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Focusing on:

Global Population Growth
by Matthew Christenson

Global Population Composition
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Contraceptive Prevalence in the Developing World
by Thomas M. McDevitt

The AIDS Pandemic in the 21st Century
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HIGHLIGHTS

HIGHLIGHTS

Global Population Profile: 2002 summarizes the most important trends in global population at the dawn of the 21st century. The presentation is organized around four themes: Global Population Growth, Global Population Composition, Contraceptive Prevalence in the Developing World, and the AIDS Pandemic in the 21st Century.

Global Population Growth

A little more than 4 years ago, in 1999, global population surpassed 6 billion. At midyear 2002, it stood at 6.2 billion and just over two people were being added each second. As rapid as this may seem, the pace at which global population was growing had already peaked more than a decade earlier. In absolute terms, approximately 74 million people were added to the world's population in 2002 compared to a high of 87 million in 1989-90. Similarly, the annual average growth rate was approximately 1.2 percent in 2002, down from a high of 2.2 percent in 1963-64. It is expected that this slowdown in population growth will continue into the foreseeable future.

The slowdown in the growth of the world's population can be traced primarily to declines in fertility. In 2002, the world's women, on average, were giving birth to 2.6 children over their lifetime. This was less than one-half of a child more than the level needed to assure the replacement of the population. Although fertility rates in some parts of the world are expected to remain above replacement level for quite some time (e.g., in Sub-Saharan Africa), Census Bureau projections suggest that the level of fertility for the world as a whole will drop below replacement level before 2050.

It is important to note that these declines in fertility will not translate directly into equivalent declines in the growth of the population, because the numbers of women in their childbearing years are increasing relative to the rest of the population. This increase was responsible for about three-fourths of global population growth in 2002. Census Bureau projections suggest that by 2050 virtually all of global population increase will be due to this age-sex compositional effect.

Global Population Composition

The age and sex composition of the globe's population in 2002 reflected two historical trends: relatively high but declining fertility on the one hand, and moderate but declining mortality on the other. As a result, the age groups with the largest numbers of people were the very young (under age 15), with each successively older age group being slightly smaller.

With respect to specific populations, the breakdown was as follows. Children (0-14 years of age) made up 29 percent of the world's population. Youth (15-29 years of age) and women of childbearing age (15-49 years of age) each comprised 26 percent of the population. The population of labor force age (15-64 years of age) made up 64 percent of the total. The elderly (65 years of age and older) made up only 7 percent of the globe's population. Finally, the number of men and women on the planet was approximately the same: 101 men for every 100 women.

Over the next 25 years, while the absolute number of children is expected to remain relatively stable, the size of the child population relative to the total population is expected to decline. The numbers of youth and women in their childbearing years are projected to experience modest increases but their proportions of the total population are expected to decrease modestly. The population of labor force age is expected to grow steadily; its proportion of the total, to stay approximately the same. Finally, the elderly population is projected to grow considerably in both absolute and relative terms.

Contraceptive Prevalence in the Developing World

High fertility remains the dominant factor dictating the future size, growth, and composition of the populations of many developing nations. Contraceptive use, in turn, is one of the primary determinants of the level of fertility in a population and of differences in fertility between populations. Contraceptive use is also important as an indicator of the extent to which couples have access to reproductive health services. For these reasons, the levels and trends of contraceptive prevalence, particularly in the world's developing countries, have important implications for both global population change and reproductive health.

As a result of both delayed marriage and use of contraception within marriage, the number of births a woman has during her lifetime has fallen dramatically over the past few decades throughout the

developing world. At the same time, over 100 million women in the world's developing countries would like to space or limit their births but are not using contraception. These women, considered to have "unmet need" for family planning, are found in greater numbers in Asia than in other world regions but make up higher proportions of the populations of Sub-Saharan African countries than of countries in other parts of the world.

The AIDS Pandemic in the 21st Century

At the beginning of the 21st century, Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), which causes the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), continues to have its greatest impact in the developing world. Although the full demographic impact will not be felt for several more years, the emerging downward trends in life expectancy and population growth, the distortions in age structures, and the breakdowns in support systems are already being seen in some countries. At the extreme, Botswana, South Africa, and Zimbabwe are thought to be experiencing negative population growth due to AIDS mortality.

Since the onset of the AIDS pandemic two decades ago, more than 20 million people have died of AIDS. Twice that many — 40 million — are now living with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. Barring some major breakthrough, most of these people are expected to die during the next 10 years or so.

The pandemic continues to have its greatest impact in the developing countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, with Sub-Saharan Africa at its epicenter. In 2002, AIDS was the fourth leading cause of death globally but the number one cause of death in Africa.

The U.S. Census Bureau's modeling and projections work indicates that severe distortions in age-sex structures are likely in severely affected countries. In these countries, AIDS mortality is expected to produce age structures that have never been seen before.

Life expectancies in HIV/AIDS-affected countries are projected to decline, negating gains achieved during the past several decades. By 2010, many countries in Southern Africa are expected to see life expectancies fall to near 30 years of age, levels not seen since the beginning of the 20th century.

In 2010, populations in the majority of affected Sub-Saharan African countries are projected to increase, despite high levels of mortality. The exceptions are Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe.

It is commonly known that young adults feel the effect of the AIDS pandemic most keenly. However, countries with high infection rates are also experiencing rising rates of infant and child mortality. Over 30 percent of all children born to HIV infected mothers in Sub-Saharan Africa will be HIV positive as a result of mother-to-child transmission, either through the birth process or due to breastfeeding. Because of AIDS, infant mortality rates in some Sub-Saharan African countries are now higher than they were in 1990. In four countries of Sub-Saharan Africa, more infants are projected to die from AIDS in 2010 than from all other causes.

The news is not all bad, however. While child mortality rates in 2010 are projected to continue to be much higher with AIDS than they would have been without AIDS, if prevention of mother-to-child transmission programs are dramatically scaled up then the course of future child mortality rates can be changed. Moreover, several countries have managed to stem the tide of the pandemic. These examples give hope that the AIDS pandemic can be successfully curtailed in other countries.

INTRODUCTION

GLOBAL POPULATION IN PROFILE

A profile of global population at the dawn of the 21st century entails an exploration of some remarkable phenomena. At midyear 2002, the size of global population was about 6.2 billion people. During 2002, the globe experienced a net increase of approximately 74 million people. This growth is due, in part, to an average level of global fertility that has couples producing more children than are needed to replace them despite precipitous fertility declines in recent years. A more important determinant of this growth, however, is the age-sex composition of the population that has a large number of women in their childbearing years relative to the size of the rest of the population. Finally, although mortality on a global level has also fallen, the anticipated effects of the HIV/AIDS pandemic are of serious concern to the populations of numerous countries. Together, these trends create a composite profile of global population that is worthy of consideration.

Global Population Profile: 2002 provides an opportunity to reflect on the state of the world's population. In this report, we look forward into the next 50 years to consider a wide range of demographic phenomena. The first two sections provide a brief overview of current understanding and expectations of the growth and composition of global population. The third section draws attention to the contribution of contraceptive use to fertility change in the less developed world. The fourth section of the report reviews current knowledge about the demographic impacts of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Finally, the appendices that conclude this volume present detailed data and other supporting information upon which our estimates and projections are based. In this way, we profile the most important and interesting trends in global population at the beginning of the 21st century.

Data in this report include summary demographic information for the world, major regions, and countries and territories with a population of at least 5,000 in 2002. For the most part, estimates and projections are based on the evaluation of national data available as of early 2002. As a result, this report does not reflect data from the 2000 round of censuses for many countries.

This year's report covers 227 countries and territories. In most of the text and figures, they are grouped as follows: Sub-Saharan Africa, the Near East and North Africa, China (including Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Macau), India, the Rest of Asia (Asia excluding Japan, China and India) and Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand), Latin America and the Caribbean, Eastern Europe and the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union (NIS), and a majority of the world's industrialized countries referred to here as "Developed World" (North America [excluding Latin America and the Caribbean], Western Europe, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand). In the detailed tables (Appendix A), countries are listed, and regional subtotals are provided, according to a more traditional geographic perspective: Africa (Sub-Saharan and North Africa), the Near East, Asia (including China and Japan), Europe (Western, Eastern) and the NIS, Latin America and the Caribbean, North America (excluding Latin America and the Caribbean), and Oceania.

In addition to these country groupings, references are made in the text to "more developed" countries and "less developed" (or "developing") countries. The first group includes the countries of North America (excluding Latin America and the Caribbean), Europe, the Baltics and the four European republics of the NIS (Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova), Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. All other countries are considered to be less developed, following the convention used by the United Nations.

The data in ***Global Population Profile: 2002*** replace the data issued in earlier volumes in this series. Therefore, they should not be used in conjunction with data from earlier reports to derive time series.

The estimates and projections presented in the report are taken from the October 10, 2002, update of the International Data Base (IDB) of the U.S. Census Bureau. Detailed notes are maintained by the International Programs Center (IPC) to document the data used and the procedures followed in deriving the numbers for each country.

Questions about the estimates and projections presented in this report or about the methodology used in making them should be directed to: Chief, Population Studies Branch, International Programs Center, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 20233-8860, e-mail *pop.ipc.population.studies@census.gov.* Comments on the report are invited. Questions about the demographic impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic or about the methodology employed in estimating those impacts may be directed to: Chief, Health Studies Branch, International Programs Center, U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, DC, 20233-8860, e-mail *ipc-hiv@census.gov.*

Most of the data presented in this report, including the data found in the detailed tables of Appendix A, are available to users in computer-readable format. The entire report is available for downloading from the World Wide Web site of the International Programs Center (IPC). The text of the report, including all figures, is stored in pdf format. Tables from Appendices A and B are stored in Excel format. The Web site address for ***Global Population Profile: 2002*** is:

www.census.gov/ipc/www/wp02/

The data presented in this report draw upon information stored in two databases maintained and regularly updated by the International Programs Center. The *International Data Base* contains statistical tables providing demographic and socioeconomic data for all countries of the world. IPC's Health Studies Branch maintains the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base*, a compilation of epidemiological information on HIV prevalence.

- The *International Data Base* (IDB) contains information derived from censuses, surveys (for example, population by age and sex, labor force, and contraceptive use), and administrative records (for example, registered births and deaths) for selected years from 1950 to the present. Some variables are available by urban/rural residence. The IDB contains IPC's current estimates and projections of fertility, mortality, migration, and population on a single-year basis to the year 2050. IDB estimates and projections may be more recent than those presented in this report, which are current to October 2002.

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

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

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

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e-mail: *idb@census.gov*

- The *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base* includes all available epidemiological information on HIV/AIDS seroprevalence and incidence for countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe, and from selected New Independent States taken from the scientific literature and from unpublished reports prepared for international conferences and various workshops. The current update of the database contains over 65,000 individual data records drawn from 6,200 publications and presentations.

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

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

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GLOBAL POPULATION GROWTH

The absolute size of the population of the globe and the pace at which it grows can be difficult to grasp. Similarly, the mechanisms that drive change in population size are often not fully appreciated.

This section on ***Global Population Growth*** *provides a series of essays that shed some light on these topics. First, two pieces put into context the current size and rate of growth of the globe's population. We then discuss the mechanics that drive change in the size of populations and summarize the current trends around the globe in fertility, mortality, and migration. Finally, we examine our projections about the future of population growth around the globe.*

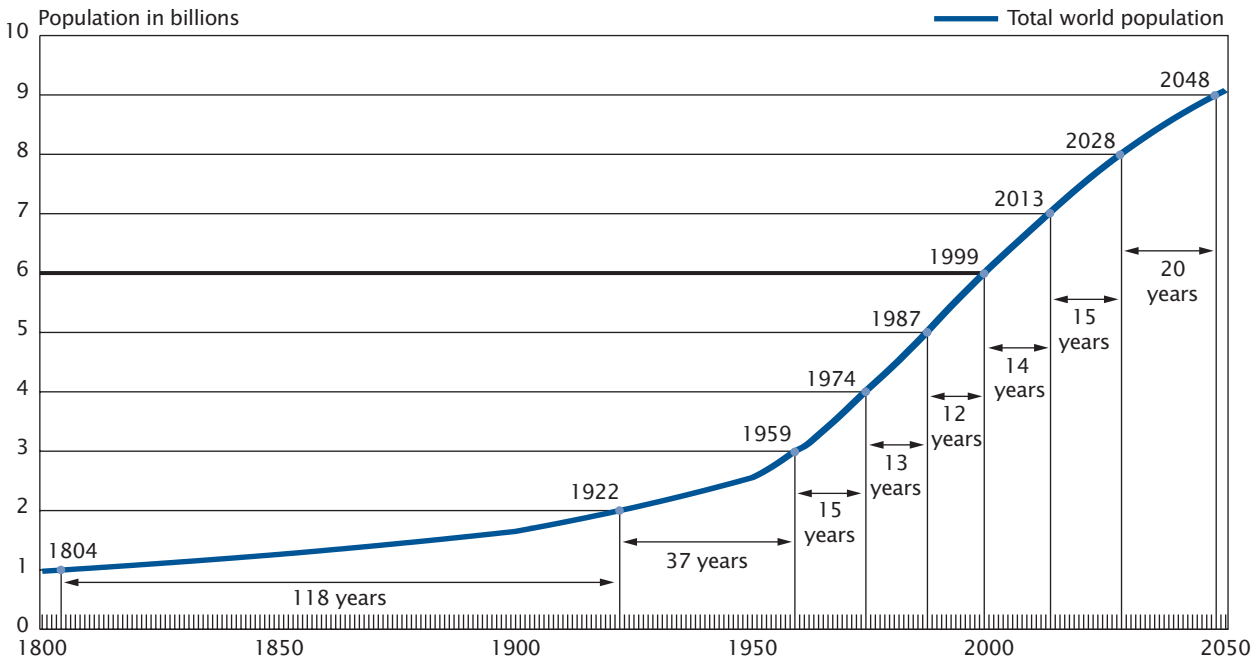
In 2002, 5 Billion More People Inhabited the Globe Than in 1800

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, world population hit the 6-billion mark in June of 1999. This figure is over 3.5 times the size of the earth's population at the beginning of the 20th century and roughly double its size in 1960. Never before has the earth sustained such a large human population.

The time required for global population to grow from 5 to 6 billion was shorter than the interval between any of the previous billions. As depicted in Figure 1, it took just 12 years for this to occur, just slightly less time than the 13 years between the fourth and fifth billion, but considerably less time than the 118 years between the first and second billion.

Current Census Bureau projections indicate that it will take increasingly longer periods of time to reach the seventh, eighth, and ninth billion markers of world population. Those engaged in long-term projections suggest that the current run up of world population may peak before it reaches 10 billion (United Nations, 1999b; NRC, 2000).

Figure 1.
Time to Successive Billions in World Population: 1800-2050
The sixth billion accrues to world population in record time!



Source: United Nations (1995b); U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

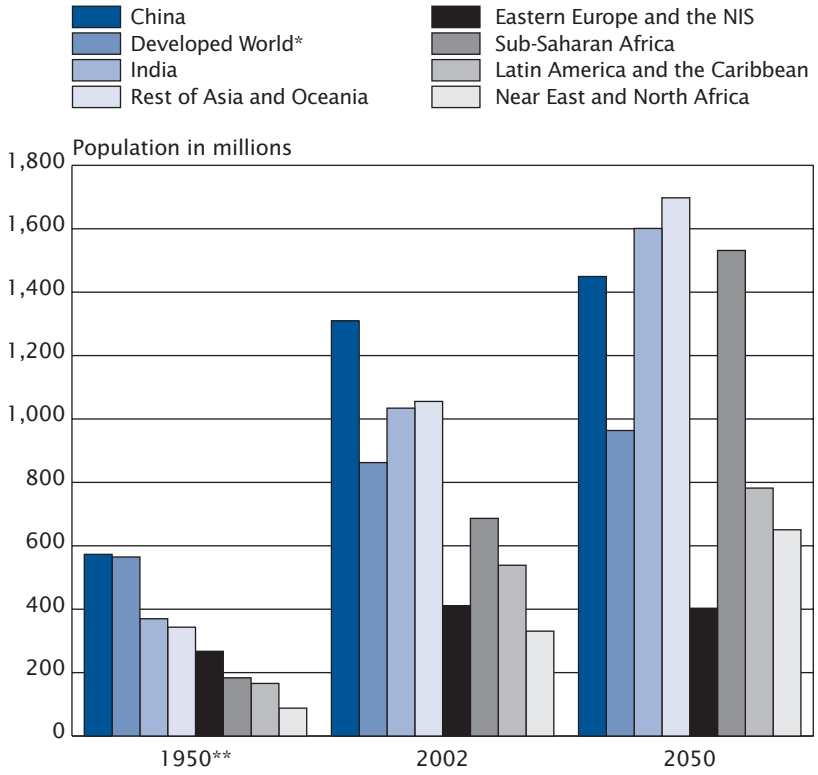
Asia-Oceania Has Held Over Half of the World's Population Since Before 1950 and Is Expected to Continue to Do So Through 2050

In 2002, China was not only the most populous country in the world, it was also more populous than most of the world's regions (Table 1). This situation has existed at least since 1950 (Figure 2).

India, the second most populous country in the world, has been gaining rapidly on China in both absolute and relative terms (Figure 2). According to Census Bureau projections, India will eclipse China in total population in 2037.

The less developed countries in Asia and Oceania excluding India and China are expected to be more populous than any other region by 2050 (Figure 2). This is due, in part, to growth in top-ten countries such as Indonesia, Pakistan, and Bangladesh (Table 1).

Figure 2.
Regional Distribution of Global Population: 1950, 2002, and 2050
Population rankings of major world regions continue to shift in favor of developing regions.



* "Developed World" refers to North America (excluding Latin America and the Caribbean), Western Europe, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. Rest of Asia and Oceania refers to Asia excluding Japan, China, and India plus Oceania excluding Australia and New Zealand. NIS indicates the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union.
** Current boundaries.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base.

Projected Growth in Sub-Saharan Africa Differs Markedly From That for the Developed World and Eastern Europe

The largest percentage increase in population size over the next five decades (from 2002 to 2050) is projected to occur in Sub-Saharan Africa. Over 800 million people are expected to be added to this region, with Congo (Kinshasa) joining Nigeria on the list of the ten most populous countries (Table 1). Sub-Saharan Africa, which was one-third the size of China in 1950 and one-half its size in 2002, is likely to surpass it in size by 2050 (Figure 2).

At the opposite end of the spectrum, more than half of the world's more developed countries (MDCs), including those in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, are expected to experience population declines over the next 50 years. The United States is the only MDC expected to be among the ten most populous countries in 2050.

Table 1.
The Top Ten Most Populous Countries: 1950, 2002, and 2050*
Less developed countries dominate the list of the world's ten most populous countries

	1950**		2002		2050
1.	China	1.	China	1.	India
2.	India	2.	India	2.	China
3.	United States	3.	United States	3.	United States
4.	Russia	4.	Indonesia	4.	Indonesia
5.	Japan	5.	Brazil	5.	Nigeria
6.	Indonesia	6.	Pakistan	6.	Bangladesh
7.	Germany	7.	Russia	7.	Pakistan
8.	Brazil	8.	Bangladesh	8.	Brazil
9.	United Kingdom	9.	Nigeria	9.	Congo (Kinshasa)
10.	Italy	10.	Japan	10.	Mexico
			Rankings of future or past top-ten countries		
11.	Bangladesh	11.	Mexico	14.	Russia
13.	Pakistan	13.	Germany	16.	Japan
15.	Nigeria	21.	United Kingdom	24.	Germany
16.	Mexico	22.	Italy	29.	United Kingdom
32.	Congo (Kinshasa)	23.	Congo (Kinshasa)	35.	Italy

*More developed countries/less developed countries.
**Current boundaries.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

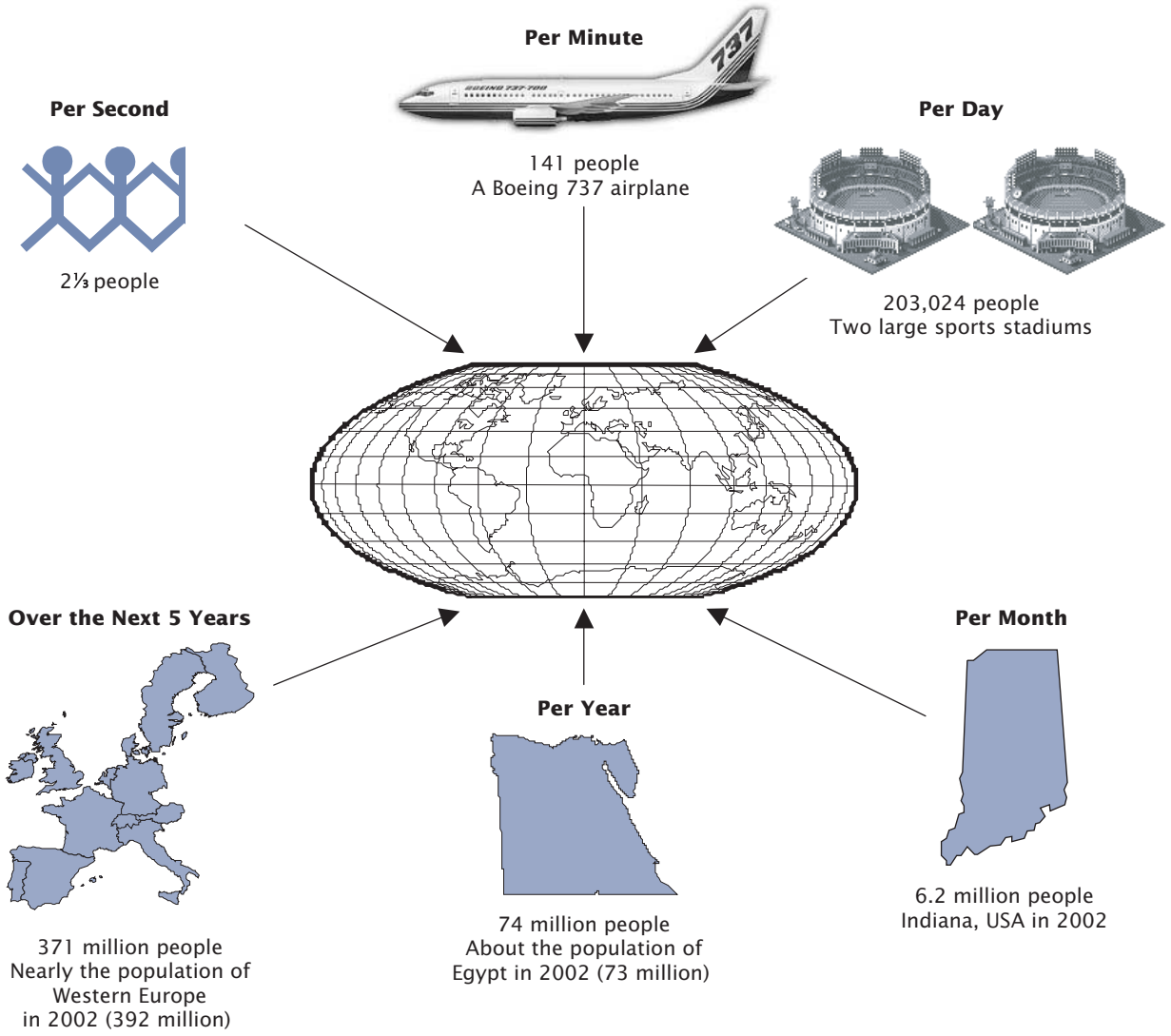
World Population Increase in 2002 Was More Than the Population of All but the 14 Largest Nations

In 2002, the world's population increased by 74 million people. If all of these people formed a new country, it would be the fifteenth largest country in the world, just larger than Egypt and just smaller than Vietnam. As shown in Figure 3, adding people at this rate is equivalent to:

- 2 $^{1}/_{3}$ people per second,
- 141 people per minute,
- 200,000+ people per day,
- 6.2 million per month.

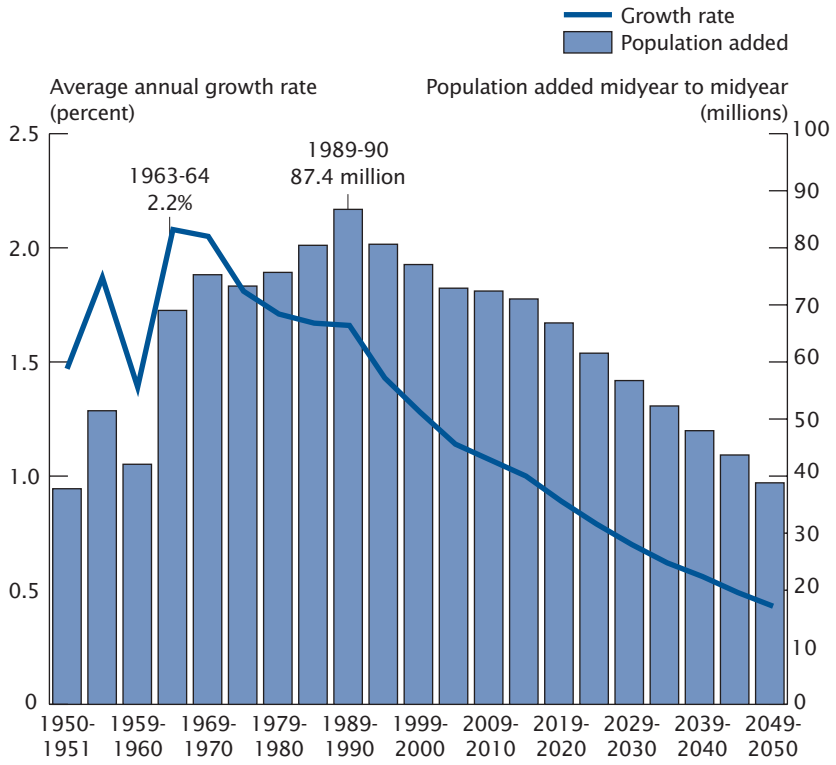
At this rate of growth, the world would add nearly the equivalent of the population of Western Europe (392 million persons in 2002) in 5 years.

Figure 3.
Net Additions to the World: 2002
In 2002, the world gained 2⅓ people per second.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

Figure 4.
Annual Additions and the Annual Growth Rate of Global Population: 1950-2050
By 2002, the pace of global population growth was on the decline.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

The Single Largest Annual Increase in World Population Is Estimated to Have Occurred in 1989-90

As Figure 4 shows, however, the average annual rate of growth for the globe's population peaked in 1963-64.[1] Then, in 1989-90, the absolute annual increase to global population reached its apex and began to decline. According to Census Bureau projections, the pace of global population growth will continue to decline into the foreseeable future.

[1] In Figure 4, the dip in population growth during 1959-60 was due to a severe famine in China.

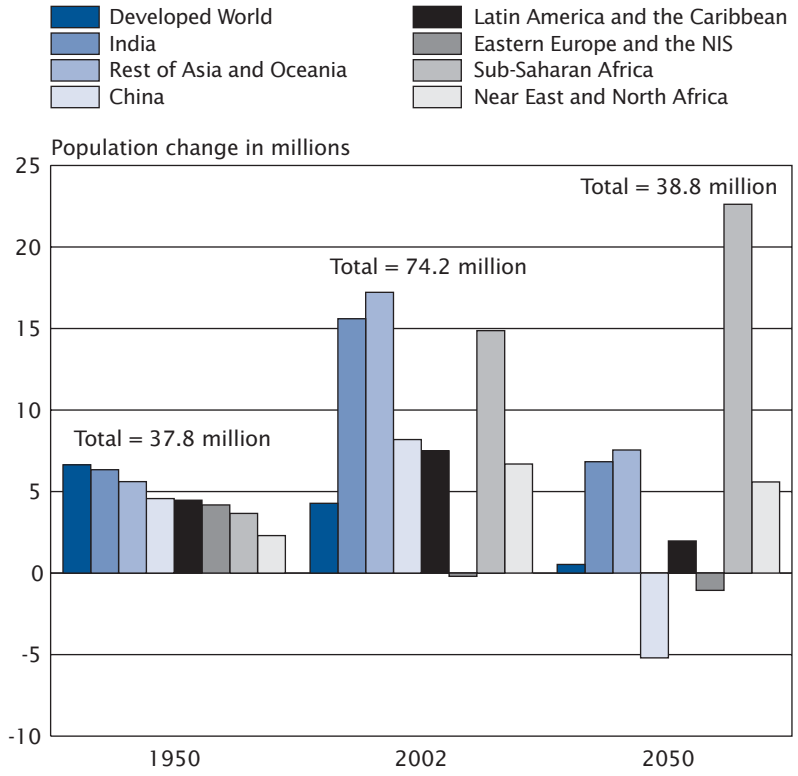
Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa Are Responsible for Most Current and Future World Population Increase

Since 1950, India has contributed more people to the world than any other country (Table 2). It also rivaled regional contributions to population increase during this time period (Figure 5). The rest of less developed Asia and Oceania was also a key contributor to annual population growth in the last half century (Figure 5).

Over the next 50 years, Sub-Saharan Africa is expected to become the primary source of global population increase (Figure 5). Countries such as Nigeria, Congo (Kinshasa), Madagascar, and Uganda are likely to rise quickly in the rankings of the largest contributors to population growth (Table 2). China, conversely, is expected to begin to lose population in larger numbers than any other country or region of the globe by 2050 (Figure 5, Table 2).

Figure 5.
Regional Contributions to Net World Population Change: 1950, 2002, and 2050

Sub-Saharan Africa is projected to become the primary contributor to world population increase by 2050.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

China and the More Developed Regions of the Globe Are Projected to Experience Consistent Population Declines by 2050

In 1950, more developed countries were major contributors to annual global population increase (Figure 5). By 2002, however, their contribution was dwarfed by that of less developed countries. Only the United States retained a position in the list of the top ten largest contributors (Table 2).

During the next 50 years, more developed countries are expected to contribute fewer and fewer people to world population increase. Again, only the United States is projected to retain a position in the list of the top ten largest contributors to global population growth in 2050 (Table 2).

Table 2.
Country Rank by Size of Annual Population Change: 1950, 2002, and 2050*
Major changes occur between 1950 and 2050 in the ranking of the largest contributors to annual population change.

	1950**		2002		2050
1.	India	1.	India	1.	India
2.	China	2.	China	2.	Nigeria
3.	United States	3.	Indonesia	3.	Ethiopia
4.	Russia	4.	Nigeria	4.	Congo (Kinshasa)
5.	Brazil	5.	Pakistan	5.	United States
6.	Japan	6.	United States	6.	Saudi Arabia
7.	Indonesia	7.	Bangladesh	7.	Pakistan
8.	Pakistan	8.	Ethiopia	8.	Madagascar
9.	Mexico	9.	Philippines	9.	Uganda
10.	Ukraine	10.	Congo (Kinshasa)	10.	Yemen
			Rankings of future or past top-ten countries		
11.	Nigeria	11.	Brazil	12.	Philippines
12.	Philippines	12.	Mexico	16.	Bangladesh
16.	Bangladesh	19.	Saudi Arabia	20.	Indonesia
23.	Ethiopia	20.	Uganda	26.	Mexico
31.	Congo (Kinshasa)	23.	Yemen	215.	Brazil (negative)
48.	Uganda	29.	Madagascar	221.	Ukraine (negative)
62.	Yemen	55.	Japan	225.	Japan (negative)
69.	Saudi Arabia	226.	Ukraine (negative)	226.	Russia (negative)
70.	Madagascar	227.	Russia (negative)	227.	China (negative)

*More developed countries/less developed countries.
**Current boundaries.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

The Size of a Population Will Stay Constant When Mortality Is Constant, Fertility Is Constant at Replacement Level, and There Is No Migration or Momentum

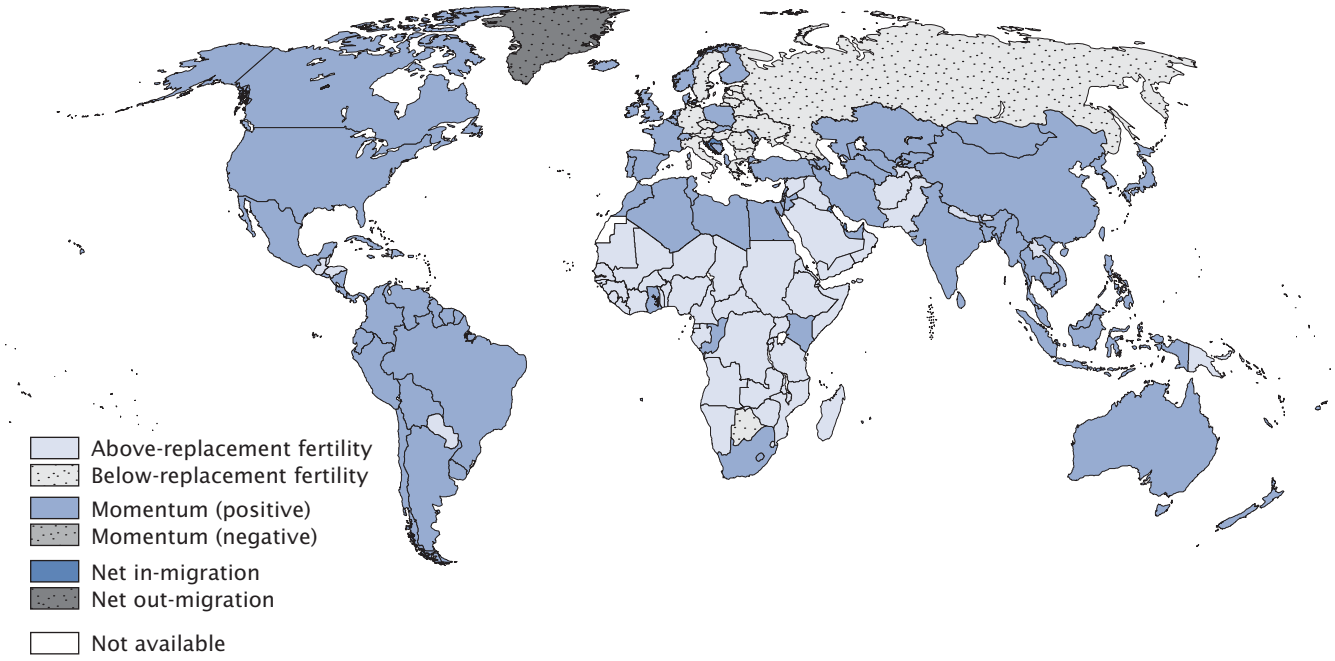
The most basic description of population change identifies three fundamental building blocks: births, deaths, and migrants. Put simply, when the balance of these components deviates from zero, the size of the population will change.

The usefulness of this description is limited, however, because raw numbers are not good indicators of the magnitude of these events. Understanding magnitude is helpful because it can provide information about likely future trends in each component and, consequently, about population growth itself.

To produce such a description, the raw numbers of births, deaths, and migrants can be expressed as rates — i.e., in terms of the size of the population that contributes to each event type. Hence, we use women of childbearing age (typically between ages 15 and 49) to express births, and the entire population to express deaths and migrants.

Next, the level at which each component will not affect the size of a population is identified. For fertility, this is the *replacement level*, or the level of fertility at which each successive generation of women produces just enough offspring so that it is matched in number by daughters surviving to reproductive age. Similarly, a constant level of mortality and number of deaths will contribute to the stability in the size of a population. For migration, constant size will be encouraged when immigration equals emigration (i.e., net migration is zero). In the end, change in population size can then be described in terms of deviations from these levels.

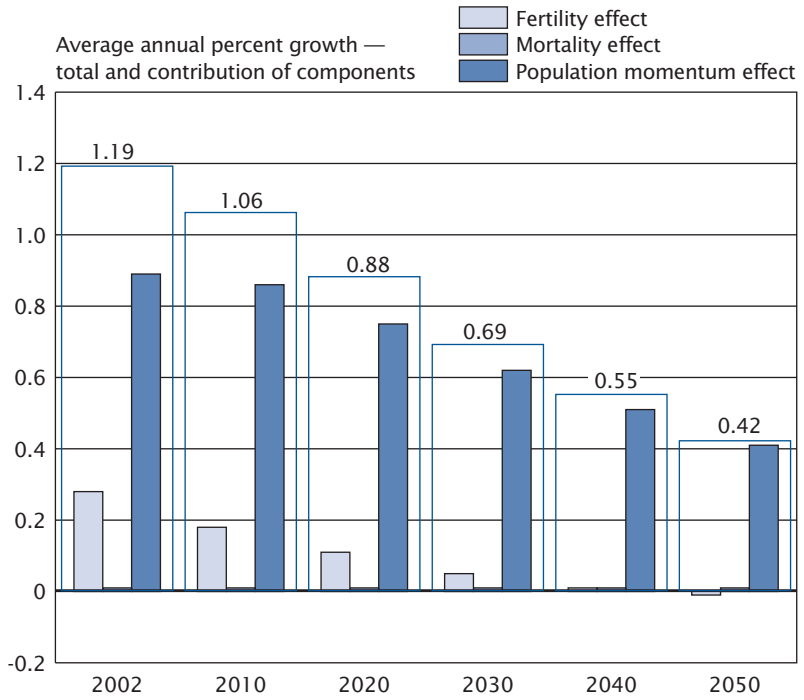
Figure 6.
The Major Component of Population Change by Country: 2002
Fertility and population momentum were the principal drivers of population growth in 2002.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

One outcome of this modification to the original description is that a change in the size of a population (either growth or decline) may now occur even if fertility is at replacement, mortality is constant, and the population itself is closed to migration. The cause of this is an abundance (or dearth) of women in their childbearing years relative to the rest of the population.

Figure 7.
The Components of Yearly Global Population Growth: 2002-2050
Fertility's overall contribution to global population growth is projected to cease by 2050.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

In practice, this abundance (or dearth) is commonly caused by past deviations of fertility from the replacement level. Hence, this phenomenon has been labeled *population momentum*. Over time, sustained replacement-level fertility and constant mortality in a population closed to migration will cause these cohorts to come into balance with the rest of the population and the expected zero population growth will result.

Population Momentum Is Expected to Gradually Become the Sole Driver of Global Population Growth

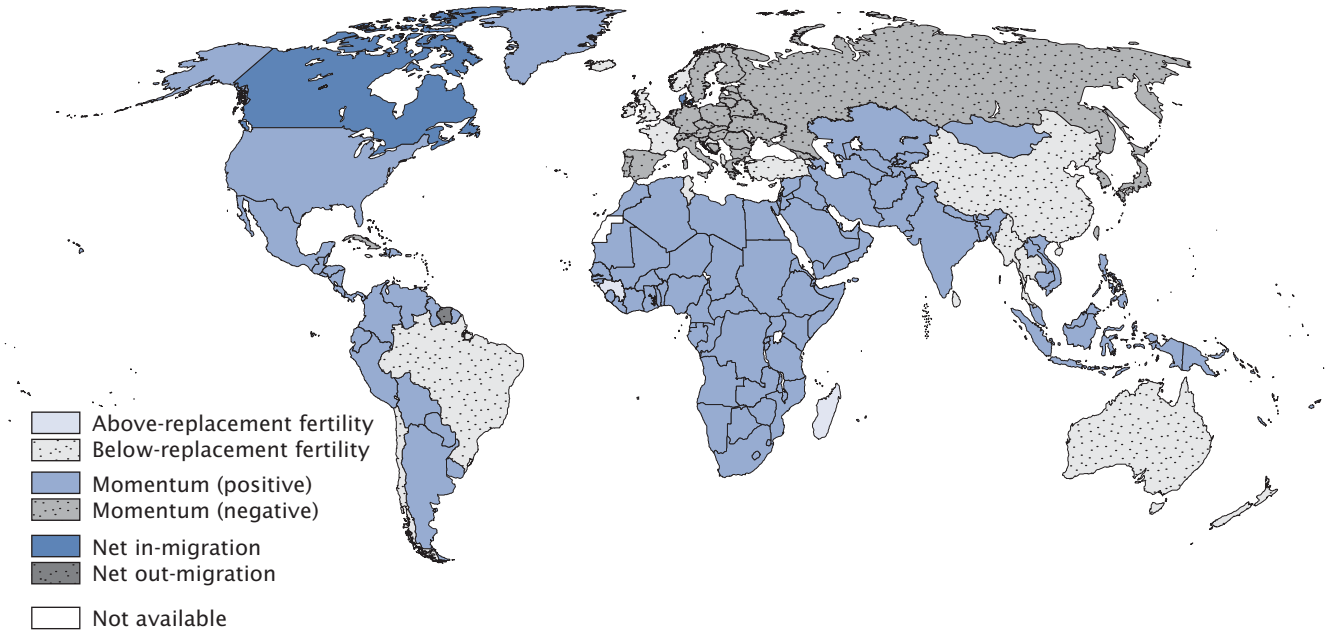
In 2002, population momentum (i.e., the relatively large numbers of childbearing women) was the principal driver of world population growth. Above-replacement fertility played a lesser role and mortality decline played almost no

role at all (Figure 7). At the country level, population momentum was dominant in most of Asia and the Americas, whereas above-replacement fertility was the principal driver in Sub-Saharan Africa. Below-replacement fertility was the primary cause of change in Europe (Figure 6).[2]

Over the next 50 years, the role of population momentum is likely to become increasingly dominant (Figure 7). By 2050, it is expected to become the principal driver of growth in Asia, Africa, and the Americas, and of *decline* in Europe due to the relatively few women of childbearing age compared to the large numbers of elderly people (Figure 8).

[2]This disaggregation of the components of growth builds on previous work by Christenson and Johnson (2002) and Knodel (1999).

Figure 8.
The Major Component of Population Change by Country: 2050
In 2050, population momentum will encourage increases in population size for much of the world but decreases in population size for many European countries.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

In 2002, the Women of the Globe Needed to Have an Average of 2.3 Children in Their Lifetime to Assure the Replacement of the Globe's Population

Childbirth contributes positively to global population growth. Put simply, if the number of births is greater than the number of deaths, the size of the globe's population will grow.

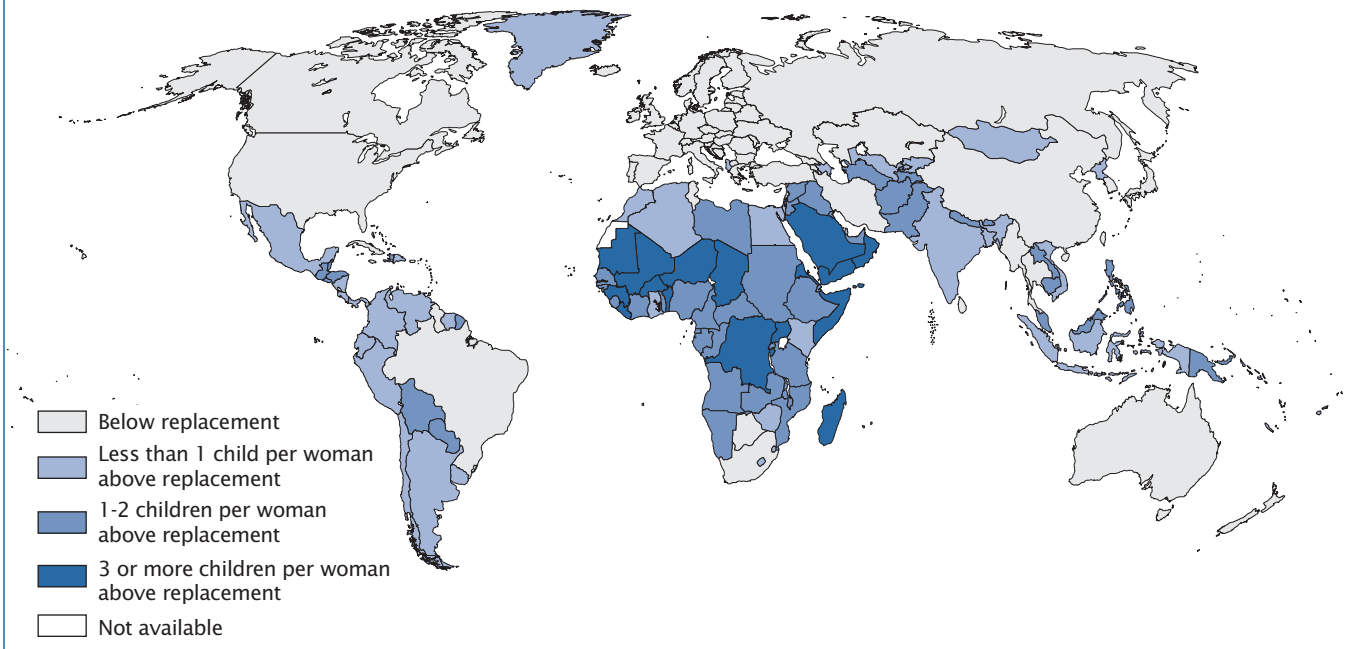
A useful way to express the rate at which women have children is the Total Fertility Rate (TFR). The TFR is the average number of children that would be born per woman if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to a given set of age-specific fertility rates. Thus, a TFR of 3 means that we would expect the average woman in a population to have three births in her lifetime.

In the context of population growth, another useful concept is the *replacement level of fertility:* the level of fertility at which each successive generation of women produces exactly enough offspring so that the same number of women survive to have children themselves. In general, therefore, the higher the level of mortality in a population, the higher the replacement level of fertility will be.

It is often said that fertility is at replacement when the TFR is 2.1 births per woman. In fact, this is the replacement level of a relatively developed country. In 2002, the actual replacement level of fertility for the globe as a whole was 2.3 children per woman. For the nations of the globe, the replacement level ranged from a low of just over 2 children per woman in several more developed countries to a high of 3.4 children per woman in Mozambique (U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, unpublished tables).

Over the next five decades, Census Bureau projections indicate that the replacement level of fertility for the globe will decline gradually to reach 2.1 children per woman by 2050.

Figure 9.
Total Fertility Rate Relative to the Replacement Level for Each Country Across the Globe: 2002
In 2002, fertility levels were highest in the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa and the Near East, and lowest in the more developed countries.



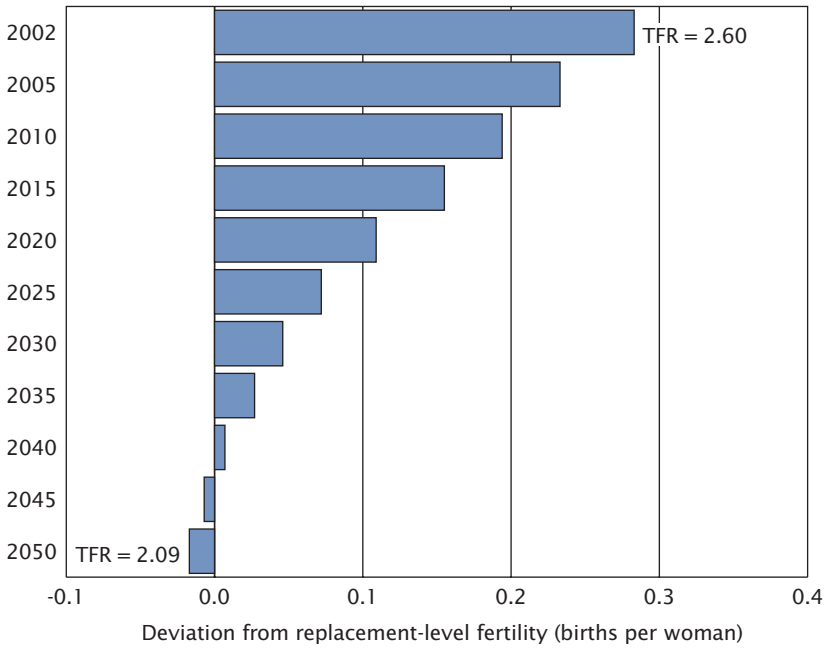
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

For the nations of the globe, many more are expected to approach the low of just over 2 children per woman, while the maximum national average is projected to decline to approximately 2.5 children per woman (U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, unpublished tables).

The Globe Is Currently in the Midst of a Remarkable Decline in Fertility

In 2002, the globe's TFR was 2.6 births per woman, about three-tenths of a child per woman above the replacement level (Figure 10). If current trends persist, the gap between the actual level of fertility and the replacement level will decrease gradually, with the actual level dipping below replacement in 2043.

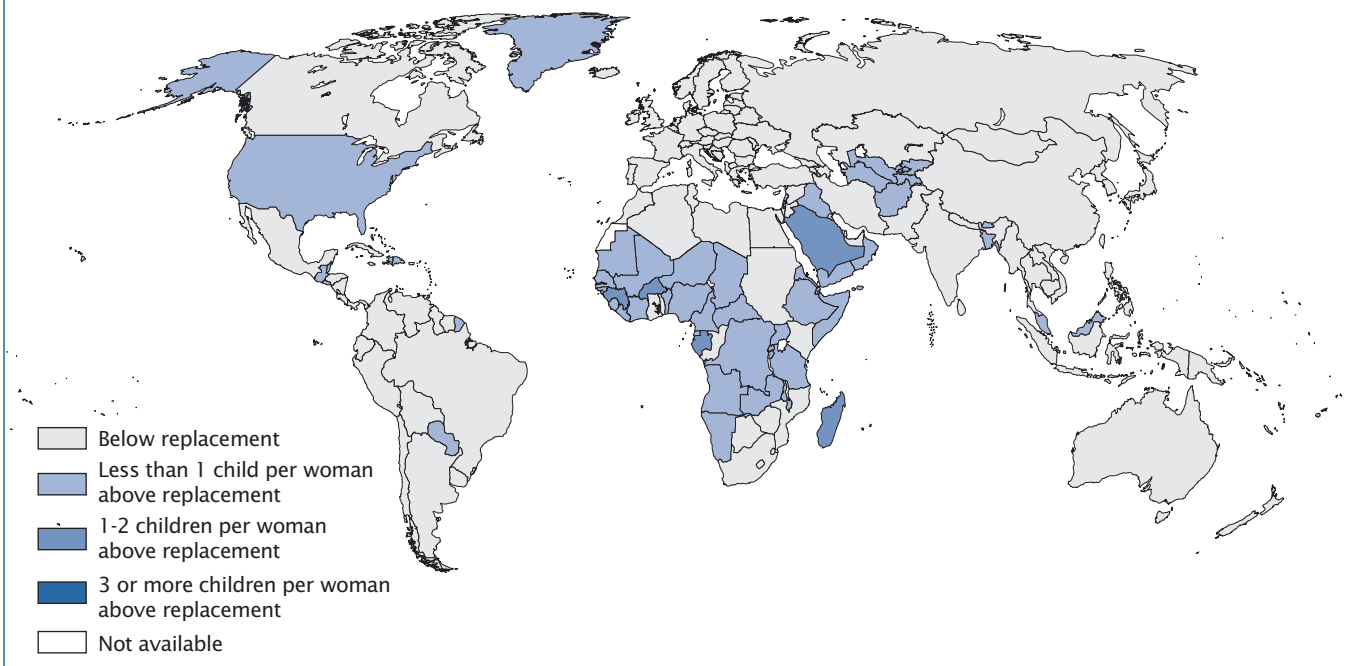
Figure 10.
Global Fertility Levels Relative to Replacement Level: 2002-2050
The level of global fertility is projected to drop below replacement by mid-century.



Note: Global total fertility rates underlying figure 10 were derived by calculating weighted age-specific fertility rates from country-and-age-specific births and numbers of women.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

At the country level, fertility was below replacement in almost all of the more developed world and in some countries in the less developed world in 2002. Still, the majority of less developed countries had fertility rates above replacement (Figure 9). If current trends continue, the number of countries with above-replacement fertility is expected to decline gradually over the coming five decades. In addition, in countries where fertility continues above replacement, the gap between the actual and replacement levels is expected to shrink (Figure 11).

Figure 11.
Total Fertility Rate Relative to the Replacement Level for Each Country Across the Globe: 2050
In the next 50 years, country-to-country differences in fertility are expected to persist despite a general trend toward convergence.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

Mortality Contributes to Population Change by Affecting the Number of People Who "Exit" a Population and by Determining the Replacement Level of Fertility

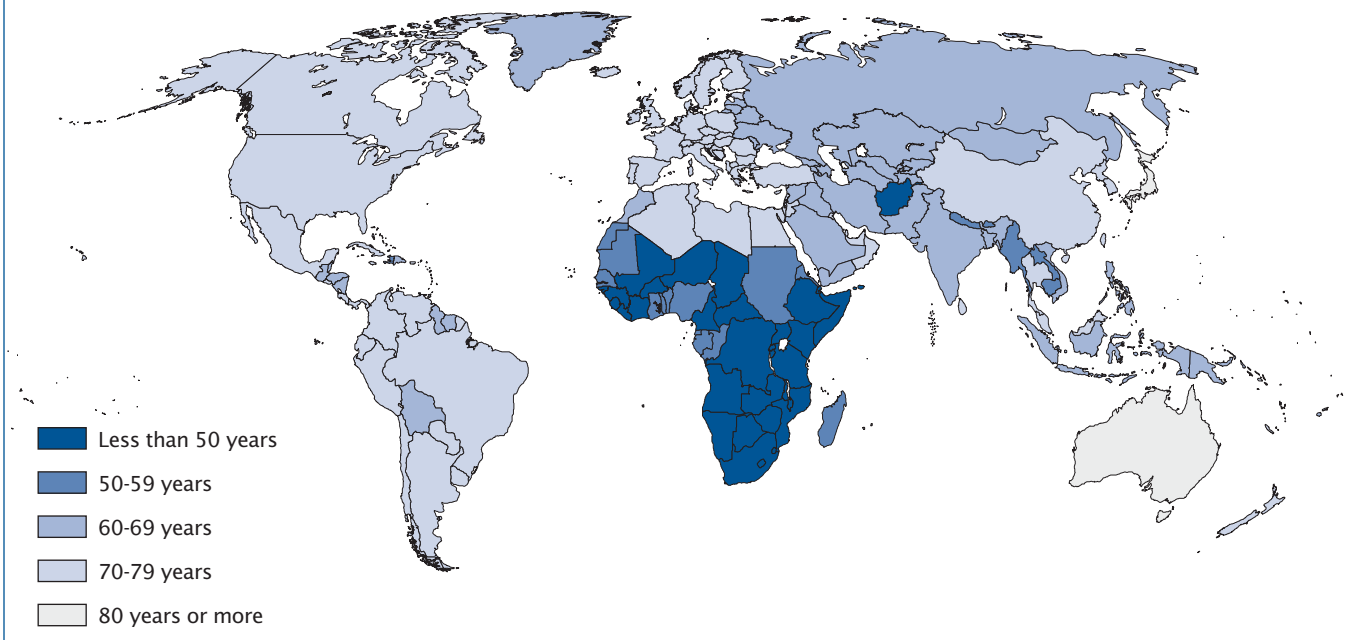
Whereas childbirth is the natural input mechanism behind global population change, death is the natural output mechanism. Put simply, if the number of deaths is greater than the number of births, the size of the globe's population will decrease.

A useful way to express the level of mortality of a population is *life expectancy at birth*. Life expectancy at birth is 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.

In the context of population growth, the level of mortality has two effects on our understanding of how the size of a population changes. First, a change in the level of mortality will encourage a change in the size of the population — i.e., a declining rate will indicate fewer deaths than in the previous year, whereas an increasing rate will indicate more deaths. Second, as mentioned in the previous section, a higher level of mortality will create a higher replacement level of fertility — i.e., a higher level of fertility that will allow each successive generation of women to produce exactly enough offspring so that the same number of women survive to have children themselves.

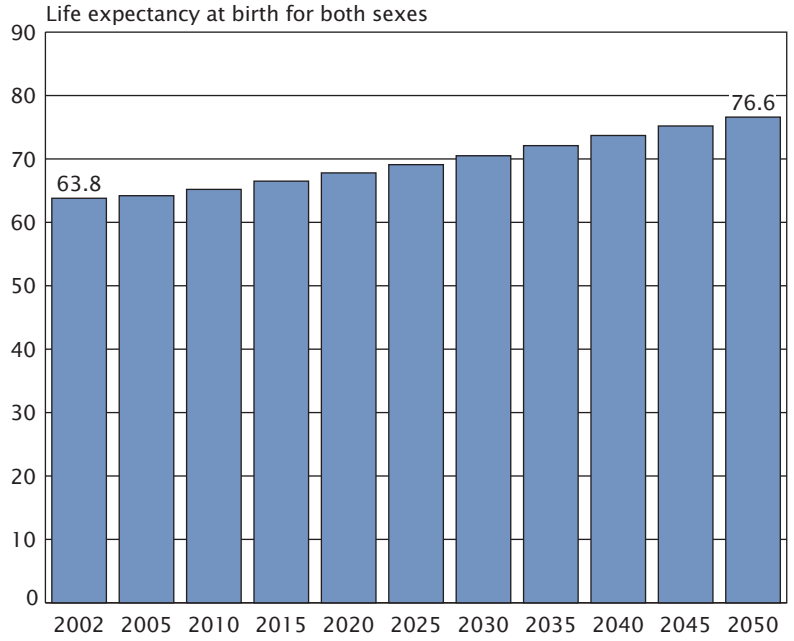
Declining mortality most strongly influenced population growth at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century (Bongaarts and Bulatao, 1999). Currently, the great majority of countries are experiencing only gradual declines in mortality.

Figure 12.
Life Expectancy at Birth Across the Globe: 2002
Sub-Saharan African countries had by far the lowest life expectancy at birth of any region on the globe in 2002.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

Figure 13.
World Life Expectancy at Birth: 2002-2050
Global life expectancy at birth is projected to increase gradually through 2050.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base.

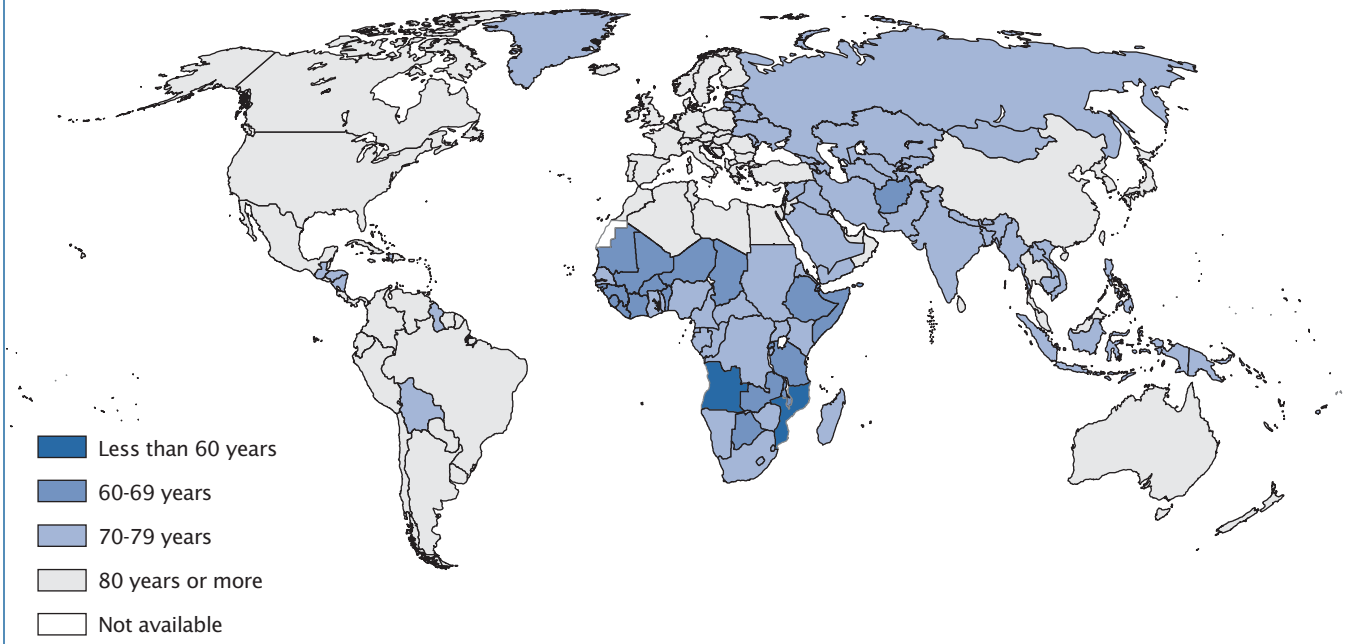
However, there are several countries where the AIDS pandemic is causing mortality to rise quickly (see the fourth section of this report). As a result, the fertility level needed to maintain the balance between births and deaths is also changing quickly.

Life Expectancy at Birth Is Generally in a Gradual Upward Trend

In 2002, the overall life expectancy at birth in the world was 63.8 years. Countries with the highest levels of life expectancy at birth in 2002 were predominantly those of Europe and North America (Figure 12). Most of the countries with the lowest levels, in contrast, were in Sub-Saharan Africa. This latter fact is in part due to the effects of the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

U.S. Census Bureau projections indicate that the global level of life expectancy at birth will increase slowly but steadily to 76.6 years in 2050 (Figure 13). The levels for most countries are expected to mirror this gradual upward trend, with countries with lower life expectancies enjoying substantially faster improvements on average than countries with higher life expectancies in 2002 (Figure 14).

Figure 14.
Life Expectancy at Birth Across the Globe: 2050
In the next 50 years, current disparities between countries in levels of life expectancy at birth are expected to decrease.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

The Relationship Between Migration and Population Change Is Different From the Relationship Between Fertility or Mortality and Population Change

The relationship between migration and change in the size of a population is different from the effects of fertility and mortality in two respects. First, by definition, migration will not affect global population change. Every person who leaves one country must necessarily enter another, so net world migration will always equal zero.

Second, migration is a far less predictable phenomenon than fertility or mortality. Whereas fertility and mortality can be considered basic human experiences, migration is more a social phenomenon. As a result, the number of births and deaths, as well as the ages at which women give birth and at which individuals die, tend to vary less than the numbers and ages of people who migrate. For this reason, the data that are available to estimate the effect of migration on change in the size of a population are likely to be much less dependable, and projections of migration are especially problematic.

Despite these differences, migration is an important component of population change for many countries. If net migration, the difference between the numbers of people entering and leaving an area, is positive, the size of the population will grow, all else constant.

Table 3.
The Top Net Senders and Receivers of Migration: 2002
In 2002, net migration to the United States was three times higher than the next highest receiving country.

Top ten net senders			Top ten net receivers		
Rank	**Country**	**Net migration**	**Rank**	**Country**	**Net migration**
1	Mexico	-280,000	1	United States	1,040,000
2	China	-230,000	2	Afghanistan	300,000
3	Tanzania	-180,000	3	Canada	190,000
4	Congo (Kinshasa)	-150,000	4	Germany	180,000
5	Philippines	-130,000	5	Russia	140,000
6	Pakistan	-120,000	6	United Kingdom	130,000
7	Kazakhstan	-100,000	7	Italy	120,000
8	Bangladesh	-100,000	8	Singapore	120,000
9	India	-80,000	9	Australia	80,000
10	Burma	-80,000	10	East Timor	50,000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base.

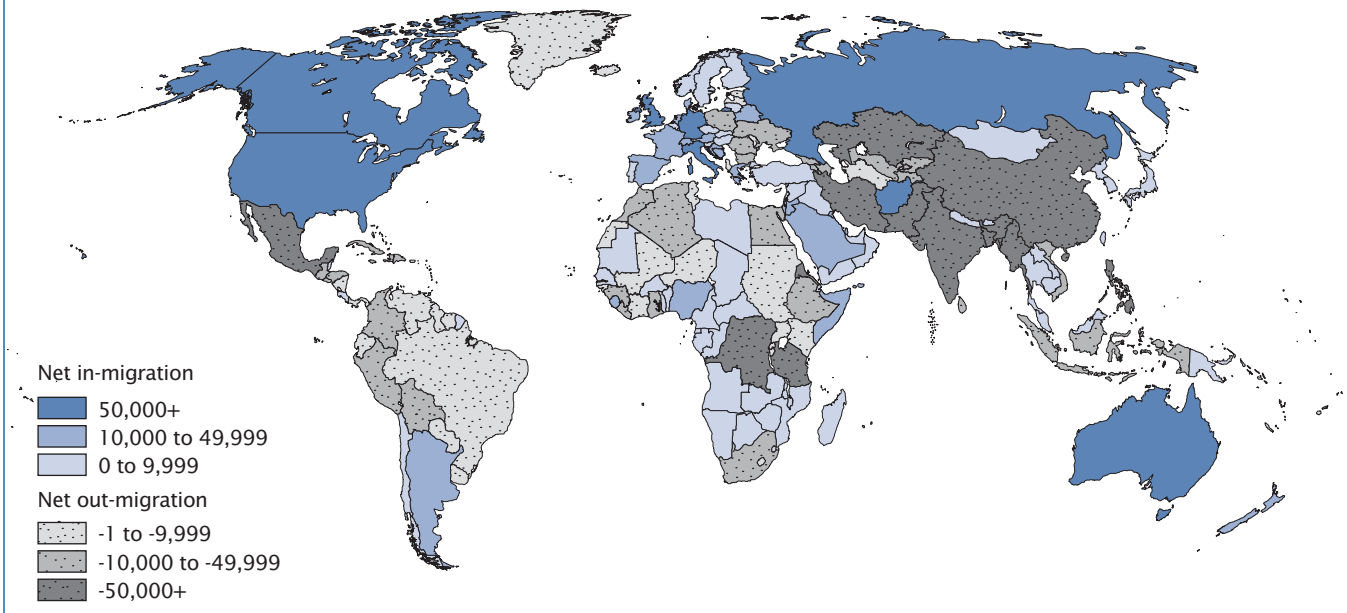
While the Flow of Migrants in 2002 Was an Interesting Phenomenon, the Typical Effect of Net Migration on Population Change Was Small to Moderate

In 2002, there was a shift across national boundaries of approximately 3 million people. Mexico was the largest sender of people, having a net outflow of 280,000 people into other countries, including the United States (Table 3). China was the next largest sender, transferring approximately 230,000 people to other countries. As Figure 15 shows, almost every net sender of migrants was a less developed country.

On the other side of the equation, the United States absorbed about one-third of the total net in-migration (total net migration for receiving countries) in 2002. Six of the remaining nine top ten net receivers (Table 3) were also more developed countries, the exceptions being Afghanistan, Singapore, and East Timor. Afghanistan and East Timor made the list in 2002 due to the return of refugees, and Singapore because of its proximity to China, the largest net-sending country.

In relative terms, the countries where net migration had the most impact on population size in 2000 (whether positive or negative) were either island nations or nations with recent experience of military conflict (Table 4). For the majority of larger countries, however, the relative effect of net migration was small to moderate (Figure 16).

Figure 15.
Net Migration Around the Globe: 2002
There are both sending countries and receiving countries in each region of the globe.



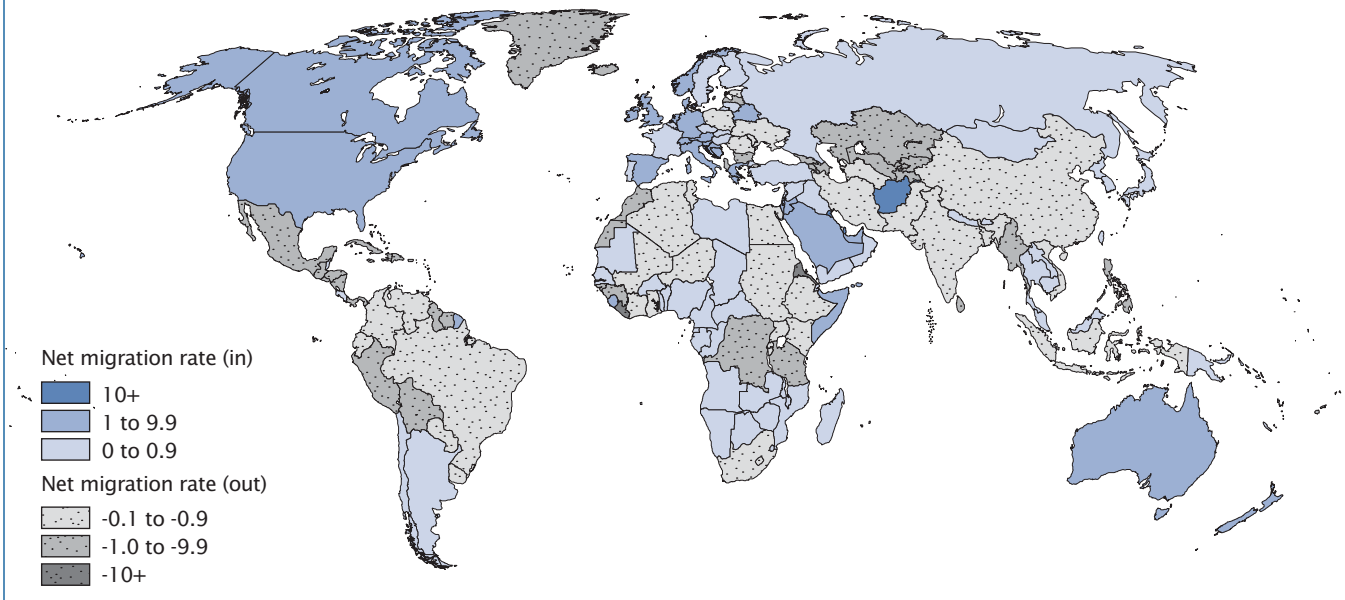
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

Table 4.
The Top Relative Gainers and Losers of Population Due to Net Migration: 2002
Migration tends to have the most impact on small countries and countries in crisis.

Top ten gainers			Top ten losers		
Rank	**Country**	**Net migration**	**Rank**	**Country**	**Net migration**
1	Montserrat	74.2	1	Dominica	-18.3
2	East Timor	51.1	2	Grenada	-15.2
3	Singapore	26.1	3	Eritrea	-13.6
4	Cayman Islands	19.8	4	Cape Verde	-12.3
5	Qatar	18.8	5	Samoa	-11.6
6	Northern Mariana Islands	17.0	6	Liberia	-10.9
7	Anguilla	15.0	7	Trinidad and Tobago	-10.8
8	Kuwait	13.9	8	Saint Kitts and Nevis	-9.5
9	Turks and Caicos Islands	13.0	9	Suriname	-8.9
10	San Marino	11.3	10	Greenland	-8.4

*The net migration rate is the net number of migrants entering (or leaving) a country per 1,000 residents.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base.

Figure 16.
Net Migration Rates Around the Globe: 2002
The effect of net migration on population size in 2002 was small to moderate for most countries.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

The Globe's Population Is Expected to Grow to Approximately 9.1 Billion in 2050

The task of producing long-term population projections is fraught with difficulties. It requires that very broad assumptions be made regarding future trends in the underlying components of population change: fertility, mortality, and migration. (See Appendix B for details about the actual assumptions used in producing the projections in this volume.) In addition, the effects of these assumptions cumulate over time so that seemingly small adjustments can have substantial impacts on the resulting projections. For this reason, long-term population projections should be used with caution.

Nevertheless, the exercise of producing long-term projections can provide valuable insight into the likely development of phenomena that have important policy implications. Furthermore, population projections provide a concrete measure that can be used in subsequent analyses to evaluate the methods used to produce the projections and the assumptions that lie behind them.

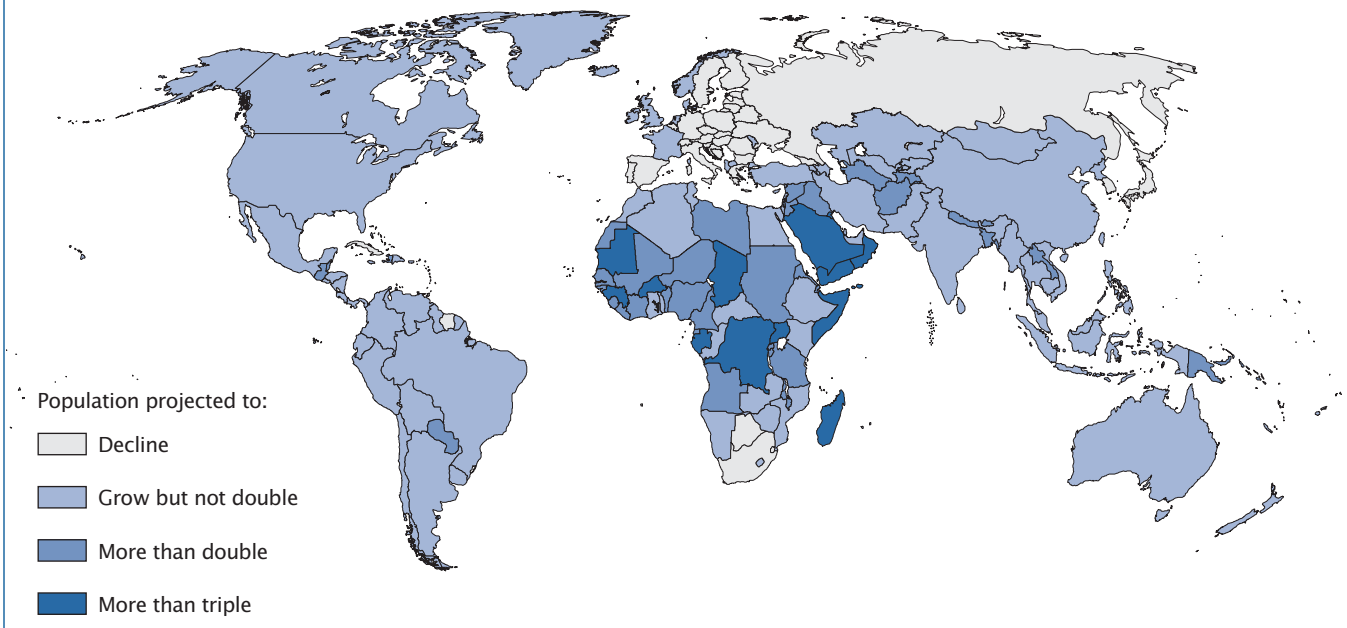
The U.S. Census Bureau's long-term projections indicate that the globe's population will grow to approximately 9.1 billion in 2050, an increase of over 45 percent compared to its size in 2002.

The largest gains in population between 2002 and 2050 are projected to be in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Near East (Figure 17). In these regions, many countries are expected to more than double in size by 2050, with some more than tripling.

More moderate gains are expected in that time period for North Africa, the Americas, Asia, and the Pacific. Although some countries in these regions are expected to more than double in size, the typical country is likely to experience a smaller increase.

On the opposite end of the spectrum, a majority of the countries in Europe and the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union are expected to experience a decline in population between 2002 and 2050.

Figure 17.
Population Change Around the Globe: 2002-2050
The loss of population in Europe and the NIS over the next five decades is expected to be more than offset by population gains in the rest of the world.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

GLOBAL POPULATION COMPOSITION

The age-sex composition of a society's population has significant implications for the current and future development of that society. As we saw in the previous section, the age-sex structure can cause a population to grow even when the levels of fertility and mortality suggest equilibrium or even decline. In addition, the age-sex composition of a population has its own direct implications for public policy.

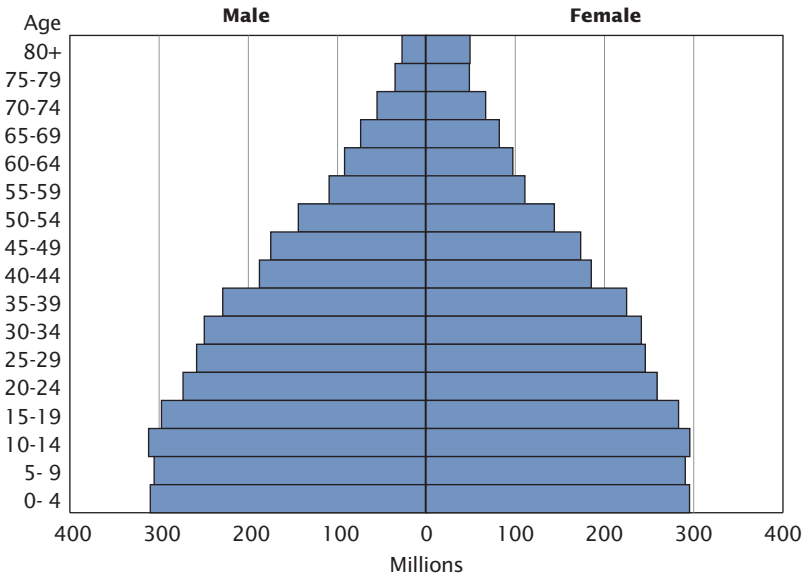
This section on ***Global Population Composition*** *begins with a description of the current age-sex composition of populations around the globe. We then discuss the mechanics behind population structure, look at current levels and trends, and finally, look toward the future of population composition around the globe.*

A Global View of Population Composition in 2002 Hid Some Striking Regional Differences

The age-sex composition of the globe's population in 2002 is depicted in Figure 18. This pyramid illustrates the following characteristics:

- The number of men and women on the globe was approximately equal.
- Men outnumbered women up through the 50-54 age group, after which women outnumbered men.
- The largest age group for both males and females was ages 10-14, followed closely by ages 0-4, and then ages 5-9.
- Each successively older age group beginning with ages 15-19 was progressively smaller.

Figure 18.
Age-Sex Structure of Global Population: 2002
The globe's population in 2002 was relatively young.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base.

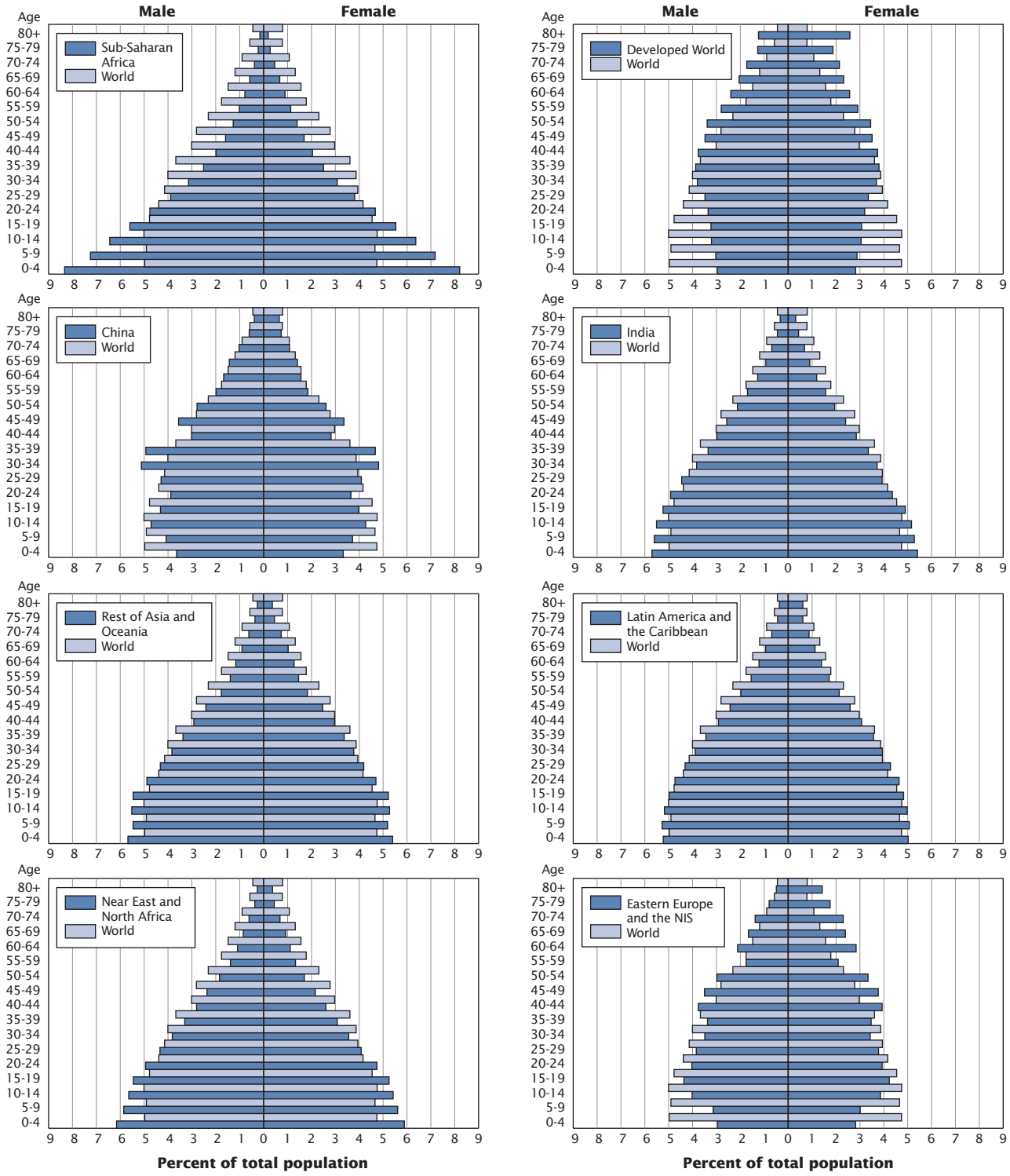
As the pyramids in Figure 19 illustrate, however, population age-sex structure varied across major world regions. First, although men outnumbered women in all of Asia, the Near East, and North Africa, women outnumbered men in the developed world, Eastern Europe and the NIS, and Latin America and the Caribbean. In addition, although women typically outnumbered men in the older age groups, the exact age at which this transition occurred varied widely across regions, from a low in Latin America and the Caribbean (the 30-34 year-old age group) to the extreme in India, where women never outnumbered men.

In terms of the age structure of populations, regions comprising less developed countries tended to have the highest percentages of their populations under age 15. In Sub-Saharan Africa, the Near East and North Africa, and for Asia and the Pacific excluding China and India, the largest proportion of the population was 0 through 4 years old. In contrast, in more developed world regions and China, older ages composed the largest population groups. Finally, whereas the populations of less developed regions decreased in size progressively as age increased, the patterns in the developed world, Eastern Europe and the NIS, and China were more irregular and much larger proportions of population were ages 65 and higher.

Figure 19.

Population Pyramids by Region and Selected Countries: 2002

The age-sex compositions of Sub-Saharan Africa and the developed world reflected the remarkable variation across the globe.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base.

The Age-Sex Composition of a Population Is Determined by the Age- and Sex-Specific Patterns of Fertility, Mortality, and Migration

In one sense, the mechanics that determine the age-sex composition of a population are the same as those that drive change in the size of a population: fertility, mortality, and migration. In the case of age-sex composition, however, not only the level of each component but also the age- and sex-specific patterns that make up those levels are important.

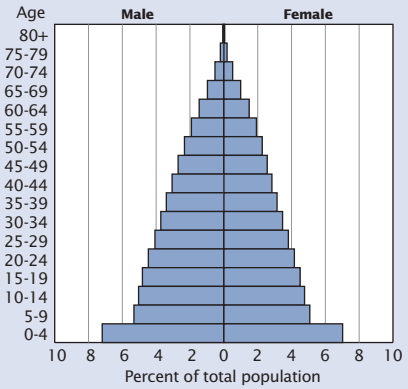
Demographic Transition Theory and the Age-Sex Composition of Populations

Demographers who study historical trends in age-sex composition have identified a general progression of changes in fertility, mortality, and population composition through which populations have typically passed in the modern era. These ideas are articulated in the study *Demographic Transition Theory* (Davis, 1945). Although this theory has been criticized as being too general to encompass the variety of national experiences, it still is a useful tool from which to begin to explain the very broad changes that have occurred and that are expected to occur in the age-sex composition of populations around the globe.

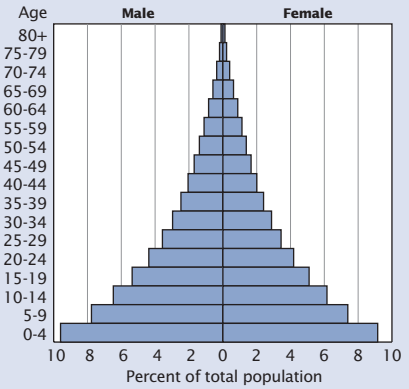
Demographic Transition Theory begins with the observation that, at one time, most currently developed societies had very high levels of both fertility and mortality and a corresponding low rate of growth (stage 1). As a result, populations were quite young and stayed relatively small. A pyramid of such a population would have a narrow triangular shape with very few people at the older ages.

According to the theory, the second stage of the demographic transition consists of a substantial drop in levels of mortality, especially among the very young. Since fertility levels stay high, the result is a rapid increase in population, especially at the younger ages. A pyramid of a population at this stage would be triangular in shape with a wide base due to large cohorts of people at the youngest ages and progressively smaller cohorts at each successive age group.

