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World Population Policies 2007



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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
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World Population Policies 2007



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DESA

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The term “country” as used in the text of this publication also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas.

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PREFACE

This report delineates Governments' views and policies concerning population and development for 195 countries. In particular, it itemizes policies in the areas of population size and growth, population age structure, fertility and family planning, health and mortality, spatial distribution and internal migration, and international migration. Previous editions of *World Population Policies* were issued as *World Population Policies 2005* (Sales No. E.06.XIII.5) and *World Population Policies 2003* (Sales No. E.04.XIII.3). Prior to 2003, the publication was issued as *National Population Policies 2001* (Sales No. E.02.XIII.12) and *National Population Policies 1998* (Sales No. E.99.XIII.3). Before 1998, the data were published as the *Global Review and Inventory of Population Policies (GRIPP)*.

All the United Nations international population conferences held since 1974 have emphasized monitoring the implementation of their goals and recommendations. In particular, the International Conference on Population and Development held at Cairo in 1994 recommended that actions be taken "to measure, assess, monitor and evaluate progress towards meeting the goals of its Programme of Action".¹

The Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat is responsible for providing the international community with up-to-date, accurate and scientifically objective information on population and development. The Population Division provides guidance to the United Nations General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, and the Commission on Population and Development on population and development issues. In addition, the Division undertakes studies on population levels and trends, population estimates and projections, population policies, and population and development interrelationships. The monitoring of population policies at the international level began after the World Population Plan of Action² was adopted at the World Population Conference held at Bucharest in 1974. The Plan of Action, the first global intergovernmental instrument on population policy, called upon the United Nations to monitor national population policies.

Responsibility for *World Population Policies 2007* rests with the Population Division. Preparation of this publication was facilitated by the cooperation of Member States and non-member States of the United Nations, the regional commissions, and the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system. The Population Division is particularly grateful to the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs for its continuing cooperation.

The data presented in this publication are also being released in electronic form on a CD-ROM. An order form is included in this volume. This publication, as well as other population information, may be accessed on the Population Division website at: <http://www.unpopulation.org>.

Questions and comments concerning this publication may be addressed to the office of Ms. Hania Zlotnik, Director, Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat, New York, NY 10017, fax number 212-963-2147.

¹ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex, para. 13.6.

² *Report of the United Nations World Population Conference, Bucharest, 19-30 August 1974* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XIII.3), chap. I.

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Explanatory notes

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures.

Various symbols have been used in the tables throughout this report, as follows:

Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or are not separately reported.

An em dash (—) indicates that the population is less than 500 persons.

A hyphen (-) indicates that the item is not applicable.

A minus sign (-) before a figure indicates a decrease.

A full stop (.) is used to indicate decimals.

Years given begin with 1 July.

Use of a hyphen (-) between years, for example, 2000-2005, signifies the full period involved, from 1 July of the beginning year to 1 July of the end year.

Percentages in tables and figures do not necessarily add to 100 per cent because of rounding.

Countries and areas are grouped geographically into six major areas: Africa; Asia; Europe; Latin America and the Caribbean; Northern America; and Oceania. Those major areas are further divided geographically into 21 regions. In addition, the regions are classified as belonging, for statistical convenience, to either of two general groups: more developed and less developed regions. The less developed regions include all regions of Africa, Asia (excluding Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean, Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. The more developed regions comprise Northern America and Europe and the following countries: Australia, Japan and New Zealand.

The group of least developed countries currently comprises 50 countries: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen and Zambia.

INTRODUCTION

All the United Nations international population conferences held since 1974 have emphasized the need to monitor the implementation of their goals and recommendations. Thus, the International Conference on Population and Development held at Cairo in 1994 recommended that actions be taken “to measure, assess, monitor and evaluate progress towards meeting the goals” of its Programme of Action.¹

The overriding goal of the Programme of Action, which is to improve human welfare and promote sustainable development, is fully consistent with the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) contained in the Millennium Declaration of 2000.² Some goals in the Programme of Action are identical to the MDGs, for instance, those pertaining to the reduction of child mortality, the improvement of maternal health and ensuring universal access to primary education (United Nations, 2005a).

The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, through its Population Division, is responsible for the global monitoring of the implementation of the Programme of Action adopted by the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, as it was for the Plan of Action of the 1974 World Population Conference. The task of monitoring implementation is guided by the principles of objectivity and neutrality. Reports have been descriptive and concise, focusing on analytical comparisons among countries and regions over time.

This report is part of the effort of the Population Division to disseminate the information resulting from its monitoring activities. It provides an overview of population policies and dynamics for 195 countries for which

data are available around the middle of the decade for the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s—that is, near the time of the convening of the United Nations population conferences at Bucharest, Mexico City and Cairo—as well as for 2007.

The core information included in the monitoring of population policies encompasses three basic components. They are listed below followed by the types of questions asked to elicit the views of Governments.

Government views on population size and growth, population age structure and spatial distribution, and on the demographic components—fertility, mortality and migration—that affect them: For each variable, is the level or trend viewed as a significant policy issue? Is the prevailing level or rate of change considered too high, too low, acceptable or satisfactory in relation to other social and economic conditions?

Government objectives with respect to each variable: Is the objective of the Government to raise or to lower the level of the variable or to maintain its current level?

Government policies concerning interventions to influence each variable: Does the Government consider intervention to alter levels and trends as a legitimate exercise of its authority? Has the Government actively intervened to influence the variable?

In order to compile the requisite information for monitoring the implementation of the Plan of Action and later the Programme of Action, the Population Division established the Population Policy Data Bank. The major sources of information contained in the databank may be classified into four broad types (see box 1). The first type of information comprises official government responses to the *United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development*, of which there have been nine separate rounds since 1963. The first and second rounds were conducted prior to the 1974 World Population Conference. The eighth round, the first

¹ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex, para. 13.6.

² General Assembly Resolution, A/RES/55/2.

directed towards the Programme of Action of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, was initiated in 1997. The Ninth Inquiry was forwarded to Governments in 2003. The Tenth Inquiry will be forwarded to Governments in 2008. Each round of the *Inquiry* has consisted of a detailed request for information sent to all Member States and non-member States of the United Nations. The second type of information consists of publications, documents, statements and other materials issued by Governments, including development plans, laws, regulations and proclamations. These materials are a particularly important source of data as they reflect the official positions taken by countries. The third category of information consists of materials provided by international organizations, such as regional commissions, funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system, as well as other regional intergovernmental organizations. Because countries collectively are the source of these materials, an official status may be attached to them. The fourth type of information consists of non-governmental materials, including clippings from the world press, articles in academic journals, proceedings of conferences and seminars, reports and studies prepared by research centres and non-governmental organizations, as well as correspondence and personal communications with experts.

The successive monitoring reports have pointed to significant changes since 1974 in government views on population issues as well as in population policy formulation, implementation and evaluation. The monitoring exercise itself contributes to this evolution by increasing worldwide awareness of population and development issues and the need for appropriate and timely policy responses.

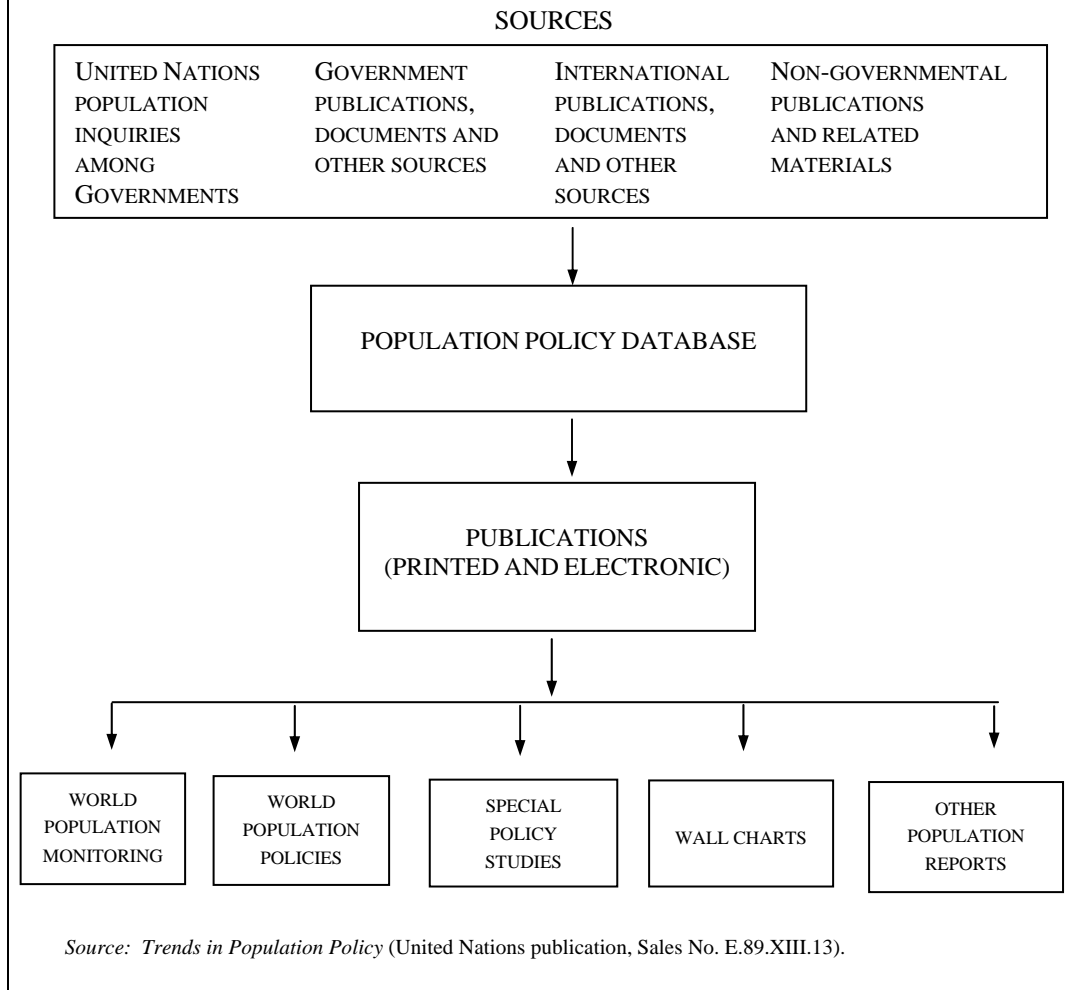
This report describes the views and policies of Governments on population and is divided into two parts. Part One provides a global perspective on the evolution of selected aspects of population policies between 1976 and 2007 with respect to each of the major population variables and is based on six major topics. The first topic is government views and policies on population size

and population growth. The second topic consists of the views and policies of Governments on the changing age distribution of population. The third topic is government views and policies on fertility and family planning and adolescent fertility. Government views and policies on health and mortality, including life expectancy at birth, under-five and maternal mortality and the HIV/AIDS epidemic comprise the fourth topic. The grounds on which induced abortion is permitted are also examined under the fourth topic. The fifth topic is government views and policies on the spatial distribution of population and internal migration. Spatial distribution and internal migration were given a more complete and comprehensive treatment in the current publication because of the importance of urbanization issues and the fact that in 2008 the share of the urban population crossed the 50 per cent mark for the first time in history. In addition, the special theme for the forty-first session of the United Nations Commission on Population and Development in 2008 will be "Population distribution, urbanization, internal migration and development". The sixth and final topic is government views and policies on international migration, including the areas of permanent and temporary migration, family reunification and skilled migration. The views and policies of Governments on emigration and the return migration of citizens are also examined.

Part Two presents, on a country-by-country basis, the evolution of government views and policies from 1976 to 2007 with respect to population size and growth, population age structure, fertility and family planning, health and mortality, spatial distribution and internal migration, and international migration, within the context of demographic, social and economic change. Country profiles are included for 195 Member States and non-member States of the United Nations. The material is presented in the form of data sheets, containing population policy data for each country around the dates 1976, 1986, 1996 and 2007, and population indicators for the corresponding years.

