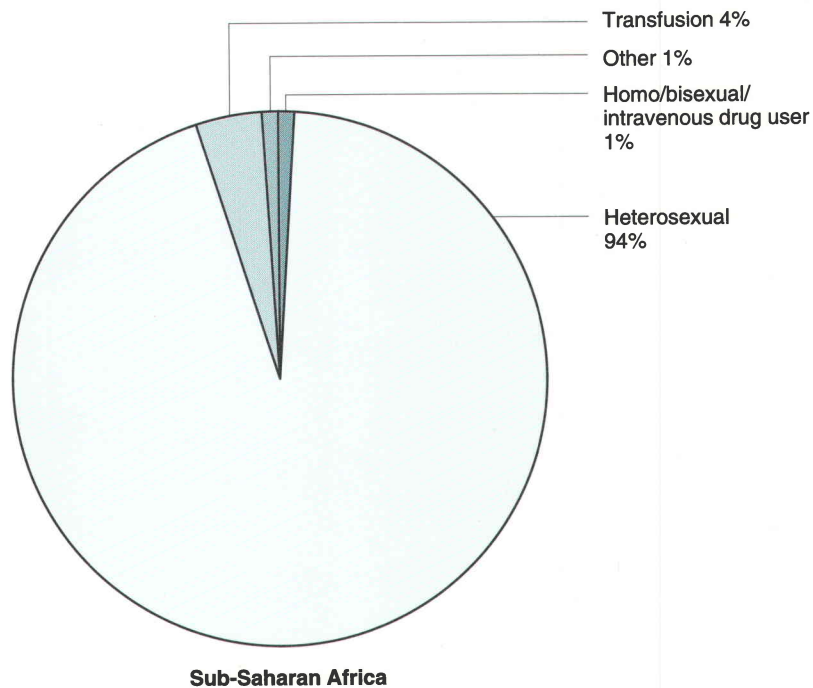
By the end of 1992, the United States had reported a total of nearly 245,000 AIDS cases. Among adults, 57 percent were infected through homosexual or bisexual contact (figure 48), a decrease from 66 percent in 1985.

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



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

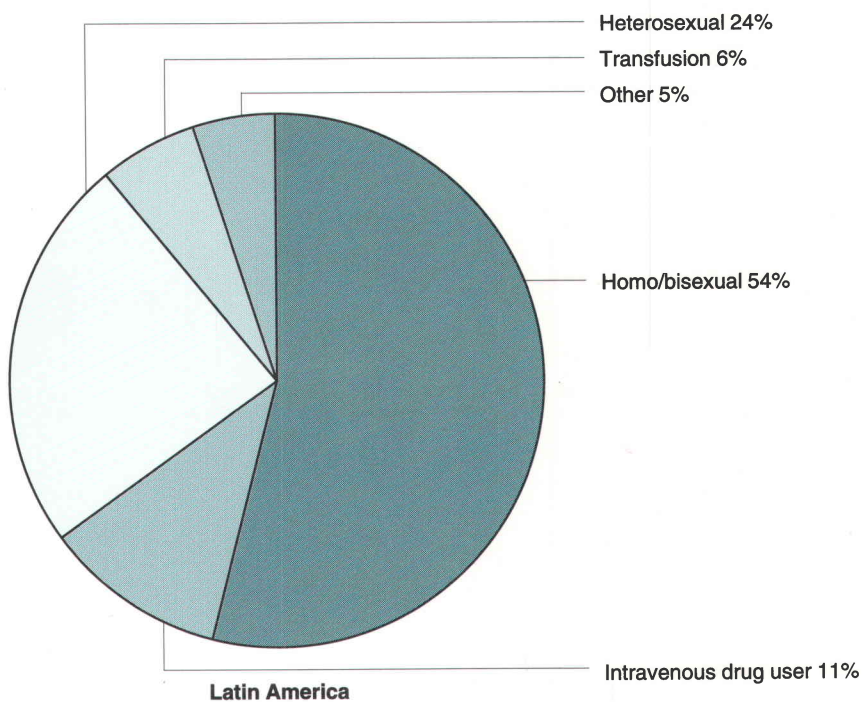
Figure 49.
HIV Infected for Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America, by Mode of Transmission: 1992



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

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

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



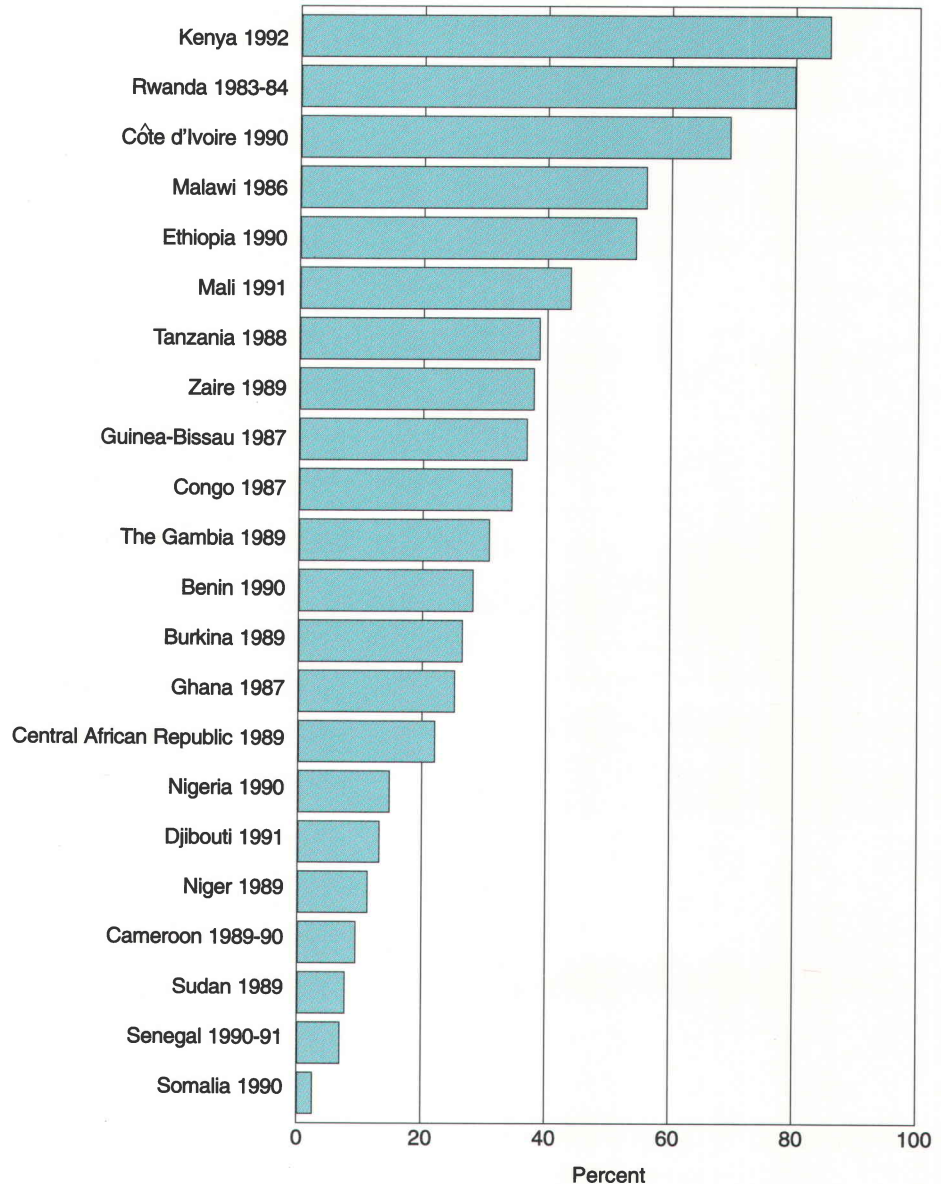
Source: Mann, et al., 1992.

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

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

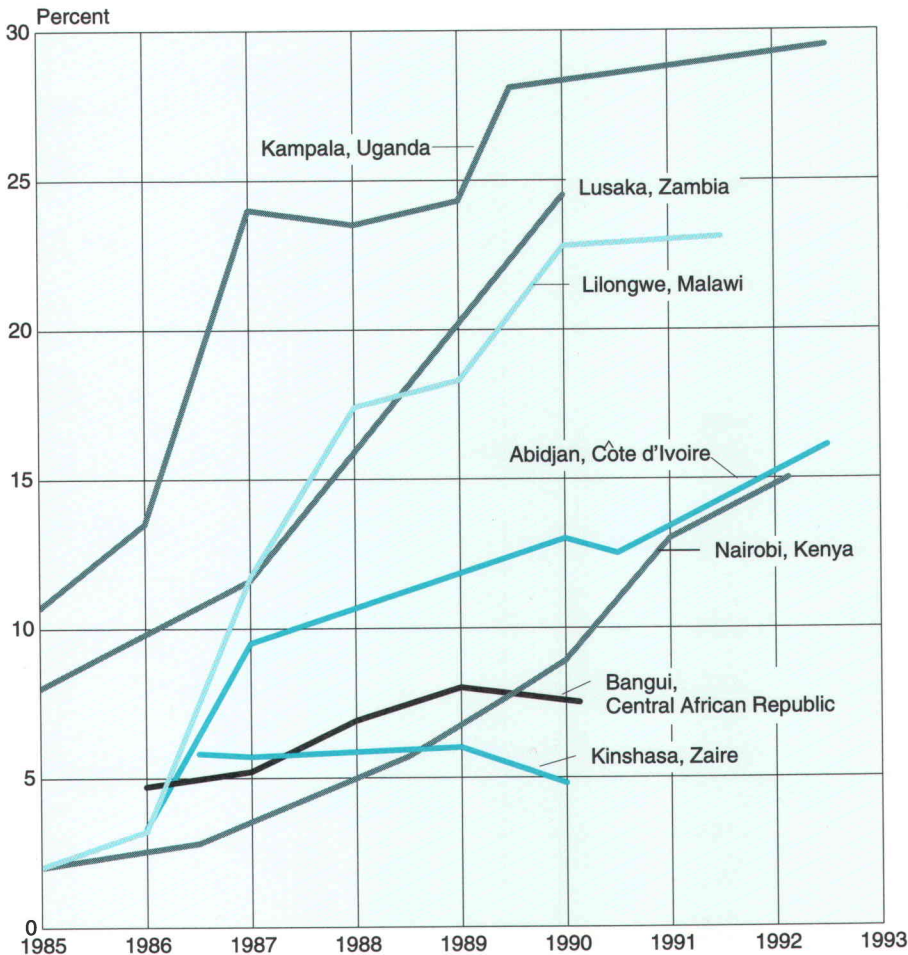
In contrast, a moderate increase in HIV seroprevalence has been documented among pregnant women in Bangui, Central African Republic, and infection levels in Kinshasa, Zaire, remained relatively stable at around 5 or 6 percent up to 1990. Infection

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



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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