Population at Stage 1 of the Demographic Transition

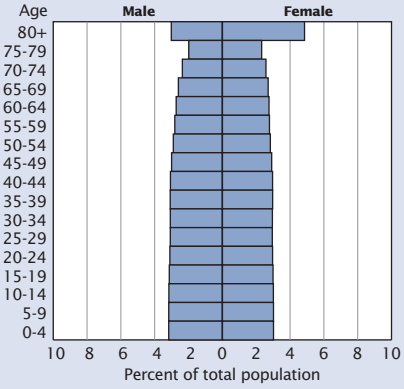


Population in Stage 2 of the Demographic Transition



The next change that begins to affect populations is a decline in the level of fertility (stage 3), which causes a slowing of the rate at which the population grows and a more even distribution of the population across age groups. A pyramid of a population at the end of this stage would be more rectangular in shape. At this time, however, the population in the older age groups would be increasingly dominant.

Population at the End of Stage 3 of the Demographic Transition



Demographic Transition Theory does not offer a complete explanation of what determines the age-sex composition of populations. The most glaring omission is the effect of migration on population structure. In addition, it is not sensitive to potentially important local conditions that can affect the age- and sex-specific mortality or fertility levels of a population. Nevertheless, Demographic Transition Theory provides a useful basis from which to begin describing the age-sex composition of populations across the globe.

A Population's Demographic History Leaves Marks on Its Age-Sex Composition

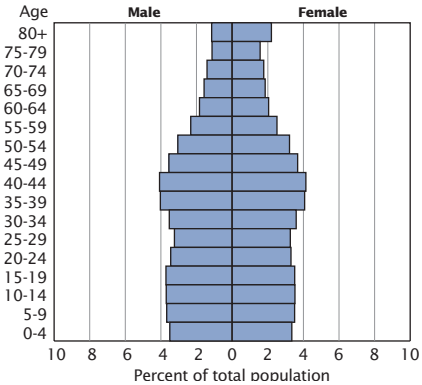
In the following sections, examples are given of the ways that the three components of change can influence the age-sex composition of a population. When considering these examples, it may be helpful to compare the hypothetical composition to a population that is distributed equally across all age-sex groups, whose pyramid would be perfectly rectangular. Alternatively, one may compare the composition to one of the classical structures as put forth in Demographic Transition Theory. (See textbox on preceding page.)

Fertility and Age-Sex Composition

An interesting biological fact is that, on average, between 103 and 107 boys are born for every 100 girls. Although populations may deviate slightly from these proportions, long-run trends show that they tend to maintain these averages. As a result, males outnumber females at the bottom of most population pyramids.

In terms of the age-structure of populations, a decrease in the overall level of fertility will reduce the size of the younger cohorts of a population relative to the size of the older cohorts (all else constant). Changes in age-specific fertility rates can also have interesting effects. Baby booms, or uncharacteristically large age cohorts within a population, are created when large proportions of the women in a population have children in the same years, typically due to some critical event (e.g., the end of a war). The shape of the population pyramid of the United States in 2000 (above), especially at ages 35-54, reflects, in part, the effects of the post-World War II baby boom.

Bulge in a population pyramid due to a baby boom (United States, 2000)

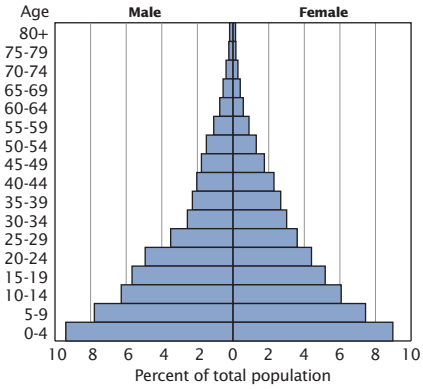


Mortality and Age-Sex Composition

Another interesting phenomenon is that males tend to die at higher rates at all ages than do females. For this reason, the advantage in numbers that males typically have at birth tends to erode and eventually be lost at higher ages.

Most changes in mortality experienced by a population typically affect people in certain age-sex groups more than others. For example, a reduction in deaths from infectious and parasitic diseases typically affects younger people the most. Conversely, a reduction in deaths from chronic and degenerative diseases tends to affect older people more than the young.

An unusual absence of adult males in a population (Sudan, 1990)

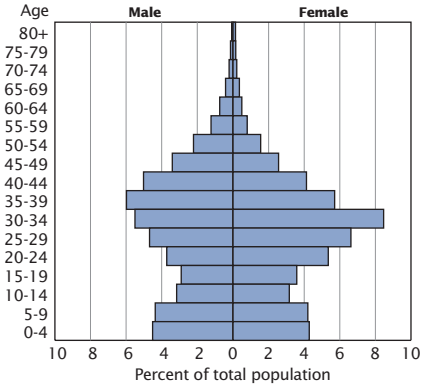


In more extreme cases, the effects of mortality are less regular. For example, the mortality from war tends to have its strongest effect on the young male population. The pyramid of Sudan in 1990 (above) may have been caused by such mortality. Likewise, the AIDS pandemic is already having marked effects on some young-adult populations (see the section on AIDS later in this volume).

Migration and Age-Sex Composition

As with population growth, the effect that migration will have on the eventual age-sex composition of a population is difficult to predict. Nevertheless, several patterns of age- and sex-specific migration have been observed.

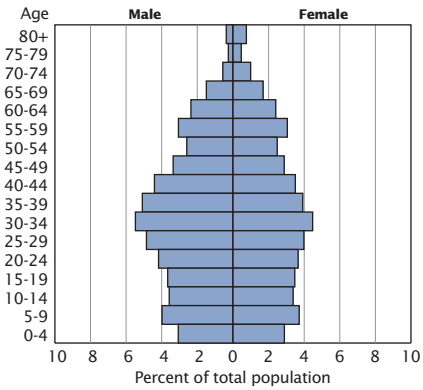
Pyramid of a labor migration-receiving territory (Northern Mariana Islands, 2000)



First, quite often people who migrate are looking for employment. In this case, the great majority of movers will be young adults. The pyramid of the Northern Mariana Islands (above) shows the effect that a massive influx of labor migrants can have.

The effect of massive refugee movements on the age-sex composition of a population is somewhat less predictable. Refugees can be of all ages and of both sexes. The pyramid of the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina during the conflict in 1995 (below) strongly indicates the outflow of women and children from the country.

Pyramid reflecting serious effects of migration (Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1995)

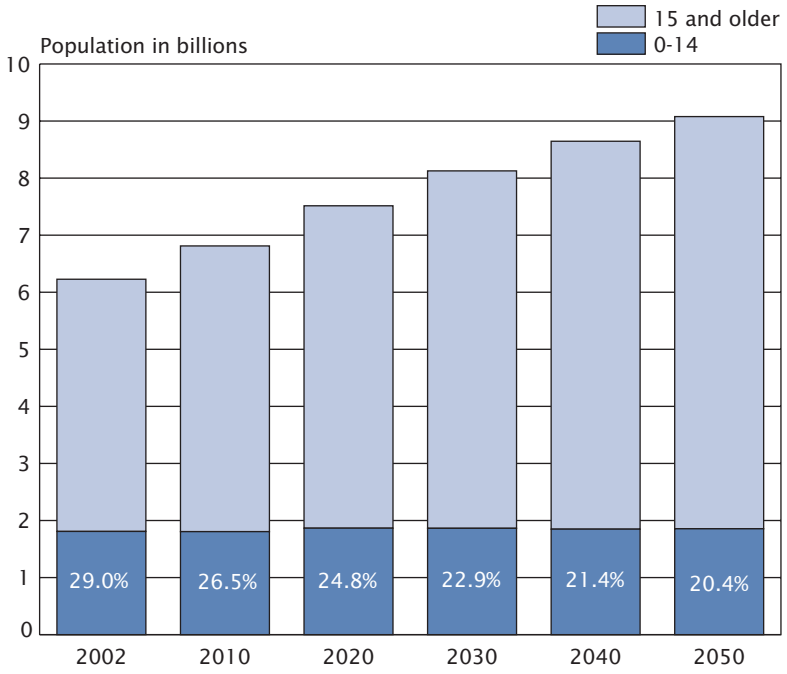


Three Out of Every Ten People on the Earth in 2002 Were Under the Age of 15

In 2002, the globe held approximately 1.8 billion people under the age of 15 (Figure 20). This was just under 30 percent of the total population.

Over the next 50 years, the total number of children on the globe is not projected to increase substantially. As a result, their percentage of the total global population is expected to fall to approximately 25 percent by 2020 and to 20 percent by 2050 (Figure 20). This trend is primarily due to the substantial decline in fertility rates across the globe and the attendant aging of the population.

Figure 20.
Global Population 0-14 Years of Age Compared to Total Global Population: 2002-2050
The percent of children across the globe is projected to decline by one-third over the next five decades.



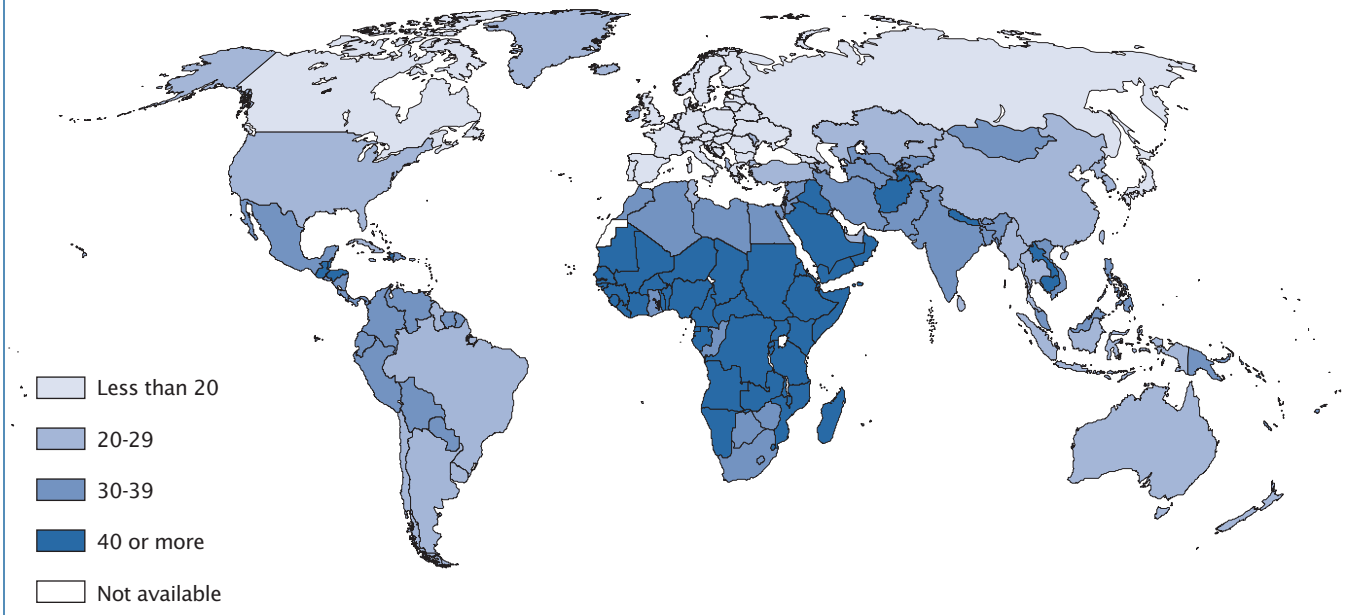
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base.

The Population Ages 0-14 Is Expected to Grow Slowly and Even to Decline in Many Parts of the Globe Over the Next Quarter Century

In 2002, children (ages 0-14) as a percentage of the total population ranged from a high of 51 percent in Uganda to a low of 14 percent in Italy. As Figure 21 shows, the region where the percentage of children was most consistently high was Sub-Saharan Africa, whereas the percentage of children was generally low in the more developed countries.

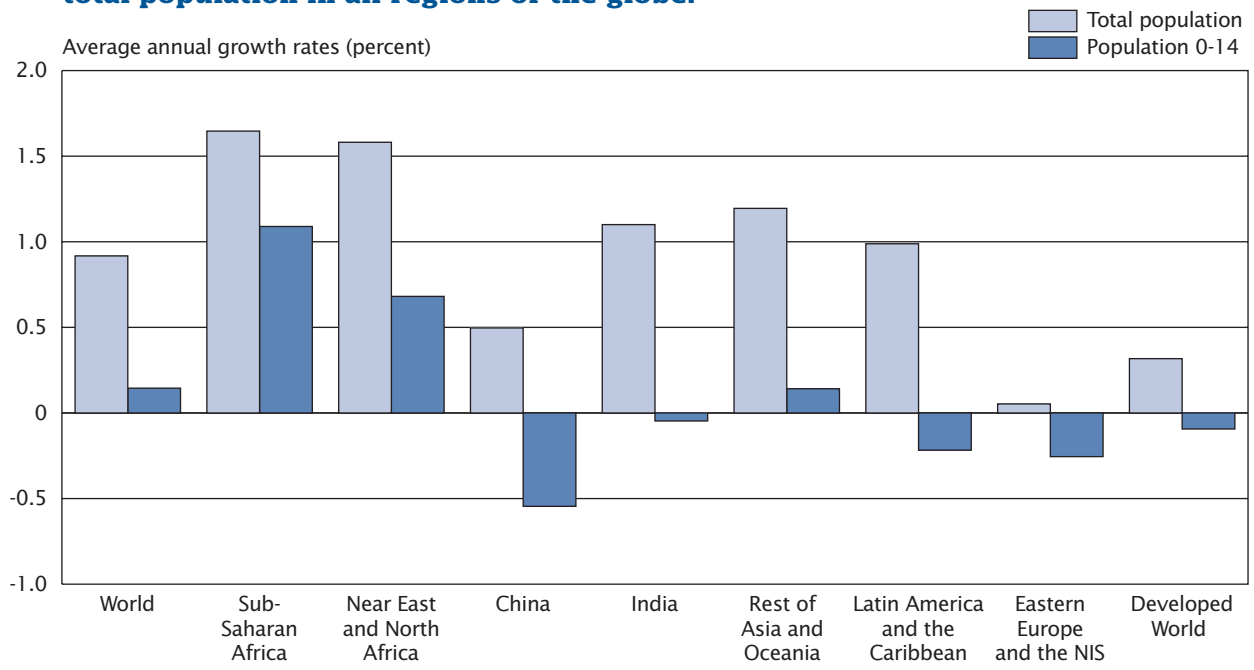
Between 2002 and 2025, the population ages 0-14 is projected to grow much more slowly or decline compared to the total population (Figure 22). As a result, children as a percentage of the total population are expected to decline consistently across the globe (Figure 23).

Figure 21.
Children (Ages 0-14) as a Percent of the Total Population by Country: 2002
In 2002, children were most prominent in Sub-Saharan Africa and parts of the Near East, and least prominent in Europe.



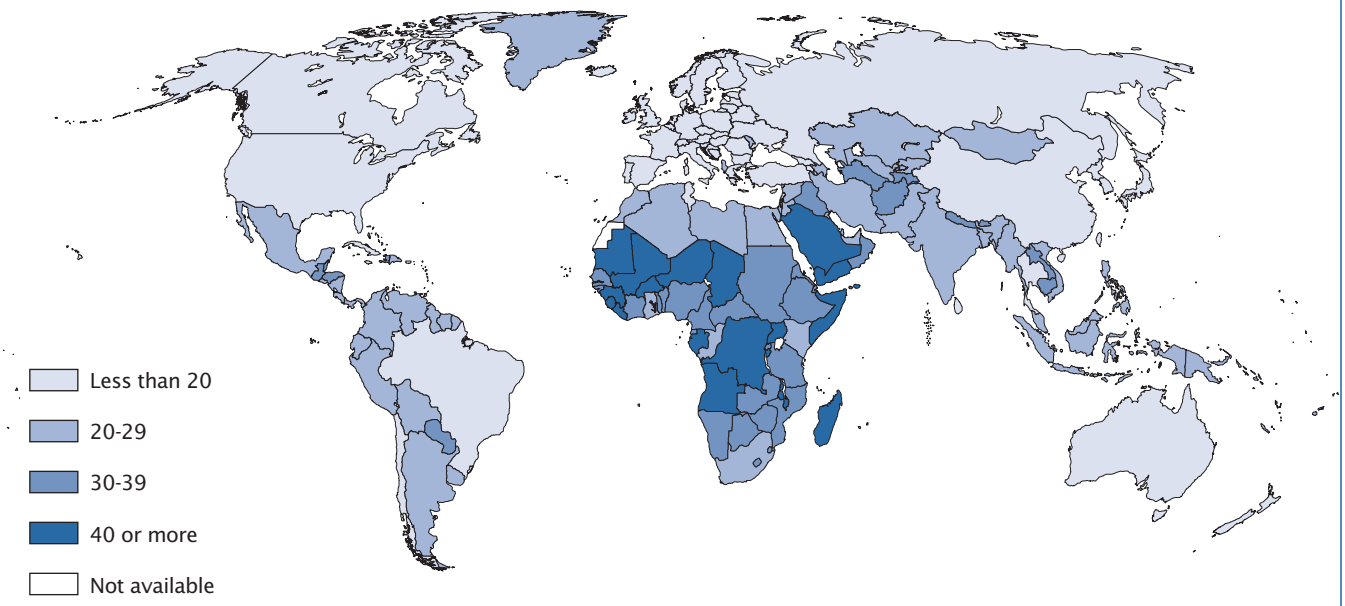
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

Figure 22.
Change in the Population Ages 0-14 and the Total Population by Region: 2002-2025
The child population is expected to grow more slowly than the total population in all regions of the globe.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

Figure 23.
Children (Ages 0-14) as a Percent of the Total Population by Country: 2025
Despite general global decline, children are expected to continue as a large part of many African and Near Eastern countries through 2025.



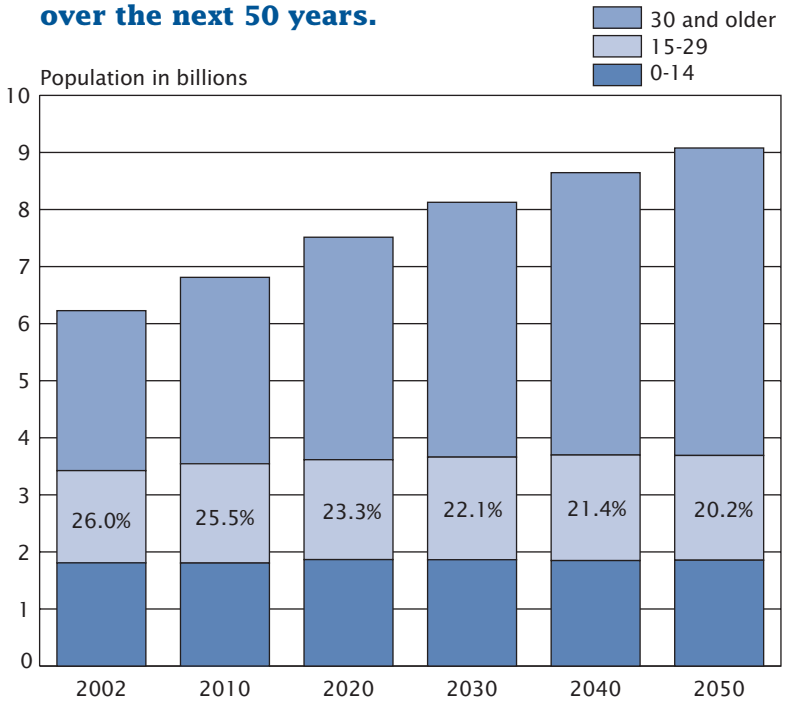
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

One Out of Every Four People on the Earth in 2002 Was Between the Ages of 15 and 29

In 2002, the globe held approximately 1.6 billion people between the ages of 15 and 29 (Figure 24). This was approximately 26 percent of the total population.

Over the coming five decades, the total number of youth on the globe is projected to increase slightly (Figure 24). Still, their percentage of the total global population is expected to fall to approximately 23 percent by 2020 and to 20 percent by 2050. As with the trends in the child population, this is primarily due to past declines in fertility across the globe and the attendant aging of the population.

Figure 24.
Global Population 15-29 Years of Age Compared to Total Global Population: 2002-2050
The percent of youth across the globe is projected to decline steadily over the next 50 years.



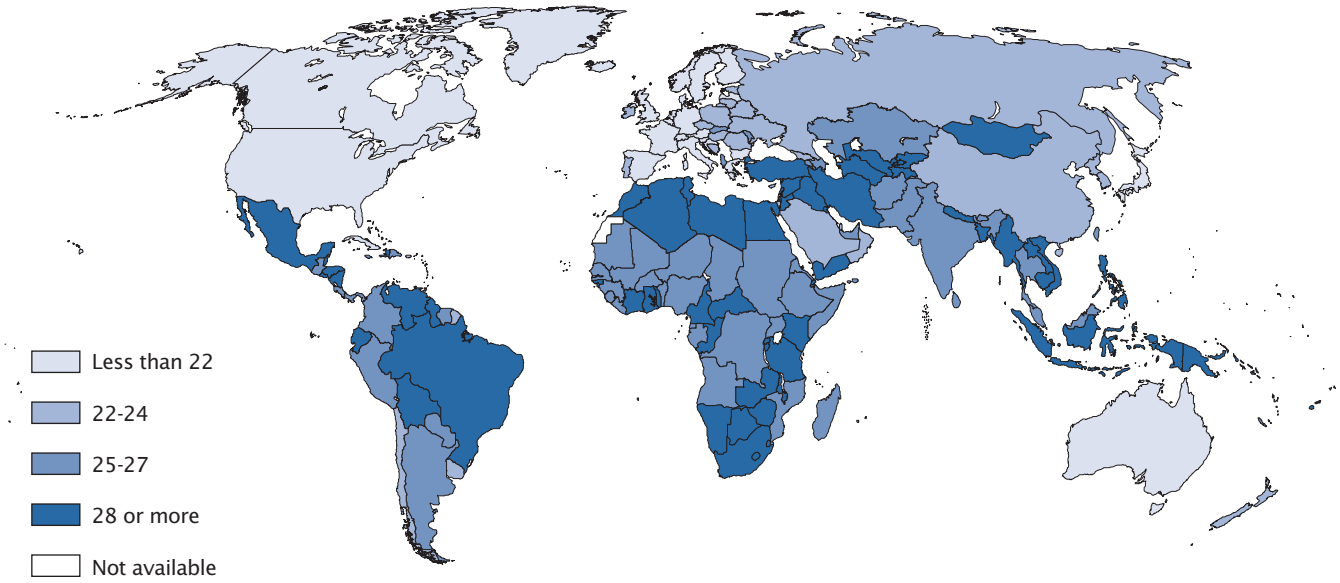
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base.

Over the Next Two Decades, the Population Ages 15-29 Is Expected to Grow in Some Parts of the World and to Decline in Others

In 2002, youth as a percentage of the total population ranged from a high of 35 percent in Grenada to a low of 14 percent in Monaco. As Figure 25 shows, the percentage of youth was predominantly higher in Africa and much of Asia, but generally low in the countries of the Developed World and in Eastern Europe and the new independent states of the former Soviet Union.

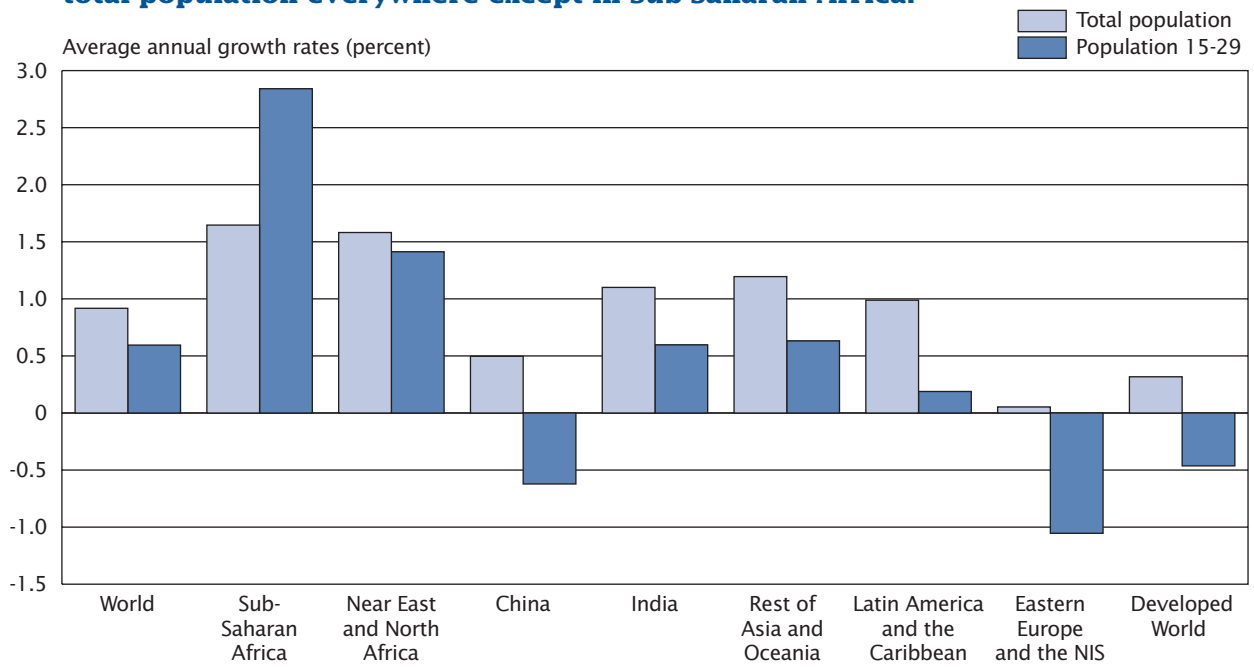
Over the 2002-2025 period, the change in the population ages 15-29 is expected to vary by region, growing faster than the total population in Sub-Saharan Africa while declining in China, Eastern Europe, and the Developed World (Figure 26). As a result, youth as a percentage of the total population are likely to decline everywhere across the globe except in Sub-Saharan Africa (Figures 25 and 27).

Figure 25.
Youth (Ages 15-29) as a Percent of the Total Population by Country: 2002
In 2002, the relative size of the youth population was largest in parts of Latin America, Africa, Asia, and the Near East and smaller in the more developed countries.



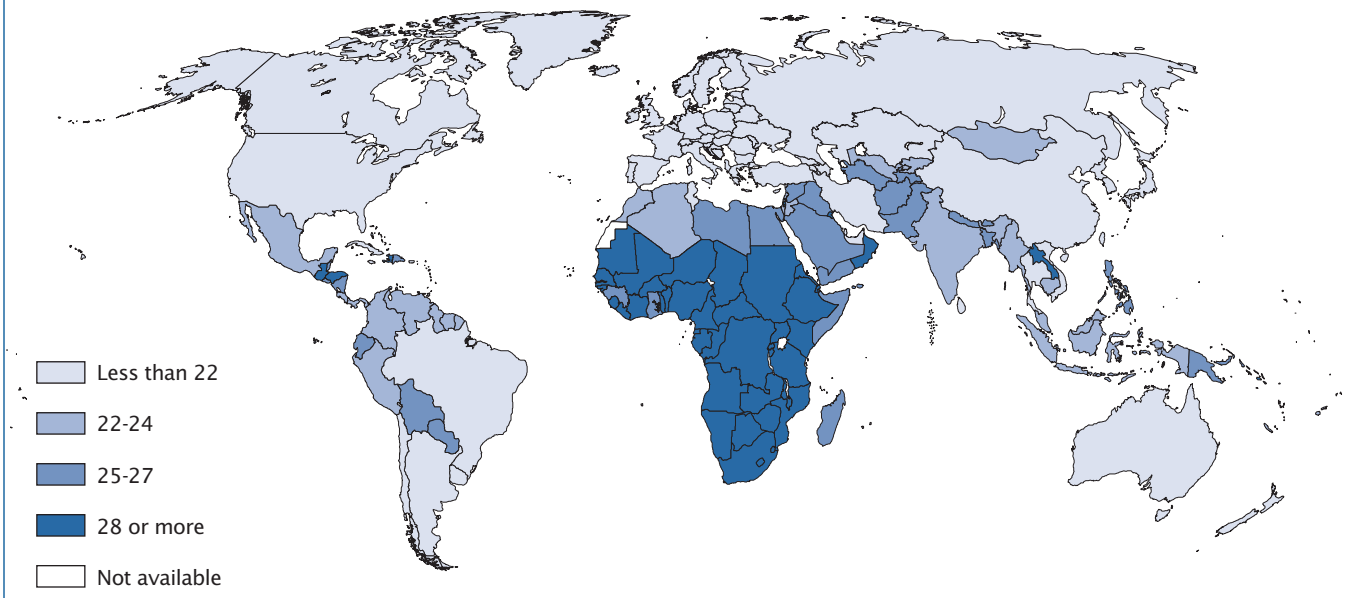
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

Figure 26.
Change in the Population Ages 15-29 and the Total Population by Region: 2002-2025
The population ages 15-29 is expected to grow more slowly than the total population everywhere except in Sub-Saharan Africa.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

Figure 27.
Youth (Ages 15-29) as a Percent of the Total Population by Country: 2025
In 2025, youth as a percent of the total population is expected to be high in Sub-Saharan Africa but to have declined in many other parts of the world.



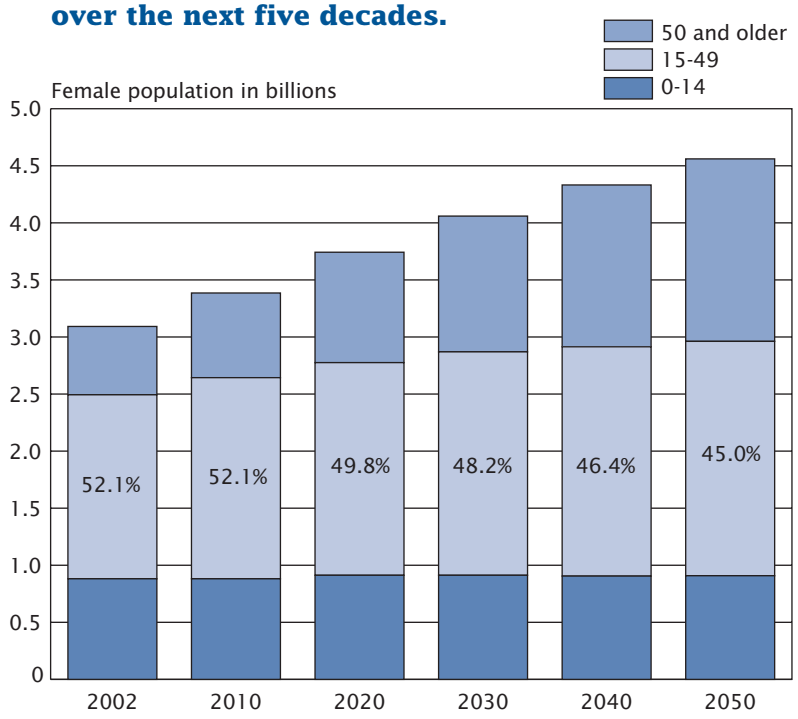
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

One Out of Every Four People on the Earth in 2002 Was a Woman of Childbearing Age

In 2002, the globe held approximately 1.6 billion women between the ages of 15 and 49 (Figure 28). This was approximately 52 percent of the total female population.

Between 2002 and 2050, the number of women in their childbearing years is projected to increase gradually by over 0.4 billion. Still, women in their childbearing years as a percentage of the total female population are expected to decline gradually to approximately 50 percent in 2020 and to 45 percent by 2050 (Figure 28), due primarily to historical declines in fertility and the subsequent aging of the population.

Figure 28.
Global Women of Childbearing Age Compared to Total Female Population: 2002-2050
The percent of women in their childbearing years is projected to decline gradually over the next five decades.



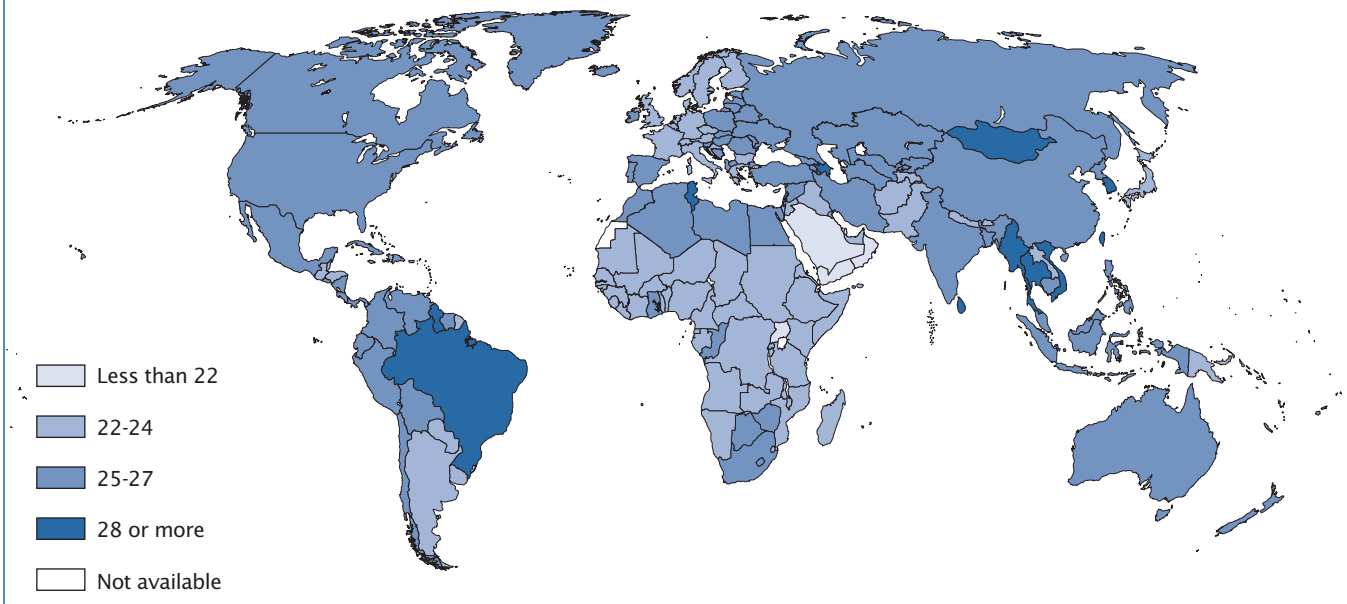
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base.

Over the Next Two Decades, the Female Population Ages 15-49 Is Expected to Grow Rapidly in Some Parts of the World and to Decline in Others

In 2002, women in their childbearing years as a percentage of the total population ranged from a high of 36 percent in the Northern Mariana Islands to a low of 18 percent in Qatar. As Figure 29 shows, women in their childbearing years generally comprised large proportions of the populations of countries in North Africa, Latin America, Eastern Europe and the NIS, and parts of Asia, and low proportions in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Near East.

Over the next two decades, the change in female population ages 15-49 is expected to vary by region, growing substantially faster than the total population in Sub-Saharan Africa while declining in China, Eastern Europe and the NIS, and the Developed World (Figure 30). However, the resulting levels within individual countries are difficult to predict based on these regional trends (Figure 31).

Figure 29.
Women of Childbearing Age (Ages 15-49) as a Percent of the Total Population by Country: 2002
In 2002, the relative size of the population composed of women of childbearing age was low in most of Sub-Saharan Africa but moderate to high in other world regions.

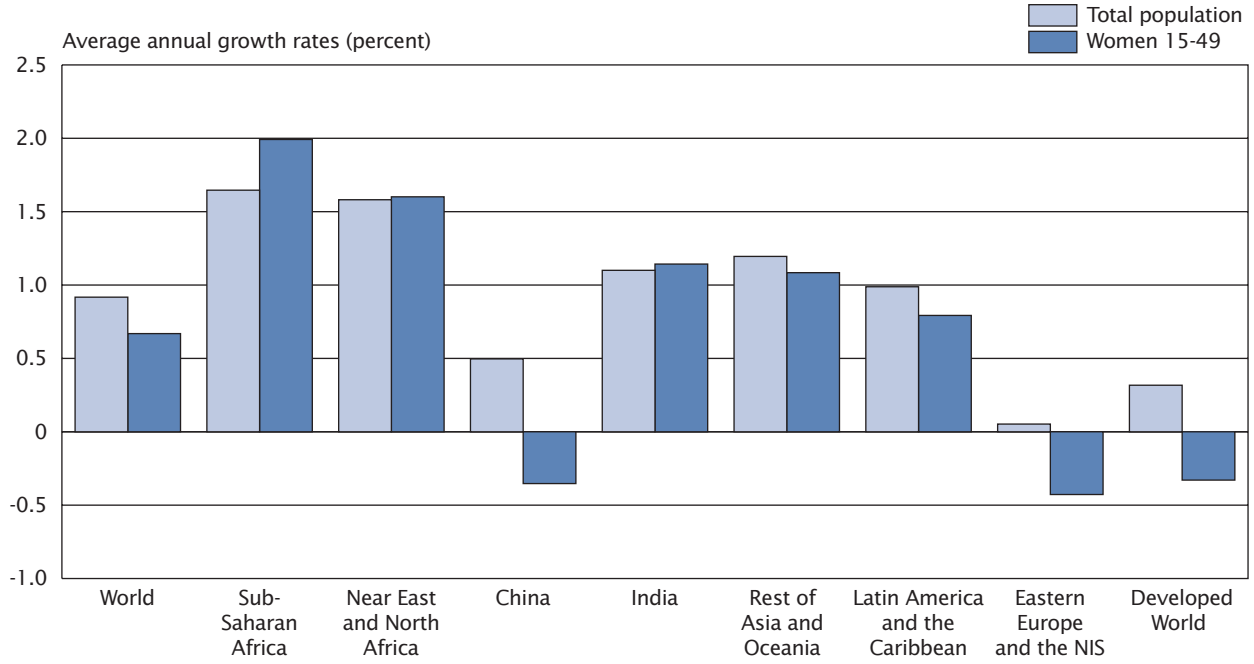


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

Figure 30.

Change in Female Population Ages 15-49 and Total Population by Region: 2002-2025

Women of childbearing age are expected to grow more rapidly than the total population in Sub-Saharan Africa, the Near East and North Africa, and India.

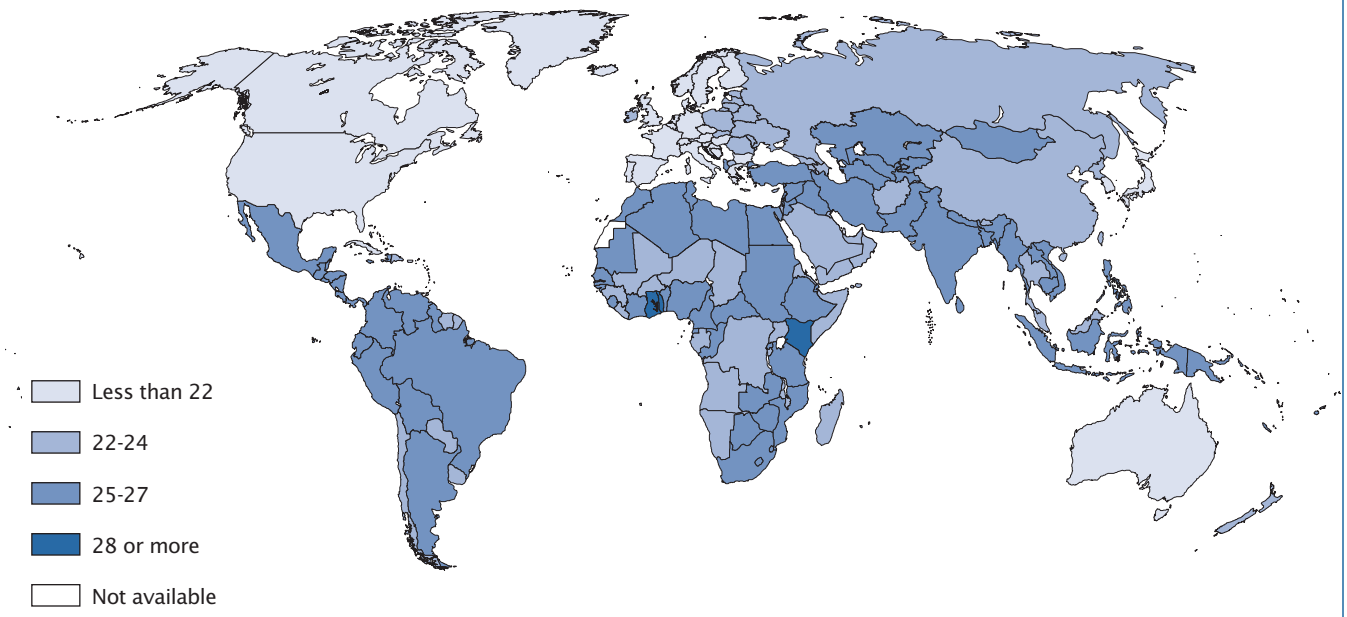


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

Figure 31.

Women of Childbearing Age (Ages 15-49) as a Percent of the Total Population by Country: 2025

Over the coming quarter century, the percent of women of childbearing age is projected to decline in most countries.



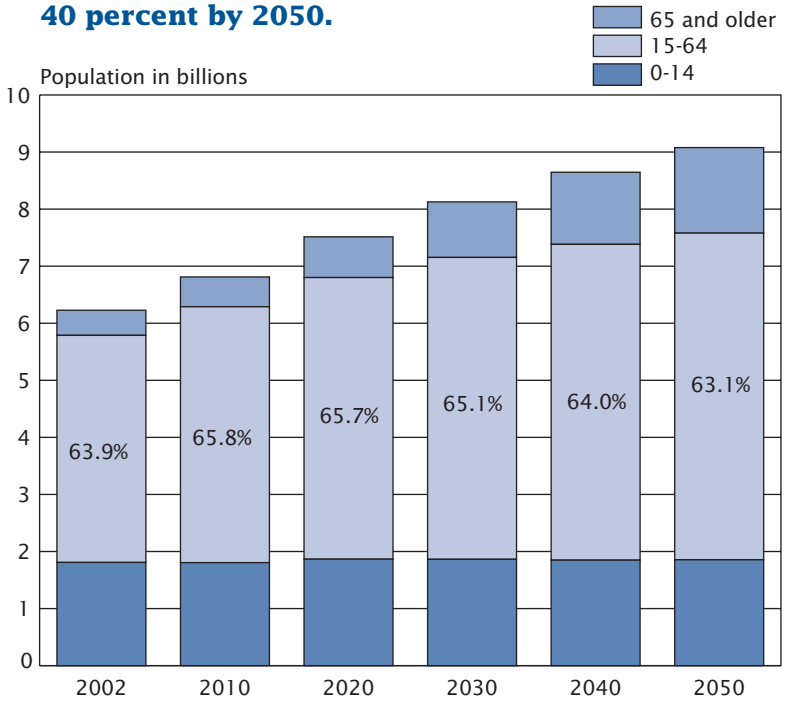
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

Roughly 2 Out of Every 3 People on the Earth in 2002 Were Between the Ages of 15 and 64

In 2002, the globe held 4.0 billion people between the ages of 15 and 64 (Figure 32). This was approximately 64 percent of the total population.

Over the next five decades, the total number of people ages 15-64 on the globe is projected to increase to 5.7 billion (Figure 32). However, the percentage of total global population composed of people of labor force age is expected to rise only slightly to nearly 66 percent in 2010 and then to decline slightly to about 63 percent in 2050. As with the patterns of growth discussed earlier, this is due primarily to historical declines in fertility and the subsequent aging of the population.

Figure 32.
Population Ages 15-64 Compared to Total Global Population: 2002-2050
The working-age population at the global level is expected to increase by over 40 percent by 2050.



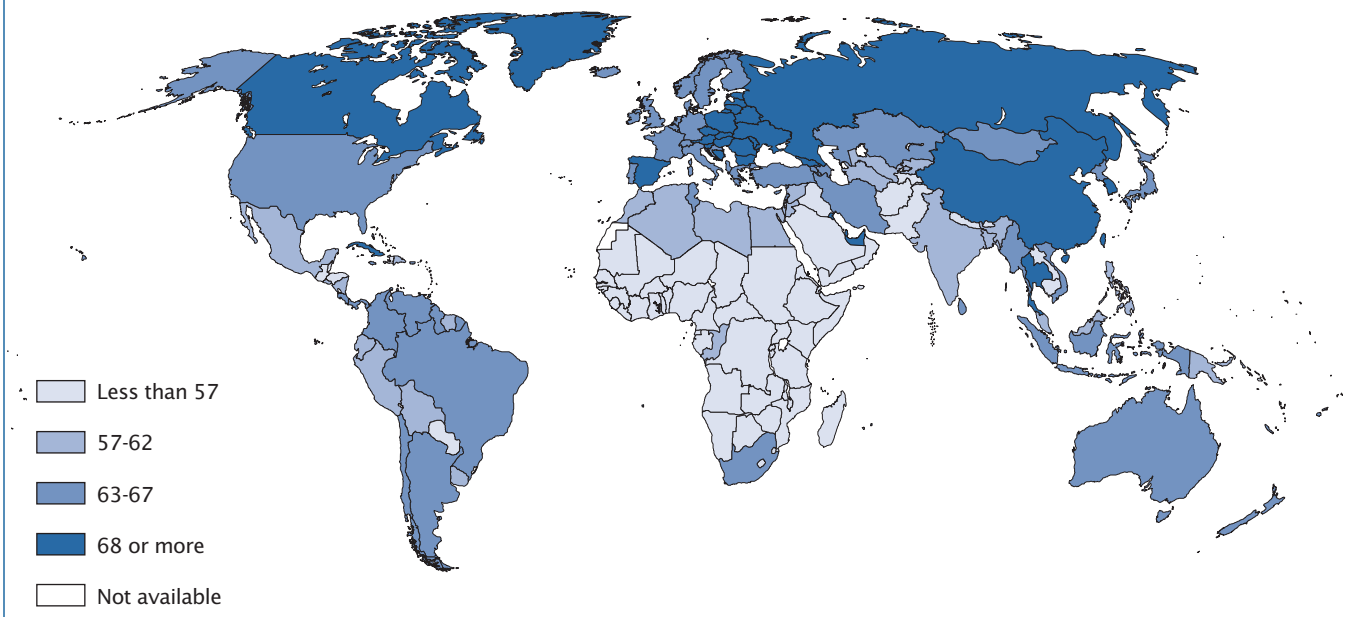
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base.

Over the Next Two Decades, the Population Ages 15-64 Is Expected to Grow Significantly in Most of the Less Developed World

In 2002, the working-age population as a percentage of the total population ranged from a high of 75 percent in Singapore to a low of 47 percent in Uganda. As Figure 33 shows, the places where the proportions in the age range 15-64 were most consistently high were in the Developed World, Eastern Europe and the New Independent States, and parts of Asia, whereas the percentage in the labor force ages was generally low in Sub-Saharan Africa.

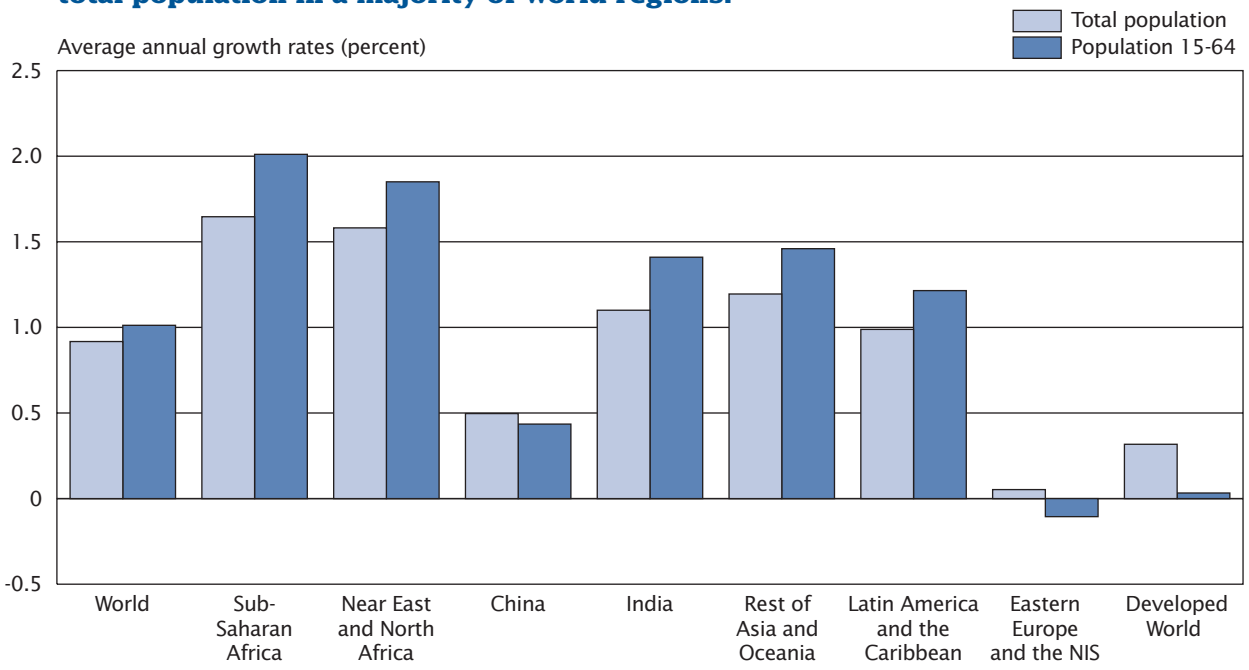
Between 2002 and 2025, the population of labor force age is projected to grow more rapidly than the population as a whole in all regions except the developed world, Eastern Europe and the NIS, and China (Figure 34). As a result, the population ages 15-64 as a percentage of the total population is expected to increase slightly in all regions except these three.

Figure 33.
Working-Age Population (Ages 15-64) as a Percent of the Total Population by Country: 2002
In 2002, the percent of the population ages 15-64 was higher in China and lower in Sub-Saharan Africa than other world regions.



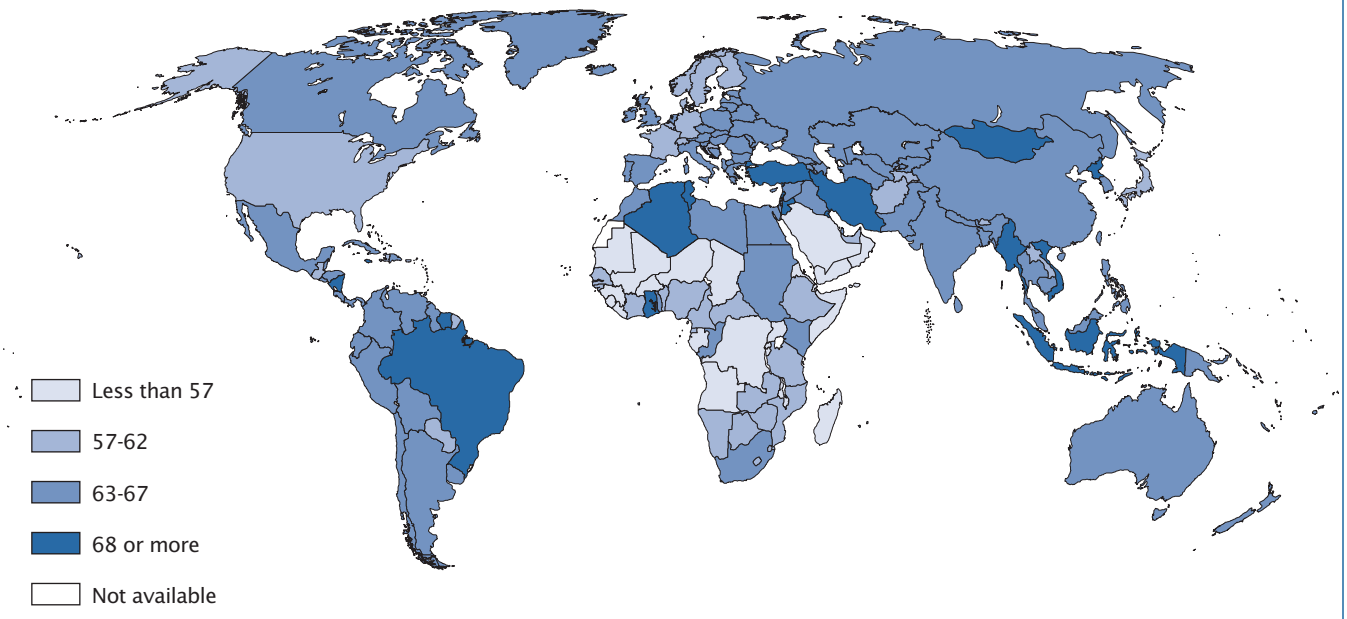
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

Figure 34.
Change in the Working-Age Population and Total Population by Region: 2002-2025
The working-age population is expected to increase faster than the total population in a majority of world regions.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

Figure 35.
Working-Age Population (Ages 15-64) as a Percent of the Total Population by Country: 2025
Countries with relatively large projected labor force age populations are scattered across the globe.



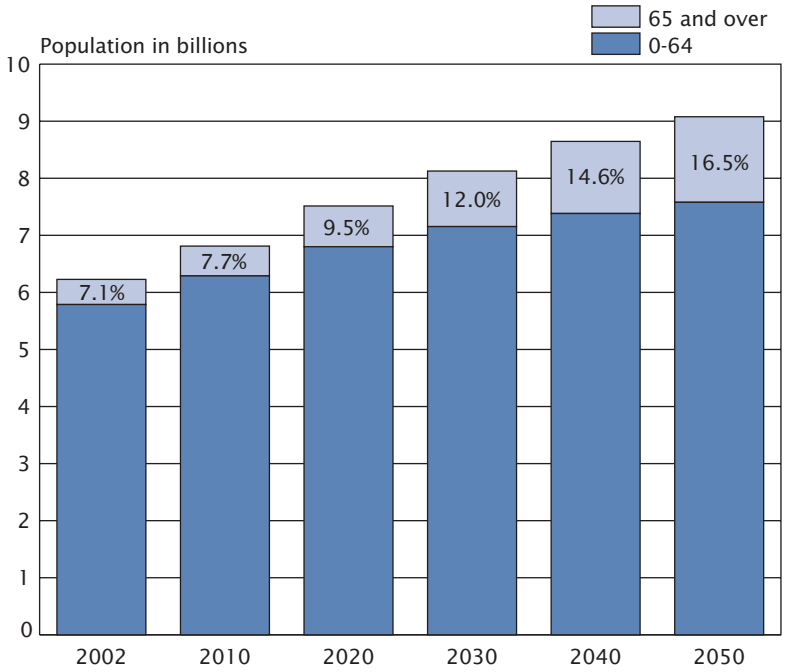
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

One Out of 14 People on the Earth in 2002 Was Age 65 or Over

In 2002, the globe held 440 million people age 65 or over (Figure 36). This was approximately 7 percent of the total population.

In the future, the size of the elderly population is projected to increase rapidly, almost doubling by 2020 and more than tripling by 2050. Similarly, the relative size of the elderly population is expected to grow to over 9 percent in 2020 and to almost 17 percent by 2050. Again, as with the patterns of growth discussed earlier, this is due primarily to historical declines in fertility and the general aging of the population.

Figure 36.
Global Elderly Population Compared to Total Population: 2002-2050
The number of elderly is expected to grow very rapidly during the coming five decades.



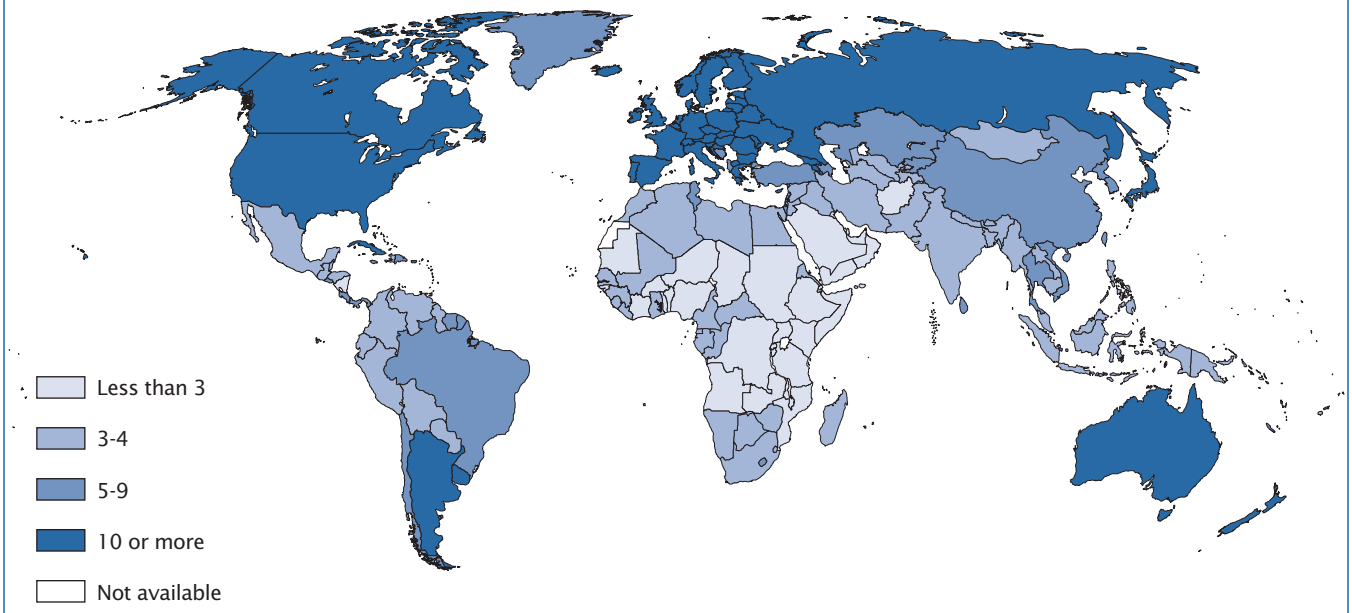
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base.

The Population Ages 65 and Over Is Expected to Grow Very Rapidly in All Parts of the World

In 2002, the elderly as a percentage of the total population ranged from a high of 22 percent in Monaco to a low of 1.7 percent in Mayotte. As Figure 37 shows, this percentage was typically higher in Eastern Europe and the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union, North America, Western Europe and the other countries making up the Developed World, whereas the percentage was generally very low in Africa and the Near East.

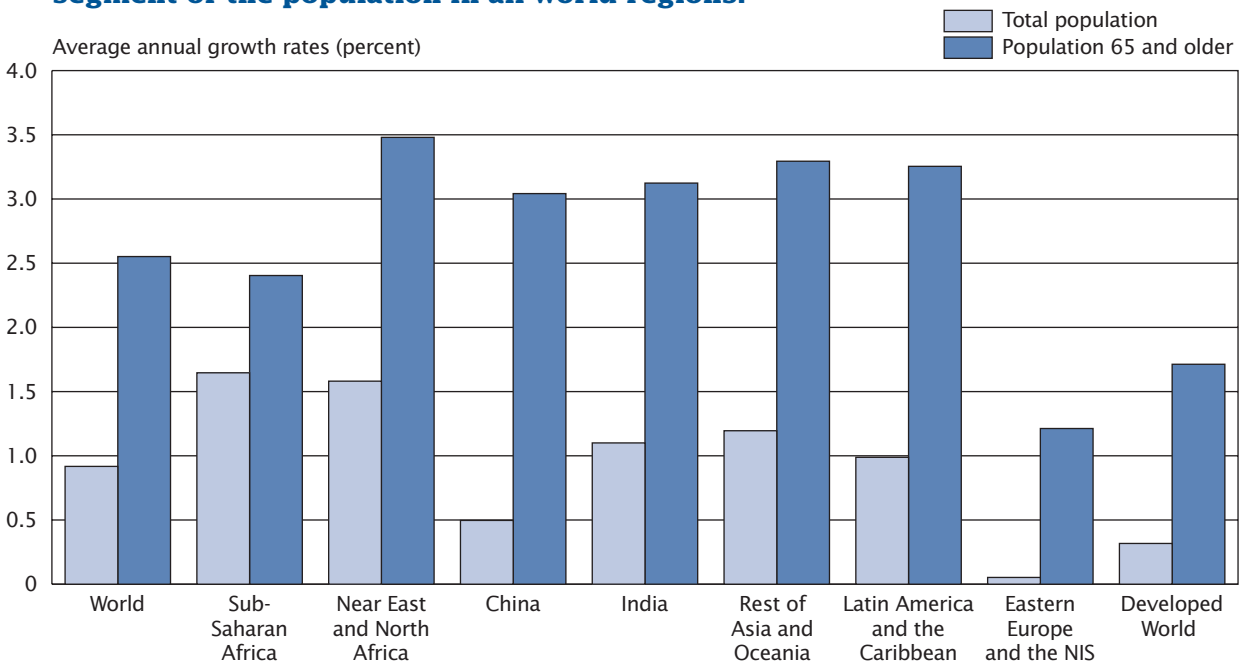
Over the next quarter century, the elderly population is projected to grow much more quickly than the total population in all parts of the world (Figure 38). As a result, the elderly as a percentage of the total population are expected to increase over much of the globe, but especially in Eastern Europe and the Developed World (Figure 39).

Figure 37.
Elderly Population (Ages 65+) as a Percent of the Total Population by Country: 2002
In 2002, the relative size of the elderly population was largest in the Developed World and Eastern Europe and smallest in Sub-Saharan Africa.



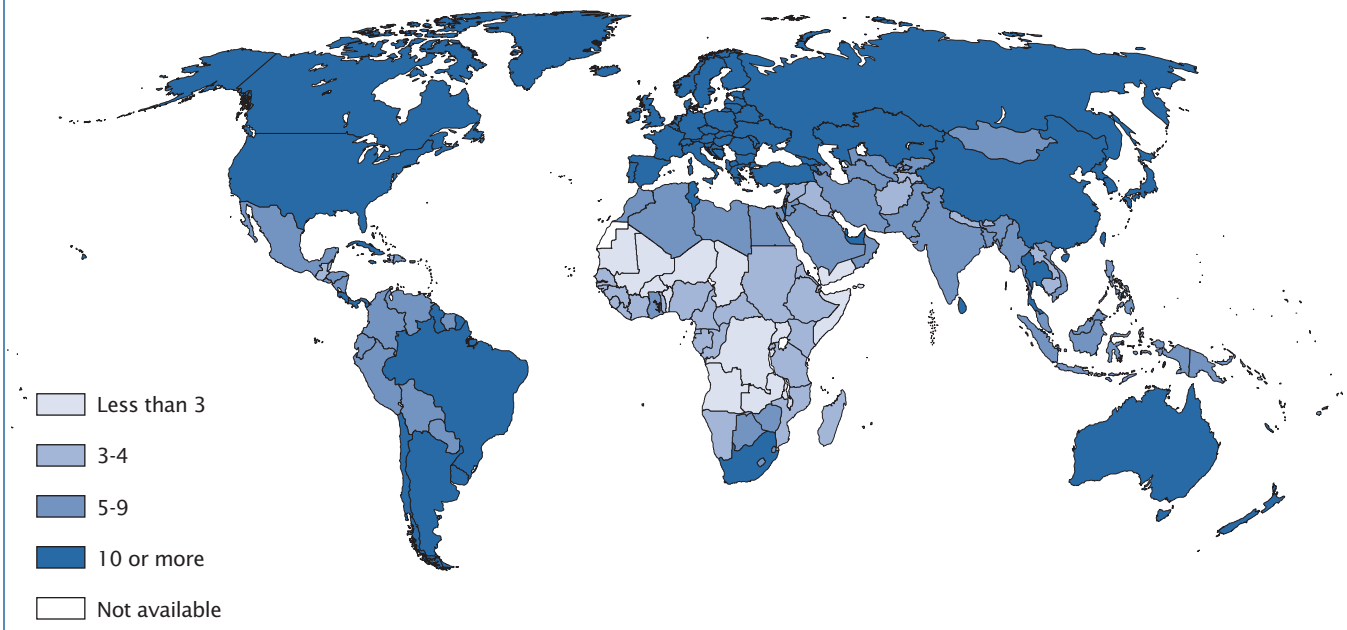
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

Figure 38.
Change in the Elderly Population and Total Population by Region: 2002-2025
The growth of the elderly population is projected to be faster than any other segment of the population in all world regions.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

Figure 39.
Elderly Population (Ages 65+) as a Percent of the Total Population by Country: 2025
By 2025, high proportions of elderly are expected to be found throughout much of the less developed world.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

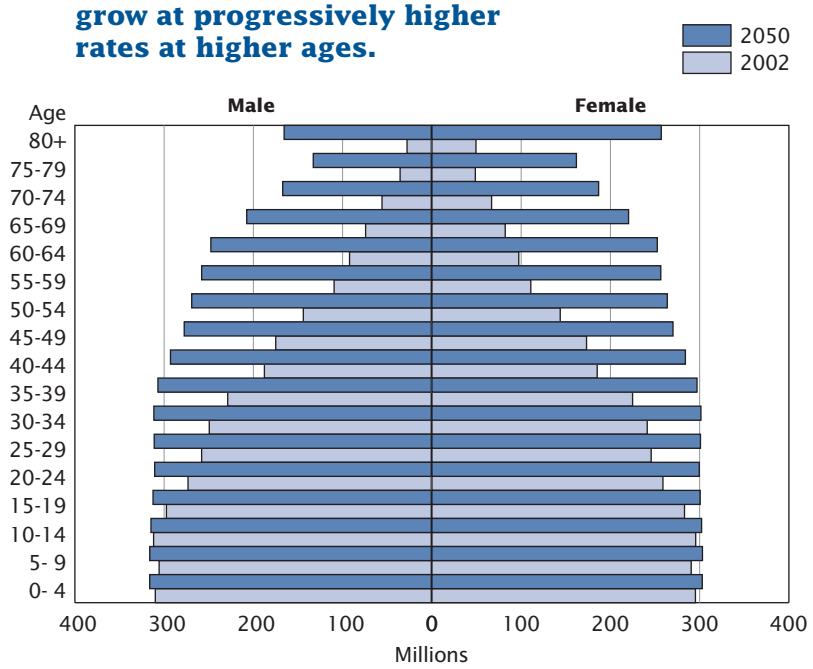
The Aging of the Population of the Globe Is a Nearly Universal Phenomenon

A comparison of the age-sex composition of the globe's population in 2002 and 2050 is depicted in Figure 40. This pyramid illustrates the following characteristics:

- In contrast to 2002, women are likely to outnumber men in 2050. The differential is expected to be approximately 1 percent.
- Increasing female dominance in the total population is associated primarily with growth in the elderly population between 2002 and 2050.
- In 2050, the population ages 80 and over is projected to make up a considerable proportion of the global total.

As the pyramids in Figure 41 illustrate, these global patterns are expected to be exaggerated in some regions of the world, while Sub-Saharan Africa's age-sex structure is likely to resemble the composition of the globe in 2002. For example, women are expected to outnumber men in 2050 by as much as 9 percent in Eastern Europe and the NIS, but men are expected to still outnumber women in India and the Near East and North Africa.

Figure 40.
Pyramids of Global Population: 2002 and 2050
The globe's population is expected to grow at progressively higher rates at higher ages.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base.

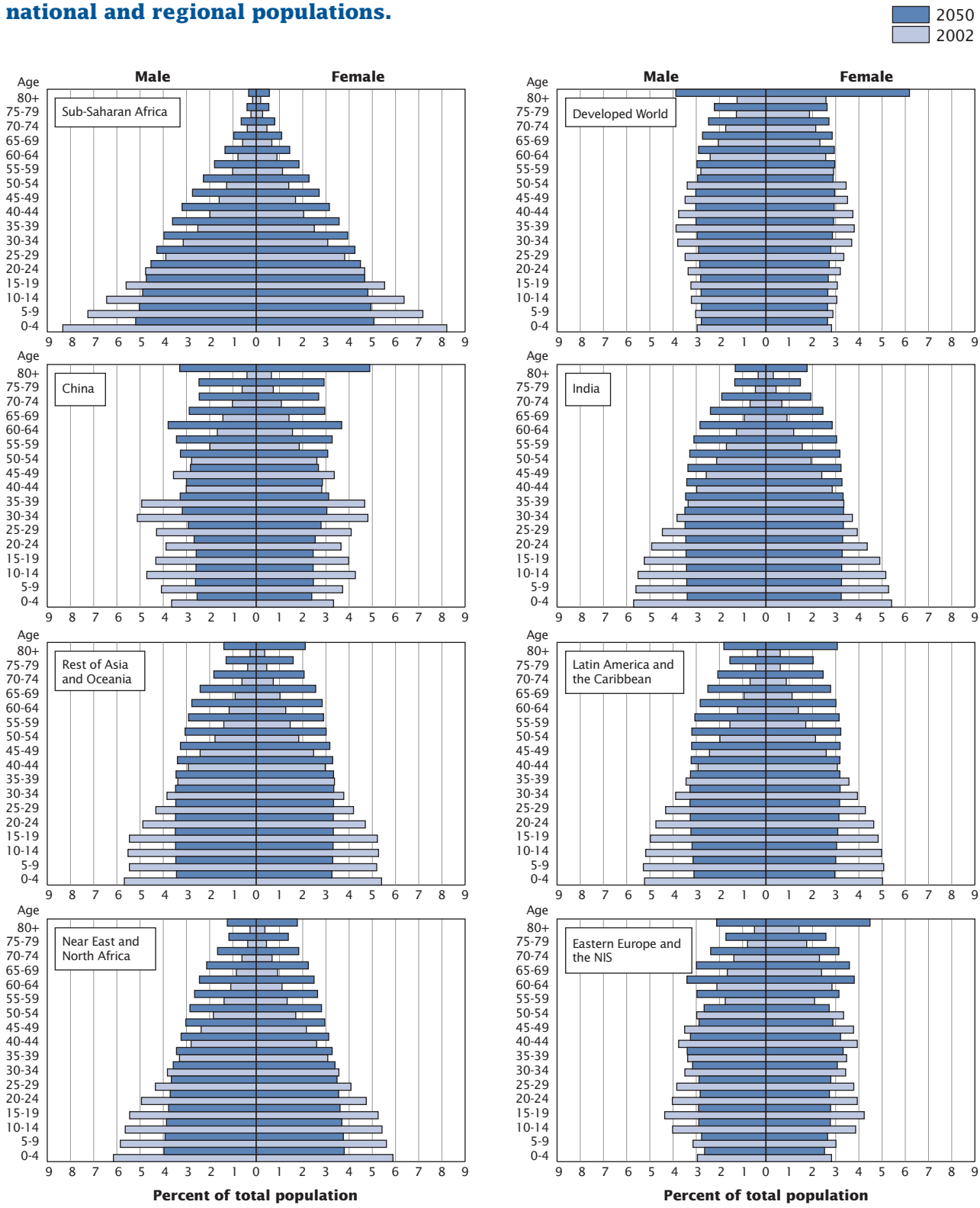
As for the age structure of the population, Census Bureau projections indicate the 0-4 age group will still be the largest cohort in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Near East and North Africa, whereas people ages 80 and above is likely to become the largest age group in the Developed World and China.

Finally, the regularity of the decrease in the size of successive cohorts of older people that was the norm in the less developed world in 2002 is expected to give way in 2050 to more irregular patterns in the sizes of successive cohorts and to increased size of the older age groups.

Figure 41.

Population Pyramids for Regions and Selected Countries: 2002 and 2050

In 2050, the elderly are expected to be a substantially larger part of national and regional populations.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base.

CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD

The first section of this report underscored the importance of looking at national population growth as the outcome of the interplay of current and future fertility, mortality, and migration, on the one hand, and population age structure — its built-in momentum — on the other. In the first half of the 21st century, a country's fertility level will be key to understanding its long-term growth potential and the way in which its age composition evolves. Regional fertility levels will help dictate the extent to which some world regions grow relative to others.

This section on ***Contraceptive Prevalance in the Developing World*** *summarizes currently available information about levels and trends in a principal determinant of fertility level in that part of the world likely to see the greatest population growth during the first decades of this millennium. It also presents a new estimate of unmet need for contraception in the developing world.*

Contraceptive Prevalence Matters

Over the past three decades, developing countries have made substantial progress toward improving maternal and child health, providing reproductive health services to couples, and bringing fertility and mortality levels into line with national goals. While the HIV/AIDS pandemic has had a dramatic impact on the health, growth, and composition of seriously affected populations, fertility remains the dominant factor dictating the future size, growth, and composition of most developing nations.

Of the many factors considered important in understanding variation in fertility over time and from one population to the next, contraceptive prevalence is considered key in many developing countries. Over 20 years ago, Bongaarts (1976, 1981, 1982) observed that as a country passes through the demographic transition from high to lower fertility, four "proximate determinants" of fertility account for most of the difference between natural fertility and the observed total fertility rate. These factors include changes in marriage patterns, changes in postpartum infecundability (due to changing breastfeeding patterns), increased reliance on family planning to space or limit births, and changes in rates of induced abortion. Bongaarts argued, and considerable empirical evidence provides support to the proposition, that contraceptive prevalence becomes increasingly important in understanding fertility change as the fertility transition proceeds (Figure 42).

Figure 42.
Conceptual Model of the Changing Contribution of Contraception and Other Proximate Determinants to Fertility Decline
The relative importance of factors determining fertility level varies with phase of fertility transition.

Source: Bongaarts (1982).

From a demographic standpoint, then, contraceptive prevalence levels are integral to understanding recent trends, current levels, and perhaps the future direction of fertility in developing countries.

In 1994, 180 nations met at the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo and adopted a Programme of Action which included among its major goals improving reproductive health and making family planning services universally available to couples in all countries (United Nations, 1995a). The first 5-year review of progress made in achieving the objectives of the ICPD indicates that additional effort is required to meet these objectives (United Nations, 1999a).

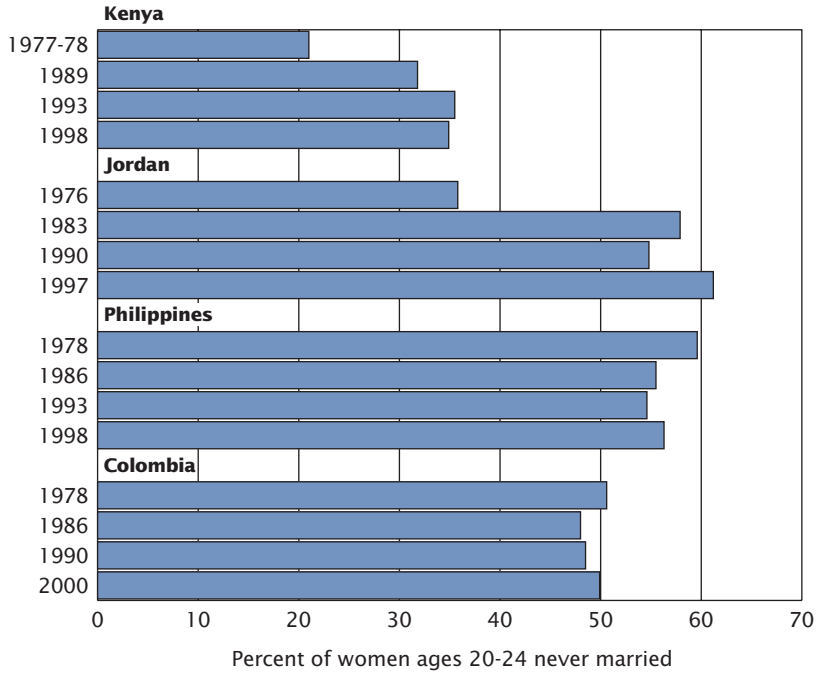
This section reflects the importance attached to contraceptive prevalence around the world, from both demographic and reproductive health standpoints.

The Fertility Transition Reflects Changing Marriage Patterns and Increased Control of Fertility Within Marriage

The combined effects of rising age at marriage and the growing use of family planning to postpone the onset of childbearing or limit family size within marriage is illustrated with data from four developing countries in Figures 43 through 46.

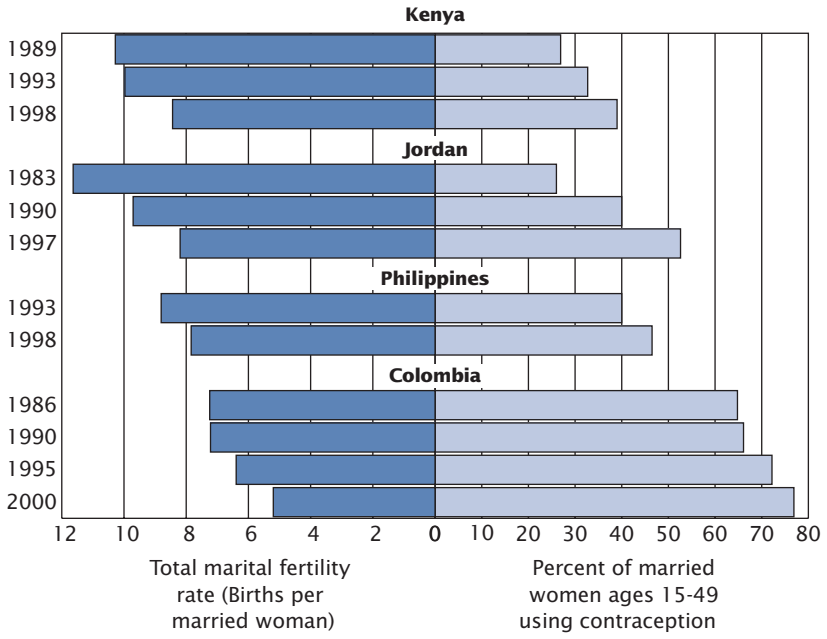
Since at least the 1970s, young women in Africa, Asia, and Latin America have increasingly delayed first marriage for reasons such as the pursuit of education and, more generally, with changing roles of women and their participation in the labor force. Mean age at first marriage has been relatively low in Africa; relatively high in Asia, the Pacific, and in Latin America and the Caribbean (United Nations, 1987:100). But it has been rising in all developing regions. Postponing marriage may lead to smaller family size because couples have fewer years of childbearing (United Nations, 1987:101) and/or because women who delay the onset of childbearing also choose to have smaller families.

Figure 43.
Trend in Percent of Women Ages 20-24 Never Married, Selected Developing Countries
Over the past 25 years age at marriage has risen or stabilized ...



Source: Kenya (1980), Kenya and Macro International (1990, 1994, 1999), Jordan (1979), Anderson (1984), Zou'bi et al. (1992), Jordan and Macro International (1998), Philippines (1979), Concepcion (1991), Philippines and Macro International (1994, 1998), POPLAB Staff (1980), Colombia and IRD/Westinghouse (1988), and Colombia and IRD/Macro International (1991, 1995).

Figure 44.
Contraceptive Prevalence and Total Marital Fertility Rate, Selected Developing Countries
... while couples' use of contraception has lowered fertility within marriage.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center. Age-specific marital fertility rate calculations are based on fertility from the International Data Base and proportions married from Kenya (1980), Kenya and Macro International (1990, 1994, 1999), Jordan (1979), Anderson (1984), Zou'bi et al. (1992), Jordan and Macro International (1998), Philippines (1979), Concepcion (1991), Philippines and Macro International (1994, 1998), POPLAB Staff (1980), Colombia and IRD/Westinghouse (1988), and Colombia and IRD/Macro International (1991, 1995). Contraceptive prevalence estimates are from Table A-13.

Figure 43 shows the increase in the percentage of women ages 20-24 never married in Kenya and Jordan since the late 1970s, and the stabilization of this percentage in the Philippines and Colombia.

While delayed marriage may account for part of the decline in fertility rates in developing countries during the 1980s and 1990s, decreasing marital fertility is typically related to increases in contraceptive use within marriage. Figure 44 shows the inverse relationship between total marital fertility — the number of births a woman would have over her reproductive lifetime if subject to the age-specific fertility rates of married women ages 15-49 — and contraceptive use of married women for Kenya, Jordan, the Philippines, and Colombia.

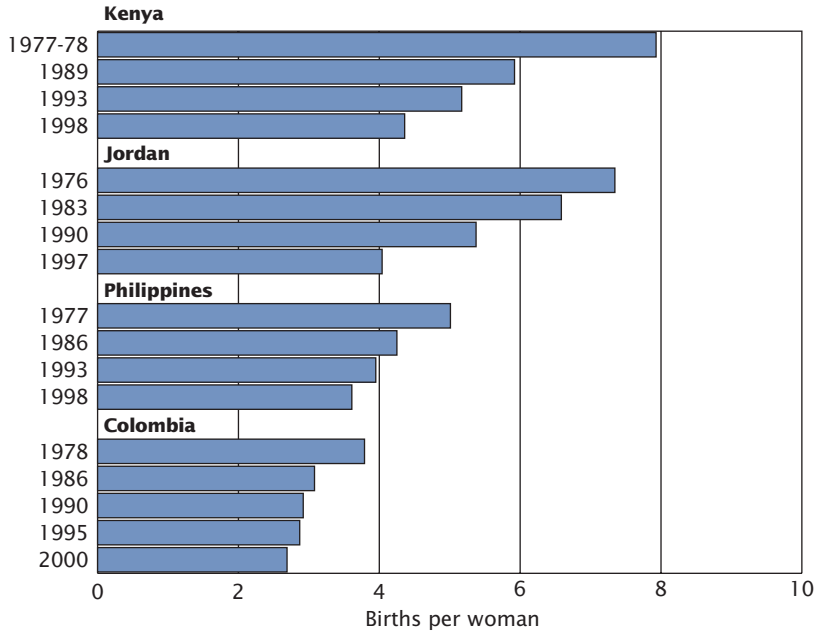
As a result of both delayed marriage and use of contraception within marriage, the number of births a woman has during her reproductive lifetime has fallen dramatically over the past few decades throughout the developing world. For example, a woman could expect to have eight births in Kenya in the late 1970s but just over four today (Figure 45).

Countries With Higher Contraceptive Use Are Likely to Have Lower Fertility

While family planning does not explain all country-to-country variation in fertility levels, the relationship between the two variables is strong. For 94 countries of Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean with survey data collected on contraceptive use in the 1990s, a 1-percentage point increase in use of any method of contraception is associated with a 0.06 birth decrease in total fertility rate (TFR). A 1-percentage point increase in modern method prevalence[3] is also associated with a 0.06 birth decrease in TFR (Figure 46).

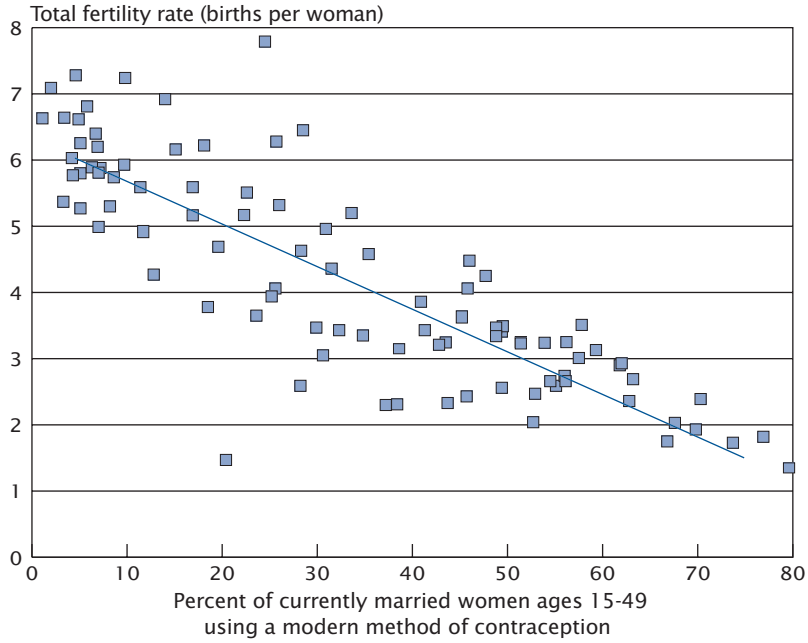
[3] Contraceptive prevalence rate refers to the percentage of a population — generally women of reproductive age or married women of reproductive age — using contraception. Modern method prevalence refers to the percentage using a "modern" method of contraception — condoms, pills, IUDs, vaginal methods, injectables, and sterilization. "Traditional" methods and traditional method prevalence refer to such methods of contraception as periodic abstinence, withdrawal, douche, and prolonged breastfeeding as well as folk methods.