The data included in this report were based on information available as of 30 September 2007.

BOX 1. SOURCES FOR MONITORING GOVERNMENT VIEWS AND POLICIES ON POPULATION



Part One

GOVERNMENT VIEWS AND POLICIES

GOVERNMENT VIEWS AND POLICIES

A majority of Governments view the HIV/AIDS epidemic as the most significant demographic issue facing them: 93 per cent of developing countries and 81 per cent of developed countries (box 2). Among developing countries, high mortality in childhood and high maternal mortality are the second and third most important issues. In developed countries, in addition to HIV/AIDS, major population concerns are low fertility, population ageing, and the relatively

small or declining numbers of persons of working age. Governments of developing countries are also concerned about their population of working age but mainly because they need to create sufficient jobs for their rapidly growing labour forces. In contrast, Governments of developed countries are concerned about the potential shortage of workers as continued low fertility and population ageing lead to a decrease in the numbers of people of working age.

I. POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH

Many Governments continue to be concerned about the consequences of excessive population growth for economic growth and sustainable development. High population growth remains a salient concern in the developing world. Half of the developing countries viewed their population growth as too high in 2007 (table 1) although rates of population growth in developing countries continue to decline, from an average annual rate of 2.4 per cent in 1970-1975 to 1.4 per cent in 2000-2005 (United Nations, 2007a). Among the 50 least developed countries, the percentage of countries that viewed population growth as too high rose from 50 per cent in 1986 to 78 per cent in 2007. Many developing countries have realized the importance of reducing high rates of population growth in order to ease mounting pressure on renewable and non-renewable resources, combat climate change, prevent food insufficiency and provide decent employment and basic social services to all their people.

Africa is the region with the highest percentage of countries viewing population growth as too high: 66 per cent of countries did so in 2007, up from 35 per cent in 1976 (table 1). In Asia, which has experienced substantial declines in fertility, 45 per cent of countries viewed population growth as too high. Latin America and the Caribbean was the only region where the percentage of Governments that viewed population growth as too high has continuously

decreased, from 48 per cent in 1986 to 24 per cent in 2007.

To a great extent, concerns about the detrimental consequences of high population growth have been translated into policy interventions. In 2007, 47 per cent of developing countries and 70 per cent of the least developed countries had policies aimed at reducing their population growth rate (table 2). One of the most significant policy developments in the second half of the 1990s was the continued rise in the number of Governments in Africa that reported having policies aimed at reducing the rapid growth of their respective populations: 64 per cent in 2007, up from 60 per cent in 1996, 39 per cent in 1986 and 25 per cent in 1976.

Conversely, the percentage of Governments in Africa that did not intervene to influence population growth continued to decline, from 60 per cent in 1976 to only 21 per cent in 2007. Many Governments in Africa have realized that effective implementation of population policy requires the creation of an institutional framework that ensures the integration of population variables into development planning with adequate mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation. In contrast to Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean has a rising percentage of Governments that do not intervene to influence the population growth rate: 52 per cent in 1996 and 61 per cent in 2007.

BOX 2. MAJOR POPULATION CONCERNS OF GOVERNMENTS IN 2007	
ISSUES OF SIGNIFICANCE TO AT LEAST ONE HALF OF GOVERNMENTS IN 2007, BY LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT	
<i>Region and Issues</i>	<i>Percentage of Governments reporting it is significant</i>
World	
HIV/AIDS	90
Infant and child mortality	73
Maternal mortality	70
Size of the population of working age	66
Adolescent fertility	58
Low life expectancy at birth	57
Population ageing	55
Pattern of spatial distribution	51
More developed regions	
HIV/AIDS	81
Population ageing	81
Low fertility	61
Size of the population of working age	61
Less developed regions	
HIV/AIDS	93
Infant and child mortality	86
Maternal mortality	83
Size of the population of working age	69
Adolescent fertility	65
Low life expectancy at birth	64
Pattern of spatial distribution	56
High fertility	54
High rates of population growth	50

In response to the persistence of low population growth, a growing number of countries, particularly developed countries, have expressed concern about the consequences of low or negative population growth, resulting mostly from very low fertility but, in some cases, also from higher mortality or substantial out-migration. Forty-five per cent of developed countries considered their population growth to be too low, up from one third in 1976 (table 1). Consequently, the percentage of developed countries with policies aimed at raising the growth of their

population climbed from 23 per cent in 1996 to 37 per cent in 2007 (table 2). Twenty-one of the 22 developed countries that viewed their population growth as too low are in Europe. The percentage of Governments in Europe that did not have policies to modify their population growth rate decreased from 72 per cent in 1976 to 41 per cent in 2007.

The changes in government views and policies described above have been matched by a slowdown in population growth in many

countries. Whereas in 1970-1975, 36 countries had population growth rates of 3 per cent or more and 76 countries had growth rates between 2 per cent and 3 per cent, corresponding figures for 2000-2005 were 10 and 23, respectively. Nevertheless, 11 countries with population growth rates below 1 per cent in 2000-2005 still considered their growth rates as too high. Eight

countries which considered the rate of growth as too high did not intervene to influence it and six countries which viewed population growth as too low also did not intervene. Of the 19 countries with negative population growth in 2000-2005, 18 countries felt that the growth rate was too low and 17 have implemented policies to raise it.

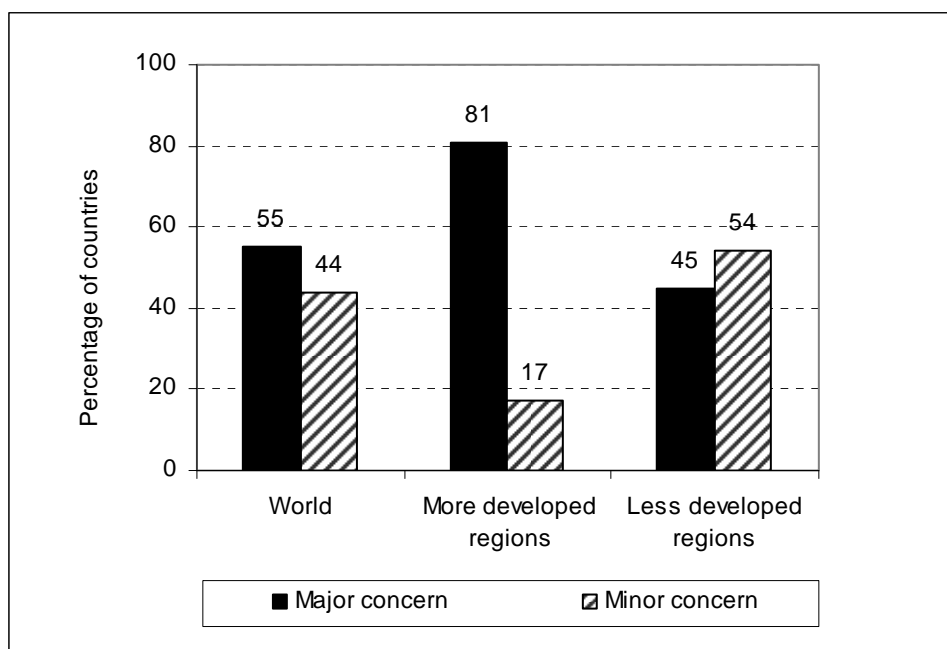
II. POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE

One of the inevitable consequences of the unprecedented transformation brought about by the transition from a regime of high mortality and high fertility to one of low mortality and low fertility has been the ageing of the world population. Many societies, particularly those in developed countries, have attained older population age structures than have ever been seen in the past. In developed countries, 20 per cent of the population was aged 60 or over in 2007 and in 2050 one in three persons will be aged 60 or over (United Nations, 2007a). The number of older persons in the more developed regions is already larger than the number of children under age 15, and in 2050, there will likely be two older persons for every child. Developing countries in the midst of the demographic transition have experienced rapid shifts in the relative numbers of children, the working age population (15-59 years) and the population of older persons. In developing countries, the population of older persons is expected to climb from 8 per cent in 2007 to 20 per cent in 2050.

In 2007, more than half of reporting countries described population ageing as a major concern (table 3, figure I). Developed countries identified population ageing as the second most critical demographic issue, after the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Four fifths of them considered population ageing to be a major concern. Among developing countries, 45 per cent had a similar assessment of population ageing, while 70 per cent of countries in Latin America and the Caribbean considered population ageing as a major concern.

In addition, two thirds of all reporting Governments expressed concern about the size of the working-age population (table 4). However, whereas developed countries were worried because their working age populations were small and growing slowly, if at all, developing countries were concerned about their large and rapidly growing labour forces and the challenge of providing decent employment for all.

Figure I. Government concern about population ageing, 2007



Concerned by population ageing and the unsustainability of pension programmes, many Governments are modifying the parameters of those programmes, introducing mandatory fully-funded schemes, increasing the statutory retirement age, eliminating incentives for early retirement, reducing benefits and encouraging more women to enter the workforce. For example, between 2002 and 2006, 41 countries out of 164 having a statutory retirement age increased that age. As a result, men were eligible for full pension benefits at age 65 or over in 60 per cent of developed countries, while in 40 per cent of developed countries women were eligible for the same benefits at age 65 or over. In 25 developed countries, the statutory retirement age was higher for men than for women, although women are expected to live longer than men. In the European Union, half of men retired before age 61 and half of women before age 60 (EUROSTAT, 2007). The situation is similar in the United States of America, where more than half of men and women opted for early retirement at an average age of 62 (Turner, 2007).

In addition, low fertility countries have adopted family-friendly measures that support parents in combining work and parental roles. Countries with slowly growing labour forces have also shown increasing willingness to rely on international migration, often of a temporary nature to address unmet short-term labour demand.

Developing countries with high fertility are grappling with the challenge of providing decent work for their growing labour forces. In 2006 there were nearly 200 million unemployed persons, an increase of 18 per cent since 1995 (ILO, 2007). The highest rates of unemployment and underemployment are found in the poorest countries. There is a general recognition that employment generation in developing countries requires employment-intensive economic growth combined with a coherent set of employment and human development policies.

III. FERTILITY AND FAMILY PLANNING

The wealth of information collected on fertility trends provides ample evidence of the decline in fertility in most parts of the world. From 1975 to 2005, the number of countries with total fertility greater than four children per woman decreased from 129 to 56. As a consequence, global total fertility declined from 4.5 children per woman in 1970-1975 to 2.6 children in 2005-2010 (United Nations, 2007a). In 2005-2010, fertility remains above 5 children per woman in 27 of the 150 developing countries. In contrast, fertility has reached below-replacement level in 28 developing countries.

Governments' views and policies concerning fertility contributed to the fertility decline in developing countries. In 1976, 37 per cent of Governments viewed their fertility as too high

(table 5). This figure rose to 45 per cent in 1996 and then decreased slightly to 41 per cent in 2007. In the past, Governments that considered fertility to be too high did not necessarily adopt policies to influence fertility. In 2007, almost all Governments that viewed fertility as too high, intervened to lower it. In 1976, more than half of the Governments did not intervene to modify the level of fertility. In 2007, the percentage of countries lacking policies to influence fertility had fallen to less than a quarter. As a consequence, the percentage of developing countries with policies to lower fertility rose from 34 per cent in 1976 to 56 per cent in 1996 but declined slightly to 51 per cent in 2007 (table 6, figure II). In 2007, fertility was viewed as too high in over half of developing countries, including most parts of Africa, South-central Asia and South-eastern Asia.