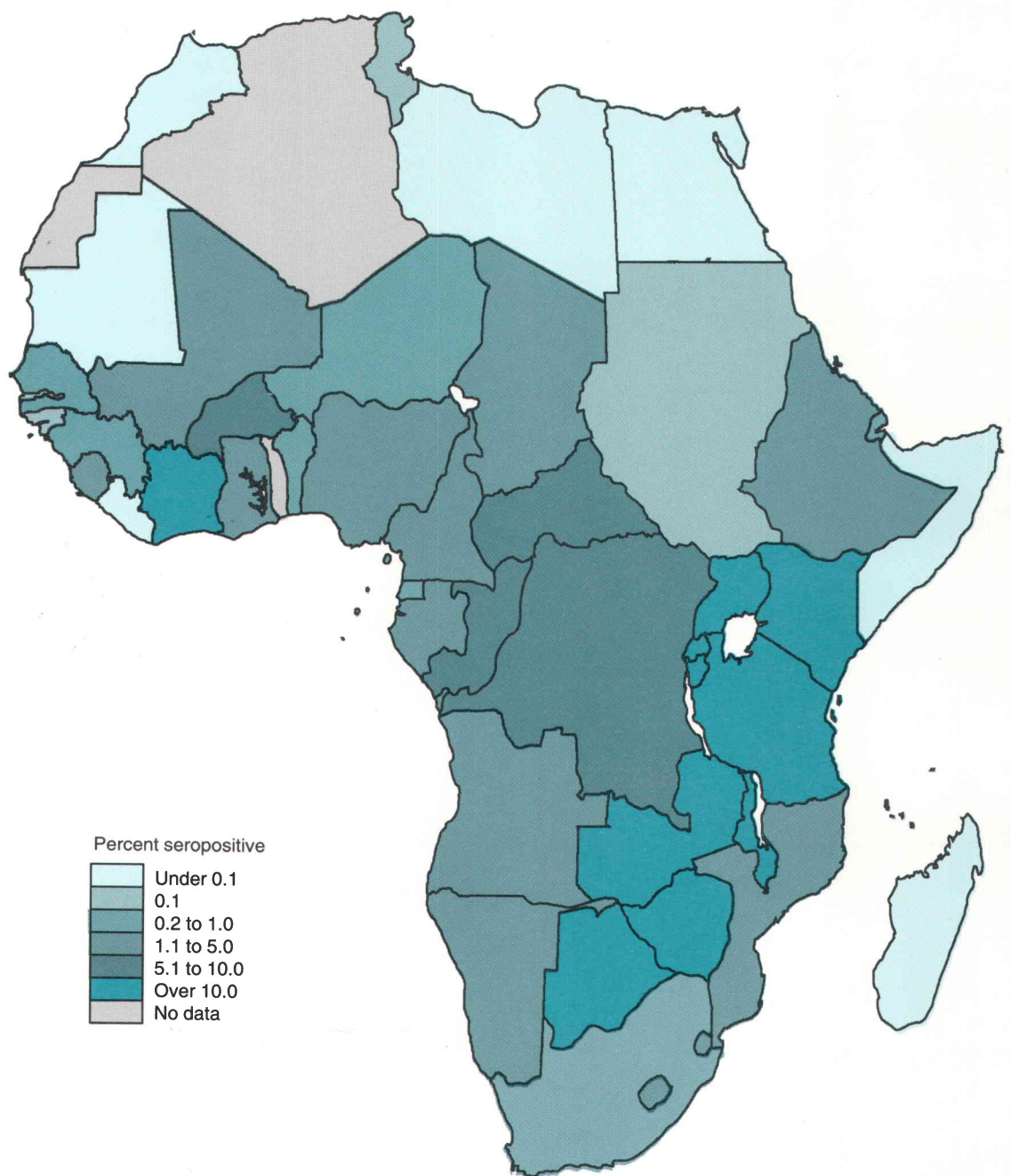
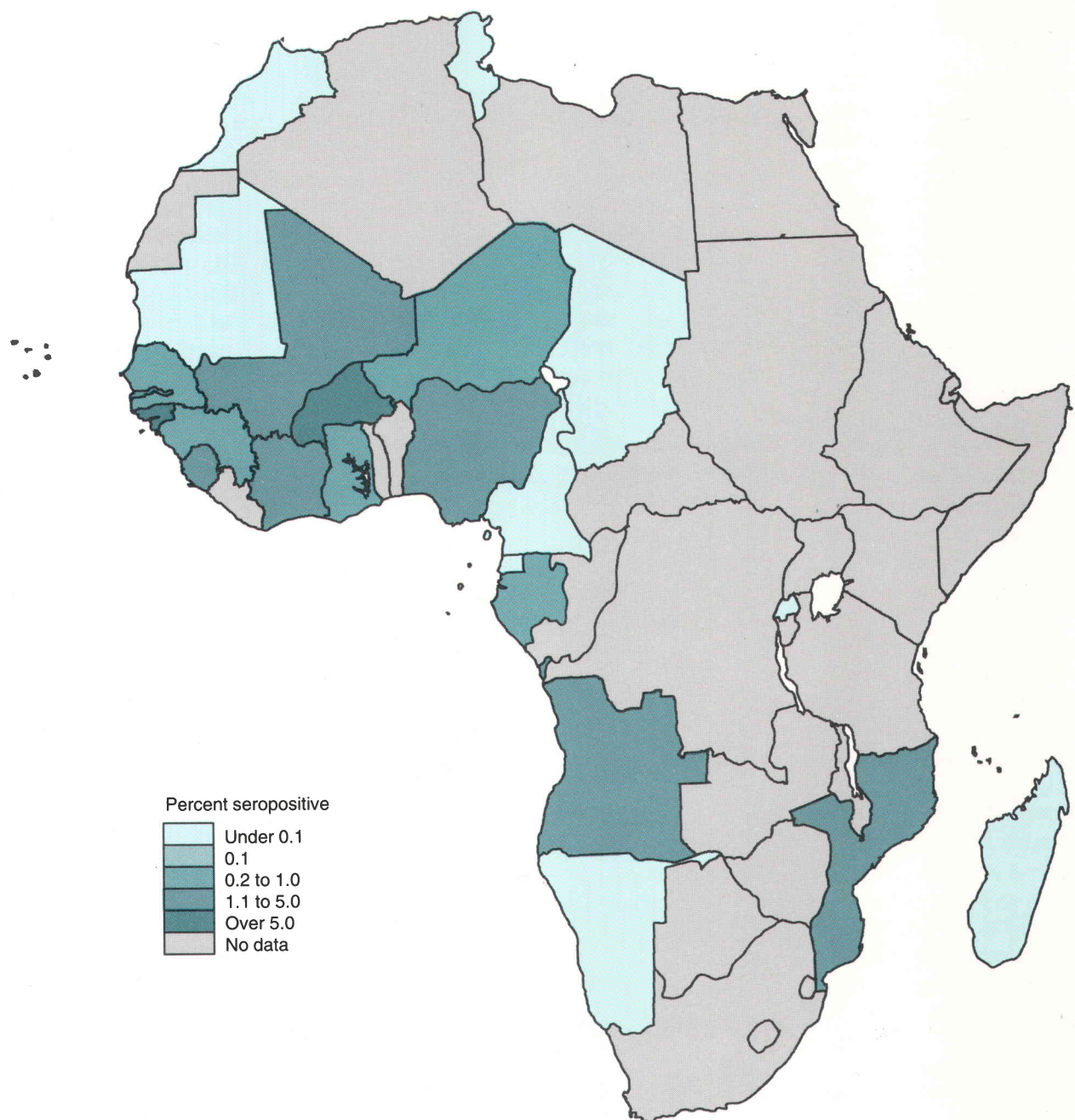


Figure 53.
HIV-2 Seroprevalence Among Low-Risk Urban Populations in Africa: Circa 1992



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

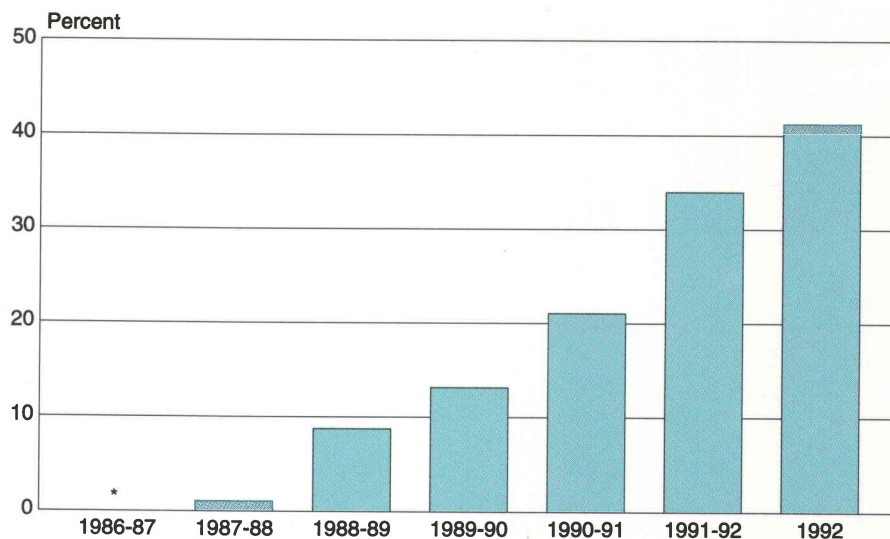
The HIV/AIDS epidemic arrived later in Asia. A total of 2,000 AIDS cases

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

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

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

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

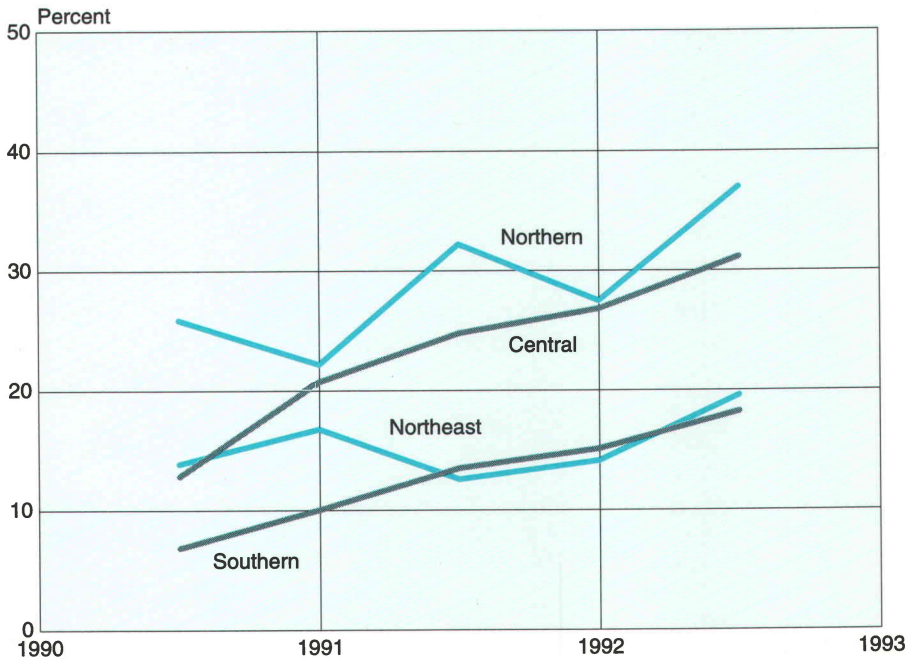


* Represents zero.

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

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

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



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

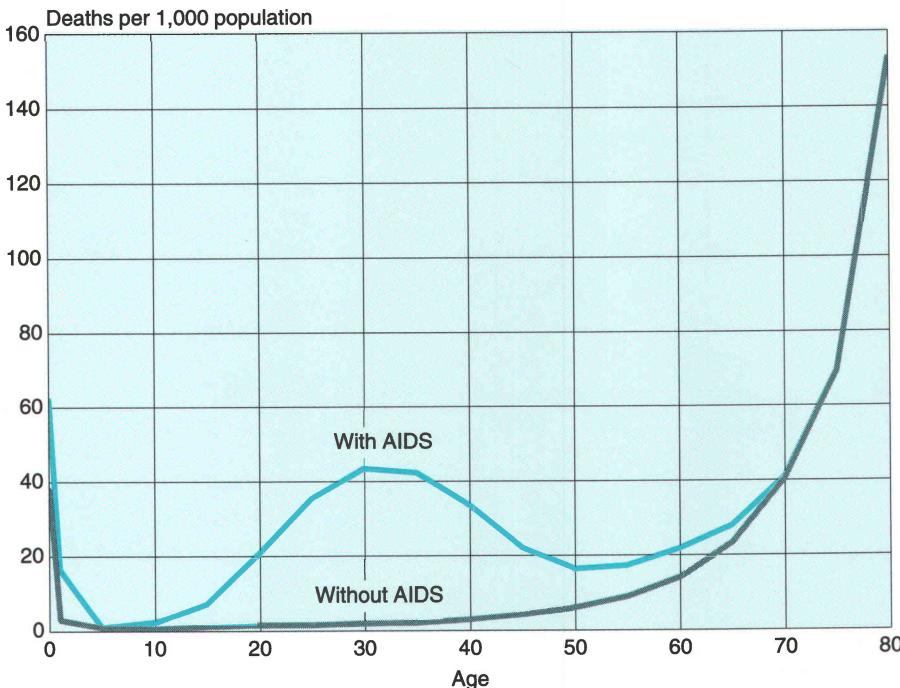
of a sample of commercial sex workers in 1992 (figure 54). In Thailand, data from the national sentinel surveillance system document the rapid increase in infection among commercial sex workers working in brothels throughout the country (figure 55).

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

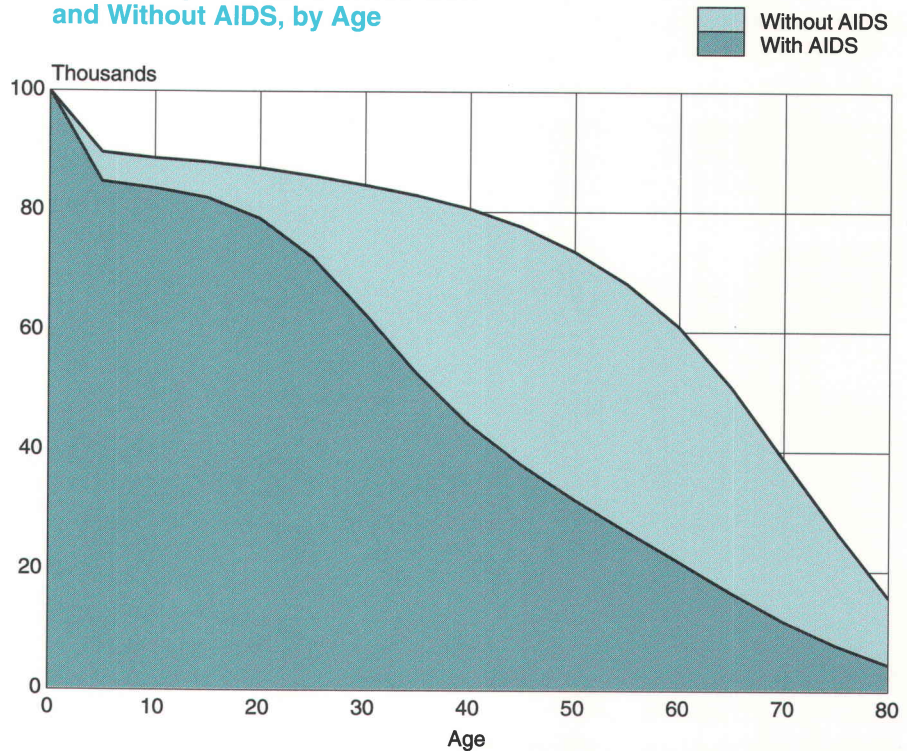
The age pattern of mortality determines the impact of AIDS on other demographic measures, such as the age-sex distribution of the population, fertility, and derived mortality measures such as the expectation of life at birth (Way and Stanecki, 1991). Since most adult AIDS mortality occurs after the average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

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

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

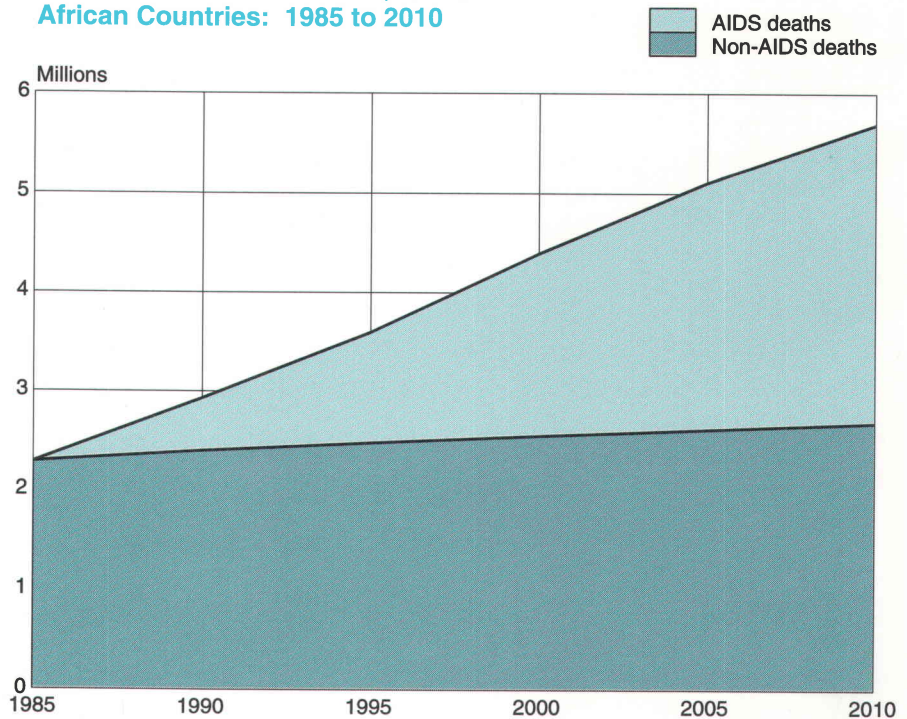
So far, efforts to measure the impact of AIDS on mortality in developing countries have been minimal. However, the impact of AIDS is likely to become evident in the results of population censuses and surveys that will be conducted in many countries in the latter part of this decade. Some impact is already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

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



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

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



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

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

In addition to these direct effects, AIDS may also have an indirect impact on affected populations. For example, the survival of non-HIV-infected children may be endangered by the death of one or both parents. Similarly, the well-being of other non-infected household members may be threatened by the death of a principal breadwinner. Some studies are

underway to examine the extent of such impacts. For example, a study in the Kagera region of Tanzania, near the Uganda border, is attempting to assess the direct and indirect social and economic impact of AIDS in the households of the region (Over et al., 1993, and Ainsworth and Koda, 1993).