Figure 45.
Trend in Total Fertility Rate, Selected Developing Countries
Countries are moving from 7- and 8-child families to 2- to 4-child families.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base; POPLAB Staff (1980), Jordan (1979), and Anderson et al. (1984).

Figure 46.
Total Fertility Rate by Modern Method of Contraceptive Prevalence, Developing Countries: 1990 or Later
Fertility levels and contraceptive prevalence rates are strongly correlated across countries.



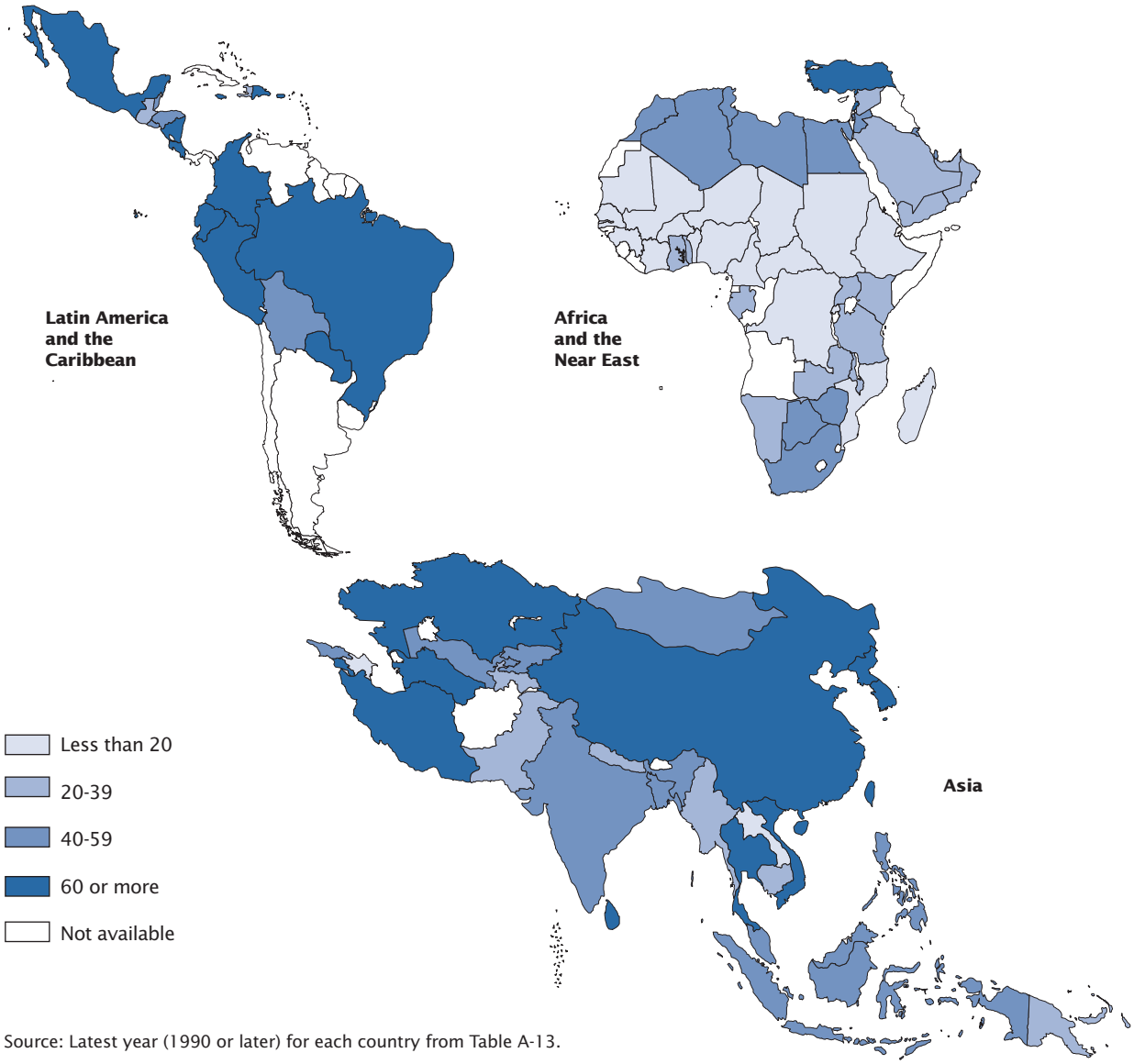
Source: Table A-13 and U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base.

Smaller Proportions of Women in Sub-Saharan Africa Rely on Family Planning Than Women in Other Developing Regions

Figure 47 shows contraceptive prevalence (any method) at the national level for Africa, Asia, and Latin America. In general, Sub-Saharan African countries have lower prevalence levels than other developing regions. About 1 in 9 Sub-Saharan African countries has a prevalence level for married women ages 15-49 as high as the median level for all developing countries (44 percent, based on estimates from 96 countries with surveys conducted in the 1990s, see Appendix Table A-13).

In contrast, 6 in every 10 countries in the Near East and North Africa have a prevalence rate as high or higher than the median level for all developing countries with data, as do 7 in 10 of the developing countries making up Asia (including the Asian New Independent States of the former Soviet Union) and the Pacific. Nine in 10 of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean exceed the median prevalence level for developing countries.

Figure 47.
Percent of Currently Married Women of Reproductive Age Using Some Method of Contraception: 1990 or Later
Contraceptive prevalence varies across countries and regions.



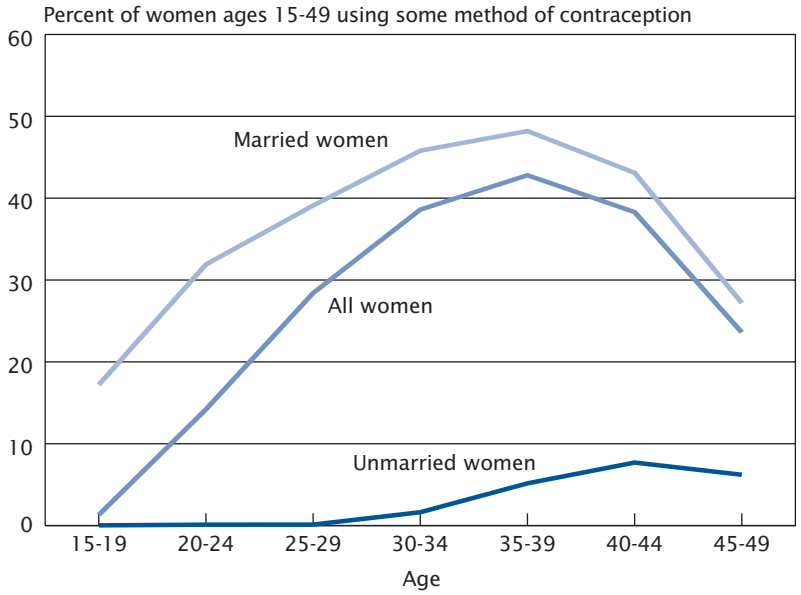
Source: Latest year (1990 or later) for each country from Table A-13.

Unmarried Women as Well as Married Women Rely on Contraception in Some Countries

The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) is meant to provide a meaningful measure of the extent to which women at risk of pregnancy and childbirth are taking steps to avoid pregnancy at a point in time. In some countries, married women of reproductive age are not the only population subgroup at risk. In those countries, the CPR calculated either for all women, or for sexually active unmarried women as well as for married women, provides a more useful measure of the inhibiting effects of contraception on fertility. Expanding the focus to at-risk unmarried women also provides a better understanding of the actual number of women in a country in need of reproductive health services.

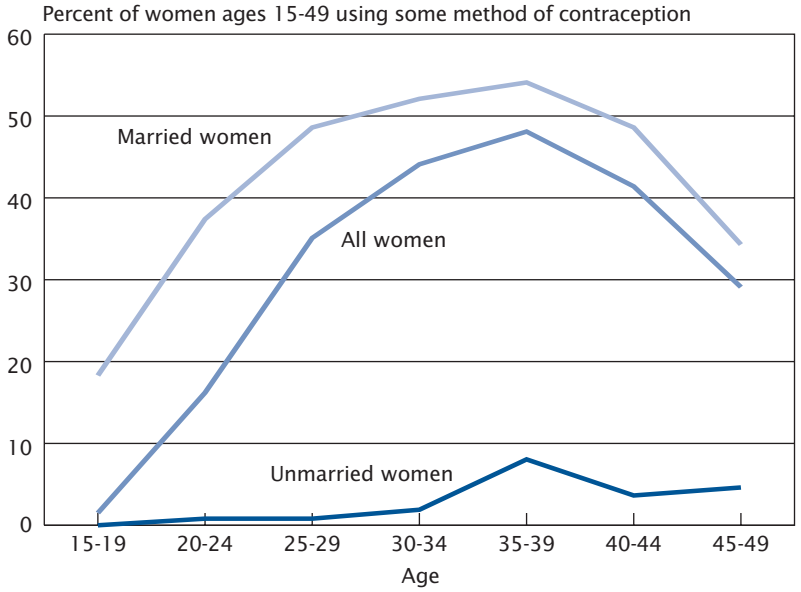
Figures 48a and 48b illustrate the utility of recognizing unmarried users of contraception as well as married users in the Philippines. From 1993 to 1998, overall prevalence increased from 40 percent to over 46 percent of currently married women, and the CPR for all women also increased. However, contraceptive prevalence rates for unmarried women changed very little. In both years, a small percentage of unmarried women, generally those ages 30 and over, reported use of contraception.

Figure 48a.
Age-Specific Contraceptive Prevalence Rates for Subgroups of Women, the Philippines: 1993
Contraceptive prevalence for all women reflects rates of both married and unmarried women.



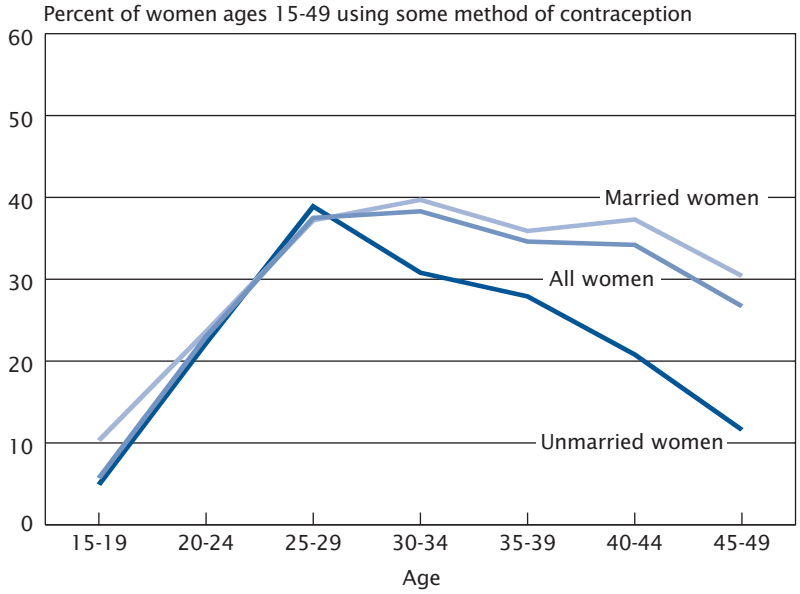
Source: Philippines and Macro International (1994). Rates for unmarried women calculated at the U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center.

Figure 48b.
Age-Specific Contraceptive Prevalence Rates for Subgroups of Women, the Philippines: 1998
In the Philippines, as in other countries, most women using family planning are married.



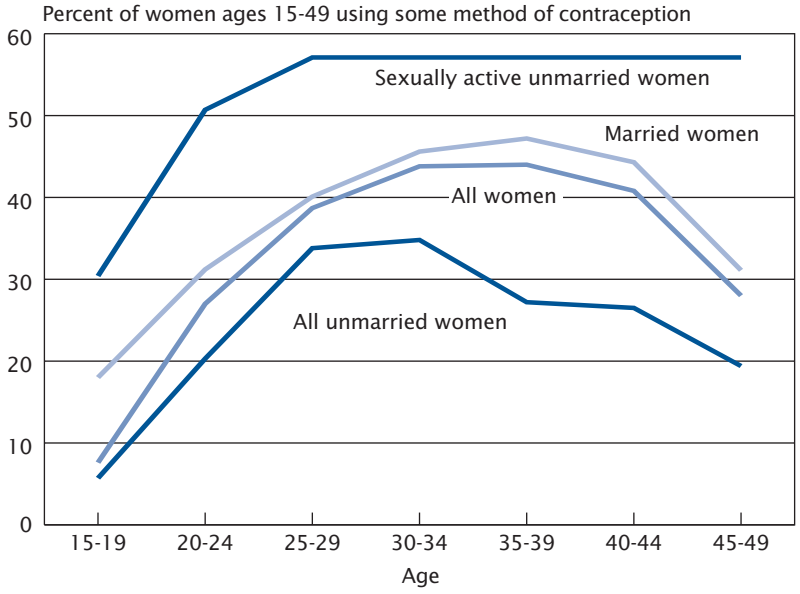
Source: Philippines and Macro International (1999). Rates for unmarried women calculated at the U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center.

Figure 48c.
Age-Specific Contraceptive Prevalence Rates for Subgroups of Women, Kenya: 1993
In Kenya, substantial percentages of unmarried women also use contraception...



Source: Kenya and Macro International (1994). Rates for unmarried women calculated at the U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center.

Figure 48d.
Age-Specific Contraceptive Prevalence Rates for Subgroups of Women, Kenya: 1998
... but only about half of sexually active unmarried women are protected.



Note: The group "All unmarried women" shown here is the same group shown in Figure 48c as "Unmarried women." The group includes the subgroup "sexually-active unmarried women," shown separately in Figure 48d.
Source: Kenya and Macro International (1999). Rates for unmarried women calculated at the U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center.

A different situation exists in Kenya. The 1993 DHS showed contraceptive prevalence rising among women in each age group from 15-19 through 30-34, to a level of just under 40 percent, then declining at older ages (Figure 48c). Unlike women in the Philippines, however, younger unmarried Kenyan women used contraception in roughly the same proportions as their married counterparts. From a demographic standpoint, failing to recognize the level and trend in contraceptive prevalence among unmarried Kenyan women would tend to misstate the fertility-inhibiting effects of contraception in this population.

The importance of measuring the CPR among unmarried women as well as for married women is apparent in Figure 48d, which shows that about 30 percent of unmarried, sexually active Kenyan women ages 15-19 and nearly 60 percent of unmarried, sexually active Kenyan women ages 25 and above used contraception.

Considering population subgroups separately helps clarify the nature of the need for reproductive health services in some countries, helps quantify total demand, and suggests the extent to which the needs of specific groups of women (such as the 70 percent of sexually-active, unmarried women ages 15-19 in Kenya who are not using contraception) are perhaps not being met.

Available information on contraceptive prevalence for currently married women for all countries is presented in appendix Tables A-13 and A-14. Statistics on contraceptive prevalence for all women of reproductive age may be found in appendix Tables A-15 and A-16.

Higher Method Effectiveness Typically Accompanies Higher Prevalence

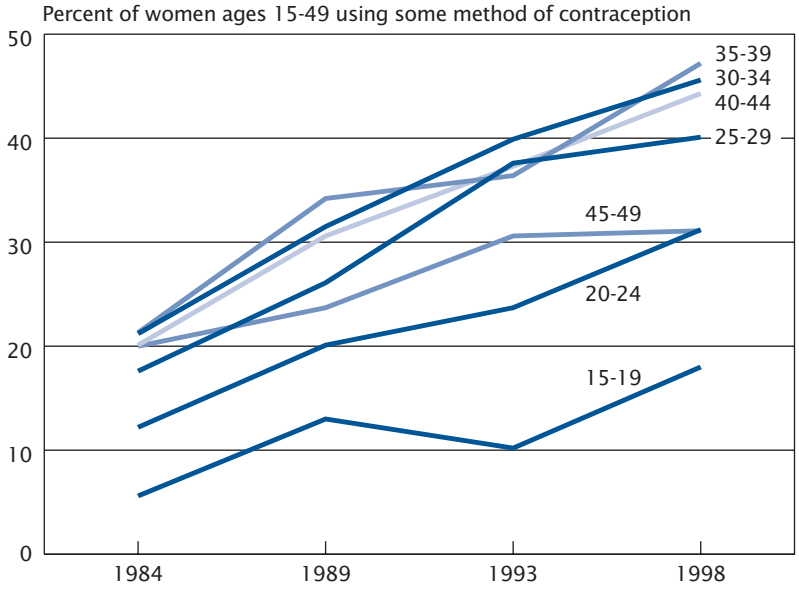
The fertility-inhibiting effect of family planning use is augmented in most contexts because increases in prevalence tend to be accompanied, over time, by shifts toward use of more effective methods. Not only do higher proportions of currently married women (and of all women) of reproductive age adopt family planning to control their childbearing, but the methods they choose tend to be those which are more effective. Modern methods of contraception tend to be increasingly preferred by couples to traditional methods. Figures 49-51 illustrate this relationship in two countries, Kenya and Egypt.

Over the past 20 years, Kenyans have increasingly adopted family planning to delay the onset of childbearing after marriage or after the birth of a first or second child, to space births, or to limit family size. During the 1989-93 period, for example, ideal family size[3] for married women fell by about one child, from 4.8 to 3.9 children per woman. During the same period, the percentage of women with three living children who said they wanted to stop having children rose from 33 percent to 47 percent.

Contraceptive prevalence (all methods) for currently married Kenyan women rose from 17 percent in 1984 to 27 percent in 1989 to 39 percent in 1998. As Figure 49 shows, these increases occurred throughout the reproductive age range. Figure 50 shows that overall increases were accompanied by two kinds of method shift among contraceptive users. The first was a general shift toward more effective methods over time: The proportion

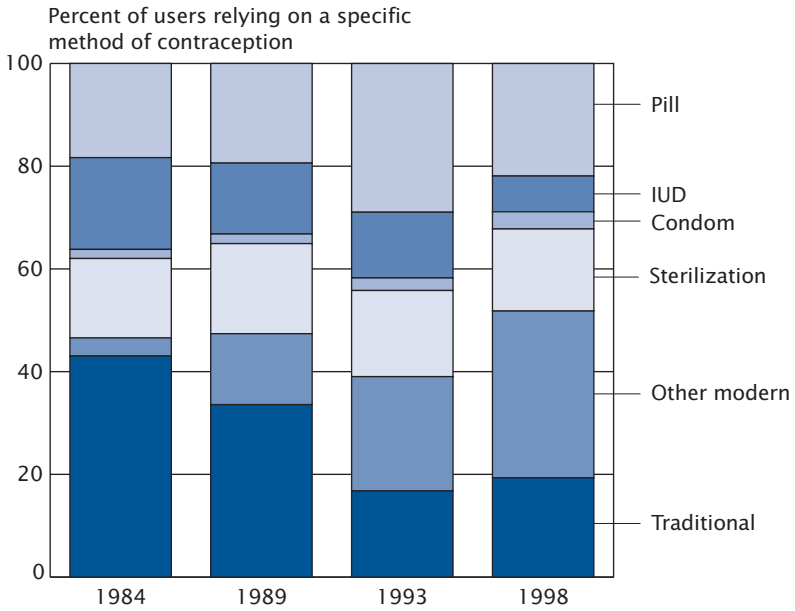
[3] Ideal family size refers to a survey-based measure of mean family size preference in a population. See, for example, Kenya and Macro International (1989:50).

Figure 49.
Contraceptive Prevalence by Age, Currently Married Women, Kenya: 1984-1998
Over time, increasing proportions of Kenyan women in all age groups have begun using family planning.



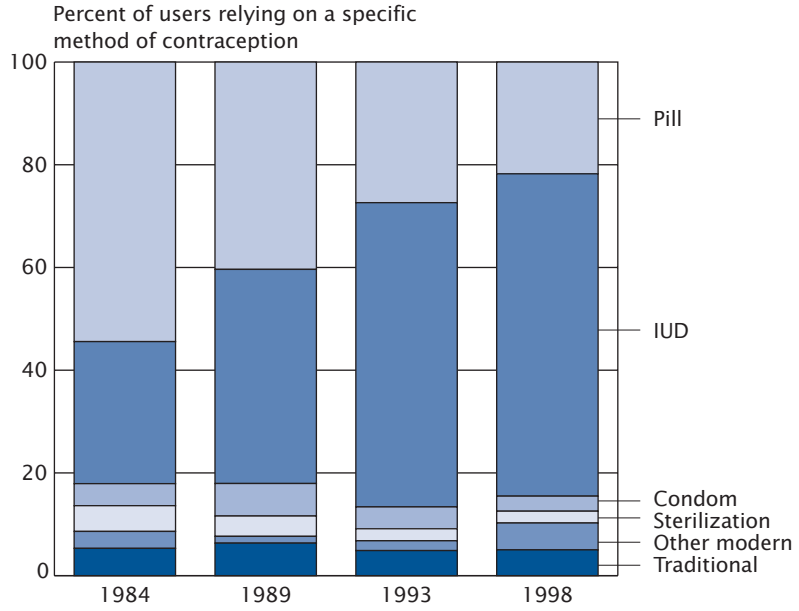
Source: Table A-14.

Figure 50.
Percent of Users Relying on Specific Methods of Contraception, Kenya: 1984-1998
Kenyan women increasingly choose more effective, modern methods.



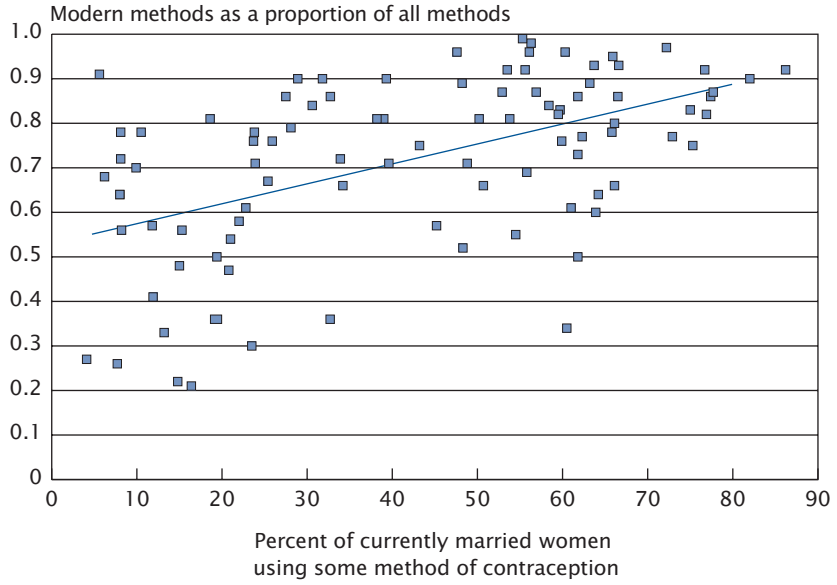
Source: Table A-13.

Figure 51.
Percent of Users Relying on Specific Methods of Contraception, Egypt: 1984-1995
Egyptian women shift between modern methods.



Source: Table A-13.

Figure 52.
Proportion of Married Women of Reproductive Age Using Contraception Who Rely on Modern Methods by Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (All Methods), Developing Countries: 1990 or Later
In general, countries with higher prevalence have a method mix favoring more effective methods.



Source: Most recent survey data for developing countries from Table A-13.

of women practicing contraception who relied on traditional methods declined from over 40 percent in 1984 to under 20 percent in the 1990s. The second change was in method preference among users of modern methods. From 1984 to 1998, an increasing share of modern-method users relied on injectables (shown in the figure as part of "other modern" methods); a decreasing share, on the IUD.

Egypt illustrates the case of a population where couples, having adopted more effective, modern methods of contraception over time, collectively chose a different method mix but did not return to traditional methods.

Between the first half of the 1980s and the middle of the 1990s, Egypt's total fertility fell from about five births per woman to less than four. During the same period, contraceptive prevalence rose from 30 percent of currently married women in 1984 to 47 percent in 1992-1995. During the 1984-88 period, women in the age range 20-44 adopted contraception in increasing numbers, with greater use of the IUD accounting for much of this rise. During the 1988-92 period, family planning use expanded from this base, and the IUD became the method of choice for an increasing proportion of users (Figure 51). Traditional methods continued to be used, but by about the same small fraction of all users over the 1984-1995 period.

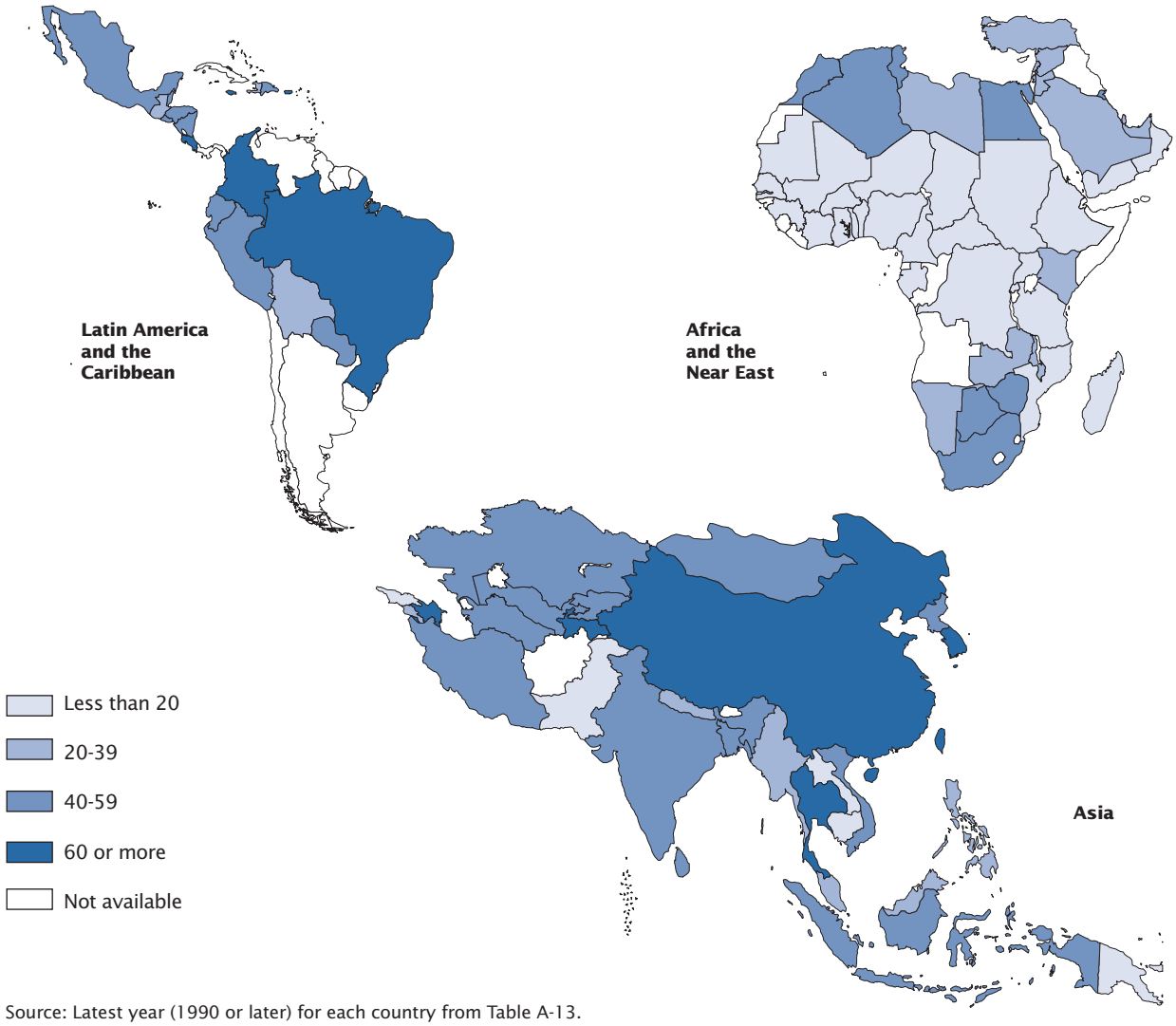
The combination of (1) increased adoption of modern methods of contraception with increasing prevalence by populations where overall prevalence is relatively low and traditional method utilization is significant, and (2) relatively low traditional method use as a fraction of all-method CPR by populations which have already reached moderate overall CPR levels is reflected in

the cross-sectional relationship shown in Figure 52. This figure shows the proportion of users relying on modern methods as a proportion of all users for 93 developing countries with survey data collected during the 1990s.

Use of more effective methods is associated with higher prevalence. In most countries where 50 percent or more of currently married women practice family planning, 70 percent of couples using contraception rely on modern methods.

As Figure 53 shows, countries in Latin America and Asia are more likely to have relatively high modern-method prevalence than are countries in Sub-Saharan Africa or the Near East. Again, using survey data collected in the 1990s, median modern-method prevalence for countries in Latin America and the Caribbean is 58 percent; for Asia and the Pacific, 46 percent; for the Near East and North Africa, 33 percent; and for Sub-Saharan Africa, 7 percent. The median proportion of users relying on modern methods is over 80 percent for Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific; over 70 percent for the Near East and North Africa; and just under 65 percent for Sub-Saharan African countries.

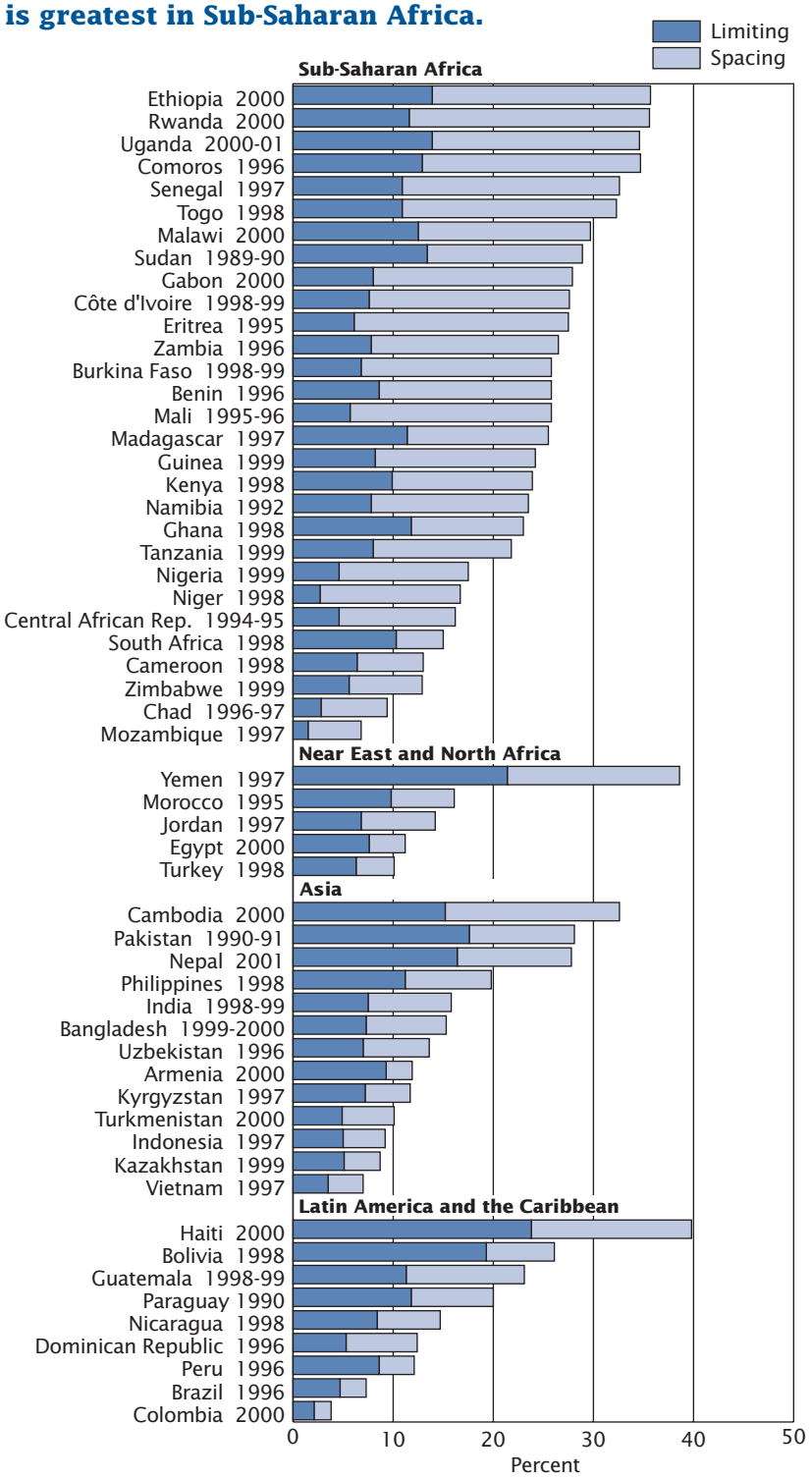
Figure 53.
Percent of Currently Married Women of Reproductive Age Using a Modern Method of Contraception: 1990 or Later
Women in Latin America and the Caribbean are more likely to use more effective methods of contraception than women living in Sub-Saharan Africa.



Source: Latest year (1990 or later) for each country from Table A-13.

Figure 54.
Percent of Currently Married Women Ages 15-49 With Unmet Need for Contraception, Developing Countries: 1990 or Later

The percent of women with unmet need is greatest in Sub-Saharan Africa.



Source: Most recent Demographic and Health Surveys and surveys of the Centers for Disease Control. For a list of recent surveys conducted, see *www.measuredhs.com* and *www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/drh/gp_surveys.htm.*

Increased Use of Contraception Is Accompanied by a Continued Unmet Need for Family Planning

In its 1999 review of progress made toward achieving the goals of the International Conference on Population and Development, the United Nations noted that substantial progress has been made in extending family planning and reproductive health services to couples in need of these services throughout the developing world (United Nations, 1999a:10). The United Nations also estimated that over half of all couples in developing countries are now using some form of contraception.

At the same time, substantial numbers of women who would prefer to control their fertility — either by limiting the number of children they have or by controlling the onset or spacing of wanted births — are not currently using contraception. These women are considered to have "unmet need for family planning."

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

Figure 54 shows levels of unmet need for both spacing and limiting for 56 countries that conducted Demographic and Health Surveys in the 1990s. Unmet need has been and continues to be a more pervasive problem in Sub-Saharan Africa than in other world regions. In over half the Sub-Saharan African countries shown in Figure 54, at least one fourth of married women ages

15-49 were considered to have unmet need for contraception.

Generally smaller percentages of women at risk have unmet need for family planning in the Central Asian republics of the former Soviet Union, the countries of the Near East and North Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean. The median percentage of married women with unmet need for either spacing or limiting is 26 percent for the Sub-Saharan African region (based on countries shown in Figure 54), compared to 12 percent to 15 percent for the other listed world regions. The developing countries of Asia exclusive of the Asian NIS but including India have an intermediate median level of unmet need of about 18 percent of married women of reproductive age.

Over 100 Million Developing Country Women Have Unmet Need for Family Planning Services

If, instead of focusing on percentages of women with unmet need, absolute numbers of married women with unmet need are considered, the geographic locus of need changes dramatically. The same change in perspective permits a better picture of the magnitude of the challenge to the health care community at national, regional, and global levels.

By combining the latest available estimates of percentages of married women of reproductive age (MWRA) for each country with unmet need figures taken from Demographic and Health Surveys, it is possible to estimate numbers of MWRA with unmet need for the current year.[5]

About 112 million married women in these developing regions have unmet need for family planning in 2002. This figure excludes MWRA in China, for which no estimate is available.[6] It includes nearly 28 million women in Sub-Saharan Africa, over 7 million women in the Near East and North Africa, 65 million women in Asia (excluding China, Japan, and the Asian NIS), over 10 million women in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 1.5 million women in the eight Asian New Independent States.

[5] MWRA with unmet need is calculated as the product of (1) percent of MWRA with unmet need from the latest DHS and (2) projected number of MWRA from the International Data Base of the U.S. Census Bureau. The median unmet need for countries of a region with a survey estimate is used to calculate total number of women with unmet need for any country lacking its own estimate.

[6] Ross, Stover, and Willard (1999:75) indicate that unmet need in China is negligible.

Moreover, it should be noted that these figures do not include the unmet need for contraceptive services and products among unmarried women, nor do they take into account the possible need for more effective contraceptives among users of traditional and folk methods.

Unmet Need for Family Planning Influences Global Population Increase Through Fertility Levels

Contraceptive prevalence levels are integral to an understanding of recent trends and current levels of fertility in developing countries. The success or failure of individual nations in addressing unmet need for contraception, in turn, helps determine future fertility levels and also future population growth in the developing world and globally.[7] At the same time, reductions in unintended pregnancies occurring because of unmet need will contribute to achieving the reproductive health goals adopted by the world community of nations in Cairo in 1994.

[7] One recent study estimated that meeting unmet need would reduce the total fertility rate by about 18 percent for a group of countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America (Westoff and Bankole, 1995).

THE AIDS PANDEMIC IN THE 21ST CENTURY

*This section of **Global Population Profile: 2002** provides an update on one of the key international health and demographic events of our time, and a source of some of the uncertainty associated with demographic change in the coming decades — the worldwide HIV/AIDS pandemic.*

This section of the report assesses the impact of AIDS on mortality, population growth, and population structure in those parts of the world most seriously affected. It reviews the current status of the HIV/AIDS epidemics in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and describes the alternative demographic futures facing affected countries represented by the experience of a number of Sub-Saharan African countries.

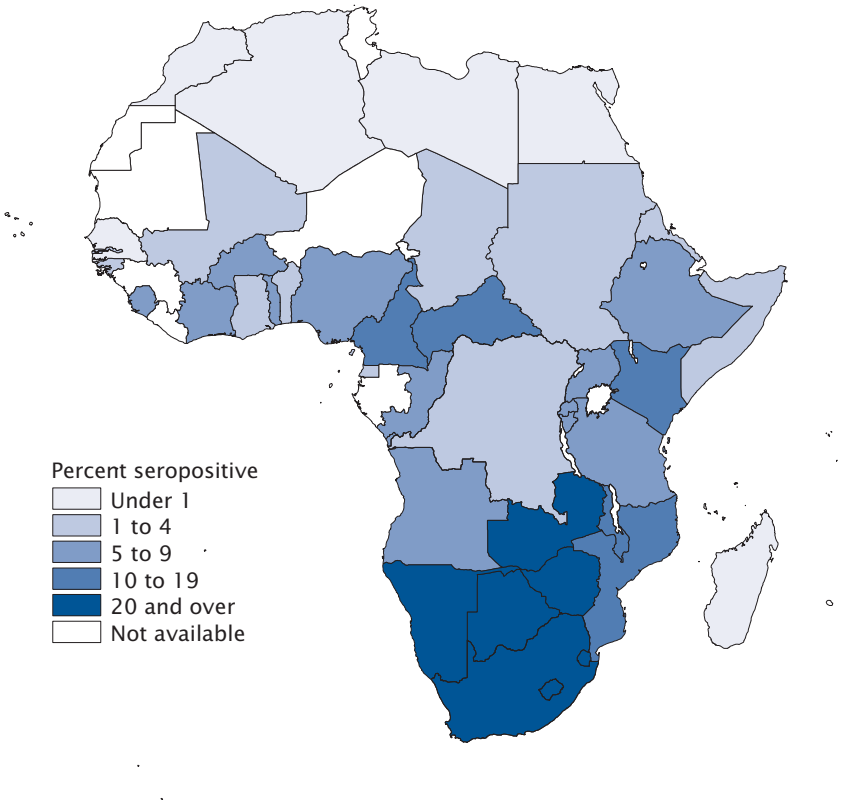
The AIDS pandemic in the 21st century continues to have devastating impacts on populations, particularly in the developing world. Since the beginning of the epidemic two decades ago, more than 20 million people have died of AIDS. Twice that many — 40 million — are now living with HIV. Barring some major breakthrough, most of these people are expected to die during the next 10 years or so. In 2001, the Joint United Nations Programme on AIDS (UNAIDS) estimated that 5 million people were newly infected with HIV.

The AIDS Pandemic in the 21st Century Continues to Have Its Greatest Impact in the Developing World

Over 90 percent of people infected with the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), which causes AIDS, live in the developing world. The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) expects that this "proportion will continue to rise in countries where poverty, poor health systems, and limited resources for prevention and care fuel the spread of the virus" (UNAIDS, 1999).

Over 70 percent of the global total of HIV-positive people, 28.5 million out of 40 million, live in Sub-Saharan Africa, even though this region contains only 11 percent of the global population. Nine percent of all adults in Sub-Saharan Africa are HIV positive, compared to 0.6 percent of adults in the United States. Since the beginning of the epidemic, over 15 million Africans have died from AIDS; 2.2 million AIDS deaths occurred there in 2001.

Figure 55.
Adult HIV Prevalence in Africa: December 2001
In 12 countries, more than one-tenth of the adult population 15-49 years of age is infected with HIV.



Source: UNAIDS/WHO (2002).

Southern and eastern Africa have been the most severely affected regions. According to the latest UNAIDS/WHO figures, seven countries have an estimated adult (ages 15-49) HIV prevalence of 20 percent or greater: Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe (UNAIDS/WHO, 2002). In these countries, all in southern Africa, at least one adult in five is living with HIV. An additional five countries, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Kenya, Malawi, and Mozambique, have adult HIV prevalence levels higher than 10 percent (Figure 55).

The HIV/AIDS epidemics in southern Africa started later but they have been explosive, such as in Botswana, where HIV prevalence among pregnant women[8] in Francistown increased from 7 percent in 1991 to 44 percent in 2000.

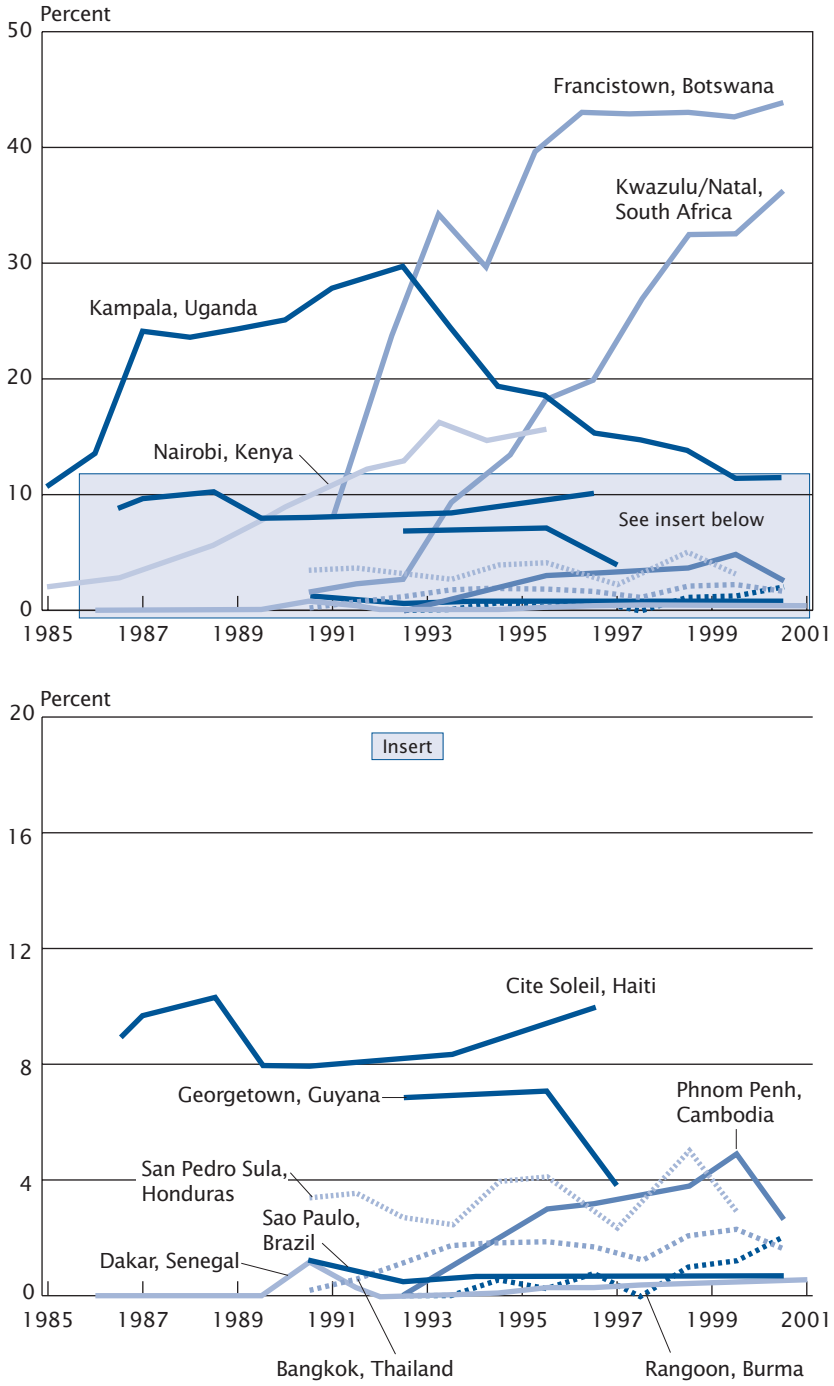
The two success stories in Sub-Saharan Africa continue to be Uganda and Senegal. HIV prevalence among pregnant women in Uganda continues to decline in most sentinel surveillance sites. In Kampala, HIV prevalence declined from its peak of 30 percent in 1993 to 11 percent in 2000. In Dakar, AIDS control programs have managed to keep HIV prevalence at very low levels (Figure 56).

In comparison, HIV prevalence levels among pregnant women in Asia are relatively low. HIV prevalence exceeds 1 percent in only three countries: Burma, Cambodia, and Thailand. However, even these epidemics differ. In Thailand, another success story, and Cambodia, HIV prevalence is declining in some areas and stabilizing at low levels in other areas. In Burma, HIV prevalence rates fluctuated at low levels into the mid-1990s and show a slight increase since then.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, the HIV/AIDS epidemics vary from those that are concentrated among injecting drug users (Argentina and Uruguay) and men who have sex with men (Peru and Mexico) to epidemics that seem to be driven by heterosexual transmission. The last include those in the Bahamas, Haiti, Honduras, and Guyana, the countries with the highest HIV prevalence levels

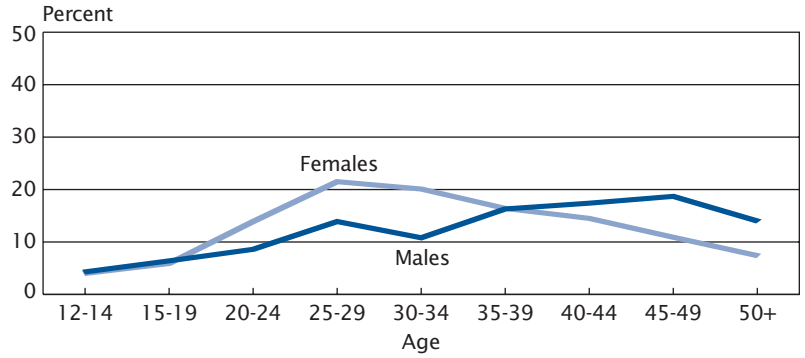
[8] In this report, "pregnant women" refers to those pregnant women attending antenatal clinics.

Figure 56.
HIV Seroprevalence for Pregnant Women in Selected Urban Areas of Africa, Asia, and Latin America: 1985-2001
HIV/AIDS epidemics in urban areas vary widely from region to region with African countries typically showing higher urban HIV prevalence than countries in Asia and Latin America.



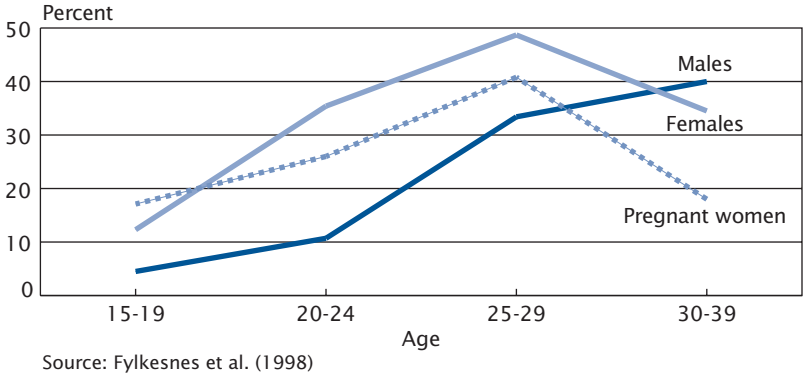
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base (2002 release).

Figure 57.
HIV Seroprevalence by Age and Sex in Rwanda: 1997
In Sub-Saharan Africa, HIV prevalence tends to be much higher among young females than among males of their same age.



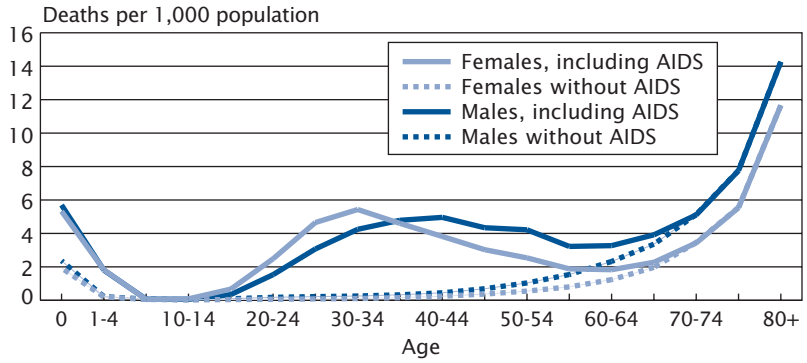
Source: Rwanda, Ministry of Health (1998).

Figure 58.
HIV Seroprevalence for Pregnant Women and the General Population in Zambia: 1995-1996
Seroprevalence levels for pregnant women are a useful proxy for the combined adult population of males and females.



Source: Fylkesnes et al. (1998)

Figure 59.
Death Rates With and Without AIDS by Age and Sex in South Africa: 2020
AIDS mortality increases death rates in those ages where mortality due to all other causes is very low.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

among pregnant women in the region. In Brazil, already strong HIV prevention programs were augmented in recent years by advances in provision of antiretrovirals to all those HIV positive, thereby lessening the effects of AIDS mortality on the population.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, More Women Than Men Are HIV Positive

At the end of 2001, UNAIDS estimated that 58 percent of all HIV infections in Sub-Saharan Africa were among women. Peak HIV prevalence among women occurs at a younger age than among men: around age 25 compared to age 35-40. As Figures 57 and 58 show for Rwanda and Zambia, younger women tend to have higher levels of HIV infection than men of their same age.

Several studies have shown that HIV prevalence among pregnant women attending antenatal clinics provides a reasonable overall estimate of HIV prevalence in the general adult population, although it underestimates the rate among all women while overestimating it among men. This is shown for Zambia in Figure 58.

Mortality Patterns Are Driven by HIV Prevalence Patterns

Median survival time with HIV/AIDS is estimated to be around 10 years. In South Africa, by 2020, death rates for adults at ages 20-45 are likely to be much higher than they would have been without AIDS. Among those under age 60, mortality for women is projected to peak during the ages of 30-34, earlier than the peak projected for men: 40-44 years (Figure 59).

At the Beginning of the 21st Century, the Population Growth Rate in Botswana Is Now Negative Due to AIDS Mortality[9]

Other countries with sharply reduced growth rates include several additional African countries: Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe (Figure 60).

The negative population growth seen in Trinidad and Tobago in 2002 reflects the impact of out-migration and AIDS mortality. The underlying non-AIDS growth rate for Trinidad and Tobago is nearly -0.6 percent.

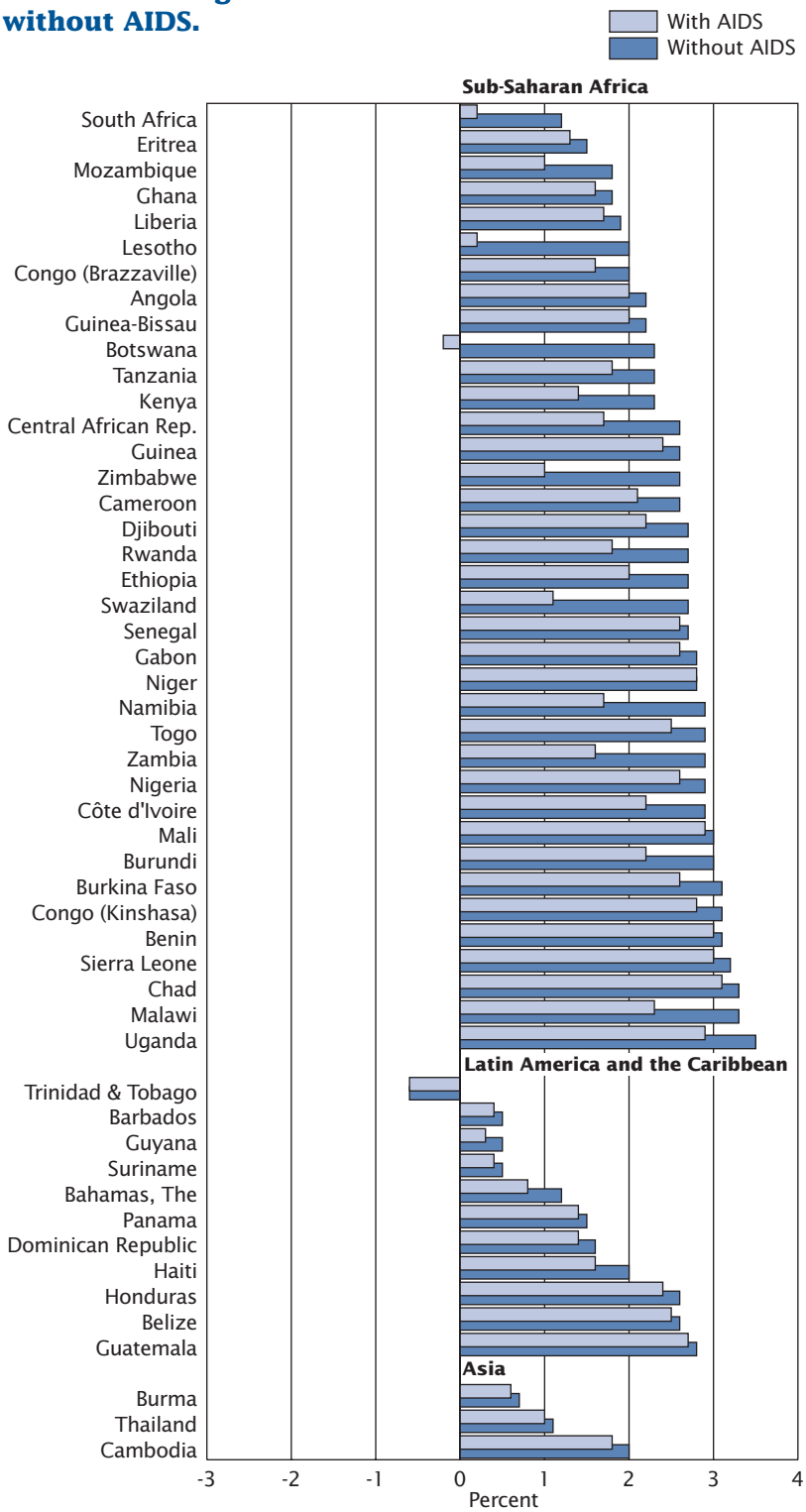
In Asia, AIDS mortality has slightly lowered population growth rates in Burma, Cambodia, and Thailand.

In Figures 60 through 71, two series of data are shown for each of the 51 seriously affected countries where AIDS is having an impact on demographic indicators. The first series, "With AIDS," shows what has happened and what is projected to happen in each country because of AIDS mortality and its demographic consequences. In this work, fertility is assumed to be unaffected by HIV/AIDS, though numbers of births decrease as a result of mortality-induced reductions in women of reproductive age. Second, a hypothetical "Without AIDS" series shows what the Census Bureau's modeling work indicates would have happened if a country had not been affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic. This modeling takes into account not only lower death rates but also associated changes to a country's age-sex structure and, indirectly, the combined effects of lower mortality and changing population composition on demographic indicators.

[9] Refer to Tables 5 and 6 for country-specific indicators.

Figure 60.
Population Growth Rates With and Without AIDS for Selected Countries: 2002

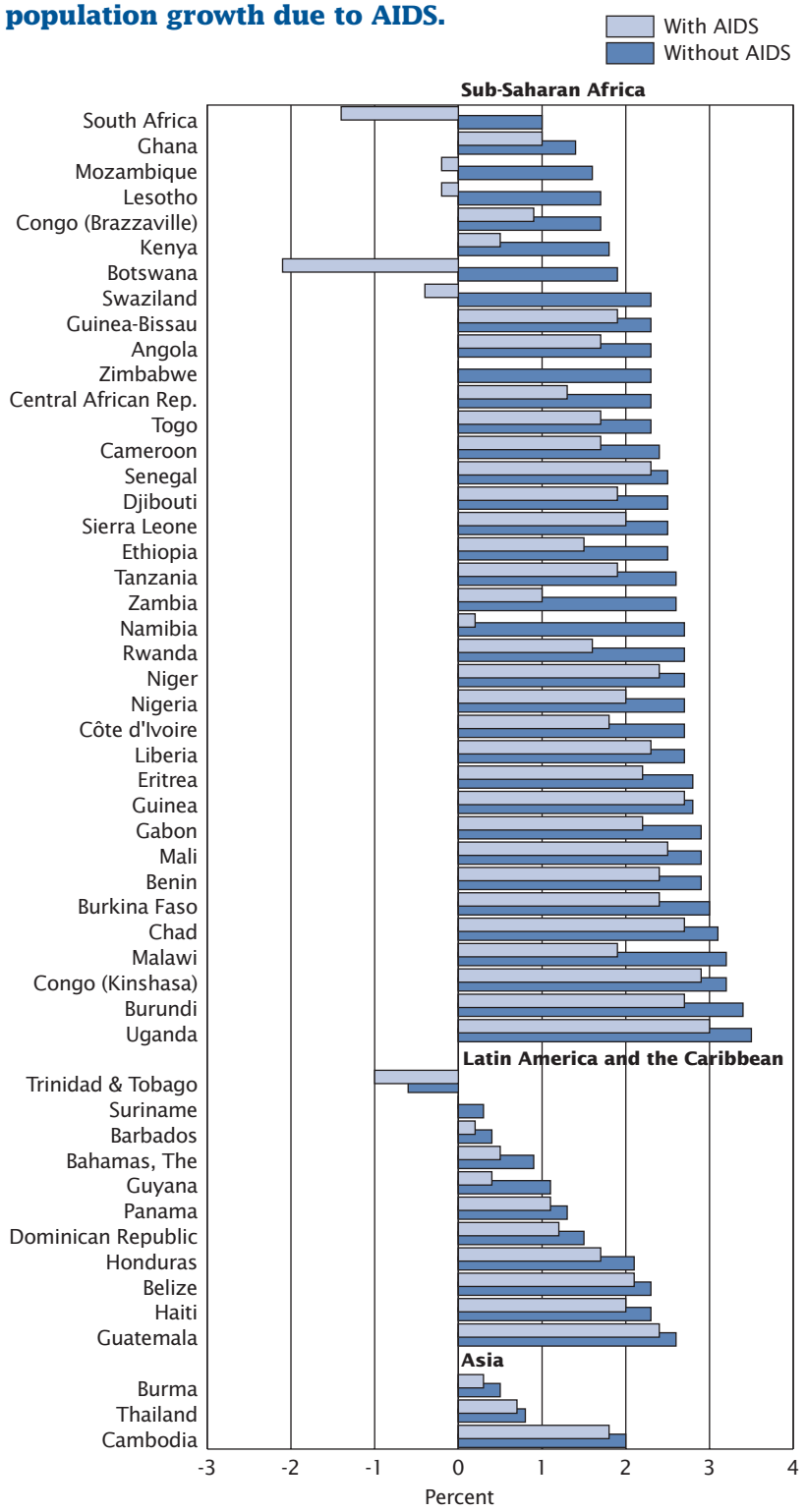
Botswana is now experiencing negative population growth. In South Africa, growth is now less than half what it might have been in 2002 without AIDS.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

Figure 61.
Population Growth Rates With and Without AIDS for Selected Countries: 2010

By 2010, Botswana, Mozambique, Lesotho, Swaziland, and South Africa, are all expected to experience negative population growth due to AIDS.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

By the Year 2010, Five Countries Are Projected to Show Negative Population Growth Because of AIDS Mortality

The growth rate for Botswana is projected to be suppressed and by 2010 it will be -2 percent. In South Africa it is projected to be -1.4 percent and in Swaziland -0.4 percent. This negative population growth is due to the high levels of HIV prevalence in these countries and relatively low fertility. Previously, most HIV/AIDS experts never expected HIV prevalence rates to reach such high levels for any country. By the end of 2001, adult HIV prevalence had reached an estimated 39 percent in Botswana, 20 percent in South Africa, and 33 percent in Swaziland (UNAIDS/WHO, 2002). By 2010, Zimbabwe and Namibia are projected to experience a growth rate of close to zero. Without AIDS, these countries would have had a growth rate of 2 percent or greater (Figure 61).

In Latin America and the Caribbean, the Bahamas and Guyana are projected to see the greatest relative impact, with growth rates reduced from 1 percent to 0.5 percent. Trinidad and Tobago's already negative population growth, due to out-migration, is projected to decline further due to AIDS mortality.

In Asia, growth rates are projected to be slightly lower in Burma, Thailand, and Cambodia due to HIV/AIDS.

Table 5.
Demographic Characteristics With and Without AIDS: 2002

Country	Growth rate			Life expectancy at birth			Crude death rate			Infant mortality rate			Under-5 mortality rate			
	With AIDS	Without AIDS	Net decrease	With AIDS	Without AIDS	Net decrease	With AIDS	Without AIDS	Net increase	With AIDS	Without AIDS	Net increase	With AIDS	Without AIDS	Net increase	Total fertility rate
Angola	2.0	2.2	0.2	37.1	38.9	1.8	25.8	24.3	1.5	195.2	191.6	3.6	287.4	281.8	5.6	6.4
Benin	3.0	3.1	0.1	51.3	53.8	2.5	13.6	12.4	1.2	87.7	84.4	3.3	149.6	143.8	5.9	6.1
Botswana	-0.2	2.3	2.5	33.9	72.4	38.5	28.6	4.8	23.8	64.8	20.0	44.8	107.1	30.6	76.5	3.4
Burkina Faso	2.6	3.1	0.5	44.7	52.3	7.6	18.8	14.7	4.1	100.9	93.5	7.5	199.8	187.9	11.8	6.4
Burundi	2.2	3.0	0.8	43.0	57.6	14.6	18.0	10.4	7.6	72.7	59.1	13.6	133.8	111.5	22.3	6.1
Cameroon	2.1	2.6	0.5	48.1	58.8	10.6	15.3	10.0	5.3	71.1	61.7	9.4	124.1	108.4	15.7	4.7
Central African Republic	1.7	2.6	0.9	42.1	57.5	15.4	19.5	10.8	8.7	94.5	78.6	15.9	144.7	118.2	26.5	4.8
Chad	3.1	3.3	0.1	48.7	51.4	2.7	16.4	15.0	1.4	96.7	93.5	3.3	171.1	165.4	5.8	6.5
Congo (Brazzaville)	1.6	2.0	0.4	50.5	58.1	7.6	14.0	10.1	3.9	96.8	88.8	8.0	148.2	134.1	14.1	3.8
Congo (Kinshasa)	2.8	3.1	0.3	48.7	55.2	6.5	15.1	11.9	3.2	98.5	92.4	6.0	142.5	132.4	10.1	6.8
Côte d'Ivoire	2.2	2.9	0.8	42.8	55.6	12.7	18.4	11.2	7.1	99.6	86.9	12.6	152.6	131.6	20.9	5.6
Djibouti	2.2	2.7	0.5	43.1	51.6	8.5	19.5	14.4	5.1	108.4	99.6	8.8	175.3	161.0	14.3	5.6
Eritrea	1.3	1.5	0.2	53.6	56.6	3.0	13.1	11.7	1.4	77.1	73.5	3.5	130.2	123.7	6.5	5.8
Ethiopia	2.0	2.7	0.7	41.6	53.1	11.5	20.0	13.1	6.9	104.3	92.1	12.2	169.9	150.0	20.0	5.7
Gabon	2.6	2.8	0.3	57.7	63.7	6.0	10.9	8.4	2.5	55.8	50.2	5.6	82.8	72.6	10.2	4.9
Ghana	1.6	1.8	0.3	56.8	62.4	5.7	10.4	7.9	2.5	53.8	49.2	4.7	92.9	84.4	8.5	3.5
Guinea	2.4	2.6	0.1	49.4	51.4	2.0	15.9	14.8	1.1	94.8	92.8	2.0	168.8	165.3	3.5	5.9
Guinea-Bissau	2.0	2.2	0.2	47.0	49.8	2.9	16.7	15.0	1.7	111.9	108.4	3.4	180.3	174.6	5.7	5.1
Kenya	1.4	2.3	1.0	45.5	65.6	20.1	15.7	6.2	9.5	64.1	46.9	17.2	95.0	65.7	29.2	3.6
Lesotho	0.2	2.0	1.7	37.1	64.4	27.3	24.4	8.2	16.3	87.2	59.1	28.2	127.7	80.6	47.1	3.6
Liberia	1.7	1.9	0.2	48.3	51.8	3.5	17.9	16.0	1.8	133.9	130.1	3.8	203.2	196.8	6.4	6.3
Malawi	2.3	3.3	1.0	38.5	56.3	17.8	22.3	12.0	10.3	106.1	87.2	18.9	184.7	155.0	29.7	6.2
Mali	2.9	3.0	0.1	45.6	47.4	1.9	19.3	18.3	1.0	120.4	119.5	0.9	218.1	215.4	2.7	6.7
Mozambique	1.0	1.8	0.8	32.1	40.0	7.9	29.3	21.9	7.4	199.7	186.1	13.6	304.1	280.9	23.1	5.0
Namibia	1.7	2.9	1.1	45.0	65.8	20.9	17.6	7.0	10.6	67.3	42.0	25.3	104.1	59.2	44.9	4.8
Nigeria	2.6	2.9	0.3	51.5	57.8	6.3	13.6	10.5	3.1	72.2	65.8	6.5	136.2	124.9	11.4	5.5
Niger	2.8	2.8	0.1	42.2	43.5	1.3	21.9	21.1	0.8	124.6	122.7	1.9	269.8	267.1	2.7	7.0
Rwanda	1.8	2.7	0.8	39.5	51.5	12.1	21.6	14.0	7.6	103.6	90.4	13.2	185.9	164.9	21.0	5.7
Senegal	2.6	2.7	0.1	56.2	59.0	2.9	11.0	9.8	1.2	58.6	56.2	2.4	110.7	106.4	4.4	5.0
Sierra Leone	3.0	3.2	0.2	43.0	46.0	3.0	20.7	18.8	1.9	148.5	144.3	4.2	225.6	218.9	6.8	5.9
South Africa	0.2	1.2	1.0	48.8	66.3	17.5	16.6	7.3	9.3	59.5	38.9	20.6	97.3	61.4	35.9	2.3
Swaziland	1.1	2.7	1.6	41.4	72.6	31.1	19.3	4.1	15.2	66.5	34.2	32.3	103.5	48.1	55.4	4.0
Tanzania	1.8	2.3	0.6	44.7	54.3	9.6	17.3	12.1	5.3	105.3	96.0	9.3	156.5	140.9	15.6	5.3
Togo	2.5	2.9	0.4	53.8	62.6	8.9	11.4	7.7	3.7	69.8	62.6	7.2	119.1	106.6	12.5	5.1
Uganda	2.9	3.5	0.6	44.5	56.0	11.5	17.3	11.6	5.7	89.7	79.2	10.5	145.2	127.9	17.3	6.8
Zambia	1.6	2.9	1.3	35.3	55.4	20.1	24.3	11.5	12.8	100.2	76.5	23.7	170.8	132.7	38.1	5.4
Zimbabwe	1.0	2.6	1.6	40.2	69.0	28.8	20.8	5.4	15.4	65.9	34.7	31.2	100.7	47.2	53.4	3.7
Bahamas, The	0.8	1.2	0.3	65.8	74.0	8.2	8.6	5.2	3.4	26.7	21.4	5.4	35.8	26.3	9.5	2.3
Barbados	0.4	0.5	0.1	72.0	74.5	2.5	9.0	7.9	1.1	12.8	10.9	1.9	15.6	12.2	3.4	1.6
Belize	2.5	2.6	0.1	67.3	71.3	4.1	6.1	4.7	1.4	27.8	25.0	2.8	36.0	30.8	5.2	4.0
Dominican Republic	1.4	1.6	0.2	68.3	74.2	5.9	6.7	4.5	2.2	35.1	31.3	3.8	45.3	38.2	7.1	2.9
Guatemala	2.7	2.8	0.1	65.3	67.8	2.5	6.8	5.9	0.9	39.0	36.9	2.0	51.2	47.5	3.7	4.7
Guyana	0.3	0.5	0.2	63.7	69.0	5.3	8.9	6.6	2.3	37.9	33.3	4.6	52.3	43.8	8.5	2.1
Haiti	1.6	2.0	0.4	51.4	58.7	7.2	13.5	10.3	3.3	77.7	71.5	6.2	117.1	106.6	10.5	5.0
Honduras	2.4	2.6	0.2	67.1	71.5	4.4	6.3	4.8	1.5	30.3	26.8	3.5	41.4	34.9	6.5	4.2
Panama	1.4	1.5	0.1	72.5	76.1	3.6	6.1	4.9	1.3	21.9	19.6	2.3	27.9	23.7	4.1	2.6
Suriname	0.4	0.5	0.1	69.3	71.9	2.6	6.7	5.7	1.0	25.4	23.4	2.0	32.3	28.8	3.5	2.4
Trinidad and Tobago	-0.6	-0.6	0.1	69.9	71.7	1.8	8.4	7.7	0.7	25.3	23.6	1.7	30.0	27.1	2.9	1.8
Burma	0.6	0.7	0.2	55.6	58.5	3.0	12.2	10.6	1.6	72.0	69.5	2.4	101.0	96.4	4.6	2.2
Cambodia	1.8	2.0	0.2	57.4	61.9	4.5	9.4	7.5	1.9	78.3	74.5	3.8	103.0	96.0	7.0	3.6
Thailand	1.0	1.1	0.1	71.1	72.7	1.6	6.8	6.1	0.7	22.5	22.2	0.3	30.0	28.8	1.2	1.9

Note: Growth rate, life expectancy at birth (e_0), crude death rate, infant mortality, and under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$) are for both sexes combined.

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

Table 6.
Demographic Characteristics With and Without AIDS: 2010

Country	Growth rate			Life expectancy at birth			Crude death rate			Infant mortality rate			Under-5 mortality rate			
	With AIDS	Without AIDS	Net decrease	With AIDS	Without AIDS	Net decrease	With AIDS	Without AIDS	Net increase	With AIDS	Without AIDS	Net increase	With AIDS	Without AIDS	Net increase	Total fertility rate
Angola	1.7	2.3	0.6	35.0	41.3	6.2	26.8	21.6	5.2	183.6	174.7	8.9	268.9	255.2	13.7	5.9
Benin	2.4	2.9	0.5	47.9	57.0	9.0	14.8	10.2	4.6	80.1	71.3	8.7	132.2	117.5	14.7	5.4
Botswana	-2.1	1.9	4.0	26.7	74.4	47.7	42.8	4.2	38.6	74.6	15.8	58.8	122.9	22.8	100.1	2.7
Burkina Faso	2.4	3.0	0.7	43.6	55.4	11.9	18.6	12.2	6.4	92.1	80.7	11.4	173.9	156.0	18.0	5.9
Burundi	2.7	3.4	0.7	44.6	60.7	16.2	16.7	8.5	8.1	63.3	49.4	13.9	111.4	88.3	23.1	5.3
Cameroon	1.7	2.4	0.7	47.9	61.9	14.0	15.5	8.5	7.0	62.7	51.4	11.3	105.5	86.5	19.0	4.1
Central African Republic	1.3	2.3	1.0	41.0	60.6	19.6	20.2	9.2	11.0	83.9	65.2	18.7	127.1	95.6	31.5	4.1
Chad	2.7	3.1	0.5	46.2	54.6	8.4	16.8	12.5	4.3	88.6	80.8	7.8	151.6	138.6	13.0	6.0
Congo (Brazzaville)	0.9	1.7	0.8	47.0	61.2	14.3	16.5	8.5	8.0	85.7	72.8	12.9	128.8	107.1	21.7	3.0
Congo (Kinshasa)	2.9	3.2	0.3	50.5	58.4	7.9	13.4	9.8	3.6	83.2	76.7	6.6	118.9	107.8	11.2	6.1
Côte d'Ivoire	1.8	2.7	0.9	41.7	58.7	17.0	19.0	9.4	9.6	88.4	72.5	16.0	133.7	107.1	26.6	4.8
Djibouti	1.9	2.5	0.6	43.4	54.8	11.4	19.1	12.6	6.5	95.9	85.3	10.6	152.0	134.6	17.4	5.0
Eritrea	2.2	2.8	0.6	48.9	59.8	10.8	15.0	9.8	5.2	70.9	61.7	9.1	115.9	100.3	15.6	5.2
Ethiopia	1.5	2.5	1.0	40.1	56.3	16.3	20.7	10.9	9.8	94.9	77.9	16.9	150.8	123.3	27.5	4.8
Gabon	2.2	2.9	0.6	52.9	66.5	13.6	12.9	7.0	5.9	50.5	39.7	10.8	74.4	55.5	18.9	4.6
Ghana	1.0	1.4	0.5	55.6	65.4	9.8	11.5	7.0	4.5	47.6	40.2	7.4	78.6	65.7	12.9	2.5
Guinea	2.7	2.8	0.2	51.3	54.6	3.2	14.3	12.7	1.6	83.1	80.1	2.9	143.6	138.5	5.1	5.6
Guinea-Bissau	1.9	2.3	0.3	47.3	52.9	5.6	16.2	13.0	3.2	99.4	93.8	5.6	157.0	147.6	9.3	4.6
Kenya	0.5	1.8	1.3	43.7	68.3	24.7	18.3	5.4	12.9	58.0	37.2	20.9	86.3	50.6	35.7	2.6
Lesotho	-0.2	1.7	1.9	36.5	67.2	30.6	26.0	7.1	18.8	78.1	46.7	31.5	115.9	62.3	53.7	3.0
Liberia	2.3	2.7	0.5	46.3	55.0	8.7	17.9	13.5	4.4	120.5	112.7	7.8	180.7	167.8	12.9	5.7
Malawi	1.9	3.2	1.3	36.9	59.4	22.6	23.1	9.9	13.2	97.9	73.2	24.7	165.1	125.2	39.9	5.7
Mali	2.5	2.9	0.4	44.3	50.5	6.2	18.8	15.3	3.4	110.1	105.1	5.0	193.6	184.8	8.8	6.1
Mozambique	-0.2	1.6	1.8	27.1	42.5	15.4	36.2	19.4	16.9	194.1	169.2	25.0	292.8	253.5	39.3	4.3
Namibia	0.2	2.7	2.4	33.8	68.5	34.8	28.1	5.7	22.4	73.4	32.8	40.6	113.9	44.8	69.1	4.3
Nigeria	2.0	2.7	0.7	47.3	60.9	13.6	15.7	8.7	7.0	65.8	54.6	11.2	117.3	98.3	19.0	4.8
Niger	2.4	2.7	0.3	41.4	46.3	4.9	21.0	17.9	3.1	117.1	110.9	6.2	244.8	235.0	9.8	6.3
Rwanda	1.6	2.7	1.0	38.7	54.7	16.0	22.3	12.0	10.3	94.5	78.1	16.4	164.4	138.0	26.4	5.2
Senegal	2.3	2.5	0.2	58.2	62.1	3.9	9.8	8.2	1.6	50.4	47.1	3.3	90.3	84.5	5.8	4.3
Sierra Leone	2.0	2.5	0.5	41.9	48.9	7.1	20.5	16.1	4.4	135.2	127.2	8.0	203.3	190.5	12.9	5.3
South Africa	-1.4	1.0	2.4	36.5	68.4	31.9	30.1	7.2	22.9	65.1	31.5	33.7	104.3	47.3	57.0	2.0
Swaziland	-0.4	2.3	2.6	33.0	74.6	41.6	28.8	3.8	25.1	70.8	25.6	45.3	111.7	34.6	77.1	3.2
Tanzania	1.9	2.6	0.7	44.6	57.5	12.9	17.1	10.0	7.1	92.3	80.1	12.2	135.5	115.3	20.3	4.6
Togo	1.7	2.3	0.7	50.7	65.5	14.8	12.9	6.3	6.6	61.8	50.6	11.2	101.2	82.0	19.2	3.8
Uganda	3.0	3.5	0.5	46.8	59.2	12.3	15.2	9.5	5.7	76.6	66.5	10.1	121.1	104.1	17.0	6.1
Zambia	1.0	2.6	1.5	34.4	58.6	24.3	25.4	9.5	15.9	92.3	64.7	27.6	153.4	108.3	45.2	4.5
Zimbabwe	0.0	2.3	2.3	34.6	71.4	36.9	27.4	4.8	22.6	69.0	27.0	42.0	107.6	35.8	71.9	3.3
Bahamas, The	0.5	0.9	0.4	65.8	75.8	10.0	9.4	5.4	4.0	22.7	16.3	6.4	30.8	19.7	11.1	2.1
Barbados	0.2	0.4	0.2	71.2	76.3	5.1	9.5	7.4	2.1	11.9	8.7	3.2	15.6	9.7	5.9	1.7
Belize	2.1	2.3	0.2	68.3	73.5	5.2	5.9	4.1	1.8	22.7	19.0	3.7	29.4	23.0	6.4	3.3
Dominican Republic	1.2	1.5	0.3	66.7	76.0	9.3	8.1	4.6	3.5	28.6	22.9	5.8	37.7	27.5	10.2	2.7
Guatemala	2.4	2.6	0.2	65.9	70.3	4.5	6.6	5.0	1.6	31.4	28.2	3.2	41.4	35.6	5.8	4.2
Guyana	0.4	1.1	0.7	57.1	71.4	14.3	13.6	6.4	7.1	35.8	25.7	10.1	50.7	32.9	17.7	2.0
Haiti	2.0	2.3	0.4	53.3	61.7	8.5	12.3	8.6	3.8	64.8	58.2	6.6	95.7	84.4	11.3	4.1
Honduras	1.7	2.1	0.4	62.2	73.6	11.4	8.4	4.3	4.1	28.0	20.7	7.4	39.3	26.2	13.1	3.4
Panama	1.1	1.3	0.2	72.1	77.6	5.5	6.9	5.0	2.0	18.5	15.2	3.4	24.2	18.1	6.1	2.3
Suriname	0.0	0.3	0.2	69.1	74.0	4.9	7.8	5.8	2.0	20.9	17.8	3.2	27.3	21.5	5.8	2.2
Trinidad and Tobago	-1.0	-0.6	0.4	64.5	73.8	9.3	12.5	8.5	4.0	25.2	17.9	7.3	34.6	20.5	14.1	1.7
Burma	0.3	0.5	0.2	57.7	61.6	3.9	12.0	9.8	2.2	59.7	56.4	3.3	82.5	76.6	5.8	1.9
Cambodia	1.8	2.0	0.2	60.6	64.9	4.2	8.5	6.7	1.8	61.9	58.5	3.4	80.2	74.3	6.0	3.1
Thailand	0.7	0.8	0.1	73.0	74.7	1.6	7.3	6.5	0.7	17.4	17.2	0.2	22.5	21.7	0.8	1.8

Note: Growth rate, life expectancy at birth (e_0), crude death rate, infant mortality, and under-5 mortality ($_5q_0$) are for both sexes combined.

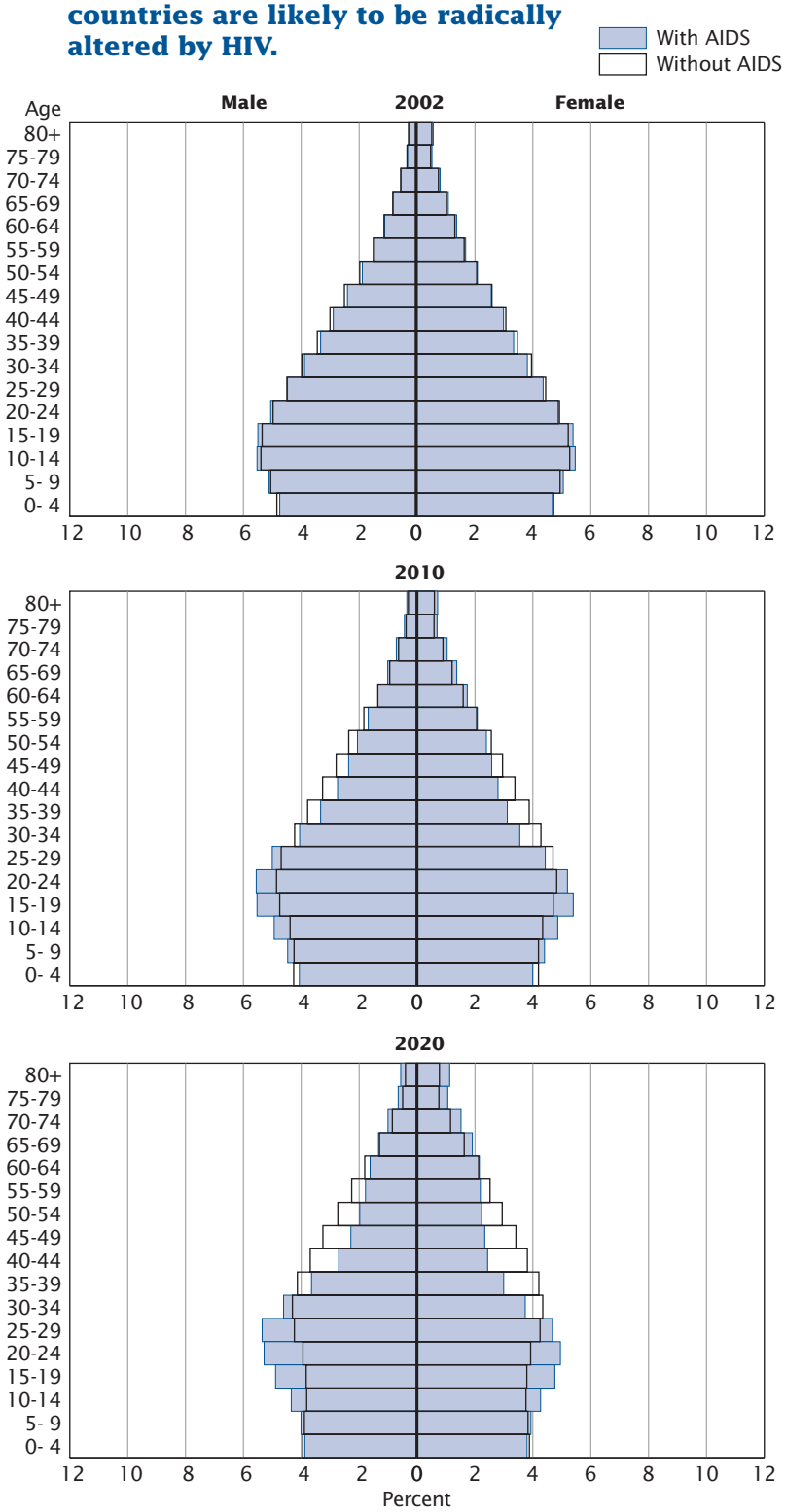
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

AIDS Mortality Is Likely to Produce Population Pyramids That Have Never Been Seen Before

In countries with projected negative population growth—Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, South Africa, and Swaziland—population pyramids will have a new shape, "the population chimney." The implications of this new population structure are not clear. By 2020, men between the ages of 15 and 44 are likely to out number women in each of the 5-year age cohorts. This may influence men to seek sexual relationships with younger and younger women. This factor in turn may increase HIV infection rates among younger women. Current evidence (Glynn et al., 2001) indicates that, indeed, older men are infecting younger women. As these women marry, their partners are then at increased risk of HIV infection. This vicious cycle could result in even higher HIV infection levels (Figure 62).