Figure II. Government policies on the level of fertility, 1976, 1986, 1996 and 2007

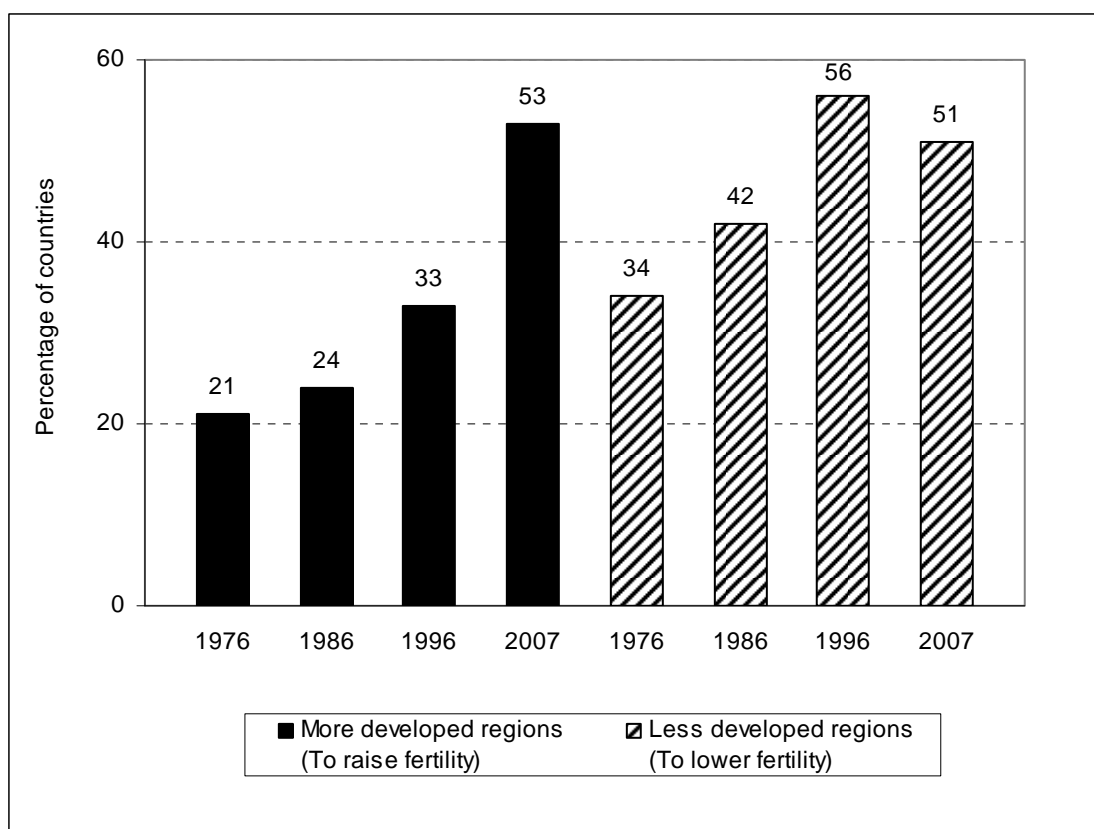
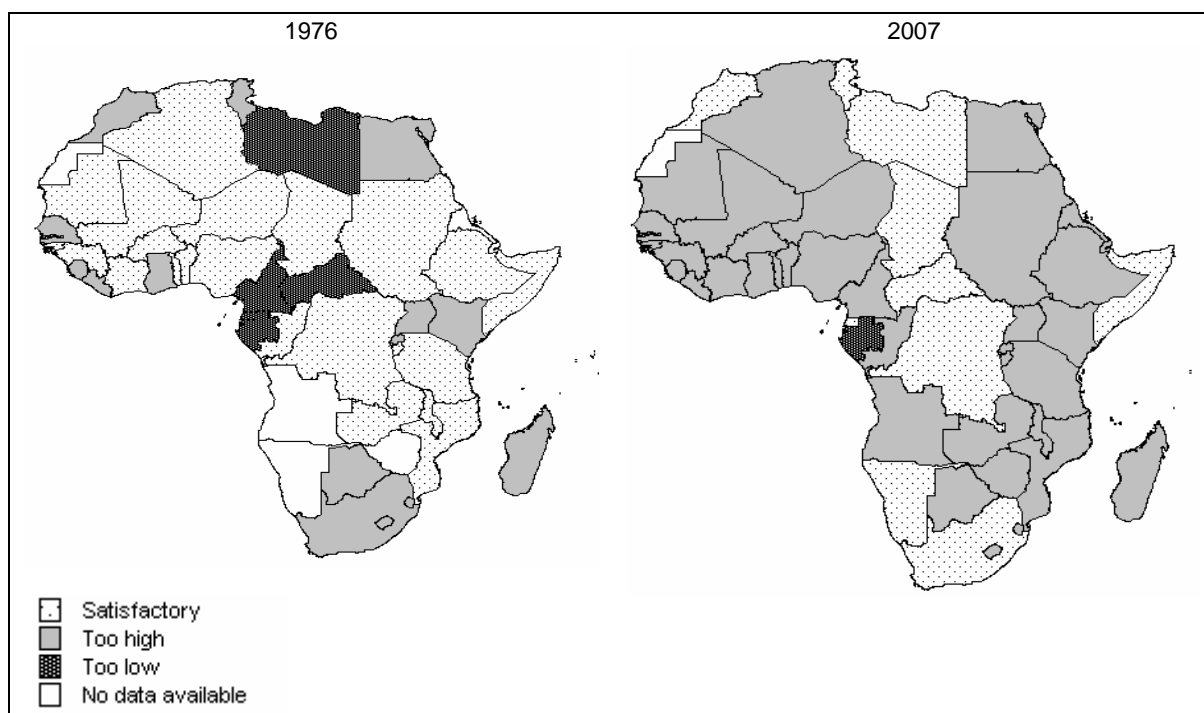


Figure III. Government views on the level of fertility, Africa, 1976 and 2007

Fifty-four per cent of developing countries considered their fertility to be too high in 2007. Ninety per cent of the least developed countries held that view. The evolution of government views on fertility in Africa is seen in figure III. In 1976, more than one-third of African countries viewed fertility as too high. In 2007, three-quarters of Governments in Africa held this view.

One of the most significant population policy developments in the wake of the International Conference on Population and Development was the increase in the number of Governments in Africa that reported policies to reduce their fertility. In 1976, 25 per cent of Governments in Africa had policies aimed at lowering their fertility. By 2007, 72 per cent of Governments in the continent pursued lower fertility.

Governments implemented a variety of measures to reduce fertility levels either directly or indirectly. These measures included the integration of family planning and safe motherhood programmes into primary health care systems, providing access to reproductive health services, promoting the responsibility of men in

sexual and reproductive health, raising the minimum legal age at marriage, improving female education and employment opportunities, discouraging son preference, and providing low cost, safe and effective contraception.

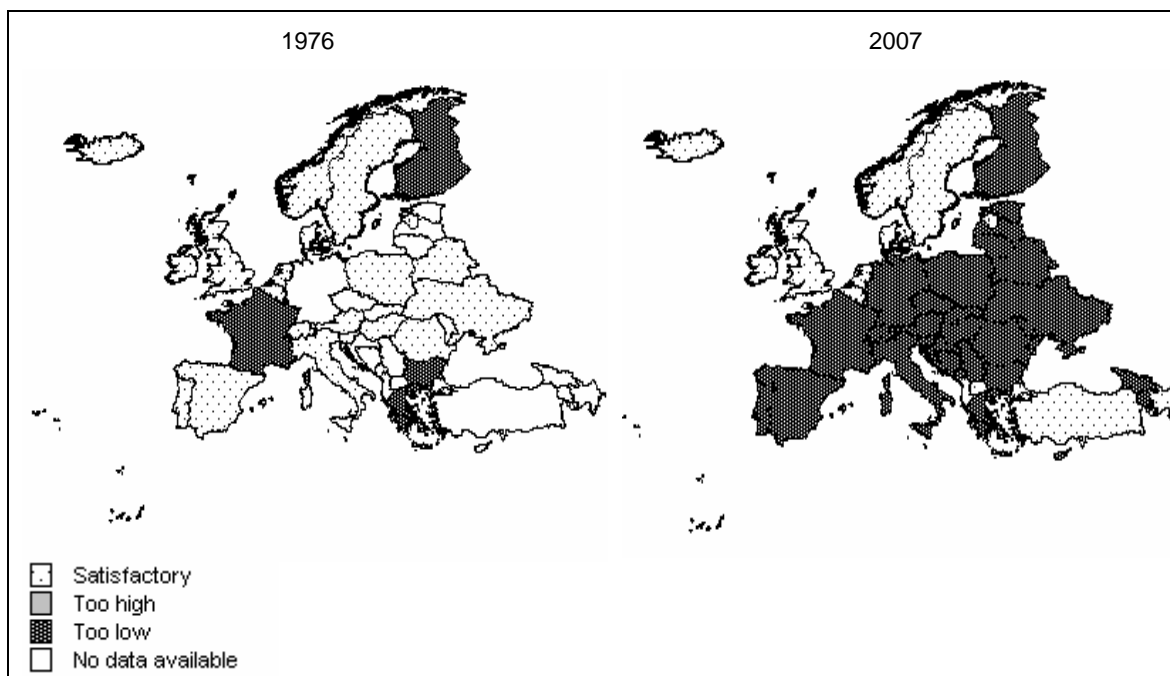
The persistence of low fertility was a concern for many countries. Fertility in developed countries fell well below replacement level to 1.6 children per woman in 2005-2010. Whereas in 1976 one quarter of Governments in Europe felt that fertility was too low, about three fifths held this view in 2007 (figure IV). By 1967, 67 countries had already introduced family allowances generally tied to the number of children, although it is not clear in how many of these countries the objective was to raise fertility (United Nations, 1972). Of the 47 countries in the world that viewed fertility as too low in 2007, more than four fifths had policies to increase fertility. To raise fertility, Governments have used a number of measures, such as baby bonuses, family allowances, maternal and paternal leave, subsidized child care, tax incentives, subsidized housing, flexible work schedules, and promoting the sharing of parenting and household work

between spouses. While 27 countries in Europe experienced a modest increase in fertility between 2000-2005 and 2005-2010, it is not clear whether the measures adopted had an impact. A public opinion poll conducted by the European Union's Eurobarometer in 2004 revealed that 84 per cent of the men surveyed either had not taken parental leave or did not intend to do so, even when informed of their rights (European Union, 2005). Furthermore, a more recent Eurobarometer survey in 2006 confirmed that women still undertook most household chores.

In Eastern Europe, profound economic and political changes were accompanied by a sharp decline in fertility, resulting in some of the lowest fertility in the world. Factors to account for this trend include: "fear of the future" induced by political instability, resulting in a reluctance to have children; declining per capita income and living standards; and major transformations in family formation and dissolution (Economic Commission for Europe, 2002).

Government policies regarding access to modern contraceptive methods have been an important determinant of reproductive behaviour, as well as of maternal and child health. Direct support entails the provision of family planning services through Government-run facilities, such as hospitals, clinics, health posts and health centres and through government fieldworkers. Government support for increased access to methods of contraception has steadily increased. In 2007, 92 per cent of countries supported contraceptive provision, either directly (74 per cent) or indirectly (18 per cent) by supporting non-governmental activities, such as those operated by family planning associations (table 7). Despite widespread government support for increasing access to contraceptives, demand is believed to outstrip supply. It is estimated that more than 100 million women lack ready access to safe and effective means of contraception (Sedgh and others, 2007a).

Figure IV. Government views on the level of fertility, Europe, 1976 and 2007



During the last three decades, most developing countries have strengthened their support for increasing access to contraceptive methods (figures V and VI). Even previously pronatalist Governments, which in the past had wanted to maintain or even increase population growth, have gradually modified their stance and accepted family planning and contraception as integral components of maternal and child health programmes. Such countries include Cameroon, Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Oman and the United Arab Emirates. However, other countries, particularly in Europe, have weakened their support for subsidized or free access to modern contraceptive methods. They include Austria, Denmark, France, Italy and Switzerland. Such a change may be a response to low fertility levels or an acknowledgement that the private sector can meet demands for contraception, so that additional government subsidies are not required.