AIDS Mortality Adjustment Made to Statistics of Selected Countries

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

developing countries. The countries for which this was done are shown below.

Countries Selected for AIDS-Modified Mortality

Africa

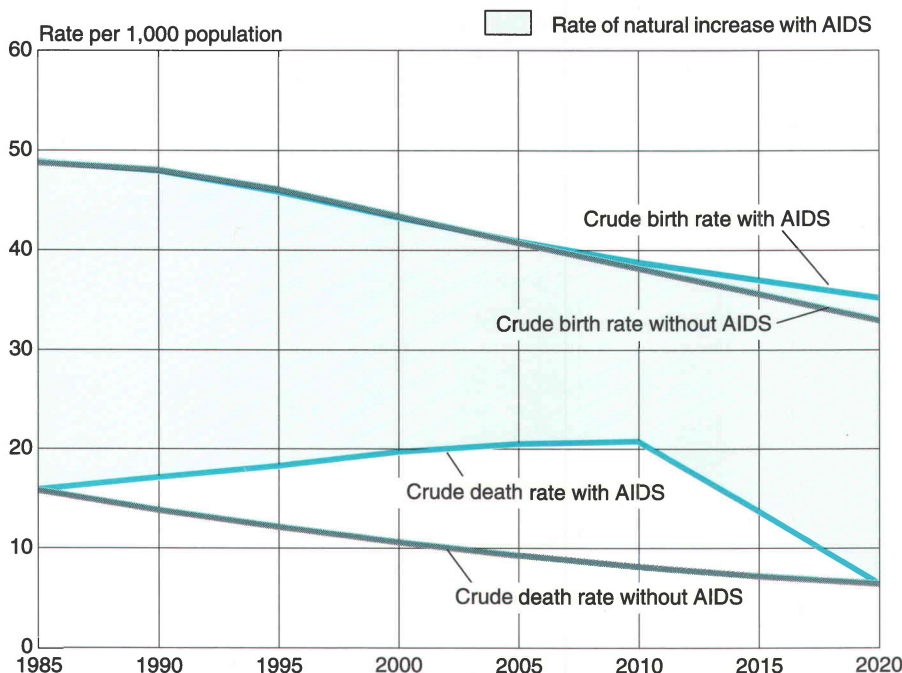
Burkina Faso	Burundi
Central African Republic	Congo
Côte d'Ivoire	Kenya
Malawi	Rwanda
Tanzania	Uganda
Zaire	Zambia
Zimbabwe	

Other regions

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

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



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

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

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

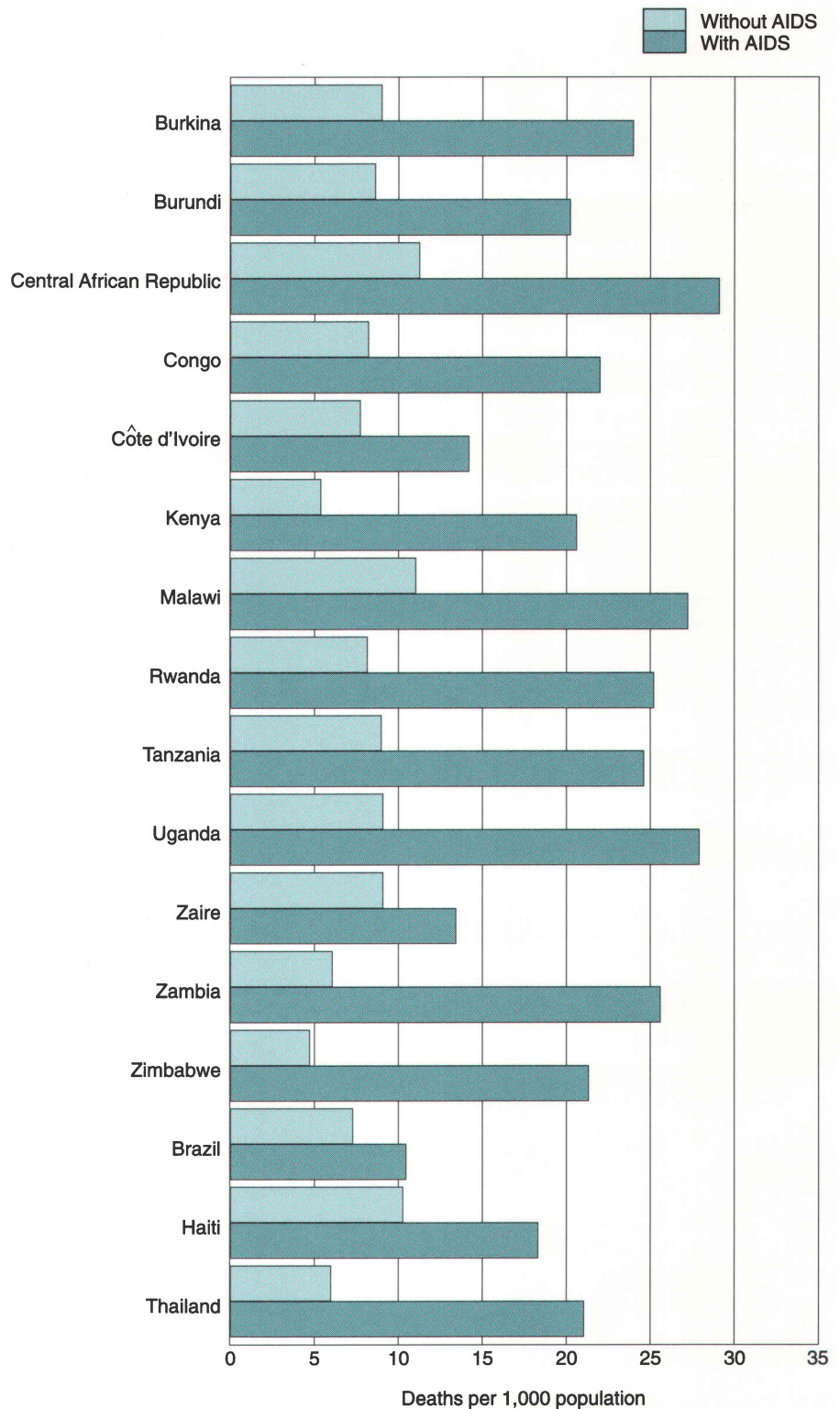
Rate of Natural Increase Remains Positive in Sub-Saharan Africa

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

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

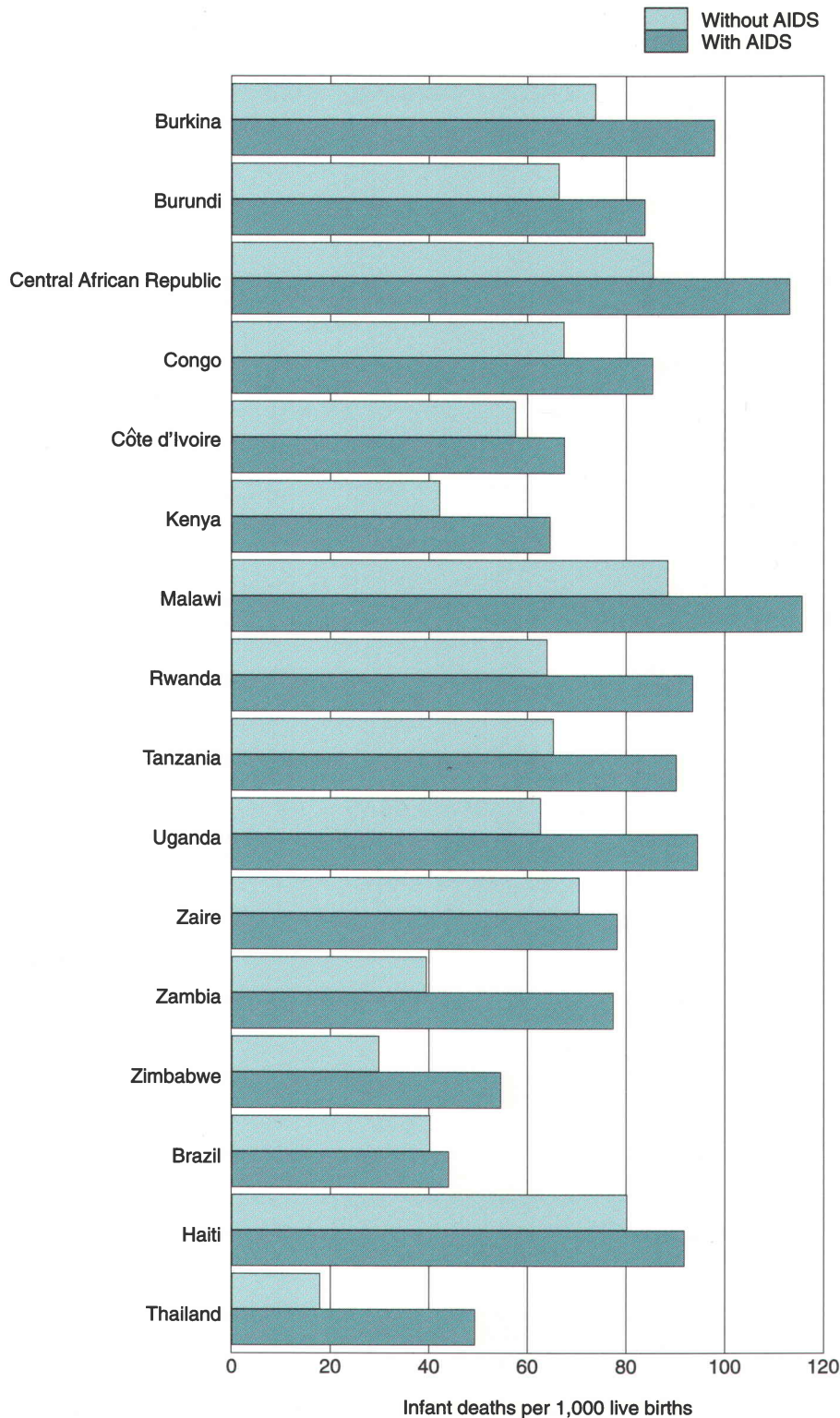
In 2010, the peak year in the projected AIDS epidemic, the impact of AIDS on projected crude death rates reflects the underlying differences in projected proportions infected (figure 60). The impact of AIDS as measured by the relative increase in the crude death rate ranges from a low of under 50 percent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

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



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

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



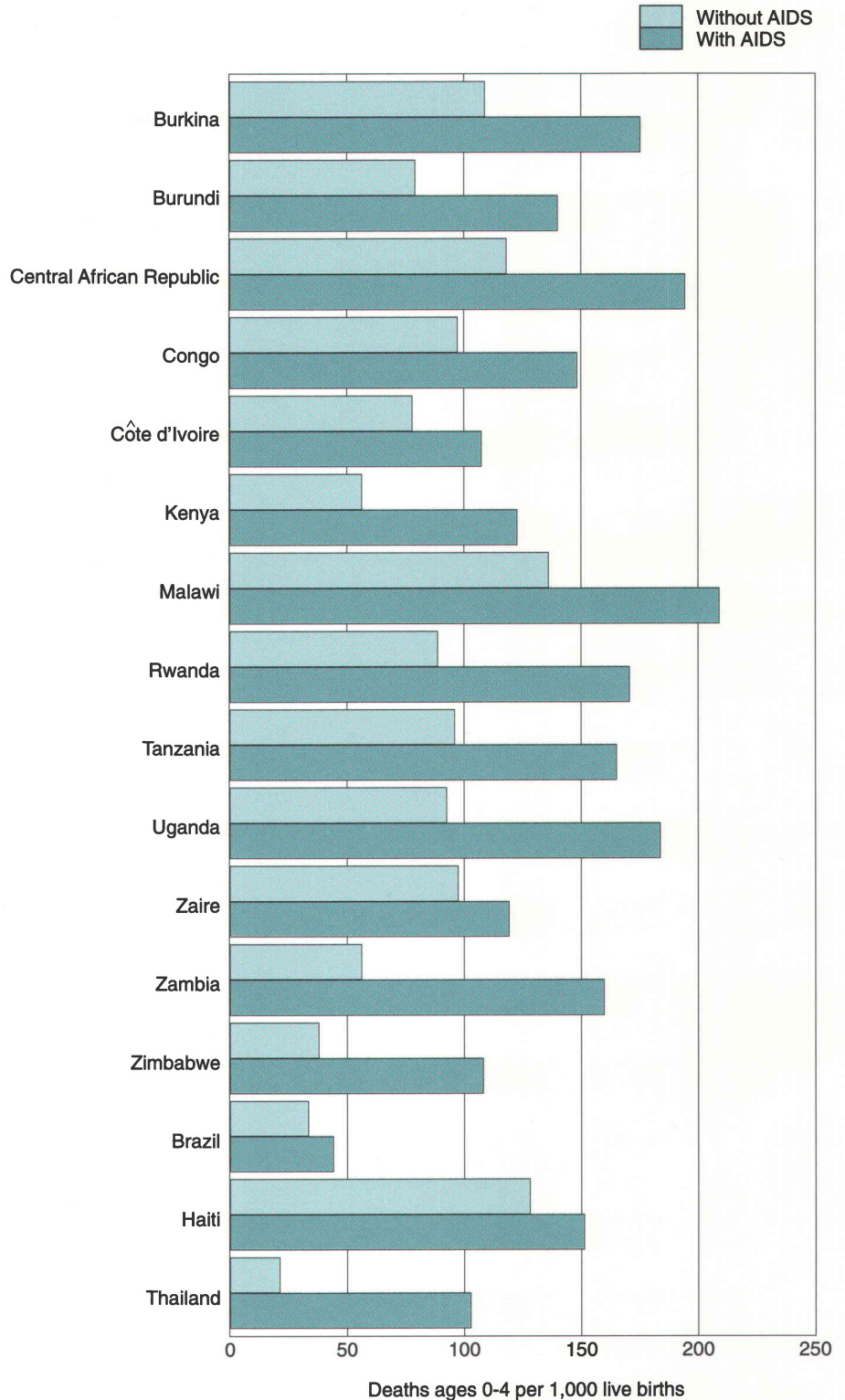
Source: Center for International Research, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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