Figure 62.
Population by Age and Sex With and Without AIDS for South Africa: 2002, 2010, and 2020

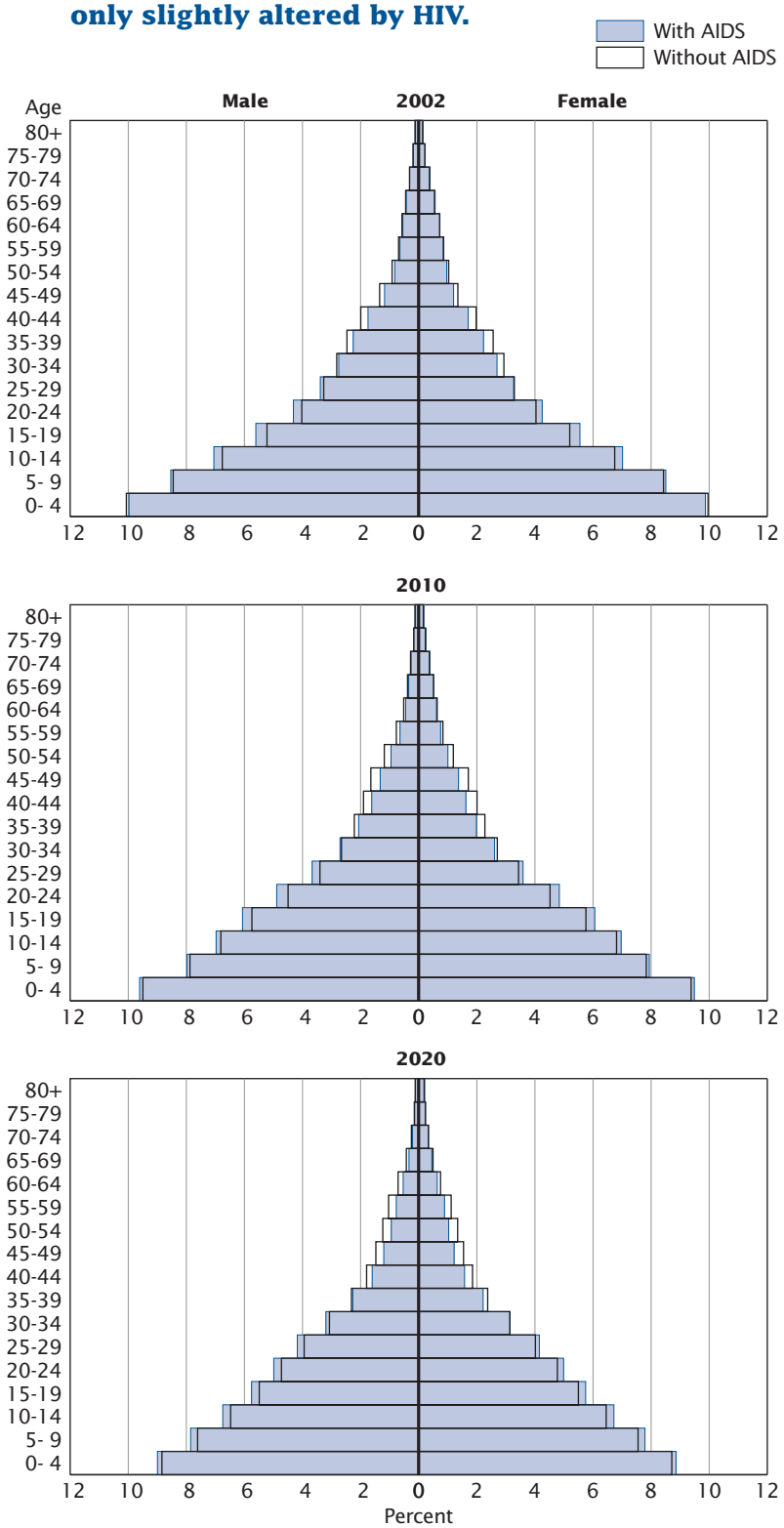
Population structures of badly affected countries are likely to be radically altered by HIV.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

Figure 63.
Population by Age and Sex With and Without AIDS for Uganda: 2002, 2010, and 2020

The population structure of Uganda is probably only slightly altered by HIV.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

In Countries With Moderate Epidemics, AIDS Mortality Is Likely to Have Less Effect on the Population Structure

For example, in Uganda, the greatest relative differences in future population size by cohort are evident in the youngest age groups and among people 30-50 years of age in 2002 and 2010. However, the population pyramid maintains its traditional shape in 2020 (Figure 63).

AIDS Mortality Is Causing Falling Life Expectancies at Birth

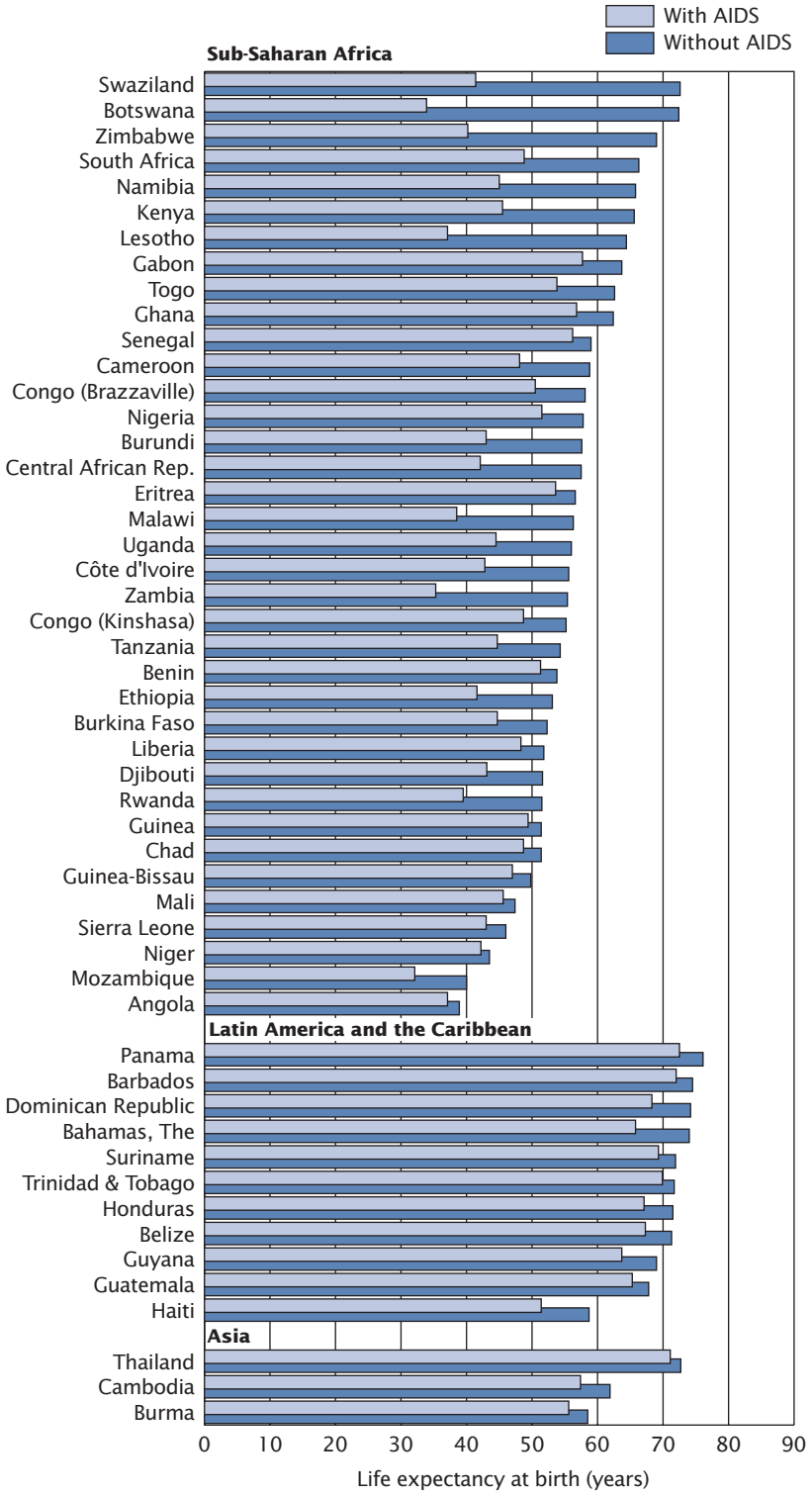
Already, life expectancies in Sub-Saharan Africa have fallen dramatically from levels they likely would have reached without AIDS. In Botswana, life expectancy is now 34 years instead of 72. In Zimbabwe, life expectancy is 40 years instead of 69. In fact, seven countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, and Zambia) have life expectancies below 40 years. Each of the countries, except for Angola and Mozambique, would have had an estimated life expectancy of 50 years or more without AIDS (Figure 64).

In Latin America and the Caribbean, the impact on life expectancy is not as great as in Sub-Saharan Africa because of lower HIV prevalence levels. However, life expectancy is still lower than it would have been without AIDS. In the Bahamas, life expectancy is now 66 years instead of 74; in Haiti, it is 51 instead of 59.

Thailand, Cambodia, and Burma have lost 2 to 5 years of life expectancy.

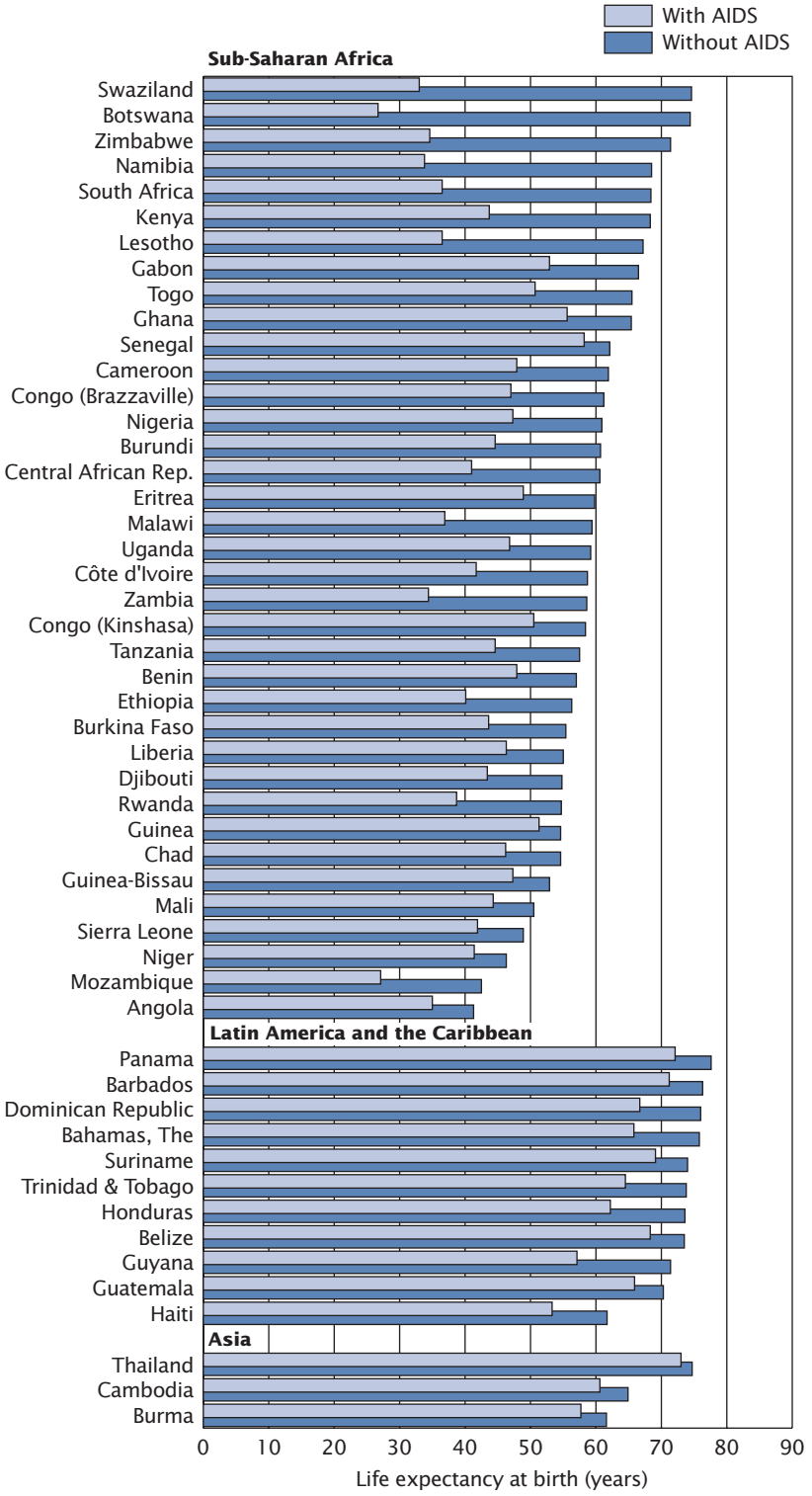
Figure 64.
Life Expectancy at Birth With and Without AIDS for Selected Countries: 2002

In Botswana, nearly 40 years of life expectancy have been lost due to AIDS.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

Figure 65.
Life Expectancy at Birth With and Without AIDS for Selected Countries: 2010
By 2010, Botswana and Swaziland are likely to see life expectancy reduced by over 40 years.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

In Less Than 10 Years, Some Countries Are Projected to See Life Expectancies Fall to Near 30 Years of Age, Levels Not Seen Since the Beginning of the 20th Century

Among countries in Southern Africa that would have approached or exceeded life expectancies of 70 years of age by 2010 in the absence of AIDS, several are likely to see life expectancies fall to around 30:

- Botswana–27 years
- Namibia–34 years
- Swaziland–33 years

Other countries are likely to see life expectancies fall to 30-40 years instead of 50-60 years (Figure 65).

By 2010, AIDS mortality is projected to continue to result in lower life expectancies in Latin America, the Caribbean, and Asia. Life expectancies are projected to be 10-14 years lower in Honduras, the Bahamas, and Guyana than they would have been without AIDS. They are likely to be 2 years lower in Thailand and 4 years lower in Cambodia and Burma.

The Most Direct Impact of AIDS Is the Increase in the Number of Deaths in Affected Populations

Crude death rates, the number of people dying per 1,000 population, have already been affected by AIDS.

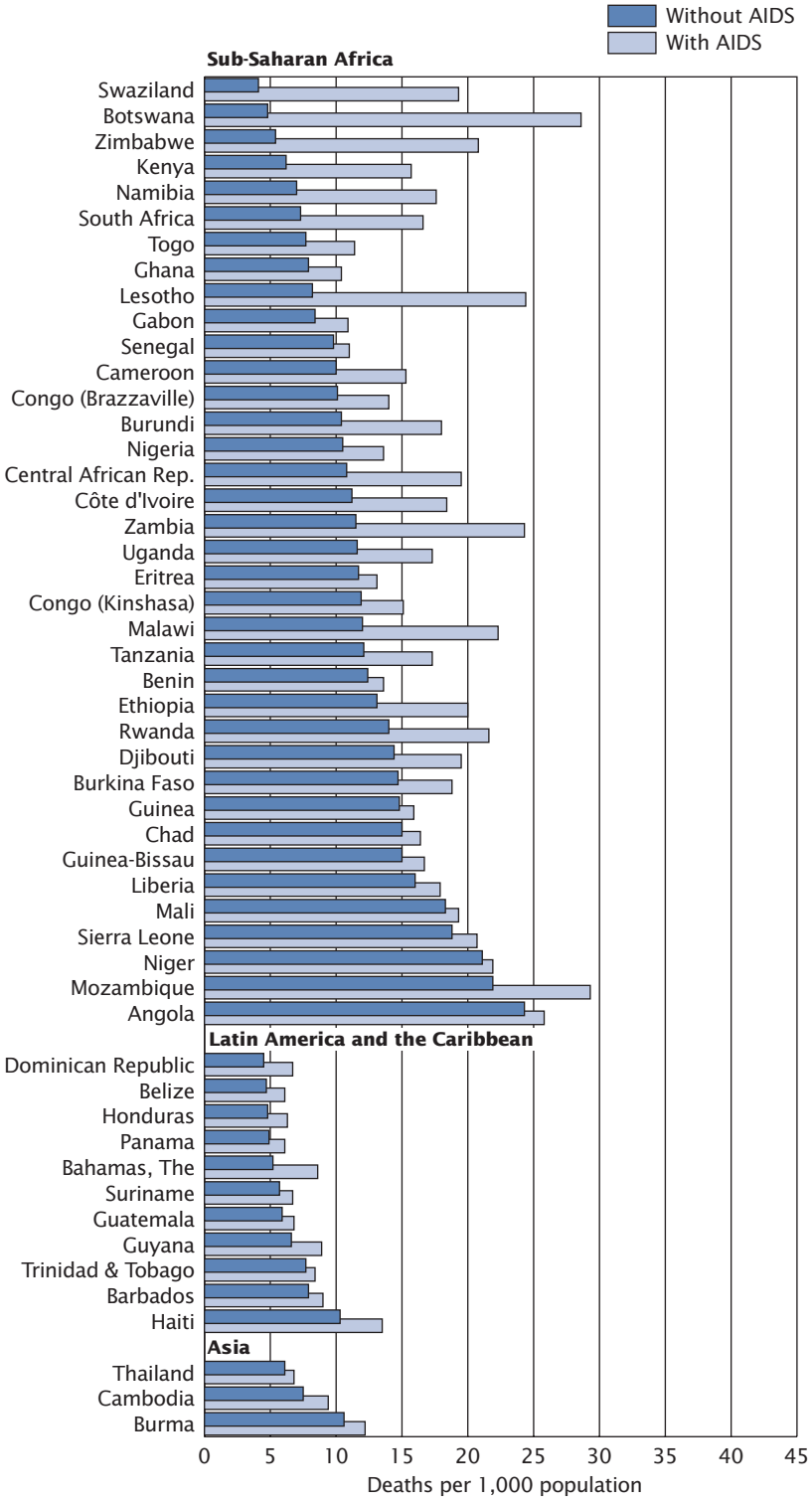
In Africa, HIV epidemics have had their greatest impact in the eastern and the southern regions. Adult HIV prevalence is 20 percent or higher in seven countries and 10 percent to 20 percent in an additional five countries. In many of these countries, reports indicate the presence of the HIV virus since the early 1980s.

As a result of these high levels of HIV infection over several years, estimated crude death rates including AIDS mortality are greater by 50 percent to 500 percent in eastern and southern Africa over what they would have been without AIDS. For example, in Kenya, with an adult HIV prevalence of 15 percent at the end of 2001, the crude death rate in 2002 was estimated to be more than two and a half times as high (16 deaths per 1,000 population) as it would have been without AIDS (6 deaths per 1,000 population). In South Africa, with an estimated 20 percent adult HIV prevalence at the end of 2001, the crude death rate in 2002 was also over twice as high as it would have been without AIDS (17 deaths per 1,000 population compared with 7, as shown in Figure 66).

In Asia and Latin America, estimated crude death rates in 2002 were also higher than they would have been without AIDS, especially in Haiti and the Bahamas.

Figure 66.
Crude Death Rates With and Without AIDS for Selected Countries: 2002

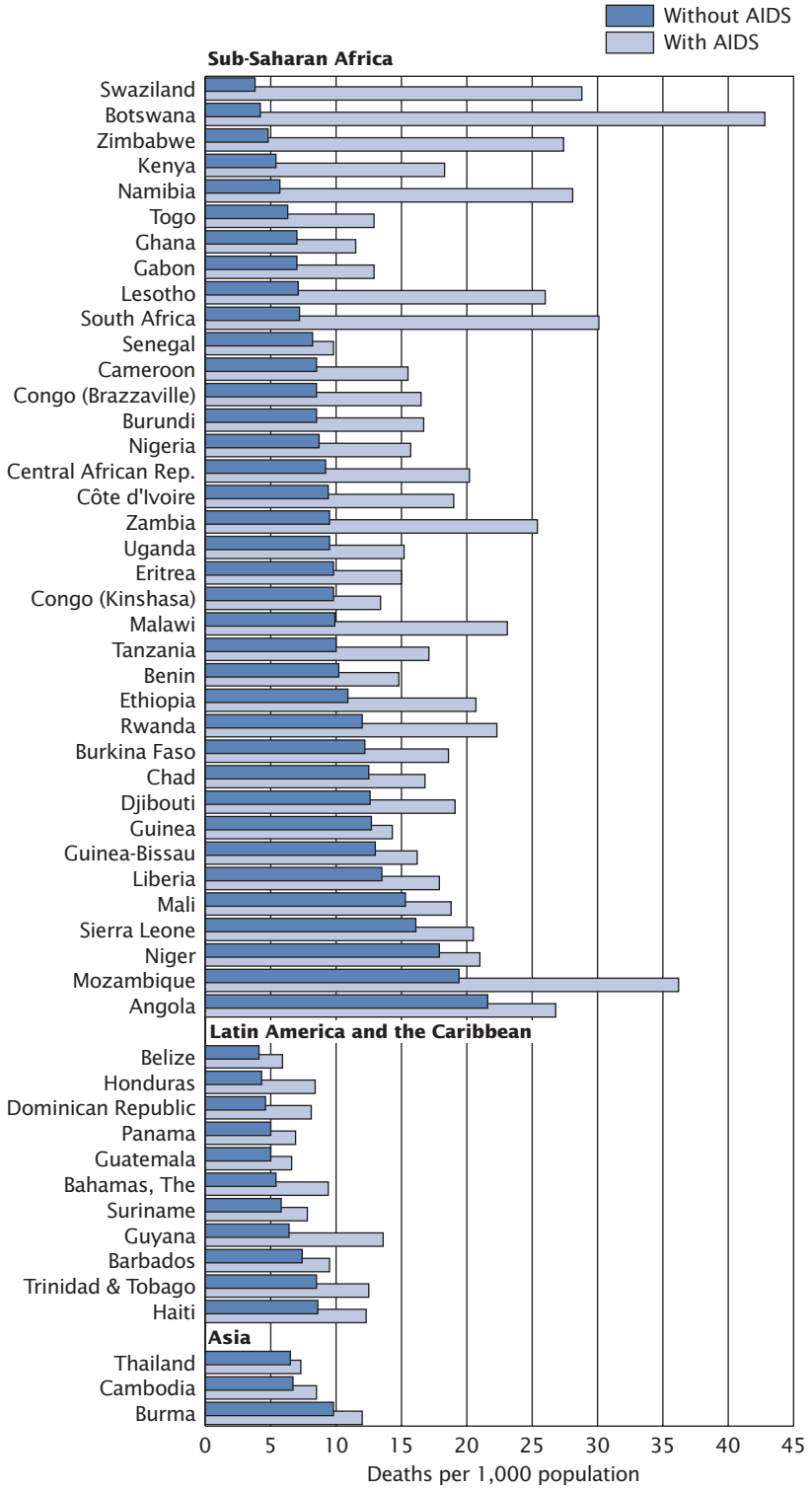
Crude death rates are four times as high in Zimbabwe as they would have been without AIDS.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

Figure 67.
Crude Death Rates With and Without AIDS for Selected Countries: 2010

By 2010, crude death rates are projected to be ten times as high in Botswana and seven times as high in Swaziland as they would have been without AIDS.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

In Many Sub-Saharan African Countries, Crude Death Rates Are Projected To Be Higher in 2010 Than in 2002, Even Though Mortality Due to Non-AIDS Causes Is Likely to Decline

In Botswana, the crude death rate is likely to increase from 29 deaths per 1,000 population in 2002 to 43 in 2010 (Tables 1 and 2). In South Africa, the crude death rate is likely to increase from 17 deaths per 1,000 population to 30; in Zimbabwe, from just under 21 to over 27. In the absence of the AIDS pandemic, crude death rates in 2010 for these three countries that are now projected to range from 27 deaths per 1,000 population to 43 would have ranged, instead, from 4 to 7 (Figure 67).

In Latin America and the Caribbean, Honduras and Guyana are likely to see crude death rates in 2010 twice as high as they would have been without AIDS.

In Asia, crude death rates in 2010 are projected to be somewhat higher with AIDS than they would have been without AIDS. In Thailand, the crude death rate with AIDS is likely to be just over 7 deaths per 1,000 population, or about 12 percent higher than the level without AIDS. In Cambodia, the crude death rate is expected to be between 8 and 9 deaths per 1,000 population, a level 26 percent higher than the projected level without AIDS.

In Some Sub-Saharan African Countries, Infant Mortality Rates Are Now Higher Than They Were in 1990[10]

AIDS mortality has reversed the declines in infant mortality rates that occurred during the 1980s and early 1990s. Over 30 percent of all children born to HIV-infected mothers in Sub-Saharan Africa are likely to be HIV positive, either through the birth process or due to breastfeeding. The relative impact of AIDS on infant mortality is likely to depend on both the levels of HIV prevalence in the population and the infant mortality rate from other causes. In 1990,[11] the infant mortality rate in Zimbabwe was 52 infant deaths per 1,000 live births; in 2002 it is 66. In South Africa, the infant mortality rate in 1990 was 51 infant deaths per 1,000; in 2002 it is 60. Without AIDS, infant mortality in Zimbabwe and South Africa would likely have been 35 infant deaths per 1,000 and 39, respectively (Figure 68).

In western and central Africa, where epidemics are generally less severe, infant mortality rates are still higher than they would have been without AIDS. The increase ranges from less than 1 percent in Mali to about 13 percent in Côte d'Ivoire and Rwanda.

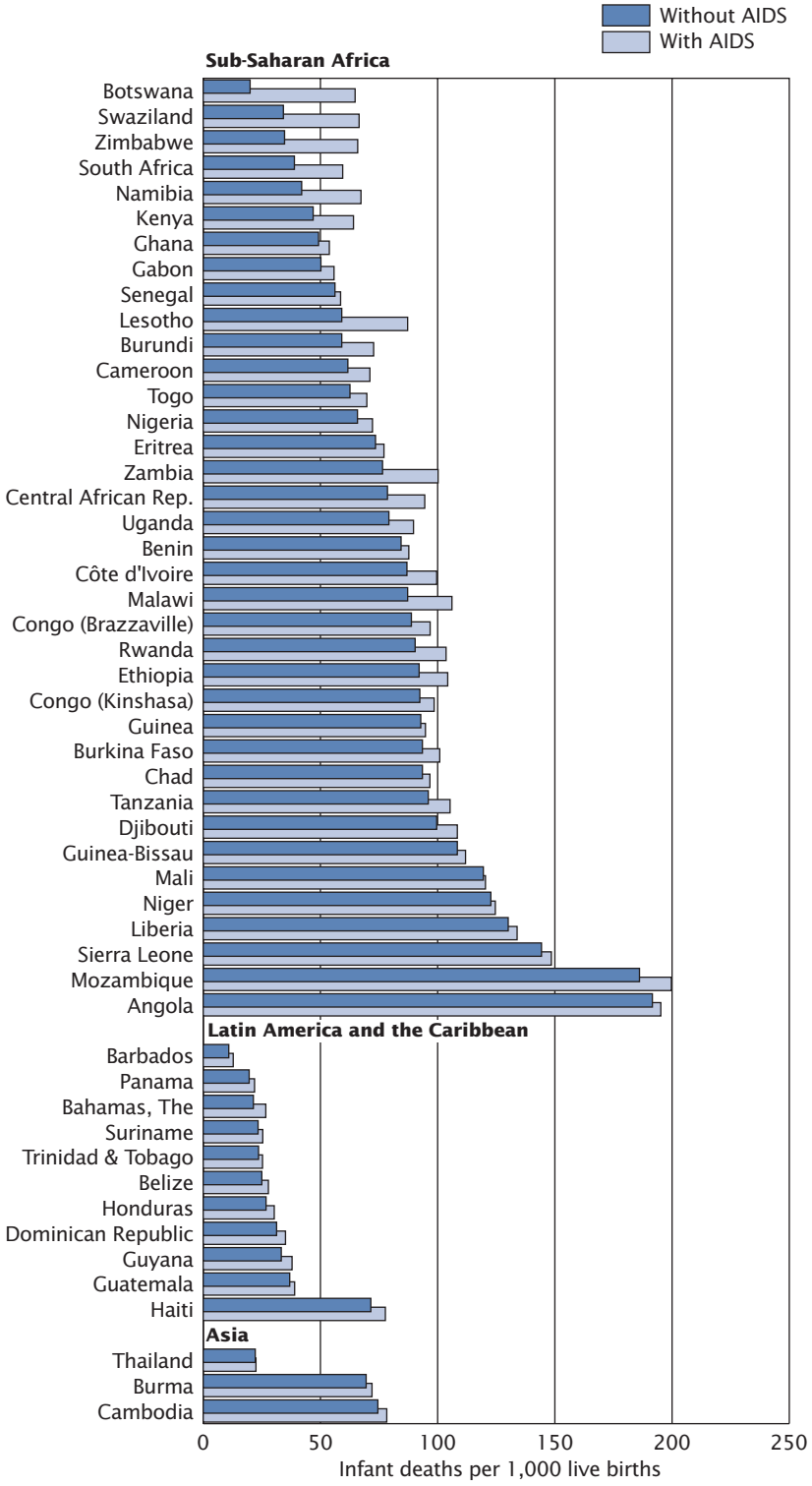
In countries most affected by AIDS in Latin America, the Caribbean, and Asia, infant mortality rates are also higher than they would have been without AIDS. In Latin America and the Caribbean, infant mortality rates are 2 percent to 6 percent higher. In Asia, infant mortality is less than 1 percent higher in Thailand and 4 percent higher in Cambodia.

[10] U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

[11] Figures for 1990 also include AIDS mortality.

Figure 68.
Infant Mortality With and Without AIDS for Selected Countries: 2002

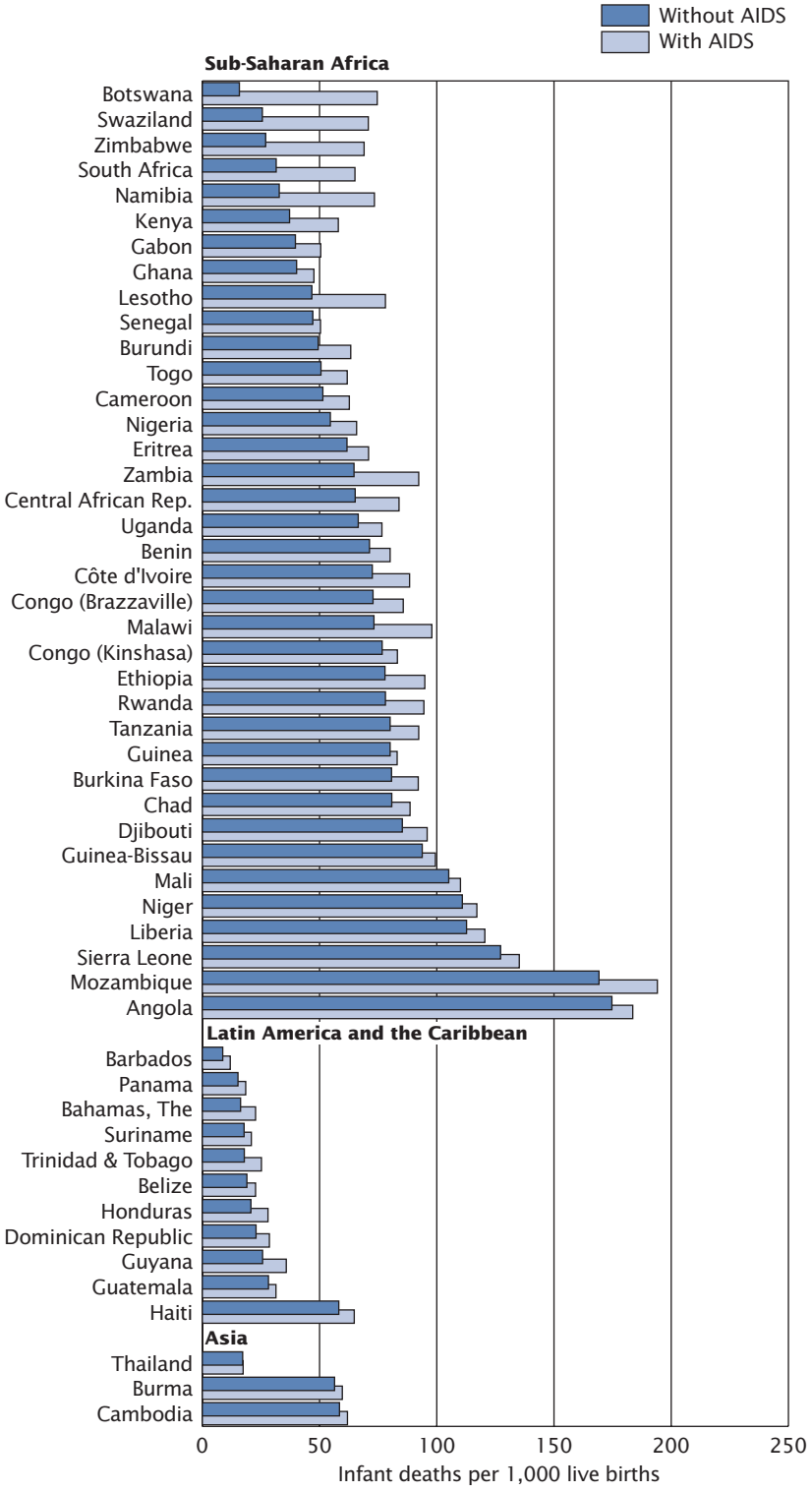
AIDS doubles infant mortality in some Sub-Saharan African Countries.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

Figure 69.
Infant Mortality With and Without AIDS for Selected Countries: 2010

By 2010, nearly 60 infants out of every 1,000 live births are expected to die in Botswana from AIDS.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

In Five Countries of Sub-Saharan Africa, More Infants Are Likely to Die From AIDS in 2010 Than From All Other Causes

In Botswana, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe, twice as many infants are likely to die from AIDS in 2010 as from all other causes; in South Africa and Namibia, more infants are likely to die from AIDS than from all other causes. In 46 of the 51 countries examined, overall infant mortality rates are projected to decline between 2002 and 2010. However, in 43 of these 46 countries, infant mortality due to AIDS is projected to increase over the same period, offsetting the greater drop that would otherwise have been achieved. Moreover, in the five countries with projected overall increases, the entire change can be attributed to increases in AIDS mortality among infants. Without the effect of AIDS, infant mortality would have been projected to decline in these countries (Figures 68 and 69).

In 37 Sub-Saharan African Countries, Under-5 Mortality Rates in 2002 Were Higher Than They Would Have Been Without AIDS

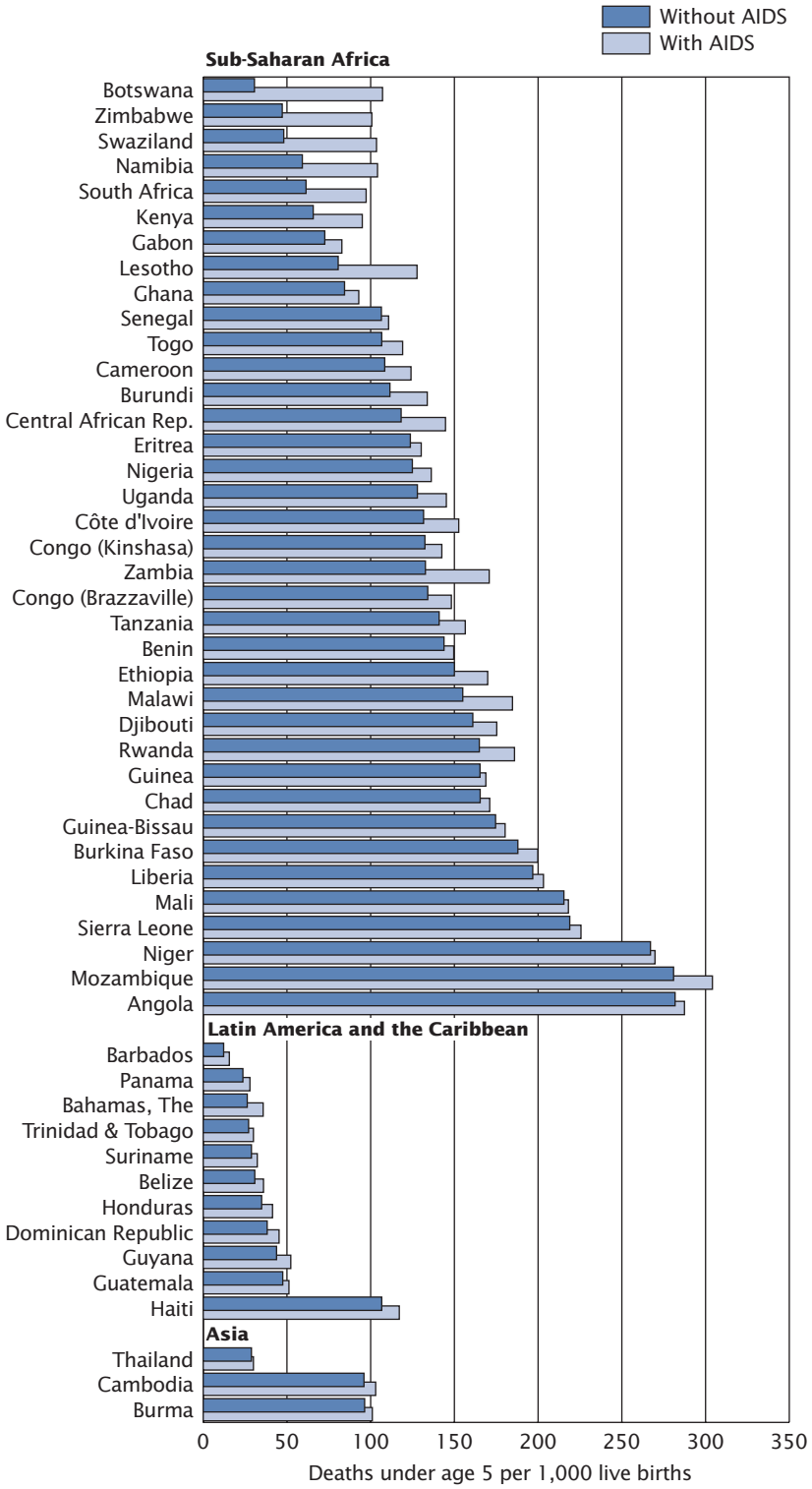
The impact of HIV/AIDS on under-5 mortality is highest among countries that had substantially reduced under-5 mortality due to other causes and where HIV prevalence is high. Many HIV-infected children survive their first birthdays, only to die before the age of 5. In Botswana, more than 70 percent of under-5 mortality is due to AIDS. In Zimbabwe and Swaziland, over half of all deaths among children under 5 are due to AIDS (Table 1 and Figure 70).

The impact of HIV/AIDS in Latin America and the Caribbean has been generally less severe than in Sub-Saharan Africa. For the 11 seriously-affected countries in this region (shown in Table 1), AIDS contributed between 3 child deaths per 1,000 births and 11 per 1,000 in 2002. AIDS accounted for 7 percent to 27 percent of under-5 deaths occurring in these countries.

For Burma, Cambodia, and Thailand, AIDS accounted for 4 percent to 7 percent of under-5 deaths in 2002.

Figure 70.
The Under-5 Mortality Rate With and Without AIDS for Selected Countries: 2002

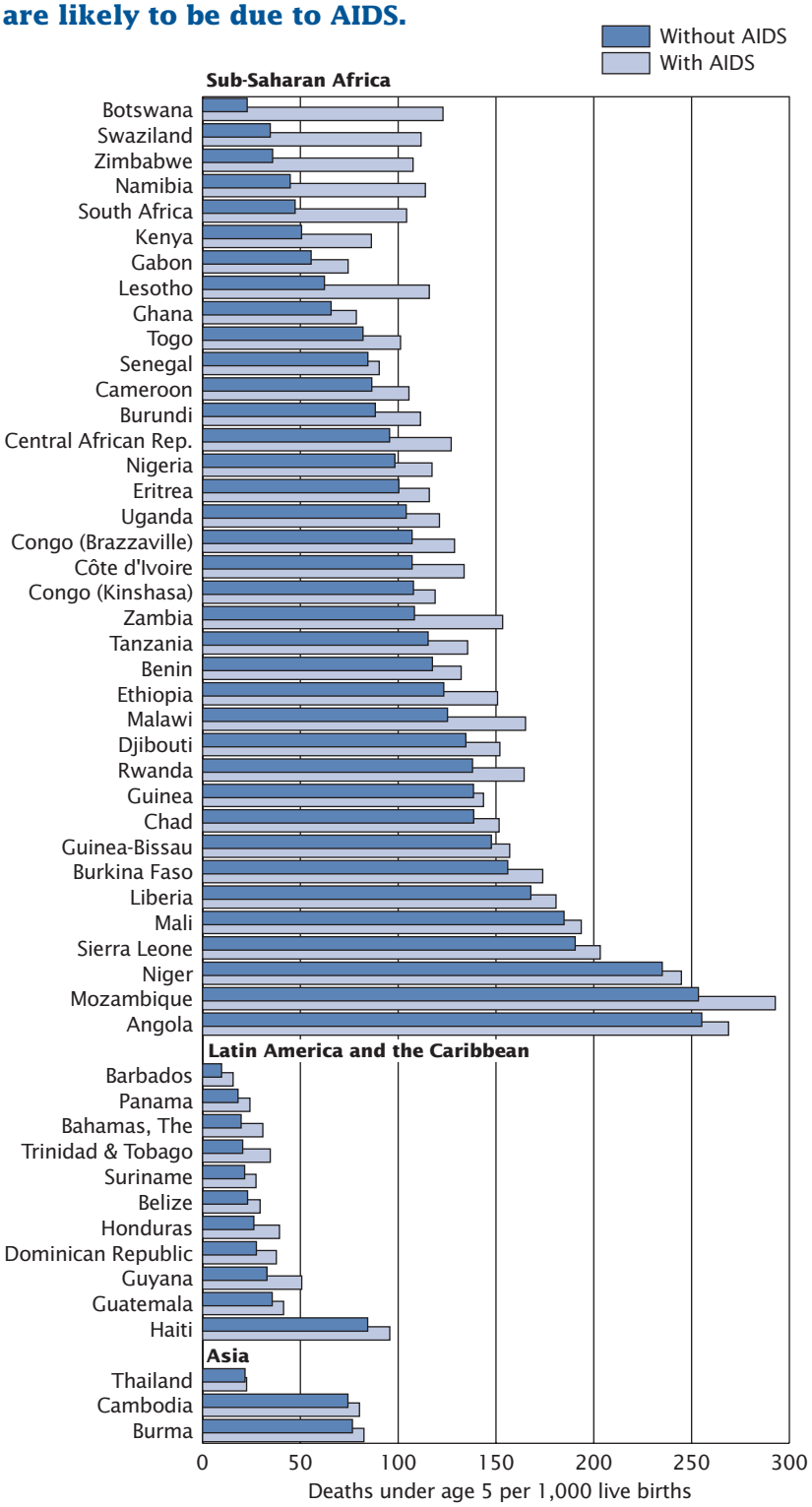
AIDS deaths among children under 5 years of age are resulting in higher mortality rates.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

Figure 71.
The Under-5 Mortality Rate With and Without AIDS for Selected Countries: 2010

Over 80 percent of deaths among children under 5 years of age in Botswana in 2010 are likely to be due to AIDS.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

In the Absence of Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission, Under-5 Mortality Rates in 2010 Are Projected to Be Much Higher With AIDS Than They Would Have Been Without AIDS

In Botswana, where under-5 mortality rates in 2010 may have been below 30 deaths per 1,000 live births without AIDS, over 120 children per 1,000 live births born are likely to die before their fifth birthday in 2010. Of that total, over 80 percent are likely to be due to AIDS. In many of the countries in southern Africa, over 50 percent of under-5 deaths are likely to be due to AIDS. In Malawi and Zambia, where under-5 mortality rates due to other causes are already high, AIDS mortality is likely to increase those rates by 30 percent or more (Figure 71).

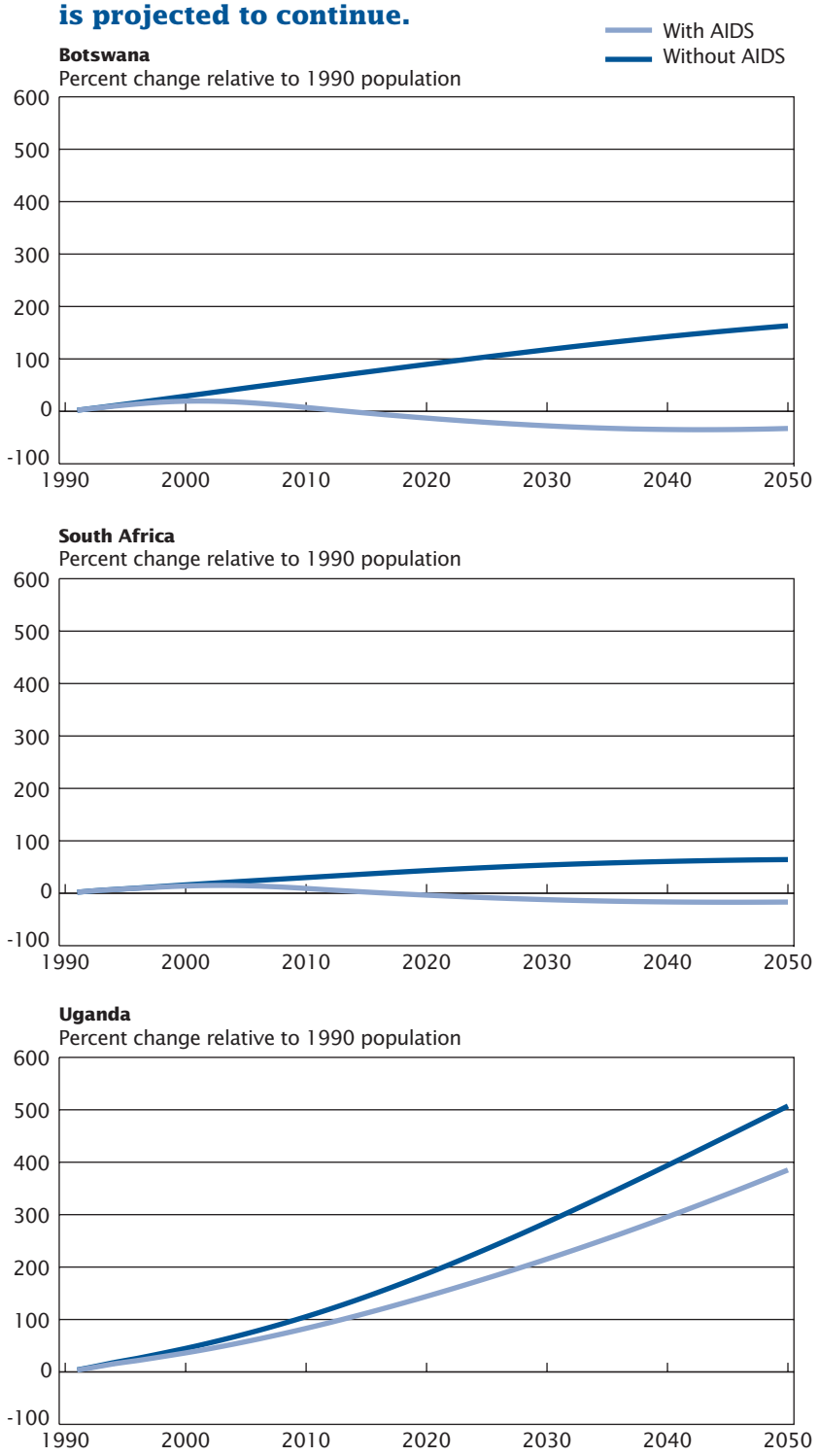
In Trinidad and Tobago, 40 percent of under-5 deaths are likely to be due to AIDS. In a number of other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, one-third of under-5 deaths are likely to be due to AIDS.

In Burma, Cambodia, and Thailand, under-5 mortality rates are likely to be 1 percent to 6 percent higher with AIDS mortality than they would have been without AIDS.

Populations in Most Sub-Saharan African Countries Are Projected to Increase, in Spite of the High Levels of Mortality. The Exceptions Are Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, South Africa, and Swaziland

Although AIDS mortality has resulted in lower growth rates, fertility is still high and population growth is still positive in most countries affected by AIDS. Such is the case for Uganda. However, the population in the most severely affected countries, such as Botswana and South Africa, is projected to decline over time, in that the population, by 2050, is likely to be lower than it was in 1990, even if current AIDS control programs result in lowering future HIV incidence and prevalence (Figure 72).

Figure 72.
Change in Population of Selected African Countries With and Without AIDS: 1990-2050
The populations of Botswana and South Africa are projected to decline over the next few decades whereas in Uganda, population growth is projected to continue.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

At the Beginning of the 21st Century, AIDS Is the Number One Cause of Death in Africa and Is Number Four Globally[12]

Just 20 years ago when AIDS first appeared, few would have predicted the current state of the pandemic, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa. That over 30 percent of adults would be living with HIV/AIDS in any country was unthinkable. Yet, this is the current situation in four countries. In seven Sub-Saharan African countries, at least one out of five adults is living with HIV/AIDS and in an additional five Sub-Saharan African countries, one out of ten adults is HIV positive (UNAIDS/WHO, 2002).

Many individuals and governments have difficulty grasping the reality of these high prevalence levels, and the resulting AIDS mortality is difficult to comprehend. The magnitude of the current epidemic in HIV infection and the low likelihood of an effective vaccine or even widespread availability of therapeutic medication strongly suggest that many more millions of individuals are likely to die of AIDS over the next decade than have over the past two decades. Many of the southern African countries are only beginning to see the impact of these high levels of HIV prevalence.

Thailand, Senegal, and Uganda are notable success stories. In Thailand and Uganda, concerted efforts at all levels of civil society have turned around increasing HIV prevalence rates. In Senegal, programs put into place early in the epidemic have kept HIV prevalence rates low. These successes can be repeated but doing so would take time. Hence, the current burden of disease, death, and orphanhood is likely to be a problem in many countries of Sub-Saharan Africa for the foreseeable future.

[12] See WHO (1999).

APPENDIX A.
DETAILED TABLES

New estimates and projections of population and vital rates are made for each issue of this report based on the latest information available. Sometimes the latest information requires making a revision to estimated data for the past as well as new projections for the future.

Therefore, the user is cautioned against creating time series of population or the components of population change from previous issues of this report.

Table A-1.
World Population by Region and Development Category: 1950-2050

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

Region	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2002	2010	2025	2050
WORLD	2,555	3,040	3,708	4,455	5,275	6,079	6,228	6,812	7,834	9,079
Less Developed Countries	1,749	2,129	2,705	3,374	4,132	4,887	5,030	5,588	6,582	7,836
More Developed Countries	807	910	1,003	1,081	1,143	1,192	1,199	1,224	1,252	1,243
AFRICA	227	283	361	473	627	803	839	977	1,247	1,786
Sub-Saharan Africa	183	227	291	382	508	657	687	804	1,036	1,532
North Africa	44	56	71	91	119	147	152	174	211	255
NEAR EAST	44	58	75	101	135	171	179	212	280	396
ASIA	1,368	1,628	2,038	2,494	2,978	3,435	3,518	3,838	4,375	4,832
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	166	218	286	362	443	524	539	596	690	782
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	572	639	702	750	788	802	803	810	814	776
Western Europe	304	326	352	367	377	390	392	398	398	373
Eastern Europe	88	99	108	117	122	121	121	120	117	104
New Independent States	180	214	242	266	289	291	290	292	300	300
NORTH AMERICA	166	199	227	252	278	314	320	344	388	462
OCEANIA	12	16	19	23	27	31	32	35	40	45
EXCLUDING CHINA:										
World	1,982	2,374	2,868	3,446	4,109	4,786	4,918	5,436	6,350	7,627
Less Developed Countries	1,176	1,464	1,866	2,366	2,967	3,595	3,720	4,213	5,100	6,386
Asia	795	962	1,198	1,486	1,813	2,143	2,208	2,463	2,892	3,383
Less Developed Countries	711	868	1,094	1,369	1,689	2,016	2,081	2,336	2,772	3,283

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base.

Table A-2.
Average Annual Rate of Growth by Region and Development Category: 1950-2050

[In percent]

Region	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1980-90	1990-2000	2000-10	2010-25	2025-50
WORLD	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.6
Less Developed Countries	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.7
More Developed Countries	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	(Z)
AFRICA	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.0	1.6	1.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.6
North Africa	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.8
NEAR EAST	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.4
ASIA	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.4
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.5
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	(Z)	-0.2
Western Europe	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	(Z)	-0.3
Eastern Europe	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.5
New Independent States	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	(Z)
NORTH AMERICA	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.7
OCEANIA	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.5
EXCLUDING CHINA:								
World	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7
Less Developed Countries	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.3	0.9
Asia.	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.6
Less Developed Countries	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.1	0.7

Z Between -0.05 percent and +0.05 percent.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base.

Table A-3.
Population, Vital Events, and Rates by Region and Development Category: 2002

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

Region	Midyear population	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate of natural increase (percent)
WORLD	6,228,394	128,578	54,997	73,581	21	9	1.2
Less Developed Countries	5,029,539	115,120	42,794	72,326	23	9	1.4
More Developed Countries	1,198,856	13,458	12,203	1,255	11	10	0.1
AFRICA	838,720	30,133	12,097	18,036	36	14	2.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	686,522	26,538	11,285	15,253	39	16	2.2
North Africa	152,199	3,595	813	2,783	24	5	1.8
NEAR EAST	178,574	4,905	1,071	3,833	28	6	2.1
ASIA	3,517,862	68,104	26,671	41,434	19	8	1.2
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	538,680	11,282	3,256	8,026	21	6	1.5
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	803,255	9,186	8,974	212	11	11	(Z)
Western Europe	392,237	4096	3,843	254	10	10	0.1
Eastern Europe	120.864	1,296	1,314	-18	11	11	(Z)
New Independent States	290,154	3,794	3,818	-24	13	13	(Z)
NORTH AMERICA	319,705	4,432	2,701	1,731	14	8	0.5
OCEANIA	31,598	536	227	309	17	7	1
EXCLUDING CHINA:							
World	4,918,062	111,397	46,250	65,147	23	9	1.3
Less Developed Countries	3,720,158	97,966	34,053	63,912	26	9	1.7
Asia	2,208,482	50,950	17,929	33,020	23	8	1.5
Less Developed Countries	2,081,416	49,725	16,867	32,858	24	8	1.6

Z Between -0.05 percent and +0.05 percent.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base.

Table A-4.
Population by Region and Country: 1950-2050

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

Region and country or area	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2002	2010	2025	2050
WORLD	2,555,361	3,039,669	3,708,067	4,454,607	5,275,408	6,228,394	6,812,009	7,834,028	9,078,851
Less Developed Countries	1,748,616	2,129,298	2,704,863	3,373,809	4,132,458	5,029,539	5,587,812	6,582,487	7,835,762
More Developed Countries	806,745	910,371	1,003,204	1,080,799	1,142,950	1,198,856	1,224,197	1,251,541	1,243,088
AFRICA	227,333	282,919	361,168	472,721	626,814	838,720	977,413	1,247,041	1,786,118
Sub-Saharan Africa	183,413	227,231	290,583	382,104	507,554	686,522	803,766	1,036,127	1,531,569
Angola	4,118	4,797	5,606	6,736	8,049	10,554	12,250	15,656	21,688
Benin	1,673	2,055	2,620	3,444	4,662	6,835	8,504	11,781	17,991
Botswana	430	497	584	914	1,312	1,579	1,420	1,043	890
Burkina Faso	4,376	4,866	5,626	6,942	9,090	12,887	15,748	22,459	39,484
Burundi	2,363	2,812	3,513	4,138	5,285	5,965	7,296	10,090	15,371
Cameroon	4,888	5,609	6,727	8,748	11,685	15,428	17,938	22,440	30,873
Cape Verde	146	197	269	296	349	409	431	451	381
Central African Republic	1,260	1,467	1,827	2,244	2,803	3,623	4,073	4,782	6,178
Chad	2,608	3,042	3,731	4,542	6,030	8,971	11,302	16,659	29,171
Comoros	148	183	236	334	429	614	773	1,127	1,835
Congo (Brazzaville)	768	931	1,183	1,629	2,240	2,908	3,209	3,567	4,189
Congo (Kinshasa)	13,569	16,462	21,395	28,129	37,969	55,042	69,577	104,863	181,260
Côte d'Ivoire	2,860	3,576	5,504	8,261	11,901	16,598	19,485	24,584	34,066
Djibouti	60	78	158	279	366	447	526	681	993
Equatorial Guinea	211	244	270	256	368	498	604	835	1,240
Eritrea	1,403	1,612	2,153	2,555	2,944	4,306	5,128	6,954	10,535
Ethiopia	20,175	24,252	29,673	36,413	47,958	65,254	75,066	91,205	121,164
Gabon	416	446	515	714	938	1,288	1,562	2,197	3,877
Gambia, The	271	352	485	671	962	1,456	1,833	2,654	4,165
Ghana	5,297	6,958	8,789	11,016	15,400	20,163	22,230	25,365	29,846
Guinea	2,586	3,028	3,661	4,508	6,280	8,816	10,800	16,165	30,567
Guinea-Bissau	573	617	620	789	996	1,333	1,566	2,047	2,947
Kenya	6,121	8,157	11,272	16,698	23,934	31,223	33,654	35,271	40,156
Lesotho	726	859	1,067	1,344	1,693	1,858	1,862	1,788	1,951
Liberia	824	1,055	1,397	1,892	2,189	3,262	3,935	5,453	8,780
Madagascar	4,620	5,482	6,766	8,677	11,522	16,473	20,993	32,966	65,460
Malawi	2,817	3,450	4,489	6,129	9,215	11,393	13,416	17,729	28,977
Mali	3,688	4,486	5,525	6,731	8,228	11,300	14,012	20,002	32,465
Mauritania	1,006	1,117	1,289	1,550	1,984	2,829	3,561	5,292	8,636
Mauritius	481	663	830	964	1,074	1,200	1,280	1,407	1,451
Mayotte	22	28	37	52	90	171	231	357	593
Mozambique	6,250	7,472	9,304	12,103	12,649	17,324	17,859	17,496	19,011
Namibia	464	591	765	975	1,409	1,897	2,036	2,116	2,636
Niger	2,482	3,168	4,182	5,629	7,630	10,760	13,220	18,386	27,750
Nigeria	31,797	39,920	51,113	69,629	92,566	130,500	156,787	206,398	307,420
Reunion	244	338	445	507	597	744	829	981	1,132
Rwanda	2,439	3,032	3,769	5,139	6,962	7,668	8,821	11,000	16,220
Saint Helena	5	5	6	6	7	7	8	8	7
Sao Tome and Principe	60	63	74	94	119	170	219	329	502
Senegal	2,654	3,270	4,318	5,640	7,362	10,311	12,534	17,054	24,578
Seychelles	33	42	54	66	73	80	83	88	90
Sierra Leone	2,087	2,396	2,789	3,327	4,226	5,565	6,688	8,995	13,810
Somalia	2,438	2,956	3,667	5,791	6,675	7,753	9,922	14,862	25,500
South Africa	13,596	17,417	22,740	29,252	37,191	42,716	40,608	34,045	30,955
Sudan	8,051	10,589	13,788	19,064	26,627	37,090	45,485	61,339	84,192
Swaziland	277	352	455	611	885	1,150	1,170	1,089	1,143
Tanzania	7,935	10,260	13,842	18,915	25,651	35,302	41,197	52,813	74,990
Togo	1,172	1,456	1,964	2,596	3,705	5,299	6,256	7,605	9,687
Uganda	5,522	7,262	9,728	12,298	17,242	24,889	31,570	48,040	83,662
Zambia	2,553	3,254	4,252	5,700	7,876	10,149	11,286	12,840	16,526
Zimbabwe	2,853	4,011	5,515	7,170	10,154	12,463	12,926	12,773	14,581

Table A-4.
Population by Region and Country: 1950-2050—Con.

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

Region and country or area	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2002	2010	2025	2050
AFRICA—Con.									
North Africa	43,920	55,689	70,585	90,618	119,260	152,199	173,647	210,914	254,548
Algeria	8,893	10,909	13,932	18,862	25,341	32,278	36,589	44,270	52,754
Egypt	21,198	26,847	33,574	42,634	56,694	73,313	84,348	103,353	126,921
Libya	961	1,338	1,999	3,065	4,140	5,369	6,447	8,323	10,817
Morocco	9,343	12,423	15,909	19,487	24,686	31,168	35,301	42,553	50,872
Tunisia	3,517	4,149	5,099	6,443	8,207	9,816	10,661	12,028	12,613
Western Sahara	7	22	72	126	191	256	301	387	572
NEAR EAST	43,984	57,821	75,182	101,289	135,266	178,574	211,969	280,242	395,986
Bahrain	115	157	220	348	500	656	737	866	973
Cyprus	494	573	615	611	681	767	801	852	841
Gaza Strip	245	308	343	456	643	1,226	1,651	2,589	4,209
Iraq	5,163	6,822	9,414	13,233	18,135	24,002	29,672	40,418	56,361
Israel	1,286	2,141	2,903	3,737	4,512	6,030	6,645	7,612	8,517
Jordan	561	849	1,503	2,163	3,262	5,307	6,486	8,652	11,773
Kuwait	145	292	748	1,370	2,142	2,112	2,788	4,175	6,375
Lebanon	1,364	1,786	2,383	3,086	3,147	3,678	4,056	4,565	4,941
Oman	489	599	779	1,175	1,773	2,713	3,523	5,294	8,338
Qatar	25	45	113	231	481	793	970	1,154	1,239
Saudi Arabia	3,860	4,718	6,109	9,949	15,847	23,513	30,546	48,517	91,112
Syria	3,495	4,533	6,258	8,774	12,436	17,156	20,606	26,548	34,437
Turkey	21,122	28,217	35,758	45,121	56,085	67,309	73,322	82,205	86,474
United Arab Emirates	72	103	249	1,000	1,951	2,446	2,763	3,270	3,697
West Bank	771	805	690	904	1,255	2,164	2,765	3,883	5,580
Yemen	4,777	5,872	7,098	9,133	12,416	18,701	24,637	39,644	71,119
ASIA	1,367,695	1,627,518	2,037,580	2,493,910	2,977,758	3,517,862	3,838,247	4,374,852	4,832,132
Afghanistan	8,150	9,829	12,431	14,985	14,750	27,756	33,864	45,888	67,225
Bangladesh	45,646	54,622	67,403	88,077	109,897	135,657	159,765	204,539	279,955
Bhutan	734	867	1,045	1,281	1,598	2,094	2,476	3,295	4,653
Brunei	45	83	128	185	258	351	408	506	601
Burma	19,488	22,836	27,386	33,283	38,526	42,282	43,721	45,169	44,463
Cambodia	4,163	5,364	6,984	6,586	9,271	12,890	14,902	19,325	25,492
China	573,004	665,131	839,222	1,007,904	1,165,213	1,309,380	1,374,853	1,482,495	1,449,418
China excl. Taiwan, Hong Kong S.A.R., and Macau S.A.R.	562,580	650,661	820,403	984,736	1,138,895	1,279,161	1,342,783	1,448,447	1,417,631
Hong Kong S.A.R.	2,237	3,075	3,959	5,063	5,688	7,303	7,981	8,755	7,756
Macau S.A.R.	205	186	261	256	352	462	527	657	828
Taiwan	7,981	11,209	14,598	17,848	20,279	22,454	23,562	24,636	23,204
East Timor	436	509	598	557	746	953	1,153	1,494	1,943
India	369,880	445,857	555,043	687,029	841,655	1,034,173	1,155,011	1,361,625	1,601,005
Indonesia	82,978	100,146	122,292	154,379	188,005	231,326	258,825	300,277	336,247
Iran	16,357	21,577	28,933	39,548	57,551	67,538	73,661	85,480	92,461
Japan	83,805	94,092	104,345	116,807	123,537	127,066	127,195	120,001	99,887
Korea, North	9,471	10,392	13,912	17,114	20,019	22,215	23,802	25,755	26,364
Korea, South	20,846	24,784	32,241	38,124	42,869	47,963	50,180	51,801	47,840
Laos	1,886	2,309	2,845	3,293	4,210	5,778	6,994	9,450	13,176
Malaysia	6,434	8,428	10,910	13,764	17,504	22,662	26,144	33,065	43,122
Maldives	79	92	115	154	216	320	400	564	815
Mongolia	779	955	1,248	1,662	2,216	2,674	3,004	3,576	4,086
Nepal	8,990	10,035	11,919	15,016	19,325	25,874	30,758	39,918	53,294
Pakistan	39,448	50,387	65,706	85,219	113,975	147,663	171,373	213,338	267,813
Philippines	21,131	28,529	38,604	50,940	64,318	82,995	95,868	118,686	147,631
Singapore	1,022	1,646	2,075	2,414	3,016	4,453	5,776	8,316	10,791
Sri Lanka	7,533	9,879	12,532	14,900	17,193	19,577	20,832	22,594	23,086
Thailand	20,042	27,513	37,091	47,026	55,250	63,645	68,058	73,260	73,951
Vietnam	25,348	31,656	42,577	53,661	66,637	80,577	89,223	104,436	116,813

Table A-4.
Population by Region and Country: 1950-2050—Con.

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

Region and country or area	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2002	2010	2025	2050
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	165,894	217,979	285,949	362,008	443,212	538,680	595,988	689,651	782,070
Anguilla	5	6	6	7	8	12	14	16	16
Antigua and Barbuda	46	55	66	69	63	67	71	75	69
Argentina	17,150	20,616	23,962	28,370	33,022	38,331	41,405	45,757	48,740
Aruba	50	57	59	60	67	70	73	75	70
Bahamas, The	70	112	170	210	257	295	311	327	324
Barbados	211	232	239	252	263	276	283	289	271
Belize	66	92	122	144	191	260	312	411	558
Bolivia	2,766	3,434	4,346	5,441	6,574	8,445	9,499	11,370	13,773
Brazil	53,443	71,695	95,684	122,958	151,084	179,914	195,580	217,825	228,427
Cayman Islands	6	8	10	17	26	41	50	67	90
Chile	6,091	7,585	9,369	11,094	13,128	15,499	16,727	18,532	19,253
Colombia	11,592	15,953	21,430	26,583	32,859	41,008	46,109	55,065	64,534
Costa Rica	867	1,248	1,736	2,299	3,027	3,835	4,306	5,074	5,697
Cuba	5,785	7,027	8,543	9,653	10,545	11,224	11,526	11,831	10,869
Dominica	51	60	71	75	73	70	70	78	82
Dominican Republic	2,353	3,231	4,423	5,697	7,076	8,596	9,521	11,148	13,425
Ecuador	3,370	4,416	5,939	7,920	10,317	13,447	15,518	19,154	23,712
El Salvador	1,940	2,582	3,604	4,566	5,100	6,354	7,293	9,108	12,039
French Guiana	26	32	48	68	116	182	214	259	317
Grenada	76	90	95	90	92	89	91	96	87
Guadeloupe	208	269	321	337	378	436	468	513	528
Guatemala	2,969	3,976	5,289	7,235	9,654	13,542	16,589	22,985	34,257
Guyana	428	571	715	759	742	700	732	763	787
Haiti	3,097	3,723	4,605	5,056	6,075	7,405	8,555	11,083	15,083
Honduras	1,431	1,952	2,683	3,635	4,757	6,514	7,686	9,495	12,325
Jamaica	1,385	1,632	1,944	2,229	2,463	2,680	2,851	3,250	3,505
Martinique	217	282	325	339	374	422	448	479	479
Mexico	28,485	38,579	52,775	68,686	84,446	103,400	114,995	133,835	153,162
Montserrat	13	12	12	12	11	8	10	11	12
Netherlands Antilles	110	136	158	173	189	214	228	249	253
Nicaragua	1,098	1,493	2,053	2,804	3,643	5,024	5,839	7,269	9,084
Panama	893	1,148	1,531	1,956	2,388	2,920	3,220	3,676	4,112
Paraguay	1,476	1,910	2,477	3,193	4,236	5,884	7,162	9,880	14,636
Peru	7,633	9,931	13,193	17,295	21,989	27,950	31,471	37,487	44,393
Puerto Rico	2,218	2,358	2,722	3,210	3,537	3,863	4,027	4,181	3,910
Saint Kitts and Nevis	44	51	46	44	41	39	40	46	52
Saint Lucia	79	88	103	122	140	160	177	209	235
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	66	81	88	98	107	116	119	118	92
Suriname	208	285	373	355	395	434	441	435	358
Trinidad and Tobago	632	841	955	1,091	1,198	1,112	1,042	873	615
Turks and Caicos Islands	5	6	6	7	12	19	24	32	42
Uruguay	2,194	2,531	2,824	2,920	3,106	3,387	3,600	3,985	4,499
Venezuela	5,009	7,556	10,758	14,768	19,325	24,288	27,134	32,061	37,106
Virgin Islands	27	33	63	100	104	123	133	148	154
Virgin Islands, British	6	7	10	11	16	21	25	31	34
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	571,631	638,774	701,977	749,572	787,733	803,255	810,142	814,469	776,152
Western Europe	304,424	325,740	351,579	366,795	377,119	392,237	397,514	398,015	373,118
Andorra	6	8	20	34	53	68	74	78	69
Austria	6,935	7,047	7,467	7,549	7,718	8,170	8,278	8,333	7,698
Belgium	8,639	9,119	9,638	9,847	9,969	10,275	10,340	10,265	9,338
Denmark	4,271	4,581	4,929	5,123	5,141	5,369	5,474	5,618	5,578
Faroe Islands	32	35	39	43	47	46	48	52	53
Finland	4,009	4,430	4,606	4,780	4,986	5,184	5,228	5,208	4,723
France	41,829	45,670	50,787	53,870	56,735	59,925	61,638	63,085	61,017

Table A-4.
Population by Region and Country: 1950-2050—Con.

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

Region and country or area	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2002	2010	2025	2050
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Con.									
Western Europe—Con.									
Germany	68,375	72,481	77,783	78,298	79,380	82,351	82,283	80,637	73,607
Gibraltar	23	24	26	29	29	28	28	28	26
Greece	7,566	8,327	8,793	9,643	10,158	10,645	10,758	10,490	9,209
Guernsey	45	47	53	53	63	65	66	67	61
Iceland	143	176	204	228	255	279	289	300	290
Ireland	2,963	2,832	2,950	3,401	3,508	3,883	4,161	4,438	4,463
Italy	47,105	50,198	53,661	56,451	56,743	57,927	58,091	56,234	50,390
Jersey	57	63	69	76	84	90	92	93	84
Liechtenstein	14	16	21	25	29	33	35	38	36
Luxembourg	296	314	339	364	382	449	493	563	594
Malta	312	329	326	364	359	397	420	447	432
Man, Isle of	55	48	53	64	69	74	77	82	80
Monaco	18	21	24	27	30	32	33	35	33
Netherlands	10,114	11,486	13,032	14,144	14,952	16,068	16,617	17,250	16,721
Norway	3,265	3,581	3,877	4,086	4,242	4,525	4,677	4,951	5,061
Portugal	8,443	9,037	9,044	9,778	9,923	10,084	10,183	10,004	9,044
San Marino	13	15	19	21	23	28	31	35	35
Spain	28,063	30,641	33,876	37,488	39,351	40,153	40,549	39,578	35,564
Sweden	7,014	7,480	8,043	8,310	8,559	8,877	8,882	8,929	8,385
Switzerland	4,694	5,362	6,267	6,385	6,838	7,302	7,385	7,359	6,550
United Kingdom	50,127	52,372	55,632	56,314	57,493	59,912	61,285	63,819	63,977
Eastern Europe	87,637	99,254	107,921	116,804	121,569	120,864	120,255	116,798	103,509
Albania	1,227	1,623	2,157	2,671	3,258	3,545	3,827	4,244	4,486
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,662	3,240	3,703	4,092	4,424	3,964	4,103	4,180	3,897
Bulgaria	7,251	7,867	8,490	8,844	8,894	7,621	7,006	5,995	4,479
Croatia	3,837	4,036	4,205	4,383	4,508	4,391	4,505	4,569	4,388
Czech Republic	8,925	9,660	9,795	10,289	10,310	10,257	10,157	9,679	8,015
Hungary	9,338	9,984	10,337	10,711	10,372	10,075	9,831	9,276	7,837
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of	1,225	1,366	1,574	1,792	1,893	2,055	2,115	2,185	2,108
Poland	24,824	29,590	32,526	35,578	38,119	38,625	38,691	38,011	33,780
Romania	16,311	18,403	20,253	22,130	22,866	22,318	21,930	20,854	18,340
Slovakia	3,463	3,994	4,524	4,966	5,263	5,422	5,475	5,426	4,765
Slovenia	1,468	1,558	1,676	1,833	1,896	1,933	1,947	1,902	1,642
Yugoslavia	7,106	7,932	8,681	9,515	9,766	10,658	10,668	10,476	9,773
New Independent States	179,571	213,780	242,478	265,973	289,045	290,154	292,372	299,656	299,525
Baltics	5,585	6,091	6,862	7,443	7,947	7,383	7,184	6,908	6,095
Estonia	1,096	1,211	1,363	1,482	1,573	1,416	1,372	1,302	1,126
Latvia	1,936	2,115	2,361	2,525	2,672	2,367	2,252	2,086	1,755
Lithuania	2,553	2,765	3,138	3,436	3,702	3,601	3,560	3,519	3,214
Commonwealth of Independent States	173,986	207,689	235,616	258,529	281,097	282,770	285,189	292,749	293,430
Armenia	1,355	1,869	2,520	3,115	3,366	3,330	3,365	3,485	3,474
Azerbaijan	2,885	3,882	5,169	6,173	7,200	7,798	8,221	9,453	10,665
Belarus	7,722	8,168	9,027	9,644	10,215	10,335	10,294	10,135	9,067
Georgia	3,516	4,147	4,694	5,048	5,457	4,961	4,815	4,762	4,548
Kazakhstan	6,693	9,982	13,106	14,994	16,708	16,742	17,276	19,045	21,027
Kyrgyzstan	1,739	2,171	2,964	3,623	4,390	4,822	5,444	6,803	9,040
Moldova	2,336	2,999	3,595	3,996	4,398	4,435	4,535	4,780	4,796
Russia	101,937	119,632	130,245	139,045	148,082	144,979	142,328	135,952	118,233
Tajikistan	1,530	2,081	2,939	3,969	5,332	6,720	8,007	11,042	16,630
Turkmenistan	1,204	1,585	2,181	2,875	3,668	4,689	5,431	7,053	9,626
Ukraine	36,775	42,644	47,236	50,047	51,658	48,396	46,193	43,293	37,726
Uzbekistan	6,293	8,531	11,940	16,000	20,624	25,563	29,280	36,947	48,597

Table A-4.
Population by Region and Country: 1950-2050—Con.

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

Region and country or area	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2002	2010	2025	2050
NORTH AMERICA	166,348	199,020	226,906	252,431	278,042	319,705	343,546	387,965	461,639
Bermuda	39	44	53	55	58	64	67	71	66
Canada	14,011	18,267	21,750	24,593	27,791	31,902	34,253	38,165	41,430
Greenland	22	32	46	50	56	56	56	56	57
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	5	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	6
United States	152,271	180,671	205,052	227,726	250,132	287,676	309,163	349,666	420,081
OCEANIA	12,476	15,638	19,305	22,677	26,583	31,598	34,705	39,809	44,753
American Samoa	19	20	27	32	47	69	81	103	128
Australia	8,267	10,361	12,660	14,616	17,022	19,547	20,925	23,023	24,176
Cook Islands	15	18	21	18	18	21	22	24	25
Fiji	287	393	521	635	738	856	958	1,153	1,448
French Polynesia	62	81	114	151	202	258	291	344	391
Guam	60	67	86	107	134	161	184	224	270
Kiribati	33	41	49	58	71	96	115	158	235
Marshall Islands	11	15	22	31	46	55	66	83	103
Micronesia, Federated States of	31	42	57	77	109	136	141	143	143
Nauru	3	4	7	8	9	12	14	18	23
New Caledonia	55	79	112	139	168	208	230	263	291
New Zealand	1,908	2,372	2,828	3,170	3,360	3,908	4,228	4,673	4,842
Northern Mariana Islands	6	9	12	17	44	77	99	134	162
Palau	7	9	12	13	15	19	22	24	26
Papua New Guinea	1,412	1,747	2,288	2,991	3,825	5,172	6,171	8,001	10,670
Samoa	82	110	142	155	170	179	176	177	171
Solomon Islands	107	126	163	232	335	495	610	816	1,111
Tonga	46	64	83	91	92	106	123	151	188
Tuvalu	5	5	6	7	9	11	13	16	20
Vanuatu	52	66	85	117	154	196	221	263	310
Wallis and Futuna	7	8	9	11	14	16	17	19	20

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base.

Table A-5.
Population, Vital Events, and Rates by Region and Country: 2002

[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	6,228,394	128,578	54,997	73,581	21	9	1.2
Less Developed Countries	5,029,539	115,120	42,794	72,326	23	9	1.4
More Developed Countries	1,198,856	13,458	12,203	1,255	11	10	0.1
AFRICA	838,720	30,133	12,097	18,036	36	14	2.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	686,522	26,538	11,285	15,253	39	16	2.2
Angola	10,554	486	272	213	46	26	2.0
Benin	6,835	299	93	206	44	14	3.0
Botswana	1,579	41	45	-4	26	29	-0.2
Burkina Faso	12,887	581	242	340	45	19	2.6
Burundi	5,965	238	107	130	40	18	2.2
Cameroon	15,428	554	235	318	36	15	2.1
Cape Verde	409	11	3	9	28	7	2.1
Central African Republic	3,623	132	71	61	36	19	1.7
Chad	8,971	427	147	280	48	16	3.1
Comoros	614	24	6	18	39	9	3.0
Congo (Brazzaville)	2,908	88	41	47	30	14	1.6
Congo (Kinshasa)	55,042	2,509	832	1,677	46	15	3.0
Côte d'Ivoire	16,598	670	305	366	40	18	2.2
Djibouti	447	18	9	10	41	19	2.2
Equatorial Guinea	498	19	6	12	37	13	2.5
Eritrea	4,306	172	57	116	40	13	2.7
Ethiopia	65,254	2,634	1,304	1,330	40	20	2.0
Gabon	1,288	47	14	33	37	11	2.6
Gambia, The	1,456	60	18	42	41	13	2.9
Ghana	20,163	540	210	330	27	10	1.6
Guinea	8,816	377	140	237	43	16	2.7
Guinea-Bissau	1,333	52	22	29	39	17	2.2
Kenya	31,223	929	491	438	30	16	1.4
Lesotho	1,858	51	45	6	28	24	0.3
Liberia	3,262	150	58	91	46	18	2.8
Madagascar	16,473	699	200	498	42	12	3.0
Malawi	11,393	513	254	259	45	22	2.3
Mali	11,300	545	218	327	48	19	2.9
Mauritania	2,829	120	38	83	43	13	2.9
Mauritius	1,200	20	8	11	16	7	1.0
Mayotte	171	7	1	6	44	9	3.5
Mozambique	17,324	676	507	169	39	29	1.0
Namibia	1,897	66	33	32	35	18	1.7
Niger	10,760	540	236	304	50	22	2.8
Nigeria	130,500	5,120	1,771	3,349	39	14	2.6
Reunion	744	15	4	11	21	6	1.5
Rwanda	7,668	308	166	142	40	22	1.9
Saint Helena	7	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	13	6	0.7
Sao Tome and Principe	170	7	1	6	42	7	3.5
Senegal	10,311	379	114	265	37	11	2.6
Seychelles	80	1	1	1	17	7	1.1
Sierra Leone	5,565	247	115	132	44	21	2.4
Somalia	7,753	363	139	224	47	18	2.9
South Africa	42,716	827	708	118	19	17	0.3
Sudan	37,090	1,380	364	1,016	37	10	2.7
Swaziland	1,150	35	22	12	30	19	1.1
Tanzania	35,302	1,411	612	800	40	17	2.3
Togo	5,299	191	60	131	36	11	2.5
Uganda	24,889	1,167	431	736	47	17	3.0
Zambia	10,149	407	246	160	40	24	1.6
Zimbabwe	12,463	382	260	123	31	21	1.0

Table A-5.
Population, Vital Events, and Rates by Region and Country: 2002—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Population	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate of natural increase (percent)
AFRICA—Con.							
North Africa	152,199	3,595	813	2,783	24	5	1.8
Algeria	32,278	721	166	555	22	5	1.7
Egypt	73,313	1,823	396	1,427	25	5	1.9
Libya	5,369	148	19	129	28	3	2.4
Morocco	31,168	738	183	556	24	6	1.8
Tunisia	9,816	165	49	116	17	5	1.2
Western Sahara	256	11	4	7	44	15	2.9
NEAR EAST	178,574	4,905	1,071	3,833	27	6	2.1
Bahrain	656	13	3	10	20	4	1.6
Cyprus	767	10	6	4	13	8	0.5
Gaza Strip	1,226	51	5	46	42	4	3.8
Iraq	24,002	821	144	676	34	6	2.8
Israel	6,030	114	37	77	19	6	1.3
Jordan	5,307	130	14	117	25	3	2.2
Kuwait	2,112	46	5	41	22	2	1.9
Lebanon	3,678	73	23	50	20	6	1.4
Oman	2,713	102	11	92	38	4	3.4
Qatar	793	13	3	9	16	4	1.1
Saudi Arabia	23,513	876	138	738	37	6	3.1
Syria	17,156	517	88	429	30	5	2.5
Turkey	67,309	1,208	400	808	18	6	1.2
United Arab Emirates	2,446	45	10	35	18	4	1.4
West Bank	2,164	76	9	66	35	4	3.1
Yemen	18,701	810	174	636	43	9	3.4
ASIA	3,517,862	68,104	26,671	41,434	19	8	1.2
Afghanistan	27,756	1,139	484	655	41	17	2.4
Bangladesh	135,657	4,025	1,186	2,839	30	9	2.1
Bhutan	2,094	74	29	45	35	14	2.2
Brunei	351	7	1	6	20	3	1.7
Burma	42,282	830	515	315	20	12	0.7
Cambodia	12,890	354	122	233	27	9	1.8
China	1,309,380	17,155	8,741	8,414	13	7	0.6
China excl. Taiwan, Hong Kong S.A.R., and Macau S.A.R.	1,279,161	16,783	8,558	8,225	13	7	0.6
Hong Kong S.A.R.	7,303	80	45	35	11	6	0.5
Macau S.A.R.	462	6	2	4	12	4	0.8
Taiwan	22,454	287	137	150	13	6	0.7
East Timor	953	27	6	21	28	7	2.2
India	1,034,173	24,582	8,904	15,678	24	9	1.5
Indonesia	231,326	5,059	1,453	3,606	22	6	1.6
Iran	67,538	1,177	376	801	17	6	1.2
Japan	127,066	1,225	1,062	163	10	8	0.1
Korea, North	22,215	415	153	262	19	7	1.2
Korea, South	47,963	620	285	335	13	6	0.7
Laos	5,778	216	73	143	37	13	2.5
Malaysia	22,662	549	117	432	24	5	1.9
Maldives	320	12	3	9	37	8	3.0
Mongolia	2,674	57	19	38	21	7	1.4
Nepal	25,874	852	260	593	33	10	2.3
Pakistan	147,663	4,489	1,332	3,157	30	9	2.1
Philippines	82,995	2,223	471	1,751	27	6	2.1
Singapore	4,453	57	19	38	13	4	0.8
Sri Lanka	19,577	320	126	194	16	6	1.0
Thailand	63,645	1,062	432	629	17	7	1.0
Vietnam	80,577	1,579	501	1,077	20	6	1.3

Table A-5.
Population, Vital Events, and Rates by Region and Country: 2002—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Population	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate of natural increase (percent)
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	538,680	11,282	3,256	8,026	21	6	1.5
Anguilla	12	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	15	6	0.9
Antigua and Barbuda	67	1	(Z)	1	19	6	1.3
Argentina	38,331	679	291	388	18	8	1.0
Aruba	70	1	(Z)	(Z)	12	6	0.6
Bahamas, The	295	6	3	3	19	9	1.0
Barbados	276	4	2	1	13	9	0.4
Belize	260	8	2	6	31	6	2.5
Bolivia	8,445	223	68	155	26	8	1.8
Brazil	179,914	3,247	1,101	2,146	18	6	1.2
Cayman Islands	41	1	(Z)	(Z)	14	5	0.9
Chile	15,499	255	87	168	16	6	1.1
Colombia	41,008	902	232	670	22	6	1.6
Costa Rica	3,835	76	17	60	20	4	1.6
Cuba	11,224	136	82	53	12	7	0.5
Dominica	70	1	(Z)	1	17	7	1.0
Dominican Republic	8,596	209	57	151	24	7	1.8
Ecuador	13,447	343	72	270	25	5	2.0
El Salvador	6,354	180	39	141	28	6	2.2
French Guiana	182	4	1	3	22	5	1.7
Grenada	89	2	1	1	23	8	1.5
Guadeloupe	436	7	3	5	17	6	1.0
Guatemala	13,542	481	92	389	36	7	2.9
Guyana	700	13	6	6	18	9	0.9
Haiti	7,405	255	100	154	34	14	2.1
Honduras	6,514	210	41	170	32	6	2.6
Jamaica	2,680	48	15	33	18	5	1.2
Martinique	422	6	3	4	15	6	0.9
Mexico	103,400	2,312	516	1,796	22	5	1.7
Montserrat	8	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	18	7	1.0
Netherlands Antilles	214	3	1	2	16	6	1.0
Nicaragua	5,024	136	24	112	27	5	2.2
Panama	2,920	62	18	44	21	6	1.5
Paraguay	5,884	179	28	152	31	5	2.6
Peru	27,950	653	160	492	23	6	1.8
Puerto Rico	3,863	59	29	29	15	8	0.8
Saint Kitts and Nevis	39	1	(Z)	(Z)	19	9	1.0
Saint Lucia	160	3	1	3	21	5	1.6
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	116	2	1	1	18	6	1.1
Suriname	434	9	3	6	20	7	1.3
Trinidad and Tobago	1,112	14	9	5	13	8	0.4
Turks and Caicos Islands	19	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	24	4	2.0
Uruguay	3,387	59	30	28	17	9	0.8
Venezuela	24,288	491	119	372	20	5	1.5
Virgin Islands	123	2	1	1	16	6	1.0
Virgin Islands, British	21	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	15	4	1.1
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	803,255	9,186	8974	212	11	11	(Z)
Western Europe	392,237	4,096	3,843	254	10	10	0.1
Andorra	68	1	(Z)	(Z)	10	6	0.4
Austria	8,170	78	79	-1	10	10	(Z)
Belgium	10,275	109	104	5	11	10	(Z)
Denmark	5,369	63	58	5	12	11	0.1
Faroe Islands	46	1	(Z)	(Z)	14	9	0.5
Finland	5,184	55	51	4	11	10	0.1
France	59,925	763	542	221	13	9	0.4

Table A-5.
Population, Vital Events, and Rates by Region and Country: 2002—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Population	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate of natural increase (percent)
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENENT STATES—Con.							
Western Europe—Con.							
Germany	82,351	723	844	-121	9	10	-0.1
Gibraltar	28	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	11	9	0.2
Greece	10,645	105	104	(Z)	10	10	(Z)
Guernsey	65	1	1	(Z)	10	10	(Z)
Iceland	279	4	2	2	14	7	0.7
Ireland	3,883	57	31	26	15	8	0.7
Italy	57,927	538	581	-43	9	10	-0.1
Jersey	90	1	1	(Z)	11	9	0.2
Liechtenstein	33	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	11	7	0.4
Luxembourg	449	5	4	1	12	9	0.3
Malta	397	5	3	2	13	8	0.5
Man, Isle of	74	1	1	(Z)	11	12	(Z)
Monaco	32	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	10	13	-0.3
Netherlands	16,068	186	139	47	12	9	0.3
Norway	4,525	56	44	12	12	10	0.3
Portugal	10,084	116	103	13	12	10	0.1
San Marino	28	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	11	8	0.3
Spain	40,153	403	378	25	10	9	0.1
Sweden	8,877	87	94	-7	10	11	-0.1
Switzerland	7,302	72	64	8	10	9	0.1
United Kingdom	59,912	666	612	53	11	10	0.1
Eastern Europe	120,864	1,296	1,314	-18	11	11	(Z)
Albania	3,545	66	23	43	19	6	1.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,964	51	32	18	13	8	0.5
Bulgaria	7,621	61	110	-49	8	14	-0.6
Croatia	4,391	56	50	7	13	11	0.1
Czech Republic	10,257	93	110	-17	9	11	-0.2
Hungary	10,075	94	132	-38	9	13	-0.4
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of	2,055	27	16	12	13	8	0.6
Poland	38,625	397	385	12	10	10	(Z)
Romania	22,318	241	274	-33	11	12	-0.1
Slovakia	5,422	55	50	5	10	9	0.1
Slovenia	1,933	18	19	-2	9	10	-0.1
Yugoslavia	10,658	136	113	24	13	11	0.2
New Independent States	290,154	3,794	3,818	-24	13	13	(Z)
Baltics	7,383	69	100	-31	9	14	-0.4
Estonia	1,416	13	19	-6	9	13	-0.4
Latvia	2,367	20	35	-15	8	15	-0.6
Lithuania	3,601	37	46	-10	10	13	-0.3
Commonwealth of Independent States	282,770	3,724	3,717	7	13	13	(Z)
Armenia	3,330	40	33	7	12	10	0.2
Azerbaijan	7,798	147	75	72	19	10	0.9
Belarus	10,335	102	145	-43	10	14	-0.4
Georgia	4,961	57	72	-16	11	15	-0.3
Kazakhstan	16,742	299	179	120	18	11	0.7
Kyrgyzstan	4,822	126	44	82	26	9	1.7
Moldova	4,435	61	56	5	14	13	0.1
Russia	144,979	1,408	2,017	-609	10	14	-0.4
Tajikistan	6,720	222	57	164	33	9	2.4
Turkmenistan	4,689	133	42	91	28	9	1.9
Ukraine	48,396	464	794	-330	10	16	-0.7
Uzbekistan	25,563	667	204	463	26	8	1.8

Table A-5.
Population, Vital Events, and Rates by Region and Country: 2002—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Population	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Births per 1,000 population	Deaths per 1,000 population	Rate of natural increase (percent)
NORTH AMERICA	319,705	4,432	2,701	1,731	14	8	0.5
Bermuda	64	1	(Z)	(Z)	12	7	0.5
Canada	31,902	354	241	113	11	8	0.4
Greenland	56	1	(Z)	(Z)	16	8	0.9
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	7	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	15	7	0.8
United States	287,676	4,076	2,460	1,617	14	9	0.6
OCEANIA	31,598	536	227	309	17	7	1.0
American Samoa	69	2	(Z)	1	24	4	2.0
Australia	19,547	248	142	107	13	7	0.5
Cook Islands	21	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	22	5	1.7
Fiji	856	20	5	15	23	6	1.7
French Polynesia	258	5	1	4	18	4	1.4
Guam	161	4	1	3	24	4	2.0
Kiribati	96	3	1	2	32	9	2.3
Marshall Islands	55	2	(Z)	2	34	5	2.9
Micronesia, Federated States of	136	4	1	3	27	6	2.1
Nauru	12	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	27	7	2.0
New Caledonia	208	4	1	3	20	6	1.4
New Zealand	3,908	56	30	26	14	8	0.7
Northern Mariana Islands	77	2	(Z)	1	20	2	1.8
Palau	19	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	19	7	1.2
Papua New Guinea	5,172	163	40	123	32	8	2.4
Samoa	179	3	1	2	16	6	0.9
Solomon Islands	495	16	2	14	33	4	2.9
Tonga	106	3	1	2	24	6	1.8
Tuvalu	11	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	21	7	1.4
Vanuatu	196	5	2	3	25	8	1.7
Wallis and Futuna	16	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	20	4	1.6

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

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base.