Adolescent fertility (births to women under age 20) was a concern for many countries. Very early childbearing (before age 18) entails an increased risk of maternal death or physical

impairment and children born to young mothers have higher levels of morbidity and mortality. Of the 185 Governments whose view regarding fertility among adolescents was known, 168 (91 per cent) expressed concern about the level (table 8). They included virtually all countries in Latin America and the Caribbean and most countries in Africa. While slightly more than one third of developed countries viewed the level of adolescent fertility as a major concern, two thirds of developing countries did so.

Of the 183 countries with information available, 80 per cent reported policies and programmes to address adolescent fertility (table 9). These programmes usually focused on providing assistance to public facilities and non-governmental organizations in order to provide in-school and out-of school youth with life skills and ensure they get appropriate reproductive health and sex education. Innovative educational approaches, including peer counseling for youth and orientation for parents, have also been promoted. Population education in non-formal educational settings, vocational training institutes or youth clubs has also been strengthened.

Figure V. Governments providing direct support to facilitate access to modern contraceptive methods, 1976, 1986, 1996 and 2007

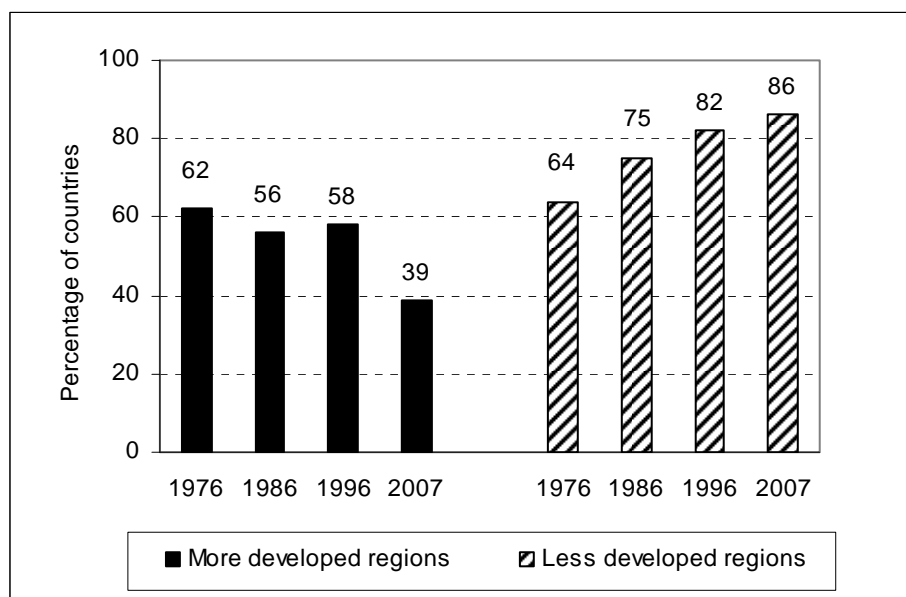
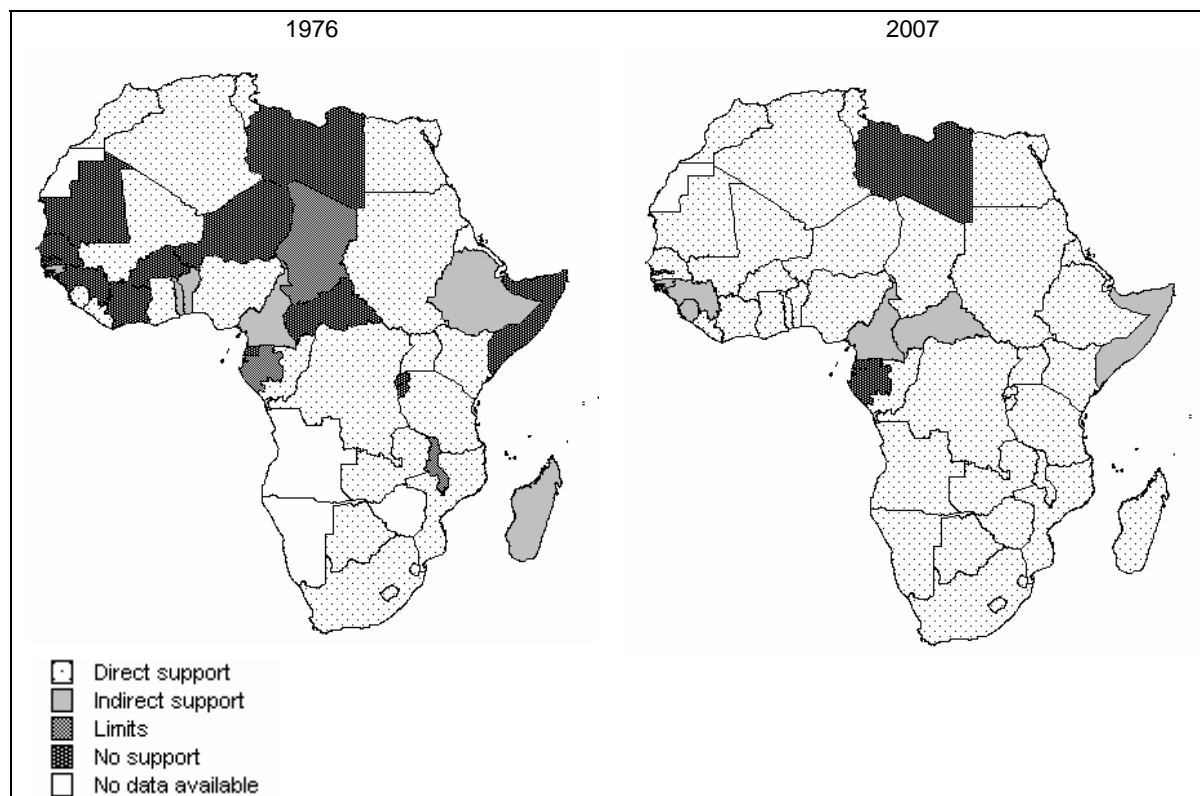


Figure VI. Government policies on providing access to contraceptive methods, Africa, 1976 and 2007



VI. HEALTH AND MORTALITY

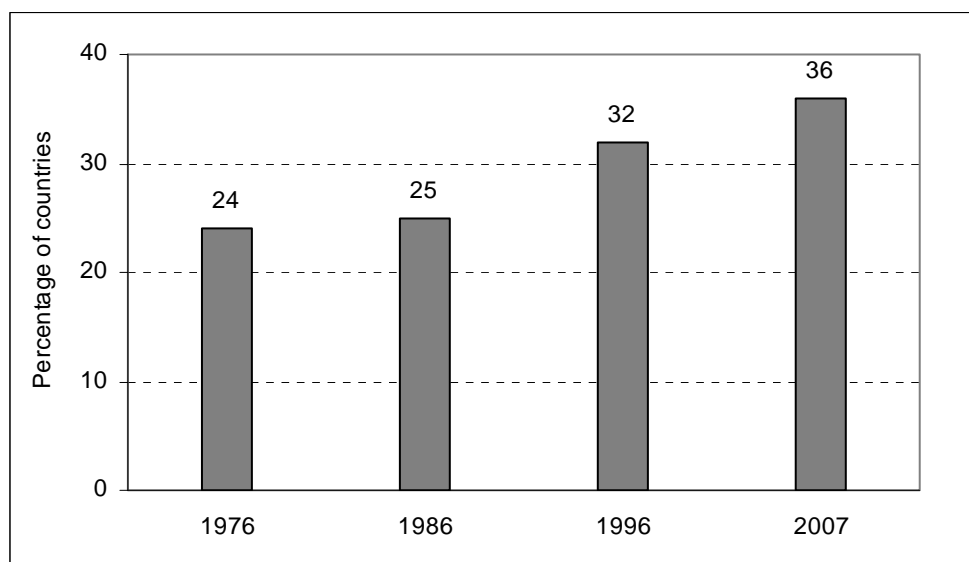
Life expectancy at birth

The pursuit of health and longevity is not only a basic human desire but also one of the fundamental pillars of development. In most of the world, life expectancy at birth has increased markedly in the last decades, particularly as focussed health interventions have led to significant reductions in infant and child mortality. Correspondingly, the percentage of Governments in developing countries that viewed their mortality level as acceptable increased from 24 per cent to 36 per cent between 1976 and 2007 (table 10, figure VII). However, there were still wide gaps between developed and developing countries. During 2000-2005, life expectancy at birth was 76 years in developed countries and 64 years in developing countries. In the least developed countries, life expectancy at birth was only 53 years (United Nations, 2007a). Owing mainly to the HIV/AIDS epidemic, the transition to low mortality stagnated or even reversed in a number of countries, mostly located in Africa. It was therefore not surprising that Governments' views of mortality levels differ according to development level. In 2007, almost two thirds of

developed countries considered the level of life expectancy at birth to be acceptable, whereas only slightly more than one third of developing countries did so. Not a single least developed country felt that its mortality level was acceptable.

While 105 countries, representing 50 per cent of the world's population, met the ICPD Programme of Action's goal of reaching a life expectancy at birth higher than 70 years in 2000-2005, 90 countries had a life expectancy at birth below 70 years. Of these countries, 48 (14 per cent of world population), mostly in sub-Saharan Africa, fell far short of that benchmark (United Nations, 2007a). Life expectancy at birth in those countries was below 60 years. A number of factors contributed to slow down, if not reverse, gains in life expectancy, including military and political conflict, economic crises, socio-economic restructuring, unhealthy lifestyles, the re-emergence of certain infectious diseases, such as malaria, tuberculosis and cholera, and the impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Low levels of health expenditure per capita are a major cause of the inadequate coverage of basic health services in developing countries. In 2004, health expenditures

Figure VII. Developing countries that view their mortality level as acceptable, 1976, 1986, 1996 and 2007



per capita averaged US\$ 91 among developing countries and US\$ 15 in the least developed countries (World Bank, 2007). In many developing countries, the situation was aggravated by the inability to absorb additional resources and the shortages of health care workers exacerbated by inadequate salaries, poor working conditions and emigration.

Under-five mortality and maternal mortality

At the world level, infant and child mortality and maternal mortality ranked as the second and third principal concerns of Governments after the HIV/AIDS epidemic. More than four fifths of developing countries cited under-five mortality as unacceptable and one third of developed countries did so. Dissatisfaction with the level of infant and child mortality decreased since 1996 in the developed countries, when just over half of the Governments of developed countries considered its level unacceptable. In contrast, concern over the level of infant and child mortality remained essentially unchanged in developing countries (table 11). This stability in government views reflected the fact that rapid reductions in child mortality before 1990 gave way to near stagnation during the 1990s in many developing countries. While child mortality rates have declined globally, the pace of progress has been uneven across regions and countries. Often lack of basic sanitation, safe water and food accounted for an important part of the high death toll among children. In the Millennium Development Goals, the target is to reduce child mortality by two thirds by 2015. Estimates of under-five mortality for 2006 indicated that, for the first time, the number of children dying before the age of five had fallen below 10 million per year. Half the deaths were from preventable diseases, such as acute respiratory infection, diarrhoea, measles and malaria (UNICEF, 2007).

Maternal mortality was a major concern in developing countries. The inclusion of maternal mortality in the Millennium Development Goals heightened the awareness of Governments to the need to provide appropriate reproductive health services. Of 193 countries, 135 (70 per cent) considered the level of maternal mortality as

unacceptable (table 12). Eighty-three per cent of all developing countries and 98 per cent of the least developed countries were dissatisfied with the level of maternal mortality. An estimated half a million women die each year during pregnancy or childbirth, almost all of them in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia (United Nations, 2007b). The Millennium Development Goals set a target of reducing maternal mortality by three quarters between 1990 and 2015.

In contrast, among developed countries, health concerns included: the prevention and treatment of non-communicable diseases (cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, respiratory disorders and Alzheimer's disease); unhealthy life styles (drug and tobacco use, alcohol abuse, obesity); increasing efficiency in hospital care; cost-effective provision of primary care; the prevalence of disability; the cost of providing health and long-term care for older persons; communicable diseases; and inadequate health systems in the countries with economies in transition (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2004).