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

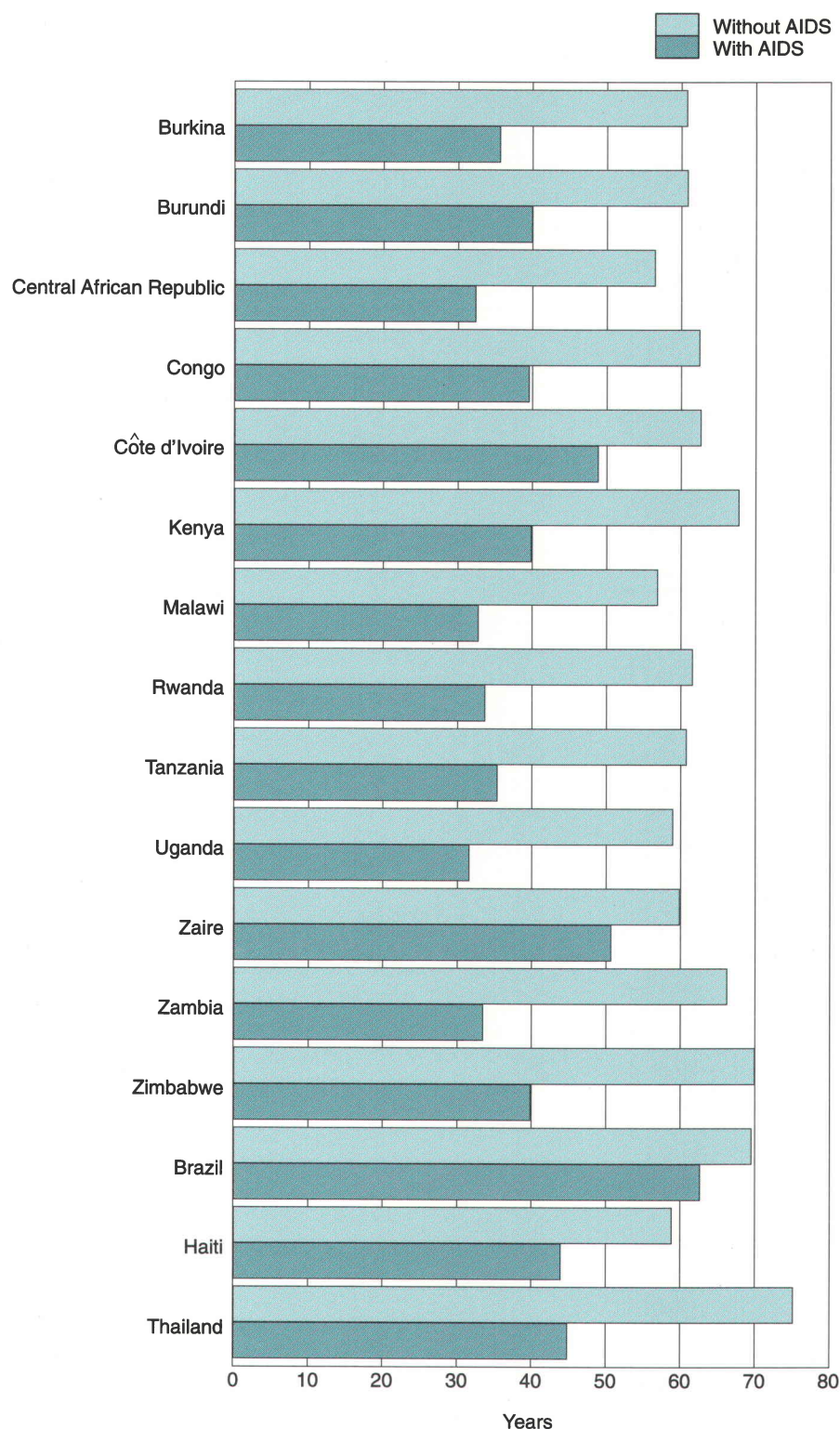
The impact of AIDS on child mortality (figure 62) will be even greater than on infant mortality because many infected children survive more than 1 year. For example, in Zambia and Zimbabwe, AIDS will increase child mortality rates (ages 0 to 4 years) nearly threefold. In Thailand, the child mortality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

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



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

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



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

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

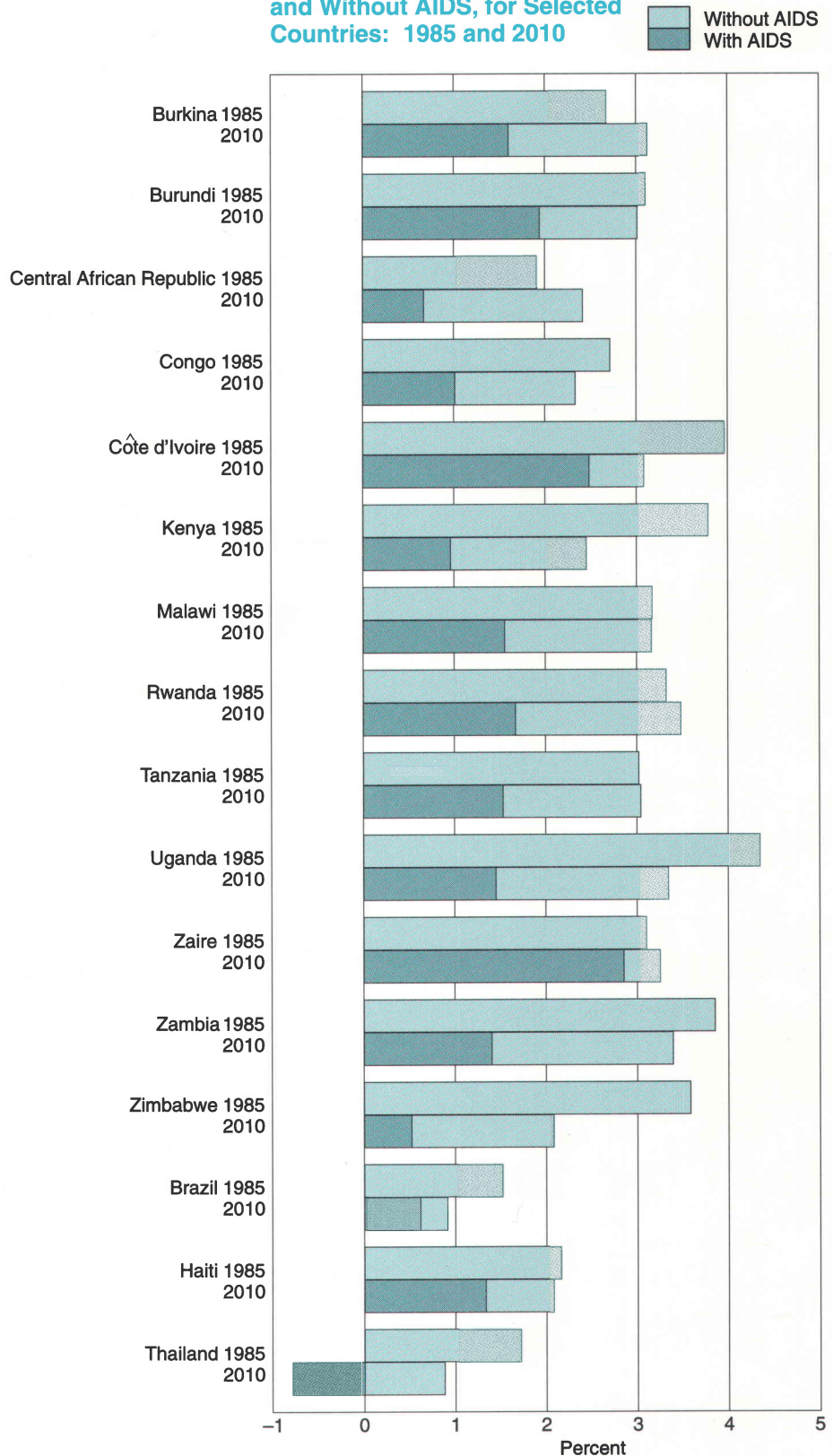
Because AIDS deaths are concentrated in the childhood and middle adult ages, several countries show a relatively larger impact on life expectancy in 2010 than indicated by other measures (figure 63). These are generally countries where the non-AIDS life expectancy is higher. Under such circumstances,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

Negative Population Growth Rate Projected for Thailand

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

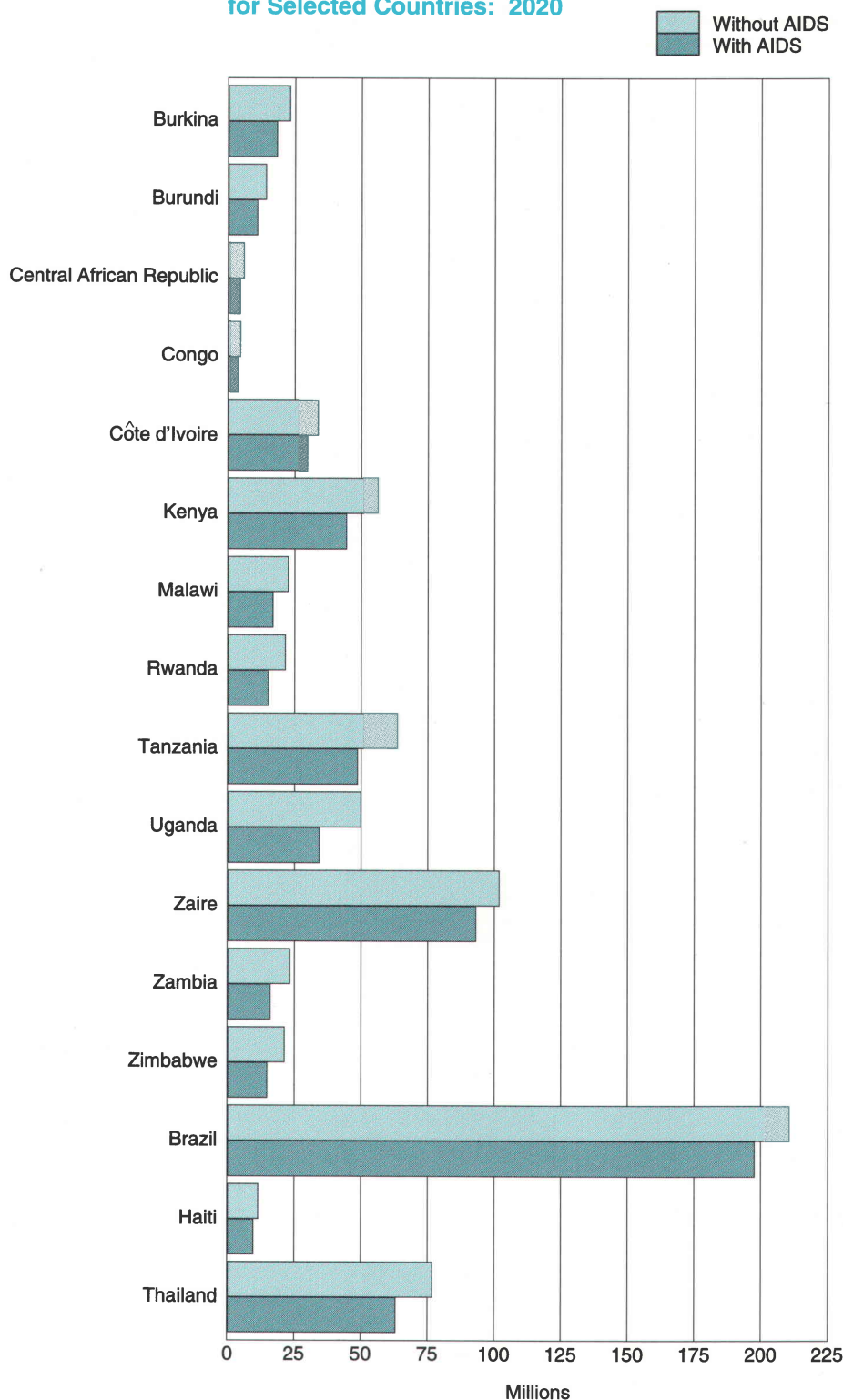
Thailand provides the only example of negative population growth in these AIDS-adjusted projections. Overall, AIDS is projected to reduce Thailand's growth rate in 2010 from +0.9 percent (without AIDS) to -0.8 percent (with AIDS).

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



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

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



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

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

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

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

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

How different will future age and sex structures of populations be because of AIDS? AIDS has relatively little direct effect on fertility rates, because of the delay between HIV infection and AIDS mortality. Similarly, an AIDS epidemic has only a slight effect on the population dependency ratio because AIDS mortality occurs both in the numerator and the denominator of that measure. Thus, although AIDS mortality occurs primarily in the child-