Table A-6.
All Women and Currently Married Women of Reproductive Age (15-49 Years) by Region and Country: 1995-2025

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

Region and country or area	Date of marriage data	All women					Currently married women[1]				
		1995[2]	2000	2002	2010	2025	1995[2]	2000	2002	2010	2025
WORLD		1,440,319	1,564,595	1,612,072	1,762,298	1,905,620	980,481	1,078,497	1,112,244	1,234,521	1,366,379
Less Developed Countries		1,144,429	1,265,373	1,313,089	1,471,949	1,639,536	806,844	902,087	935,798	1,060,745	1,209,589
More Developed Countries		295,890	299,222	298,983	290,349	266,084	173,637	176,410	176,446	173,776	156,791
AFRICA		166,247	190,476	200,161	238,931	319,089	117,573	134,701	141,824	171,875	240,080
Sub-Saharan Africa		133,239	152,397	160,119	192,040	263,465	97,949	111,866	117,641	142,366	203,133
Angola	1970	2,100	2,308	2,413	2,865	3,822	1,556	1,712	1,788	2,101	2,814
Benin	1996	1,241	1,453	1,548	1,966	2,945	912	1,069	1,139	1,439	2,189
Botswana	1991	367	401	403	357	277	139	153	153	123	99
Burkina Faso	1998	2,410	2,761	2,913	3,590	5,345	12,135	13,846	14,575	17,800	26,477
Burundi	1990	1,183	1,283	1,353	1,709	2,480	722	747	779	986	1,494
Cameroon	1998	3,015	3,434	3,613	4,351	5,851	2,010	2,284	2,403	2,911	3,987
Cape Verde	1990	82	93	97	111	116	36	41	42	48	57
Central African Republic	1994	735	809	845	991	1,268	506	553	576	677	881
Chad	1996	1,635	1,897	2,009	2,509	3,905	1,267	1,468	1,555	1,937	2,999
Comoros	1996	121	139	147	186	284	67	80	86	109	167
Congo (Brazzaville)	[3]1998	617	711	745	863	999	415	480	505	587	700
Congo (Kinshasa)	1955	10,123	11,388	12,132	15,734	25,494	7,707	8,675	9,231	11,952	19,576
Côte d'Ivoire	1998	3,091	3,550	3,754	4,614	6,493	1,910	2,161	2,278	2,794	4,050
Djibouti	[3]1994	89	93	96	117	173	56	58	61	75	112
Equatorial Guinea	1983	98	112	119	150	217	61	70	74	93	137
Eritrea	1995	873	971	968	1,162	1,717	573	644	642	764	1,143
Ethiopia	2000	12,524	14,160	14,818	17,620	23,846	8,019	8,964	9,365	11,061	15,374
Gabon	2000	239	280	299	367	526	136	157	167	205	295
Gambia, The	1990	265	313	334	431	669	208	245	262	336	529
Ghana	1993	4,140	4,760	5,045	6,116	7,116	2,777	3,201	3,375	4,111	5,139
Guinea	1999	1,745	1,953	1,987	2,452	3,788	1,408	1,572	1,598	1,964	3,047
Guinea-Bissau	[3]1998	281	314	326	381	532	190	212	220	258	364
Kenya	1998	6,216	7,244	7,638	8,926	10,051	3,661	4,266	4,514	5,445	6,549
Lesotho	1986	431	457	465	482	488	264	276	281	296	312
Liberia	1986	476	745	764	884	1,322	321	501	513	601	882
Madagascar	1997	3,034	3,539	3,766	4,843	7,780	1,891	2,207	2,348	3,018	4,868
Malawi	1992	2,156	2,423	2,537	2,972	4,196	1,525	1,703	1,782	2,091	2,968
Mali	1995	2,054	2,393	2,534	3,160	4,820	1,691	1,966	2,083	2,587	3,970
Mauritania	2000	532	608	647	837	1,332	310	353	376	485	785
Mauritius	2000	319	333	334	342	341	202	212	216	220	224
Mayotte	1985	26	33	36	51	85	18	23	25	35	59
Mozambique	1997	3,922	4,178	4,224	4,467	4,605	2,895	3,123	3,159	3,242	3,407
Namibia	1992	380	436	452	471	523	160	183	189	186	203
Niger	1998	2,021	2,305	2,430	3,005	4,432	1,697	1,939	2,043	2,509	3,720
Nigeria	1991	24,048	28,234	29,884	36,807	52,778	16,834	19,760	20,974	25,872	37,567
Reunion	1990	177	191	197	225	242	76	86	89	101	110
Rwanda	2000	1,350	1,790	1,872	2,101	2,773	653	859	900	1,057	1,371
Saint Helena	1976	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Sao Tome and Principe	1991	29	35	38	50	83	16	19	20	27	47
Senegal	1999	2,001	2,354	2,505	3,165	4,508	1,353	1,586	1,686	2,141	3,149
Seychelles	1987	21	23	24	25	23	11	12	13	14	13
Sierra Leone	[3]1998	1,050	1,195	1,279	1,604	2,301	705	805	861	1,068	1,552
Somalia	[3]1994	1,430	1,669	1,790	2,282	3,541	930	1,087	1,167	1,490	2,290
South Africa	1998	10,527	11,514	11,689	10,988	8,641	4,472	4,924	5,000	4,620	3,776
Sudan	1993	6,970	8,087	8,624	11,135	16,470	4,309	4,963	5,282	6,861	10,613
Swaziland	1988	239	269	276	283	286	106	118	120	120	129
Tanzania	1999	6,915	7,899	8,296	9,907	13,738	4,437	5,109	5,378	6,456	9,108
Togo	1998	960	1,158	1,238	1,573	2,136	627	746	793	1,014	1,463
Uganda	1995	4,329	4,873	5,200	6,970	11,420	3,120	3,482	3,699	4,932	8,226
Zambia	1996	1,966	2,196	2,289	2,650	3,351	1,193	1,321	1,374	1,593	2,074
Zimbabwe	1999	2,684	3,033	3,124	3,190	3,335	1,664	1,838	1,882	1,955	2,068
North Africa		33,008	38,079	40,042	46,891	55,624	19,624	22,835	24,183	29,509	36,947
Algeria	1992	6,901	8,269	8,759	10,400	11,989	3,560	4,294	4,612	5,950	7,550
Egypt	1995	15,813	17,914	18,756	21,966	27,074	10,485	11,938	12,545	15,010	19,093
Libya	1984	1,115	1,326	1,415	1,739	2,180	652	806	879	1,163	1,461
Morocco	1995	6,868	7,935	8,352	9,721	11,322	3,590	4,237	4,495	5,440	6,749
Tunisia	1988	2,313	2,635	2,760	3,065	3,060	1,337	1,560	1,652	1,946	2,094

Table A-6.
All Women and Currently Married Women of Reproductive Age (15-49 Years) by Region and Country: 1995-2025—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Date of marriage data	All women					Currently married women[1]				
		1995[2]	2000	2002	2010	2025	1995[2]	2000	2002	2010	2025
NEAR EAST		35,041	41,645	44,106	53,377	69,952	22,828	27,283	28,985	35,914	48,045
Bahrain	1995	137	154	161	181	201	77	90	93	102	117
Cyprus	1992	182	188	191	197	192	126	128	129	133	137
Gaza Strip	1997	(NA)	234	255	369	642	(NA)	157	172	246	443
Iraq	1987	4,491	5,490	5,922	7,563	10,833	2,706	3,353	3,633	4,853	7,131
Israel	1987	1,334	1,462	1,500	1,626	1,828	906	1,002	1,030	1,130	1,299
Jordan	1997	975	1,211	1,311	1,732	2,276	510	662	730	1,014	1,442
Kuwait	1996	363	434	467	632	954	200	233	247	340	530
Lebanon	1970	946	1,053	1,082	1,177	1,203	555	658	693	798	810
Oman	1995	402	497	532	711	1,250	256	316	344	460	819
Qatar	1998	105	132	143	185	243	58	70	74	96	140
Saudi Arabia	1996	3,586	4,358	4,720	6,355	10,793	2,187	2,568	2,740	3,632	6,411
Syria	1994	3,268	3,998	4,307	5,422	7,238	1,984	2,455	2,664	3,535	4,924
Turkey	1998	15,772	17,726	18,410	20,479	21,043	10,880	12,449	13,037	14,992	15,980
United Arab Emirates	1995	421	506	540	609	785	261	288	299	351	506
West Bank	1997	(NA)	450	487	666	1,012	(NA)	275	299	407	642
Yemen	1997	3,059	3,752	4,078	5,474	9,459	2,120	2,578	2,800	3,824	6,714
ASIA		828,837	901,375	930,540	1,020,397	1,067,853	597,749	660,100	680,894	754,783	804,552
Afghanistan	1979	4,889	5,955	6,423	7,995	11,337	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Bangladesh	1996	27,754	33,481	36,003	42,226	53,588	21,716	25,877	27,786	34,132	42,781
Bhutan	1990	412	463	486	588	809	277	311	325	391	548
Brunei	1991	80	92	97	111	127	201	236	248	286	334
Burma	1992	10,818	11,903	12,232	12,734	12,374	5,934	6,618	6,867	7,521	7,572
Cambodia	[3]1995	2,661	3,124	3,322	4,180	5,135	1,836	2,045	2,148	2,723	3,608
China		335,538	351,600	358,444	373,410	328,172	250,369	270,371	274,073	286,068	258,274
China excl. Taiwan, Hong Kong S.A.R., and Macau S.A.R.	1995	327,638	343,006	349,791	364,998	320,771	245,968	265,428	269,036	281,000	253,816
Hong Kong S.A.R.	1996	1,829	2,125	2,151	2,112	1,773	1,058	1,286	1,318	1,314	1,060
Macau S.A.R.	1996	126	142	148	162	171	80	91	94	100	111
Taiwan	1997	5,945	6,327	6,355	6,137	5,456	3,263	3,567	3,626	3,654	3,286
East Timor	1990	197	200	231	299	392	127	120	135	176	250
India	1998	226,658	252,973	263,702	302,561	350,925	174,138	194,543	202,877	235,406	278,577
Indonesia	1997	55,492	62,091	64,092	69,996	77,881	38,118	43,517	45,318	50,488	56,623
Iran	1996	14,550	17,487	18,860	22,203	23,332	9,675	11,628	12,542	14,765	15,516
Japan	1995	31,014	29,392	28,737	27,082	22,617	17,422	16,759	16,568	16,575	13,436
Korea, North	[3]1995	5,672	5,876	6,035	6,437	6,074	4,270	4,507	4,637	4,908	4,668
Korea, South	1995	12,980	13,563	13,617	13,142	11,195	8,030	8,776	8,968	8,871	7,466
Laos	1995	1,119	1,304	1,389	1,733	2,521	727	848	905	1,145	1,702
Malaysia	2000	5,037	5,625	5,870	6,749	8,191	3,022	3,378	3,515	4,023	5,074
Maldives	1990	55	67	72	96	145	40	48	52	69	107
Mongolia	1998	618	723	770	896	964	381	456	486	598	661
Nepal	2001	4,979	5,775	6,111	7,546	10,474	3,871	4,498	4,774	5,973	8,427
Pakistan	1991	28,129	32,695	34,845	43,891	57,934	19,272	22,454	23,885	30,456	42,980
Philippines	1998	18,156	20,497	21,383	25,075	31,210	10,608	12,149	12,752	15,127	1,9597
Singapore	1990	1,110	1,351	1,453	1,836	2,266	673	846	916	1,176	1,469
Sri Lanka	1987	5,052	5,450	5,552	5,763	5,653	4,638	4,993	5,083	5,265	5,141
Thailand	1990	16,919	17,962	18,151	18,352	17,512	10,584	11,542	11,797	12,147	11,568
Vietnam	1989	18,948	21,725	22,660	25,496	27,028	11,820	13,580	14,236	16,494	18,174
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN		126,030	140,122	144,993	161,669	176,782	73,480	82,925	86,337	98,298	110,754
Anguilla	1992	3	3	3	4	4	1	1	1	2	1
Antigua and Barbuda	1991	20	20	20	19	17	5	6	6	6	4
Argentina	1991	8,584	9,281	9,532	10,422	11,446	4,658	5,052	5,218	5,868	6,719
Aruba	1991	19	19	19	18	15	9	9	9	8	7
Bahamas, The	1990	76	80	81	84	81	31	33	34	35	35
Barbados	1990	76	79	79	76	66	20	22	22	21	18
Belize	1991	49	59	63	80	110	17	21	22	29	43
Bolivia	1998	1,770	2,030	2,142	2,579	3,180	1,051	1,199	1,265	1,560	2,087
Brazil	1996	44,500	48,986	50,554	54,886	56,092	26,491	29,640	30,837	34,559	36,344
Cayman Islands	1989	10	11	12	13	15	5	6	6	7	8
Chile	1992	3,734	3,977	4,061	4,369	4,472	2,176	2,322	2,379	2,547	2,722
Colombia	2000	9,974	10,910	11,266	12,515	13,933	5,211	5,778	5,979	6,609	7,487
Costa Rica	1986	874	982	1,028	1,161	1,287	537	601	628	717	824
Cuba	1981	3,022	3,022	3,037	3,073	2,471	2,069	2,104	2,106	2,126	1,710
Dominica	1991	19	19	19	20	19	4	5	5	6	6

Table A-6.
All Women and Currently Married Women of Reproductive Age (15-49 Years) by Region and Country: 1995-2025—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Date of marriage data	All women					Currently married women[1]				
		1995[2]	2000	2002	2010	2025	1995[2]	2000	2002	2010	2025
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN—Con.											
Dominican Republic	1996	1,951	2,117	2,181	2,419	2,743	1,171	1,280	1,321	1,467	1,696
Ecuador	1999	2,950	3,366	3,532	4,179	5,065	1,712	1,989	2,098	2,523	3,159
El Salvador	1993	1,394	1,575	1,649	1,920	2,404	776	886	932	1,109	1,406
French Guiana	1990	36	42	44	50	60	10	11	12	13	16
Grenada	1991	21	22	24	26	27	4	4	5	6	7
Guadeloupe	1990	111	117	119	126	118	36	40	42	46	42
Guatemala	1995	2,549	2,957	3,133	3,912	5,776	1,636	1,909	2,024	2,539	3,831
Guyana	1991	196	197	198	202	192	77	80	81	86	86
Haiti	1994	1,467	1,655	1,744	2,120	2,956	696	752	779	954	1,459
Honduras	1996	1,257	1,479	1,566	1,913	2,542	733	867	922	1,142	1,566
Jamaica	1997	679	724	741	802	819	269	298	308	343	367
Martinique	1990	110	113	114	118	106	31	36	37	40	34
Mexico	1990	24,537	27,332	28,363	32,047	35,035	14,966	17,092	17,893	20,744	23,327
Montserrat	1980	3	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	2
Netherlands Antilles	1992	56	58	58	59	57	20	21	21	21	21
Nicaragua	1998	1,042	1,239	1,316	1,609	2,012	614	737	787	985	1274
Panama	1990	673	734	758	844	930	387	430	445	500	564
Paraguay	1992	1,163	1,342	1,420	1,740	2,437	702	816	864	1,059	1,513
Peru	1996	6,147	6,933	7,229	8,474	9,861	3,588	4,110	4,320	5,135	6,288
Puerto Rico	1995	(NA)	983	985	976	906	(NA)	574	578	579	543
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1980	10	10	10	11	12	3	3	3	3	3
Saint Lucia	1980	39	43	45	51	56	21	24	25	30	33
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1991	28	31	32	33	29	6	7	8	9	9
Suriname	1980	107	113	114	119	101	45	48	49	51	45
Trinidad and Tobago	1990	294	298	300	264	175	133	132	132	122	88
Turks and Caicos Islands	1980	4	5	5	6	8	2	3	3	3	4
Uruguay	1985	782	810	821	861	929	469	494	504	532	574
Venezuela	1990	5,659	6,310	6,538	7,426	8,175	3,074	3,470	3,614	4,143	4,766
Virgin Islands	1995	30	31	31	34	35	11	11	11	12	13
Virgin Islands, British	1991	5	6	6	7	8	2	2	3	3	3
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES		199,626	203,247	203,640	197,564	177,890	124,360	127,365	127,680	126,826	114,043
Western Europe		94,503	94,970	94,593	91,635	79,896	54,614	55,877	55,928	54,682	46,806
Andorra	[3]1991	(NA)	18	18	18	14	(NA)	11	11	11	8
Austria	1991	1,998	2,013	2,016	1,977	1,669	1,118	1,146	1,150	1,131	950
Belgium	1995	2,489	2,461	2,443	2,343	2,079	1,482	1,480	1,473	1,393	1,237
Denmark	1991	1,299	1,253	1,243	1,237	1,166	622	615	614	599	551
Faroe Islands	1977	10	10	10	11	12	7	7	7	7	8
Finland	1991	1,270	1,217	1,197	1,147	1,061	653	611	601	567	535
France	1991	14,647	14,486	14,392	13,927	13,044	8,021	8,028	7,951	7,703	7,079
Germany	1991	19,529	19,624	19,499	18,553	15,446	11,763	11,907	11,802	11,215	9,280
Gibraltar	1981	7	7	7	7	6	5	5	5	5	4
Greece	1991	2,581	2,627	2,619	2,493	2,107	1,667	1,729	1,743	1,730	1,435
Guernsey	1981	16	16	16	16	13	11	11	11	11	9
Iceland	1991	68	70	70	70	66	32	33	34	34	33
Ireland	1996	(NA)	993	1,014	1,040	1,009	(NA)	465	482	528	510
Italy	1991	14,430	14,074	13,933	13,190	10,518	8,655	8,858	8,920	8,668	6,610
Jersey	[3]1981	23	22	22	21	18	17	16	16	15	12
Liechtenstein	1991	9	9	9	9	8	5	5	5	5	5
Luxembourg	1991	104	110	112	121	128	63	67	68	72	76
Malta	1985	(NA)	96	96	95	94	(NA)	58	58	58	59
Man, Isle of	1981	17	17	17	18	17	11	11	11	12	11
Monaco	[3]1991	7	7	7	7	7	4	4	4	4	4
Netherlands	1991	4,026	3,935	3,924	3,858	3,536	2,309	2,298	2,289	2,213	1,998
Norway	1991	1,075	1,066	1,067	1,084	1,054	571	579	581	576	560
Portugal	1991	2,566	2,577	2,562	2,458	2,127	1,572	1,628	1,646	1,632	1,381
San Marino	1995	7	7	7	8	8	4	4	4	4	4
Spain	1991	10,267	10,344	10,304	9,754	7,949	5,948	6,274	6,405	6,428	5,041
Sweden	1991	2,045	1,980	1,973	2,004	1,807	928	903	897	884	833
Switzerland	1991	1,808	1,775	1,763	1,687	1,412	1,034	1,025	1,018	963	802
United Kingdom	1991	14,207	14,156	14,253	14,482	13,521	8,113	8,097	8,122	8,216	7,771

Table A-6.
All Women and Currently Married Women of Reproductive Age (15-49 Years) by Region and Country: 1995-2025—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Date of marriage data	All women					Currently married women[1]				
		1995[2]	2000	2002	2010	2025	1995[2]	2000	2002	2010	2025
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Con.											
Eastern Europe		30,898	31,267	31,172	29,703	26,184	19,897	20,323	20,337	20,014	17,895
Albania	1989	845	946	971	1,053	1,080	580	658	676	748	804
Bosnia and Herzegovina	[3]1989	868	1,022	1,057	1,042	916	643	759	786	784	688
Bulgaria	1985	2,017	1,904	1,863	1,678	1,259	1,491	1,419	1,390	1,288	986
Croatia	2001	1,103	1,039	1,056	1,004	984	653	617	627	602	578
Czech Republic	[4]1991	2,664	2,594	2,559	2,461	2,050	1,772	1,779	1,767	1,734	1,464
Hungary	1990	2,610	2,562	2,527	2,375	2,036	617	638	636	595	496
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of	[3]1985	506	527	532	537	504	368	384	388	398	383
Poland	1990	10,001	10,251	10,203	9,572	8,593	6,676	6,754	6,740	6,615	6,088
Romania	1992	5,747	5,804	5,807	5,547	4,757	3,938	4,079	4,096	4,058	3,485
Slovakia	[4]1991	1,408	1,452	1,453	1,416	1,241	933	975	980	986	885
Slovenia	[3]2001	492	503	500	470	397	287	297	297	289	250
Yugoslavia	[3]1985	2,638	2,661	2,645	2,548	2,366	1,938	1,964	1,952	1,917	1,788
New Independent States		74,225	77,011	77,875	76,227	71,810	49,849	51,165	51,415	52,130	49,343
Baltics		1,895	1,904	1,911	1,832	1,537	1,217	1,213	1,211	1,195	1,011
Estonia	1989	367	364	363	344	289	230	226	225	221	186
Latvia	1989	610	606	607	571	459	387	378	376	367	298
Lithuania	1989	917	933	941	917	789	601	609	610	607	528
Commonwealth of Independent States		72,330	75,107	75,964	74,395	70,273	48,632	49,952	50,204	50,935	48,331
Armenia	2000	881	914	928	910	842	590	592	591	596	578
Azerbaijan	1989	1,987	2,142	2,198	2,335	2,331	1,266	1,367	1,395	1,474	1,527
Belarus	1989	2,623	2,747	2,779	2,699	2,347	1,802	1,869	1,884	1,891	1,648
Georgia	1989	1,349	1,340	1,343	1,288	1,113	886	878	879	864	754
Kazakhstan	1999	4,425	4,571	4,647	4,714	4,812	2,733	2,811	2,836	2,951	3,058
Kyrgyzstan	1997	1,109	1,199	1,259	1,455	1,793	764	820	856	1,017	1,277
Moldova	1989	1,160	1,210	1,224	1,211	1,177	803	827	830	853	827
Russia	1989	38,187	39,181	39,261	36,378	31,433	25,650	25,920	25,805	24,991	21,410
Tajikistan	1989	1,345	1,547	1,659	2,073	2,841	926	1,056	1,120	1,436	2,025
Turkmenistan	2000	1,014	1,166	1,233	1,464	1,838	630	728	765	917	1,209
Ukraine	1989	12,692	12,666	12,615	11,808	9,983	8,782	8,710	8,638	8,336	7,044
Uzbekistan	1989	5,558	6,426	6,817	8,059	9,764	3,799	4,375	4,604	5,607	6,974
NORTH AMERICA		77,276	80,064	80,805	81,908	84,809	40,390	41,712	42,009	41,915	43,348
Bermuda	1991	17	17	17	16	14	8	8	8	7	6
Canada	1996	7,886	8,116	8,189	8,272	8,208	4,505	4,719	4,771	4,770	4,728
Greenland	1988	14	14	14	14	12	6	6	6	6	5
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	1990	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
United States	1995	69,357	71,916	72,584	73,605	76,573	35,871	36,978	37,223	37,131	38,608
OCEANIA		7,261	7,665	7,826	8,452	9,244	4,101	4,410	4,516	4,911	5,557
American Samoa	1995	14	16	17	21	27	8	9	9	12	15
Australia	1991	4,714	4,846	4,893	5,030	5,021	2,598	2,705	2,729	2,781	2,801
Fiji	1996	201	222	229	252	296	128	140	146	165	198
French Polynesia	1988	57	65	68	80	86	24	28	30	36	43
Guam	1990	36	36	36	42	54	21	21	21	24	31
Kiribati	1985	20	22	24	29	40	13	14	15	18	26
Marshall Islands	1988	11	13	14	16	22	7	8	9	11	16
Nauru	1992	3	3	3	4	5	1	2	2	2	3
New Caledonia	1996	48	52	54	61	67	18	20	20	24	27
New Zealand	1991	928	976	993	1,063	1,081	461	495	506	543	564
Northern Mariana Islands	1995	21	26	28	35	39	10	14	15	19	21
Palau	2000	4	5	5	5	6	2	3	3	3	3
Papua New Guinea	1996	1,021	1,169	1,232	1,524	2,120	698	820	870	1,088	1,547
Samoa	1999	30	33	34	37	38	17	17	17	20	25
Solomon Islands	1986	88	107	115	154	225	56	69	75	102	157
Tonga	1986	21	24	26	34	43	11	13	14	19	27
Tuvalu	1991	3	3	3	3	4	2	2	2	2	2
Vanuatu	1989	42	48	51	61	72	26	31	33	41	51

NA Data not available. See Appendix B.

[1]The category "currently married women" includes women in consensual unions.

[2]Estimates are based on component projections for the female population and the percent of women who are married or in consensual unions in each 5-year age group from the most recent source in the International Data Base. Countries without cohort-component projections are omitted. These are Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Wallis Futuna, and Western Sahara. Region and world subtotals are sums of country data and therefore exclude countries for which data are not available. Region and world subtotals in this table, and in later tables where countries have been excluded, will not match corresponding population totals in Tables A-1 through A-5.

[3]Marital status by 5-year age groups not available. For these countries, numbers of currently married women are estimated using marital status data from another country in the region.

[4]Numbers of currently married women are estimated using marital status data from former Czechoslovakia.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base.

Table A-7a.
Total Population by Age Group, Region, and Country: 2002

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-44 years	45-64 years	65-79 years	80 years and over
WORLD	6,227,966	605,138	596,123	607,387	580,448	2,352,784	1,045,771	363,177	77,138
Less Developed Countries	5,029,110	539,066	527,399	529,495	498,867	1,917,710	752,631	226,944	36,998
More Developed Countries	1,198,856	66,072	68,724	77,891	81,582	435,074	293,140	136,234	40,140
AFRICA	838,464	130,854	116,105	104,705	92,925	280,217	86,917	23,600	3,142
Sub-Saharan Africa	686,522	113,508	99,086	87,946	76,382	222,394	67,150	17,732	2,324
Angola	10,554	1,804	1,493	1,289	1,076	3,493	1,106	273	18
Benin	6,835	1,260	1,060	902	747	2,128	581	137	19
Botswana	1,579	205	214	210	199	532	150	55	15
Burkina Faso	12,887	2,359	1,948	1,635	1,402	3,995	1,173	333	41
Burundi	5,965	1,028	932	847	733	1,765	495	136	30
Cameroon	15,428	2,432	2,142	1,999	1,752	5,045	1,573	428	59
Cape Verde	409	55	58	58	49	128	34	21	6
Central African Republic	3,623	573	520	479	419	1,145	364	108	15
Chad	8,971	1,758	1,396	1,137	936	2,673	818	225	28
Comoros	614	103	87	72	60	212	60	16	2
Congo (Brazzaville)	2,908	393	379	359	326	1,051	297	93	11
Congo (Kinshasa)	55,042	10,482	8,806	7,319	6,017	16,455	4,575	1,230	157
Côte d'Ivoire	16,598	2,841	2,490	2,244	1,951	5,211	1,497	327	36
Djibouti	447	76	63	53	47	138	57	12	1
Equatorial Guinea	498	79	70	62	53	163	53	17	2
Eritrea	4,306	760	644	512	445	1,340	463	123	19
Ethiopia	65,254	11,153	9,663	8,514	7,288	20,448	6,349	1,646	195
Gabon	1,288	208	179	160	139	411	137	47	7
Gambia, The	1,456	256	216	183	151	459	151	34	5
Ghana	20,163	2,627	2,728	2,652	2,315	7,088	2,038	623	92
Guinea	8,816	1,565	1,277	1,078	914	2,769	935	248	30
Guinea-Bissau	1,333	215	183	162	143	442	149	35	4
Kenya	31,223	4,446	4,420	4,256	4,036	10,635	2,556	755	118
Lesotho	1,858	235	234	240	234	628	186	85	16
Liberia	3,262	598	441	377	347	1,021	363	94	20
Madagascar	16,473	2,948	2,426	2,036	1,725	5,245	1,572	454	67
Malawi	11,393	2,100	1,734	1,489	1,330	3,465	964	280	32
Mali	11,300	2,155	1,739	1,444	1,212	3,335	1,071	311	33
Mauritania	2,829	515	429	359	300	899	263	60	4
Mauritius	1,200	97	103	104	94	498	228	65	11
Mayotte	171	32	27	21	16	58	15	3	(Z)
Mozambique	17,324	2,629	2,409	2,288	1,650	6,006	1,891	414	37
Namibia	1,897	297	270	241	218	622	182	55	13
Niger	10,760	2,087	1,661	1,392	1,140	3,240	1,008	210	22
Nigeria	130,500	22,029	18,766	16,185	14,089	42,252	13,496	3,370	313
Reunion	744	78	81	77	65	291	109	36	7
Rwanda	7,668	1,288	982	1,007	942	2,554	683	186	26
Saint Helena	7	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	1	3	2	1	(Z)
Sao Tome and Principe	170	32	27	22	19	50	14	6	1
Senegal	10,311	1,688	1,500	1,356	1,160	3,322	970	272	43
Seychelles	80	7	8	8	8	36	9	4	1
Sierra Leone	5,565	984	825	686	564	1,729	599	161	16
Somalia	7,753	1,440	1,038	989	776	2,646	652	184	28
South Africa	42,716	4,024	4,342	4,696	4,651	16,685	6,220	1,743	354
Sudan	37,090	6,133	5,490	4,786	4,133	12,022	3,724	725	77
Swaziland	1,150	164	162	155	139	379	111	35	5
Tanzania	35,302	5,957	5,196	4,562	4,045	11,479	3,148	806	108
Togo	5,299	861	798	731	621	1,678	480	117	14
Uganda	24,889	4,939	4,241	3,502	2,777	7,117	1,721	524	68
Zambia	10,149	1,755	1,570	1,400	1,249	3,170	727	243	34
Zimbabwe	12,463	1,759	1,617	1,607	1,678	4,241	1,131	365	66

Table A-7a.
Total Population by Age Group, Region, and Country: 2002—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-44 years	45-64 years	65-79 years	80 years and over
North Africa	151,943	17,346	17,019	16,759	16,543	57,823	19,767	5,868	818
Algeria	32,278	3,495	3,628	3,702	3,919	12,538	3,668	1,153	175
Egypt	73,313	8,831	8,358	7,969	7,506	27,215	10,383	2,736	314
Libya	5,369	676	594	606	605	2,139	532	187	29
Morocco	31,168	3,520	3,513	3,498	3,454	11,894	3,812	1,263	215
Tunisia	9,816	824	926	984	1,058	4,037	1,372	530	85
NEAR EAST	178,574	22,474	20,866	19,825	18,830	65,289	23,130	6,905	1,255
Bahrain	656	64	65	62	55	275	115	18	2
Cyprus	767	51	57	64	64	275	172	65	19
Gaza Strip	1,226	235	202	172	126	366	91	29	4
Iraq	24,002	3,675	3,244	2,934	2,848	8,399	2,172	632	98
Israel	6,030	561	547	528	515	2,171	1,109	449	150
Jordan	5,307	655	677	608	568	2,096	520	161	22
Kuwait	2,112	219	200	178	187	976	299	48	5
Lebanon	3,678	350	330	323	348	1,605	471	211	38
Oman	2,713	462	376	299	247	925	341	55	10
Qatar	793	63	67	71	67	317	188	20	1
Saudi Arabia	23,513	3,838	3,295	2,837	2,352	7,127	3,411	595	58
Syria	17,156	2,408	2,152	2,172	2,076	6,216	1,579	482	71
Turkey	67,309	5,880	6,274	6,545	6,699	27,468	10,212	3,573	659
United Arab Emirates	2,446	209	207	260	267	774	663	60	5
West Bank	2,164	362	327	272	220	721	185	64	13
Yemen	18,701	3,442	2,844	2,500	2,190	5,579	1,603	444	99
ASIA	3,517,862	328,062	332,255	347,096	332,546	1,375,302	585,925	184,851	31,825
Afghanistan	27,756	4,465	3,766	3,429	2,947	9,338	3,032	707	72
Bangladesh	135,657	17,072	13,782	16,533	18,342	49,203	16,211	3,860	655
Bhutan	2,094	311	276	247	214	701	262	75	8
Brunei	351	35	36	34	31	152	52	8	1
Burma	42,282	3,950	4,019	4,117	4,658	17,683	5,817	1,782	256
Cambodia	12,890	1,575	1,764	1,867	1,615	4,371	1,308	347	43
China	1,309,380	91,250	102,193	117,571	108,687	540,308	253,712	82,150	13,508
China excl. Taiwan, Hong Kong S.A.R., and Macau S.A.R.	1,279,161	89,396	100,119	115,549	106,391	527,551	247,361	79,821	12,973
Hong Kong S.A.R.	7,303	410	442	426	456	3,112	1,661	618	177
Macau S.A.R.	462	28	32	40	39	200	89	26	7
Taiwan	22,454	1,415	1,600	1,556	1,801	9,445	4,602	1,684	351
East Timor	953	127	123	126	113	320	117	24	3
India	1,034,173	114,909	112,515	110,320	104,830	390,315	152,586	42,064	6,633
Indonesia	231,326	24,115	23,114	22,045	22,000	93,650	35,295	9,945	1,163
Iran	67,538	5,747	6,694	8,357	9,413	26,384	7,749	2,723	471
Japan	127,066	6,040	6,066	6,267	7,183	42,997	35,416	17,906	5,191
Korea, North	22,215	1,878	1,751	1,971	1,782	9,037	4,264	1,393	140
Korea, South	47,963	3,147	3,535	3,319	3,417	20,977	9,930	3,109	527
Laos	5,778	927	805	722	649	1,898	587	163	26
Malaysia	22,662	2,692	2,618	2,418	2,292	8,371	3,302	842	128
Maldives	320	54	49	43	35	102	28	9	1
Mongolia	2,674	257	256	335	317	1,113	298	83	14
Nepal	25,874	3,787	3,425	3,142	2,848	8,753	3,001	830	89
Pakistan	147,663	20,457	19,761	18,685	16,306	50,007	16,334	5,287	827
Philippines	82,995	10,654	10,180	9,527	8,534	30,606	10,330	2,718	446
Singapore	4,453	262	255	266	272	2,177	905	246	68
Sri Lanka	19,577	1,600	1,697	1,708	1,838	7,890	3,521	1,109	213
Thailand	63,645	5,248	5,264	4,980	5,240	26,730	11,848	3,717	618
Vietnam	80,577	7,506	8,312	9,065	8,980	32,218	10,018	3,754	725

Table A-7a.
Total Population by Age Group, Region, and Country: 2002—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-44 years	45-64 years	65-79 years	80 years and over
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	538,680	55,193	55,747	54,745	52,869	209,023	80,754	25,074	5,274
Anguilla	12	1	1	1	1	5	2	1	(Z)
Antigua and Barbuda	67	7	7	6	5	31	9	3	1
Argentina	38,331	3,361	3,373	3,420	3,314	13,700	7,186	3,059	918
Aruba	70	5	5	5	5	26	17	6	1
Bahamas, The	295	28	29	29	28	117	48	14	3
Barbados	276	18	19	21	22	115	56	18	6
Belize	260	38	36	34	29	89	24	8	2
Bolivia	8,445	1,073	1,083	1,035	961	2,892	1,023	299	79
Brazil	179,914	16,126	16,820	16,880	17,413	73,992	28,715	8,395	1,572
Cayman Islands	41	3	3	3	2	17	10	2	1
Chile	15,499	1,302	1,398	1,461	1,309	5,923	2,942	962	202
Colombia	41,008	4,425	4,442	4,086	3,841	16,181	6,047	1,735	251
Costa Rica	3,835	381	394	404	395	1,485	571	168	37
Cuba	11,224	702	734	877	814	4,665	2,304	826	302
Dominica	70	6	7	7	6	30	9	4	1
Dominican Republic	8,596	1,001	983	935	867	3,204	1,170	378	58
Ecuador	13,447	1,644	1,595	1,514	1,396	5,015	1,687	478	118
El Salvador	6,354	853	801	719	692	2,213	754	260	62
French Guiana	182	19	18	17	15	66	35	8	2
Grenada	89	10	10	11	12	36	6	3	(Z)
Guadeloupe	436	36	36	36	32	183	74	30	9
Guatemala	13,542	2,203	1,940	1,690	1,460	4,407	1,391	395	55
Guyana	700	60	63	70	77	289	106	28	7
Haiti	7,405	1,129	1,053	1,018	914	2,263	754	233	39
Honduras	6,514	994	916	819	734	2,159	658	197	37
Jamaica	2,680	245	271	263	268	1,093	356	142	41
Martinique	422	33	33	32	28	179	74	33	10
Mexico	103,400	11,321	11,370	11,250	10,769	40,237	13,794	3,968	692
Montserrat	8	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	(Z)
Netherlands Antilles	214	18	19	17	17	82	44	14	3
Nicaragua	5,024	657	653	616	585	1,850	513	133	17
Panama	2,920	305	302	296	279	1,122	439	139	37
Paraguay	5,884	837	762	677	587	1,998	746	234	45
Peru	27,950	3,168	3,214	3,111	2,799	10,513	3,779	1,158	208
Puerto Rico	3,863	289	301	305	306	1,363	850	339	110
Saint Kitts and Nevis	39	4	4	4	4	14	6	2	1
Saint Lucia	160	17	17	16	18	67	17	7	2
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	116	10	12	11	13	48	15	6	2
Suriname	434	44	46	46	43	175	56	22	3
Trinidad and Tobago	1,112	73	84	100	126	428	216	68	17
Turks and Caicos Islands	19	2	2	2	1	7	3	1	(Z)
Uruguay	3,387	285	274	266	253	1,201	666	345	97
Venezuela	24,288	2,445	2,601	2,619	2,415	9,489	3,547	945	225
Virgin Islands	123	10	11	12	10	39	30	9	2
Virgin Islands, British	21	2	1	2	2	10	4	1	(Z)
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	803,255	44,479	46,577	55,184	58,301	294,859	188,348	91,571	23,938
Western Europe	392,237	20,762	21,329	22,781	22,996	142,629	96,332	49,340	16,068
Andorra	68	4	3	3	3	29	17	7	2
Austria	8,170	407	458	474	478	3,075	2,018	950	309
Belgium	10,275	563	593	626	600	3,610	2,527	1,352	402
Denmark	5,369	327	351	324	283	1,877	1,407	580	220
Faroe Islands	46	3	3	4	4	15	11	5	2
Finland	5,184	281	318	326	326	1,718	1,427	602	186
France	59,925	3,766	3,619	3,792	3,832	20,917	14,290	7,229	2,480
Germany	82,351	3,829	4,027	4,656	4,628	29,568	21,399	10,926	3,318
Gibraltar	28	2	2	2	2	9	7	3	1
Greece	10,645	517	513	550	651	3,926	2,567	1,528	393

Table A-7a.
Total Population by Age Group, Region, and Country: 2002—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-44 years	45-64 years	65-79 years	80 years and over
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Con.									
Western Europe—Con.									
Guernsey	65	3	3	4	4	23	16	8	3
Iceland	279	20	22	22	20	102	60	25	8
Ireland	3,883	278	263	288	312	1,465	835	339	103
Italy	57,927	2,666	2,700	2,792	2,872	21,693	14,494	8,131	2,580
Jersey	90	5	6	5	4	33	23	10	4
Liechtenstein	33	2	2	2	2	12	9	3	1
Luxembourg	449	28	29	27	25	167	108	49	14
Malta	397	25	25	28	29	137	103	40	10
Man, Isle of	74	4	4	4	4	26	18	9	4
Monaco	32	2	2	2	1	10	9	5	2
Netherlands	16,068	966	980	994	937	5,897	4,077	1,678	539
Norway	4,525	290	308	305	269	1,586	1,089	471	207
Portugal	10,084	571	551	581	637	3,797	2,353	1,283	310
San Marino	28	2	2	1	1	11	7	3	1
Spain	40,153	1,924	1,868	2,009	2,332	15,958	9,028	5,378	1,655
Sweden	8,877	445	539	610	522	2,925	2,299	1,063	473
Switzerland	7,302	381	417	429	416	2,655	1,875	825	305
United Kingdom	59,912	3,450	3,720	3,919	3,803	21,386	14,262	6,837	2,536
Eastern Europe	120,864	6,380	6,927	8,312	9,210	44,353	29,472	13,504	2,706
Albania	3,545	321	332	369	359	1,299	611	213	40
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,964	248	215	322	293	1,598	908	345	35
Bulgaria	7,621	301	352	463	524	2,667	2,027	1,095	193
Croatia	4,391	279	267	256	285	1,508	1,118	567	111
Czech Republic	10,257	461	517	636	667	3,757	2,785	1,155	279
Hungary	10,075	472	557	620	628	3,632	2,674	1,201	290
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of	2,055	139	155	168	173	770	438	185	28
Poland	38,625	1,958	2,261	2,679	3,264	14,183	9,411	4,006	864
Romania	22,318	1,174	1,175	1,541	1,651	8,442	5,252	2,636	446
Slovakia	5,422	276	326	391	435	2,087	1,278	510	119
Slovenia	1,933	90	97	116	132	734	482	227	54
Yugoslavia	10,658	659	673	751	799	3,675	2,489	1,364	248
New Independent States	290,154	17,337	18,320	24,090	26,095	107,877	62,543	28,727	5,164
Baltics	7,383	330	384	547	588	2,709	1,745	884	196
Estonia	1,416	61	69	103	111	512	347	176	38
Latvia	2,367	92	110	172	191	844	588	299	71
Lithuania	3,601	177	205	272	287	1,354	810	409	87
Commonwealth of Independent States	282,770	17,008	17,936	23,543	25,506	105,168	60,798	27,843	4,968
Armenia	3,330	174	214	349	357	1,243	655	300	38
Azerbaijan	7,798	622	733	849	789	3,118	1,112	503	72
Belarus	10,335	483	557	751	850	3,919	2,318	1,223	234
Georgia	4,961	263	289	393	417	1,898	1,069	550	82
Kazakhstan	16,742	1,311	1,379	1,665	1,698	6,473	2,954	1,090	173
Kyrgyzstan	4,822	560	530	569	532	1,745	587	257	42
Moldova	4,435	276	299	388	429	1,651	945	384	63
Russia	144,979	6,561	7,069	10,544	12,329	54,060	35,344	16,160	2,911
Tajikistan	6,720	948	873	896	787	2,292	612	260	52
Turkmenistan	4,689	599	577	573	518	1,720	511	165	25
Ukraine	48,396	2,239	2,510	3,369	3,833	17,549	11,866	5,933	1,098
Uzbekistan	25,563	2,971	2,906	3,197	2,968	9,500	2,826	1,018	177

Table A-7a.
Total Population by Age Group, Region, and Country: 2002—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-44 years	45-64 years	65-79 years	80 years and over
NORTH AMERICA	319,705	21,456	21,937	23,260	22,537	116,530	74,323	28,728	10,934
Bermuda	64	4	4	4	4	24	16	6	1
Canada	31,902	1,809	2,023	2,136	2,113	11,969	7,751	3,022	1,078
Greenland	56	5	5	5	4	22	12	3	(Z)
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	7	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	(Z)
United States	287,676	19,638	19,904	21,114	20,414	104,512	66,543	25,697	9,854
OCEANIA	31,426	2,620	2,636	2,572	2,442	11,564	6,373	2,448	771
American Samoa	69	8	9	9	7	22	10	3	(Z)
Australia	19,547	1,267	1,353	1,375	1,363	7,185	4,543	1,838	622
Fiji	856	95	92	91	92	325	130	29	2
French Polynesia	258	23	24	27	26	103	41	12	2
Guam	161	20	20	16	13	53	29	9	2
Kiribati	96	14	13	12	10	33	11	3	(Z)
Marshall Islands	55	9	7	7	7	19	6	1	(Z)
Nauru	12	2	2	2	1	4	2	(Z)	(Z)
New Caledonia	208	21	21	20	18	80	35	11	2
New Zealand	3,908	278	293	296	263	1,492	834	334	117
Northern Mariana Islands	77	6	6	5	5	42	11	1	(Z)
Palau	19	2	2	2	1	8	4	1	(Z)
Papua New Guinea	5,172	745	666	584	521	1,852	612	174	18
Samoa	179	14	17	24	23	67	23	9	1
Solomon Islands	495	78	72	64	55	164	45	13	2
Tonga	106	13	14	15	12	37	11	4	(Z)
Tuvalu	11	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	(Z)
Vanuatu	196	23	23	24	22	74	24	6	1

Z Less than 500.

Note: Countries without cohort-component projections are omitted. These are Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Wallis and Futuna and Western Sahara. Region and world subtotals are sums of country data and therefore exclude countries for which data are not available. For this reason, region and world subtotals will not match corresponding population totals in Tables A-1 through A-5. Direct access to this table and the International Data Base is available through the Internet at *www.census.gov/ipc/www.*

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base.

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

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-44 years	45-64 years	65-79 years	80 years and over
WORLD	7,833,456	625,701	626,510	623,151	604,049	2,819,888	1,700,845	668,912	164,400
Less Developed Countries	6,581,914	561,402	559,706	553,653	533,694	2,433,995	1,367,466	476,869	95,131
More Developed Countries	1,251,541	64,299	66,804	69,499	70,355	385,893	333,379	192,043	69,269
AFRICA	1,246,653	157,497	148,315	140,359	132,194	464,839	150,778	44,838	7,833
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,036,127	140,404	131,105	123,102	115,062	382,647	107,226	31,217	5,364
Angola	15,656	2,335	2,090	1,915	1,766	5,524	1,615	371	41
Benin	11,781	1,664	1,555	1,456	1,350	4,254	1,180	280	42
Botswana	1,043	104	109	117	132	458	46	54	24
Burkina Faso	22,459	3,655	3,206	2,855	2,537	7,597	2,002	531	76
Burundi	10,090	1,477	1,421	1,323	1,174	3,613	799	244	39
Cameroon	22,440	2,751	2,661	2,583	2,472	8,536	2,516	774	148
Cape Verde	451	39	41	40	37	176	83	26	9
Central African Republic	4,782	579	572	566	552	1,878	453	149	33
Chad	16,659	2,763	2,419	2,137	1,895	5,516	1,468	399	63
Comoros	1,127	152	138	127	118	395	157	35	5
Congo (Brazzaville)	3,567	341	338	340	347	1,488	538	151	24
Congo (Kinshasa)	104,863	16,778	15,150	13,546	11,926	35,749	9,105	2,257	351
Côte d'Ivoire	24,584	3,281	3,184	3,080	2,918	9,225	2,152	646	100
Djibouti	681	95	89	84	78	243	66	22	4
Equatorial Guinea	835	106	100	94	87	308	109	26	4
Eritrea	6,954	980	909	841	774	2,460	729	218	43
Ethiopia	91,205	11,700	11,380	11,135	10,776	35,074	8,227	2,489	423
Gabon	2,197	331	297	266	238	752	225	73	15
Gambia, The	2,654	370	342	314	284	940	309	84	11
Ghana	25,365	2,270	2,233	2,179	2,189	10,861	4,221	1,184	226
Guinea	16,165	2,656	2,283	1,980	1,713	5,320	1,678	463	71
Guinea-Bissau	2,047	268	250	235	218	746	248	72	9
Kenya	35,271	3,331	3,356	3,450	3,641	15,755	4,229	1,206	303
Lesotho	1,788	180	186	193	198	753	167	84	26
Liberia	5,453	821	728	662	613	1,870	532	170	57
Madagascar	32,966	5,415	4,662	4,025	3,460	10,765	3,576	929	134
Malawi	17,729	2,857	2,578	2,355	2,162	6,177	1,169	360	71
Mali	20,002	3,144	2,803	2,535	2,272	6,856	1,846	485	61
Mauritania	5,292	784	715	647	577	1,862	574	124	10
Mauritius	1,407	89	91	92	93	491	363	160	27
Mayotte	357	52	48	44	39	119	44	10	1
Mozambique	17,496	2,109	2,030	2,027	2,034	7,026	1,674	525	72
Namibia	2,116	270	261	258	262	813	157	75	20
Niger	18,386	2,828	2,510	2,293	2,073	6,406	1,793	445	39
Nigeria	206,398	27,904	26,192	24,680	23,144	75,844	21,420	6,326	889
Reunion	981	77	77	75	73	364	224	73	18
Rwanda	11,000	1,557	1,449	1,388	1.296	3,937	1,015	314	43
Saint Helena	8	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	2	2	1	(Z)
Sao Tome and Principe	329	45	43	41	37	117	35	8	2
Senegal	17,054	2,084	1,996	1,897	1,774	6,494	2,140	580	90
Seychelles	88	6	6	6	6	33	24	6	1
Sierra Leone	8,995	1,344	1,207	1,095	992	3,162	915	241	39
Somalia	14,862	2,392	2,050	1,812	1,594	4,872	1,722	375	44
South Africa	34,045	2,560	2,675	2,798	3,038	13,785	5,585	2,883	719
Sudan	61,339	6,860	6,773	6,646	6,401	24,158	82,83	1,946	272
Swaziland	1,089	115	117	120	128	467	75	51	16
Tanzania	52,813	6,903	6,590	6,331	6,017	19,923	5,464	1,366	219
Togo	7,605	795	798	813	823	3,168	898	266	45
Uganda	48,040	8,055	7,288	6,478	5,588	16,087	3,527	861	156
Zambia	12,840	1,704	1,665	1,639	1,597	4,961	910	296	69
Zimbabwe	12,773	1,430	1,443	1,488	1,548	5,268	937	503	157

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

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-44 years	45-64 years	65-79 years	80 years and over
AFRICA—Con.									
North Africa	210,526	17,094	17,209	17,257	17,132	82,192	43,552	13,621	2,469
Algeria	44,270	3,459	3,528	3,534	3,458	17,760	9,387	2,696	448
Egypt	103,353	8,718	8,673	8,671	8,665	40,053	20,637	6,773	1,162
Libya	8,323	720	742	768	766	3,137	1,686	407	97
Morocco	42,553	3,453	3,479	3,481	3,454	16,670	8,765	2,727	525
Tunisia	12,028	744	787	803	789	4,573	3,078	1,018	237
NEAR EAST	280,242	29,255	28,033	26,652	24,983	103,056	48,919	16,049	3,296
Bahrain	866	65	64	62	61	301	206	97	10
Cyprus	852	49	51	51	50	290	206	119	37
Gaza Strip	2,589	360	342	316	284	931	277	67	11
Iraq	40,418	4,203	4,182	4,165	4,057	15,719	6,372	1,478	243
Israel	7,612	537	544	553	562	2,676	1,687	806	247
Jordan	8,652	693	675	659	669	3,551	1,870	428	107
Kuwait	4,175	375	349	310	296	2,381	322	116	26
Lebanon	4,565	280	289	312	340	1,687	1,275	295	87
Oman	5,294	702	664	619	565	1,770	674	267	34
Qatar	1,154	79	80	80	78	398	275	148	17
Saudi Arabia	48,517	7,522	6,691	5,827	4,951	15,577	5,251	2,367	330
Syria	26,548	2,385	2,430	2,493	2,515	10,800	4,629	1,091	204
Turkey	82,205	5,132	5,332	5,457	5,526	30,910	20,985	7,150	1,711
United Arab Emirates	3,270	248	268	272	252	1,163	512	495	60
West Bank	3,883	441	424	403	388	1,498	568	135	27
Yemen	39,644	6,185	5,648	5,072	4,389	13,405	3,811	990	145
ASIA	4,374,852	317,407	325,627	329,008	320,082	1,599,078	1,026,877	375,842	80,931
Afghanistan	45,888	6,026	5,584	5,230	4,811	16,583	5,995	1,487	172
Bangladesh	204,539	20,942	20,251	20,121	19,648	78,456	34,229	9,506	1,385
Bhutan	3,295	397	374	351	325	1,212	479	139	18
Brunei	506	38	38	37	36	192	118	43	5
Burma	45,169	2,980	3,120	3,290	3,378	17,980	10,798	3,121	504
Cambodia	19,325	2,072	2,067	1,927	1,729	7,752	2,865	804	109
China	1,482,495	84,335	92,035	95,010	87,358	497,752	421,356	169,470	35,180
China excl. Taiwan, Hong Kong S.A.R., and Macau S.A.R.	1,448,447	82,707	90,309	93,180	85,465	487,014	411,383	164,498	33,890
Hong Kong S.A.R.	8,755	384	416	431	435	2,585	2,719	1,424	361
Macau S.A.R.	657	39	40	39	36	249	156	82	17
Taiwan	24,636	1,204	1,269	1,359	1,422	7,904	7,099	3,466	912
East Timor	1,494	146	148	145	137	599	233	75	11
India	1,361,625	111,262	111,398	111,155	110,370	529,127	281,978	90,554	15,782
Indonesia	300,277	21,862	22,242	22,911	23,567	112,410	69,534	23,203	4,548
Iran	85,480	5,657	6,242	6,307	5,815	35,669	19,337	5,325	1,127
Japan	120,001	4,580	4,812	5,262	5,789	31,987	33,912	22,045	11,614
Korea, North	25,755	1,605	1,653	1,619	1,676	9,046	7,006	2,456	694
Korea, South	51,801	2,542	2,554	2,616	2,869	16,651	15,616	7,124	1,828
Laos	9,450	1,109	1,091	1,053	992	3,621	1,232	307	45
Malaysia	33,065	3,146	3,051	2,908	2,758	12,265	6,252	2,271	413
Maldives	564	66	65	62	58	218	75	17	3
Mongolia	3,576	269	286	302	290	1,403	807	189	30
Nepal	39,918	4,180	4,132	4,084	3,961	15,641	6,029	1,627	265
Pakistan	213,338	19,459	19,316	19,241	19,227	88,067	36,041	10,180	1,808
Philippines	118,686	10,998	10,912	10,788	10,644	45,949	21,499	6,658	1,239
Singapore	8,316	455	435	415	411	3,150	2,411	836	204
Sri Lanka	22,594	1,377	1,430	1,482	1,513	8,131	5,675	2,428	558
Thailand	73,260	4,335	4,420	4,600	4,844	25,230	19,651	8,263	1,917
Vietnam	104,436	7,568	7,972	8,091	7,877	39,988	23,749	7,715	1,475

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

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-44 years	45-64 years	65-79 years	80 years and over
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	689,651	51,986	52,378	52,574	52,613	257,799	153,837	55,128	13,337
Anguilla	16	1	1	1	1	5	4	2	(Z)
Antigua and Barbuda	75	5	5	5	5	25	20	8	1
Argentina	45,757	2,949	3,053	3,172	3,261	16,675	10,337	4,644	1,666
Aruba	75	4	4	4	4	23	20	12	4
Bahamas, The	327	23	23	24	24	120	74	32	8
Barbados	289	16	16	17	17	95	81	40	9
Belize	411	43	42	41	40	163	62	17	3
Bolivia	11,370	969	957	944	948	4,754	1,985	652	160
Brazil	217,825	13,715	14,104	14,488	14,890	81,760	54,814	19,578	4,476
Cayman Islands	67	4	4	4	4	22	19	9	2
Chile	18,532	1,163	1,191	1,197	1,208	6,672	4,460	2,081	560
Colombia	55,065	4,460	4,438	4,373	4,326	20,126	12,082	4,459	800
Costa Rica	5,074	352	363	368	371	1,941	1,136	445	98
Cuba	11,831	571	601	620	633	3,704	3,674	1,477	550
Dominica	78	5	5	5	5	28	22	6	2
Dominican Republic	11,148	1,034	1,023	999	967	4,091	2,054	793	186
Ecuador	19,154	1,649	1,639	1,632	1,622	7,418	3,741	1,186	268
El Salvador	9,108	905	888	871	848	3,420	1,552	495	128
French Guiana	259	22	22	21	20	89	52	27	6
Grenada	96	8	8	9	8	40	20	3	(Z)
Guadeloupe	513	31	31	32	33	172	144	53	17
Guatemala	22,985	2,884	2,746	2,585	2,406	8,397	2,938	873	155
Guyana	763	54	58	60	60	289	165	64	13
Haiti	11,083	1,294	1,290	1,250	1,170	4,407	1,235	367	69
Honduras	9,495	976	976	981	982	3,752	1,305	426	98
Jamaica	3,250	212	215	216	218	1,235	827	260	67
Martinique	479	27	27	27	29	154	143	54	18
Mexico	133,835	10,469	10,564	10,666	10,672	50,305	29,713	9,373	2,074
Montserrat	11	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	(Z)
Netherlands Antilles	249	16	16	16	16	85	63	30	8
Nicaragua	7,269	635	634	632	630	2,972	1,354	353	59
Panama	3,676	271	275	279	286	1,378	800	298	89
Paraguay	9,880	1,127	1,069	1,002	927	3,486	1,569	577	123
Peru	37,487	3,046	3,024	2,987	2,970	14,536	7,750	2,577	597
Puerto Rico	4,181	234	241	253	256	1,261	1,084	627	226
Saint Kitts and Nevis	46	4	4	4	3	17	10	4	1
Saint Lucia	209	15	15	16	16	82	50	13	3
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	118	7	7	8	8	44	32	11	2
Suriname	435	32	32	32	32	157	108	34	8
Trinidad and Tobago	873	40	48	52	48	282	234	136	33
Turks and Caicos Islands	32	3	3	3	2	11	7	3	(Z)
Uruguay	3,985	290	287	287	288	1,340	908	421	164
Venezuela	32,061	2,410	2,416	2,380	2,344	12,206	7,142	2,586	576
Virgin Islands	148	10	10	10	10	47	33	21	7
Virgin Islands, British	31	2	2	2	2	11	8	3	1
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	814,469	41,369	44,238	46,886	46,895	257,424	219,022	118,625	40,008
Western Europe	398,015	18,204	18,714	19,234	20,069	117,623	113,377	64,197	26,596
Andorra	78	3	3	3	3	21	25	14	5
Austria	8,333	371	380	384	393	2,494	2,462	1,310	539
Belgium	10,265	500	512	517	530	3,060	2,770	1,735	640
Denmark	5,618	301	294	290	306	1,716	1,504	873	335
Faroe Islands	52	3	3	3	3	17	12	7	3
Finland	5,208	262	271	274	276	1,559	1,299	945	323
France	63,085	3,312	3,400	3,507	3,635	19,135	16,115	10,139	3,842

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

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-44 years	45-64 years	65-79 years	80 years and over
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Con.									
Western Europe—Con.									
Germany	80,637	3,401	3,528	3,567	3,634	23,354	23,340	13,534	6,279
Gibraltar	28	1	1	1	1	9	7	5	2
Greece	10,490	416	441	483	522	3,000	3,161	1,722	745
Guernsey	67	3	3	3	3	20	20	11	5
Iceland	300	17	18	18	18	97	75	44	14
Ireland	4,438	250	264	282	293	1,440	1,157	575	178
Italy	56,234	2,095	2,130	2,262	2,510	15,414	17,928	9,478	4,418
Jersey	93	4	4	4	4	27	27	16	6
Liechtenstein	38	2	2	2	2	11	10	6	2
Luxembourg	563	32	32	32	32	188	147	75	26
Malta	447	24	25	26	27	138	109	74	23
Man, Isle of	82	4	4	4	4	26	22	12	5
Monaco	35	2	2	2	2	10	9	6	3
Netherlands	17,250	876	872	867	901	5,282	4,704	2,813	935
Norway	4,951	279	279	273	280	1,554	1,268	751	268
Portugal	10,004	447	466	505	551	2,968	2,968	1,535	563
San Marino	35	2	2	2	2	10	10	5	2
Spain	39,578	1,491	1,619	1,839	2,019	10,895	12,712	6,293	2,711
Sweden	8,929	442	453	440	436	2,727	2,306	1,473	651
Switzerland	7,359	330	333	329	335	2,119	2,091	1,305	518
United Kingdom	63,819	3,333	3,372	3,316	3,347	20,334	17,120	9,440	3,556
Eastern Europe	116,798	5,255	5,688	6,114	6,318	37,430	32,432	18,340	5,222
Albania	4,244	276	289	296	298	1,624	948	410	101
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,180	212	225	241	246	1,338	1,188	574	157
Bulgaria	5,995	202	222	246	261	1,786	1,828	1,112	339
Croatia	4,569	250	255	266	279	1,416	1,158	724	221
Czech Republic	9,679	355	386	417	440	2,866	2,966	1,703	547
Hungary	9,276	376	403	426	449	2,871	2,731	1,527	493
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of	2,185	122	129	132	131	749	562	282	78
Poland	38,011	1,703	1,890	2,044	2,069	12,307	10,111	6,295	1,592
Romania	20,854	915	988	1,084	1,146	6,694	6,143	3,030	854
Slovakia	5,426	224	246	265	274	1,780	1,571	835	231
Slovenia	1,902	73	79	85	90	582	570	316	107
Yugoslavia	10,476	546	577	610	635	3,417	2,654	1,533	504
New Independent States	299,656	17,910	19,835	21,539	20,509	102,371	73,213	36,088	8,191
Baltics	6,908	323	386	422	388	2,197	1,877	971	343
Estonia	1,302	57	69	76	71	410	357	195	68
Latvia	2,086	87	106	119	110	659	574	312	119
Lithuania	3,519	179	211	227	207	1,128	947	464	156
Commonwealth of Independent States	292,749	17,587	19,450	21,117	20,121	100,174	71,336	35,117	7,848
Armenia	3,485	193	233	271	243	1,223	813	433	77
Azerbaijan	9,453	707	826	862	750	3,366	2,072	717	152
Belarus	10,135	475	562	629	597	3,346	2,771	1,376	378
Georgia	4,762	256	292	320	298	1,584	1,296	578	138
Kazakhstan	19,045	1,375	1,562	1,682	1,549	6,788	4,102	1,668	318
Kyrgyzstan	6,803	661	659	654	616	2,582	1,191	374	64
Moldova	4,780	291	337	370	346	1,664	1,123	552	97
Russia	135,952	6,117	7,194	8,314	8,148	44,335	36,749	20,580	4,514
Tajikistan	11,042	1,297	1,249	1,187	1,068	4,132	1,592	421	96
Turkmenistan	7,053	730	719	691	641	2,701	1,191	331	49
Ukraine	43,293	2,014	2,325	2,604	2,527	14,183	11,843	6,169	1,625
Uzbekistan	36,947	3,468	3,492	3,531	3,338	14,268	6,593	1,917	340

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

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-44 years	45-64 years	65-79 years	80 years and over
NORTH AMERICA	387,965	25,485	25,195	24,945	24,541	124,152	92,206	53,903	17,538
Bermuda	71	4	4	4	4	21	19	13	3
Canada	38,165	1,958	2,023	2,049	2.065	12,151	10,025	5,928	1,965
Greenland	56	4	4	4	4	19	14	7	1
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	7	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	2	2	1	(Z)
United States	349,666	23,518	23,163	22,888	22,469	111,958	82,147	47,955	15,569
OCEANIA	39,623	2,702	2,726	2,727	2,740	13,540	9,205	4,526	1,457
American Samoa	103	9	9	9	8	39	18	9	2
Australia	23,023	1,279	1,312	1,324	1,347	7,394	5,889	3,333	1,146
Fiji	1,153	101	101	101	99	431	228	81	12
French Polynesia	344	22	23	23	23	131	84	30	8
Guam	224	19	19	18	18	84	39	22	5
Kiribati	158	19	18	17	15	58	23	7	1
Marshall Islands	83	8	8	8	8	32	13	4	1
Nauru	18	2	2	2	2	8	3	1	(Z)
New Caledonia	263	19	19	19	19	98	61	23	6
New Zealand	4,673	275	279	280	284	1,582	1,199	577	196
Northern Mariana Islands	134	9	9	8	8	52	37	10	1
Palau	24	2	2	2	2	8	7	2	(Z)
Papua New Guinea	8,001	808	795	787	777	3,054	1,353	362	66
Samoa	177	12	15	15	13	61	44	14	4
Solomon Islands	816	81	80	80	80	332	124	31	7
Tonga	151	13	13	12	13	65	28	6	1
Tuvalu	16	1	2	1	1	6	3	1	(Z)
Vanuatu	263	22	22	22	21	107	52	15	2

Z Less than 500.

Note: Countries without cohort-component projections are omitted. These are Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Wallis and Futuna, and Western Sahara. Region and world subtotals are sums of country data and therefore exclude countries for which data are not available. For this reason, region and world subtotals will not match corresponding population totals in Tables A-1 through A-5. Direct access to this table and the International Data Base is available through the Internet at *www.census.gov/ipc/www.*

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base.

Table A-8a.
Female Population by Age Group, Region, and Country: 2002

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-44 years	45-64 years	65-79 years	80 years and over
WORLD	3,092,210	295,279	290,520	295,575	283,029	1,155,790	525,109	197,562	49,344
Less Developed Countries	2,475,808	263,064	257,008	257,568	243,187	940,419	373,868	118,929	21,765
More Developed Countries	616,401	32,216	33,512	38,007	39,842	215,371	151,241	78,633	27,579
AFRICA	419,363	64,827	57,629	51,950	46,088	139,017	45,245	12,811	1,796
Sub-Saharan Africa	343,968	56,349	49,311	43,757	37,965	110,526	35,144	9,604	1,311
Angola	5,220	894	741	636	533	1,715	542	150	10
Benin	3,465	624	525	447	371	1,066	342	79	11
Botswana	807	101	106	104	97	276	84	31	9
Burkina Faso	6,542	1,175	971	815	697	2,002	669	190	24
Burundi	3,011	509	461	418	361	894	268	82	17
Cameroon	7,672	1,202	1,058	986	862	2,489	810	232	33
Cape Verde	211	27	29	29	24	65	21	13	4
Central African Republic	1,831	285	258	238	208	575	197	62	8
Chad	4,609	872	694	566	467	1,388	473	132	17
Comoros	310	51	44	36	30	106	33	8	1
Congo (Brazzaville)	1,473	195	188	178	162	529	159	54	7
Congo (Kinshasa)	27,864	5,215	4,388	3,647	2,999	8,294	2,511	720	91
Côte d'Ivoire	8,253	1,433	1,267	1,136	970	2,532	726	168	19
Djibouti	217	38	31	27	23	65	26	6	(Z)
Equatorial Guinea	255	39	35	31	26	84	30	9	1
Eritrea	2,163	378	322	256	222	667	248	61	10
Ethiopia	32,646	5,555	4,825	4,252	3,641	10,125	3,234	903	113
Gabon	650	103	89	80	70	207	68	27	5
Gambia, The	729	127	108	91	75	232	76	16	2
Ghana	10,086	1,298	1,349	1,315	1,148	3,523	1,078	324	50
Guinea	4,414	774	632	534	451	1,379	488	139	18
Guinea-Bissau	687	107	92	82	72	223	90	20	2
Kenya	15,540	2,197	2,187	2,101	1,992	5,216	1,354	426	67
Lesotho	949	116	116	119	117	317	104	49	10
Liberia	1,648	296	218	192	173	528	185	46	11
Madagascar	8,290	1,467	1,213	1,016	856	2,622	835	244	35
Malawi	5,738	1,040	859	739	662	1,712	542	166	19
Mali	5,772	1,069	864	720	604	1,734	597	166	19
Mauritania	1,429	255	215	181	151	447	142	35	2
Mauritius	607	48	51	51	46	246	119	38	8
Mayotte	81	16	13	10	8	26	6	1	(Z)
Mozambique	8,873	1,330	1,227	1,150	838	3,047	1,016	241	23
Namibia	952	147	133	119	107	312	95	31	8
Niger	5,390	1,028	813	678	553	1,687	522	99	11
Nigeria	64,485	10,918	9,342	8,072	7,021	20,729	6,558	1,694	152
Reunion	377	38	39	38	32	147	58	21	4
Rwanda	3,859	639	490	502	470	1,264	368	111	16
Saint Helena	4	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	2	1	(Z)	(Z)
Sao Tome and Principe	86	16	13	11	9	26	8	3	1
Senegal	5,252	835	743	675	582	1,739	517	139	22
Seychelles	41	3	4	4	4	18	5	3	1
Sierra Leone	2,875	497	422	353	291	894	327	82	8
Somalia	3,869	716	519	495	394	1,269	358	104	15
South Africa	21,624	1,997	2,158	2,334	2,302	8,293	3,285	1,018	237
Sudan	18,312	2,997	2,685	2,342	2,025	5,937	1,972	324	31
Swaziland	579	81	80	77	69	187	62	19	3
Tanzania	17,789	2,969	2,593	2,269	2,009	5,705	1,732	451	61
Togo	2,691	428	397	366	311	836	278	67	8
Uganda	12,478	2,457	2,117	1,747	1,381	3,520	928	292	36
Zambia	5,077	873	783	699	621	1,543	412	129	18
Zimbabwe	6,188	870	801	798	830	2,088	588	178	34

Table A-8a.
Female Population by Age Group, Region, and Country: 2002—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-44 years	45-64 years	65-79 years	80 years and over
AFRICA—Con.									
North Africa	75,395	8,477	8,318	8,193	8,123	28,492	10,101	3,207	484
Algeria	15,980	1,715	1,780	1,817	1,927	6,191	1,833	620	97
Egypt	36,317	4,309	4,076	3,886	3,683	13,316	5,311	1,525	211
Libya	2,610	330	291	297	296	1,042	243	95	16
Morocco	15,623	1,725	1,724	1,718	1,699	5,941	2,000	696	121
Tunisia	4,865	398	447	476	517	2,002	714	272	40
NEAR EAST	86,337	11,000	10,223	9,734	9,227	31,159	10,711	3,557	726
Bahrain	287	32	32	30	27	117	39	9	1
Cyprus	384	25	28	31	31	134	88	36	12
Gaza Strip	603	115	98	84	62	177	48	17	2
Iraq	11,862	1,806	1,598	1,446	1,403	4,100	1,122	341	47
Israel	3,029	274	267	258	252	1,066	572	253	88
Jordan	2,527	320	331	298	277	956	252	80	13
Kuwait	839	108	98	88	93	336	98	17	2
Lebanon	1,895	171	162	159	171	819	277	114	22
Oman	1,185	226	184	147	121	371	106	25	5
Qatar	272	31	33	35	32	95	42	5	1
Saudi Arabia	10,571	1,876	1,611	1,397	1,163	3,153	1,081	257	32
Syria	8,368	1,168	1,043	1,053	1,006	3,022	790	248	37
Turkey	33,290	2,882	3,080	3,216	3,297	13,408	5,123	1,882	403
United Arab Emirates	985	103	101	128	131	334	170	16	2
West Bank	1,063	176	160	132	107	348	95	37	7
Yemen	9,175	1,688	1,396	1,234	1,054	2,724	810	220	51
ASIA	1,721,417	158,967	160,615	167,466	160,975	670,851	287,696	95,841	19,006
Afghanistan	13,457	2,187	1,844	1,676	1,438	4,493	1,451	337	32
Bangladesh	66,051	8,285	6,680	8,142	8,917	24,330	7,627	1,783	287
Bhutan	1,014	151	133	118	102	340	129	37	4
Brunei	167	17	18	17	15	71	23	4	1
Burma	21,222	1,931	1,968	2,019	2,290	8,864	3,019	981	151
Cambodia	6,656	778	874	926	803	2,225	807	218	24
China	636,161	43,589	48,762	55,920	52,176	262,307	122,832	42,125	8,451
China excl. Taiwan, Hong Kong S.A.R., and Macau S.A.R.	621,266	42,704	47,774	54,953	51,063	255,936	119,689	40,987	8,159
Hong Kong S.A.R.	3,672	195	204	201	220	1,626	796	320	110
Macau S.A.R.	241	14	15	19	19	111	42	15	5
Taiwan	10,983	677	768	746	874	4,634	2,305	802	177
East Timor	467	62	61	62	56	154	58	12	1
India	500,051	55,942	54,570	53,327	50,658	188,268	73,308	20,753	3,225
Indonesia	115,839	11,835	11,360	10,847	10,864	46,601	18,084	5,532	714
Iran	33,086	2,800	3,256	4,051	4,550	12,931	3,904	1,346	248
Japan	64,952	2,943	2,956	3,055	3,507	21,141	17,921	9,866	3,563
Korea, North	11,478	926	867	967	877	4,523	2,285	920	113
Korea, South	23,826	1,501	1,659	1,560	1,634	10,289	4,978	1,834	371
Laos	2,914	462	402	356	316	969	306	88	15
Malaysia	11,268	1,306	1,272	1,176	1,116	4,160	1,693	466	79
Maldives	156	26	24	21	17	50	14	4	(Z)
Mongolia	1,337	126	125	166	157	556	152	46	9
Nepal	12,598	1,838	1,654	1,516	1,374	4,251	1,500	419	46
Pakistan	72,103	9,952	9,579	9,050	7,887	24,217	8,288	2,703	427
Philippines	41,558	5,216	4,991	4,680	4,201	15,250	5,438	1,518	263
Singapore	2,280	126	123	129	134	1,140	450	134	43
Sri Lanka	9,943	782	829	835	900	4,021	1,881	583	111
Thailand	32,094	2,561	2,572	2,441	2,588	13,484	6,109	1,982	358
Vietnam	40,741	3,628	4,038	4,409	4,395	16,215	5,438	2,148	470

Table A-8a.
Female Population by Age Group, Region, and Country: 2002—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-44 years	45-64 years	65-79 years	80 years and over
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	271,623	27,029	27,320	26,850	26,019	105,024	42,105	13,978	3,298
Anguilla	6	(Z)	1	1	1	3	1	(Z)	(Z)
Antigua and Barbuda	34	3	3	3	3	15	5	2	(Z)
Argentina	19,411	1,642	1,647	1,675	1,641	6,802	3,663	1,751	591
Aruba	36	2	3	2	2	14	9	3	1
Bahamas, The	151	14	15	14	14	59	25	8	2
Barbados	143	9	10	10	11	58	30	11	4
Belize	128	19	18	16	14	44	12	4	1
Bolivia	4,265	525	531	509	475	1,484	533	162	46
Brazil	90,881	7,901	8,247	8,284	8,570	36,980	15,011	4,842	1,045
Cayman Islands	21	1	2	1	1	8	5	1	(Z)
Chile	7,818	636	684	714	642	2,948	1,513	543	138
Colombia	20,874	2,185	2,195	2,020	1,904	8,214	3,258	952	147
Costa Rica	1,897	186	193	197	192	732	288	88	22
Cuba	5,613	341	357	427	397	2,301	1,183	436	171
Dominica	35	3	3	3	3	14	5	2	1
Dominican Republic	4,228	489	480	457	423	1,565	582	199	32
Ecuador	6,748	807	785	745	687	2,545	859	252	68
El Salvador	3,262	417	392	353	344	1,172	407	142	35
French Guiana	86	9	9	8	7	30	16	4	1
Grenada	43	5	5	6	6	17	2	2	(Z)
Guadeloupe	221	18	17	18	16	91	39	17	6
Guatemala	6,682	1,075	946	825	714	2,174	709	209	30
Guyana	348	30	31	34	37	140	57	15	4
Haiti	3,735	554	516	500	451	1,149	423	120	22
Honduras	3,251	487	449	401	361	1,089	342	103	20
Jamaica	1,341	120	133	128	130	544	185	77	24
Martinique	213	16	16	16	14	88	39	18	6
Mexico	52,467	5,543	5,571	5,517	5,301	20,610	7,336	2,168	422
Montserrat	4	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	2	1	(Z)	(Z)
Netherlands Antilles	111	9	9	8	8	42	25	8	2
Nicaragua	2,513	322	321	303	288	929	266	74	10
Panama	1,443	150	148	145	136	551	220	72	20
Paraguay	2,928	411	375	334	292	1,001	366	124	26
Peru	13,903	1,557	1,582	1,532	1,381	5,213	1,900	614	124
Puerto Rico	2,005	141	147	149	150	705	458	188	65
Saint Kitts and Nevis	20	2	2	2	2	7	3	1	1
Saint Lucia	81	8	8	8	9	33	10	4	1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	57	5	6	6	6	23	7	3	1
Suriname	213	21	22	22	21	84	29	12	2
Trinidad and Tobago	542	36	41	49	61	203	106	37	10
Turks and Caicos Islands	9	1	1	1	1	4	1	(Z)	(Z)
Uruguay	1,734	139	133	130	124	599	349	197	63
Venezuela	12,043	1,183	1,260	1,267	1,172	4,714	1,809	506	131
Virgin Islands	66	5	6	6	5	21	17	5	1
Virgin Islands, British	10	1	1	1	1	5	2	(Z)	(Z)
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	415,216	21,690	22,738	26,973	28,575	146,248	98,093	54,088	16,812
Western Europe	200,017	10,101	10,383	11,095	11,208	70,046	48,605	27,612	10,966
Andorra	33	2	2	2	2	14	8	3	1
Austria	4,185	198	224	231	234	1,508	1,015	551	224
Belgium	5,250	275	290	306	293	1,782	1,266	757	280
Denmark	2,713	159	171	158	138	922	700	318	147
Faroe Islands	22	2	2	2	2	7	5	2	1
Finland	2,653	139	156	160	159	842	716	347	134
France	30,700	1,835	1,765	1,852	1,873	10,391	7,238	4,072	1,675
Germany	42,041	1,865	1,960	2,266	2,252	14,363	10,703	6,203	2,430
Gibraltar	14	1	1	1	1	5	3	2	1

Table A-8a.
Female Population by Age Group, Region, and Country: 2002—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-44 years	45-64 years	65-79 years	80 years and over
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Con.									
Western Europe—Con.									
Greece	5,400	250	248	267	317	1,946	1,301	834	236
Guernsey	33	2	2	2	2	12	8	4	2
Iceland	140	10	11	11	10	51	30	13	5
Ireland	1,958	135	128	141	152	737	416	183	67
Italy	29,642	1,292	1,308	1,356	1,397	10,605	7,406	4,567	1,711
Jersey	46	3	3	3	2	17	11	5	2
Liechtenstein	17	1	1	1	1	6	4	2	1
Luxembourg	228	14	14	13	12	83	53	28	10
Malta	201	12	12	14	14	67	52	23	7
Man, Isle of	38	2	2	2	2	13	9	5	3
Monaco	17	1	1	1	1	5	5	3	1
Netherlands	8,104	473	478	486	458	2,890	2,014	928	376
Norway	2,287	140	150	149	131	782	539	259	138
Portugal	5,240	276	267	284	312	1,911	1,240	740	208
San Marino	14	1	1	1	1	6	3	2	1
Spain	20,511	931	906	975	1,136	7,872	4,606	2,995	1,091
Sweden	4,486	216	263	297	254	1,431	1,140	579	306
Switzerland	3,698	186	203	209	202	1,301	930	462	205
United Kingdom	30,346	1,682	1,816	1,908	1,851	10,477	7,184	3,725	1,703
Eastern Europe	62,108	3,097	3,368	4,052	4,502	21,989	15,313	7,960	1,827
Albania	1,811	155	161	177	172	696	307	116	26
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,967	121	105	157	142	776	448	195	24
Bulgaria	3,939	146	171	226	255	1,327	1,067	627	120
Croatia	2,265	136	130	125	139	745	565	344	81
Czech Republic	5,271	224	252	310	326	1,846	1,431	687	195
Hungary	5,276	228	271	303	308	1,796	1,425	742	203
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of	1,027	67	74	80	84	379	224	103	16
Poland	19,871	953	1,101	1,308	1,600	6,998	4,902	2,411	599
Romania	11,432	571	572	755	809	4,172	2,745	1,515	292
Slovakia	2,788	135	159	191	213	1,030	668	311	81
Slovenia	989	44	47	56	64	359	240	139	38
Yugoslavia	5,474	317	324	364	390	1,865	1,291	771	151
New Independent States	153,092	8,492	8,986	11,826	12,864	54,213	34,175	18,516	4,019
Baltics	3,954	161	188	268	290	1,356	970	574	148
Estonia	760	30	34	51	55	255	193	114	29
Latvia	1,280	45	54	84	94	425	328	195	55
Lithuania	1,914	87	100	133	141	676	449	265	64
Commonwealth of Independent States	149,137	8,331	8,798	11,558	12,575	52,857	33,205	17,942	3,871
Armenia	1,710	86	106	172	175	626	349	171	26
Azerbaijan	4,006	305	361	416	385	1,588	604	294	52
Belarus	5,494	236	272	367	418	1,970	1,256	794	181
Georgia	2,601	129	142	192	205	962	585	325	61
Kazakhstan	8,700	643	678	821	841	3,264	1,626	693	135
Kyrgyzstan	2,467	277	263	281	264	881	315	154	31
Moldova	2,326	135	147	191	211	844	517	237	44
Russia	77,162	3,208	3,462	5,170	6,074	27,042	19,286	10,611	2,308
Tajikistan	3,378	470	434	443	389	1,153	313	143	34
Turkmenistan	2,371	291	280	282	257	870	273	99	19
Ukraine	26,025	1,094	1,227	1,649	1,885	8,873	6,608	3,836	853
Uzbekistan	12,897	1,456	1,427	1,574	1,470	4,783	1,474	587	126

Table A-8a.
Female Population by Age Group, Region, and Country: 2002—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-44 years	45-64 years	65-79 years	80 years and over
NORTH AMERICA	162,583	10,485	10,707	11,344	10,952	57,823	38,075	15,981	7,215
Bermuda	33	2	2	2	2	12	9	3	1
Canada	16,124	883	986	1,041	1,034	5,917	3,907	1,648	708
Greenland	26	2	2	3	2	10	5	1	(Z)
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	3	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	1	1	(Z)	(Z)
United States	146,396	9,598	9,716	10,298	9,914	51,882	34,154	14,328	6,506
OCEANIA	15,671	1,281	1,289	1,259	1,194	5,668	3,183	1,306	492
American Samoa	34	4	4	4	3	12	5	1	(Z)
Australia	9,811	618	660	671	665	3,547	2,268	984	398
Fiji	426	47	45	45	45	162	66	16	1
French Polynesia	125	11	12	13	13	50	19	6	1
Guam	77	9	10	8	6	25	13	4	1
Kiribati	49	7	6	6	5	17	6	2	(Z)
Marshall Islands	27	4	3	3	4	9	3	1	(Z)
Nauru	6	1	1	1	1	2	1	(Z)	(Z)
New Caledonia	103	10	10	10	9	40	18	6	1
New Zealand	1,968	136	142	145	129	739	422	178	76
Northern Mariana Islands	40	3	3	3	3	23	5	1	(Z)
Palau	9	1	1	1	1	4	2	(Z)	(Z)
Papua New Guinea	2,523	366	328	287	255	882	304	91	10
Samoa	75	7	9	12	11	20	11	5	1
Solomon Islands	244	38	35	31	27	80	23	7	1
Tonga	53	6	7	7	6	18	6	2	(Z)
Tuvalu	6	1	1	1	1	2	1	(Z)	(Z)
Vanuatu	96	11	11	12	11	36	12	3	(Z)

Z Less than 500.