HIV/AIDS

The HIV/AIDS epidemic remains one of the greatest challenges confronting the international community. HIV/AIDS was the most often cited demographic concern by both developed and developing countries: 81 per cent of developed and 93 per cent of developing countries viewed it as a major concern (table 13). With more than 25 million deaths since the disease was first diagnosed in 1981 and over 33 million people living with HIV in 2007 (UNAIDS and WHO, 2007), the epidemic has erased decades of socio-economic progress and has had a devastating impact on population in terms of increased morbidity and mortality. Furthermore, the epidemic has undermined households and families, firms, agriculture, the education and health sectors, and national economies in the most affected countries. Although many Governments began formulating policies to address the spread of HIV and its consequences in the mid-1980s, these policies were often fragmented and had a narrow health focus. More recently, the epidemic has spawned an unprecedented array of global,

regional and national responses. Governments have pursued a multi-pronged strategy to combat HIV/AIDS by focusing on prevention, care and treatment, protection from discrimination and stigmatization, development of multisectoral strategies, the creation of HIV/AIDS coordination bodies and the building of partnerships with civil society, including groups of people living with HIV/AIDS, community-based groups, non-governmental organizations and the private sector (United Nations, 2004c).

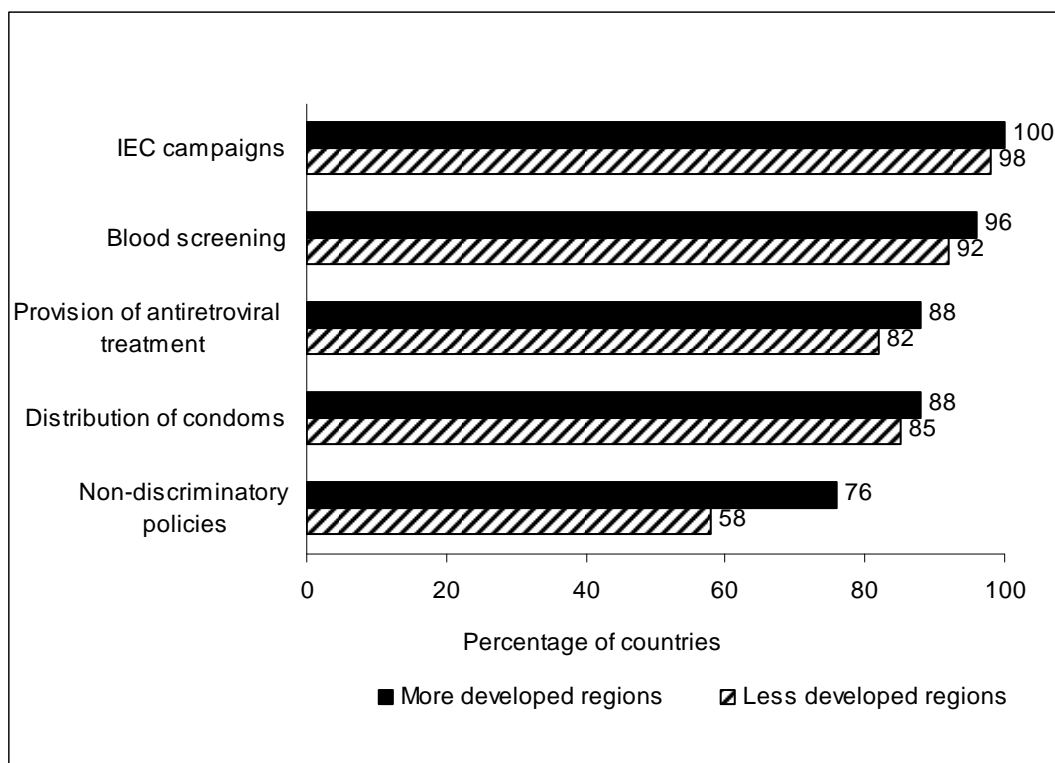
Prevention is the foundation of measures to respond to the HIV/AIDS epidemic and most countries have introduced prevention strategies, as well as care, support and treatment programmes. Governments have raised public awareness by promoting information, education and communication (IEC) programmes through print media, theatre, radio, television and other public messages. The participation of non-governmental organizations, people living with HIV/AIDS, religious institutions, and international and

bilateral donors has been critical to the success of these efforts. However, much remains to be done to improve the effectiveness of government strategies to promote a reduction in risky sexual behaviour in the most affected countries.

Condom distribution is widespread: 86 per cent of Governments promote their use to protect against sexual transmission of HIV. In Africa, 87 per cent of Governments do so. Oceania is the region where condom distribution is the lowest (69 per cent). While programmes to distribute condoms are common, supply shortages and poor quality are concerns. The global supply of condoms is less than half of what is needed to ensure adequate condom coverage (UNFPA, 2005; UNAIDS, 2006).

In 2007, 182 of 195 countries reported screening national blood supplies for the HIV virus (table 14, figure VIII). Among developing countries, 135 (92 per cent) reported that they had implemented blood screening measures. An

Figure VIII. Distribution of countries according to the implementation of measures to respond to the HIV/AIDS epidemic, 2007



increasing number of countries in Africa have implemented such measures, bringing to 49 countries (92 per cent) the number that screened the blood supply. In Oceania, blood screening for HIV was the lowest, with only two thirds of Governments reporting that they screened blood and blood products.

Antiretroviral treatment (ART) can significantly prolong life and alleviate suffering among people living with HIV. However, while 85 per cent of countries had programmes to provide ART in 2007, coverage remained extremely low. Despite concerted international and national efforts to reduce the price of ART, only around 2 million of the estimated 7.1 million people in developing countries in need of treatment received it by the end of 2006 (WHO, UNAIDS AND UNICEF, 2007).

Governments have increasingly enacted laws to protect people living with HIV. In 2007, 63 per cent of reporting countries had adopted legal measures to prohibit AIDS-related discrimination,

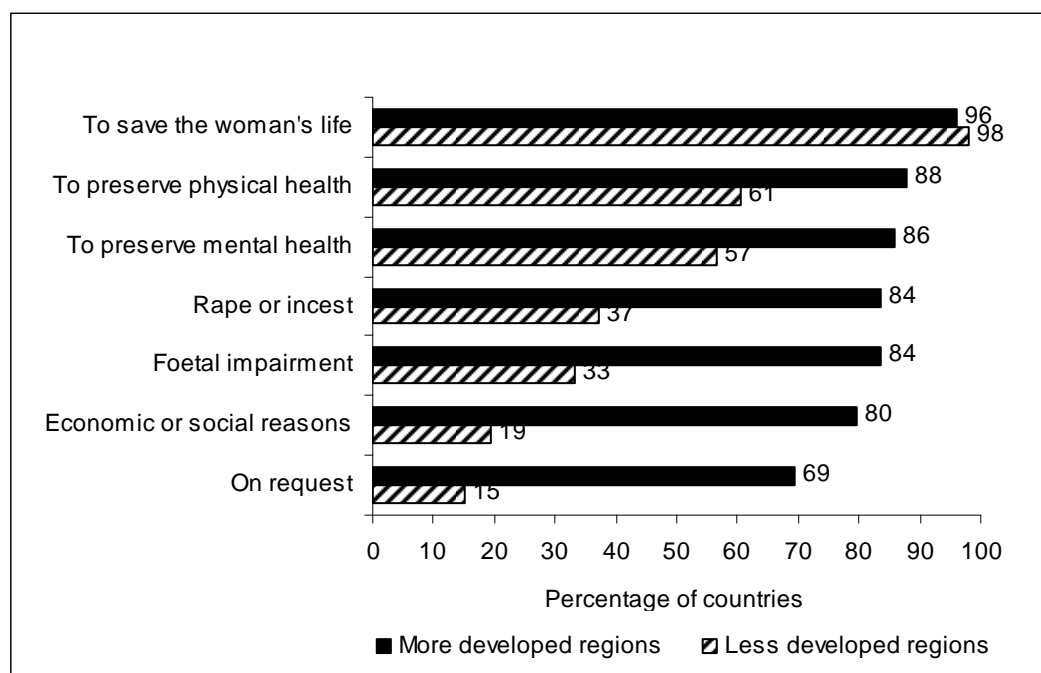
up from 59 per cent in 2005. Three quarters of developed countries had implemented such policies, whereas only 58 per cent of developing countries had done so. In Africa, where the epidemic is most widespread, half the countries have such laws.

At the 2006 United Nations High Level Meeting on AIDS, Member States of the United Nations adopted a Political Declaration which focused on how to attain universal access to comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support programmes by 2010.

Induced abortion

Some 42 million abortions were induced in 2003, almost half of which were unsafe (Sedgh and others, 2007b). In 2007, almost all countries, 96 per cent of developed countries and 98 per cent of developing countries, permitted abortion to save the woman's life (figure IX). Chile, El Salvador, the Holy See, Malta and Nicaragua did not permit abortion under any circumstances. In

Figure IX. Grounds on which abortion is permitted by level of development, 2007



the last quarter century, there has been a global trend towards expanding the grounds on which abortion is permitted. Between 1980 and 2007, the percentage of countries permitting abortion to save a woman's life increased from 86 per cent to 97 per cent and from 25 per cent to 49 per cent on grounds of rape or incest. The percentage of countries permitting abortion on request more than doubled, from 11 per cent to 29 per cent. The set of conditions under which abortion may legally be performed varied widely.

Abortion laws and policies are significantly more restrictive in developing countries. In 80 per cent of developed countries, abortion is permitted for economic or social reasons and in 69 per cent it is permitted on request. In contrast, 19 per cent of developing countries permit abortion for economic or social reasons, while 15 per cent allow abortion on request. Between 2005 and 2007, Bhutan, Colombia, Guinea, Nicaragua, Panama, Portugal and Togo modified the grounds for permitting abortion. Six of those seven countries expanded the grounds for permitting an abortion.

V. SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION AND INTERNAL MIGRATION

Urbanization has been a major transforming force, particularly during the 20th century. Between 1950 and 2005, the world's urban population more than quadrupled, growing from 732 million to 3.2 billion (United Nations, 2006). Whereas approximately one in every three people in the world lived in an urban area in the 1950s, this ratio is today one in two. This change has been especially pronounced in the developing countries, where the share of the urban population has more than doubled over the past 60 years. The United Nations Population Division estimates that this trend is likely to continue in the future. In 2008, the number of people living in urban areas will surpass for the first time the number living in rural areas. By 2020, many countries that have long remained mostly rural such as China, Guatemala and Nigeria, will have become predominantly urban.

The change in the patterns of spatial distribution which has taken place over the past 60 years has coincided with unprecedented global economic growth. The so-called green revolution and the mechanization of agriculture have increased farm productivity, while at the same time creating a labour surplus in rural areas. The clustering of businesses and people in cities has generated economies of scale, which in turn have favoured the accumulation of capital and the increase of productivity and fostered trade and the exchange of ideas. In both the more developed and less developed regions, countries with higher levels of urbanization have tended to have higher per capita incomes, more stable economies and stronger political institutions (OECD, 2007; UN-HABITAT, 2006). Because of these factors, urbanization is increasingly recognized as a process concomitant with economic development that can play a positive role in promoting development.

Changes in the pattern of spatial distribution, however, have also given rise to or accentuated existing concerns. In many countries, the process of urbanization has concentrated wealth and infrastructure in large cities, draining rural areas of resources, including the population of working

age. According to the most recent estimates available, approximately 75 per cent of the world's poor resided in rural areas in 2002 (Ravallion, Chen and Sangraula, 2007). In many countries, rural areas have lagged behind urban areas in the achievement of the various internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals.

In many countries, the rapid growth of the urban population has also been accompanied by the expansion of slums, which are characterized by precarious housing, inadequate sanitation and overcrowding. It is estimated that one third of the urban dwellers in developing countries lives in a slum (United Nations, 2007b). While urban dwellers often fare better than their rural counterparts, there is growing evidence that living conditions in slums are sometimes as difficult as in some of the poorest rural areas (UN-HABITAT, 2006). Furthermore, the urban population in developing countries continues to grow at a fast pace while the growth of the rural population stabilizes. An outcome of this trend has been an increasing concentration of poverty in urban centres. Thus, between 1993 and 2002 it is estimated that the number of urban poor increased by 50 million, while the number of rural poor declined by 150 million (Ravallion, Chen and Sangraula, 2007).