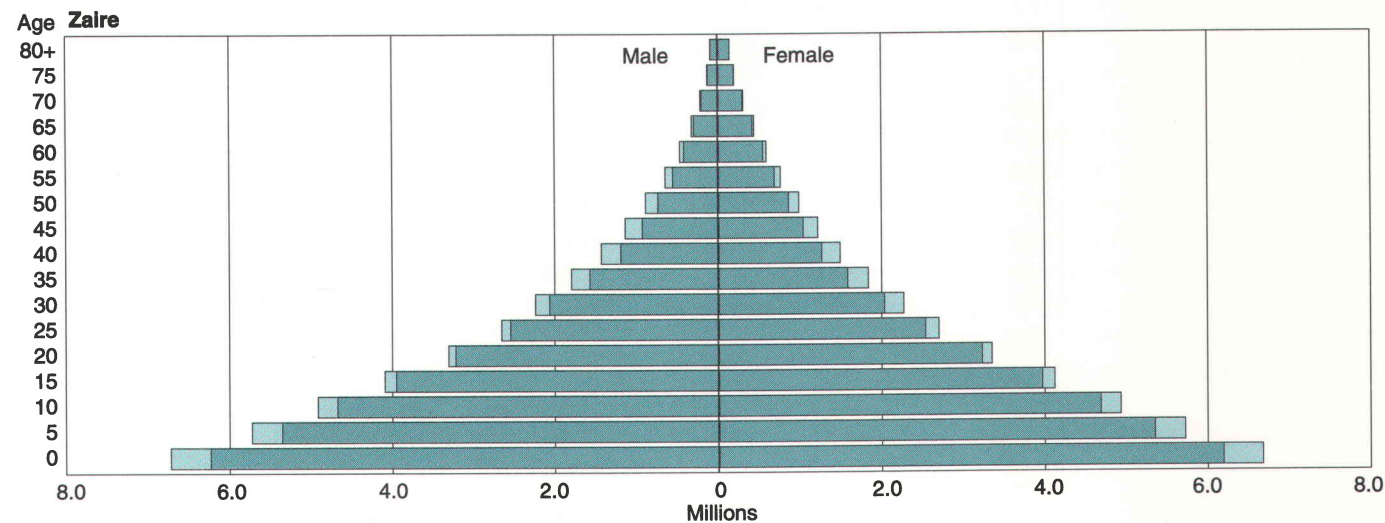
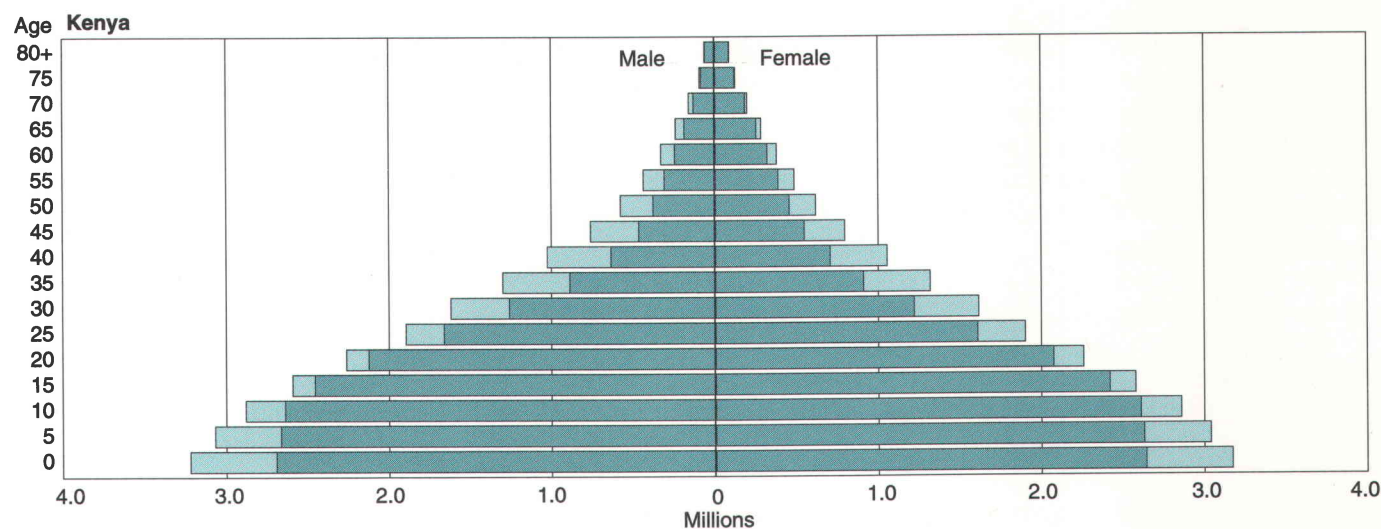
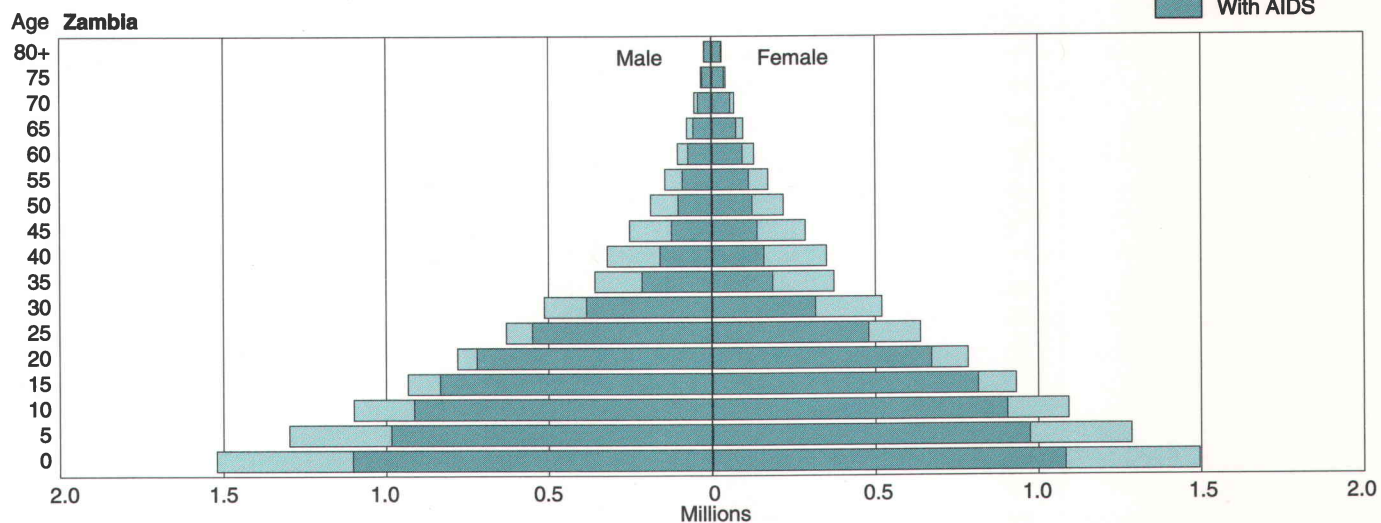
hood and middle adult years, it is perhaps less concentrated in particular ages than, for example, the effects of military deaths during a war.

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

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

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

Without AIDS
 With AIDS



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

Summary and Conclusions

AIDS has already begun to substantially revise our thinking about patterns and trends of mortality in countries around the world. In a number of cities and in five States of the United States, AIDS is already the leading cause of death among young adult males (Selik et al., 1993). In Abidjan, the capital of Côte d'Ivoire, HIV-related illness in 1988-89 was already the leading overall cause of death for males and the second leading cause for females, accounting for 15 percent of male deaths and 13 percent of female deaths (DeCock et al., 1990). The present analysis of 13 Sub-Saharan African countries suggests that AIDS will increase future crude death rates by 1-1/2 times in the aggregate, and more in the case of some individual countries. Life expectancy, which had enjoyed a 40-year period of advance, is now declining in many of these countries. Recent evidence also shows that infant and child mortality levels are increasing in several countries most affected by AIDS.

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

Despite these impacts, AIDS will not succeed in overcoming the

momentum of population growth in most affected countries, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa. The region's current high population growth rate ensures that, despite considerable expansion in HIV infection, the population will continue to increase, although changes in population structure may result. In other developing regions, for example in Asia and in Latin America, a strong AIDS epidemic has the potential to reverse population growth, because of the initially lower rates of fertility.

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

In the countries most affected by HIV and AIDS, a quarter or more of the adult urban populations are infected with HIV. As these infections

progress to AIDS and death, the impact of AIDS will be felt by the majority of the urban population as friends and relatives begin to die of AIDS. There is evidence that such exposure has resulted in behavior change in some settings.

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

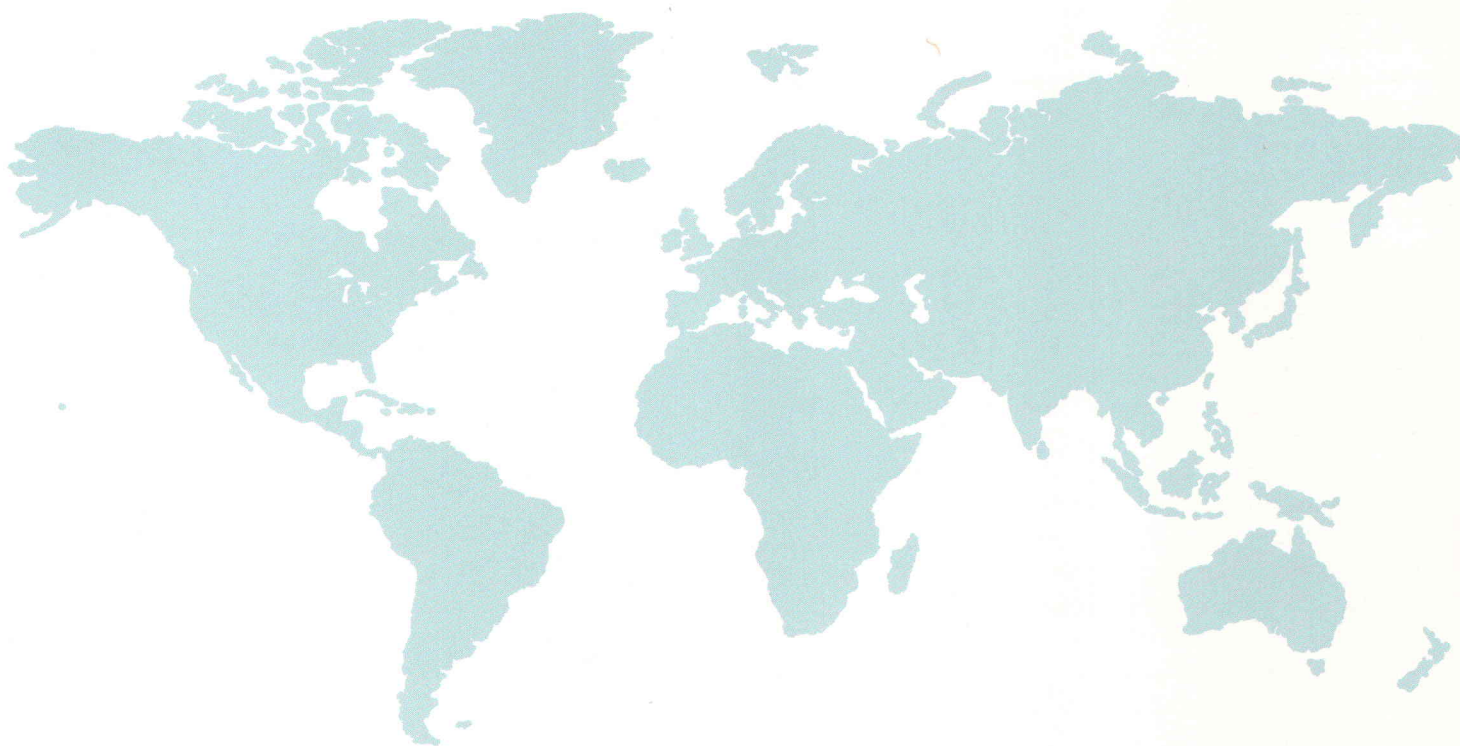
Changes in behavior, both spontaneous and induced, may help to create an early plateau in some epidemics and ultimately may result in declines in HIV infection levels. But, with rapidly rising levels of HIV infection in countries around the world conclusively demonstrating the presence of high-risk behavior,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

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

Appendix A

Detailed Tables

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



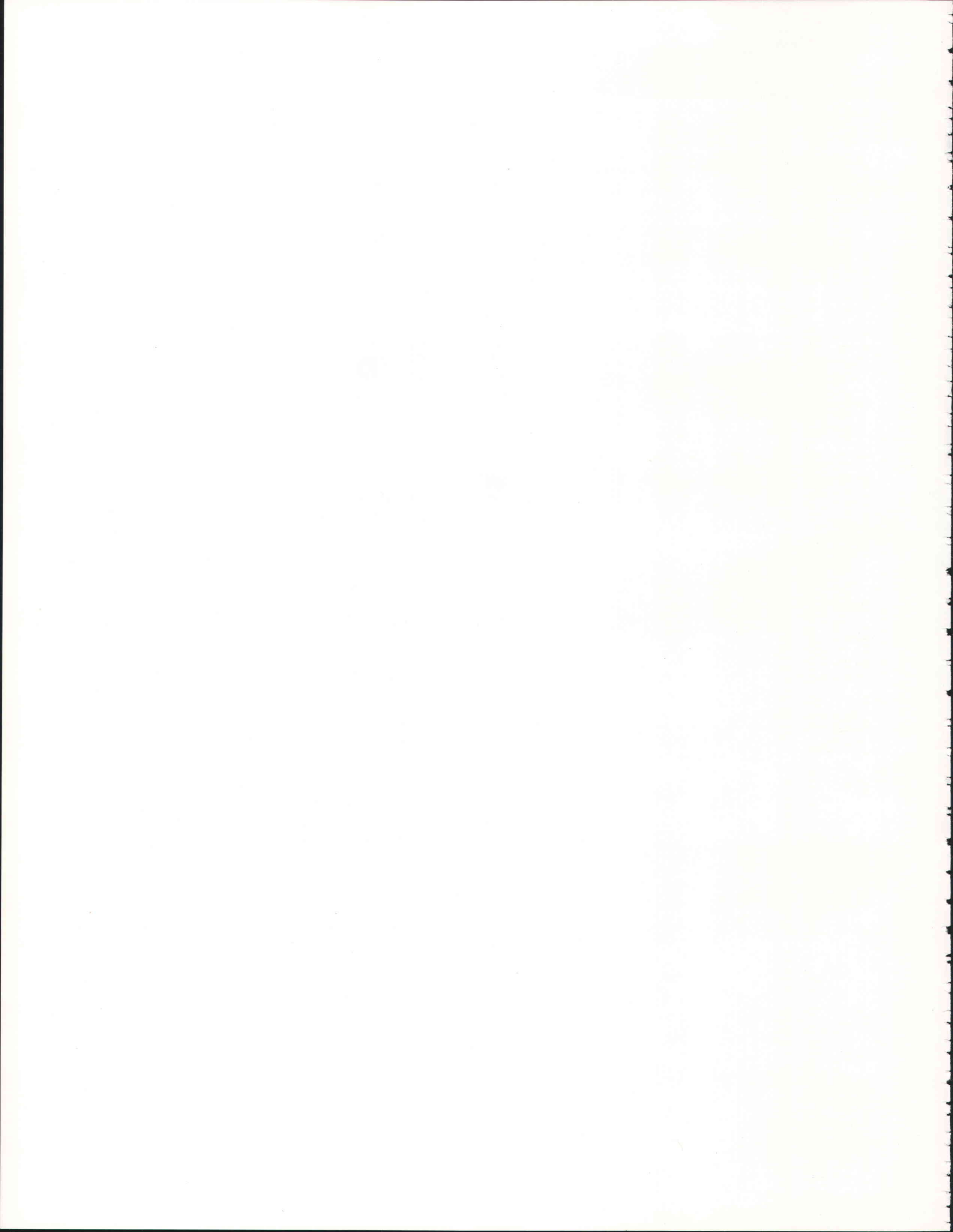


Table 1.
**World Population and Average Annual Rates of Growth,
 by Region and Development Category: 1950 to 2020**

[Figures may not add to totals because of rounding]

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

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

[Figures may not add to totals because of rounding]

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

Z Less than 0.05 percent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Midyear population in thousands]

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

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

[Midyear population in thousands]

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

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

[Midyear population in thousands]

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

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

[Midyear population in thousands]

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

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

[Midyear population in thousands]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[Midyear population in thousands]

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

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

[Midyear population in thousands]

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

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

[Midyear population in thousands]

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

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

[Midyear population in thousands]

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

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

[Midyear population in thousands]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NA Data not available.