Note: Countries without cohort-component projections are omitted. These are Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Wallis and Futuna and Western Sahara. Region and world subtotals are sums of country data and therefore exclude countries for which data are not available. For this reason, region and world subtotals will not match corresponding population totals in Tables A-1 through A-5. Direct access to this table and the International Data Base is available through the Internet at *www.census.gov/ipc/www.*

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base.

Table A-8b.
Female Population by Age Group, Region, and Country: 2025

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-44 years	45-64 years	65-79 years	80 years and over
WORLD	3,906,837	306,232	306,624	304,837	295,425	1,378,727	853,588	359,872	101,532
Less Developed Countries	3,263,961	274,862	274,024	270,919	261,091	1,188,742	684,167	253,548	56,607
More Developed Countries	642,876	31,370	32,600	33,918	34,334	189,985	169,421	106,324	44,925
AFRICA	622,690	77,910	73,525	69,648	65,599	228,518	76,941	25,637	4,912
Sub-Saharan Africa	517,930	69,560	65,115	61,212	57,219	188,055	55,163	18,275	3,331
Angola	7,757	1,155	1,035	947	869	2,695	829	202	25
Benin	5,857	822	769	720	667	2,079	593	178	29
Botswana	513	51	54	57	64	205	30	36	15
Burkina Faso	11,275	1,817	1,600	1,426	1,268	3,741	1,036	336	51
Burundi	5,033	730	703	655	581	1,758	429	150	26
Cameroon	11,180	1,359	1,315	1,277	1,222	4,193	1,289	436	89
Cape Verde	227	19	20	20	18	86	41	16	6
Central African Republic	2,402	287	284	282	275	912	246	95	22
Chad	8,352	1,367	1,201	1,064	944	2,708	777	249	42
Comoros	568	75	69	63	59	199	79	21	3
Congo (Brazzaville)	1,807	169	168	169	172	739	282	93	15
Congo (Kinshasa)	52,787	8,321	7,530	6,743	5,944	17,859	4,803	1,352	234
Côte d'Ivoire	12,489	1,643	1,606	1,561	1,483	4,630	1,119	382	64
Djibouti	340	47	44	42	39	121	33	11	2
Equatorial Guinea	424	53	50	47	43	155	57	16	3
Eritrea	3,472	486	453	420	387	1,202	366	133	26
Ethiopia	45,436	5,807	5,659	5,542	5,361	17,085	4,229	1,486	267
Gabon	1,102	164	147	132	119	373	116	40	9
Gambia, The	1,338	183	170	157	142	474	160	46	6
Ghana	12,743	1,121	1,104	1,078	1,083	5,382	2,166	671	137
Guinea	8,100	1,315	1,133	984	852	2,654	862	257	43
Guinea-Bissau	1,046	134	125	118	110	379	128	47	6
Kenya	17,368	1,644	1,658	1,706	1,797	7,516	2,125	731	192
Lesotho	899	89	92	96	98	361	90	55	18
Liberia	2,734	406	361	328	303	924	284	97	30
Madagascar	16,625	2,688	2,323	2,011	1,733	5,439	1,835	514	83
Malawi	8,744	1,413	1,277	1,167	1,068	2,924	607	238	49
Mali	10,011	1,559	1,393	1,262	1,132	3,360	966	301	38
Mauritania	2,673	388	356	324	289	941	296	72	7
Mauritius	721	44	45	46	47	244	185	92	19
Mayotte	175	26	24	22	19	60	20	5	1
Mozambique	8,722	1,066	1,033	1,032	1,031	3,315	851	344	50
Namibia	1,023	133	129	127	129	372	76	45	12
Niger	9,113	1,392	1,230	1,121	1,012	3,110	968	258	21
Nigeria	103,017	13,812	13,003	12,266	11,506	37,586	10,903	3,452	488
Reunion	496	38	37	36	36	179	116	42	12
Rwanda	5,512	772	721	691	645	1,939	527	187	29
Saint Helena	4	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	1	1	1	(Z)
Sao Tome and Principe	165	22	21	20	18	58	19	5	1
Senegal	8,643	1,030	988	940	880	3,256	1,161	335	53
Seychelles	46	3	3	3	3	17	13	4	1
Sierra Leone	4,651	677	614	560	509	1,634	491	142	24
Somalia	7,470	1,189	1,023	906	799	2,471	848	204	29
South Africa	17,026	1,266	1,324	1,385	1,498	6,394	2,936	1,741	481
Sudan	30,390	3,353	3,315	3,257	3,141	11,942	4,126	1,108	149
Swaziland	531	57	58	60	63	212	39	32	10
Tanzania	26,373	3,427	3,280	3,155	3,001	9,751	2,766	851	142
Togo	3,843	394	397	405	411	1,574	461	169	31
Uganda	24,103	3,995	3,626	3,230	2,791	8,018	1,839	502	102
Zambia	6,380	845	828	817	796	2,397	464	187	45
Zimbabwe	6,224	706	714	736	764	2,430	477	306	91

Table A-8b.
Female Population by Age Group, Region, and Country: 2025—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-44 years	45-64 years	65-79 years	80 years and over
AFRICA—Con.									
North Africa	104,759	8,350	8,410	8,436	8,381	40,462	21,777	7,362	1,580
Algeria	21,976	1,696	1,730	1,734	1,698	8,770	4,687	1,393	268
Egypt	51,373	4,255	4,233	4,232	4,232	19,664	10,235	3,735	787
Libya	4,091	352	363	376	375	1,540	834	197	55
Morocco	21,351	1,690	1,704	1,707	1,696	8,257	4,474	1,491	332
Tunisia	5,970	359	380	388	381	2,231	1,547	547	138
NEAR EAST	136,976	14,303	13,718	13,054	12,255	50,169	23,713	7,882	1,882
Bahrain	404	32	32	31	30	148	90	35	5
Cyprus	427	24	25	25	24	142	102	63	22
Gaza Strip	1,269	176	167	154	139	456	136	35	7
Iraq	19,988	2,060	2,054	2,049	1,999	7,766	3,133	799	129
Israel	3,803	262	266	270	275	1,311	836	434	150
Jordan	4,114	337	330	324	329	1,682	834	216	63
Kuwait	1,615	184	171	153	152	756	135	54	11
Lebanon	2,333	137	141	153	167	832	654	198	52
Oman	2,499	343	325	303	277	872	279	86	16
Qatar	454	38	39	39	38	180	79	35	5
Saudi Arabia	23,170	3,677	3,272	2,851	2,424	7,612	2,364	835	136
Syria	12,992	1,158	1,180	1,210	1,222	5,258	2,276	570	118
Turkey	40,955	2,511	2,612	2,675	2,713	15,260	10,383	3,751	1,049
United Arab Emirates	1,486	121	131	133	123	573	235	151	19
West Bank	1,905	214	206	196	189	734	278	71	16
Yemen	19,561	3,028	2,768	2,488	2,156	6,589	1,900	547	84
ASIA	2,160,577	154,631	158,496	159,955	155,520	777,177	510,015	196,903	47,881
Afghanistan	22,246	2,943	2,725	2,552	2,345	8,031	2,860	711	80
Bangladesh	100,135	10,169	9,833	9,783	9,572	38,452	16,959	4,705	663
Bhutan	1,598	193	181	170	157	582	235	72	9
Brunei	245	19	18	18	17	93	57	21	3
Burma	22,961	1,453	1,523	1,607	1,656	9,006	5,641	1,763	313
Cambodia	9,852	1,020	1,020	953	856	3,892	1,506	528	77
China	730,585	40,971	44,633	45,901	42,075	239,771	208,256	87,910	21,067
China excl. Taiwan, Hong Kong S.A.R., and Macau S.A.R.	713,508	40,191	43,808	45,030	41,174	234,553	203,154	85,279	20,320
Hong Kong S.A.R.	4,449	186	199	203	203	1,258	1,448	743	208
Macau S.A.R.	348	19	19	19	17	133	87	43	10
Taiwan	12,279	575	606	650	680	3,827	3,566	1,845	530
East Timor	741	72	73	71	67	297	115	40	7
India	666,279	54,260	54,267	54,118	53,703	256,558	138,726	46,412	8,234
Indonesia	150,744	10,698	10,896	11,237	11,577	55,637	35,314	12,525	2,860
Iran	42,113	2,760	3,045	3,076	2,836	17,329	9,572	2,848	648
Japan	61,780	2,234	2,347	2,566	2,823	15,651	16,880	11,818	7,459
Korea, North	13,120	784	808	792	821	4,478	3,565	1,389	484
Korea, South	26,000	1,235	1,237	1,261	1,377	7,956	7,870	3,875	1,188
Laos	4,751	545	537	520	492	1,807	652	170	28
Malaysia	16,436	1,523	1,478	1,410	1,339	5,996	3,160	1,271	258
Maldives	276	32	31	30	28	106	37	9	2
Mongolia	1,793	131	140	148	142	695	412	105	19
Nepal	19,394	2,032	2,003	1,977	1,915	7,539	2,940	840	146
Pakistan	104,669	9,488	9,408	9,369	9,357	42,824	17,711	5,470	1,041
Philippines	59,222	5,378	5,341	5,285	5,219	22,569	10,903	3,759	769
Singapore	4,387	219	209	201	202	1,687	1,297	446	127
Sri Lanka	11,684	673	699	725	741	4,086	3,026	1,399	335
Thailand	37,107	2,114	2,157	2,247	2,369	12,446	10,171	4,487	1,116
Vietnam	52,458	3,686	3,884	3,938	3,833	19,687	12,151	4,330	948

Table A-8b.
Female Population by Age Group, Region, and Country: 2025—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-44 years	45-64 years	65-79 years	80 years and over
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	349,291	25,424	25,633	25,747	25,810	128,032	79,382	30,787	8,477
Anguilla	8	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	3	2	1	(Z)
Antigua and Barbuda	37	3	3	3	3	12	10	4	(Z)
Argentina	23,199	1,439	1,491	1,549	1,595	8,234	5,246	2,568	1,077
Aruba	39	2	2	2	2	11	11	7	3
Bahamas, The	168	11	12	12	12	59	38	19	5
Barbados	151	8	8	8	9	48	42	23	6
Belize	205	21	21	20	20	80	32	9	2
Bolivia	5,753	474	469	463	466	2,371	1,051	363	97
Brazil	110,909	6,710	6,906	7,099	7,307	40,624	28,297	11,030	2,936
Cayman Islands	35	2	2	2	2	11	10	5	1
Chile	9,370	568	581	585	590	3,285	2,261	1,133	366
Colombia	28,209	2,200	2,191	2,161	2,142	10,143	6,338	2,516	518
Costa Rica	2,523	172	177	180	181	951	567	237	58
Cuba	5,954	277	292	301	308	1,811	1,836	799	330
Dominica	39	2	2	2	2	14	11	3	1
Dominican Republic	5,527	505	500	488	472	1,989	1,033	428	112
Ecuador	9,625	807	803	801	797	3,676	1,937	643	160
El Salvador	4,661	443	434	426	417	1,722	856	284	78
French Guiana	126	11	11	10	10	43	25	13	3
Grenada	47	4	4	4	4	20	9	1	(Z)
Guadeloupe	260	15	15	15	16	85	73	29	11
Guatemala	11,331	1,408	1,340	1,261	1,174	4,112	1,473	473	91
Guyana	383	27	28	29	29	139	82	39	9
Haiti	5,540	634	632	613	574	2,164	649	231	43
Honduras	4,723	477	477	479	480	1,837	675	240	57
Jamaica	1,622	103	105	105	106	604	414	144	41
Martinique	239	13	13	13	14	76	71	28	10
Mexico	68,246	5,117	5,167	5,221	5,238	25,201	15,628	5,359	1,314
Montserrat	6	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	2	2	(Z)	(Z)
Netherlands Antilles	128	8	8	8	8	42	33	17	5
Nicaragua	3,635	310	310	310	310	1,473	691	195	36
Panama	1,837	133	135	137	140	677	402	161	52
Paraguay	4,916	552	524	493	458	1,741	781	295	73
Peru	18,747	1,494	1,485	1,468	1,462	7,212	3,909	1,362	355
Puerto Rico	2,178	114	118	124	126	636	566	352	141
Saint Kitts and Nevis	23	2	2	2	2	9	5	2	1
Saint Lucia	105	7	7	8	8	41	26	7	2
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	57	3	4	4	4	20	16	5	1
Suriname	212	15	15	15	15	74	53	19	5
Trinidad and Tobago	417	19	23	25	23	125	109	72	20
Turks and Caicos Islands	16	1	1	1	1	6	3	1	(Z)
Uruguay	2,024	141	140	140	141	657	460	237	108
Venezuela	15,966	1,164	1,168	1,151	1,135	5,964	3,625	1,412	345
Virgin Islands	82	5	5	5	5	25	20	13	5
Virgin Islands, British	15	1	1	1	1	6	4	2	(Z)
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	420,193	20,182	21,597	22,899	22,915	126,897	112,118	67,107	26,479
Western Europe	202,329	8,857	9,108	9,362	9,776	57,407	56,419	34,422	16,979
Andorra	38	1	1	1	2	10	13	7	3
Austria	4,236	181	186	187	192	1,224	1,223	698	345
Belgium	5,249	244	250	253	259	1,506	1,392	928	418
Denmark	2,848	146	143	141	149	846	752	462	209
Faroe Islands	26	2	2	2	2	8	5	4	2
Finland	2,674	129	133	135	136	765	652	514	210
France	32,329	1,615	1,658	1,710	1,773	9,394	8,155	5,530	2,494

Table A-8b.
Female Population by Age Group, Region, and Country: 2025—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-44 years	45-64 years	65-79 years	80 years and over
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Con.									
Western Europe—Con.									
Germany	40,932	1,655	1,717	1,736	1,769	11,327	11,524	7,205	3,998
Gibraltar	14	1	1	1	1	4	4	2	1
Greece	5,318	201	214	234	253	1,460	1,583	920	454
Guernsey	35	1	1	1	1	10	10	6	3
Iceland	151	8	8	9	9	48	38	23	8
Ireland	2,244	121	128	137	142	705	592	309	111
Italy	28,455	1,015	1,031	1,096	1,216	7,369	8,794	5,098	2,837
Jersey	47	2	2	2	2	13	14	8	4
Liechtenstein	20	1	1	1	1	6	5	3	1
Luxembourg	288	16	16	15	15	94	75	40	17
Malta	224	11	12	13	13	67	54	39	15
Man, Isle of	42	2	2	2	2	13	11	6	3
Monaco	18	1	1	1	1	5	5	3	2
Netherlands	8,723	429	427	425	441	2,593	2,327	1,485	595
Norway	2,514	135	135	132	136	772	640	396	169
Portugal	5,182	216	226	245	268	1,463	1,522	862	380
San Marino	18	1	1	1	1	6	5	3	1
Spain	20,286	723	785	892	980	5,348	6,389	3,416	1,754
Sweden	4,523	215	221	214	212	1,334	1,149	778	401
Switzerland	3,729	161	162	160	164	1,038	1,044	679	322
United Kingdom	32,168	1,624	1,644	1,618	1,638	9,980	8,442	4,998	2,223
Eastern Europe	60,307	2,550	2,761	2,969	3,071	18,383	16,602	10,446	3,525
Albania	2,171	134	140	143	144	789	527	230	64
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,095	103	109	117	119	655	597	298	98
Bulgaria	3,162	98	108	120	126	876	952	652	230
Croatia	2,343	122	124	129	136	695	590	396	151
Czech Republic	4,994	172	188	203	214	1,407	1,491	954	364
Hungary	4,867	182	195	206	217	1,409	1,401	905	351
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of	1,095	59	62	64	63	363	283	153	49
Poland	19,665	829	920	995	1,009	6,065	5,146	3,606	1,095
Romania	10,763	445	480	527	558	3,290	3,149	1,745	569
Slovakia	2,800	109	120	129	134	875	797	475	160
Slovenia	963	36	38	41	44	280	282	171	71
Yugoslavia	5,390	263	278	294	306	1,679	1,386	861	323
New Independent States	157,557	8,775	9,728	10,568	10,068	51,107	39,097	22,238	5,976
Baltics	3,702	158	189	206	190	1,096	1,001	607	255
Estonia	700	28	34	37	35	205	188	123	51
Latvia	1,130	42	52	58	54	329	309	196	89
Lithuania	1,873	87	103	111	102	563	504	289	115
Commonwealth of Independent States	153,854	8,617	9,540	10,361	9,878	50,010	38,096	21,631	5,721
Armenia	1,807	95	114	133	119	613	429	255	50
Azerbaijan	4,859	346	404	422	368	1,679	1,104	429	106
Belarus	5,383	232	275	308	293	1,666	1,482	847	281
Georgia	2,479	125	142	157	146	787	685	344	92
Kazakhstan	9,937	675	769	829	763	3,401	2,213	1,048	239
Kyrgyzstan	3,467	325	324	322	304	1,294	629	224	45
Moldova	2,493	143	165	182	170	834	601	329	69
Russia	72,387	2,990	3,518	4,068	3,991	22,189	19,612	12,715	3,304
Tajikistan	5,544	639	617	587	530	2,056	822	235	58
Turkmenistan	3,560	359	354	341	314	1,332	629	198	34
Ukraine	23,279	984	1,137	1,274	1,237	7,081	6,436	3,908	1,221
Uzbekistan	18,659	1,704	1,720	1,740	1,642	7,077	3,454	1,099	222

Table A-8b.
Female Population by Age Group, Region, and Country: 2025—Con.

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

Region and country or area	Total, all ages	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-44 years	45-64 years	65-79 years	80 years and over
NORTH AMERICA	197,216	12,463	12,323	12,199	11,984	61,253	46,836	29,143	11,016
Bermuda	36	2	2	2	2	10	9	7	2
Canada	19,401	955	987	999	1,007	5,986	5,045	3,184	1,237
Greenland	27	2	2	2	2	9	6	3	1
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	4	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	1	1	(Z)	(Z)
United States	177,748	11,503	11,332	11,195	10,972	55,246	41,775	25,949	9,775
OCEANIA	19,894	1,320	1,333	1,335	1,342	6,682	4,583	2,414	885
American Samoa	52	4	4	4	4	20	10	4	1
Australia	11,643	624	641	647	658	3,646	2,953	1,779	696
Fiji	577	49	50	49	48	212	116	45	7
French Polynesia	168	11	11	11	11	64	41	15	4
Guam	108	9	9	8	8	40	19	11	3
Kiribati	80	10	9	8	8	29	12	4	1
Marshall Islands	41	4	4	4	4	16	6	2	(Z)
Nauru	9	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	(Z)
New Caledonia	132	9	9	9	9	48	31	12	3
New Zealand	2,356	135	137	137	139	779	597	310	121
Northern Mariana Islands	73	4	4	4	4	28	22	5	1
Palau	12	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	(Z)
Papua New Guinea	3,952	396	390	386	382	1,512	657	190	39
Samoa	75	6	7	7	6	28	11	7	2
Solomon Islands	404	39	39	39	39	164	62	17	4
Tonga	75	6	6	6	6	32	14	4	1
Tuvalu	8	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	(Z)
Vanuatu	130	11	11	11	11	53	26	8	1

Z Less than 500.

Note: Countries without cohort-component projections are omitted. These are Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Wallis and Futuna and Western Sahara. Region and world subtotals are sums of country data and therefore exclude countries for which data are not available. For this reason, region and world subtotals will not match corresponding population totals in Tables A-1 through A-5. Direct access to this table and the International Data Base is available through the Internet at *www.census.gov/ipc/www.*

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base.

Table A-9.
Total Fertility Rate by Region and Country: 1990-2050

Region and country or area	1990	1995	2000	2002	2005	2010	2025	2050
WORLD	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.0
Less Developed Countries	3.6	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.1
More Developed Countries	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8
AFRICA	5.8	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.3	3.4	2.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.2	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.7	3.7	2.6
Angola	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.3	5.9	4.7	2.5
Benin	7.1	6.7	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.4	3.9	2.6
Botswana	4.8	4.2	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.2	2.0
Burkina Faso	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.2	5.9	4.9	3.4
Burundi	7.0	6.6	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.3	3.9	2.5
Cameroon	5.8	5.2	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.1	3.1	2.3
Cape Verde	5.9	5.0	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.0	2.2	2.0
Central African Republic	5.7	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.1	2.9	2.2
Chad	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.0	4.8	3.1
Comoros	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.8	3.8	2.7
Congo (Brazzaville)	5.4	4.7	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.0	2.3	2.0
Congo (Kinshasa)	7.0	7.2	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.1	4.7	2.9
Côte d'Ivoire	6.7	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.3	4.8	3.3	2.2
Djibouti	6.4	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.0	3.7	2.4
Equatorial Guinea	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.3	3.3	2.4
Eritrea	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.2	4.0	2.5
Ethiopia	6.7	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.3	4.8	3.3	2.2
Gabon	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.1	3.3
Gambia, The	6.4	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.0	3.7	2.5
Ghana	5.7	4.7	3.8	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.1	2.0
Guinea	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.0	3.8
Guinea-Bissau	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.6	3.6	2.5
Kenya	5.9	4.9	3.9	3.6	3.2	2.6	2.1	2.0
Lesotho	4.7	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.4	2.1
Liberia	6.6	5.9	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.7	4.5	2.9
Madagascar	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.5	4.9	3.9
Malawi	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.7	4.6	3.1
Mali	7.3	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.1	4.6	2.9
Mauritania	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.5	4.2	2.6
Mauritius	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7
Mayotte	7.0	6.7	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.4	3.9	2.5
Mozambique	5.9	5.5	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.2	2.3
Namibia	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.3	3.4	2.4
Niger	7.5	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.3	4.6	2.7
Nigeria	6.5	6.1	5.7	5.5	5.2	4.8	3.6	2.5
Reunion	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.1	1.8
Rwanda	6.6	5.3	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.2	4.2	2.8
Saint Helena	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
Sao Tome and Principe	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.2	3.5	2.1
Senegal	6.1	5.7	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.3	3.2	2.3
Seychelles	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
Sierra Leone	6.5	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.3	4.1	2.8
Somalia	7.3	6.3	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.4	5.0	3.0
South Africa	3.5	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7
Sudan	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.2	2.8	2.1
Swaziland	5.5	4.9	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.2	2.4	2.1
Tanzania	6.2	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.6	3.4	2.4
Togo	6.9	6.3	5.5	5.1	4.6	3.8	2.4	2.0
Uganda	7.3	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.1	4.6	2.8
Zambia	6.5	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.5	3.2	2.3
Zimbabwe	4.8	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.3	2.6	2.2

Table A-9.
Total Fertility Rate by Region and Country: 1990-2050—Con.

Region and country or area	1990	1995	2000	2002	2005	2010	2025	2050
AFRICA—Con.								
North Africa	4.2	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.0
Algeria	4.3	3.5	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.0
Egypt	4.0	3.6	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.0
Libya	5.0	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.4	2.0
Morocco	4.4	3.7	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.0
Tunisia	3.3	2.6	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
Western Sahara	7.2	6.9	6.6	6.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
NEAR EAST	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.0	2.4
Bahrain	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.0
Cyprus	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
Gaza Strip	8.1	7.9	6.6	6.3	5.9	5.2	3.5	2.3
Iraq	6.1	5.5	4.9	4.6	4.3	3.8	2.7	2.1
Israel	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.8
Jordan	5.4	4.4	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.9
Kuwait	2.5	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.0
Lebanon	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
Oman	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.4	3.7	2.3
Qatar	4.4	3.7	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.0
Saudi Arabia	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.7	4.8	3.3
Syria	5.7	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.0	2.2	2.0
Turkey	3.1	2.5	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
United Arab Emirates	4.7	3.6	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.2	1.9
West Bank	5.9	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.4	3.8	2.7	2.1
Yemen	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.2	4.7	2.9
ASIA	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.9
Afghanistan	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.0	2.7
Bangladesh	(NA)	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.5
Bhutan	5.6	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.5	3.5	2.4
Brunei	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0
Burma	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7
Cambodia	6.0	4.7	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.0
China	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7
China excl. Taiwan, Hong Kong S.A.R., and Macau S.A.R.	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7
Hong Kong S.A.R.	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6
Macau S.A.R.	(NA)	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7
Taiwan	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
East Timor	5.1	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.2	2.4	2.1
India	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.0
Indonesia	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.7
Iran	4.9	3.2	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
Japan	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7
Korea, North	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.7
Korea, South	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
Laos	6.4	5.7	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.3	3.0	2.0
Malaysia	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.2
Maldives	6.6	6.2	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.4	3.0	2.2
Mongolia	4.5	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.8
Nepal	5.7	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.2	3.7	2.7	2.1
Pakistan	6.2	5.4	4.6	4.3	3.8	3.2	2.3	2.0
Philippines	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.4	2.1
Singapore	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.7
Sri Lanka	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
Thailand	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7
Vietnam	3.7	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.7

Table A-9.
Total Fertility Rate by Region and Country: 1990-2050—Con.

Region and country or area	1990	1995	2000	2002	2005	2010	2025	2050
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.9
Anguilla	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Antigua and Barbuda	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.7
Argentina	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.7
Aruba	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Bahamas, The	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.7
Barbados	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Belize	5.2	4.7	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.3	2.5	2.1
Bolivia	4.9	4.4	3.7	3.4	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.0
Brazil	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
Cayman Islands	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7
Chile	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7
Colombia	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.9
Costa Rica	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.7
Cuba	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Dominica	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7
Dominican Republic	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.2
Ecuador	4.0	3.6	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.0
El Salvador	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.5	2.2
French Guiana	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.1
Grenada	3.5	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.7
Guadeloupe	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7
Guatemala	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.2	3.3	2.4
Guyana	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.7
Haiti	6.0	5.6	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.1	2.9	2.2
Honduras	5.3	4.8	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.4	2.5	2.1
Jamaica	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7
Martinique	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
Mexico	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0
Montserrat	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
Netherlands Antilles	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7
Nicaragua	4.6	3.9	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.0
Panama	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.7
Paraguay	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.1	2.5
Peru	4.1	3.5	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.0
Puerto Rico	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.8
Saint Lucia	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.7
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2.7	2.8	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
Suriname	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0
Trinidad and Tobago	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
Turks and Caicos Islands	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.1
Uruguay	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0
Venezuela	3.5	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0
Virgin Islands	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8
Virgin Islands, British	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Western Europe	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7
Andorra	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.7
Austria	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7
Belgium	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Denmark	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Faroe Islands	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.7
Finland	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
France	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Germany	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7
Gibraltar	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Greece	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7

Table A-9.
Total Fertility Rate by Region and Country: 1990-2050—Con.

Region and country or area	1990	1995	2000	2002	2005	2010	2025	2050
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Con.								
Western Europe—Con.								
Guernsey	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7
Iceland	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7
Ireland	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7
Italy	(NA)	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.7
Jersey	(NA)	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
Liechtenstein	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7
Luxembourg	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Malta	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7
Man, Isle of	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Monaco	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
Netherlands	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Norway	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Portugal	(NA)	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7
San Marino	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7
Spain	(NA)	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.7
Sweden	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
Switzerland	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7
United Kingdom	(NA)	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Eastern Europe	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7
Albania	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	(NA)	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Bulgaria	(NA)	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.6
Croatia	(NA)	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7
Czech Republic	(NA)	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.6
Hungary	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of	(NA)	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Poland	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7
Romania	(NA)	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7
Slovakia	(NA)	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6
Slovenia	(NA)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.7
Yugoslavia	(NA)	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
New Independent States	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8
Baltics	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.5
Estonia	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5
Latvia	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5
Lithuania	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6
Commonwealth of Independent States	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8
Armenia	2.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.7
Azerbaijan	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.8
Belarus	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.5
Georgia	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.7
Kazakhstan	2.8	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.8
Kyrgyzstan	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.3
Moldova	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.6
Russia	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.5
Tajikistan	5.4	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.2	2.5
Turkmenistan	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.3
Ukraine	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.5
Uzbekistan	4.3	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.2

Table A-9.
Total Fertility Rate by Region and Country: 1990-2050—Con.

Region and country or area	1990	1995	2000	2002	2005	2010	2025	2050
NORTH AMERICA	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Bermuda	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7
Canada	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Greenland	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7
United States	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
OCEANIA	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.8
American Samoa	4.6	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.1	2.0
Australia	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
Cook Islands	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Fiji	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.1
French Polynesia	3.3	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7
Guam	3.3	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.4	2.9	2.2	2
Kiribati	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.3	2.5
Marshall Islands	5.7	4.7	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.5	2.6	2.1
Micronesia, Federated States of	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Nauru	2.8	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.2	2.0
New Caledonia	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.7
New Zealand	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Northern Mariana Islands	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
Palau	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.8
Papua New Guinea	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.5	2.6	2.1
Samoa	4.8	4.1	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.0
Solomon Islands	6.3	5.6	4.8	4.5	4.0	3.4	2.4	2.0
Tonga	4.7	4.1	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Tuvalu	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.0
Vanuatu	5.0	4.0	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.0
Wallis and Futuna	3.7	3.1	2.6	2.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

NA Data not available.

Note: World and regional TFRs are weighted averages of country rates using total populations as weights. Countries lacking data for a specific year are excluded from the calculation of a regional rate for that year. For some regions, especially for 1990, regional TFR may not be representative of the region. Direct access to this table and the International Data Base is available through the Internet at *www.census.gov/ipc/www.*

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base.

Table A-10.
Age-Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rate by Region and Country: 2002

Region and country or area	Births per 1,000 women							Total fertility rate
	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	
WORLD	50	153	148	96	48	20	5	2.7
Less Developed Countries	53	166	159	100	52	24	7	2.9
More Developed Countries	31	82	97	76	30	6	(Z)	1.6
AFRICA	101	212	231	192	130	66	26	4.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	116	230	245	207	147	77	31	5.3
Angola	118	284	307	260	193	92	32	6.4
Benin	126	270	292	246	166	84	42	6.1
Botswana	54	142	164	141	99	55	19	3.4
Burkina Faso	133	286	279	251	200	104	26	6.4
Burundi	66	255	291	255	195	101	53	6.1
Cameroon	125	215	228	177	124	57	18	4.7
Cape Verde	86	185	195	155	104	55	2	3.9
Central African Republic	138	220	225	186	110	55	21	4.8
Chad	189	308	308	251	165	67	13	6.5
Comoros	67	203	249	256	168	80	29	5.3
Congo (Brazzaville)	71	154	192	167	105	50	15	3.8
Congo (Kinshasa)	115	287	315	258	205	129	46	6.8
Côte d'Ivoire	143	239	243	227	167	79	25	5.6
Djibouti	180	276	259	188	138	59	29	5.6
Equatorial Guinea	144	239	232	169	116	47	15	4.8
Eritrea	117	233	259	235	179	103	35	5.8
Ethiopia	120	242	261	239	169	86	17	5.7
Gabon	163	220	205	202	115	55	13	4.9
Gambia, The	167	256	259	201	142	65	32	5.6
Ghana	60	143	173	150	103	54	11	3.5
Guinea	180	256	266	231	155	75	27	5.9
Guinea-Bissau	87	239	260	219	145	63	14	5.1
Kenya	75	181	184	154	83	39	11	3.6
Lesotho	45	161	176	148	109	62	22	3.6
Liberia	173	271	262	215	172	108	59	6.3
Madagascar	172	269	248	210	147	85	24	5.8
Malawi	165	295	266	214	162	91	39	6.2
Mali	184	299	301	248	204	90	21	6.7
Mauritania	127	221	264	256	215	113	33	6.2
Mauritius	30	113	127	83	35	10	1	2.0
Mayotte	232	291	295	197	119	50	46	6.2
Mozambique	146	235	215	181	111	81	21	5.0
Namibia	93	184	221	190	145	90	31	4.8
Niger	199	301	303	277	192	89	39	7.0
Nigeria	124	228	252	209	150	84	51	5.5
Reunion	41	132	148	111	56	20	3	2.6
Rwanda	50	232	265	250	183	118	32	5.7
Saint Helena	20	75	119	64	22	6	1	1.5
Sao Tome and Principe	130	297	280	224	163	87	10	6.0
Senegal	88	194	220	221	162	85	35	5.0
Seychelles	14	70	121	99	42	14	2	1.8
Sierra Leone	155	269	297	231	137	49	51	5.9
Somalia	59	248	316	287	262	141	97	7.0
South Africa	37	100	130	103	55	26	9	2.3
Sudan	85	224	269	216	144	63	44	5.2
Swaziland	75	184	194	157	116	55	26	4.0
Tanzania	120	237	240	204	152	78	37	5.3
Togo	80	212	249	211	160	85	33	5.1
Uganda	199	315	310	245	175	88	28	6.8
Zambia	133	244	248	207	152	66	20	5.4
Zimbabwe	101	184	173	131	100	42	14	3.7
North Africa	31	132	171	137	73	29	7	2.9
Algeria	23	120	162	132	63	23	4	2.6
Egypt	42	165	187	135	67	22	4	3.1
Libya	9	74	169	200	158	85	19	3.6

Table A-10.
Age-Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rate by Region and Country: 2002—Con.

Region and country or area	Births per 1,000 women							Total fertility rate
	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	
North Africa—Con.								
Morocco	28	104	159	143	92	50	20	3.0
Tunisia	12	72	130	108	47	17	3	1.9
Western Sahara	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.5
NEAR EAST	48	163	195	162	97	42	11	3.8
Bahrain	16	104	160	141	84	34	10	2.8
Cyprus	13	89	135	96	37	10	1	1.9
Gaza Strip	121	294	303	247	190	98	5	6.3
Iraq	44	167	213	238	155	86	24	4.6
Israel	15	106	169	132	65	17	2	2.5
Jordan	18	123	174	158	108	44	5	3.1
Kuwait	32	130	170	144	107	36	9	3.1
Lebanon	14	78	134	109	48	18	3	2.0
Oman	106	320	307	228	150	71	17	6.0
Qatar	22	131	201	159	76	24	6	3.1
Saudi Arabia	98	287	326	262	183	68	18	6.2
Syria	53	153	206	172	122	59	2	3.8
Turkey	27	106	132	97	39	13	1	2.1
United Arab Emirates	38	140	184	157	84	25	5	3.2
West Bank	84	243	247	199	128	50	4	4.8
Yemen	74	278	327	292	231	120	57	6.9
ASIA	39	158	142	80	36	16	4	2.4
Afghanistan	88	260	280	238	177	77	24	5.7
Bangladesh	136	180	162	99	44	18	(Z)	3.2
Bhutan	78	228	251	212	149	65	18	5.0
Brunei	24	100	143	122	64	23	4	2.4
Burma	18	86	130	112	65	29	5	2.2
Cambodia	45	172	190	155	106	49	13	3.6
China	12	161	106	37	11	3	1	1.7
China excl. Taiwan, Hong Kong S.A.R., and Macau S.A.R.	12	164	106	36	10	3	1	1.7
Hong Kong S.A.R.	6	39	91	87	34	5	(Z)	1.3
Macau S.A.R.	7	44	100	75	29	8	1	1.3
Taiwan	13	66	126	83	22	4	(Z)	1.6
East Timor	88	198	201	155	86	37	10	3.9
India	51	182	168	109	54	24	8	3.0
Indonesia	50	125	142	105	60	21	5	2.5
Iran	23	84	122	98	53	25	7	2.1
Japan	5	40	101	94	31	4	(Z)	1.4
Korea, North	4	71	262	95	22	6	1	2.3
Korea, South	4	77	154	57	15	4	1	1.6
Laos	81	220	254	214	149	67	22	5.0
Malaysia	16	121	202	169	94	31	3	3.2
Maldives	101	232	264	223	156	76	26	5.4
Mongolia	31	152	138	80	40	14	5	2.3
Nepal	75	202	224	190	130	57	19	4.5
Pakistan	47	183	228	198	116	61	18	4.3
Philippines	39	156	193	145	97	35	6	3.4
Singapore	6	34	83	81	34	7	(Z)	1.2
Sri Lanka	14	78	129	103	45	15	2	1.9
Thailand	36	100	116	82	35	12	4	1.9
Vietnam	27	146	133	83	41	17	6	2.3
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	52	122	137	106	56	21	4	2.5
Anguilla	15	70	119	96	40	12	3	1.8
Antigua and Barbuda	112	150	108	57	25	6	1	2.3
Argentina	48	107	133	107	53	16	2	2.3
Aruba	28	89	113	81	36	11	2	1.8
Bahamas, The	53	114	120	102	54	12	1	2.3

Table A-10.
Age-Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rate by Region and Country: 2002—Con.

Region and country or area	Births per 1,000 women							Total fertility rate
	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN—Con.								
Barbados	47	95	95	64	23	4	(Z)	1.6
Belize	90	200	207	159	94	37	4	4.0
Bolivia	59	158	173	142	90	42	11	3.4
Brazil	44	102	119	88	41	14	2	2.1
Cayman Islands	56	103	105	83	24	10	(Z)	1.9
Chile	43	103	122	95	46	14	1	2.1
Colombia	50	133	143	108	64	23	6	2.6
Costa Rica	62	118	134	100	50	17	2	2.4
Cuba	70	97	89	46	16	3	(Z)	1.6
Dominica	24	88	129	102	44	14	2	2.0
Dominican Republic	98	179	151	109	38	14	1	2.9
Ecuador	66	147	159	123	74	36	6	3.1
El Salvador	100	188	159	114	63	27	7	3.3
French Guiana	77	158	181	121	63	21	5	3.1
Grenada	76	120	131	83	53	30	6	2.5
Guadeloupe	18	80	129	99	42	14	2	1.9
Guatemala	107	256	225	174	122	56	7	4.7
Guyana	23	91	130	105	47	18	3	2.1
Haiti	83	198	222	235	160	78	19	5.0
Honduras	106	200	188	151	117	62	10	4.2
Jamaica	36	91	122	95	44	18	3	2.0
Martinique	20	67	112	99	46	13	1	1.8
Mexico	42	114	146	119	65	25	4	2.6
Montserrat	16	77	126	93	36	12	2	1.8
Netherlands Antilles	34	94	123	99	45	15	1	2.1
Nicaragua	93	153	153	119	66	27	7	3.1
Panama	71	132	137	106	50	15	3	2.6
Paraguay	95	192	201	151	106	55	14	4.1
Peru	50	135	150	125	80	34	6	2.9
Puerto Rico	71	125	110	66	27	6	(Z)	2.0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	61	128	135	83	50	20	2	2.4
Saint Lucia	46	105	138	102	55	19	2	2.3
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	28	84	128	99	43	15	2	2.0
Suriname	30	109	151	117	57	20	3	2.4
Trinidad and Tobago	15	71	121	97	40	13	2	1.8
Turks and Caicos Islands	65	176	175	112	75	30	4	3.2
Uruguay	49	116	135	99	54	16	2	2.4
Venezuela	50	117	137	106	51	18	3	2.4
Virgin Islands	47	96	141	108	43	11	1	2.2
Virgin Islands, British	30	80	112	77	33	10	2	1.7
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	28	92	95	70	28	6	(Z)	1.6
Western Europe	12	52	99	91	37	7	1	1.5
Andorra	9	38	92	79	29	6	1	1.3
Austria	15	70	98	66	25	5	(Z)	1.4
Belgium	10	62	125	87	30	8	1	1.6
Denmark	9	60	126	102	39	9	1	1.7
Faroe Islands	15	101	162	115	48	12	1	2.3
Finland	10	63	118	96	38	13	2	1.7
France	8	54	135	116	49	10	1	1.9
Germany	10	55	89	80	32	6	(Z)	1.4
Gibraltar	10	61	114	93	37	13	2	1.6
Greece	12	60	96	69	26	5	1	1.3
Guernsey	18	47	85	84	28	8	1	1.4
Iceland	19	84	130	106	50	10	1	2.0
Ireland	18	50	104	130	66	12	(Z)	1.9
Italy	7	37	84	81	35	7	(Z)	1.2
Jersey	15	57	93	102	40	7	1	1.6

Table A-10.
Age-Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rate by Region and Country: 2002—Con.

Region and country or area	Births per 1,000 women							Total fertility rate
	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Con.								
Liechtenstein	10	43	95	103	43	6	(Z)	1.5
Luxembourg	10	63	118	96	38	13	2	1.7
Malta	17	79	142	95	40	9	(Z)	1.9
Man, Isle of	10	61	114	93	37	13	2	1.6
Monaco	9	72	134	91	37	9	1	1.8
Netherlands	8	53	111	105	41	11	1	1.6
Norway	12	69	128	102	40	9	1	1.8
Portugal	20	62	100	79	30	6	1	1.5
San Marino	4	34	94	89	36	3	1	1.3
Spain	9	26	70	96	43	7	(Z)	1.2
Sweden	7	55	110	90	38	8	(Z)	1.5
Switzerland	6	49	107	93	34	6	(Z)	1.5
United Kingdom	28	68	101	89	37	7	1	1.7
Eastern Europe	24	92	92	49	19	5	(Z)	1.4
Albania	12	113	156	112	44	14	2	2.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	37	127	102	52	19	5	1	1.7
Bulgaria	44	88	60	24	8	2	(Z)	1.1
Croatia	22	113	127	83	34	8	1	1.9
Czech Republic	18	86	83	36	12	2	(Z)	1.2
Hungary	25	76	86	44	16	3	(Z)	1.3
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of	16	81	122	89	34	11	2	1.8
Poland	17	83	94	52	22	5	(Z)	1.4
Romania	36	98	79	38	14	4	(Z)	1.4
Slovakia	26	98	78	34	13	2	(Z)	1.3
Slovenia	9	72	101	53	17	3	(Z)	1.3
Yugoslavia	29	114	115	66	24	6	1	1.8
New Independent States	43	135	92	48	18	4	(Z)	1.7
Baltics	26	93	78	42	17	4	(Z)	1.3
Estonia	27	86	75	41	16	3	(Z)	1.2
Latvia	20	85	71	39	16	4	(Z)	1.2
Lithuania	30	100	84	45	18	4	(Z)	1.4
Commonwealth of Independent States	44	136	93	48	18	4	(Z)	1.7
Armenia	46	137	73	34	14	3	(Z)	1.5
Azerbaijan	25	177	143	77	29	7	1	2.3
Belarus	32	111	74	32	11	2	(Z)	1.3
Georgia	44	131	65	37	15	4	(Z)	1.5
Kazakhstan	46	157	122	63	28	6	1	2.1
Kyrgyzstan	54	217	180	111	53	14	2	3.2
Moldova	55	129	94	44	16	4	(Z)	1.7
Russia	39	105	71	32	2	(Z)	1.3	
Tajikistan	54	272	225	160	94	36	7	4.2
Turkmenistan	23	196	235	153	73	24	4	3.5
Ukraine	51	112	63	27	9	2	(Z)	1.3
Uzbekistan	58	243	158	103	34	7	3	3.0
NORTH AMERICA	54	108	112	85	35	7	(Z)	2.0
Bermuda	35	84	104	106	42	9	1	1.9
Canada	22	68	108	87	30	5	(Z)	1.6
Greenland	74	147	130	87	37	11	(Z)	2.4
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	28	104	144	92	37	12	2	2.1
United States	57	112	113	85	36	7	(Z)	2.1
OCEANIA	31	101	140	116	55	17	4	2.3
American Samoa	40	164	220	156	75	24	(Z)	3.4
Australia	18	61	115	104	46	9	(Z)	1.8
Cook Islands	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3.1
Fiji	45	159	167	113	57	20	6	2.8

Table A-10.
Age-Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rate by Region and Country: 2002—Con.

Region and country or area	Births per 1,000 women							Total fertility rate
	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	
OCEANIA—Con.								
French Polynesia	30	106	135	104	45	15	2	2.2
Guam	75	206	231	149	67	16	2	3.7
Kiribati	59	191	223	190	133	56	12	4.3
Marshall Islands	97	266	227	55	70	26	1	4.2
Micronesia, Federated States of	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3.8
Nauru	57	171	196	159	102	15	(Z)	3.5
New Caledonia	30	113	157	113	53	19	3	2.4
New Zealand	14	70	125	99	38	12	2	1.8
Northern Mariana Islands	59	76	92	68	40	12	1	1.8
Palau	63	115	142	107	56	12	(Z)	2.5
Papua New Guinea	64	196	211	170	105	68	28	4.2
Samoa	23	138	195	161	92	42	9	3.3
Solomon Islands	69	196	230	194	133	59	19	4.5
Tonga	42	157	183	130	61	22	6	3.0
Tuvalu	27	185	211	123	55	7	5	3.1
Vanuatu	38	137	176	141	81	34	11	3.1
Wallis and Futuna	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2.4

NA Data not available.

Z Rate less than 0.5.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base.

Table A-11.
Infant and Child Mortality by Region, Country, and Sex: 2002

Region and country or area	Infant mortality rate[1]			Childhood mortality rates[2]					
				Ages 1-4			Under age 5		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
WORLD	52	55	50	27	26	28	77	79	75
Less Developed Countries	58	60	55	30	29	31	85	87	83
More Developed Countries	9	9	8	2	2	2	10	11	9
AFRICA	86	92	79	61	63	59	141	148	133
Sub-Saharan Africa	92	99	85	68	70	66	153	162	145
Angola	195	208	182	115	114	116	287	298	277
Benin	88	93	82	68	67	68	150	154	145
Botswana	65	66	64	45	46	45	107	109	106
Burkina Faso	101	109	93	110	114	106	200	211	189
Burundi	73	80	65	66	63	69	134	138	130
Cameroon	71	75	67	57	55	59	124	126	122
Cape Verde	52	57	46	35	36	34	85	91	79
Central African Republic	94	102	87	55	57	54	145	152	137
Chad	97	106	87	82	86	79	171	183	159
Comoros	82	91	73	25	26	24	105	115	95
Congo (Brazzaville)	97	103	91	57	58	56	148	155	141
Congo (Kinshasa)	98	107	90	49	50	48	143	152	133
Côte d'Ivoire	100	117	82	59	70	48	153	178	126
Djibouti	108	116	100	75	77	73	175	184	166
Equatorial Guinea	91	97	85	53	55	51	139	147	131
Eritrea	77	85	69	58	62	53	130	141	119
Ethiopia	104	115	94	73	73	74	170	179	161
Gabon	56	66	45	29	28	29	83	92	73
Gambia, The	76	83	69	62	64	59	133	142	124
Ghana	54	57	51	41	42	41	93	96	89
Guinea	95	100	89	82	83	80	169	175	162
Guinea-Bissau	112	123	101	77	81	73	180	193	167
Kenya	64	67	61	33	32	34	95	97	92
Lesotho	87	92	82	44	45	44	128	133	122
Liberia	134	141	127	80	76	85	203	206	201
Madagascar	82	90	73	53	57	50	131	142	119
Malawi	106	110	102	88	88	88	185	189	181
Mali	120	127	114	111	111	111	218	224	212
Mauritania	75	78	72	61	69	53	131	141	121
Mauritius	17	20	14	3	4	3	20	23	17
Mayotte	68	74	61	28	29	27	94	101	87
Mozambique	200	217	181	130	140	121	304	327	280
Namibia	67	71	64	39	37	42	104	105	103
Niger	125	129	120	166	157	175	270	266	274
Nigeria	72	75	69	69	74	63	136	144	128
Reunion	8	9	8	2	2	2	10	11	9
Rwanda	104	109	98	92	96	88	186	194	178
Saint Helena	22	26	17	3	4	2	25	30	20
Sao Tome and Principe	48	50	45	17	16	18	64	65	63
Senegal	59	62	55	55	56	54	111	115	106
Seychelles	17	21	12	13	17	9	30	38	21
Sierra Leone	148	166	131	91	102	80	226	251	200
Somalia	122	132	112	95	98	93	206	217	195
South Africa	59	64	55	40	40	40	97	101	93
Sudan	67	68	66	42	44	40	106	109	104
Swaziland	67	70	63	40	41	38	103	108	99
Tanzania	105	115	95	57	59	56	157	167	146
Togo	70	78	62	53	57	49	119	130	108
Uganda	90	97	82	61	64	58	145	155	135
Zambia	100	108	93	78	81	76	171	180	162
Zimbabwe	66	69	63	37	40	35	101	105	96

Table A-11.
Infant and Child Mortality by Region, Country, and Sex: 2002—Con.

Region and country or area	Infant mortality rate[1]			Childhood mortality rates[2]					
				Ages 1-4			Under age 5		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
AFRICA—Con.									
North Africa	38	40	36	9	9	10	47	49	46
Algeria	39	42	36	7	7	7	46	48	43
Egypt	37	37	36	9	8	10	45	45	45
Libya	28	30	25	4	5	4	32	35	29
Morocco	46	50	42	13	14	12	59	64	54
Tunisia	28	31	25	7	8	7	35	39	31
Western Sahara	127	133	121	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
NEAR EAST	47	50	43	14	15	14	60	64	56
Bahrain	19	22	16	4	4	3	23	27	19
Cyprus	8	10	6	1	1	(Z)	8	11	6
Gaza Strip	25	26	23	5	5	5	30	31	28
Iraq	58	64	51	15	17	13	72	80	64
Israel	8	8	7	1	1	1	9	10	8
Jordan	20	23	16	3	3	4	23	26	19
Kuwait	11	12	10	2	2	2	13	14	12
Lebanon	27	30	24	8	8	7	35	38	31
Oman	22	25	19	4	5	4	26	30	22
Qatar	21	24	17	4	5	3	25	29	20
Saudi Arabia	50	52	47	16	15	16	65	66	63
Syria	33	33	33	10	9	11	42	41	43
Turkey	46	50	42	11	13	10	57	62	51
United Arab Emirates	16	19	13	3	4	2	19	22	16
West Bank	21	23	19	4	5	4	25	28	23
Yemen	67	72	61	27	27	27	92	97	87
ASIA	49	50	48	21	19	24	69	68	70
Afghanistan	145	148	141	79	78	80	212	215	210
Bangladesh	68	69	67	34	31	36	99	98	100
Bhutan	107	105	109	71	63	81	171	161	181
Brunei	14	18	10	2	3	1	16	21	11
Burma	72	78	65	31	32	31	101	107	94
Cambodia	78	87	69	27	28	26	103	113	92
China	26	25	26	5	5	6	31	31	32
China excl. Taiwan, Hong Kong S.A.R., and Macau SA.R.	26	26	27	6	5	6	32	31	32
Hong Kong S.A.R.	6	6	6	1	1	1	7	7	7
Macau S.A.R.	4	4	5	2	1	2	6	5	7
Taiwan	7	7	6	2	2	2	9	10	8
East Timor	52	59	45	19	19	19	70	77	63
India	61	62	61	28	24	33	88	84	92
Indonesia	39	45	34	12	12	12	51	56	45
Iran	46	46	45	25	23	27	69	67	71
Japan	3	4	3	1	1	1	5	5	4
Korea, North	27	28	25	14	16	12	40	43	36
Korea, South	7	8	7	2	2	2	9	10	9
Laos	91	101	80	49	49	49	135	145	125
Malaysia	20	23	16	5	5	5	25	28	21
Maldives	62	61	63	30	27	32	90	86	93
Mongolia	59	63	55	25	25	26	83	86	80
Nepal	72	71	74	34	28	41	104	96	112
Pakistan	79	79	78	43	38	49	119	114	123
Philippines	26	29	23	13	14	12	38	42	34
Singapore	4	4	3	1	1	1	5	5	4
Sri Lanka	16	17	14	8	8	8	23	25	22
Thailand	23	24	21	8	9	6	30	33	27
Vietnam	32	36	28	12	14	9	43	50	37

Table A-11.
Infant and Child Mortality by Region, Country, and Sex: 2002—Con.

Region and country or area	Infant mortality rate[1]			Childhood mortality rates[2]					
				Ages 1-4			Under age 5		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	30	33	26	7	8	7	37	40	33
Anguilla	24	31	16	2	2	1	25	33	17
Antigua and Barbuda	22	26	17	5	6	4	27	32	21
Argentina	17	19	15	3	3	3	20	22	17
Aruba	6	7	5	1	1	1	7	8	6
Bahamas, The	27	3	20	9	11	8	36	44	28
Barbados	13	15	11	3	3	3	16	17	14
Belize	28	31	24	8	9	8	36	40	32
Bolivia	58	61	54	19	19	20	76	79	73
Brazil	33	37	29	5	5	4	37	42	33
Cayman Islands	9	10	8	1	2	1	10	12	9
Chile	9	10	8	2	2	2	11	12	10
Colombia	23	27	19	4	5	4	27	32	23
Costa Rica	11	12	10	2	3	2	13	14	12
Cuba	7	8	6	3	3	2	10	11	9
Dominica	16	21	11	2	3	1	18	24	12
Dominican Republic	35	38	32	11	10	11	45	48	43
Ecuador	33	38	27	11	12	10	44	50	37
El Salvador	28	30	25	7	8	6	34	38	30
French Guiana	13	14	12	3	4	3	16	18	15
Grenada	15	14	15	11	12	11	26	26	26
Guadeloupe	9	11	8	2	2	2	11	13	10
Guatemala	39	40	38	13	12	14	51	51	51
Guyana	38	42	34	15	17	13	52	58	46
Haiti	78	83	72	43	42	43	117	122	112
Honduras	30	34	26	11	10	13	41	44	39
Jamaica	14	15	13	1	2	1	15	16	14
Martinique	8	5	10	2	1	3	9	6	13
Mexico	25	28	21	6	7	6	31	34	27
Montserrat	8	9	7	6	(Z)	15	14	14	15
Netherlands Antilles	11	12	10	1	1	1	12	13	12
Nicaragua	33	36	29	7	8	7	40	44	35
Panama	22	24	20	6	6	6	28	30	25
Paraguay	29	34	23	8	10	6	36	43	29
Peru	38	43	33	13	13	13	51	56	45
Puerto Rico	10	11	9	1	1	1	11	12	10
Saint Kitts and Nevis	16	18	14	7	10	5	23	27	19
Saint Lucia	15	16	14	5	6	3	19	21	17
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	16	18	15	8	8	8	24	25	22
Suriname	25	30	21	7	8	6	32	37	27
Trinidad and Tobago	25	27	23	5	6	4	30	33	27
Turks and Caicos Islands	17	20	15	3	4	3	21	24	17
Uruguay	14	16	12	2	2	2	17	18	15
Venezuela	25	28	21	4	5	4	29	33	25
Virgin Islands	9	10	8	1	2	1	10	12	9
Virgin Islands, British	20	23	16	2	2	2	21	24	18
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	23	24	21	5	5	5	27	29	25
Western Europe	5	5	4	1	1	1	6	7	5
Andorra	4	4	4	1	1	1	5	5	5
Austria	4	4	4	1	1	1	5	6	5
Belgium	5	5	4	1	1	1	6	6	5
Denmark	5	5	5	1	1	1	6	6	5
Faroe Islands	7	8	5	2	2	1	8	10	6
Finland	4	4	3	1	1	1	4	5	4
France	4	5	4	1	1	1	5	6	5

Table A-11.
Infant and Child Mortality by Region, Country, and Sex: 2002—Con.

Region and country or area	Infant mortality rate[1]			Childhood mortality rates[2]					
				Ages 1-4			Under age 5		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Con.									
Western Europe—Con.									
Germany	4	5	4	1	1	1	5	6	5
Gibraltar	5	6	5	1	1	1	6	7	6
Greece	6	7	6	1	1	1	7	8	7
Guernsey	5	6	4	1	1	1	6	6	5
Iceland	4	4	3	1	(Z)	1	4	4	4
Ireland	5	6	5	1	1	1	6	7	6
Italy	6	7	6	1	1	1	7	8	6
Jersey	6	6	5	1	1	1	6	7	6
Liechtenstein	5	7	3	1	2	1	6	8	4
Luxembourg	5	5	5	1	1	1	6	6	6
Malta	6	6	5	1	1	2	7	7	7
Man, Isle of	6	7	5	1	1	1	7	9	6
Monaco	6	7	5	1	1	1	7	8	6
Netherlands	4	5	4	1	2	1	6	6	5
Norway	4	4	3	1	1	1	5	6	4
Portugal	6	6	5	2	2	2	8	8	7
San Marino	6	7	6	1	1	1	7	7	6
Spain	5	5	4	1	1	1	6	6	5
Sweden	3	4	3	1	1	1	4	5	4
Switzerland	4	5	4	1	1	1	5	6	5
United Kingdom	5	6	5	1	1	1	6	7	6
Eastern Europe	14	15	12	3	3	3	16	18	15
Albania	39	41	36	13	13	13	51	53	48
Bosnia and Herzegovina	24	26	21	2	3	2	26	29	23
Bulgaria	14	16	12	4	4	4	18	20	16
Croatia	7	8	6	1	1	1	8	9	7
Czech Republic	5	6	5	1	1	1	7	7	6
Hungary	9	10	8	2	2	1	10	12	9
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of	13	13	12	2	2	2	14	15	13
Poland	9	10	8	2	2	1	11	12	9
Romania	19	21	17	4	4	4	23	25	20
Slovakia	9	10	8	1	2	1	10	11	9
Slovenia	4	6	3	1	1	1	6	7	4
Yugoslavia	17	19	15	2	2	2	19	21	17
New Independent States	45	48	41	10	10	10	54	58	50
Baltics	14	16	12	3	3	2	17	19	14
Estonia	12	14	10	3	4	2	15	18	13
Latvia	15	17	13	3	3	2	18	20	15
Lithuania	14	16	12	3	3	2	17	19	14
Commonwealth of Independent States	45	49	41	10	10	10	55	58	51
Armenia	41	46	36	17	22	11	57	67	47
Azerbaijan	83	85	81	13	17	8	94	100	88
Belarus	14	16	13	3	5	1	17	20	14
Georgia	52	58	46	7	9	6	59	66	51
Kazakhstan	59	64	54	12	12	12	70	75	65
Kyrgyzstan	76	86	66	26	31	21	100	114	85
Moldova	42	46	39	6	8	5	48	53	43
Russia	20	22	18	4	4	4	23	25	21
Tajikistan	115	129	100	21	23	20	134	149	118
Turkmenistan	73	77	69	21	9	33	92	85	100
Ukraine	21	23	20	4	5	4	25	27	23
Uzbekistan	72	76	68	18	19	18	89	93	85

Table A-11.
Infant and Child Mortality by Region, Country, and Sex: 2002—Con.

Region and country or area	Infant mortality rate[1]			Childhood mortality rates[2]					
				Ages 1-4			Under age 5		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
NORTH AMERICA	7	7	6	1	1	1	8	9	7
Bermuda	9	11	8	1	1	1	10	12	8
Canada	5	5	4	1	1	1	6	7	5
Greenland	17	19	16	5	5	4	22	24	20
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	8	9	7	1	1	1	9	11	8
United States	7	8	6	1	2	1	8	9	7
OCEANIA	23	25	21	7	8	6	29	32	26
American Samoa	10	12	8	3	6	1	14	18	9
Australia	5	5	4	1	1	1	6	6	5
Cook Islands	25	28	21	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Fiji	14	15	12	9	11	8	23	26	20
French Polynesia	9	10	8	8	10	7	17	20	14
Guam	7	7	6	1	1	1	8	8	8
Kiribati	53	58	47	29	34	24	80	90	70
Marshall Islands	33	37	29	8	8	7	40	44	35
Micronesia, Federated States of	32	37	28	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Nauru	11	13	8	4	5	2	14	18	10
New Caledonia	8	9	7	5	7	3	13	16	11
New Zealand	6	7	5	2	2	1	8	9	6
Northern Mariana Islands	6	7	4	3	4	1	8	11	6
Palau	16	18	14	3	3	4	20	21	18
Papua New Guinea	57	61	52	16	19	14	72	79	65
Samoa	31	36	25	9	10	7	39	46	32
Solomon Islands	24	27	20	6	7	5	30	33	26
Tonga	14	15	12	9	11	8	23	26	20
Tuvalu	22	25	19	12	14	10	33	38	28
Vanuatu	60	62	57	33	32	33	90	92	88
Wallis and Futuna	16	16	16	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

NA Data not available.

Z Less than 0.5 per 1,000.

[1]Infant mortality rate is the probability of dying between birth and exact age 1. Rates shown in Table A-11 are infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

[2]Child mortality (ages 1 to 4) is the probability of dying between exact age 1 and exact age 5 (i.e., between the first and fifth birthdays). Child mortality rates shown in Table A-11 are the numbers of child deaths at ages 1 to 4 per 1,000 children surviving to exact age 1. Under-5 mortality is the probability of dying between birth and exact age 5 (after birth, before the fifth birthday).

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base.

Table A-12.
Life Expectancy at Birth by Region, Country, and Sex: 2002, 2025, and 2050

[In years]

Region and country or area	Both sexes			Males			Females		
	2002	2025	2050	2002	2025	2050	2002	2025	2050
WORLD	64	69	77	62	67	74	66	71	79
Less Developed Countries	62	68	76	61	66	73	64	70	79
More Developed Countries	76	80	83	73	76	80	80	83	86
AFRICA	50	55	71	49	53	68	51	57	74
Sub-Saharan Africa	47	53	70	46	51	67	48	54	73
Angola	37	40	55	36	39	52	38	41	58
Benin	51	54	70	50	53	67	52	55	72
Botswana	34	30	67	33	31	65	34	30	69
Burkina Faso	45	50	68	43	49	65	46	52	71
Burundi	43	51	71	42	49	69	44	52	74
Cameroon	48	54	72	47	53	70	49	56	75
Cape Verde	70	76	80	66	72	77	73	79	83
Central African Republic	42	47	70	41	46	67	44	49	73
Chad	49	53	68	47	51	65	51	54	71
Comoros	61	69	76	59	66	73	63	72	79
Congo (Brazzaville)	50	53	72	50	51	69	51	56	75
Congo (Kinshasa)	49	57	71	47	54	68	51	59	74
Côte d'Ivoire	43	48	69	40	45	65	45	51	74
Djibouti	43	50	68	42	48	65	45	52	71
Equatorial Guinea	54	63	72	52	61	69	57	66	75
Eritrea	54	55	71	52	54	69	56	56	74
Ethiopia	42	46	68	41	46	65	42	47	70
Gabon	58	59	75	56	57	72	59	61	78
Gambia, The	54	63	71	52	60	68	56	66	74
Ghana	57	61	75	56	59	73	58	64	78
Guinea	49	58	69	48	55	66	51	60	72
Guinea-Bissau	47	54	67	45	51	64	49	56	71
Kenya	46	50	74	45	49	72	46	50	76
Lesotho	37	42	71	37	42	69	37	43	74
Liberia	48	53	68	47	51	66	50	54	71
Madagascar	56	65	73	53	62	69	58	68	76
Malawi	38	43	68	38	43	66	39	43	71
Mali	46	51	65	45	50	63	46	51	67
Mauritania	52	61	69	49	58	66	54	63	73
Mauritius	72	77	81	68	73	77	76	81	84
Mayotte	60	69	75	58	66	72	62	71	78
Mozambique	32	32	54	32	32	51	32	32	57
Namibia	45	39	71	46	40	69	44	38	72
Niger	42	47	61	42	47	60	42	48	62
Nigeria	51	54	72	51	52	69	52	55	74
Reunion	73	78	81	70	75	78	77	82	85
Rwanda	39	45	67	39	44	64	40	46	69
Saint Helena	77	81	83	74	78	80	80	84	86
Sao Tome and Principe	66	73	78	64	71	76	67	75	81
Senegal	56	64	74	55	62	71	58	67	77
Seychelles	71	77	80	65	72	76	77	82	85
Sierra Leone	43	48	63	40	45	59	46	51	68
Somalia	47	56	66	45	54	63	49	58	68
South Africa	49	44	73	49	44	71	49	44	75
Sudan	57	66	74	56	64	71	59	68	76
Swaziland	41	38	72	43	39	70	40	37	74
Tanzania	45	51	69	43	50	67	46	52	72
Togo	54	57	74	52	55	71	56	59	78
Uganda	44	53	71	43	51	68	46	56	74
Zambia	35	40	67	35	40	65	35	41	70
Zimbabwe	40	40	72	42	40	70	39	39	74

Table A-12.
Life Expectancy at Birth by Region, Country, and Sex: 2002, 2025, and 2050—Con.

[In years]

Region and country or area	Both sexes			Males			Females		
	2002	2025	2050	2002	2025	2050	2002	2025	2050
AFRICA—Con.									
North Africa	70	76	80	68	74	78	73	79	83
Algeria	70	76	80	69	74	78	72	78	83
Egypt	70	76	80	68	73	77	73	79	83
Libya	76	80	82	74	77	80	78	82	85
Morocco	70	76	80	67	73	77	72	78	83
Tunisia	74	79	82	73	77	79	76	81	84
Western Sahara	51	50	53	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
NEAR EAST	69	74	79	67	72	76	71	77	82
Bahrain	73	78	82	71	76	79	76	81	84
Cyprus	77	81	83	75	78	80	80	83	86
Gaza Strip	71	75	78	70	74	76	73	77	80
Iraq	67	74	79	66	73	77	69	76	82
Israel	79	82	83	77	79	81	81	84	86
Jordan	78	81	83	75	78	80	80	84	86
Kuwait	76	80	82	76	78	80	77	82	85
Lebanon	72	77	81	69	74	78	74	80	84
Oman	72	78	81	70	75	78	75	80	84
Qatar	73	78	81	70	75	78	75	81	84
Saudi Arabia	68	75	79	67	73	77	70	77	82
Syria	69	75	80	68	73	77	70	77	82
Turkey	72	77	81	69	74	78	74	80	84
United Arab Emirates	75	79	82	72	76	79	77	82	85
West Bank	72	76	79	71	74	77	74	79	82
Yemen	61	69	76	59	66	73	62	71	78
ASIA	66	73	78	65	71	76	68	75	80
Afghanistan	47	56	65	47	56	64	46	55	66
Bangladesh	61	69	76	61	68	74	61	70	77
Bhutan	53	62	71	54	62	69	53	63	72
Brunei	74	79	82	72	76	79	77	81	85
Burma	56	63	74	54	61	71	57	66	77
Cambodia	57	66	76	55	63	73	60	69	79
China	72	77	81	70	75	78	74	80	84
China excl. Taiwan, Hong Kong S.A.R., and Macau S.A.R.	72	77	81	70	75	78	74	80	84
Hong Kong S.A.R.	80	82	84	77	79	81	83	85	87
Macau S.A.R.	82	83	84	79	81	81	85	86	87
Taiwan	77	80	83	74	77	80	80	83	86
East Timor	65	72	78	63	70	75	67	75	81
India	63	71	77	63	69	75	64	72	79
Indonesia	69	75	80	66	72	77	71	78	83
Iran	69	75	80	68	73	77	70	77	82
Japan	81	83	84	78	80	81	84	86	87
Korea, North	70	76	80	68	73	77	73	79	83
Korea, South	75	79	82	72	76	79	79	83	86
Laos	54	63	71	52	60	68	56	66	74
Malaysia	71	77	81	69	74	78	74	80	84
Maldives	63	71	77	62	69	74	64	73	79
Mongolia	63	71	77	61	68	74	66	74	80
Nepal	59	67	74	59	67	73	58	68	76
Pakistan	62	70	76	61	68	74	63	71	78
Philippines	69	75	80	66	72	77	72	78	83
Singapore	80	83	84	77	80	81	83	86	87
Sri Lanka	72	78	81	70	75	78	75	80	84
Thailand	71	76	81	69	74	78	73	79	84
Vietnam	70	76	80	67	73	77	72	79	83

Table A-12.
Life Expectancy at Birth by Region, Country, and Sex: 2002, 2025, and 2050—Con.

[In years]

Region and country or area	Both sexes			Males			Females		
	2002	2025	2050	2002	2025	2050	2002	2025	2050
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	71	76	80	68	73	77	74	79	84
Anguilla	77	80	83	74	77	80	80	83	86
Antigua and Barbuda	71	77	81	69	74	78	73	79	83
Argentina	75	79	82	71	76	79	79	83	86
Aruba	79	82	83	75	78	80	82	85	87
Bahamas, The	66	70	81	62	67	77	69	73	84
Barbados	72	75	81	70	72	78	74	78	84
Belize	67	72	80	65	69	77	69	76	83
Bolivia	64	72	78	62	69	75	67	75	81
Brazil	71	76	80	67	73	77	75	80	84
Cayman Islands	80	82	84	77	79	81	82	85	87
Chile	76	80	82	73	77	79	80	83	86
Colombia	71	77	80	67	73	77	75	80	84
Costa Rica	76	80	83	74	77	80	79	83	86
Cuba	77	80	83	74	78	80	79	83	86
Dominica	74	79	82	71	76	79	77	82	85
Dominican Republic	68	71	81	67	68	78	70	74	84
Ecuador	72	77	81	69	74	78	75	80	84
El Salvador	70	76	80	67	73	77	74	80	84
French Guiana	76	80	83	73	77	79	80	84	86
Grenada	65	71	77	63	69	74	66	73	80
Guadeloupe	77	81	83	74	78	80	81	84	86
Guatemala	65	70	79	64	68	76	66	73	81
Guyana	64	62	78	61	60	75	67	64	81
Haiti	51	59	73	50	57	71	53	62	76
Honduras	67	67	79	66	65	77	69	69	82
Jamaica	76	80	82	74	77	80	78	82	85
Martinique	79	81	83	79	81	82	78	82	85
Mexico	72	77	81	69	74	78	75	81	84
Montserrat	78	81	83	76	79	81	80	84	86
Netherlands Antilles	75	79	82	73	77	79	77	82	85
Nicaragua	69	76	80	67	73	77	71	78	83
Panama	72	75	82	70	72	79	75	79	85
Paraguay	74	79	82	72	76	79	77	82	85
Peru	71	76	80	68	74	78	73	79	83
Puerto Rico	77	81	83	73	77	79	81	84	86
Saint Kitts and Nevis	71	77	81	68	74	78	74	80	84
Saint Lucia	73	78	81	69	74	78	77	82	85
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	73	78	81	71	76	79	75	80	84
Suriname	69	73	80	67	70	77	72	76	83
Trinidad and Tobago	70	69	80	67	68	77	73	70	82
Turks and Caicos Islands	74	78	82	72	76	79	76	81	84
Uruguay	76	80	82	72	76	79	79	83	86
Venezuela	74	78	82	71	75	78	77	82	85
Virgin Islands	78	81	83	75	78	80	83	85	87
Virgin Islands, British	76	80	82	75	78	80	77	82	85
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	72	77	81	69	73	77	76	81	84
Western Europe	79	81	83	76	78	80	82	85	86
Andorra	83	84	84	81	81	81	87	87	87
Austria	78	81	83	75	78	80	81	84	86
Belgium	78	81	83	75	78	80	82	85	86
Denmark	77	80	83	74	78	80	80	83	86
Faroe Islands	79	82	83	75	78	80	82	85	87
Finland	78	81	83	74	78	80	82	85	86
France	79	82	83	75	78	80	83	85	87

Table A-12.
Life Expectancy at Birth by Region, Country, and Sex: 2002, 2025, and 2050—Con.

[In years]

Region and country or area	Both sexes			Males			Females		
	2002	2025	2050	2002	2025	2050	2002	2025	2050
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Con.									
Western Europe Con.									
Germany	78	81	83	75	78	80	81	84	86
Gibraltar	79	82	84	76	79	81	82	85	87
Greece	79	82	83	76	79	81	81	85	86
Guernsey	80	82	84	77	79	81	83	85	87
Iceland	80	82	84	77	80	81	82	85	87
Ireland	77	81	83	74	78	80	80	84	86
Italy	79	82	84	76	79	81	82	85	87
Jersey	79	82	83	76	79	81	81	84	86
Liechtenstein	79	82	84	75	78	80	83	85	87
Luxembourg	77	81	83	74	78	80	81	84	86
Malta	78	81	83	76	79	80	81	84	86
Man, Isle of	78	81	83	74	78	80	81	84	86
Monaco	79	82	83	75	78	80	83	86	87
Netherlands	79	82	83	76	79	80	82	85	86
Norway	79	82	83	76	79	81	82	85	87
Portugal	76	80	82	73	77	79	80	84	86
San Marino	81	83	84	78	80	81	85	87	87
Spain	79	82	83	76	79	80	83	85	87
Sweden	80	82	84	77	79	81	83	85	87
Switzerland	80	82	84	77	79	81	83	85	87
United Kingdom	78	81	83	76	78	80	81	84	86
Eastern Europe	73	78	81	69	74	78	77	82	85
Albania	72	77	81	69	74	78	75	81	84
Bosnia and Herzegovina	72	77	81	69	74	78	75	80	84
Bulgaria	72	77	81	68	73	77	75	81	84
Croatia	74	79	82	71	75	78	78	82	85
Czech Republic	75	79	82	71	76	79	79	83	85
Hungary	72	77	81	68	73	77	77	81	85
Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of	74	79	82	72	76	79	77	82	85
Poland	74	78	82	70	75	78	78	82	85
Romania	70	76	80	67	72	77	74	80	84
Slovakia	74	79	82	70	75	78	78	83	85
Slovenia	75	79	82	71	76	79	79	83	86
Yugoslavia	74	78	82	71	75	79	77	82	85
New Independent States	66	72	78	61	68	74	71	77	82
Baltics	69	75	80	64	70	75	76	81	84
Estonia	70	76	80	64	71	76	76	81	85
Latvia	69	75	80	63	70	75	75	81	84
Lithuania	69	75	80	64	70	75	76	80	84
Commonwealth of Independent States	66	72	78	61	68	74	70	77	82
Armenia	67	74	79	62	70	75	71	78	83
Azerbaijan	63	71	77	59	68	74	68	76	81
Belarus	68	75	79	62	70	75	75	80	84
Georgia	65	74	79	61	70	75	68	77	82
Kazakhstan	63	71	77	58	66	72	69	76	81
Kyrgyzstan	64	71	77	59	67	73	68	75	81
Moldova	65	72	78	60	68	74	69	76	82
Russia	68	73	78	62	68	74	73	78	83
Tajikistan	64	71	77	61	68	74	67	75	81
Turkmenistan	61	69	76	58	66	72	65	73	80
Ukraine	66	73	78	61	68	74	72	78	83
Uzbekistan	64	71	77	60	68	74	68	75	81

Table A-12.
Life Expectancy at Birth by Region, Country, and Sex: 2002, 2025, and 2050—Con.

[In years]

Region and country or area	Both sexes			Males			Females		
	2002	2025	2050	2002	2025	2050	2002	2025	2050
NORTH AMERICA	77	81	84	74	78	81	80	84	87
Bermuda	77	81	83	75	78	80	79	83	86
Canada	80	82	84	76	79	81	83	86	87
Greenland	69	75	80	65	71	76	72	79	83
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	78	81	83	76	79	80	80	84	86
United States	77	81	84	74	78	81	80	84	87
OCEANIA	74	78	81	71	75	78	76	81	84
American Samoa	76	80	82	71	76	79	80	84	86
Australia	80	82	84	77	79	81	83	85	87
Cook Islands	71	69	73	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Fiji	69	75	80	66	72	77	71	78	83
French Polynesia	75	79	82	73	77	79	78	82	85
Guam	78	81	83	76	79	80	81	84	86
Kiribati	61	69	75	58	65	72	64	72	79
Marshall Islands	69	75	80	67	73	77	71	78	83
Micronesia, Federated States of	69	67	71	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Nauru	62	70	76	58	66	72	65	74	80
New Caledonia	73	78	81	70	75	78	76	81	85
New Zealand	78	81	83	75	78	80	81	84	86
Northern Mariana Islands	76	80	82	73	77	79	79	83	86
Palau	69	75	80	66	72	77	73	79	83
Papua New Guinea	64	71	77	62	69	74	66	74	80
Samoa	70	76	80	67	73	77	73	79	83
Solomon Islands	72	77	81	69	74	78	74	80	84
Tonga	69	75	80	66	72	77	71	78	83
Tuvalu	67	74	79	65	71	76	69	76	82
Vanuatu	61	69	76	60	67	73	63	72	79
Wallis and Futuna	76	75	76	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

NA Data not available.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base.

Table A-13.

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

[Data refer to ages 15 to 49 years unless specified otherwise. Data by methods may not add to all methods because of rounding]

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization: Male	Sterilization: Female	Other modern	Traditional	Other	Source	Remarks
AFRICA												
Sub-Saharan Africa												
Benin												
1982	73.2	26.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	26.1		WFS	1
1996	83.6	16.4	1.0	0.5	0.7	(NA)	0.4	0.8	11.8	1.2	DHS	
Botswana												
1984	72.2	27.8	10.0	4.8	1.2	(Z)	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	
1996	52.4	47.6	21.3	4.3	7.4	0.1	5.0	7.8	1.4	0.4	Survey	
Burkina Faso												
1993	92.1	7.9	2.1	0.7	0.8	(NA)	0.3	0.2	3.7		DHS	
1998-99	88.1	11.9	1.8	0.4	1.2	(NA)	0.1	1.4	7.0		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	
1998	80.7	19.3	2.0	0.6	2.1	(NA)	1.5	0.9	12.3		DHS	
Cape Verde												
1998	47.0	52.9	18.2	4.3	3.0	(Z)	12.8	7.8	6.9		Survey	
Central African Republic												
1994-95	85.2	14.8	1.1	0.1	1.0	(NA)	0.4	0.7	11.5		DHS	
Chad												
1996-97	95.9	4.1	0.6	(NA)	0.2	(NA)	0.2	0.2	3.0		DHS	
Comoros												
1996	79.0	21.0	2.9	0.3	1.0	(NA)	2.8	4.3	9.6		DHS	
Congo (Kinshasa)												
1991	92.3	7.7	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.7	5.4	0.3	CDC	
Côte d'Ivoire												
1980-81	96.2	3.8	0.5	0.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3.2		WFS	1
1994	88.6	11.4	2.2	0.3	0.7	(NA)	0.2	0.9	7.1		DHS	
1998-99	85.0	15.0	3.5	0.4	1.8	(NA)	0.1	1.4	7.8		DHS	
Eritrea												
1995	92.0	8.0	2.0	0.6	0.3	(NA)	0.3	0.8	4.0		DHS	
2002	92.0	8.0	1.4	0.4	0.6	(NA)	0.2	2.6	2.9		DHS	
Ethiopia												
1990	95.2	4.8	2.2	0.3	0.1	(Z)	0.3	0.3	1.9		Survey	1
2000	91.9	8.1	2.5	0.1	0.3	(NA)	0.3	3.1	1.8		DHS	
Gabon												
2000	67.3	32.7	4.8	(NA)	5.1	(NA)	1.0	0.8	21.0		DHS	
Gambia, The												
1990	88.2	11.8	3.3	0.9	0.4	(Z)	0.4	1.7	5.1		UN01	
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	(Z)	0.1	2.7	5.2		WFS	1
1988	87.1	12.9	1.8	0.5	0.3	(NA)	1.0	1.6	7.7		DHS	
1993	79.7	20.3	3.2	0.9	2.2	(NA)	0.9	2.8	10.1		DHS	
1995	72.0	28.0	7.0	1.0	5.0	—— 2.0	——	7.0	6.0		Survey	
1998	78.0	22.0	3.9	0.7	2.7	(Z)	1.3	4.1	9.2		DHS	
Guinea												
1992	98.3	1.7	0.5	(NA)	0.1	(NA)	(NA)	0.4	0.7		DHS	
1999	93.8	6.2	2.1	0.2	0.6	(NA)	(NA)	1.3	2.0		DHS	
Kenya												
1977-78	93.2	6.8	2.0	0.7	0.1	(Z)	0.9	0.7	2.4		WFS	3
1984	83.0	17.0	3.1	3.0	0.3	(Z)	2.6	0.6	7.3		CPS	

Table A-13.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years—Con.