In many developing countries, urban growth has taken place in the non-contiguous transitional zones between the countryside and already established cities in what are referred to as "peri-urban areas" (UNFPA, 2007). These areas often bear the brunt of rapid urban growth, in the form of rising levels of poverty, natural resource depletion and growing pollution. A recent study of São Paulo, Brazil, the largest urban agglomeration in Latin America, found that the city-centre was losing population, while the poorest areas located on the outskirts of the city were growing rapidly. The areas experiencing the most rapid population growth were generally those with high levels of deforestation, informal land use and inadequate infrastructure (Torres, Alves and De Oliveira, 2007).

Faced with the opportunities and challenges that growing urbanization brings, an increasing number of policymakers have focused on the population's spatial distribution. In 2007, 85 per cent of Governments expressed concern about their pattern of population distribution, a percentage comparable to those recorded in the 1970s and 1980s. Developing countries appear to be particularly concerned, with 56 per cent calling for a major change and 32 per cent calling for a minor change in the spatial distribution of their populations. In developed countries, the percentage of Governments dissatisfied with the spatial distribution of the population was lower, with 37 per cent and 39 per cent of Governments calling for a major or minor change, respectively.

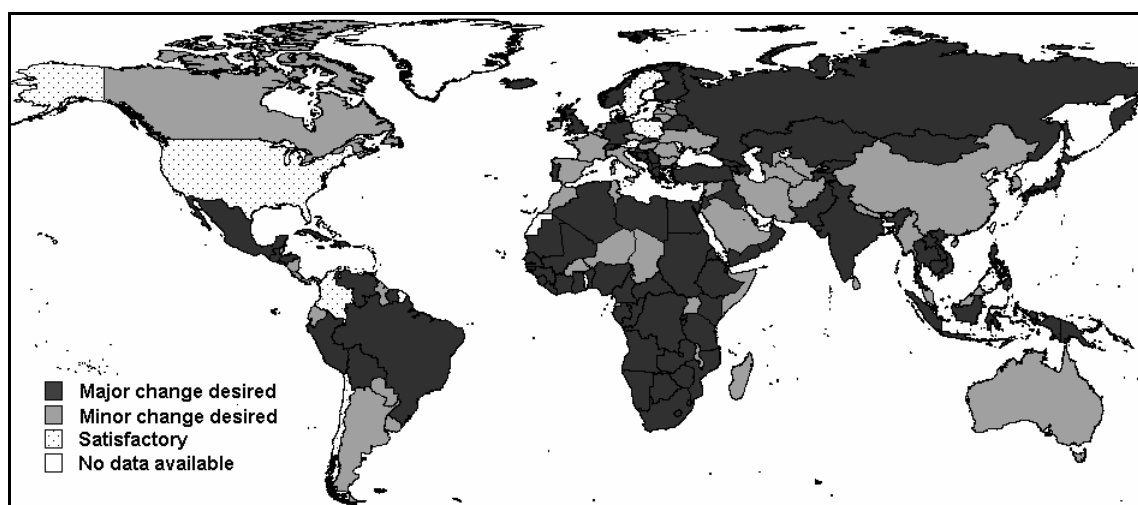
While concern over the spatial distribution of population was widespread, there were considerable regional differences in the levels of concern reported. Dissatisfaction regarding patterns of population distribution was highest in Africa and Asia, where 74 per cent and 51 per cent, respectively, of Governments desired major changes in their population distribution (table 15). This outcome is not surprising given that the most rapid urban population growth has occurred in those two regions: 3.3 per cent per year in Africa and 2.6 per cent annually in Asia during 2000-2005 (United Nations, 2006). In Latin America and the Caribbean, Oceania and Europe, where

urban growth has been lower, around 40 per cent of Governments perceived that major changes in spatial distribution were desirable (figure X).

In general, natural increase has accounted for over half of the population growth in urban areas. However, net migration from rural to urban areas and the transformation of rural settlements into urban places are also important components of urban growth. It is anticipated that between 250 million and 310 million people in developing countries will become urban dwellers between 2005 and 2015 due to internal migration or re-classification of rural areas into urban areas (United Nations, 2006). As of 2007, the majority of Governments had implemented measures to address the opportunities offered and challenges posed by internal migration.

Reducing or even reversing the flow of migrants from rural areas to cities has been the most common type of policy intervention pursued by Governments. Rural to urban migration can erode traditional lifestyles and accelerate the ageing of rural communities as younger people migrate to cities in search of employment. Historically, Governments have adopted different strategies in order to retain population in rural areas including: establishing internal migration controls, undertaking land re-distribution and creating regional development zones. In recent

Figure X. Government views on the spatial distribution of their population, 2007



years, a new rural paradigm has emerged in developed countries, based on the recognition of the interdependence between rural and urban areas. This approach has led to the promotion of rural diversification and competitiveness, the mobilization of investment instead of subsidies, greater coherence and effectiveness of public expenditure, and improvements in the lives of rural dwellers (OECD, 2006a). In more than one third of OECD countries, rural areas experienced the highest rate of employment creation.

At the global level, 70 per cent of the countries with data available in 2007 had implemented policies to reduce out-migration from rural to urban areas (table 16). Developing countries have been particularly prone to embrace such policies, with 73 per cent devising policies to counter the depopulation of rural areas compared to 62 per cent of developed countries doing so. Again, Africa had the highest percentage of countries (83 per cent) seeking to stem migration from rural to urban areas followed by Asia (73 per cent) and Oceania (73 per cent).

The second most common type of policy has been to reduce the flow of internal migrants into large urban agglomerations. In many countries, especially those in the less developed regions, the inflow of large numbers of migrants to large cities has strained local Governments' ability to provide basic services such as clean water, sanitation and public transportation. Between 1970 and 2005, the number of cities with more than 10 million inhabitants climbed from 3 to 20 (United Nations, 2006). While the majority of the world's urban population still lives in small and medium-sized cities, the percentage of the urban population living in mega-cities has been increasing. Since the 1970s, a growing share of developing countries has implemented policies aimed at reducing internal migration into large urban agglomerations (table 18). The percentage of developed countries seeking to reduce flows into urban agglomerations declined between 1976 and 2003, but has risen considerably since then. In 2007, 65 per cent of Governments worldwide had implemented policies to reduce the inflow of migrants to large urban agglomerations. Seventy-four per cent of developing countries had adopted

such policies, compared to 39 per cent of developed countries. The region with the highest percentage of Governments seeking to stem migration to urban agglomerations was Oceania (83 per cent), followed by Africa (78 per cent) and Asia (71 per cent).

Other types of policies used to shape the spatial distribution of the population have had fewer adherents. As of 2007, less than 40 per cent of Governments, for example, had adopted policies to promote out-migration from cities and large urban agglomerations into rural areas. These policies were intended to relieve population pressure on city infrastructure as well as reduce urban unemployment, encouraging the return of migrants to their communities of origin. As with measures aimed at reducing migration into large urban agglomerations, policies to promote urban to rural migration were more common in developing countries (44 per cent) than in developed countries (19 per cent). The regions with the highest percentage of countries that promoted urban to rural migration were Africa and Asia, with 55 per cent and 64 per cent of countries, respectively, pursuing such policies.

A relatively small percentage of countries, 14 per cent, implemented policies to encourage urban to urban migration (table 17). Such policies usually centred on promoting movements from large urban agglomerations to small and medium-sized cities or to new settlements. The rationale for such interventions is that, while large urban agglomerations can foster innovation and entrepreneurship by attracting highly-skilled workers and generating economies of scale, cities beyond a certain size become less efficient and productive (OECD, 2006b). The policy of encouraging urban dwellers to move from large urban settlements to smaller cities has been particularly common in countries where a large percentage of the urban population is concentrated in one or two large urban agglomerations. In 2007, the region with the highest percentage of Governments promoting urban to urban migration was Latin America and the Caribbean (21 per cent), followed by Oceania (20 per cent), Africa (17 per cent) and Asia (16 per cent). In addition to promoting urban to urban migration, a number of

countries have also attempted to foster internal migration by building new cities or relocating the capital.

A few developed countries have implemented measures to stem out-migration from cities and large urban agglomerations to rural areas. These types of interventions have tended to focus on urban sprawl and the environmental costs associated with it. Concerns about pollution, traffic congestion and commuting times have been issues that Governments frequently consider when devising measures to limit the encroachment of urban settlements into the rural areas bordering large cities. Europe was the region with the highest percentage of countries (15 per cent) that have implemented policies to reduce out-migration from urban to rural areas, followed by Asia (4 per cent).

In addition to policies aimed at influencing patterns of internal migration, Governments have also undertaken initiatives to improve the quality of life and the sustainability of cities. These policies are generally of two main types: regulatory and positivist (World Bank, 2005). Regulatory policies consist of urban growth controls, zoning and land subdivision regulations, and building codes and standards. Positivist policies focus on public land acquisition and allocation, investment in public infrastructure and facilities, and public-private partnerships in urban development projects. Most cities manage their development with various combinations of regulatory and positivist policies. A recent example of a combined policy is presented in *PlaNYC: A Greener, Greater New York* (City of New York, 2007). The plan for New York City proposes ambitious goals which include creating housing for an additional million people, increasing access to parklands, updating the water network, modernizing power plants, and reducing water pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. The plan also includes a proposal to introduce congestion pricing, so as to reduce traffic in the central business district. This strategy is based on a successful pricing scheme introduced in London in 2003. The cities of Bergen, Malta, Oslo, Singapore, Stockholm and Trondheim have also established congestion pricing zones.

In developing countries, where city dwellers often lack access to adequate infrastructure, including water and sanitation, transport, solid waste collection and disposal, safe housing and other basic services, many Governments have undertaken initiatives to improve the quality of life in poor urban areas. In India, for example, the Ministry of Urban Development and the Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation designed a new programme for the provision of services to the urban poor. Launched in 2005, the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission provided from 35 per cent to 90 per cent of the costs associated with specific projects to improve infrastructure and governance or increase access to basic services for the urban poor in several Indian cities. Similarly, with financial assistance from the French Agency for Development, the Government of Burkina Faso has undertaken initiatives to improve roadways and access to water and sanitation for the nearly one million inhabitants of Ouagadougou, capital of Burkina Faso, a third of whom lived in peri-urban shantytowns.

For the urban poor, access to secure land tenure is particularly relevant. With the costs of land and housing rising rapidly in many cities of the developing world, a growing proportion of people are forced to live in marginalized areas where lack of secure land tenure provides residents with little incentive to improve their housing. The threat of eviction and lack of public services results in the poor physical conditions of such settlements, and contribute to accelerated environmental degradation of the lands available to the poor.

Public authorities are often reluctant to recognize the residents of informal urban settlements as legal occupants of the land. Lack of legal tenure often prevents the provision of basic services such as water, sanitation, electricity and waste collection. Moreover, without a formal title to occupy urban land, the poor are unable to use the property as collateral against bank loans which could be used to develop income-generating activities. In addition, lacking secure tenure and a right of ownership, the poor do not benefit from rising property prices as middle-class or rich urban dwellers often do.

VI. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

National and international issues related to migration, including labour migration, the brain drain, remittances, transnational communities, asylum, trafficking and irregular migration have intersected with national concerns regarding low fertility and population ageing, unemployment, human rights, social integration, xenophobia, and national security. These concerns have led to considerable attention being paid to international migration policies and the ways to ensure that the potential benefits of international migration accrue.

Many Governments and intergovernmental organizations have called for greater coherence in international migration policies and between those policies and development plans. However, international migration policies often lack clear objectives and are not effectively implemented. Coherence is difficult to achieve when policymakers are confronted with competing priorities regarding employment, trade, development and national security. By undertaking a systematic and forthright examination of international migration policies and their outcomes, Governments may gain a better understanding of the policy options open to them.