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

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

Region and country or area	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births			Life expectancy at birth (years)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
World	65	65	64	62	61	64
Developing.....	72	72	71	61	59	62
Developed.....	15	17	13	74	71	78
Africa	91	97	85	53	51	54
Sub-Saharan Africa	95	102	89	51	49	53
Angola.....	145	157	133	46	44	48
Benin.....	110	119	101	52	50	54
Botswana.....	39	42	37	63	60	66
Burkina Faso.....	118	125	112	47	46	48
Burundi.....	114	124	103	40	38	42
Cameroon.....	77	84	70	57	55	59
Cape Verde.....	58	63	52	63	61	65
Central African Republic.....	137	146	128	43	41	44
Chad.....	132	129	135	41	40	42
Comoros.....	80	88	71	58	56	60
Congo.....	111	118	104	48	46	49
Côte d'Ivoire.....	95	103	86	49	47	51
Djibouti.....	111	120	102	49	47	51
Equatorial Guinea.....	103	110	95	52	50	54
Ethiopia.....	106	115	98	53	51	54
Gabon.....	95	107	83	55	52	58
Gambia, The.....	124	136	111	50	48	52
Ghana.....	83	90	76	56	54	58
Guinea.....	139	151	127	44	42	46
Guinea-Bissau.....	120	129	111	47	46	49
Kenya.....	74	78	71	53	51	55
Lesotho.....	70	72	67	62	60	64
Liberia.....	113	122	105	58	55	60
Madagascar.....	89	96	82	54	52	56
Malawi.....	141	149	133	40	39	41
Mali.....	106	113	100	46	44	48
Mauritania.....	85	88	82	48	45	51
Mauritius.....	18	22	15	71	67	75
Mayotte.....	80	88	71	58	56	60
Mozambique.....	129	140	117	48	47	50
Namibia.....	62	70	54	62	59	64
Niger.....	111	118	104	45	43	46
Nigeria.....	75	78	72	55	54	57
Reunion.....	8	9	7	74	71	77
Rwanda.....	119	126	111	40	39	41
Saint Helena.....	37	40	35	75	73	77
São Tome and Principe.....	64	68	59	63	61	65
Senegal.....	76	79	72	57	55	58
Seychelles.....	12	15	9	70	66	73
Sierra Leone.....	142	158	126	46	44	49
Somalia.....	126	136	116	55	54	55
South Africa.....	47	45	49	65	62	68
Sudan.....	80	80	79	54	53	55
Swaziland.....	93	103	84	56	52	61
Tanzania.....	110	121	98	43	42	45
Togo.....	89	96	82	57	55	59
Uganda.....	112	120	105	37	37	38
Zaire.....	111	121	100	47	46	49
Zambia.....	85	89	81	44	44	45
Zimbabwe.....	74	80	68	42	40	44

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

Region and country or area	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births			Life expectancy at birth (years)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
North Africa	63	66	60	65	63	66
Algeria.....	52	55	49	68	67	69
Egypt.....	76	78	75	61	59	63
Libya.....	63	68	59	64	62	66
Morocco.....	50	55	44	68	66	70
Tunisia.....	34	40	29	73	71	75
Western Sahara.....	152	157	145	46	45	47
Asia	68	66	70	63	62	64
Asia, excluding Near East	69	66	71	62	61	63
Afghanistan.....	156	161	151	45	46	44
Bangladesh.....	107	115	99	55	55	55
Bhutan.....	121	119	123	51	51	50
Brunei.....	25	27	23	71	69	73
Burma.....	64	70	57	60	58	62
Cambodia.....	111	119	102	49	48	51
China						
<i>Mainland</i>	52	40	66	68	67	69
<i>Taiwan</i>	6	6	6	75	72	79
Hong Kong.....	6	6	6	80	77	84
India.....	78	78	79	59	58	59
Indonesia.....	67	73	61	61	59	63
Iran.....	60	61	60	66	65	67
Japan.....	4	5	4	79	76	82
Laos.....	102	112	91	52	50	53
Macau.....	6	6	5	80	77	82
Malaysia.....	26	30	21	69	66	72
Maldives.....	54	53	55	65	63	66
Mongolia.....	43	49	38	66	64	69
Nepal.....	84	85	82	53	52	53
North Korea.....	28	31	24	70	67	73
Pakistan.....	102	103	100	57	57	58
Philippines.....	51	58	43	65	63	68
Singapore.....	6	6	5	76	73	79
South Korea.....	22	20	24	71	67	74
Sri Lanka.....	22	24	20	72	69	74
Thailand.....	37	40	34	68	65	72
Vietnam.....	46	47	45	65	63	68
Near East	56	59	52	67	65	69
Bahrain.....	19	22	16	74	71	76
Cyprus.....	9	10	8	76	74	79
Gaza Strip.....	37	38	36	68	66	69
Iraq.....	67	73	61	66	65	67
Israel.....	9	10	8	78	76	80
Jordan.....	32	35	30	72	70	74
Kuwait.....	13	14	11	75	73	77
Lebanon.....	40	44	35	69	67	72
Oman.....	37	39	34	68	66	70
Qatar.....	22	26	18	73	70	75

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

Region and country or area	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births			Life expectancy at birth (years)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Near East—Con.						
Saudi Arabia.....	52	54	50	68	66	70
Syria.....	43	43	42	66	65	68
Turkey.....	49	53	45	71	69	73
United Arab Emirates.....	22	25	18	72	70	74
West Bank.....	34	36	32	70	69	72
Yemen.....	113	118	108	51	50	53
Latin America and the Caribbean.....						
Anguilla.....	18	23	12	74	71	77
Antigua and Barbuda.....	19	21	15	73	71	75
Argentina.....	29	33	26	71	68	75
Aruba.....	8	10	7	76	73	80
Bahamas, The.....	34	35	32	72	68	75
Barbados.....	20	23	18	74	71	77
Belize.....	36	40	31	68	66	70
Bolivia.....	74	82	65	63	61	66
Brazil.....	60	64	55	62	57	67
British Virgin Islands.....	20	23	16	73	71	75
Cayman Islands.....	8	10	7	77	75	79
Chile.....	15	17	14	75	72	78
Colombia.....	28	32	25	72	69	75
Costa Rica.....	11	11	11	78	76	80
Cuba.....	10	11	9	77	75	79
Dominica.....	10	13	7	77	74	80
Dominican Republic.....	52	56	47	68	66	71
Ecuador.....	39	44	34	70	67	73
El Salvador.....	41	47	34	67	64	70
French Guiana.....	16	17	15	75	72	79
Grenada.....	12	14	11	70	68	73
Guadeloupe.....	9	10	8	77	74	80
Guatemala.....	54	58	50	64	62	67
Guyana.....	49	53	44	65	62	68
Haiti.....	109	116	101	45	43	47
Honduras.....	45	49	41	68	65	70
Jamaica.....	17	19	15	74	72	77
Martinique.....	10	11	9	78	75	81
Mexico.....	27	33	22	73	69	77
Montserrat.....	12	14	9	76	74	78
Netherlands Antilles.....	10	10	9	76	74	79
Nicaragua.....	53	62	43	64	61	67
Panama.....	17	18	15	75	72	78
Paraguay.....	25	27	23	73	72	75
Peru.....	54	59	49	66	63	68
Puerto Rico.....	14	15	13	74	70	78
Saint Kitts and Nevis.....	20	22	18	66	63	69
Saint Lucia.....	19	20	17	69	67	72
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.....	17	18	16	72	71	74
Suriname.....	31	37	26	69	67	72
Trinidad and Tobago.....	17	19	14	71	68	73
Turks and Caicos Islands.....	13	15	11	75	73	77
Uruguay.....	17	19	15	74	71	77
Venezuela.....	28	31	25	73	70	76
Virgin Islands.....	13	15	10	75	74	77

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

Region and country or area	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births			Life expectancy at birth (years)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
North America	8	9	7	76	73	80
Bermuda	13	15	11	75	73	77
Canada	7	8	6	78	75	82
Greenland	27	33	21	67	63	71
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	12	14	9	76	74	78
United States	8	9	7	76	73	79
Europe	9	10	8	76	73	79
Albania	30	31	28	73	70	77
Andorra	8	9	7	78	76	82
Austria	7	8	6	77	73	80
Belgium	7	8	6	77	74	80
Bulgaria	12	14	10	73	70	77
Czech Republic	9	11	8	73	69	77
Denmark	7	8	6	76	73	79
Faroe Islands	8	9	7	78	75	82
Finland	5	5	5	76	72	80
France	7	8	6	78	74	82
Germany	7	7	6	76	73	80
Gibraltar	8	9	7	76	73	79
Greece	9	9	8	78	75	80
Guernsey	7	8	5	78	75	81
Hungary	13	14	11	71	67	76
Iceland	4	4	4	79	77	81
Ireland	7	8	7	76	73	79
Isle of Man	8	9	7	76	74	79
Italy	8	8	7	78	74	81
Jersey	5	6	4	77	74	80
Liechtenstein	5	5	5	77	74	81
Luxembourg	7	8	6	77	73	81
Malta	8	9	7	77	75	79
Monaco	7	8	6	78	74	82
Netherlands	6	7	5	78	75	81
Norway	6	7	6	77	74	81
Poland	13	15	11	73	69	77
Portugal	10	11	8	75	72	79
Romania	20	22	18	72	69	75
San Marino	6	7	5	81	77	85
Slovakia	10	12	9	73	69	77
Spain	7	8	6	78	74	81
Sweden	6	6	5	78	75	81
Switzerland	7	7	6	78	75	82
United Kingdom	7	8	6	77	74	80
(Former) Yugoslavia*	17	18	16	74	71	77
Bosnia and Herzegovina	13	14	11	75	72	78
Croatia	9	10	8	74	70	77
*Macedonia	28	29	27	74	72	76
*Serbia and Montenegro	21	22	20	74	71	76
Slovenia	8	9	7	74	70	78
(Former) Soviet Union	34	38	29	69	65	74
BALTICS	19	21	16	70	66	76
Estonia	19	23	16	70	65	75
Latvia	22	25	18	69	64	75
Lithuania	17	18	16	71	67	76

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

Region and country or area	Infant deaths per 1,000 live births			Life expectancy at birth (years)		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
(Former) Soviet Union—Con.						
COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES	35	39	30	69	65	74
Armenia	27	30	24	72	69	76
Azerbaijan	35	38	32	71	67	75
Belarus	19	22	15	71	66	76
Kazakhstan	41	46	36	68	63	73
Kyrgyzstan	47	53	41	68	64	72
Moldova	30	34	26	68	65	72
Russia	27	31	23	69	64	74
Tajikistan	62	69	55	69	66	72
Turkmenistan	70	78	62	65	62	69
Ukraine	21	24	18	70	65	75
Uzbekistan	53	60	46	69	65	72
GEORGIA	23	26	20	73	69	77
Oceania	26	26	25	70	68	73
American Samoa	19	22	16	73	71	75
Australia	7	8	6	78	74	81
Cook Islands	25	28	21	71	69	73
Federated States of Micronesia	37	42	32	68	66	70
Fiji	18	20	16	65	63	68
French Polynesia	15	17	12	71	68	73
Guam	15	18	13	74	72	76
Kiribati	98	107	90	54	53	56
Marshall Islands	49	51	48	63	62	65
Nauru	41	(NA)	(NA)	67	(NA)	(NA)
New Caledonia	15	18	12	74	70	77
New Zealand	9	9	8	76	73	80
Northern Mariana Islands	38	43	33	67	66	69
Papua New Guinea	63	63	64	56	56	57
Solomon Islands	28	32	24	70	68	73
Tonga	21	(NA)	(NA)	68	(NA)	(NA)
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau)	25	29	21	71	69	73
Tuvalu	27	32	26	63	62	64
Vanuatu	68	73	63	59	58	61
Wallis and Futuna	26	27	26	72	71	72
Western Samoa	37	42	32	68	66	70

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

NA Data not available.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NA Data not available. Z Less than 0.05 percent.

Note: Data refer to currently married women (and women in consensual and visiting unions) ages 15 to 49 years unless coverage is unknown or is otherwise specified in the remarks. Figure shown for traditional methods may include modern methods not reported separately. Countries with no data available are omitted from the table.

Remarks:

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

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

Remarks—Continued

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

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

Census - Census data.

CPS - Contraceptive prevalence survey.

DHS - Demographic and health survey.

Lucas - David Lucas and Helen Ware, 1981, "Fertility and Family Planning in the South Pacific," *Studies in Family Planning*, Vol. 12, No. 3/9, p. 309.

PC - Population Council. Data from this source usually refer to program service statistics, sometimes with an estimate for private sector contraceptive use. Such data are often unreliable unless confirmed by an independent source such as a nationwide contraceptive prevalence or fertility survey.

SPC - South Pacific Commission.

SS - Service statistics based on number of family planning acceptors or amount of supplies distributed and assumptions about discontinuation rates. See also PC.

Survey - A nationwide survey conducted by a national government or independent organization, but not related to CPS, DHS, or WFS.

UNESCAP - United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

USAID - U.S. Agency for International Development, mission report.

WFS - World fertility survey.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NA Data not available. Z Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Remarks:

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

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

Appendix B
Population Projections
and Availability of Data



I. Making Population Projections

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

The Cohort Component Method

The cohort component population projection method follows each cohort of people of the same age throughout its lifetime according to its exposure to mortality, fertility, and migration. Starting with a base population by sex and age, the population at each specific age is exposed to the chances of dying as determined by projected mortality levels and patterns by sex and age. Once deaths are estimated, they are subtracted from the population, and those surviving become older. Fertility rates are projected and applied to the female population in childbearing ages to estimate the number of births every year. Each cohort of children born is also followed through time by exposing it to mortality. Finally, the component

method takes into account any net in-migrants who are incorporated into the population and net out-migrants who leave the population. Migrants are added to or subtracted from the population at each specific age. The whole procedure is repeated for each year of the projection period, resulting in the projected population by age and sex, as well as birth and death rates, rates of natural increase, rates of population growth, and other summary measures of fertility, mortality, and migration for each year.

Base Data on Population

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

Consequently, before accepting a population to serve as a base for the projections, it must be evaluated to detect errors and adjusted as necessary to correct them. Various methods have been developed to detect age misreporting, including analysis of digit preference, age ratios, and sex ratios. Techniques have been developed for making any needed corrections. Depending on the country-specific data problems, slight smoothing or strong smoothing techniques may be recommended. The base population age and sex structures for the

projections prepared for most developing countries in this report are at least slightly smoothed for the population ages 10 years and over.