[Data refer to ages 15 to 49 years unless specified otherwise. Data by methods may not add to all methods because of rounding]

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization		Other modern	Traditional	Other	Source	Remarks
						Male	Female					
AFRICA—Con.												
Sub-Saharan Africa—Con.												
Kenya—Con.												
1989	73.1	26.9	5.2	3.7	0.5	(NA)	4.7	3.7	9.0		DHS	
1993	67.3	32.7	9.5	4.2	0.8	(NA)	5.5	7.3	5.5		DHS	
1998	61.0	39.0	8.5	2.7	1.3	(NA)	6.2	12.6	7.5		DHS	
Lesotho												
1977	92.8	7.2	1.7	0.2	0.2	(NA)	1.1	0.3	3.7		WFS	1
Liberia												
1986	93.6	6.4	3.3	0.6	(Z)	(Z)	1.1	0.5	0.9		DHS	
Madagascar												
1992	83.3	16.7	1.4	0.5	0.5	(NA)	0.9	1.7	11.6		DHS	
1997	80.6	19.4	2.4	0.5	0.7	(Z)	1.0	5.2	9.7		DHS	
Malawi												
1984	92.5	7.5	0.7	0.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	0.1	6.5		Survey	
1992	87.0	13.0	2.2	0.3	1.6	(Z)	1.7	1.6	5.6		DHS	
1996	78.1	21.9	3.4	0.4	1.6	(NA)	2.5	6.4	7.5		DHS	
2000	69.4	30.6	2.7	0.1	1.6	0.1	4.7	16.5	4.9		DHS	
Mali												
1987	95.3	4.7	0.9	0.1	(Z)	(NA)	0.1	0.2	3.4		DHS	
1995-96	93.3	6.7	3.1	0.3	0.4	(NA)	0.3	0.4	2.2		DHS	
2001	91.9	8.1	2.8	0.2	0.3	(Z)	0.3	2.2	2.3		DHS	
Mauritania												
1981	99.2	0.8	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	0.2	0.1	0.5		WFS	1,4
1990-91	96.7	3.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	(Z)	0.1	0.2	2.1		UN01	
2000-01	92.0	8.0	2.6	0.8	0.8	(NA)	(NA)	1.0	2.8	0.1	DHS	
Mauritius												
1975	54.3	45.7	21.0	1.5	5.1	(NA)	(NA)	1.6	16.4		UN91	5,6
1985	27.2	72.8	20.9	2.2	8.9	(NA)	4.4	7.5	29.0		CDC	
1991	25.7	74.3	21.1	2.8	12.6	0.2	7.0	6.1	24.1	0.4	CDC	2
Mozambique												
1997	94.4	5.6	1.4	0.3	0.3	(NA)	0.7	2.3	0.5		DHS	
Namibia												
1989	73.6	26.4	6.6	0.9	(NA)	0.1	6.0	12.5	0.1		UN91	6,7
1992	71.1	28.9	8.3	2.1	0.3	0.2	7.4	7.8	2.9		DHS	
Niger												
1992	95.6	4.4	1.5	0.2	(Z)	(NA)	0.1	0.5	2.2		DHS	
1998	91.8	8.2	2.8	(NA)	(Z)	(NA)	(NA)	1.8	3.6		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	
1999	84.7	15.3	2.4	2.0	1.2	(NA)	0.3	2.7	6.7		DHS	
Reunion												
1990	33.4	66.6	40.1	14.2	2.7	(Z)	3.3	(Z)	4.8		UN01	
Rwanda												
1983	89.9	10.1	0.2	0.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	0.4	9.3		Survey	3,8
1992	78.8	21.2	3.0	0.2	0.2	(NA)	0.7	8.7	8.3		DHS	
2000	86.8	13.2	1.0	(NA)	0.4	(NA)	0.8	2.2	8.9		DHS	
Senegal												
1978	96.2	3.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	3.2		WFS	9
1986	88.7	11.3	1.2	0.7	0.1	(NA)	0.2	0.2	9.0		DHS	
1992-93	92.6	7.4	2.2	1.4	0.4	(NA)	0.4	0.3	2.7		DHS	
1997	87.1	12.9	3.3	1.6	0.6	(NA)	0.5	1.9	4.8		DHS	
1999	89.5	10.5	3.2	0.9	0.7	(NA)	0.5	2.8	2.3		DHS	

Table A-13.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years—Con.

[Data refer to ages 15 to 49 years unless specified otherwise. Data by methods may not add to all methods because of rounding]

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization: Male	Sterilization: Female	Other modern	Traditional	Other	Source	Remarks
AFRICA—Con.												
Sub-Saharan Africa—Con.												
South Africa												
1975-76	49.8	50.2	14.0	4.6	(NA)	(NA)	7.1	10.8	13.7		Survey	5,10,11
1981-82	52.0	48.0	14.4	5.8	2.9	(NA)	7.7	14.4	2.9		Survey	6
1988	49.9	50.1	13.3	5.4	0.7	1.5	8.0	20.0	1.0	0.3	Survey	6
1994	37.2	62.8	15.0	2.2	3.1	1.5	12.5	26.3	2.4		Ross	
1998	43.7	56.3	10.6	1.8	1.7	2.1	15.8	23.2	1.1	0.1	DHS	
Sudan												
1979	95.5	4.5	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7		WFS	12
1989-90	91.3	8.7	3.9	0.7	0.1	(NA)	0.8	0.1	3.1		DHS	12
1992-93	90.1	9.9	5.1	0.6	—	1.2	—	—	3.0		PAPCHILD	12
Swaziland												
1988	80.2	19.8	5.5	1.8	0.7	0.2	3.2	5.7	2.8		Survey	13
Tanzania												
1991-92	89.6	10.4	3.4	0.4	0.7	(Z)	1.6	0.4	3.9		DHS	
1994	79.6	20.4	5.6	1.0	1.7	(NA)	2.0	2.8	7.4		DHS	
1996	81.6	18.4	5.5	0.6	0.8	(NA)	1.9	4.5	5.1		DHS	
1999	74.6	25.4	5.3	0.4	2.7	(Z)	2.0	6.3	8.5		DHS	
Togo												
1988	66.1	33.9	0.4	0.8	0.4	(NA)	0.6	0.8	30.7		DHS	
1998	76.5	23.5	1.2	1.0	1.5	(NA)	0.4	3.0	16.5		DHS	
Uganda												
1988-89	95.1	4.9	1.1	0.2	(Z)	(NA)	0.8	0.4	2.4		DHS	
1995	85.2	14.8	2.6	0.4	0.8	(NA)	1.4	2.5	7.0		DHS	
2000-01	77.2	22.8	3.2	0.2	1.9	(Z)	2.0	6.7	8.8		DHS	
Zambia												
1992	84.8	15.2	4.3	0.5	1.8	(Z)	2.1	0.2	6.3		DHS	
1996	74.1	25.9	7.2	0.4	3.5	(Z)	2.0	1.1	11.5		DHS	
2001-02	65.8	34.2	11.9	0.1	3.8	(NA)	2.0	4.9	11.6		DHS	
Zimbabwe												
1979	86.0	14.0	5.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9.0		PC	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	31.0	1.1	1.2	0.2	2.3	0.3	7.0		DHS	
1994	51.9	48.1	33.1	1.0	2.3	0.2	2.3	3.4	6.0		DHS	
1999	46.5	53.5	35.5	0.9	1.8	NA	2.6	8.6	4.1		DHS	
North Africa												
Algeria												
1986-87	64.5	35.5	26.5	2.1	0.6	(Z)	1.3	0.8	4.2		UN91	
1992	49.1	50.9	38.9	2.4	0.5	(Z)	1.1	0.3	7.7		PAPCHILD	
1995	43.1	56.9	44.2	4.0	0.8	(NA)	(NA)	0.4	7.4		UN01	
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	(Z)	1.5	0.5	2.4		DHS	
1991	52.4	47.6	15.9	24.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4.3	3.3		PAPCHILD	14
1992	52.9	47.1	12.9	27.9	2.0	(NA)	1.1	0.9	2.3		DHS	
1995	52.1	47.9	10.4	30.0	1.4	(NA)	1.1	2.5	2.4		DHS	
1997	45.5	54.5	10.2	34.6	1.5	(NA)	1.4	4.1	2.7		Ross	
2000	43.9	56.1	9.5	35.5	1.0	(NA)	1.4	6.5	2.2		DHS	
Libya												
1995	54.8	45.2	9.6	11.2	0.9	(NA)	3.8	0.2	19.6		PAPCHILD	15
Morocco												
1970	99.0	1.0	0.7	0.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(Z)		PC	

Table A-13.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years—Con.

[Data refer to ages 15 to 49 years unless specified otherwise. Data by methods may not add to all methods because of rounding]

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization: Male	Sterilization: Female	Other modern	Traditional	Other	Source	Remarks
AFRICA—Con.												
North Africa—Con.												
Morocco—Con.												
1971	97.0	3.0	2.4	0.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(Z)		PC	
1972	96.0	4.0	3.2	0.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	0.1		PC	
1973	94.0	6.0	4.8	0.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	0.4		PC	
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	22.9	2.9	0.5	(Z)	2.2	0.4	6.9		DHS	
1992	58.5	41.5	28.1	3.2	0.9	(NA)	3.0	0.3	6.0		DHS	
1995	49.7	50.3	32.2	4.3	1.4	(NA)	4.3	0.3	7.9		DHS	
1997	41.6	58.4	38.3	5.3	1.2	(NA)	3.0	1.0	9.6		PAPCHILD	
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	5
1983	58.9	41.1	5.3	13.2	1.3	(NA)	12.5	1.9	6.9		CPS	
1988	50.2	49.8	8.8	17.0	1.3	(NA)	11.5	1.8	9.4		DHS	
1994-95	40.3	59.7	7.3	25.3	(NA)	(NA)	12.6	4.2	10.3		PAPCHILD	
NEAR EAST												
Bahrain												
1989	46.2	53.8	13.1	1.6	8.2	(NA)	7.2	0.2	23.5		Survey	6,16
1995	38.2	61.8	10.9	2.9	9.6	(NA)	6.2	1.1	31.2		Survey	16,17
Gaza Strip												
1996	66.1	33.9	2.7	16.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5.6	9.4		Survey	18,19
Iraq												
1974	86.0	14.0	8.4	0.6	1.4	(NA)	0.6	1.5	1.5		UN87	
1989	86.3	13.7	4.7	2.8	1.0	(NA)	1.4	0.5	3.2		Survey	6,16
Jordan												
1972	78.9	21.1	13.4	0.9	1.1	—— 0.9 ——		1.8	3.1		Survey	5,20
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	
1990	60.0	40.0	4.6	15.3	0.8	(Z)	5.6	0.6	13.1		DHS	
1997	47.4	52.6	6.5	23.1	2.4	(NA)	4.2	1.3	14.8		DHS	
1998	44.8	55.2	7.6	24.8	1.3	(NA)	3.8	1.2	16.5		Survey	
1999	43.3	56.7	8.7	24.5	1.3	(NA)	4.4	0.9	16.8		Survey	
2000	44.2	55.8	8.4	23.7	2.1	(NA)	3.8	1.1	16.5		Survey	
2001	42.0	58.0	8.8	24.0	1.8	(NA)	4.1	1.2	18.2		Survey	
2002	44.2	55.8	7.5	23.6	3.4	(NA)	2.9	1.2	17.2		DHS	
Kuwait												
1987	65.4	34.6	24.0	3.7	1.5	(NA)	2.0	0.5	2.9		Survey	6,16
1996	49.8	50.2	28.8	6.8	2.9	(NA)	2.1	0.3	9.3		Survey	
Lebanon												
1971	47.0	53.0	13.8	1.1	6.9	1.1	(NA)	(NA)	35.0		Survey	21
1996	39.0	61.0	10.0	17.1	5.6	(NA)	4.2	0.3	23.8		PAPCHILD	
Oman												
1988	91.4	8.6	2.4	1.5	1.1	(NA)	2.2	0.3	1.1		Survey	6,16
1995	76.3	23.7	6.1	2.2	1.5	(Z)	4.5	3.8	5.6		Survey	16,17
Qatar												
1987	67.7	32.3	13.1	8.6	2.2	(NA)	4.5	0.5	3.4		Survey	6
1998	56.7	43.2	15.8	9.0	2.9	(NA)	4.1	0.5	10.9		Survey	
Saudi Arabia												
1996	68.2	31.8	19.6	6.6	0.9	(NA)	1.0	0.4	3.3		Survey	
Syria												
1973	77.3	22.7	11.6	(NA)	0.7	(NA)	0.2	(NA)	10.2		Survey	22
1978	80.0	20.0	12.0	1.0	1.0	(NA)	(NA)	1.0	5.0		WFS	22

Table A-13.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years—Con.

[Data refer to ages 15 to 49 years unless specified otherwise. Data by methods may not add to all methods because of rounding]

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization		Other modern	Traditional	Other	Source	Remarks
						Male	Female					
NEAR EAST—Con.												
Syria—Con.												
1993	60.4	39.6	9.9	15.7	0.3	(Z)	2.2	0.2	11.3		PAPCHILD	
Turkey												
1963	78.1	21.9	0.8	(NA)	3.4	(NA)	(NA)	17.7	(NA)		Survey	2
1968	68.0	32.0	1.8	1.3	3.6	(NA)	(NA)	25.3	(NA)		Survey	2
1973	62.0	38.0	4.0	1.9	3.9	(NA)	(NA)	28.2	(NA)		Survey	
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	9
1988	36.6	63.4	6.2	14.0	7.2	0.1	1.7	1.9	32.3		Survey	9
1993	37.4	62.6	4.9	18.8	6.6	(Z)	2.9	1.3	28.1		DHS	
1998	36.1	63.9	4.4	19.8	8.2	(NA)	4.2	1.1	25.5	0.6	DHS	
United Arab Emirates												
1995	72.5	27.5	11.9	3.7	2.0	(NA)	4.2	1.8	3.9		Survey	16,17
West Bank												
1996	49.3	50.7	4.3	24.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5.3	17.1		Survey	18,19
Yemen												
1979	98.7	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		WFS	6,23
1991-92	92.9	7.1	3.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.1		DHS	17,24
1997	79.2	20.8	3.8	3.0	0.3	0.1	1.4	1.3	11.0		DHS	
ASIA												
Afghanistan												
1973	98.4	1.6	1.0	0.4	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	—— 0.2 ——			UN01	
Bangladesh												
1969	96.4	3.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		Survey	25
1975-76	92.1	7.9	2.9	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	(Z)	3.1		WFS	6
1979	87.3	12.7	3.6	0.2	1.5	0.9	2.4	0.3	3.8		Survey	6
1981	81.4	18.6	3.5	0.4	1.6	0.8	4.0	0.7	7.7		Survey	6
1983	80.9	19.1	3.3	1.0	1.5	1.2	6.2	0.5	5.4		Survey	6
1985	74.7	25.3	5.1	1.4	1.8	1.5	7.9	0.7	6.9		Survey	6
1989	68.6	31.4	9.1	1.7	1.9	1.4	9.0	1.3	7.1		Survey	6
1989B	69.2	30.8	9.6	1.4	1.8	1.2	8.5	0.7	7.6		Survey	6
1990	60.8	39.2	13.7	2.4	2.6	0.8	9.9	2.5	6.9	0.6	Survey	6
1991	60.1	39.9	13.9	1.8	2.5	1.2	9.1	2.6	8.7		Survey	6
1993-94	55.4	44.6	17.4	2.2	3.0	1.1	8.1	4.5	8.4		DHS	26
1994	53.7	46.3	23.5	1.6	4.8	0.6	4.7	3.8	6.9		Survey	26
1995	51.3	48.7	27.3	1.5	3.3	0.6	5.4	4.2	6.4		Survey	26
1996-97	50.8	49.2	20.8	1.8	3.9	1.1	7.6	6.3	7.7		DHS	26
1999-2000	46.2	53.8	23.0	1.2	4.3	0.5	6.7	7.7	10.3		DHS	26
Burma												
1991	83.2	16.8	4.0	0.9	0.1	1.8	3.7	3.1	3.1	0.2	Survey	
1997	67.3	32.7	7.4	1.3	0.1	2.2	5.5	11.7	4.5		Survey	
Cambodia												
1995	87.5	12.6	1.3	1.6	0.3	(Z)	1.3	2.3	5.5	0.2	Survey	
2000	76.2	23.8	7.2	1.3	0.9	(Z)	1.5	7.6	5.3		DHS	
China												
China excl. Taiwan, Hong Kong S.A.R., and Macau S.A.R.												
1979	34.9	65.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		SS	27
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	(NA)	(NA)	1.2	Survey	
1992	23.1	76.9	2.7	30.3	2.0	8.8	32.1	(NA)	(NA)	1.0	SS	28
Hong Kong S.A.R.												
1967	58.0	42.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		UN83	22
1969	58.0	42.0	16.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	26.0		PC	2,29
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

Table A-13.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years—Con.

[Data refer to ages 15 to 49 years unless specified otherwise. Data by methods may not add to all methods because of rounding]

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization: Male	Sterilization: Female	Other modern	Traditional	Other	Source	Remarks
ASIA—Con.												
Hong Kong S.A.R—Con.												
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 ——		—— 25.7 ——			PC	2
1987	19.2	80.8	16.4	4.5	26.0	0.9	22.9	4.3	5.9		UN91	
1992	13.8	86.2	17.1	5.1	34.5	0.9	18.9	3.2	6.6		UN01	
Taiwan												
1971	56.0	44.0	7.9	20.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		PC	2
1977	39.0	61.0	6.0	28.0	(NA)	—— 11.0 ——		(NA)	(NA)		PC	2
1981	30.0	70.0	5.6	25.2	(NA)	2.1	18.2	(NA)	(NA)		PC	2
1984	25.9	74.1	5.9	23.7	(NA)	—— 21.1 ——		—— 23.4 ——			PC	2
1985	22.0	78.0	5.0	19.0	14.0	(NA)	26.0	(NA)	14.0		Ross	
1991	18.1	81.9	4.2	22.4	19.1	1.7	26.4	0.1	8.1		Ross	
1992	18.0	82.0	4.9	22.1	18.0	1.6	27.1	(NA)	8.3		Ross	
India												
1970	86.4	13.6	0.3	0.7	2.6	2.7	3.6	0.1	4.0		UN96	2,30
1980	65.9	34.1	0.9	0.4	4.2	—— 21.4 ——		—— 7.1 ——			UN96	31
1988	55.1	44.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	—— 31.3 ——		8.6	5.0		Survey	2
1992-93	59.3	40.7	1.2	1.9	2.4	3.5	27.4	(Z)	4.3		DHS	
1998-99	51.8	48.2	2.1	1.6	3.1	1.9	34.2	(NA)	5.0	0.4	Survey	
Indonesia												
1973	91.4	8.6	3.3	3.4	0.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1.5		Survey	
1976	73.8	26.3	14.8	5.6	1.9	(Z)	0.2	0.3	3.2	0.2	WFS	6
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	7.4	(NA)	1.6	Survey	26
1987	52.3	47.7	16.1	13.2	1.6	0.2	3.1	9.8	2.5	1.2	DHS	
1991	50.3	49.7	14.8	13.3	0.8	0.6	2.7	14.8	2.6		DHS	
1994	45.3	54.7	17.1	10.3	0.9	0.7	3.1	20.1	2.7		DHS	
1997	42.6	57.4	15.4	8.1	0.7	0.4	3.0	27.1	2.7		DHS	
1999	44.7	55.3	17.3	7.5	0.3	0.6	2.5	26.3	0.8		Survey	
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	2,9
1992	35.0	65.0	23.0	7.0	6.0	1.0	8.0	(Z)	20.0		UN94	2
1994	30.0	70.0	22.1	7.8	6.6	1.2	11.1	(NA)	18.9		Ross	
1997	27.1	72.9	20.9	8.3	5.4	1.9	15.5	4.0	16.9		UN01	
Japan												
1961	57.7	42.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		Survey	32
1963	56.0	44.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		Survey	
1965	44.5	55.5	(NA)	2.4	36.3	—— 31.2 ——		3.6	26.8		UN91	21
1967	47.0	53.0	(NA)	3.4	36.1	—— 2.0 ——		3.3	24.8		UN91	21
1969	47.9	52.1	0.9	3.8	35.5	—— 2.8 ——		4.1	21.8		UN91	21
1971	47.4	52.6	0.8	4.3	38.9	—— 2.1 ——		2.9	20.7		UN91	21
1973	40.7	59.3	1.4	5.3	44.5	—— 2.1 ——		2.5	22.1		UN91	21
1975	39.5	60.5	1.8	5.2	47.1	—— 2.8 ——		2.3	22.2		UN91	21
1977	39.6	60.4	2.0	5.5	47.7	—— 3.2 ——		1.8	20.6		UN91	21
1979	37.8	62.2	2.0	5.2	50.4	—— 2.5 ——		1.4	18.6		UN91	21
1981	44.5	55.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		UN91	
1984	42.7	57.3	1.3	3.6	46.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	18.1		UN91	21
1988	41.6	58.4	1.7	5.4	78.6	1.6	5.9	1.1	21.7		Survey	21
1990	39.0	61.0	1.0	4.8	75.5	2.5	7.6	2.2	22.3		Survey	21
1992	33.3	66.7	1.3	5.0	76.8	1.2	5.1	2.1	24.6		Survey	21
1994	37.5	62.5	0.6	3.8	79.9	1.2	6.0	1.3	21.6		Survey	21
1996	40.2	59.8	1.3	3.9	78.9	1.2	5.4	1.0	27.2		Survey	21
1998	42.3	57.7	1.1	3.2	79.6	1.2	4.7	1.9	24.5		Survey	21

Table A-13.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years—Con.

[Data refer to ages 15 to 49 years unless specified otherwise. Data by methods may not add to all methods because of rounding]

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization: Male	Sterilization: Female	Other modern	Traditional	Other	Source	Remarks
ASIA—Con.												
Korea, North												
1990-92	38.2	61.8	0.1	48.5	(Z)	0.3	4.1	(Z)	8.9		UN01	
Korea, South												
1964	91.0	9.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		UN91	2
1965	84.0	16.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		UN91	2
1966	80.0	20.0	0.5	9.2	3.1	—— 2.0 ——		(NA)	5.1		UN91	2
1967	80.0	20.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		UN91	2
1971	75.0	25.0	7.0	7.2	3.3	—— 3.4 ——		(NA)	4.3		UN91	2
1973	64.0	36.3	8.0	7.9	6.5	(Z)	4.6	(NA)	9.3		UN91	2
1974	63.0	37.0	9.0	8.0	6.0	—— 5.0 ——		(NA)	9.0		UN91	2
1976	55.8	44.2	7.8	10.5	6.3	4.2	4.1	(NA)	11.4		UN91	2
1978	51.2	48.8	6.6	9.5	5.8	5.6	10.9	(NA)	10.4		UN91	2
1979	45.5	54.5	7.2	9.6	5.2	5.9	14.5	0.7	11.4		UN91	2
1982	42.3	57.7	5.4	6.7	7.2	5.1	23.0	(NA)	10.3		UN91	2
1985	29.6	70.4	4.3	7.4	7.2	8.9	31.6	(NA)	(NA)	11.0	Survey	2
1988	22.9	77.1	2.8	6.7	9.7	11.0	37.2	(NA)	(NA)	9.7	Survey	2
1991	21.0	79.0	3.0	9.0	10.0	12.0	35.0	(Z)	10.0		UN94	2
1992	20.6	79.4	3.0	9.0	10.2	12.0	35.3	(NA)	9.9		Ross	
1994	22.6	77.4	1.8	10.5	14.3	11.6	28.6	(NA)	10.6		Ross	
Laos												
1993	81.4	18.6	6.4	1.2	0.1	(Z)	5.1	2.2	3.5		UN01	
Malaysia												
1970	83.9	16.1	12.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	—— 4.0 ——			Survey	2,3
1974	64.5	35.5	18.0	0.8	3.2	—— 3.8 ——		0.1	9.6		WFS	33
1979	64.0	36.0	25.0	1.0	(NA)	—— 6.0 ——		(Z)	4.0		PC	2,33
1981	57.7	42.3	16.9	0.8	(NA)	—— 5.0 ——		0.4	19.2		PC	2,33
1984	48.6	51.4	11.6	2.0	7.7	0.2	7.7	1.0	21.3		Survey	33
1988-89	51.7	48.3	14.6	3.5	5.6	—— 6.8 ——		0.9	15.6	1.4	Survey	33
1994	45.5	54.5	13.4	3.9	5.3	—— 6.4 ——		0.8	24.6		UN01	
Mongolia												
1994	39.0	61.0	1.0	19.0	4.0	0.3	1.0	0.3	36.0		UN98	
1998	40.1	59.9	4.2	32.2	3.5	NA	2.4	3.4	13.1	1.1	Survey	
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	84.9	15.1	0.9	0.1	0.6	6.2	6.8	(NA)	(NA)		Survey	1
1991	74.9	25.1	1.1	0.2	0.6	7.5	12.1	2.6	1.0		Survey	
1996	71.5	28.5	1.4	0.3	1.9	5.4	12.1	5.0	2.5		DHS	
2001	60.7	39.3	1.6	0.4	2.9	15.0	6.3	9.0	3.9		DHS	
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	9
1980	93.6	6.4	0.6	1.1	(NA)	—— 0.6 ——		(NA)	4.2		PC	2,29
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	
1994-95	82.0	18.0	1.0	2.0	4.0	(Z)	5.0	1.0	5.0		UN98	
1996-97	76.1	23.9	1.6	3.4	4.2	(NA)	6.0	1.7	7.0		UN01	
Philippines												
1968	85.3	14.7	1.1	0.8	0.5	(Z)	0.2	0.9	11.2		UN91	
1972	91.9	8.1	4.9	2.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1.3		PC	2
1973	82.4	17.6	6.9	2.6	0.8	(Z)	0.5	(NA)	6.8		Survey	2
1976	78.3	21.7	11.1	4.0	3.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3.6		Survey	
1977	78.0	22.0	11.1	4.0	0.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6.9		PC	2
1978	62.9	37.1	4.8	2.4	3.8	0.6	4.7	(NA)	20.8		WFS	
1979	63.0	37.0	5.5	2.5	4.1	0.5	3.7	(NA)	20.7		PC	2
1980	54.6	45.4	5.0	1.8	1.8	0.4	6.5	(NA)	29.9		Survey	2
1981	52.0	48.0	16.3	4.3	13.9	0.5	2.9	(NA)	10.1		PC	2
1983	66.6	33.4	5.5	2.6	1.5	0.6	8.9	(NA)	14.3		Survey	2

Table A-13.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years—Con.

[Data refer to ages 15 to 49 years unless specified otherwise. Data by methods may not add to all methods because of rounding]

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization: Male	Sterilization: Female	Other modern	Traditional	Other	Source	Remarks
ASIA—Con.												
Philippines—Con.												
1986	54.3	45.7	6.5	2.5	0.7	0.4	11.0	0.2	23.5	0.9	CPS	2
1988	63.8	36.2	6.9	2.4	0.7	0.4	11.0	0.2	13.7	0.8	Survey	2
1993	60.0	40.0	8.5	3.0	1.0	0.4	11.9	0.1	15.1		DHS	
1995	49.3	50.7	11.2	3.5	1.1	0.1	8.9	0.6	25.2		Survey	
1996	51.9	48.1	11.6	3.7	1.6	0.2	10.6	1.6	18.9		Survey	
1997	53.0	47.0	12.5	3.0	1.7	0.2	10.6	2.1	16.1		Survey	
1998	53.5	46.5	9.9	3.7	1.6	0.1	10.3	2.4	18.6		DHS	
1999	50.7	49.3	13.1	3.4	1.7	0.1	10.7	2.8	17.4		Survey	
2000	53.0	47.0	13.7	3.3	1.3	0.2	10.6	2.5	15.2		Survey	
2001	50.5	49.5	14.1	3.3	1.7	0.1	10.5	2.8	16.9		Survey	
2002	51.2	48.8	15.3	3.7	1.6	0.1	11.0	3.0	14.0		Survey	
Singapore												
1973	39.9	60.1	21.7	3.3	17.0	10.8		7.3			Survey	2
1977	28.7	71.3	17.0	3.1	20.8	0.9	21.0	8.5			Survey	2
1982	25.8	74.2	11.6	(NA)	24.3	0.6	22.3	14.2	1.2		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
1981-82	57.3	42.7	2.2	2.8	2.5	3.5	17.9	1.3	12.5		UN96	
1982	45.1	54.9	2.6	2.5	3.2	3.7	17.0	1.4	24.5		CPS	
1987	38.3	61.7	4.1	2.1	1.9	4.9	24.9	2.7	21.1	0.1	DHS	34
1993	33.9	66.1	5.5	3.0	3.3	3.7	23.5	4.7	22.4		Survey	34
Thailand												
1969-70	85.6	14.4	3.8	2.1	0.1	2.0	5.1	0.4	(Z)	0.7	UN91	2
1972-73	73.6	26.4	10.8	4.7	0.1	2.8	6.4	0.9	(Z)	0.4	UN91	2
1975	66.9	33.1	13.7	5.9	0.4	2.1	6.3	2.0	2.5	0.3	UN91	
1978	46.6	53.4	21.9	4.0	2.2	3.5	13.0	4.7	(Z)	4.1	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	1.8	0.1	DHS	
1993	26.0	74.0	27.0	6.0	2.0	3.0	20.0	15.0	2.0		UN98	2
1996	27.8	72.2	23.1	3.2	1.8	2.0	22.0	17.7	2.4		Ross	
Vietnam												
1988	46.8	53.2	0.4	33.1	1.2	0.3	2.7	(NA)	15.1	0.3	Survey	
1994	35.0	65.0	2.1	33.3	4.0	0.2	3.9	0.3	21.0	0.2	Nguyen	
1997	24.7	75.3	4.3	38.5	5.9	0.5	6.3	0.2	19.2		DHS	
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	2,9
1988	47.4	52.6	26.2	(NA)	5.5	(NA)	11.4	3.2	6.3		CPS	2
Bahamas, The												
1988	38.3	61.7	31.5	3.7	2.3	(NA)	16.4	6.2	1.6		CPS	2
Barbados												
1980-81	48.8	51.2	18.6	4.5	5.6	15.0		5.4	2.1		CPS	2,9
1988	45.0	55.0	27.1	5.2	7.4	0.3	10.0	3.4	1.7		CPS	
Belize												
1991	53.3	46.7	14.9	1.9	1.9	(NA)	18.7	4.3	2.5	2.4	CDC	2
Bolivia												
1983	76.4	23.6	2.7	3.4	0.4	(NA)	2.4	1.0	13.7		CPS	35
1989	69.7	30.3	1.9	4.8	0.3	(Z)	4.4	0.8	18.0		DHS	
1994	54.7	45.3	2.8	8.1	1.3	(NA)	4.6	0.9	27.6		DHS	
1998	51.7	48.3	3.8	11.1	2.6	(NA)	6.5	1.1	23.1		DHS	

Table A-13.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years—Con.

[Data refer to ages 15 to 49 years unless specified otherwise. Data by methods may not add to all methods because of rounding]

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization: Male	Sterilization: Female	Other modern	Traditional	Other	Source	Remarks
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	25.2	1.0	1.7	0.8	26.9	1.1	9.3		DHS	2
1996	23.3	76.7	20.7	1.1	4.4	2.6	40.1	1.3	6.1	0.3	DHS	
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	2
1984	44.9	55.1	21.0	9.3	(NA)	—— 16.8	——	(NA)	8.0		PC	
1986	35.2	64.8	16.4	11.0	1.7	0.4	18.3	4.7	11.4	0.9	DHS	
1990	33.9	66.1	14.1	12.4	2.9	0.5	20.9	3.9	11.5		DHS	
1995	27.8	72.2	12.9	11.1	4.3	0.7	25.7	4.6	12.9		DHS	
2000	23.1	76.9	11.8	12.4	6.1	1.0	27.1	5.0	13.7		DHS	
Costa Rica												
1976	32.0	68.0	22.5	5.2	8.8	1.0	15.9	3.7	10.9		WFS	36
1978	36.5	63.5	25.2	4.7	(NA)	—— 14.0	——	19.6	(NA)		CPS	
1981	35.2	64.6	20.7	5.9	8.1	0.4	17.2	3.4	9.1		CPS	
1986	31.0	69.0	19.2	7.4	12.9	0.5	16.7	1.8	10.8		Survey	
1993	25.0	75.0	18.0	9.0	16.0	(NA)	19.0	(NA)	10.0	3.0	CDC	
Cuba												
1987	12.0	88.0	15.2	40.2	2.6	(NA)	26.7	0.3	3.0		Survey	1
Dominica												
1981	51.0	49.0	16.5	2.0	3.6	—— 14.7	——	10.4	1.8		CPS	2,9
1987	50.2	49.8	17.2	1.6	6.0	(NA)	11.9	11.2	(NA)	1.9	CPS	2
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	59.0	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	2.9	0.4	DHS	
1991	43.6	56.4	9.8	1.8	1.2	(NA)	38.5	0.5	4.7		DHS	
1996	36.3	63.7	12.9	2.5	1.4	0.1	40.9	1.5	4.4		DHS	
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	(Z)	15.0	1.9	8.4		DHS	
1989	47.2	52.9	8.6	11.9	1.3	(NA)	18.3	1.2	11.3	0.2	CDC	
1994	43.2	56.8	10.2	11.8	2.6	(NA)	19.8	1.1	10.9	0.4	CDC	
1999	34.2	65.8	11.1	10.1	2.7	(NA)	22.5	5.1	14.4		CDC	
El Salvador												
1975	78.4	21.6	7.3	2.3	0.6	(NA)	9.6	0.5	1.5		Survey	2,37
1976	80.0	20.0	5.7	2.0	0.3	(NA)	10.5	0.4	1.1		Survey	2,5
1978	65.6	34.4	8.7	3.3	1.5	(NA)	18.0	1.2	1.7		CPS	2
1985	52.7	47.3	6.6	3.3	1.2	0.7	31.8	1.0	2.7		DHS	
1988	52.9	47.1	7.6	2.0	2.4	0.6	29.6	1.3	3.4		Survey	2
1993	46.7	53.3	8.7	2.1	2.1	0.4	31.5	3.6	5.0		CDC	2
1998	40.3	59.7	8.1	1.5	2.5	0.4	32.4	9.1	5.7		CDC	2
Grenada												
1985	69.0	31.0	8.0	2.7	8.6	(NA)	(NA)	7.8	3.9		CPS	2
1990	45.7	54.3	15.2	3.0	21.9	(NA)	(NA)	—— 14.1	——		UN96	2
Guadeloupe												
1976	56.0	44.0	9.8	3.4	(NA)	—— 11.6	——	6.3	13.0		WFS	

Table A-13.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years—Con.

[Data refer to ages 15 to 49 years unless specified otherwise. Data by methods may not add to all methods because of rounding]

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization: Male	Sterilization: Female	Other modern	Traditional	Other	Source	Remarks
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN—Con.												
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	38
1983	75.0	25.0	4.7	2.6	1.2	0.9	10.2	5.4	(NA)		Survey	2,38
1987	76.8	23.2	3.9	1.8	1.2	0.9	10.4	0.9	4.0	0.1	DHS	2
1995	68.6	31.4	3.8	2.6	2.2	1.5	14.3	2.5	4.5		DHS	
1998-99	61.8	38.2	5.0	2.2	2.3	0.8	16.7	3.9	7.3		DHS	
Guyana												
1975	67.9	32.1	9.9	5.8	3.1	— 7.9	—	2.3	3.0		WFS	2,9
Haiti												
1976	95.0	5.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		SS	2
1977	81.2	18.8	3.3	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	13.5		WFS	
1983	93.1	6.9	2.2	0.2	0.5	— 0.8	—	(NA)	3.2		CPS	
1987	92.3	7.7	2.5	0.5	0.2	(NA)	1.5	0.9	1.3	0.7	Survey	
1989	89.8	10.2	4.1	0.6	0.5	(NA)	2.5	1.7	0.8		CDC	
1994-95	82.0	18.0	3.1	(NA)	2.6	(NA)	3.1	4.3	4.7		DHS	
2000	71.9	28.1	2.3	(NA)	2.9	(NA)	2.8	14.3	5.7	0.1	Survey	
Honduras												
1981	73.1	26.9	11.7	2.4	0.3	0.2	8.0	1.0	3.3		CPS	
1984	65.1	34.9	12.7	3.8	0.9	0.2	12.1	0.7	4.6		Survey	2
1987	59.4	40.6	13.4	4.3	1.8	0.2	12.6	0.6	7.4	0.2	Survey	2
1991-92	53.3	46.7	10.1	5.1	2.9	0.2	15.6	0.8	12.0		Survey	2
1996	50.0	50.0	9.9	8.5	3.2	0.1	18.1	1.2	9.0		CDC	2
Jamaica												
1975-76	59.5	40.5	13.0	2.0	7.1	— 7.8	—	8.4	2.2		WFS	2,9
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	3.5		CDC	
1993	38.0	62.0	21.5	1.0	16.9	(NA)	12.5	6.4	3.6	0.1	CDC	2
1997	34.1	65.9	21.2	1.0	17.0	0.2	12.3	11.1	3.1		CDC	
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	
1995	33.5	66.5	8.3	14.6	3.6	— 27.3	—	3.7	9.0		UN01	
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	39
1992-93	51.3	48.7	12.9	9.3	2.6	0.3	18.5	1.3	3.7		CDC	
1998	39.7	60.3	13.9	9.1	2.6	0.5	26.1	5.2	2.5		DHS	
Panama												
1976	43.0	57.0	18.7	4.0	1.3	— 23.9	—	3.7	5.4		WFS	40
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	2,9
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	(Z)	7.4	6.0	13.2		DHS	
1995-96	44.1	55.9	13.5	7.6	6.5	(Z)	6.8	6.9	14.7		CDC	

Table A-13.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years—Con.

[Data refer to ages 15 to 49 years unless specified otherwise. Data by methods may not add to all methods because of rounding]

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization: Male	Sterilization: Female	Other modern	Traditional	Other	Source	Remarks
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN—Con.												
Paraguay—Con.												
1998	37.7	62.3	13.1	11.1	7.3	(Z)	8.0	8.0	14.6		CDC	2
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	(Z)	6.1	2.3	22.8		DHS	
1991-92	41.0	59.0	5.7	13.4	2.8	0.1	7.9	2.9	26.2		DHS	
1996	35.8	64.2	6.2	12.0	4.4	0.2	9.5	9.0	22.9		DHS	
Puerto Rico												
1968	40.0	60.0	11.3	1.6	2.1	1.4	34.1	0.3	9.3		Survey	5
1974	38.0	62.0	20.3	3.7	(NA)	—— 28.9	——	2.9	6.2		Survey	2,5
1976	35.4	64.6	12.7	3.4	(NA)	2.8	35.4	(NA)	10.3		Survey	5
1982	30.6	69.4	8.3	3.8	4.4	4.6	40.5	2.7	5.2		Survey	2
1995-96	22.3	77.7	9.6	1.0	6.4	3.5	45.5	1.7	10.1		CDC	
Saint Kitts and Nevis												
1984	59.4	40.6	19.7	3.8	5.6	(NA)	2.6	5.3	3.6		CPS	2,67
Saint Lucia												
1981	57.3	42.7	21.1	1.0	3.9	—— 10.8	——	3.5	2.4		UN96	2,9
1988	52.3	47.3	18.5	4.6	5.9	(NA)	7.7	9.2	1.4		IPPF	2
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines												
1981	58.5	41.5	13.0	2.3	8.3	—— 11.8	——	4.1	1.5	0.4	UN96	2
1988	41.7	58.3	24.5	2.6	7.5	(NA)	13.4	6.8	1.7	1.7	IPPF	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	5.8	7.9	0.3	DHS	
Venezuela												
1977	39.7	60.3	18.8	10.5	5.9	0.1	9.4	5.0	10.7		WFS	1,2
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES												
Western Europe												
Austria												
1981-82	28.6	71.4	40.0	8.4	4.0	0.3	1.0	2.6	15.2		UN96	27,41
1995-96	49.2	50.8	30.8	7.3	7.2	0.5	(Z)	1.0	4.1		UN01	
Belgium												
1966	28.0	72.0	5.0	(NA)	3.0	(NA)	2.0	1.0	62.0		Survey	42
1975-76	13.0	87.0	30.0	3.0	8.0	(NA)	6.0	(Z)	39.0		WFS	2,43
1982-83	19.0	81.0	32.0	8.0	6.0	(NA)	17.0	(Z)	17.0		Survey	40,43
1991	21.2	78.8	46.9	5.0	4.7	7.1	11.0	0.1	4.1	(Z)	Survey	44
Denmark												
1970	33.0	67.0	25.0	3.0	20.0	(NA)	(NA)	6.0	13.0		Survey	45
1975	37.0	63.0	22.0	9.0	25.0	(NA)	(NA)	4.0	2.0		WFS	46
1988	22.0	78.0	26.0	11.0	22.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	7.0		UN96	2
Finland												
1971	23.0	77.0	20.0	3.0	31.0	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	23.0		Survey	45,47
1977	20.0	80.0	11.0	29.0	32.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	3.0		WFS	45,47
1989	29.6	70.4	15.3	23.4	19.3	1.0	8.7	0.3	1.2	1.1	Survey	48
France												
1972	36.0	64.0	11.0	1.0	8.0	(Z)	(Z)	1.0	43.0		Survey	45,47
1978	21.3	78.7	26.6	10.3	6.1	(NA)	4.6	(NA)	27.6	2.5	WFS	40
1988	20.1	79.9	27.0	24.4	4.2	(NA)	8.7	(NA)	14.3	1.3	Survey	50
1994	20.5	79.5	38.0	21.2	5.3	—— 8.5	——	0.9	5.1	0.5	Survey	36

Table A-13.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years—Con.

[Data refer to ages 15 to 49 years unless specified otherwise. Data by methods may not add to all methods because of rounding]

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization: Male	Sterilization: Female	Other modern	Traditional	Other	Source	Remarks
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Con.												
Western Europe—Con.												
Greece												
1999	38.4	61.6	2.2	3.6	22.1	(NA)	5.8	(Z)	27.8	0.1	Survey	36
Germany												
1985	22.1	77.9	33.0	14.6	5.7	2.1	10.3	6.1	4.2	1.7	Survey	49
1992	23.4	76.6	60.2	6.1	4.5	—— 1.0	——	1.9	0.9	0.4	Survey	51
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	53
1995	9.0	91.0	22.8	(NA)	23.0	(NA)	(NA)	10.1	35.1		Survey	1,36
Netherlands												
1969	41.0	59.0	27.0	1.0	14.0	(NA)	(NA)	2.0	16.0	1.0	UN96	27
1975	25.0	75.0	50.0	4.0	10.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	5.0	1.0	UN96	27
1977	27.0	73.0	40.0	4.3	8.0	(NA)	12.9	(NA)	(NA)	7.8	Survey	47,54
1982	31.0	69.0	39.0	8.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	(NA)	(NA)	3.0	Survey	55
1985	28.0	72.0	40.0	8.0	7.0	—— 14.0	——	(NA)	(NA)	3.0	Survey	56
1988	30.0	70.0	43.0	5.0	7.0	7.0	3.0	(NA)	(NA)	5.0	Survey	55
1993	21.3	78.7	49.2	3.6	7.8	10.5	4.7	(NA)	(NA)	2.9	Survey	58
Norway												
1977	29.0	71.0	13.0	28.0	16.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	7.0		Survey	21,46,47
1988	24.9	75.1	18.1	24.5	12.7	4.2	10.6	0.4	4.2	0.5	Survey	21,58
Portugal												
1979-80	33.7	66.3	19.1	3.6	5.6	0.1	0.9	3.5	33.6		WFS	
Spain												
1977	49.7	50.3	11.7	0.5	4.9	(NA)	0.3	0.1	32.9		WFS	1
1985	40.4	59.6	15.7	5.7	12.2	0.3	4.2	(NA)	19.4	2.1	Survey	50
1995	18.9	81.1	14.6	7.6	24.3	8.1	12.1	0.8	13.3	0.3	Survey	50
Sweden												
1981	22.0	78.0	23.0	20.0	25.0	(NA)	2.0	(NA)	7.0		WFS	40
Switzerland												
1980	28.8	71.2	28.0	10.6	8.4	(NA)	15.8	2.1	6.4		Survey	27,32
1994-95	13.8	86.2	35.9	6.3	14.9	8.7	14.4	1.3	4.6		Survey	36,58
United Kingdom												
1970	25.0	75.0	19.0	4.0	28.0	—— 4.0	——	4.0	22.0		Survey	5,21,59
1975	24.0	76.0	30.0	6.0	18.0	—— 13.0	——	2.0	10.0		Survey	5,21,59
1976	23.0	77.0	32.0	8.0	16.0	8.0	8.0	2.0	7.0		Survey	5,21,60
1983	17.0	83.0	24.0	7.0	17.0	14.0	14.0	3.0	8.0		Survey	21,46,61
1986	19.0	81.0	19.0	8.0	16.0	16.0	15.0	4.0	8.0		UN96	21,53
1993	18.0	82.0	23.0	6.0	18.0	18.0	14.0	3.0	4.0		UN01	
Eastern Europe												
Bulgaria												
1976	24.0	76.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	(NA)	68.0		WFS	46
1995	14.1	85.9	9.3	22.3	14.0	(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	40.3		UN01	
Czechoslovakia												
1970	34.0	66.0	3.0	9.0	13.0	(Z)	(Z)	(NA)	41.0		Survey	45
1977	5.0	95.0	14.0	18.0	13.0	(Z)	3.0	1.0	46.0		WFS	45
Czech Republic												
1993	31.1	68.9	8.1	15.3	16.7	(NA)	2.7	2.2	24.1		CDC	62
Hungary												
1958	42.0	58.0	(NA)	(NA)	12.0	(NA)	(NA)	6.0	34.0	6.0	UN96	63
1966	33.4	66.6	0.1	0.1	11.6	(NA)	(NA)	6.4	44.4	4.0	UN96	64
1974	26.0	74.0	27.0	6.0	7.0	(NA)	1.0	3.0	29.0	1.0	UN96	63
1977	26.9	73.1	36.1	9.6	4.3	(NA)	(NA)	1.8	20.2	1.1	UN96	64

Table A-13.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years—Con.

[Data refer to ages 15 to 49 years unless specified otherwise. Data by methods may not add to all methods because of rounding]

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization: Male	Sterilization: Female	Other modern	Traditional	Other	Source	Remarks
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Con.												
Eastern Europe—Con.												
Hungary—Con.												
1986	26.9	73.1	39.3	18.6	3.5	(NA)	(NA)	0.5	10.7	0.4	Survey	65
1993	19.4	80.6	39.3	18.2	8.1	(NA)	5.0	0.6	9.2	0.2	Survey	66
Poland												
1972	40.0	60.0	2.0	1.0	10.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	48.0		Survey	45
1977	25.0	75.0	7.0	2.0	14.0	(NA)	(NA)	3.0	49.0		WFS	45
1991	50.6	49.4	2.3	5.7	9.1	(Z)	(Z)	1.9	30.4		UN01	
Romania												
1978	42.0	58.0	1.0	(Z)	3.0	(NA)	(NA)	1.0	53.0		WFS	2
1993	42.7	57.3	3.2	4.3	4.0	(NA)	1.4	1.0	43.4		CDC	2
1999	36.2	63.8	7.9	7.3	8.5	(NA)	2.5	3.3	34.3		CDC	2
Slovakia												
1991	26.0	74.0	5.0	11.0	21.0	(Z)	4.0	(Z)	32.0		UN94	2,67,62
Slovenia												
1989	8.4	91.6	25.0	24.4	4.7	—— 0.2 ——		2.5	34.8		Survey	2,68
Yugoslavia												
1976	45.0	55.0	5.0	2.0	2.0	(Z)	(Z)	3.0	43.0		UN01	
New Independent States												
Baltics												
Estonia												
1990	64.5	35.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		Survey	69
1994	29.7	70.3	3.9	35.9	16.1	(Z)	(Z)	0.6	13.8		UN01	
Latvia												
1990	68.5	31.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		Survey	69
1995	52.0	48.0	8.0	19.8	9.6	—— 1.5 ——		0.4	8.7		UN01	
Lithuania												
1990	80.5	19.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		Survey	69
1994-95	34.1	65.9	4.7	20.0	20.3	(NA)	(NA)	0.5	41.1	2.4	Survey	21,50,70
Commonwealth of Independent States												
Armenia												
1990	78.4	21.6	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		Survey	69
2000	39.5	60.5	1.1	9.4	6.9	(NA)	2.7	0.3	40.1		DHS	
Azerbaijan												
1990	82.8	17.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		Survey	69
Belarus												
1990	77.2	22.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		Survey	69
1995	49.6	50.4	6.7	29.0	4.8	—— 0.8 ——		0.8	8.3		Survey	71
Georgia												
1990	82.9	17.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		Survey	69
1999/2000	59.5	40.5	1.0	9.7	6.3	(NA)	1.6	1.1	20.7		Survey	2
Kazakhstan												
1990	70.0	30.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		Survey	69
1995	40.9	59.1	1.8	39.6	3.7	(NA)	(NA)	1.0	13.0		DHS	
1999	33.9	66.1	2.4	42.0	4.5	(Z)	2.8	1.0	13.4		DHS	18
Kyrgyzstan												
1990	69.5	30.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		Survey	69
1997	40.5	59.5	1.7	38.2	5.7	(NA)	1.8	1.4	10.7		DHS	
Moldova												
1990	78.2	21.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		Survey	69
1997	26.3	73.7	2.1	38.4	5.9	(NA)	3.4	0.2	23.6		Survey	2

Table A-13.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years—Con.

[Data refer to ages 15 to 49 years unless specified otherwise. Data by methods may not add to all methods because of rounding]

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization: Male	Sterilization: Female	Other modern	Traditional	Other	Source	Remarks
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES— Con.												
Commonwealth of Independent States—Con.												
Russia												
1990	68.5	31.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		Survey	69
1992	37.5	62.5	3.3	29.7	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11.4	18.1		Survey	36
1994	33.2	66.8	4.0	33.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	11.5	18.2		Survey	36
Tajikistan												
1990	79.2	20.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		Survey	69
Turkmenistan												
1990	80.2	19.8	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		Survey	69
2000	38.2	61.8	1.2	39.0	2.0	(NA)	1.8	1.0	16.6		DHS	
Ukraine												
1990	76.6	23.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		Survey	69
1999	32.5	67.5	3.0	18.6	13.5	(NA)	1.4	1.1	29.9		CDC	2
Uzbekistan												
1990	71.9	28.1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		Survey	69
1996	44.4	55.6	1.7	45.8	1.7	(NA)	0.7	1.4	4.2		DHS	
NORTH AMERICA												
Canada												
1984	26.9	73.1	11.0	5.8	7.9	12.9	30.6	1.5	3.6		Survey	50
1995	25.3	74.7	14.4	2.9	9.4	15.2	14.4	0.8	1.5		UN01	
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	30.5	69.5	13.4	4.8	9.8	10.8	18.7	4.5	4.4	3.1	Survey	2
1988	25.7	74.3	15.1	1.5	10.6	12.9	23.4	4.6	3.7	2.5	Survey	2,72
1990	29.3	70.7	14.5	1.0	9.9	13.6	23.7	2.9	2.9	2.1	Survey	2
1995	23.6	76.4	15.6	0.7	13.3	13.2	23.8	3.9	4.6	1.1	Survey	2
OCEANIA												
American Samoa												
1979	78.0	22.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		Lucas	2,73
Australia												
1986	23.5	76.5	22.2	5.2	4.4	11.1	28.8	0.8	3.6	0.3	Survey	37,72
Cook Islands												
1983	60.0	40.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		UNESCAP	27
1996	36.8	63.2	22.6	3.3	2.4	(Z)	11.3	20.8	7.0		UN01	
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	2,73
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	21,27
1995	25.0	75.0	20.7	3.4	11.4	19.5	14.6	2.7	2.7	0.1	Survey	

Table A-13.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years—Con.

[Data refer to ages 15 to 49 years unless specified otherwise. Data by methods may not add to all methods because of rounding]

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization		Other modern	Traditional	Other	Source	Remarks
						Male	Female					
OCEANIA—Con.												
Papua New Guinea												
1980	95.5	4.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		UNESCAP	
1996	74.1	25.9	4.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	7.6	6.8	6.3		Survey	
Samoa												
1982	81.5	18.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		SS	2
1995	80.5	19.5	6.8	2.7	0.3	(NA)	1.9	7.8	(NA)		Survey	5
Solomon Islands												
1979	77.0	23.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		Lucas	2,73
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	27
Vanuatu												
1979	87.0	13.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)		Lucas	2,73

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. "Other methods" refer to unspecified methods or modern and traditional methods reported together. Countries with no data available are omitted from the table. Direct access to this table and the International Data Base is available through the Internet at *www.census.gov/ipc/www.*

Remarks:

1. Data refer to women exposed to the risk of pregnancy (currently married nonpregnant women who consider themselves to be fecund).
2. Data refer to ages 15 to 44.
3. Data refer to ages 15 to 50 years.
4. Data refer to sedentary population.
5. Data refer to ever-married women.
6. Data refer to ages under 50 years.
7. "Other modern" refers to injection and traditional refers only to rhythm.
8. Total prevalence rate refers to all women in union, while data by method are based on fecund women in union.
9. Total prevalence rate refers to currently married women, while data by method are based on exposed women.
10. Data refer to ages 12 to 49 years.
11. "Other modern methods" include douche, which is not reported separately.
12. Data refer to Northern Sudan only.
13. Data refer to ever-married women and unmarried women who have had a child.
14. Traditional includes all methods other than pill and IUD.
15. Data are from a national survey that implies that dramatic demographic changes are occurring in Libya, reflected in, for example, the reported proportion of women ages 25-29 currently married being less than 40 percent.
16. Data refer to nationals only.
17. Excludes breastfeeding.
18. Data refer to ages 14 to 49 years.
19. The traditional methods include all other methods not clearly designated as modern.
20. Data by method were recalculated because some women reported using more than one method.
21. Sum of method-specific rates exceeds total prevalence rate because some women reported using more than one method.
22. Data refer to ages 15 to 45 years.
23. Data refer to the former Yemen Arab Republic (Sana'a).
24. With technical assistance from PAPCHILD.
25. Data refer to ages under 56 years.
26. Data refer to ages 10 to 49 years.
27. Age range is not specified.
28. Contraceptive prevalence figures are based on adjusted service statistics data reported in Banister (1995) rather than from the 1992 Fertility Survey by the State Family Planning Commission.
29. Figure shown for pill refers to pill and injectables.
30. Data exclude Jammu and Kashmir, North-East Frontier Agency, and offshore islands.
31. Data exclude North-East Frontier Agency, offshore islands, and Assam.
32. Data refer to sample of husbands and wives.
33. Data refer to Peninsular Malaysia only.
34. Data exclude the northern and eastern provinces.
35. Data refer to women who have ever been either married or in a consensual union.
36. Data refer to ages 20 to 49 years.
37. Total prevalence rate refers to currently married women, while data by method are based on ever-married women.
38. "Other modern" methods include withdrawal, which is not reported separately.
39. Total prevalence rate refers to women in union, while data by method are based on all respondents, regardless of marital status.
40. Data refer to ages 20 to 44 years.
41. Data refer to women who married in 1974 and 1978.
42. Data refer to ages 20 to 40 years.
43. Data refer to the Flemish population only.
44. Data refer to ages 21 to 40.
45. Data refer to ages under 45 years.

Remarks—Con.

46. Data refer to ages 18 to 44 years.
47. Data refer to women in their first marriage.
48. Data refer to ages 21 to 49 years.
49. Data refer to Federal Republic of Germany.
50. Data refer to ages 18 to 49 years.
51. Data refer to ages 20 to 39.
52. Data refer to all women ages 18 to 44 years.
53. Data refer to ages 16 to 49 years.
54. Data refer to ages 18 to 37 years.
55. Data refer to ages 21 to 37 years.
56. Data refer to ages 18 to 42.
57. Data are for women born in 1945, 1950, ... 1965, and 1968 only. These women were 20, 23, 28, and 43 at the time of the 1988 survey.
58. From unpublished tables, Swiss Federal Statistical Office, Family and Fertility Survey 1994-95.
59. Data refer to ages 16 to 40 years.
60. Data refer to ages 16 to 39 years.
61. Abstinence is not included here as a method of contraception.
62. Data for 1970 and 1977 are available for Czechoslovakia.
63. Data refer to ages under 35 years.
64. Data refer to ages under 40 years.
65. Data refer to ages 15 to 39 years.
66. Data refer to ages 18 to 41 years.
67. Data refer to all sexually active women.
68. Data for 1976 are available for Yugoslavia SFR.
69. May include women over age 50 years.
70. Data refer to women who "had sexual intercourse [during the 4 weeks prior to the survey but were] not pregnant."
71. Data refer to ages 18 to 34.
72. "Other modern" methods refer to female barrier methods.
73. Estimate.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base.

Census	-	Census data.
CDC	-	Centers for Disease Control family health, contraceptive prevalence, or other health survey data.
CPS	-	Contraceptive Prevalence Survey program data (Westinghouse Health Systems or the Centers for Disease Control).
DHS	-	Demographic and Health Survey data.
IPPF	-	Contraceptive Prevalence Survey data collected under the auspices of International Planned Parenthood Federation, Western Hemisphere Region, Inc.
Lucas	-	Lucas and Ware (1981).
Nguyen	-	Nguyen et al. (1996).
PAPCHILD	-	League of Arab States, Pan Arab Project for Child Development data.
PC	-	Population Council. Data from this source usually refer to program service statistics, sometimes with an estimate for private sector contraceptive use. Such data are often unreliable unless confirmed by an independent source such as a nationwide contraceptive prevalence or fertility survey.
Ross	-	Ross, Stover, and Willard (1999).
SPC	-	South Pacific Commission.
SS	-	Service statistics based on number of family planning acceptors or amount of supplies distributed and assumptions about discontinuation rates. See also PC.
Survey	-	A nationwide survey conducted by a national government or independent organization, but not related to CPS, DHS, or WFS.
UNESCAP	-	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.
USAID	-	U.S. Agency for International Development, mission reports.
UN83	-	United Nations (1984).
UN91	-	United Nations (1992).
UN94	-	United Nations (1994).
UN96	-	United Nations (1996).
UN98	-	United Nations (1999c).
UN01	-	United Nations (2002).
WFS	-	World Fertility Survey data.

Table A-14.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Age: All Available Years

Region, country or area, and year	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	Source	Remarks
AFRICA									
Sub-Saharan Africa									
Benin									
1982	17.8	25.0	27.6	29.0	26.3	27.7	34.4	WFS	
1996	9.4	18.6	16.8	17.1	19.0	16.7	10.9	DHS	
Botswana									
1984	19.7	33.1	34.4	33.8	26.3	14.5	11.9	CPS	
1988	17.2	25.8	37.1	35.6	38.3	36.1	16.7	DHS	
Burkina Faso									
1993	5.9	8.1	9.5	9.9	6.0	7.6	5.3	DHS	
1998-99	0.9	12.9	12.6	15.4	13.6	10.0	5.1	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	
1998	15.4	16.8	20.3	19.3	23.9	23.4	15.5	DHS	
Cape Verde									
1998	33.1	50.4	53.4	58.6	55.4	56.7	36.4	Survey	
Central African Republic									
1994-95	12.5	19.1	17.9	16.9	11.7	10.1	4.5	DHS	
Chad									
1996-97	2.4	5.0	5.8	4.7	4.1	2.6	1.1	DHS	
Comoros									
1996	10.5	23.1	23.1	21.4	23.1	21.4	14.0	DHS	
Congo (Kinshasa)									
1991	2.8	6.4	12.6	9.1	7.5	4.3	2.1	CDC	
Côte d'Ivoire									
1980-81	2.6	4.4	3.4	6.2	2.2	3.5	3.4	WFS	
1994	8.7	13.7	11.8	13.6	11.6	9.1	5.3	DHS	
1998-99	10.7	13.9	18.4	15.6	13.1	21.5	8.3	DHS	
Eritrea									
1995	3.3	9.5	8.9	8.7	10.5	9.1	3.0	DHS	
2002	2.4	5.9	10.0	9.0	10.1	9.3	6.9	DHS	
Ethiopia									
2000	3.9	7.5	9.6	9.0	10.9	7.9	4.1	DHS	
Gabon									
2000	40.1	37.4	38.2	34.6	28.6	22.7	15.9	DHS	
Ghana									
1979-80	9.2	9.2	14.8	14.8	12.9	12.9	10.1	WFS	
1988	4.6	11.1	13.2	14.4	15.2	18.4	7.7	DHS	
1993	13.0	16.9	21.1	20.5	26.0	23.2	14.3	DHS	
1998	19.2	20.7	22.2	24.8	26.3	19.3	15.8	DHS	
Guinea									
1992	0.7	0.8	1.5	2.3	3.3	1.8	1.0	DHS	
1999	3.4	6.1	5.5	6.9	7.8	7.1	6.3	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	
1998	18.0	31.2	40.1	45.6	47.2	44.3	31.1	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	

Table A-14.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Age: All Available Years—Con.

Region, country or area, and year	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	Source	Remarks
AFRICA—Con.									
Sub-Saharan Africa—Con.									
Madagascar									
1992	6.5	13.8	18.0	22.3	21.7	18.5	11.3	DHS	
1997	5.6	16.0	19.3	21.7	22.9	19.7	12.6	DHS	
Malawi									
1984	4.1	6.6	9.5	7.8	8.7	9.4	4.1	Survey	
1992	7.3	12.0	14.8	16.2	16.4	13.2	6.4	DHS	
1996	10.7	22.7	18.1	26.0	28.4	24.2	20.9	DHS	
2000	15.2	26.3	34.6	35.8	36.7	37.7	25.7	DHS	
Mali									
1987	8.2	5.5	4.8	5.6	3.4	2.0	(NA)	DHS	
1995-96	4.6	5.9	6.1	9.1	8.2	8.1	3.3	DHS	
2001	4.9	7.1	8.6	9.8	10.5	7.9	5.6	DHS	
Mauritania									
2000-01	5.2	6.9	8.0	10.3	11.8	6.2	2.9	DHS	
Mauritius									
1985	54.7	71.7	78.4	84.2	85.1	76.7	45.0	CPS	
1991	46.3	65.5	71.5	79.9	81.3	73.2	(NA)	CDC	
Mozambique									
1997	0.7	4.3	5.4	6.2	9.4	7.9	7.6	DHS	
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	
1998	6.1	9.8	9.4	10.3	9.0	6.3	2.4	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	
1999	4.2	8.2	13.9	20.1	20.7	20.5	16.5	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	20.1	DHS	
2000	5.0	10.5	14.3	13.0	14.7	15.7	13.9	Survey	
Senegal									
1978	5.7	4.2	7.5	5.4	4.9	3.6	(Z)	WFS	1
1986	9.4	10.9	13.2	13.2	13.3	12.4	4.4	DHS	
1992-93	2.0	4.8	8.3	9.0	9.5	9.9	5.8	DHS	
1997	5.5	9.1	13.0	15.4	17.3	16.5	9.5	DHS	
1999	3.1	8.5	10.1	12.0	13.0	14.3	11.0	DHS	
South Africa									
1998	49.4	53.8	59.7	61.0	59.0	55.2	43.3	DHS	
Sudan									
1979	5.8	4.7	8.8	7.1	5.5	6.1	2.6	WFS	3
1989-90	6.8	6.8	6.8	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	DHS	
Tanzania									
1991-92	5.2	10.1	10.1	13.2	12.7	11.0	7.2	DHS	
1994	15.0	17.7	21.1	24.0	22.2	21.8	17.6	DHS	
1996	7.4	18.0	19.9	20.2	21.2	22.1	12.6	DHS	
1999	10.6	28.4	24.9	29.5	28.4	30.7	16.9	DHS	
Togo									
1988	16.7	33.9	34.9	39.0	37.4	37.3	26.2	DHS	
1998	15.0	23.6	24.3	26.4	22.2	27.2	17.7	DHS	
Uganda									
1988-89	1.7	2.8	4.3	5.9	8.1	8.2	7.9	DHS	
1995	9.9	12.2	13.4	20.7	18.6	17.6	16.0	DHS	
2000-01	12.0	21.0	24.4	26.6	25.8	26.7	18.0	DHS	

Table A-14.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Age: All Available Years—Con.

Region, country or area, and year	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	Source	Remarks
AFRICA—Con.									
Sub-Saharan Africa—Con.									
Zambia									
1992	8.7	13.1	15.3	18.3	22.5	17.4	9.0	DHS	
1996	16.9	24.6	28.3	27.9	31.2	30.0	17.8	DHS	
2001-02	25.5	31.6	36.4	44.0	36.9	34.9	18.4	DHS	
Zimbabwe									
1984	24.9	43.6	42.3	42.8	37.1	37.6	21.2	CPS	
1988	30.0	45.8	50.3	50.5	41.7	37.2	22.8	DHS	
1994	31.4	49.9	58.0	51.8	50.0	45.0	27.7	DHS	
1999	42.1	53.7	60.9	58.2	56.8	46.4	39.4	DHS	
North Africa									
Algeria									
1992	25.3	39.3	53.4	55.7	56.6	52.9	38.8	PAPCHILD	
Egypt									
1980	5.3	17.5	31.6	39.9	41.1	43.5	39.8	WFS	1
1984	5.6	16.9	30.4	42.9	43.2	38.5	21.0	CPS	
1988	5.5	24.3	37.1	46.8	52.8	47.5	23.4	DHS	
1992	13.3	29.7	46.0	58.8	59.6	55.5	34.5	DHS	
1995	16.1	33.2	47.6	58.1	60.7	58.8	33.3	DHS	
2000	23.4	42.7	57.0	67.2	68.0	63.4	42.0	DHS	
Libya									
1995	16.7	35.6	44.9	51.3	50.6	48.9	31.4	PAPCHILD	
Morocco									
1979-80	20.1	20.1	31.6	31.6	36.3	36.3	31.1	WFS	1
1983-84	18.1	18.1	29.9	29.9	28.3	28.3	17.3	CPS	
1987	17.0	25.6	36.1	42.9	42.6	41.7	30.4	DHS	
1992	23.3	35.2	39.5	45.4	47.8	47.0	35.1	DHS	
1995	32.4	39.8	47.7	54.0	57.3	54.4	48.7	DHS	
Tunisia									
1978	16.0	16.0	31.2	31.2	37.0	37.0	42.8	WFS	
1983	28.4	28.4	38.8	38.8	50.8	50.8	34.3	CPS	
1988	11.1	34.9	44.0	55.0	59.2	61.2	43.2	DHS	
1994-95	41.7	55.7	63.6	68.1	65.3	53.0	59.7	PAPCHILD	
NEAR EAST									
Bahrain									
1989	29.6	44.9	59.9	60.7	57.0	51.5	40.3	Survey	
1995	32.6	49.7	61.4	67.4	68.3	63.1	49.7	Survey	
Gaza Strip									
1996	—	27.5	—	—	39.8	—	—	Survey	
Jordan									
1976	9.0	17.0	26.0	32.0	33.0	33.0	19.0	WFS	
1983	4.0	16.8	25.1	32.9	30.4	31.7	25.5	Survey	
1990	7.7	22.3	30.0	41.9	47.3	49.3	32.8	DHS	
1997	19.1	36.6	51.9	57.9	62.6	63.6	48.4	DHS	
1998	16.9	40.0	51.2	60.2	65.5	66.8	52.0	Survey	
1999	18.9	38.3	53.5	64.3	67.6	65.4	50.3	Survey	
2000	17.1	37.9	54.0	59.3	67.9	66.9	52.2	Survey	
2001	25.8	37.2	55.7	59.0	69.4	70.8	53.4	Survey	
2002	21.3	42.2	54.0	60.1	63.9	65.6	47.5	DHS	
Kuwait									
1987	8.2	28.6	33.3	42.2	39.1	36.7	28.4	Survey	
1996	21.0	37.7	44.7	59.9	59.4	55.1	43.8	Survey	
Oman									
1987-89	2.7	4.5	10.3	11.0	13.4	7.1	6.0	Survey	
1995	14.6	21.1	28.3	27.4	27.3	22.4	14.6	Survey	
Qatar									
1987	11.0	19.3	32.2	40.2	40.3	37.8	19.3	Survey	
1998	9.1	34.2	44.2	47.6	49.4	44.9	28.5	Survey	
Saudi Arabia									
1996	17.0	29.4	36.3	34.9	34.5	28.5	19.9	Survey	

Table A-14.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Age: All Available Years—Con.

Region, country or area, and year	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	Source	Remarks
AFRICA—Con.									
NEAR EAST—Con.									
Syria									
1978	9.0	15.0	19.0	24.0	31.0	24.0	(NA)	WFS	
1993	11.9	33.6	35.4	47.4	52.4	47.8	31.9	PAPCHILD	
Turkey									
1963	8.9	15.3	25.9	27.9	24.1	17.5	(NA)	Survey	
1968	16.0	24.7	30.3	41.6	36.9	32.0	(NA)	Survey	
1973	16.0	28.1	43.5	45.8	44.2	31.4	(NA)	Survey	
1978	21.6	42.2	51.2	61.5	54.6	56.0	51.5	WFS	
1983	49.0	49.0	68.0	68.0	66.0	66.0	49.0	Survey	1
1988	58.4	58.4	82.2	82.2	83.9	83.9	71.8	Survey	1
1993	24.1	51.1	68.0	76.5	76.8	61.0	41.7	DHS	
1998	33.6	52.9	67.0	74.3	76.3	70.0	41.4	DHS	
United Arab Emirates									
1995	10.4	20.4	30.6	31.6	32.8	29.9	21.2	Survey	
West Bank									
1996	—	43.8	—	—	56.3	—	—	Survey	
Yemen									
1979	—	1.0	—	2.0	1.0	2.0	—	1.0 —	4
1991-92	1.4	5.0	8.5	7.9	9.8	7.7	5.0	DHS	5
1997	8.6	18.7	24.2	24.8	25.8	21.5	14.7	DHS	
ASIA									
Bangladesh									
1975-76	4.0	8.0	9.0	12.0	12.0	9.0	5.1	WFS	1
1979	5.2	11.1	13.8	17.0	17.1	15.9	9.2	CPS	
1981	9.5	17.6	23.8	25.3	23.2	23.4	12.5	CPS	
1989	15.3	25.8	36.5	41.6	42.8	39.0	22.1	Survey	
1991	18.7	32.6	45.6	52.5	57.0	46.4	29.9	Survey	
1993-94	24.7	37.6	50.6	57.2	58.5	51.9	29.3	DHS	
1996-97	32.9	43.1	52.5	63.1	63.9	54.7	35.1	DHS	
1999-2000	38.1	47.1	58.1	64.2	67.7	61.9	43.1	DHS	
Burma									
1997	21.3	30.4	34.2	37.7	37.9	31.4	19.0	Survey	
Cambodia									
1995	0.0	7.1	10.0	14.5	17.1	16.0	(NA)	Survey	
2000	8.9	15.5	23.4	30.8	30.9	26.8	10.2	DHS	
China									
China excl. Taiwan, Hong Kong S.A.R., and Macau S.A.R.									
1988	11.2	38.1	70.6	87.6	91.4	84.1	51.7	Survey	
Hong Kong S.A.R.									
1972	35.8	35.8	48.6	61.5	63.6	54.2	(NA)	Survey	
1977	56.6	56.6	72.9	83.7	87.9	80.2	(NA)	Survey	
1982	62.0	62.0	73.2	82.0	86.2	74.2	(NA)	Survey	
India									
1970	3.1	6.9	13.5	17.3	17.8	16.5	(NA)	Survey	6
1980	5.7	16.0	32.0	44.7	52.1	47.0	47.0	Survey	7
1988	9.0	23.0	44.0	58.0	66.0	61.0	(NA)	Survey	
1990	(NA)	19.2	43.3	57.6	65.2	59.5	(NA)	Survey	
1992-93	7.1	21.0	42.4	55.8	61.0	56.3	45.8	DHS	
1998-99	8.0	26.0	49.3	62.7	67.4	64.9	57.2	Survey	
Indonesia									
1976	12.0	27.0	33.0	33.0	30.0	24.0	12.0	WFS	
1979	4.0	19.5	34.4	35.7	31.4	20.2	11.8	Survey	
1980	10.3	22.7	32.3	34.8	31.6	23.5	15.3	Census	
1985	15.4	34.6	45.6	48.2	45.4	33.9	21.0	Survey	
1987	25.5	47.2	54.0	58.7	55.9	42.7	24.4	DHS	
1991	30.0	51.0	53.6	56.8	57.5	48.3	27.4	DHS	
1994	36.4	55.5	59.6	61.0	59.7	53.4	32.9	DHS	
1997	44.6	60.7	62.3	64.0	60.5	55.7	34.0	DHS	

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

Region, country or area, and year	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	Source	Remarks
ASIA—Con.									
Japan									
1986	100.0	55.1	56.7	71.0	73.1	70.7	46.9	Survey8	8
Korea, South									
1971	——	7.0	——	15.0	28.0	38.0	27.0	(NA)	Survey
1974	——	13.0	——	29.0	45.0	54.0	38.0	(NA)	WFS
1976	——	15.4	——	31.9	55.8	61.5	45.1	(NA)	Survey
1978	——	16.1	——	38.0	62.0	66.3	46.9	(NA)	Survey
1979	——	18.3	——	40.9	68.5	71.9	53.3	(NA)	CPS
1988	——	45.0	——	65.0	87.0	90.0	82.0	(NA)	Survey
Malaysia									
1966-67	5.0	5.0	11.0	11.0	9.0	9.0	(NA)	Survey	9
1970	11.7	11.7	19.8	19.8	14.4	14.4	(NA)	Survey	9
1974	21.2	38.2	48.0	44.7	41.8	36.5	16.2	WFS	9
Mongolia									
1998	23.5	48.1	60.8	68.7	70.8	64.1	32.9	Survey	
Nepal									
2001	12.0	23.4	40.1	53.5	56.2	51.9	40.0	DHS	
Philippines									
1996	20.8	37.3	49.3	53.6	56.6	51	34.9	Survey	
1997	25.9	39.2	47.9	52.1	55.5	50.1	31.4	Survey	
1998	18.3	37.4	48.6	52.1	54.1	48.6	34.3	DHS	
1999	21.9	41.5	52.3	56.1	57.4	51.1	32.2	Survey	
Singapore									
1982	60.0	60.0	72.4	72.4	79.0	79.0	(NA)	Survey	
Sri Lanka									
1975	14.0	19.0	30.0	43.0	41.0	35.0	20.0	WFS	
1982	27.7	41.3	51.6	63.8	70.8	64.7	35.8	CPS	
1987	20.2	42.3	57.3	66.8	73.8	71.5	56.1	DHS	
Thailand									
1970	3.8	11.0	14.4	22.0	18.0	13.1	(NA)	Survey	
1973	6.0	20.1	28.6	31.4	35.6	19.4	(NA)	Survey	
1975	18.1	30.9	41.0	44.0	42.3	30.5	(NA)	WFS	
1978	31.3	44.2	54.4	61.1	62.8	49.5	(NA)	CPS	
1981	29.0	47.5	60.4	67.7	68.6	56.4	(NA)	CPS	
1984	39.5	54.4	63.4	71.9	73.8	64.2	(NA)	CPS	
1985	32.0	48.5	59.7	73.5	69.4	64.5	37.7	Survey	
1987	43.0	56.8	69.1	75.0	73.3	69.4	48.4	DHS	
Vietnam									
1988	5.3	31.7	52.2	59.8	68.8	65.4	47.1	Survey	
1997	18.1	55.1	73.4	84.5	88.0	82.2	63.5	Survey	
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)	CDC	
Bolivia									
1983	11.5	22.4	27.0	23.6	25.7	20.5	12.2	CPS	
1989	16.0	22.6	34.3	39.2	36.2	28.1	14.8	DHS	
1994	30.2	39.2	51.0	53.8	50.0	46.3	24.8	DHS	
1998	30.7	42.8	53.3	52.6	56.2	51.5	28.8	DHS	
Brazil									
1986	47.6	54.1	67.9	73.8	68.9	66.5	(NA)	DHS	
1996	54.1	66.0	77.6	84.3	83.2	79.1	68.6	DHS	
Colombia									
1978	21.4	41.9	50.6	54.9	54.6	49.3	28.4	CPS	
1980	24.7	44.2	53.7	60.9	60.6	44.5	28.5	CPS	

Table A-14.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Age: All Available Years—Con.

Region, country or area, and year	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	Source	Remarks
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN—Con.									
1986	29.4	56.8	68.9	73.7	75.8	70.4	47.6	DHS	
1990	36.9	54.6	66.5	74.7	76.9	74.3	54.0	DHS	
1995	50.7	60.8	71.9	78.1	82.4	78.5	64.2	DHS	
2000	57.2	69.1	77.4	80.3	83.7	82.6	71.4	DHS	
Costa Rica									
1976	(NA)	63.6	69.6	72.5	75.4	70.3	51.1	WFS	
1981	45.6	58.2	64.8	71.6	74.9	69.9	56.2	CPS	
1986	51.0	60.0	65.0	67.0	84.0	78.0	68.0	Survey	
1993	53.0	66.0	76.0	79.0	82.0	80.0	65.0	CDC	
Dominica									
1981	32.6	42.1	54.1	54.5	69.0	69.8	(NA)	CPS	
Dominican Republic									
1986	25.2	37.8	51.3	60.7	64.9	54.8	42.1	DHS	
1991	17.4	42.5	55.0	66.2	71.3	69.0	55.0	DHS	
1996	34.9	47.6	64.4	72.1	74.4	72.1	70.1	DHS	
Ecuador									
1979	14.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	WFS	
1982	20.1	42.2	42.2	42.2	40.1	40.1	40.1	DHS	
1987	15.3	34.3	46.4	53.4	54.5	51.1	29.7	DHS	
1989	25.0	39.1	55.2	63	61.3	58.6	44.8	CDC	
1994	27.1	49.3	60.6	65.4	66.1	59.3	49.1	CDC	
1999	37.1	57.2	67.2	74.6	76.1	69.4	55.5	CDC	
El Salvador									
1975	10.9	15.0	26.9	36.9	21.7	9.4	(NA)	Survey	
1978	8.3	33.3	43.7	38.3	40.6	29.0	(NA)	CPS	
1985	21.7	35.3	53.7	63.0	56.8	51.6	35.7	DHS	
1988	17.1	36.6	51.1	57.3	59.4	53.2	(NA)	Survey	
1993	22.5	40.0	57.8	66.4	66.6	55.5	(NA)	CDC	
Grenada									
1985	17.2	34.9	40.6	49.1	51.8	51.8	(NA)	CPS	10
Guatemala									
1978	4.8	12.7	20.9	23.5	27.7	14.5	13.4	CPS	
1983	9.3	15.8	29.6	32.3	31.3	28.4	(NA)	Survey	
1987	5.4	15.5	21.3	30.2	31.1	28.0	(NA)	DHS	
1995	12.1	22.6	30.9	38.8	41.0	37.7	25.8	DHS	
1998-99	14.6	25.7	39.2	50.5	51.0	44.1	31.2	DHS	
Guyana									
1975	17.5	24.5	33.2	43.3	39.6	32.6	(NA)	WFS	
Haiti									
1977	——	15.3	——	——	20.1	——	——	20.2	——	17.5	WFS	
1987	1.6	5.0	——	7.5	——	——	8.3	——	Survey	2
1989	5.1	5.1	7.1	16.0	13.8	10.6	6.5	CDC	
1994-95	10.7	15.5	19.8	22.4	19.7	17.6	11.9	DHS	
2000	16.4	32.1	31.3	32.4	31.8	24.0	16.3	Survey	
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	
1996	27.6	39.4	54.2	57.8	58.0	55.5	(NA)	CDC	
Jamaica									
1975-76	30.6	39.2	43.2	50.6	43.4	32.5	(NA)	WFS	
1989	47.9	52.5	56.8	58.3	59.0	57.3	42.8	CDC	
1993	58.8	61.1	60.3	64.8	63.1	64.0	(NA)	CDC	
1997	58.6	66.9	67.8	68.8	65.9	67.8	55.3	CDC	
Mexico									
1976	14.0	27.0	39.0	38.0	38.0	25.0	11.0	WFS	
1978	5.2	27.7	36.9	46.4	38.2	29.3	12.4	CPS	
1979	19.0	37.0	45.0	50.0	43.0	33.0	16.0	CPS	
1982	24.2	50.0	56.5	63.1	58.7	43.4	21.4	Survey	
1987	30.2	46.9	54.0	62.3	61.3	60.2	34.2	DHS	
Montserrat									
1984	49.8	47.0	66.0	54.9	——	46.7	——	(NA)	CPS	

Table A-14.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Age: All Available Years—Con.

Region, country or area, and year	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	Source	Remarks
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN—Con.									
Nicaragua									
1981	16.7	26.0	32.7	33.4	31.0	23.0	18.1	CPS	
1992-93	23.2	41.6	53.2	58.2	60.5	55.5	38.9	CDC	
1998	39.8	53.8	64.6	69.4	70.0	63.7	48.1	DHS	
Panama									
1984	22.6	42.8	57.2	65.2	73.8	72.1	(NA)	Survey	
Paraguay									
1979	26.9	49.9	54.4	50.4	50.6	45.8	31.4	WFS	1
1987	31.1	45.6	49.0	46.3	45.4	39.7	(NA)	CPS	
1990	35.4	41.5	52.4	53.8	54.9	50.1	34.5	DHS	
1995-96	37.2	49.2	56.1	57.4	57.7	48.0	25.9	CDC	
1998	44.4	60.9	62.0	62.7	67.5	64.0	(NA)	CDC	
Peru									
1977-78	23.7	38.4	45.6	49.7	41.6	39.1	30.9	WFS	
1981	34.0	51.0	51.0	59.0	59.0	55.0	55.0	CPS	1
1986	22.9	39.4	50.4	55.3	53.5	47.4	24.9	DHS	
1991/92	29.1	49.1	59.5	67.3	69.9	63.8	42.7	DHS	
1996	46.1	59.3	68.0	70.9	72.6	67.4	41.2	DHS	
Puerto Rico									
1995-96	—	62.2	—	—	80.5	—	—	81.0	—	CDC	
Saint Kitts and Nevis									
1984	30.44	40.97	43.78	42.21	42.2	50.9	(NA)	CPS	11
Saint Lucia									
1981	26.5	37.1	55.4	46.4	57.8	55.0	(NA)	CPS	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines									
1981	21.4	36.1	46.8	68.5	51.8	65.5	(NA)	CPS	
Trinidad and Tobago									
1977	42.9	52.1	58.7	60.7	55.0	44.0	(NA)	WFS	
1987	42.4	55.3	53.8	57.1	55.8	52.9	36.3	DHS	
Venezuela									
1977	54.4	54.4	65.0	65.0	59.4	59.4	(NA)	WFS	
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES									
Western Europe									
Belgium									
1991	(NA)	(NA)	70.23	81.63	88.49	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	12
Finland									
1989	(NA)	76.5	66.4	66.4	78.4	73.0	62.6	Survey	13
1994	86.0	82.1	75.9	75.7	80.4	81.9	(NA)	Survey	14
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	14
1994	(NA)	85.46	70.8	73.95	86.5	87.3	74.8	Survey	17
Greece									
1999	(NA)	54.3	61.5	63.3	67.5	64.7	51.7	Survey	
Italy									
1979	81.0	81.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	(NA)	WFS	
Netherlands									
1993	(NA)	86.0	79.8	72.4	76.5	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	
Norway									
1977	87.0	84.0	83.0	88.0	85.0	78.0	(NA)	WFS	
1988	(NA)	71.0	67.5	75.6	82.9	77.7	(NA)	Survey	15
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	14
1995	85.7	76.0	77.0	84.1	85.9	84.9	72.0	Survey	14

Table A-14.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Age: All Available Years—Con.