High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development and beyond

Over the past two years, there have been several important developments in this regard. In September 2006, the General Assembly of the United Nations conducted for the first time in its history a High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development. During the Dialogue, high-level officials representing 127 Governments made statements and participated in round tables. The Dialogue concluded that, supported by the right set of policies, international migration could make an important contribution to development in both countries of origin and countries of destination. Participants stressed that respect for the fundamental rights and freedoms of all migrants was essential to reap the benefits of international migration. Special measures were

called for to protect migrant women and children from violence, discrimination, trafficking, exploitation and abuse. There was a call to reduce irregular migration and find ways of facilitating legal migration. Remittances were recognized as useful in improving the lives of millions of migrant families and there was agreement that measures should be taken to reduce transfer costs. In no circumstances should remittances be considered as a substitute for official development assistance. There was considerable attention paid to the contributions that migrant communities abroad could make to their countries of origin. Concern was expressed about the emigration of skilled workers from poor countries whose health and education services were already understaffed. Participants in the Dialogue stressed the need to strengthen international cooperation on international migration and development, bilaterally, regionally and globally.

At the Dialogue, nearly all participating Member States supported the view that intergovernmental dialogue on international migration and development should continue. Many embraced the Secretary-General's proposal of establishing a Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) and the offer made by the Government of Belgium to host the first meeting of that Forum in 2007. On 20 December 2006, the General Assembly adopted by consensus resolution A/RES/61/208 on International Migration and Development that noted with interest the offer of the Government of Belgium to convene a state-led initiative, the Global Forum on Migration and Development, in 2007. It also welcomed the heightened awareness achieved by the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development and decided to consider, at its sixty-third session in 2008, possible options for appropriate follow-up to the High-level Dialogue.

In July 2007, the first meeting of the Global Forum on Migration and Development took place in Brussels, Belgium. Organized by the Government of Belgium, it gathered over 800 delegates representing 156 Member States and

more than 20 international organizations. As Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said in his opening statement: “At this early stage of international cooperation on migration and development, we are trying to build trust among States. So we should focus on those policy actions that stand to benefit all the actors in the migration system.” Accordingly, the first meeting of the Forum focused on three key themes: (a) human capital development and labour mobility, (b) remittances and other diaspora resources, and (c) policy and institutional coherence. Over 50 recommendations on concrete steps to improve international migration’s outcomes emerged from the Forum’s meeting.

The Global Forum has successfully maintained and built on the momentum generated by the High-level Dialogue by embracing a new approach to international migration that has placed development at the centre of the debate and considers legal migration as an opportunity for countries of destination and origin, rather than as a threat. An important achievement of the Forum process has been the establishment of an international network of national focal points on international migration and development. By identifying national focal points and assigning them the task of coordinating national positions on international migration and development in relation to the Forum, Governments have initiated national processes of dialogue and coordination leading to greater coherence in relation to international migration policies.

The second meeting of the Global Forum will be hosted by the Government of the Philippines and is scheduled to take place in Manila, the Philippines, in October 2008. Building on the success of the Brussels meeting of the Forum, the Government of the Philippines has proposed three themes for the second meeting of the Forum: (a) migrant rights and development; (b) promoting safer, legal migration, and (c) policy and institutional coherence. A key objective of the Manila meeting will be to assess the implementation of the outcomes of the Brussels meeting.

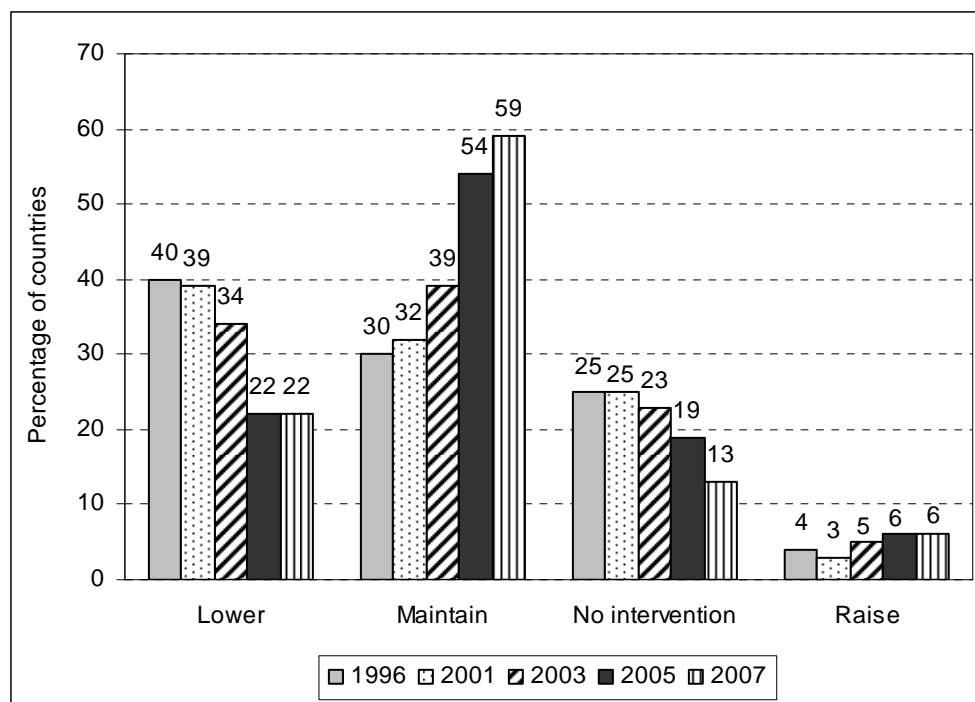
Immigration

Since the mid-1990s, major changes have occurred in the views of Governments regarding international migration. Today Governments are more likely than they once were to wish to maintain the current levels of immigration and less inclined to reduce them. In 2007, 19 per cent of countries wanted to lower immigration, down from 40 per cent in 1996 (table 20, figure XI). At the same time, there was an upturn in the share of countries seeking to maintain or not to intervene in changing the level of immigration: from 55 per cent in 1996 to 74 per cent in 2007. For the most part, countries wishing to maintain current levels of immigration were countries in Africa having negative migration balances and borders that are difficult to supervise. The percentage of countries aiming to raise immigration levels rose only slightly, from 4 per cent in 1996 to 6 per cent.

The shift towards somewhat less restrictive immigration policies can be attributed to a number of factors, including an improved understanding of the consequences of international migration; the growing recognition by Governments of the need to manage international migration better, rather than limit it; the persistence of labour shortages in certain sectors of the economies of rich countries; an expanding global economy, and long-term trends in population ageing.

The trend toward less restrictive immigration was especially pronounced in developed countries, where the percentage of countries with policies to lower immigration fell from 60 per cent in 1996 to 8 per cent in 2007. Only four developed countries want to reduce overall immigration today: Denmark, Estonia, France and the Netherlands. Furthermore, three of these countries—Denmark, France and the Netherlands—are trying to increase the immigration of highly-skilled workers. Five developed countries—Australia, Canada, Finland, New Zealand and the Russian Federation—wish to increase overall immigration in line with labour demand.

Figure XI. Government policies on immigration, 1996, 2001, 2003, 2005, and 2007

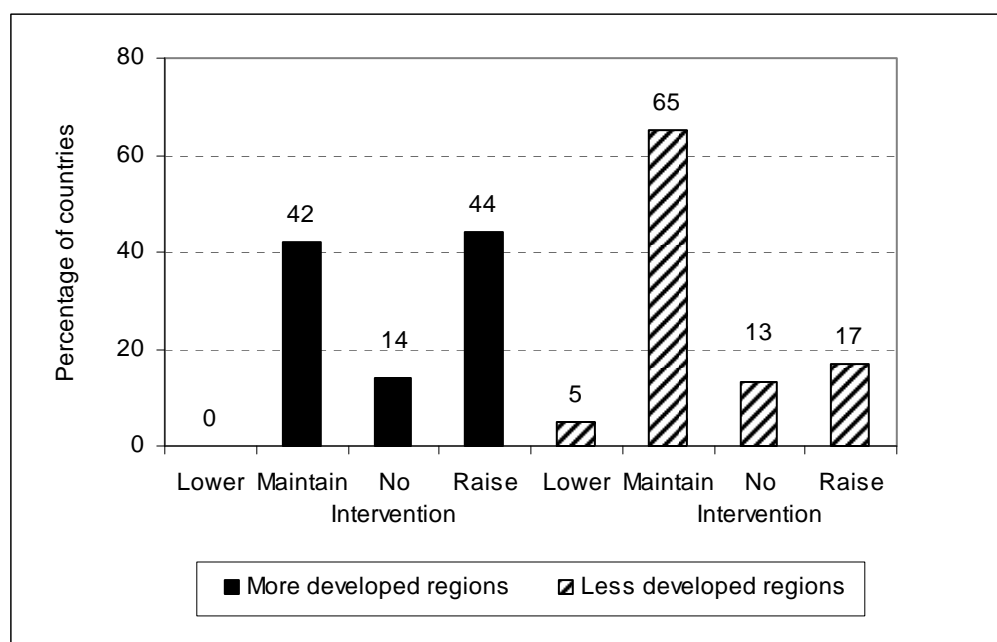


With the advent of less costly and more rapid forms of transport, countries have become more diverse with respect to immigration policies and, in particular, to the length of stay of migrants. At the world level, around three fifths of the 157 reporting countries desired to maintain the current level of admissions of permanent settlers, while nearly one quarter of countries wanted to lower it (table 21). In developed countries, three quarters of countries aimed at maintaining the level of settler migration and 15 per cent had policies to lower it.

Migration policy in countries of destination reflected an evolution towards greater selectivity, favouring the admission of migrants who meet specific labour needs, such as those in science and technology or those with skills considered in short supply. In 2007, 36 out of 144 countries reported promoting the admission of highly skilled

workers. While more than 40 per cent of developed countries aimed to increase the number of admissions of the highly skilled, only 17 per cent of developing countries pursued such a strategy (table 22, figure XII).

Labour migration has become increasingly selective with the skills that migrants possess to a large extent determining the likelihood of their being admitted into countries of destination. Many countries amended their legislation in the late 1990s to facilitate the entry of skilled migrants and launched specific recruitment programmes to attract them. In 2007, only five countries (Bhutan, Botswana, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates) reported that they wished to reduce the number of admissions of highly skilled migrants so as to improve the employment prospects of their citizens.

Figure XII. Government policies on the migration of highly skilled workers, 2007

Although countries of destination have emphasized the need to attract highly skilled migrants, population ageing and rising job expectations have also produced labour shortages in low-skilled sectors of the economy, sectors such as agriculture, construction and domestic services. Demand for low-skilled labour has generally been filled by having recourse to temporary migrant workers. Several destination countries have established annual quotas and signed bilateral agreements with countries of origin. These bilateral agreements usually cover seasonal workers, contract and project-linked workers, guest workers and cross-border workers. Many of these workers migrate on the basis of temporary contracts and are generally admitted for a fixed period without an expectation of ever obtaining permanent resident status.

Most countries of destination allow migration for family reunification under specific conditions. However, family reunification is not universally accepted as a right. Many contract labour arrangements preclude the admission of family members. In a number of labour-importing countries, debate has focused on the cost of providing migrants' dependants with health, education and welfare benefits.

Since the 1980s, family reunification has been the major basis for immigration in many countries, particularly in Europe. A majority of legal migrants to Canada, Denmark, France, Norway, Sweden and the United States have been admitted on family reunification grounds. High levels of immigration for family reunification have been a contentious issue in a number of European countries. In recent years, several European countries have sought to limit admissions of family members, including Denmark, France, Ireland and Italy. While family reunification ensures the integrity of the family unit, it is a form of migration that is open to potential abuse through sham marriages or adoption. Such abuses have led some countries to tighten requirements for the immigration of spouses, for instance, by raising the minimum age required for spouses or granting permanent status to the migrant spouse only after a specified period and proof of successful integration. Of the 140 countries with information on migration for family reunification in 2007, 9 per cent aimed to lower immigration for this purpose, 68 per cent to maintain it, and 6 per cent had implemented policies to raise it (table 24).