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

Base Data on Mortality

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

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

There are several techniques¹ 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 methods² may be applied to estimate mortality during the first years of life. They are based on data on children ever born and children surviving, by age of mother.

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

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

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

Base Data on Fertility

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

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

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

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

Finally, and most importantly for many developing countries, many censuses and surveys include questions related specifically to fertility, for example, the number of children women have

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

Base Data on International Migration

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

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

Assumptions About the Future

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

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

In general, mortality is expected to continue to decline in most countries, as development and health advances continue. A particular exception relates to the impact that acquired immune deficiency syndrome will have on the mortality of some countries, where mortality levels in the next decades are expected to increase. (For a description of the method used to incorporate the impact of AIDS mortality on selected populations, see Section II of this appendix.) While there is no single "right" way to make

assumptions about the future, the following procedures are those recommended and generally used by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the projections presented in this report.

Projecting mortality and fertility.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Because of the unpredictability of conditions such as crop failure, emerging violence, and bellicose activities, migration forecasts are subject to large errors. If migration is known to have a negligible impact on a country's current growth rate, future migration is often assumed to be nil. If a country's migration is known to be significant, the estimated number of migrants during the past is frequently held constant in projecting to the near future. Projected migration is usually assumed to diminish, reaching zero at some year in the medium to

long-term future. The age and sex composition of international migrants depends on the situation in each country. If information is not available, model patterns by age and sex are sometimes used.

Regional and World Aggregations

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

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

When the projected population for any individual country changes, so does the aggregated total for the

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

corresponding region and for the world. New aggregations are made for world regions and world totals, combining the latest projected data for all countries, and thus superseding previously projected world and regional totals derived for previous reports.

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

II. Population Projections Incorporating AIDS

Background

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

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

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

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

A critical decision is the selection of countries. Virtually all Sub-Saharan African countries have reported AIDS cases to the World Health Organization, but some do not have HIV epidemics widespread enough to result in demographic impact of sufficient magnitude to warrant adjustment to projected mortality data. For the

future, the situation is far from clear, as the variability in AIDS epidemics suggests that there are many potential future paths. In other regions, infection levels so far have lagged behind the more severely affected African countries.

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

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

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

Country Selection Criteria

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

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

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

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

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

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

In future revisions of this methodology, it is possible that alternative cut-off levels will be used as additional information is gained concerning the

spread of HIV infection and the impact of AIDS on populations.

Empirical Epidemic Trends

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

Alternative Scenarios

Various models have been developed to try to understand the dynamics of

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

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

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

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

NA Data not available.

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

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

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

This model has been used by the Center for International Research to examine the potential demographic and macro-economic impacts of an AIDS epidemic in a "typical" African country (Way and Stanecki, 1991; Way and Over, 1992). In these applications, demographic parameters characteristic of all of Sub-Saharan Africa were used, together with selected behavioral data based on re-

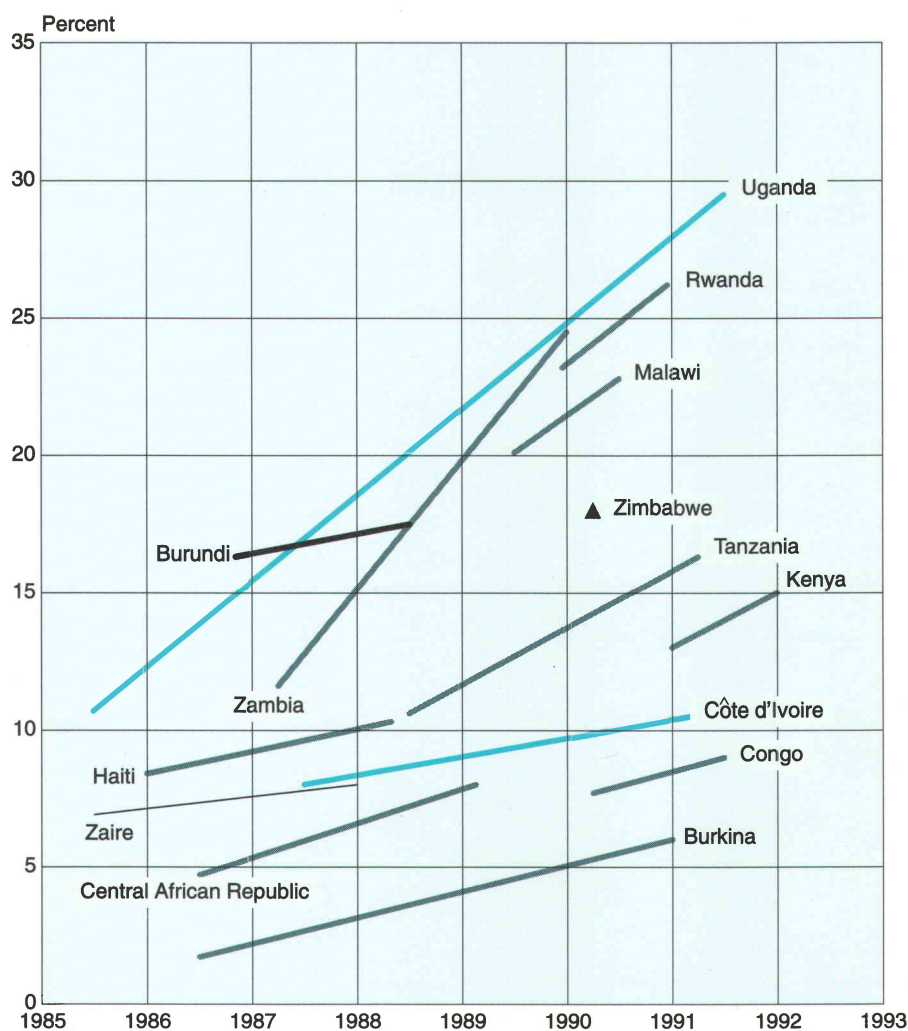
gional studies. It has also been used in Thailand, in collaboration with the Thai AIDS Working Group, to project the spread of AIDS in that country during the decade of the 1990's.

To project the impact in the 14 selected countries, three alternative scenarios were developed, corresponding to low, medium, and high AIDS epidemics. For all of these epidemics, the demographic parameters corresponding to Sub-Saharan Africa were used, while the behav-

ioral parameters were varied. Slightly different initial HIV seroprevalence levels were also used in the three scenarios.

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

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



Source: Table B-1.

Interpolation of a Unique Epidemic

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

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

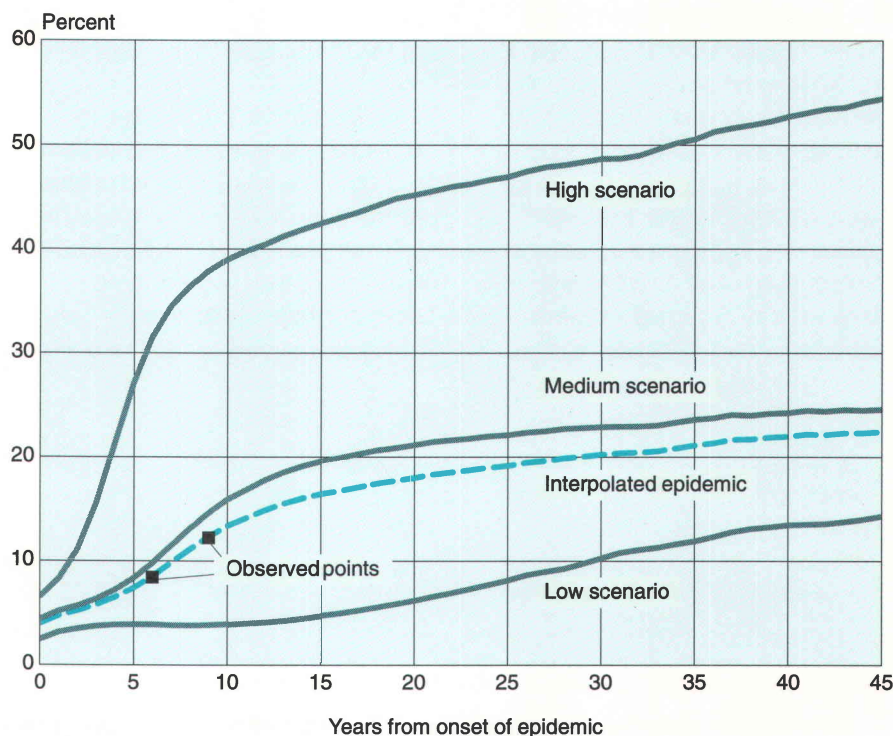
Projected Total Seroprevalence

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

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

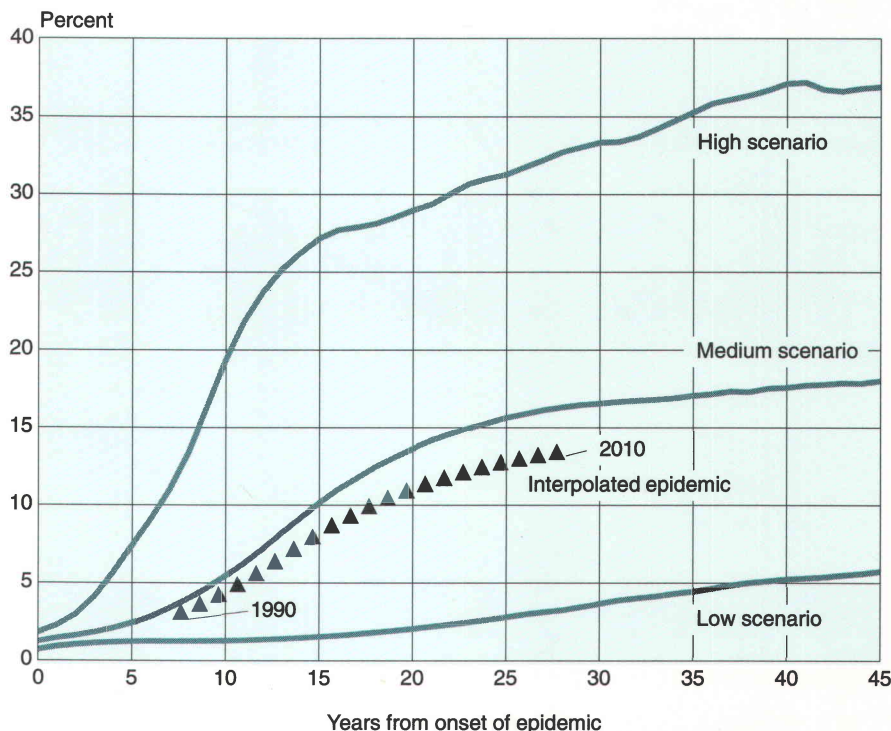
⁵ Reference dates were entered into the spreadsheet including fractions of years. For example, 1989.50 represented July 1 of the specified year.

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



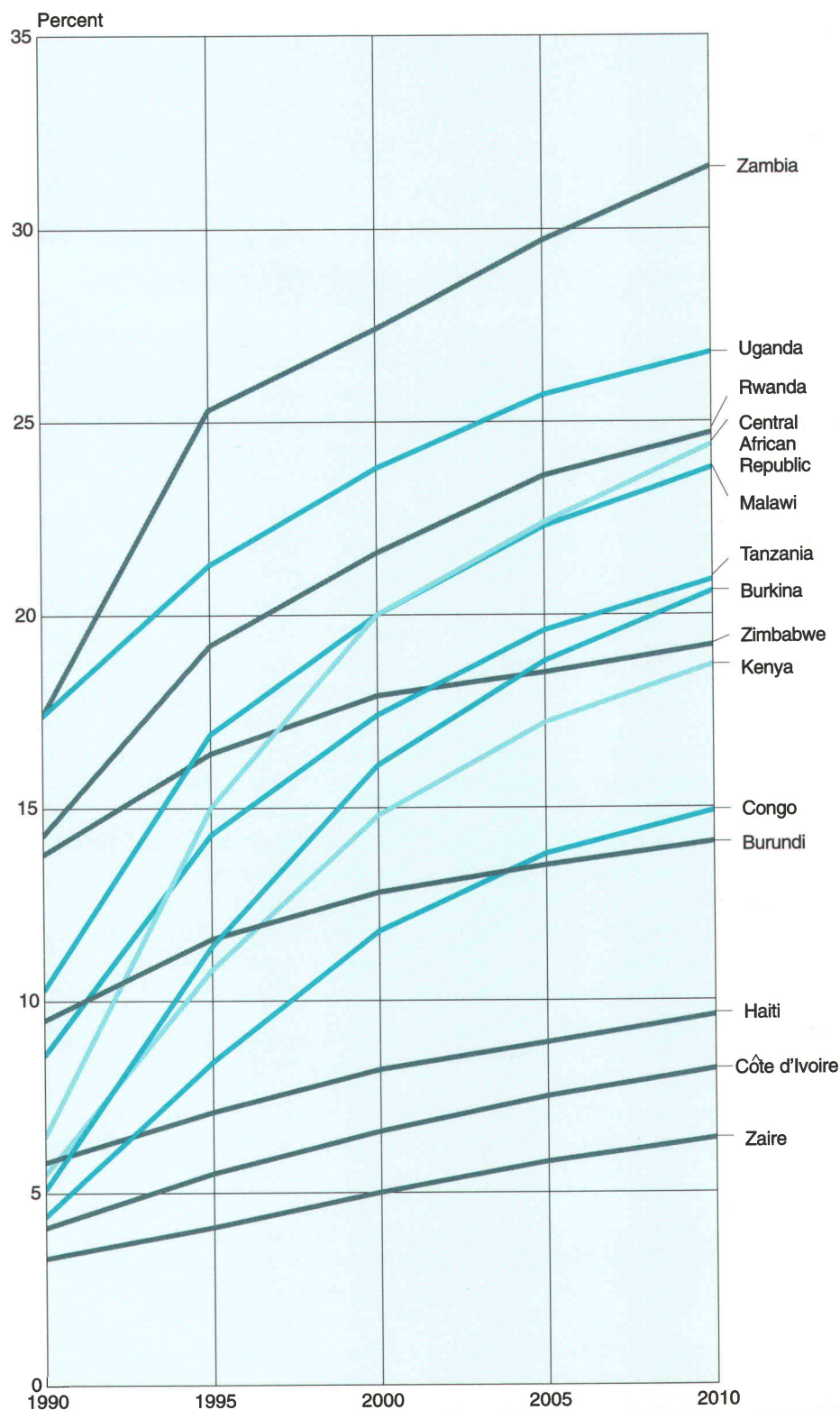
Source: Center for International Research, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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



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

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



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

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

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

AIDS-Related Mortality Rates

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

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

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

The Special Cases of Brazil and Thailand

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

Caveats and Limitations

In developing the methodology for these projections, the Center for International Research has attempted to maximize the use of both the empirical data and the modeling tools available. However, there is much that is unknown about the dynamics of AIDS epidemics in countries around the world, and the methodology is necessarily imprecise. The actual path of

AIDS epidemics in the countries that were selected will undoubtedly differ from the course projected. As epidemics grow, future behavior changes and interventions being implemented in countries around the world may alter that course.