Region, country or area, and year	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	Source	Remarks
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Con.									
Sweden									
1981	(NA)	77.2	73.0	78.0	80.5	80.5	(NA)	WFS	
Switzerland									
1994-95	(NA)	83.3	77.9	80.3	89.8	94.5	91.7	Survey	16
United Kingdom									
1983	66.0	72.0	82.0	85.0	88.0	85.0	(NA)	Survey	14
Eastern Europe									
Czech Republic									
1993	51.0	59.6	72.8	78.3	71.2	65.4	(NA)	Survey	
Hungary									
1977	68.1	75.8	83.4	81.2	75.6	(NA)	(NA)	WFS	
1986	58.6	57.7	74.7	76.7	76.7	(NA)	(NA)	Survey	
1993	77.8	66.1	79.6	83.7	86.0	82.4	(NA)	Survey	14,17
Romania									
1993	39.9	52.8	65.9	69.3	57.3	44.4	(NA)	CDC	
1996	42.5	53.3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	CDC	
1999	—— 59.8	——	—— 70.1	——	—— 58.8	——	(NA)	CDC	
New Independent States									
The Baltics									
Latvia									
1995	50.0	70.5	71.9	70.6	70.8	66.5	46.0	Survey	14,18
Lithuania									
1994-95	78.9	64.4	73.9	71.7	65.7	60.8	43.7	Survey	14
Commonwealth of Independent States									
Armenia									
2000	25.5	55.3	69.6	71.4	70.9	58.7	38.9	DHS	
Georgia									
1999/2000	15.3	33.4	43.0	47.0	46.8	35.1	(NA)	Survey	
Kazakstan									
1995	31.5	47.0	61.0	71.7	69.5	63.3	32.6	DHS	
1999	39.2	53.0	65.3	71.6	76.7	72.3	50.0	DHS	
Kyrgyzstan									
1997	29.3	48.7	56.9	69.9	69.5	64.2	45.8	DHS	
Moldova									
1997	—— 63.9	——	—— 75.9	——	—— 76.2	——	(NA)	Survey	
Russia									
1992	(NA)	55.5	71.5	75.9	69.0	56.9	28.7	Survey	
1994	(NA)	60.8	73.3	75.3	74.2	61.6	44.8	Survey	
Turkmrnistan									
2000	26.6	52.7	61.5	70.3	74.1	67.5	37.8	DHS	
Ukraine									
1999	47.4	63.0	71.6	71.7	70.9	61.1	(NA)	Survey	
Uzbekistan									
1996	15.8	35.5	55.1	68.9	74.7	64.2	42.3	DHS	
NORTH AMERICA									
Canada									
1984	(NA)	61.3	68.2	75.4	81.4	78.0	68.1	Survey1	19
United States									
1965	63.1	63.1	63.1	63.3	63.3	63.3	(NA)	Survey	
1973	57.0	71.2	71.6	74.3	70.0	62.4	(NA)	Survey	
1976	69.4	68.1	69.4	72.5	66.5	59.5	(NA)	Survey	
1982	53.1	66.6	68.9	70.3	66.9	67.8	(NA)	Survey	
1988	58.9	72.2	70.9	74.1	79.8	74.1	(NA)	Survey	
1990	55.6	60.5	64.4	70.2	77.9	75.5	(NA)	Survey	

Table A-14.
Percent of Currently Married Women Using Contraception by Age: All Available Years—Con.

Region, country or area, and year	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	Source	Remarks
OCEANIA									
Fiji									
1974	21.0	32.3	40.7	49.5	50.0	44.9	27.8	WFS	
Papua New Guinea									
1996	9.0	20.2	23.4	27.8	34.3	35.0	22.2	DHS	
New Zealand									
1995	(NA)	72.8	68.0	77.4	77.4	78.8	72.1	Survey	

NA Data not available.

Z Less than 0.05 percent.

Notes: Data usually refer to currently married women (and women in consensual and visiting unions). Exceptions are noted in the remarks below. Countries with no data available by age are omitted from Table A-14. Direct access to this table and the International Data Base is available through the Internet at *www.census.gov/ipc/www.*

Remarks:

1. Data refer to women exposed to the risk of pregnancy (currently married women who consider themselves to be fecund).
2. Rates by age refer to nonsingle women.
3. Data refer to Northern Sudan only.
4. Data refer to the former Yemen Arab Republic (Sana'a).
5. With technical assistance from PAPCHILD.
6. Data exclude Jammu and Kashmir, North-East Frontier Agency, and offshore islands.
7. Data exclude North-East Frontier Agency, offshore islands, and Assam.
8. Estimate for 15-19 years based on one case.
9. Data shown refers to Peninsular Malaysia only.
10. Base for rates by age excludes pregnant women.
11. Data refer to all sexually-active women ages 15 to 44 years.
12. Data refer to the Flemish population only.
13. Rate shown for ages 20 to 24 years refers to ages 21 to 24 years.
14. Rate shown for ages 15 to 19 years refers to ages 18 to 19 years.
15. Data are for single-year birth cohorts within 5-year age groups shown. Data for women age 23 at the time of the 1988 survey are reported in lieu of a figure for age group 20 to 24; data for women age 28, in lieu of a figure for age group 25 to 29; data for women age 33, in lieu of a figure for age group 30 to 34; data for women age 38, in lieu of a figure for age group 35 to 39; data for women age 43, in lieu of a figure for age group 40 to 44.
16. From unpublished tables, Swiss Federal Statistical Office, Family and Fertility Survey 1994-95.
17. Data shown for ages 40 to 44 years refers to ages 40 to 41 years.
18. Nonresponse is reported to be in excess of 20 percent for ages 35 to 49 and is, overall, 29.3 percent for the source survey.
19. Rate shown for ages 20 to 24 years refers to ages 18 to 24 years.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base.

Census	-	Census data.
CDC	-	Centers for Disease Control family health, contraceptive prevalence, or other health survey data.
CPS	-	Contraceptive Prevalence Survey program data (Westinghouse Health Systems or the Centers for Disease Control).
DHS	-	Demographic and Health Survey data.
PAPCHILD	-	League of Arab States, Pan Arab Project for Child Development data.
Survey	-	A nationwide survey conducted by a national government or independent organization, but not related to CPS, DHS, or WFS.
WFS	-	World Fertility Survey data.

Table A-15.
Percent of All Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years

[Data refer to ages 15 to 49 years unless specified otherwise. Data by methods may not add to all methods because of rounding]

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization		Other modern	Traditional	Other	Source	Remarks
						Male	Female					
AFRICA												
Sub-Saharan Africa												
Benin												
1996	83.2	16.8	1.0	0.4	1.0	(NA)	0.3	0.6	13.4		DHS	
Botswana												
1984	76.5	23.5	8.5	4.1	1.0	(Z)	1.2	1.2	7.5		CPS	
1988	70.4	29.6	17.6	4.4	1.3	0.1	2.2	3.2	0.8		DHS	
1996	58.3	41.7	17.7	3.1	11.3	(Z)	2.4	6.0	1.2		Survey	
Burkina Faso												
1993	92.3	7.7	2.0	0.7	0.9	(NA)	0.3	0.2	3.6		DHS	
1998-99	88.0	12.0	1.7	0.4	2.5	(NA)	(NA)	1.3	6.2		DHS	
Burundi												
1987	93.6	6.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	(NA)	0.1	0.5	5.4		DHS	
Cameroon												
1991	80.3	19.7	1.2	0.3	1.0	(NA)	1.1	0.7	15.5		DHS	
1998	76.0	24.0	1.9	0.5	3.5	(NA)	1.2	0.9	16.0		DHS	
Cape Verde												
1998	63.3	36.7	14.2	2.5	3.7	(Z)	6.7	5.5	4.1		Survey	
Central African Republic												
1994-95	85.9	14.1	1.1	(Z)	1.4	(NA)	0.4	0.5	10.2		DHS	
Chad												
1996-97	96.1	3.9	0.6	(NA)	0.3	(NA)	0.1	0.2	2.6		DHS	
Comoros												
1996	86.2	13.8	1.9	0.2	1.6	1.0	1.6	2.5	6.1		DHS	
Côte d'Ivoire												
1994	83.5	16.5	2.5	(NA)	4.9	(NA)	(NA)	1.3	10.8		DHS	
Eritrea												
1995	94.1	5.9	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	2.8		DHS	
Ghana												
1988	87.7	12.3	1.6	0.5	0.3	(NA)	0.9	1.4	7.6		DHS	
1993	81.1	18.9	2.8	0.7	2.6	(NA)	0.8	2.3	9.6		DHS	
1998	82.0	18.0	3.1	0.5	2.8	(Z)	0.9	3.3	7.4		DHS	
Guinea												
1992	97.3	2.7	0.8	(NA)	0.2	(NA)	(NA)	0.5	1.2		DHS	
Kenya												
1984	85.0	15.0	2.9	2.5	0.2	(Z)	1.9	0.5	6.9		CPS	
1989	76.8	23.2	4.6	3.0	0.4	(NA)	3.6	3.0	8.5		DHS	
1993	74.1	25.9	7.5	2.8	0.9	(NA)	3.9	5.6	5.2		DHS	
1998	70.1	29.9	6.5	1.9	1.5	(NA)	4.2	9.5	6.3		DHS	
Lesotho												
1991-92	77.0	23.0	7.0	3.0	1.0	(Z)	1.0	6.0	4.0		UN94	
Liberia												
1986	91.6	8.4	4.7	0.7	0.2	(Z)	1.0	0.4	1.4		DHS	
Madagascar												
1992	86.7	13.3	1.0	0.3	0.5	(NA)	0.6	1.1	9.9		DHS	
1997	84.0	16.0	1.9	0.3	0.7	(Z)	0.7	3.7	8.7		DHS	
Malawi												
1992	89.5	10.5	1.8	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.5	1.3	4.3		DHS	
1996	81.8	18.2	2.7	0.3	2.0	(NA)	2.3	4.9	6.1		DHS	
Mali												
1987	95.4	4.6	0.8	0.1	(Z)	(NA)	0.1	0.2	3.3		DHS	
1995-96	92.1	7.9	3.4	0.3	0.7	(NA)	0.2	0.4	2.9		DHS	
Mozambique												
1997	94.0	6.0	1.6	0.4	0.4	(NA)	0.7	2.2	1.0		DHS	
Namibia												
1992	76.7	23.3	7.1	1.3	0.5	0.1	3.8	8.6	1.8		DHS	

Table A-15.
Percent of All Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years—Con.

[Data refer to ages 15 to 49 years unless specified otherwise. Data by methods may not add to all methods because of rounding]

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization		Other modern	Traditional	Other	Source	Remarks
						Male	Female					
AFRICA—Con.												
Sub-Saharan Africa—Con.												
Niger												
1992	95.6	4.4	1.5	0.2	0.1	(NA)	0.1	0.4	2.1		DHS	
1998	92.4	7.6	2.6	(NA)	0.1	(NA)	(NA)	1.6	3.2		DHS	
Nigeria												
1990	92.5	7.5	1.4	0.7	0.5	(NA)	0.2	0.9	3.8		DHS	
Rwanda												
1992	86.2	13.8	2.0	0.1	0.2	(NA)	0.4	5.8	5.3		DHS	
1996	86.3	13.7	2.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	0.3	4.5	6.5		Survey	
Senegal												
1986	90.0	10.0	1.5	0.6	0.1	(NA)	0.2	0.2	7.4		DHS	
1992-93	92.9	7.1	2.0	1.2	0.7	(NA)	0.3	0.2	2.5		DHS	
1997	89.2	10.8	2.7	1.4	1.0	(NA)	0.4	1.5	3.8		DHS	
Swaziland												
1988	83.4	16.6	4.8	1.5	0.6	0.1	2.4	4.5	2.6		Survey	
Tanzania												
1991-92	90.5	9.5	3.0	0.3	0.7	(Z)	1.5	0.3	3.6		DHS	
1994	82.2	17.8	4.5	0.7	2.4	(NA)	1.6	2.1	6.4		DHS	
1996	83.9	16.1	4.8	0.5	1.3	(NA)	1.4	3.7	4.3		DHS	
1999	78.3	21.7	4.6	0.3	3.6	(Z)	1.4	5.4	6.4		DHS	
Togo												
1988	67.0	33.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	(NA)	0.6	1.0	29.5		DHS	
1998	74.7	25.3	1.1	0.8	3.4	(NA)	0.3	2.3	17.2		DHS	
Uganda												
1988-89	94.5	5.5	1.4	0.2	(Z)	(NA)	0.7	0.4	2.9		DHS	
1995	86.6	13.4	2.3	0.3	1.5	(NA)	1.2	2.0	6.0		DHS	
Zambia												
1992	88.4	11.6	3.5	0.4	1.4	(Z)	1.5	0.2	4.6		DHS	
1996	80.8	19.2	5.2	0.3	3.5	(Z)	1.4	0.8	7.9		DHS	
Zimbabwe												
1988	67.8	32.2	23.5	0.7	0.9	0.1	1.7	0.2	5.0		DHS	
1994	64.9	35.1	23.6	0.6	2.4	0.1	1.7	2.5	2.8		DHS	
ASIA												
Bhutan												
1994	81.0	19.0	2.0	1.0	0.3	8.0	3.0	4.0	(Z)		UN98	
Mongolia												
1998	55.8	44.2	3.0	23.3	2.8	(NA)	1.8	2.4	10.8		Survey	
Philippines												
1993	76.8	24.2	5.1	1.8	0.6	0.2	7.3	(Z)	9.0		DHS	
1995	71.0	29.0	6.4	2.0	0.6	0.1	5.1	0.4	14.4		Survey	
1996	70.5	29.5	7.1	2.3	1.0	0.1	6.1	1.0	11.4		Survey	
1997	72.1	27.9	7.4	1.8	1.0	0.1	6.4	1.3	10.0		Survey	
1998	71.8	28.2	5.9	2.2	1.0	0.1	6.4	1.4	11.1		DHS	
1999	71.1	28.9	7.7	2.0	1.0	0.1	6.4	1.6	10.2		Survey	
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN												
Belize												
1985	57.1	42.9	14.9	1.8	2.0	0.1	11.0	2.3	10.8		Survey	1
1991	66.5	33.5	12.0	1.3	1.7	(NA)	12.3	2.9	1.8	1.6	Survey	2
Bolivia												
1989	80.1	19.9	1.2	3.1	0.2	(Z)	2.9	0.6	11.8		DHS	
1994	69.9	30.1	1.9	5.2	1.0	(NA)	3.1	0.6	18.3		DHS	
1998	68.6	31.4	2.5	7.0	2.0	(NA)	4.1	0.9	15.0		DHS	
Brazil												
1986	56.5	43.5	17.0	0.7	1.1	0.5	17.2	0.8	6.2		DHS	2
1996	44.6	55.4	15.8	0.8	4.3	1.6	27.3	1.2	4.3		DHS	

Table A-15.
Percent of All Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years—Con.

[Data refer to ages 15 to 49 years unless specified otherwise. Data by methods may not add to all methods because of rounding]

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization: Male	Sterilization: Female	Other modern	Traditional	Other	Source	Remarks
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN—Con.												
Colombia												
1986	61.1	38.9	9.9	6.7	1.0	0.2	11.1	3.1	7.1		DHS	
1990	60.1	39.9	8.4	7.4	1.7	0.3	12.7	2.4	6.9		DHS	
1995	51.9	48.1	8.5	7.4	3.2	0.4	16.9	3.2	8.6		DHS	
Dominican Republic												
1986	69.0	31.0	5.4	2.0	0.8	(Z)	20.7	0.3	1.9		DHS	
1991	63.2	36.8	6.1	1.3	0.8	(NA)	25.4	0.4	3.0		DHS	
1996	55.4	44.6	8.4	2.0	1.2	(NA)	28.6	1.2	3.3		DHS	
Ecuador												
1987	71.0	29.0	5.6	6.2	0.4	(Z)	10.1	1.2	5.5		DHS	
1989	66.0	34.0	5.4	7.6	0.9	(NA)	11.9	0.8	7.4		CDC	
1994	64.7	35.3	6.2	7.4	1.6	(NA)	12.4	0.7	7.0		CDC	
El Salvador												
1988	68.7	31.3	4.4	1.5	1.4	0.3	20.9	0.8	2.0		Survey	2
1993	66.2	33.8	5.0	1.3	1.3	0.2	20.8	2.2	3.0		CDC	2
1998	61.7	38.3	4.8	1.0	1.6	(NA)	21.9	5.2	3.4		CDC	2
Guatemala												
1987	83.8	16.2	2.7	1.2	0.8	0.6	7.5	0.6	2.8		DHS	2
1995	78.6	21.4	2.6	1.7	1.5	0.9	10.0	1.6	2.9		DHS	
Haiti												
1989	93.4	6.6	2.6	0.4	0.3	(NA)	1.7	1.1	0.5		CDC	
1994-95	87.7	12.3	1.9	(NA)	2.3	1.6	2.1	2.7	3.2		DHS	
Jamaica												
1989	57.4	42.6	14.5	1.2	7.0	0.1	11.0	6.1	2.7		CDC	
1993	51.7	48.3	16.4	0.7	13.8	(NA)	9.9	4.9	2.8		CDC	2
1997	49.7	50.3	15.3	0.8	13.6	0.1	10.0	8.3	2.2		CDC	
Nicaragua												
1981	79.8	20.2	7.9	1.7	0.6	0.1	5.3	1.4	3.2		CPS	
1992-93	66.2	33.8	8.3	6.5	1.7	0.2	13.9	0.9	2.4		CDC	
1998	59.2	40.8	8.7	6.3	1.6	0.3	18.6	3.4	1.6		DHS	
Paraguay												
1990	67.3	32.7	8.8	3.7	1.7	(Z)	4.8	4.5	9.1		DHS	
1995-96	59.4	40.6	9.4	5.1	5.2	(Z)	4.5	5.4	11.0		CDC	
1998	55.6	44.4	8.7	7.3	6.2	(Z)	5.2	6.3	10.6		CDC	2
Peru												
1986	72.0	28.0	4.0	4.4	0.4	(Z)	3.7	1.6	13.9		DHS	
1991-92	64.3	35.7	3.6	7.8	1.9	0.1	4.7	1.7	15.8		DHS	
1996	59.1	40.9	4.0	7.6	3.1	0.2	5.9	5.7	14.6		DHS	
Trinidad and Tobago												
1987	62.6	37.4	9.9	3.2	8.3	0.1	6.0	4.1	5.9		DHS	
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES												
Western Europe												
Finland												
1994	25.6	74.4	29.0	17.2	18.7	0.9	7.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	Survery	3
United Kingdom												
1989	28.0	72.0	25.0	6.0	16.0	12.0	11.0	1.0	6.0	1.0	UN94	2, 4
1993	18.0	82.0	23.0	6.0	18.0	18.0	14.0	3.0	4.0		UN98	4, 5
Eastern Europe												
Czech Republic												
1993	40.9	59.1	7.7	11.6	17.6	(NA)	1.9	0.3	20.1		CDC	

Table A-15.
Percent of All Women Using Contraception by Method: All Available Years—Con.

[Data refer to ages 15 to 49 years unless specified otherwise. Data by methods may not add to all methods because of rounding]

Region, country or area, and year	No method	All methods	Pill	IUD	Condom	Sterilization		Other modern	Traditional	Other	Source	Remarks
						Male	Female					
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Con.												
New Independent States												
Commonwealth of Independent States												
Kazakhstan												
1995	56.7	43.3	1.5	27.9	3.4	(NA)	(NA)	0.8	9.6		DHS	
Kyrgyzstan												
1997	57.2	42.8	1.2	27.6	4.1	(NA)	1.4	1.0	7.5		DHS	
Uzbekistan												
1996	60.4	39.6	1.2	32.6	1.2	(NA)	0.5	1.0	3.0		DHS	6
NORTH AMERICA												
Canada												
1984	31.6	68.4	19.2	5.7	6.2	8.7	24.1	1.7	2.8		Survey	7

NA Data not available.

Z Less than 0.05 percent.

Note: Data refer to all women ages 15 to 49 years unless coverage is unknown or is otherwise specified in the remarks. Figures shown for traditional methods may include modern methods not reported separately. Countries with no data available are omitted from the table.

Remarks:

1. Data refer to ages 15 to 47 years.
2. Data refer to ages 15 to 44 years.
3. Data refer to ages 18 to 44 years.
4. Sum of method-specific rates exceeds total prevalence rate because some women reported using more than one method.
5. Data refer to ages 16 to 49 years.
6. "Other modern" includes injection, diaphragm, and female sterilization.
7. Data refer to ages 18 to 49 years.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, unpublished tables. Sources are as follows:

CDC	-	Centers for Disease Control family health, contraceptive prevalence, or other health survey data.
CPS	-	Contraceptive Prevalence Survey progam data (Westinghouse Health Systems or the Centers for Disease Control).
DHS	-	Demographic and Health Survey data.
Survey	-	A nationwide survey conducted by a national government or independent organization, but not related to CPS, DHS, or WFS.

Table A-16.
Percent of All Women Using Contraception by Age: All Available Years

Region, country or area, and year	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	Source	Remarks
AFRICA									
Sub-Saharan Africa									
Benin									
1996	11.0	21.5	18.8	18.4	19.3	15.9	9.6	DHS	
Botswana									
1984	19.7	33.1	34.4	33.8	26.3	14.5	11.9	CPS	
1988	14.7	31.4	39.6	37.7	36.0	29.6	12.7	DHS	
Burkina Faso									
1993	4.6	8.9	9.9	10.0	6.1	7.7	5.8	DHS	
1998-99	7.9	15.1	14.1	15.4	13.9	10.4	5.2	DHS	
Burundi									
1987	1.8	18.0	30.4	32.4	28.0	25.4	25.2	DHS	
Cameroon									
1991	23.0	25.0	19.2	15.4	17.0	17.0	10.4	DHS	
1998	23.8	28.6	24.5	21.5	24.2	23.0	14.6	DHS	
Cape Verde									
1998	14.8	41.8	45.3	49.1	49.0	45.4	26.8	Survey	
Central African Republic									
1994-95	9.7	20.0	18.1	17.3	11.5	9.7	4.5	DHS	
Chad									
1996-97	2.4	5.0	5.8	4.7	4.1	2.6	1.1	DHS	
Comoros									
1996	3.1	14.1	20.6	19.8	21.2	19.7	12.0	DHS	
Côte d'Ivoire									
1994	18.6	22.9	16.8	15.8	13.0	8.1	5.3	DHS	
1998-99	18.9	27.8	25.5	18.9	13.9	21.0	9.6	DHS	
Eritrea									
1995	1.2	7.5	7.8	7.5	9.4	7.9	2.4	DHS	
Ethiopia									
2000	1.5	6.0	9.0	8.1	9.7	6.4	3.5	DHS	
Gabon									
2000	33.2	45.3	42.2	36.9	30.0	22.6	17.8	DHS	
Ghana									
1988	5.8	13.5	14.1	15.1	14.5	16.5	7.9	DHS	
1993	11.3	19.2	21.2	20.9	24.3	22.1	13.1	DHS	
1998	8.6	19.3	21.1	23.5	23.5	18.4	12.2	DHS	
Guinea									
1992	1.0	4.9	2.7	3.4	3.4	1.9	1.1	DHS	
1999	5.4	9.4	7.6	8.0	9.0	7.6	5.9	DHS	
Kenya									
1984	6.0	13.5	18.2	21.1	21.7	19.8	18.3	CPS	
1989	7.5	20.7	27.2	32.1	34.1	27.8	22.3	DHS	
1993	5.7	23.0	37.5	38.3	34.6	34.2	26.7	DHS	
1998	7.6	27.0	38.7	43.8	44.0	40.8	28.0	DHS	
Liberia									
1986	2.1	5.4	7.7	8.1	5.2	8.3	8.0	DHS	
Madagascar									
1992	5.8	12.2	17.3	19.5	17.8	14.6	8.9	DHS	
1997	5.6	16.0	19.3	21.7	22.9	19.7	12.6	DHS	
Malawi									
1992	3.5	11.1	13.5	15.5	15.3	11.5	6.1	DHS	
1996	6.3	20.8	19.7	25.2	26.2	21.0	17.4	DHS	
2000	7.9	24.5	32.9	32.9	34.0	33.4	21.9	DHS	

Table A-16.
Percent of All Women Using Contraception by Age: All Available Years—Con.

Region, country or area, and year	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	Source	Remarks
AFRICA—Con.									
Sub-Saharan Africa—Con.									
Mali									
1987	6.7	5.7	4.8	5.6	3.4	2.1	0.3	DHS	
1995-96	6.9	9.5	7.7	9.7	8.4	8.0	3.3	DHS	
Mozambique									
1997	1.7	5.6	6.7	8.0	9.3	8.5	6.1	DHS	
Namibia									
1992	10.7	24.8	31.3	28.7	32.0	20.8	20.9	DHS	
Niger									
1992	1.8	1.8	5.8	5.8	4.7	3.4	1.8	DHS	
1998	3.9	9.7	9.5	10.6	9.3	6.3	2.3	DHS	
Nigeria									
1990	5.9	9.5	8.6	6.5	8.4	7.9	4.2	DHS	
1999	6.6	16.0	17.2	20.8	20.5	19.8	14.9	DHS	
Rwanda									
1992	1.5	8.9	15.8	23.0	20.0	25.6	15.6	DHS	
1996	(NA)	18.8	27.6	39.4	31.2	21.8	9.7	Survey	1
Senegal									
1986	5.1	10.1	14.0	13.1	13.2	7.9	4.4	DHS	
1992-93	1.7	5.8	9.3	10.0	10.4	10.5	5.7	DHS	
1997	2.7	8.1	13.1	15.9	17.0	16.9	9.6	DHS	
1999	2.3	8.0	10.6	12.2	12.8	14.1	11.2	DHS	
South Africa									
1998	29.1	57.2	58.8	59.8	56.8	50.8	38.3	DHS	
Swaziland									
1988	5.9	18.9	20.9	23.3	21.2	16.3	16.8	Survey	
Tanzania									
1991-92	3.4	9.9	10.7	14.9	14.2	10.7	7.2	DHS	
1994	7.9	17.9	21.2	23.6	21.2	20.5	16.2	DHS	
1996	4.7	18.0	19.8	21.0	21.1	20.7	12.8	DHS	
1999	7.7	29.4	26.0	27.5	27.5	28.7	15.4	DHS	
Togo									
1988	21.5	36.6	36.5	39.7	37.8	36.5	24.3	DHS	
1998	22.2	33.0	25.6	26.3	22.7	26.0	17.2	DHS	
Uganda									
1988-89	2.6	5.4	5.7	6.7	7.9	8.6	7.1	DHS	
1995	7.2	13.0	14.3	19.6	17.2	14.0	13.3	DHS	
2000-01	10.4	22.3	24.0	25.1	24.5	23.1	13.2	DHS	
Zambia									
1992	3.5	11.2	15.0	17.5	20.6	15.7	9.4	DHS	
1996	7.4	20.3	25.7	24.4	26.6	26.0	15.2	DHS	
Zimbabwe									
1988	8.4	36.1	47.1	48.4	41.2	34.6	19.7	DHS	
1994	8.2	38.3	53.4	48.9	47.2	42.0	23.3	DHS	
1999	11.2	40.5	53.6	52.6	50.9	42.2	31.4	DHS	
ASIA									
Cambodia									
2000	1.1	8.2	18.1	25.3	25.2	20.8	7.5	DHS	
Mongolia									
1998	3.9	33.3	55.2	64.2	66.5	55.4	29.0	Survey	
Philippines									
1993	1.3	14.2	28.4	38.6	42.8	38.3	23.6	DHS	
1995	1.1	14.2	35.3	47.8	52.8	44.6	27.4	Survey	

Table A-16.
Percent of All Women Using Contraception by Age: All Available Years—Con.

Region, country or area, and year	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	Source	Remarks
ASIA—Con.									
Philippines									
1996	1.5	16.3	35.9	45.9	49.9	45.0	30.3	Survey	
1997	1.7	15.6	34.1	43.4	48.3	44.0	27.3	Survey	
1998	1.5	16.2	35.1	44.1	48.1	41.4	29.1	DHS	
1999	1.3	14.9	36.1	47.1	49.7	44.5	27.4	Survey	
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN									
Bolivia									
1989	2.4	13.3	27.2	34.8	31.7	25.2	12.0	DHS	
1994	5.6	24.4	41.3	47.1	44.5	40.1	19.7	DHS	
1998	5.1	25.0	43.5	46.1	50.2	44.5	23.9	DHS	
Brazil									
1986	7.7	33.2	55.6	65.5	62.3	60.2	(NA)	DHS	2
1996	14.7	43.8	64.7	75.4	75.3	71.2	61.7	DHS	
Colombia									
1986	4.9	30.8	51.5	60.5	64.0	56.3	40.2	DHS	
1990	5.6	29.6	48.3	60.2	64.4	63.3	42.2	DHS	
1995	11.0	38.8	57.0	64.7	68.5	66.2	52.3	DHS	
2000	17.3	46.9	62.7	66.5	70.5	67.5	57.8	DHS	
Dominican Republic									
1986	5.0	20.6	41.1	52.7	58.9	49.2	38.4	DHS	
1991	4.4	23.6	43.1	58.3	64.3	63.1	50.1	DHS	
1996	10.1	30.3	52.0	64.1	67.0	65.5	63.3	DHS	
Ecuador									
1987	3.0	19.5	38.0	47.4	47.5	45.6	26.1	DHS	
1999	37.1	57.2	67.2	74.6	76.1	69.4	55.5	Survey	
Guatemala									
1987	1.3	10.2	18.0	27.2	28.8	25.5	(NA)	DHS	2
1995	2.8	14.4	25.2	34.9	37.4	34.2	22.6	DHS	
Haiti									
1994-95	3.6	11.2	16.7	19.5	17.2	15.7	9.6	DHS	
2000	5.6	21.0	25.6	28.5	28.1	20.6	14.6	DHS	
Jamaica									
1975-76	8.0	29.1	35.4	43.1	39.1	30.0	26.9	Survey	
Nicaragua									
1981	7.0	20.7	29.7	29.0	27.7	20.1	15.0	CPS	
1998	11.3	35.5	52.3	60.2	59.8	55.3	40.2	DHS	
Paraguay									
1990	6.5	26.3	40.7	49.4	49.7	45.6	29.7	DHS	
Peru									
1986	3.2	18.8	37.1	48.1	46.6	41.3	22.1		
1991-92	4.8	24.6	44.2	56.3	59.6	54.6	36.1	DHS	
1996	7.5	33.4	52.1	60.6	62.1	56.8	35.1	DHS	
Trinidad and Tobago									
1987	9.7	34.5	46.0	50.6	50.1	45.9	32.3	DHS	
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES									
New Independent States									
Commonwealth of Independent States									
Armenia									
2000	2.2	28.2	56.8	61.8	60.2	48.3	30.9	DHS	

Table A-16.
Percent of All Women Using Contraception by Age: All Available Years—Con.

Region, country or area, and year	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	Source	Remarks
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES—Con.									
New Independent States—Con.									
Commonwealth of Independent States—Con.									
Kazakhstan									
1995	7.1	35.1	53.3	64.9	61.8	54.8	28.5	DHS	
1999	6.7	35.6	56.8	64.8	70.3	63.3	40.1	DHS	
Kyrgyzstan									
1997	3.9	35.7	50.3	63.5	64.1	55.5	38.8	DHS	
Turkmenistan									
2000	1.5	24.1	50.2	63.2	66.9	63.4	33.1	DHS	
Uzbekistan									
1996	2.0	26.4	50.5	63.8	70.2	58.7	37.3	DHS	
NORTH AMERICA									
Canada									
1984	——	56.9	——	67.7	74.8	78.5	76.2	63.6	Survey	3

NA Data not available.

Note: Data refer to all women ages 15 to 49 years unless coverage is unknown or is otherwise specified in the remarks. Figures shown for traditional methods may include modern methods not reported separately. Countries with no data available are omitted from the table.

Remarks:

1. Data refer to ages 20 to 49 years.
2. Data refer to ages 15 to 44 years.
3. Data refer to ages 18 to 49 years.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, unpublished tables. Sources are as follows:

CDC - Centers for Disease Control family health, contraceptive prevalence, or other health survey data.

CPS - Contraceptive Prevalence Survey program data (Westinghouse Health Systems or the Centers for Disease Control).

DHS - Demographic and Health Survey data.

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

APPENDIX B.
POPULATION PROJECTIONS AND AVAILABILITY OF DATA

Making Population Projections

Making a cohort-component population projection is a multi-step process whose complexity lies not in the calculations — computer programs now handle this quickly and painlessly — but, rather, in deriving the projection inputs, or assumptions. Gathering the base data, assessing their quality, adjusting them as necessary using demographic techniques, and assessing their comparability among countries are all necessary to 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's population separately and then combining the results to derive aggregated totals.

This section (adapted from Arriaga and Associates, 1994) briefly summarizes the process of preparing population projections by the cohort component method at the International Programs Center of the U.S. Census Bureau. Further details and complete references for specific methods mentioned can also be found in Arriaga and Associates (1994).

The Cohort Component Method

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

Base Data on Population

For many developed countries, base data on population are taken from population registers or 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 based on census data. 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 people of certain ages. If the projection starts with errors in the base year, such errors will be carried throughout the projection period and will have an impact on the projected number of births as well.

Consequently, before being accepted to serve as a base for the projections, a population must be evaluated to detect errors and adjusted as necessary to correct them. Various methods have been developed to detect age misreporting, including analysis of digit preference, age ratios, and sex ratios. Techniques have been developed for making any needed corrections. Depending on the country-specific data problems, mild smoothing or strong smoothing techniques may be recommended.[13] The base population age and sex structures for most developing countries in this report are at least slightly smoothed for the population ages 10 years and over.

Special attention is given to possible underenumeration of the youngest age groups, 0-4 years and 5-9 years, because errors in these ages may have a significant impact on the total projection. Suppose, for example, that children age 0-4 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, their number of births would also be underestimated. The completeness of enumeration of individuals in the 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 thereby to derive both a level and an age pattern of mortality suitable for the projection

[13] Arriaga and Associates (1994: 39-42).

process. For most developing countries, however, it is necessary to estimate mortality some other way. Data on deaths may be available from vital statistics registers, as well as from 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.

Several techniques have been developed for estimating underregistration of deaths.[14] Some of them are based on the assumption that the population is "stable." A stable population is one in which there has been no migration, and neither fertility nor mortality has changed in the past. Other techniques, developed more recently, do not require the assumption of stability. Some methods may be applied to estimate mortality during the first years of life.[15] 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: the orphanhood technique, based on the number of people whose mother or father has died; and the widowhood technique, based on the number of people whose first spouse has died. Both provide an estimate of survivorship levels between two adult ages for a period of time prior to the year of data collection. However, these techniques are seldom used for the base mortality patterns of the projections in this report because the reference period to which the estimated mortality pertains is not well defined.

Base Data on Fertility

As in the case of mortality, procedures for estimating fertility depend on the availability of data and on the level and type of 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, so techniques have been developed to measure fertility indirectly based on census or survey information.

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

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

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

Finally, and most importantly for many developing countries, many censuses and surveys include questions related specifically to fertility, for example, the number of children women have had and whether they had a birth in the year preceding the inquiry. Responses to such questions can be used to estimate fertility indirectly. Some techniques to do this include the P/F (Parity/Fertility) ratio method 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; and the Arriaga technique, which is similar to the P/F ratio method but links data for more than one date. While the Brass P/F ratio method assumes constant fertility in the past, the Arriaga method does not. 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 a way that renders them useful for statistical

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

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

purposes. Even in countries with otherwise excellent statistical systems, information on international migration is often unreliable. The primary source of information on immigration for purposes of population projections is census data on place of birth of the foreign-born population. To detect emigration as well, in order to calculate the net movement in or out of a country, it is necessary to find data for the countries in which the emigrants have settled (since they are the foreign immigrants of that country). In addition, special migration flows, such as refugee movement, are incorporated by considering reported numbers of refugees from the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees, country sources, and media reports. Thus, most data on international migration are educated guesses at best, especially since not only total numbers but also age and sex distributions of the migrants are required for the projection process.

Assumptions About the Future

Once levels of mortality, fertility, and migration have been determined for the base year of the projection, each component must be projected into the future. Although the procedure for doing this is mechanical, care must be taken 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 countries. For many developed countries, future fertility levels are projected to experience only minor change, either slight decreases or slight increases.

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

Projecting Mortality and Fertility

To project mortality and fertility, available data on past trends in life expectancy at birth and total fertility rate are considered. The trend in future levels of these indicators can be approximated using a logistic function.

Life expectancy at birth is projected by fitting a fixed-slope logistic curve to the most recent estimate of life expectancy at birth.[16] If estimates of total fertility rates are available for more than one date in the past, a logistic function can be fitted to these data. The results of the logistic function must be carefully scrutinized, however, to ensure that they yield an acceptable future target for the individual country's circumstances.

[16] The fixed-slope model of change in sex-specific life expectancy at birth in a population assumes that future change follows a fixed logistic curve from its initial level. The relationship is based on empirical research undertaken at the International Programs Center, U.S. Census Bureau, in 1998-1999.

In some instances, no data on past trends in fertility are available to which a logistic curve can be fitted. 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.

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.

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 an ultimate pattern of fertility derived at the International Programs Center using empirical data for countries with low fertility.

Once mortality and fertility have been tentatively projected for each

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

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

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, political unrest, persecutions, famines, and other extreme conditions in the countries of origin. Thus, individuals may be attracted by economic opportunities perceived to be available in more industrialized societies. And refugees may flee in large numbers looking for better or more stable lives elsewhere.

Due to the unpredictability of conditions such as crop failure, emerging violence, and war, 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. The age and sex composition of international migrants depends on the situation in each country. If information is not available, model patterns by age and sex are sometimes used.

Regional and World Aggregations

As new data are obtained, world population projections are updated and published biennially in this profile series.[17] The national projections presented in this report were updated for any country for which significant new information was received since the preparation of the previous profile. For most countries, the cutoff for receipt of new information was the end of calendar year 2001.

Due to the differing nature of the base data for each country, there is no standard starting date for each country's projection. The projection period for several countries started as recently as 1996, 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 1970s, or even before, although information for a later date on one or more of the variables may have been taken into account when deriving parameter estimates for the early years of a projection. "New" information for a country whose projection base year is in the 1970s may pertain to the 1980s or 1990s, superseding the 1970s data available for a previous round. Thus, total populations in the revised projections may change for any year in the past.

[17] Projections are made by the cohort component method for all but 4 small countries or territories with a combined population in 1998 of about 400,000 people, or 0.01 percent of the world total. For these small countries, total populations and vital rates are projected, but not age and sex distributions.

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

The differing starting dates complicate aggregations not only of total population but of vital rates and other measures as well. For this reason, regional and global aggregations of crude birth and death rates, life expectancy at birth, infant mortality rates, and age-sex distributions of the population generally can be presented only for the latest and future years for which all countries have a projected estimate for each variable. In this report, such measures are always shown for 2002.

Recency of Base Data for the Projections

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

Census Cycles, Ongoing Survey Programs, and Demographic Data Availability

This report presents population estimates and projections for 227 countries or areas of the world. These estimates and projections are based, in turn, on population data published in the wake of the 1990 round of censuses and, less frequently, the 2000 round of censuses. They are also based on published vital statistics and

survey results, which accounts for the greater recency of fertility and mortality data compared with population data.[18]

Of the 227 countries and areas covered, 154 have data on population size, 180 have information on fertility, and 165 have information on mortality pertaining to some date since 1990 (Tables B-1, B-2, and B-3). Data availability has continued to improve since the publication of the previous edition in this series (*World Population Profile: 1998* (WP98)). For example, fewer countries now have population data available only prior to 1990. The number of countries lacking more recent data has fallen from 87 (as reported in WP98) to 73 at mid-2002, when the analytical work for WP02 was completed.

While the current round of projections draws on population data for 1995 or later for only about 1 in 6 countries, they incorporate new fertility data for half of all countries and new mortality data for about 40 percent of all countries. As tables B-2 and B-3 show, the proportion of more developed countries with relatively recent fertility and mortality data is substantially higher than that for less developed countries. This reflects the general availability of complete vital statistics data from registration systems for more developed countries and the lack of such data for many developing countries.

Differences in Recency of Data by Development Status

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.

Again, as tables B-1 through B-3 show, over 80 percent of the global population lives in countries with population data as recent as 1990; over half, in countries with fertility data since 1995; nearly half, in countries with mortality data since 1995. Ninety-nine percent of the populations of more developed countries live in countries for which the current round of estimates and projections incorporates data for 1995 or later. For less developed countries the corresponding figures are 47 percent for fertility data and 36 percent for mortality data. Tables B-1 through B-3 show how the recency of data varies by geographic region as well as by development status.

Recency of Information on Contraceptive Prevalence

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

Recent data on the current use of family planning methods are gathered primarily by surveys such as the DHS program of Macro International, Inc. and the various family health and contraceptive prevalence surveys of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control. There are also important regional survey programs in Europe and the Middle East. 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 the monitoring of maternal and child health. These surveys often include questions about contraceptive use.

Of the 172 countries in developing regions, 84 (49 percent) have gathered information on family planning for some date since 1995 (Table B-4). About 1 in 3 more developed countries has contraceptive data for this period.

It is primarily the larger countries that gather information on contraceptive use, as shown by the larger proportions of populations than of countries covered by available data. While 49 percent of less developed countries have contraceptive data available since 1995, these countries represent 65 percent of the LDC population globally. Similarly, the 31 percent of more developed countries with data since 1995 account for 59 percent of the world's MDC population.

Data for the United States

The estimates and projections presented in this report take into account the population count from Census 2000, vital statistics and immigration data made available after 2000, and include the Armed Forces overseas. However, the projections for the United States presented in this report are interim projections, prepared without undergoing a full and final Census Bureau review. These estimates and projections also feed into those for North America, more developed countries as a group, the Developed World (the grouping used in most of the figures of the report), and the world as a whole.

New U.S. projections will be released in 2004 and will be available through the Internet at *www.census.gov/population/www/projections/*

[18] Data on fertility and mortality tend to be more recent than data on population size largely because of the wealth of information being generated by the Demographic and Health Surveys program, the Reproductive Health Surveys program, the Centers for Disease Control, and similar multi-country survey programs.

Table B-1.

Distribution of Countries and of Population by Region and Recency of Reliable Data on Population Size

Region	Year of latest data									
	Total	1995-2002	1990-94	1980-89	Before 1980 or none	Total	1995-2002	1990-94	1980-89	Before 1980 or none
	Absolute Numbers:									
	Countries					Midyear population: 2002 (millions)				
WORLD	227	34	120	66	7	6,228	2,044	3,190	908	87
Less Developed	172	27	81	57	7	5,030	2,000	2,292	650	87
More Developed	55	7	39	9	-	1,199	44	897	258	-
AFRICA	57	4	24	27	2	839	122	380	326	11
Sub-Saharan Africa	51	2	22	25	2	687	43	339	294	11
North Africa	6	2	2	2	-	152	79	41	33	-
NEAR EAST	16	3	7	5	1	179	6	119	50	4
ASIA	28	9	14	2	3	3,518	1,580	1,699	167	72
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	45	5	30	9	1	539	292	217	30	(Z)
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	55	5	33	17	-	803	20	450	332	-
Western Europe	28	5	23	-	-	392	20	372	-	-
Eastern Europe	12	-	10	2	-	121	-	79	42	-
New Independent States	15	-	-	15	-	290	-	-	290	-
Baltics	3	-	-	3	-	7	-	-	7	-
Commonwealth of Independent States	12	-	-	12	-	283	-	-	283	-
NORTH AMERICA	5	-	5	-	-	320	-	320	-	-
OCEANIA	21	8	7	6	-	32	25	6	1	-
	Percent distribution of:									
	Countries					Population				
WORLD	100	15	53	29	3	100	33	51	15	1
Less Developed	100	16	47	33	4	100	40	46	13	2
More Developed	100	13	71	16	-	100	4	75	21	-
AFRICA	100	7	42	47	4	100	14	45	39	1
Sub-Saharan Africa	100	4	43	49	4	100	6	49	43	2
North Africa	100	33	33	33	-	100	52	27	21	-
NEAR EAST	100	19	44	31	6	100	3	67	28	2
ASIA	100	32	50	7	11	100	45	48	5	2
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	100	11	67	20	2	100	54	40	6	(Z)
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	100	9	60	31	-	100	3	56	41	-
Western Europe	100	18	82	-	-	100	5	95	-	-
Eastern Europe	100	-	83	17	-	100	-	65	35	-
New Independent States	100	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	100	-
Baltics	100	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	100	-
Commonwealth of Independent States	100	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	100	-
NORTH AMERICA	100	-	100	-	-	100	-	100	-	-
OCEANIA	100	38	33	29	-	100	78	17	4	-

- Represents zero.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

Table B-2.

Distribution of Countries and of Population by Region and Recency of Reliable Data on Fertility

Region	Year of latest data									
	Total	1995-2002	1990-94	1980-89	Before 1980 or none	Total	1995-2002	1990-94	1980-89	Before 1980 or none
	Absolute Numbers:									
	Countries					Midyear population: 2002 (millions)				
WORLD	227	129	51	29	18	6,228	3,552	2,034	399	243
Less Developed	172	78	49	28	17	5,030	2,368	2,020	399	243
More Developed	55	51	2	1	1	1,199	1,184	15	(Z)	(Z)
AFRICA	57	18	16	15	8	839	274	151	267	146
Sub-Saharan Africa	51	16	14	14	7	687	191	114	235	146
North Africa	6	2	2	1	1	152	83	37	32	(Z)
NEAR EAST	16	6	7	2	1	179	15	113	27	24
ASIA	28	15	9	-	4	3,518	1,784	1,662	-	72
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	45	27	11	7	-	539	362	72	105	-
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	55	49	5	-	1	803	772	31	-	(Z)
Western Europe	28	27	-	-	1	392	392	-	-	(Z)
Eastern Europe	12	10	2	-	-	121	106	15	-	-
New Independent States	15	12	3	-	-	290	274	16	-	-
Baltics	3	3	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-
Commonwealth of Independent States	12	9	3	-	-	283	266	16	-	-
NORTH AMERICA	5	4	-	1	-	320	320	-	(Z)	-
OCEANIA	21	10	3	4	4	32	25	5	1	1
	Percent distribution of:									
	Countries					Population				
WORLD	100	57	22	13	8	100	57	33	6	4
Less Developed	100	45	28	16	10	100	47	40	8	5
More Developed	100	93	4	2	2	100	99	1	(Z)	(Z)
AFRICA	100	32	28	26	14	100	33	18	32	17
Sub-Saharan Africa	100	31	27	27	14	100	28	17	34	21
North Africa	100	33	33	17	17	100	55	24	21	(Z)
NEAR EAST	100	38	44	13	6	100	9	63	15	13
ASIA	100	54	32	-	14	100	51	47	-	2
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	100	60	24	16	-	100	67	13	19	-
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	100	89	9	-	2	100	96	4	-	(Z)
Western Europe	100	96	-	-	4	100	100	-	-	(Z)
Eastern Europe	100	83	17	-	-	100	88	12	-	-
New Independent States	100	80	20	-	-	100	94	6	-	-
Baltics	100	100	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-
Commonwealth of Independent States	100	75	25	-	-	100	94	6	-	-
NORTH AMERICA	100	80	-	20	-	100	100	-	(Z)	-
OCEANIA	100	48	14	19	19	100	79	17	2	2

- Represents zero.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

Table B-3.

Distribution of Countries and of Population by Region and Recency of Reliable Data on Mortality

Region	Year of latest data									
	Total	1995-2002	1990-94	1980-89	Before 1980 or none	Total	1995-2002	1990-94	1980-89	Before 1980 or none
	Absolute Numbers:									
	Countries					Midyear population: 2002 (millions)				
WORLD	227	95	70	38	24	6,228	2,988	2,496	619	126
Less Developed	172	48	65	37	22	5,030	1,805	2,480	619	126
More Developed	55	47	5	1	2	1,199	1,183	16	(Z)	(Z)
AFRICA	57	5	23	20	9	839	49	275	492	22
Sub-Saharan Africa	51	5	21	18	7	687	49	192	428	17
North Africa	6	-	2	2	2	152	-	83	63	6
NEAR EAST	16	5	3	3	5	179	10	30	69	70
ASIA	28	12	12	2	2	3,518	1,760	1,705	23	30
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	45	20	15	8	2	539	112	389	35	3
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	55	40	13	-	2	803	713	90	-	(Z)
Western Europe	28	25	1	-	2	392	392	(Z)	-	(Z)
Eastern Europe	12	10	2	-	-	121	113	8	-	-
New Independent States	15	5	10	-	-	290	207	83	-	-
Baltics	3	2	1	-	-	7	4	4	-	-
Commonwealth of Independent States	12	3	9	-	-	283	204	79	-	-
NORTH AMERICA	5	4	-	1	-	320	320	-	(Z)	-
OCEANIA	21	9	4	4	4	32	25	5	1	(Z)
	Percent distribution of:									
	Countries					Population				
WORLD	100	42	31	17	11	100	48	40	10	2
Less Developed	100	28	38	22	13	100	36	49	12	2
More Developed	100	85	9	2	4	100	99	1	(Z)	(Z)
AFRICA	100	9	40	35	16	100	6	33	59	3
Sub-Saharan Africa	100	10	41	35	14	100	7	28	62	2
North Africa	100	-	33	33	33	100	-	55	42	4
NEAR EAST	100	31	19	19	31	100	6	17	39	39
ASIA	100	43	43	7	7	100	50	48	1	1
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	100	44	33	18	4	100	21	72	6	1
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	100	73	24	-	4	100	89	11	-	(Z)
Western Europe	100	89	4	-	7	100	100	(Z)	-	(Z)
Eastern Europe	100	83	17	-	-	100	94	6	-	-
New Independent States	100	33	67	-	-	100	72	28	-	-
Baltics	100	67	33	-	-	100	51	49	-	-
Commonwealth of Independent States	100	25	75	-	-	100	72	28	-	-
NORTH AMERICA	100	80	-	20	-	100	100	-	(Z)	-
OCEANIA	100	43	19	19	19	100	79	17	3	1

- Represents zero.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

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

Region	Year of latest data									
	Total	1995-2002	1990-94	1980-89	Before 1980 or none	Total	1995-2002	1990-94	1980-89	Before 1980 or none
	Absolute Numbers:									
	Countries					Midyear population: 2002 (millions)				
WORLD	227	101	31	24	71	6,228	3,969	1,963	110	185
Less Developed	172	84	21	17	50	5,030	3,257	1,562	55	155
More Developed	55	17	10	7	21	1,199	712	401	56	30
AFRICA	57	35	6	3	13	839	699	97	10	32
Sub-Saharan Africa	51	30	6	3	12	687	547	97	10	31
North Africa	6	5	-	-	1	152	152	-	-	(Z)
NEAR EAST	16	12	1	1	2	179	131	17	24	7
ASIA	28	13	9	1	5	3,518	2,054	1,429	4	30
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	45	16	3	10	16	539	434	4	16	84
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	55	19	12	6	18	803	322	415	36	30
Western Europe	28	5	5	5	13	392	124	229	34	5
Eastern Europe	12	3	3	1	5	121	69	26	2	25
New Independent States	15	11	4	-	-	290	129	161	-	-
Baltics	3	2	1	-	-	7	6	1	-	-
Commonwealth of Independent States	12	9	3	-	-	283	123	159	-	-
NORTH AMERICA	5	2	-	-	3	320	320	-	-	(Z)
OCEANIA	21	4	-	3	14	32	9	-	20	3
	Percent distribution of:									
	Countries					Population				
WORLD	100	44	14	11	31	100	64	32	2	3
Less Developed	100	49	12	10	29	100	65	31	1	3
More Developed	100	31	18	13	38	100	59	33	5	3
AFRICA	100	61	11	5	23	100	83	12	1	4
Sub-Saharan Africa	100	59	12	6	24	100	80	14	2	5
North Africa	100	83	-	-	17	100	100	-	-	(Z)
NEAR EAST	100	75	6	6	13	100	73	10	13	4
ASIA	100	46	32	4	18	100	58	41	(Z)	1
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	100	36	7	22	36	100	81	1	3	16
EUROPE AND THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES	100	35	22	11	33	100	40	52	4	4
Western Europe	100	18	18	18	46	100	32	58	9	1
Eastern Europe	100	25	25	8	42	100	57	21	2	20
New Independent States	100	73	27	-	-	100	45	55	-	-
Baltics	100	67	33	-	-	100	81	19	-	-
Commonwealth of Independent States	100	75	25	-	-	100	44	56	-	-
NORTH AMERICA	100	40	-	-	60	100	100	-	-	(Z)
OCEANIA	100	19	-	14	67	100	29	-	62	8

- Represents zero.

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

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, International Data Base and unpublished tables.

APPENDIX C.
POPULATION PROJECTIONS INCORPORATING AIDS

Background

Although it has been clear for a number of years that mortality estimates and projections for many countries would have to be revised due to AIDS mortality, the lack of accurate empirical data on AIDS deaths, the paucity of data on HIV infection among the general population, and the absence of tools to project the impact of AIDS epidemics into the future have all hampered these efforts. 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 methodology used to project AIDS mortality into the future for this report follows generally the method adopted for ***World Population Profile: 1994***, ***World Population Profile: 1996***, and ***World Population Profile: 1998*** with continuing modifications. The method consists of the following steps:

1. Establishing criteria for selecting countries for which AIDS mortality will be incorporated into the projections.
2. For each selected country, determining the empirical epidemic trend and a point estimate of national HIV prevalence.
3. Modeling the spread of HIV infection and the development of AIDS in the population, generating alternative scenarios ranging from super high to low AIDS epidemics, and producing the seroprevalence rates and AIDS-related, age-specific mortality rates which correspond to each epidemic.
4. Using the empirical levels and trends (from step 2) to establish a factor representing each country's position on a continuum between super high and low epidemics (from step 3), and the derived factor to generate a unique interpolated epidemic curve.
5. Using weighted country total adult seroprevalence to determine the appropriate location on the interpolated total country epidemic curve from step 4. This curve establishes the likely beginning date of the epidemic in the country in question, the progression of the epidemic up to the date of the last empirical data point, and the projection of HIV seroprevalence into the future.
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 International Programs Center, U.S. Census Bureau, maintains the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base*. This data base is a compilation of aggregate data from HIV seroprevalence and incidence studies in developing countries. Currently, it contains over 72,000 data items drawn from over 6,500 publications and presentations. As a part of the biannual updating of the data base, new data are reviewed for inclusion into a summary table which, for each country, lists the most recent and best study of seroprevalence levels for high- and low-risk populations in urban and rural areas.[19]

[19] High risk includes samples of prostitutes and their clients, sexually-transmitted disease patients, or other persons with known risk factors. Low risk includes samples of pregnant women, volunteer blood donors, or others with no known risk factors. For a more complete description of the selection criteria, see U.S. Census Bureau (2002).

A review of the data in the summary table suggested that a reasonable cut-off point for selection would be countries which had reached 5 percent HIV prevalence among their low-risk urban populations, or, based on recent trends, appeared to be likely to reach this level in the near future. In addition, countries were selected that had national HIV prevalence above 1 percent, as estimated by UNAIDS for year-end 1999.

A total of 51 countries met these criteria for the incorporation of AIDS mortality in the projections. Thirty-seven of these countries were in Africa. The African countries are as follows (newly added countries in italics):

Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Chad
Central African Republic
Côte d'Ivoire
Congo (Brazzaville)
Congo (Kinshasa)
Djibouti
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Malawi
Mali
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
Senegal
Sierra Leone
South Africa
Swaziland

Tanzania
Togo
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

Outside of Africa, the following countries met the criteria:

The Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Burma
Cambodia
Dominican Republic
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Panama
Trinidad and Tobago
Suriname
Thailand

Empirical Epidemic Trends

For 50 of the countries meeting the selection criteria, staff members reviewed the HIV seroprevalence information available in the HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base to establish urban seroprevalence trends over time (Table C-1, col. 1-4) and to establish the estimated prevalence for the whole country (Table C-1, col. 5). The two data points judged to be most representative for the urban low-risk population were identified and used to calculate the annual change between the dates of the two studies. National prevalence figures were based on year-end 1999 estimates prepared by the World Health Organization and the United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS. Table C-1, column 6 contains the corresponding estimate for year-end 2001.

Alternative Scenarios

To project the impact in the selected countries, five alternative epidemic scenarios were developed, corresponding to low, medium, high, higher, and super high AIDS epidemics. The highest scenarios were added this round to incorporate the very explosive HIV epidemics in southern Africa, and those epidemics where there is little difference between the urban and rural HIV prevalence levels. These scenarios were developed using iwgAIDS, which is a complex deterministic model of the spread of HIV infection and the development of AIDS in a population. This model was developed under the sponsorship of the Interagency Working Group (iwg) on AIDS Models and Methods of the U.S. Department of State (Stanley et al., 1991).

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

Interpolation of a Unique Epidemic

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

Projected Total Seroprevalence

At this point in the estimation procedure, no direct linkage has been made to the total country prevalence or to a particular calendar year in this country's epidemic. The next step accomplishes these tasks. The total-country adult prevalence estimate (Table C-1, col. 5) was matched with the one implied using the interpolation factor. From this comparison, an "offset" figure was calculated, corresponding to the number of years of difference between the start of the epidemics in the five scenarios, and the empirical epidemic at the reference date (Figure C-2). The resulting projected epidemics for the 1990 to 2010 period for selected countries in Africa are shown in Figure C-3.

AIDS-Related Mortality Rates

Based on the "interpolation factor" and the "offset" described above, AIDS-related age-sex-specific mortality rates (${}_nm_x$ values) at 5-year intervals from 1990 to 2010 were interpolated and added to non-AIDS ${}_nm_x$ values for the same period.[20] Population projections were prepared with the combined ${}_nm_x$ values as input, using the Rural-Urban Projection (RUP) program of the U.S. Census Bureau.

The future course of the AIDS pandemic is uncertain, but the projections require that some assumptions be made. It was assumed that the epidemics would peak in 2010, with no further growth in HIV infection after that year. AIDS mortality was assumed to decline from the level reached in 2010 to nil by 2070, thus implying a return to "normal" mortality levels in the latter year. To implement the projection process, life tables for 2070, assuming no AIDS mortality, were used.

[20] Non-AIDS ${}_nm_x$ values were derived by making standard assumptions concerning the improvement in mortality conditions.

Table C-1.
Empirical Seroprevalence Data for Urban and Rural Areas for Selected Countries

Country	Urban trend, pregnant women				Estimated percent seropositive, total country	
	Date[4]	Percent seropositive	Date	Percent seropositive	December 31, 1999	December 31, 2001
Angola	1995.00	1.2	1999.00	3.4	2.8	5.5
Benin	1994.50	1.1	1998.50	2.5	2.5	3.6
Botswana	1994.50	27.8	1997.30	34.0	35.8	38.8
Burkina Faso	1991.00	7.8	1996.75	10.0	6.4	6.5
Burundi	1986.00	14.7	1998.90	19.1	11.3	8.3
Cameroon	1992.60	4.0	1994.60	5.7	7.7	11.8
Chad	1995.00	2.4	1999.00	6.2	2.7	3.6
Central African Republic	1986.50	4.7	1996.50	11.7	13.8	12.9
Congo (Brazzaville)	1987.50	3.1	1993.50	7.2	6.4	7.2
Congo (Kinshasa)	1985.50	6.9	1991.50	9.2	5.1	4.9
Côte d'Ivoire	1989.50	6.0	1997.00	15.9	10.8	9.7
Djibouti[3]	1993.00	4.0	1995.50	6.1	6.1	(NA)
Eritrea	(NA)	(NA)	1994.00	3.0	2.9	2.8
Ethiopia	1991.00	10.7	1996.50	17.9	10.6	6.4
Gabon	1998.50	0.5	1994.50	1.7	4.2	(NA)
Ghana	1992.50	1.2	1996.50	2.2	3.6	3.0
Guinea	1990.00	1.1	1996.00	2.1	1.5	(NA)
Guinea-Bissau	1990.00	0.9	1997.00	2.5	2.5	2.8
Kenya	1992.50	14.4	1995.50	18.5	14.0	15.0
Lesotho	1991.50	5.5	1996.50	20.6	23.6	31.0
Liberia	1992.00	3.7	1993.00	4.0	2.8	(NA)
Malawi	1991.50	22.0	1995.50	27.6	16.0	15.0
Mali	1988.00	1.3	1994.00	4.4	2.0	1.7
Mozambique	1994.90	10.7	1998.90	17.0	13.2	13.0
Namibia	1991.50	4.2	1996.60	16.0	19.5	22.5
Niger	1988.00	0.5	1993.00	1.3	1.4	(NA)
Nigeria	1992.00	2.9	1994.00	5.4	5.1	5.8
Rwanda	1989.00	26.8	1992.00	28.9	11.2	8.9
Senegal	(NA)	(NA)	1991.00	0.3	1.8	0.5
Sierra Leone	1990.00	0.8	1992.00	2.0	3.0	7.0
South Africa	1994.90	6.4	1997.90	16.1	19.9	20.1
Swaziland	1993.50	21.9	1998.50	31.6	25.5	33.4
Tanzania	1986.50	3.7	1996.50	13.7	8.1	7.8
Togo	1995.50	6.0	1997.50	6.8	6.0	6.0
Uganda—High[1]	1987.50	24.0	1992.00	29.5	12.0	(NA)
Uganda—Low Stable[1]	1996.50	15.3	1997.50	14.7	8.3	5.0
Zambia	1990.00	24.5	1994.75	27.5	20.0	21.5
Zimbabwe	1990.00	23.8	1995.00	30.0	25.1	33.7
Bahamas, The	1990.50	3.0	1993.50	3.6	4.1	3.5
Barbados	1991.00	1.3	1996.00	1.1	1.2	1.2
Belize	1993.50	0.2	1995.50	2.3	2.0	2.0
Dominican Republic	1995.50	1.2	1999.50	1.7	2.8	2.5
Guatemala	1991.50	0.0	1998.50	0.9	1.4	1.0
Guyana	1990.50	1.5	1991.50	1.9	3.0	2.7
Haiti	1989.80	7.1	1993.50	8.4	5.2	6.1
Honduras	1992.35	2.0	1995.50	4.1	1.9	1.6
Panama	1993.50	0.8	1995.50	0.9	1.5	1.5
Suriname	1991.50	0.8	(NA)	(NA)	1.3	1.2
Trinidad and Tobago	1991.50	0.2	1999.50	3.4	1.1	2.5
Burma	1992.50	0.5	1997.50	[2]1.4	2.0	(NA)
Cambodia	1995.75	3.0	1998.75	4.9	4.0	2.7
Thailand[1]	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2.2	1.8

NA Data not available.

[1]Country-specific "modeling" was undertaken for Thailand and Uganda.
[2]Burma military recruit data.
[3]Estimated percentage shown in column 5 for Djibouti is for 1995.
[4]The decimal part of dates shown refers to the timing of seroprevalence estimates within calendar years. For example, 1995.00 is January 1, 1995; 1994.50 is June 30, 1994 (midyear 1994).

Source: Urban and rural data are from U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base, January 2000. Estimated seropositive percentages at the national level are from UNAIDS (2000), UNAIDS/WHO (2000), and Burton and Mertens (1998).

The Special Case of Uganda

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

To handle this epidemiological pattern in Uganda, the 1990-2010 period was divided into a rising epidemic period (1990-1995), a transition period (1995-2005), and a period of a relatively low and stable epidemic (2005-2010). This classification is represented in Figure C-4. Mortality rates corresponding to the rising epidemic and the stable epidemic were separately derived, and the transition between the two was accomplished by linear interpolation between the two epidemics.

The Special Case of Thailand

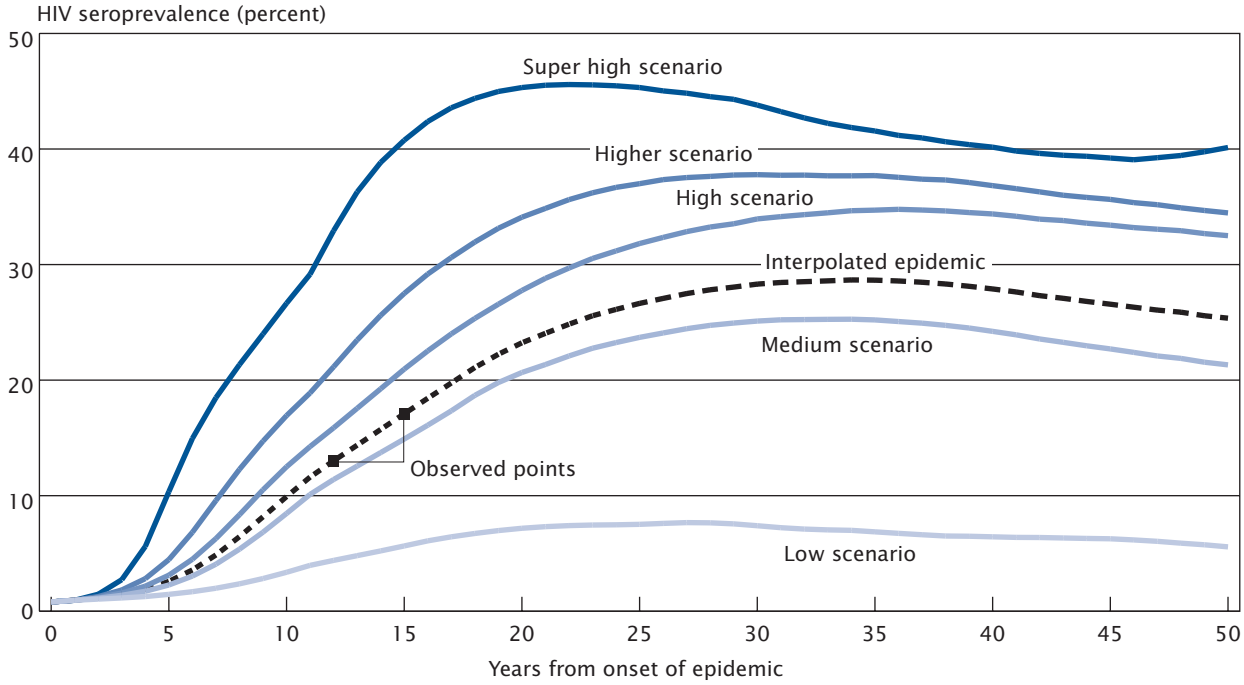
Modeling activities have also been undertaken for Thailand with the support of the Interagency Working Group. The AIDS epidemic in Thailand has substantial injecting drug use components, while those in Africa do not (WHO/GPA, 1993). For Thailand, AIDS-related mortality rates from recent epidemiological and demographic projections (TNESDB, 1994) were added to the non-AIDS ${}_{n}m_{x}$ values for the 1990 to 2010 period.

Caveats and Limitations

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

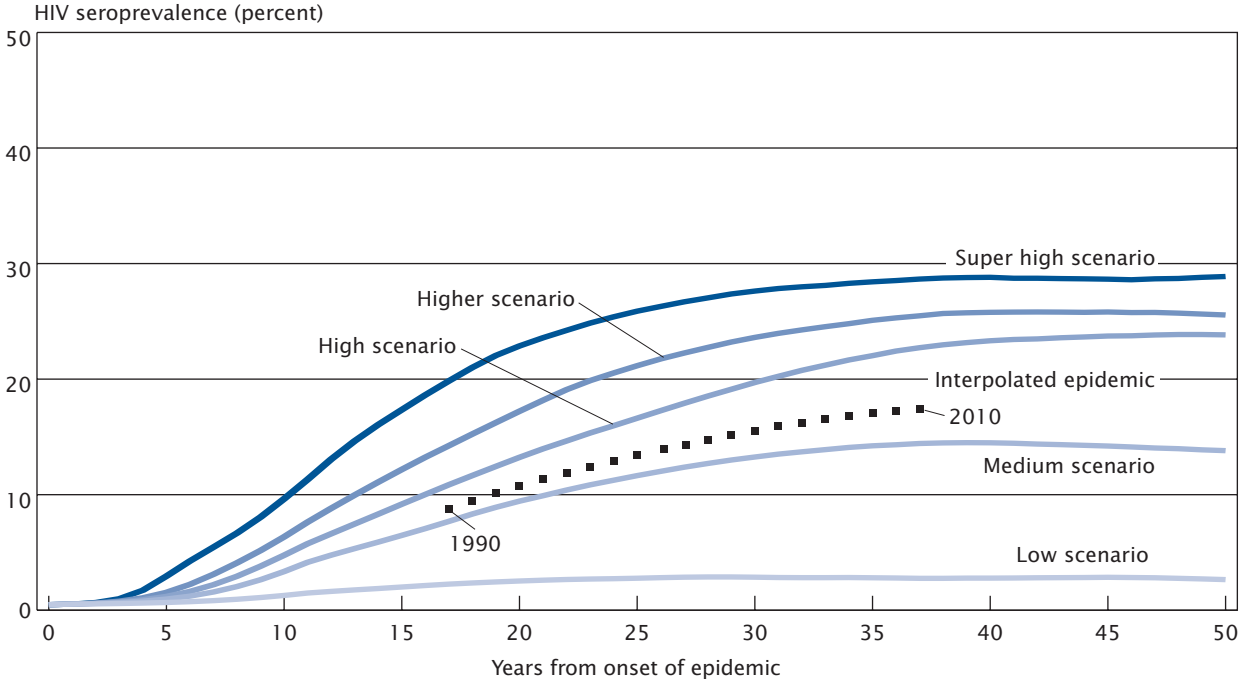
What if AIDS epidemics do not peak in 2010 as assumed? Will entire populations become infected with HIV and eventually die from AIDS? The simulations used for this report and available epidemiological and behavioral evidence suggest that this will not happen in any population. Variations in sexual behavior help to ensure that the majority of the population in countries around the world is not at high risk of HIV infection. And when substantial proportions of the population are at lower risk of infection, a plateau in HIV seroprevalence after an initial rise is likely. Indeed, some of the countries with high HIV seroprevalence levels are beginning to show evidence of this plateau effect. However, as evidenced in our projections, population declines are possible in countries with a sustained widespread epidemic, particularly in the presence of low fertility levels.

Figure C-1.
Scenarios and Empirical Trend: Urban Female HIV Seroprevalence



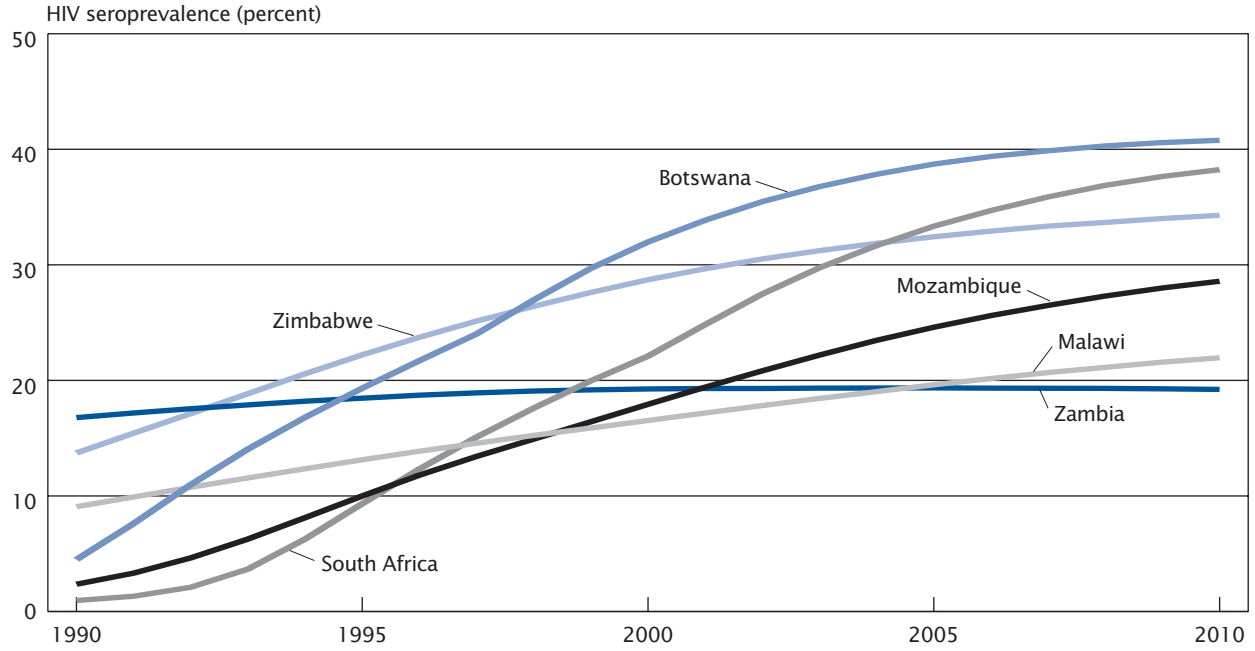
Note: For assumptions, see text of Appendix C.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, unpublished tables.

Figure C-2.
Five Scenarios and Empirical Trend: Total Female HIV Seroprevalence



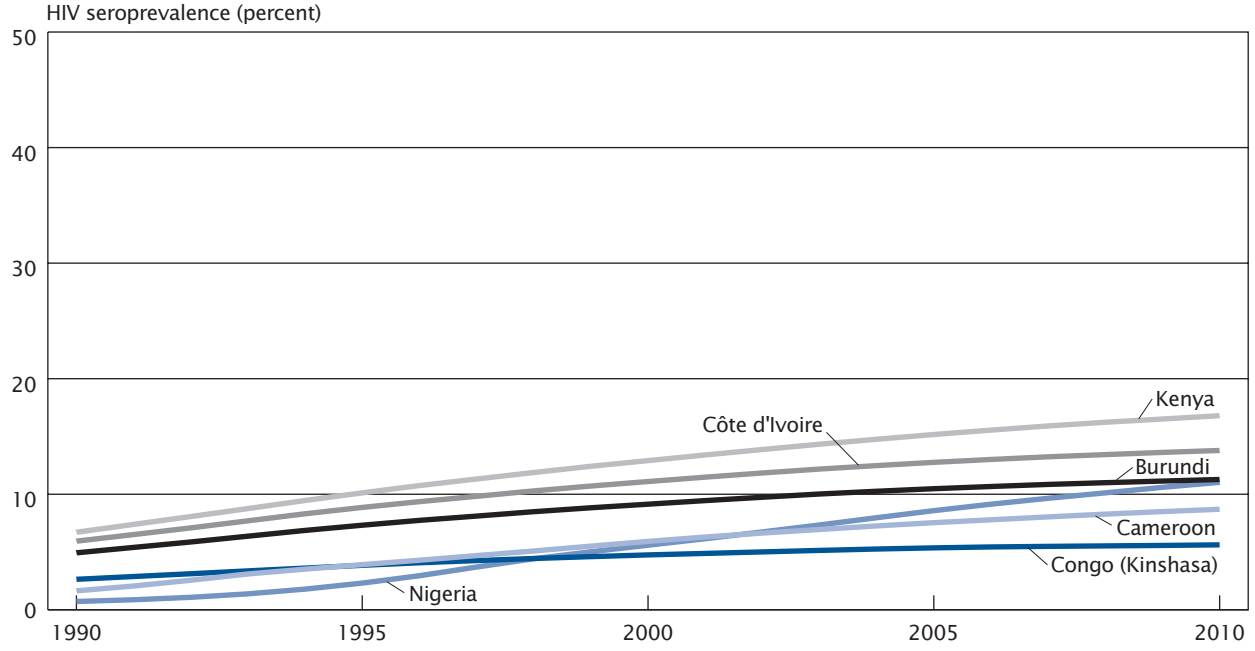
Note: For assumptions, see text of Appendix C.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, unpublished tables.

Figure C-3a.
Projected HIV Seroprevalence for Selected Countries of Africa: 1990-2010



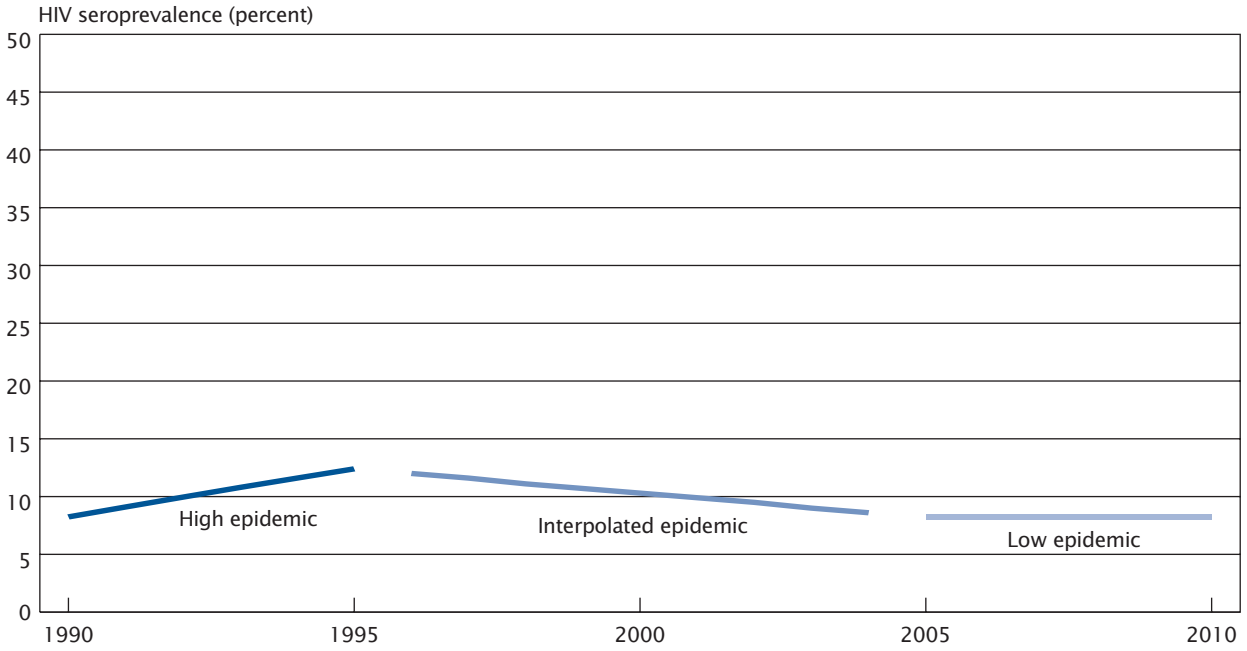
Note: For assumptions, see text of Appendix C.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, unpublished tables.

Figure C-3b.
Projected HIV Seroprevalence for Selected Countries of Africa: 1990-2010



Note: For assumptions, see text of Appendix C.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, unpublished tables.

Figure C-4.
Projected HIV Seroprevalence for Uganda: 1990-2010



Note: For assumptions, see text of Appendix C.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs Center, unpublished tables.

APPENDIX D.
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APPENDIX E.
GLOSSARY

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

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

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

AIDS. Acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

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

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

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

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

Cohort. A group of individuals born in the same calendar year or group of years. Also referred to as a birth cohort.

Cohort component method. See component method.

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

Components of change (of population). Fertility, mortality, and migration.

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

Contraceptive prevalence rate. The percentage of women, men, or couples that use contraception. Unless otherwise stated, contraceptive prevalence rate in this report refers to currently married women of reproductive age (normally defined as the range 15-49 years) who use contraception.

Crude birth rate. See birth rate.

Crude death rate. See death rate.

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

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

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

Dependent age groups. People under age 15 and people 65 years of age or older.

Development category. The classification of regions into "less developed" and "more developed" according to their general level of economic development. In this report, countries are classified according to the grouping used by the United Nations. See references to these terms in the Glossary for details.

DHS. Demographic and Health Surveys, an ongoing program of household surveys implemented by Macro International, Inc. and collaborating organizations. Most DHS surveys are funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Family planning. See contraception.

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

HIV. Human immunodeficiency virus. The virus that causes AIDS.

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

Infant mortality rate. The number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age from a cohort of 1,000 live births. Denoted ${}_1q_0$ or IMR, it is the probability of dying between birth and exact age 1.

IUD. Intrauterine device, a method of contraception.

iwgAIDS. Interagency Working Group on AIDS.

Less developed countries. The "less developed" countries include all of Africa, all of Asia except Japan, the Transcaucasian and Central Asian republics of the New Independent States, all of Latin America and the Caribbean, and all of Oceania except Australia and New Zealand. This category matches the "less developed country" classification employed by the United Nations. "Less developed" countries are also referred to in the report as "developing" countries.

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

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

Married women of reproductive age (MWRA). Women age 15-49 either formally married or living in union with a man (consensual unions). Same as "currently married women."

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

Modern methods of contraception. Condoms, IUD's, pills, vaginal methods (spermicides, diaphragms, or caps), injectables, and voluntary sterilization of a woman or her partner.

More developed countries. The "more developed" countries and areas include all of North America and Europe (including the Baltics and the four European republics of the NIS (Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, and Moldova)) plus Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. This category matches the "more developed" classification employed by the United Nations.

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

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

New Independent States (NIS). Fifteen nations formed from the former Soviet Union. The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) refers to these countries excluding the three Baltic nations of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania.

Pandemic. A global epidemic.

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

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

Replacement level fertility. The level of fertility at which a cohort of women give birth to just enough children so that their daughters just "replace" them in the population, given current levels of mortality in that population. A population closed to migration and having constant, replacement level fertility would, in the long run, remain constant in size. While many low-mortality populations would attain replacement level fertility at a total fertility rate of about 2.10 births per woman, higher-mortality populations would reach replacement level fertility at higher total fertility rates.

Sentinel surveillance. Surveillance conducted through "watchpost" sites that provide access to populations that are of particular interest or represent a larger population.

Seroprevalence. The percentage of a population testing positive for infection in a blood test. In the context of this report, the percentage testing positive for antibodies to HIV.

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

Traditional methods of contraception. Periodic abstinence, rhythm, withdrawal, douche, prolonged breastfeeding, and folk methods. Also known as natural methods.

UNAIDS. The United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS.

Under-5 mortality. Number of deaths of children under 5 years of age from a cohort of 1,000 live births. Denoted 5q0, it is the probability of dying between birth and exact age 5.

Underenumeration. In a census, the erroneous counting of fewer people 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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Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau

The International Programs Center (IPC) conducts demographic and socioeconomic research on all countries of the world. We estimate and project population for all countries, study trends in key demographic indicators, conduct specialized research on topics such as population aging, the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, gender issues, and the socioeconomic status of population in transition economies. IPC also provides technical assistance and training to national statistical offices and other agencies worldwide. Our work is funded by other U.S. and foreign government agencies, international organizations, and businesses.

Research results are issued as working papers, publications, and electronic databases. Single copies of most reports are available at no cost.

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International Briefs. A series of short, country and regional reports summarizing demographic and selected socioeconomic information. The most recent issues include "Global Population at a Glance: 2002 and Beyond;" "Gender and Aging: Caregiving;" and "Gender and Aging: Mortality and Health."

Most current and all future IPC publications will be available via Internet, at *www.census.gov/ipc/www/publist.html*

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International Data Base (IDB). Contains tables of demographic and socioeconomic data for all countries of the world. An Internet version is available for online access and the entire database may be downloaded from the Internet.

HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data Base. Incorporates extant seroprevalence data obtained from scientific literature and from presentations at international conferences. As with the IDB, an Internet version is available for online access and the entire database may be downloaded from the Internet.

Integrated Microcomputer Processing System (IMPS). Contains software packages that perform the major tasks in survey and census data processing. IMPS may be downloaded from the Internet.

Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro). CSPro is a Windows-based system for survey and census data processing. It also may be downloaded from the Internet.

Population Analysis with Microcomputers/Population Analysis Spreadsheets (PAS). Two-volume publication which: (1) explains the concepts behind frequently-used demographic techniques; and (2) includes a microcomputer spreadsheet diskette set and documentation for use with Excel or Lotus 1-2-3. The PAS spreadsheets may also be downloaded from the Internet.

Rural-Urban Projections program (RUP). The software used by the International Programs Center to make population projections for both countries and subnational regions. RUP is available either with *Population Analysis with Microcomputers* or may be downloaded from the Internet.

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FURTHER INFORMATION

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