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

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

III. Recency of Base Data for the Projections

The first two sections of this appendix described methods for evaluating base data and making projections without reference to the data situations actually encountered in the vari-

ous countries. This section reviews the availability of data for the current round of projections as presented in this report.

Data on Fertility Are More Recent Than Data on Other Topics

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

Large Discrepancies Found in Recency of Data by Region

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

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

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

-Represents zero.

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

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

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

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

Perhaps more important than the number of countries with recent information on population size, fertility, and mortality, is the proportion of the world's population covered by such information. As seen in table B-3, 87 percent of the world's people live in countries with data on fertility that pertain to 1985 or later. The proportion is even higher in North Africa

(96 percent), Asia, excluding the Near East (95 percent), Latin America and the Caribbean (92 percent), and the combined developed regions of North America, Europe, and the former Soviet Union (100 percent).

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

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

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

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

- Represents zero.

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

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

IV. Information on Contraceptive Prevalence

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

Recent data on the current use of family planning methods are gathered

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Represents zero.

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

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

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

It is primarily the larger countries in each region that gather information on

contraceptive use, as evidenced by the larger proportions of populations than of countries with available data. Thus, 89 percent of the population in developing regions is covered by such data since 1985, with the proportions

in North Africa and Asia, excluding the Near East, over 90 percent. Even in Sub-Saharan Africa, information on contraceptive use for 1985 or later is available for nearly three-fourths of the population.

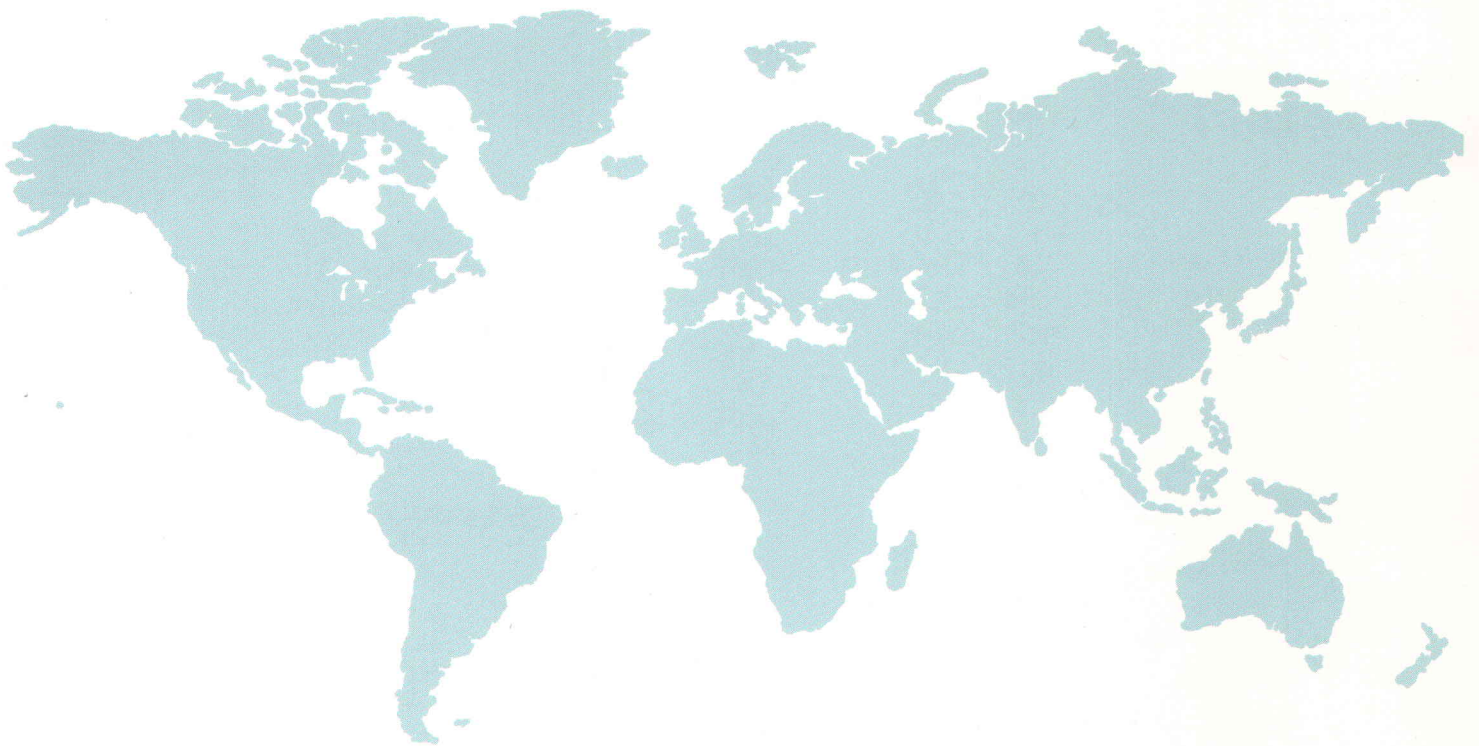
Table B-5.
**Distribution of Countries and of Population, by Region
 and Recency of Reliable Data on Contraceptive Prevalence**

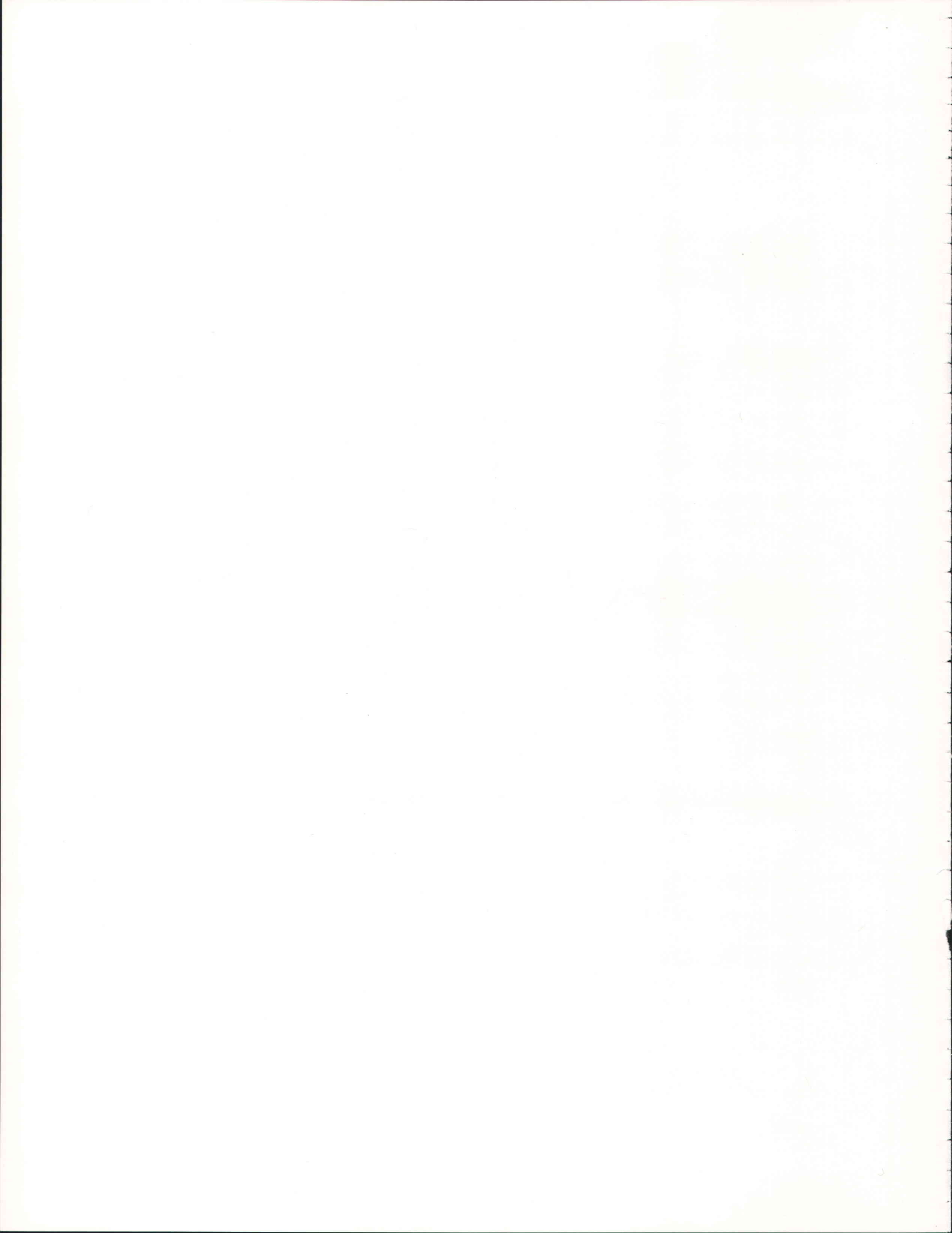
Region	Year of latest data									
						Before 1980 or none				
	Total	1990-94	1985-89	1980-84	Before 1980 or none	Total	1990-94	1985-89	1980-84	Before 1980 or none
	Number of countries					Midyear population:1994 (millions)				
World	225	41	58	22	104	5,642	2,235	2,648	147	611
Developing	162	25	48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

- Represents zero.

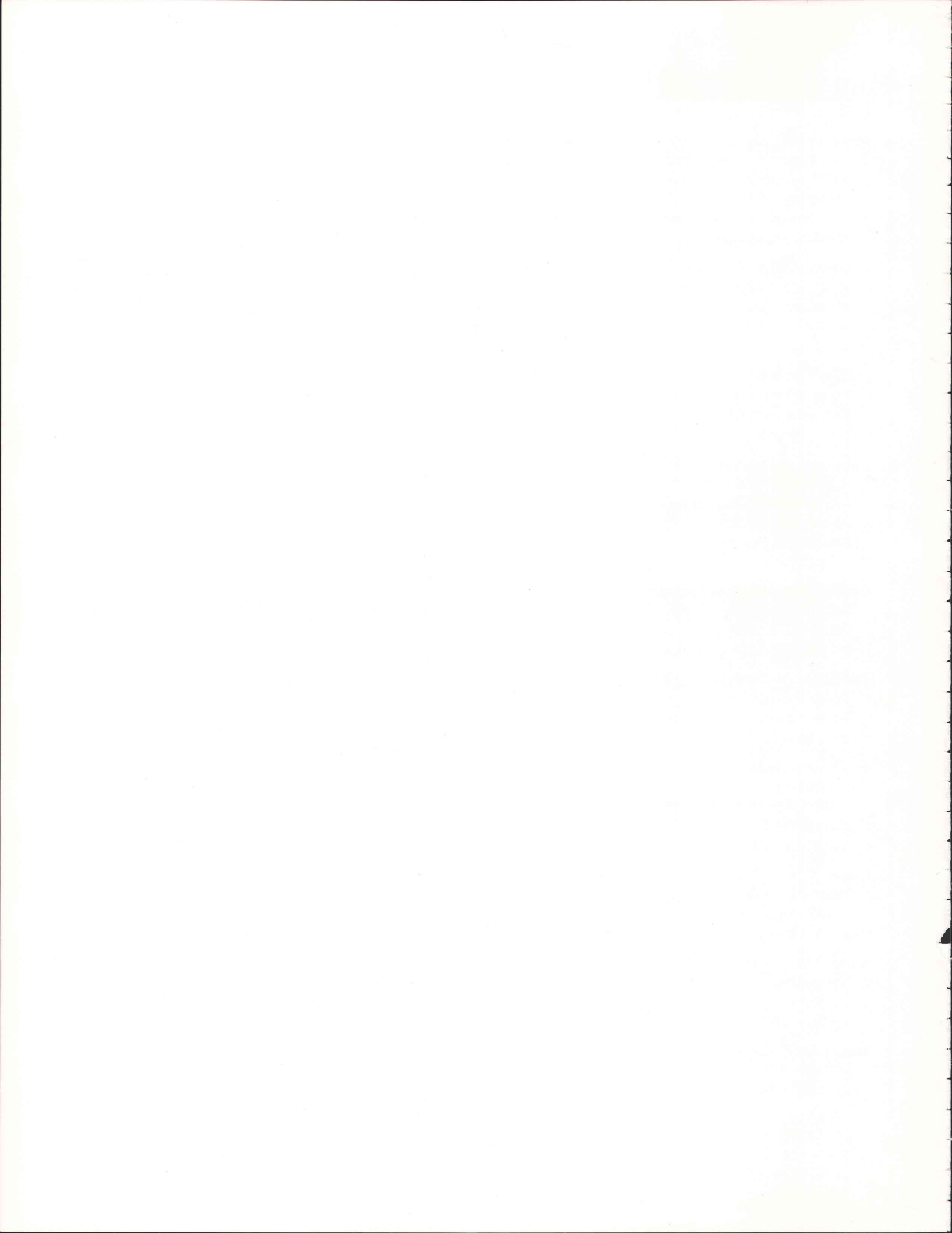
Z Less than 500,000 or less than 0.5 percent.

Appendix C
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Appendix D
Glossary



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

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

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

AIDS. Acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

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

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

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

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

CIS. Commonwealth of Independent States.

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

Cohort component method. See component method.

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

Component method. A method of estimating or projecting a population in which separate components of

population change (fertility, mortality, and migration) are used to derive the total population. When such projections are made also by age and sex, the procedure is known as the cohort component method.

Components of change. Fertility, mortality, and migration.

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

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

Crude birth rate. See birth rate.

Crude death rate. See death rate.

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

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

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

Family planning. See contraception.

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

negative. Also known as population growth rate or average annual rate of growth.

HIV: Human immunodeficiency virus.

HIV-1: Human immunodeficiency virus, type 1.

HIV-2: Human immunodeficiency virus, type 2.

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

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

IUD. Intrauterine device, a method of contraception.

IVDU: Intravenous drug user.

iwgAIDS: Interagency Working Group on AIDS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pandemic. A global epidemic.

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

Rate of natural increase. The

difference between the crude birth rate and the crude death rate.

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

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

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

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

Underenumeration. In a census, the erroneous counting of fewer

persons in a population than actually belong to it.

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

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

Vital events. Births and deaths.

Vital rates. Birth rates and death rates.

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

WHO: World Health Organization.

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

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