The successful integration of migrants is a major concern for most countries of destination. The number of countries that reported programmes to integrate foreigners increased from 52 in 1996 to 79 in 2007 (table 25). Developed countries are increasingly recognizing and promoting the benefits of diversity. Many countries have adopted non-discrimination provisions to protect religious freedom and the use of other languages in addition to those of host countries. Developed countries have undertaken initiatives to make it easier for migrants to become a part of society, in particular through language training and by providing courses to inform immigrants about the life and culture of the host country. The aim is to offer support during the integration process, while instituting stricter requirements for admission. The integration process has not always been smooth, particularly in countries where foreigners experience higher unemployment than citizens and are thus more dependent on welfare. To improve migrants' access to labour markets, many countries have expanded and improved education and employment training programmes for migrants.

In most countries, foreigners do not enjoy the same rights as citizens, especially with regard to political representation. Many countries have historically not regarded themselves as countries of immigration and thus have not encouraged foreigners to obtain permanent residence and naturalization. In some countries, citizenship laws may disadvantage migrant women or women marrying foreigners (United Nations, 2004a). A growing number of countries—both of destination and origin—allow dual citizenship. By allowing naturalized citizens to maintain their original nationality, links with the country of origin are more likely to be maintained.

Emigration

Despite the significant increase in the number of emigrants, the share of developing countries aiming to lower emigration has remained at about one quarter since the 1980s (table 27).

Nevertheless, a number of developed and developing countries are concerned about the level of emigration, especially of highly skilled workers. In addition, 13 countries, 10 of which are in Asia, have policies to increase emigration. These are countries with young populations, high unemployment, particularly among young people, and a tradition of emigration. Several countries—the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam—have established government units to manage emigration flows or entered into bilateral agreements with receiving States to protect the rights of their citizens while abroad.

The sharp rise in the emigration of skilled workers has prompted many countries to address the challenges posed by the brain drain, particularly through initiatives to encourage the return of skilled citizens living abroad. In 2007, 79 countries had policies and programmes to encourage their citizens to return, up from 59 countries in 1996 (table 28).

Emigration has created both opportunities and difficulties for developing countries. Concerns have often been raised about the loss of highly skilled workers whose absence may hinder the development process. The provision of medical care in Africa has been particularly affected by the emigration of significant numbers of health care providers. On the positive side, in many countries of origin, remittances play an important role in sustaining national and local economies. A number of Governments have undertaken initiatives to facilitate remittance transfers, as well as to maximize the positive impact of remittances on development. Communication technologies and modern transportation have facilitated frequent contact between emigrants and their families in countries of origin. The potential positive impact of emigration on the home country through the transfer of knowledge and technology, as well as through investment and trade, has been recognized. Governments, therefore, increasingly encourage transnational communities to invest in the countries of origin and to participate in transnational knowledge networks.

VII. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

World Population Policies 2007 tracks the evolution of Governments' views and policies on population and development that has taken place since the convening of the World Population Conference in 1974. The major conclusion of this study is that Governments have become increasingly concerned with the consequences of population trends. Furthermore, Governments are more inclined to view population as a legitimate area of government action and to act upon these concerns by formulating and implementing policies which address these issues.

Population policies and programmes in many countries have been reoriented towards implementation of the goals and objectives of the Programme of Action adopted by the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, and the key actions for the further implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (General Assembly resolution, S-21/2 of July 1999), adopted at the twenty-first special session of the Assembly. For example, in the area of family planning, policies focusing on women of reproductive age have given way to a life-cycle oriented reproductive health approach encompassing both sexes. Targets to reduce the unmet need for family planning have replaced fertility reduction and contraceptive-use targets. Improving the availability, accessibility and method choice of contraception and the quality of care have also become priorities.

The overriding goal of the Programme of Action to improve human welfare and promote sustainable development is fully consistent with the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals. The ICPD Programme of Action recognizes and makes explicit the synergies existing among the various development goals, so that they are mutually reinforcing. Implementing the ICPD Programme of Action will contribute significantly to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (United Nations, 2005a).

At the global level, the HIV/AIDS epidemic has been the most significant demographic issue in the world for at least a decade. In developing countries, high infant and child mortality and maternal mortality are the second and third most pressing population and development issues. In addition to HIV/AIDS, the demographic issues of greatest concern to developed countries are those related to population ageing, the persistence of low fertility and the stagnating size of the working age population.

In developing countries, and especially in Africa, an increasing number of Governments consider that both population growth and fertility are too high and have implemented measures to lower them. The HIV/AIDS epidemic continues to spread. Despite the advances made in treating people infected with HIV and in controlling the spread of the epidemic, its impact in terms of morbidity, mortality and slower population growth continues to be evident in many countries. The future course of the epidemic depends on achieving a major increase in the proportion of AIDS patients who receive antiretroviral therapy to treat the disease and on the success of efforts to prevent the further spread of HIV.

In the more developed regions, below-replacement fertility prevails and is expected to continue to 2050. Concern about the consequences of population ageing is increasing among Governments. Policies have focused on ensuring the long-term sustainability of pension systems and on promoting a holistic approach to population ageing by mobilizing the full potential of people at all ages. Measures to balance work and family life and those that promote gender equality in all spheres of life are part of this approach.

Despite the wide array of measures Governments have used to shape internal migration and urban growth, especially in developing countries, policies have generally failed to meet their stated objectives of reducing

or slowing urban growth. A more realistic approach would entail focussing on the consequences of population distribution and urbanization and taking measures to adapt to them.

As regards international migration, countries of destination increasingly recognize that international migration has beneficial outcomes and have adopted policies and measures to tailor international migration to national needs. Fewer countries wish to lower immigration, while a growing number of countries of destination are promoting the admission of skilled workers. In the longer term, immigration is likely to grow, in view of the persistence of low fertility and population ageing, even if in the short term, reversals in immigration policies may occur in response to immediate political considerations. Despite the increased volume of migration, the percentage of countries seeking to lower emigration has remained at about one in four since the mid-1980s. Countries have become more inclined to encourage the return of their citizens abroad, to create links with their transnational communities, to facilitate the flow of remittances, and to harness the positive impact of migration on

poverty reduction in the countries of origin. As the migration and development discourse gains momentum, policies concerning emigration will be an important issue for countries of origin.

Since the adoption of the ICPD Programme of Action, there has been growing recognition that international migration and development are inexorably linked and are of key relevance to the global agenda. To reap the benefits and minimize the adverse consequences of international migration, greater international cooperation and policy coherence are considered essential.

Adopting a population policy, however, is only the initial step in ensuring the achievement of population and development objectives. Other essential elements include the implementation of appropriate programmes, sufficient political commitment and adequate financial resources. Respect for cultural values, partnerships with non-governmental organizations, civil society, the business community and international donors, good governance and the maintenance of peace and security are also crucial. Lastly, a process to evaluate population policies on a regular basis is also important.

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TABLES

1 – 28

TABLE 1. GOVERNMENT VIEWS ON THE RATE OF POPULATION GROWTH: 1976, 1986, 1996 AND 2007

<i>A. By level of development</i>								
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>			
	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>								
1976	34	67	49	150	23	45	33	100
1986	26	73	65	164	16	45	40	100
1996	31	83	79	193	16	43	41	100
2007	39	83	73	195	20	43	37	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
1976	11	22	1	34	32	65	3	100
1986	6	28	0	34	18	82	0	100
1996	13	34	1	48	27	71	2	100
2007	22	27	0	49	45	55	0	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
1976	23	45	48	116	20	39	41	100
1986	20	45	65	130	15	35	50	100
1996	18	49	78	145	12	34	54	100
2007	17	56	73	146	12	38	50	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
1976	6	25	11	42	14	60	26	100
1986	4	20	24	48	8	42	50	100
1996	2	11	36	49	4	22	73	100
2007	0	11	39	50	0	22	78	100

TABLE 1. (CONTINUED)

<i>B. By major area</i>								
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>			
	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Africa</i>								
1976	7	24	17	48	15	50	35	100
1986	3	18	30	51	6	35	59	100
1996	1	13	39	53	2	25	74	100
2007	2	16	35	53	4	30	66	100
<i>Asia</i>								
1976	11	12	14	37	30	32	38	100
1986	13	13	12	38	34	34	32	100
1996	11	16	19	46	24	35	41	100
2007	11	15	21	47	23	32	45	100
<i>Europe</i>								
1976	11	18	0	29	38	62	0	100
1986	6	23	0	29	21	79	0	100
1996	13	29	1	43	30	67	2	100
2007	21	23	0	44	48	52	0	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
1976	4	10	13	27	15	37	48	100
1986	3	14	16	33	9	42	48	100
1996	2	18	13	33	6	55	39	100
2007	1	24	8	33	3	73	24	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
1976	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1986	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1996	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
2007	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
1976	1	1	5	7	14	14	71	100
1986	1	3	7	11	9	27	64	100
1996	4	5	7	16	25	31	44	100
2007	4	3	9	16	25	19	56	100

TABLE 2. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE RATE OF POPULATION GROWTH: 1976, 1986, 1996 AND 2007

<i>A. By level of development</i>										
Year	<i>(Number of countries)</i>					<i>(Percentage)</i>				
	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>										
1976	28	0	39	83	150	19	0	26	55	100
1986	26	12	53	73	164	16	7	32	45	100
1996	25	16	71	81	193	13	8	37	42	100
2007	31	32	69	63	195	16	16	35	32	100
<i>More developed regions</i>										
1976	8	0	0	26	34	24	0	0	76	100
1986	8	8	0	18	34	24	24	0	53	100
1996	11	6	1	30	48	23	12	2	62	100
2007	18	9	0	22	49	37	18	0	45	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>										
1976	20	0	39	57	116	17	0	34	49	100
1986	18	4	53	55	130	14	3	41	42	100
1996	14	10	70	51	145	10	7	48	35	100
2007	13	23	69	41	146	9	16	47	28	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>										
1976	5	0	6	31	42	12	0	14	74	100
1986	4	3	14	27	48	8	6	29	56	100
1996	1	1	27	20	49	2	2	55	41	100
2007	0	4	35	11	50	0	8	70	22	100

TABLE 2. (CONTINUED)

<i>B. By major area</i>										
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>					<i>(Percentage)</i>				
	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Africa</i>										
1976	7	0	12	29	48	15	0	25	60	100
1986	4	3	20	24	51	8	6	39	47	100
1996	2	2	32	17	53	4	4	60	32	100
2007	2	6	34	11	53	4	11	64	21	100
<i>Asia</i>										
1976	9	0	14	14	37	24	0	38	38	100
1986	13	1	12	12	38	34	3	32	32	100
1996	8	5	18	15	46	17	11	39	33	100
2007	10	11	19	7	47	21	23	40	15	100
<i>Europe</i>										
1976	8	0	0	21	29	28	0	0	72	100
1986	8	6	0	15	29	28	21	0	52	100
1996	11	6	1	25	43	26	14	2	58	100
2007	17	9	0	18	44	39	20	0	41	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>										
1976	3	0	9	15	27	11	0	33	56	100
1986	0	0	15	18	33	0	0	45	55	100
1996	1	2	13	17	33	3	6	39	52	100
2007	0	5	8	20	33	0	15	24	61	100
<i>Northern America</i>										
1976	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
1986	0	1	0	1	2	0	50	0	50	100
1996	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
2007	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
<i>Oceania</i>										
1976	1	0	4	2	7	14	0	57	29	100
1986	1	1	6	3	11	9	9	55	27	100
1996	3	1	7	5	16	19	6	44	31	100
2007	2	1	8	5	16	13	6	50	31	100

TABLE 3. GOVERNMENT LEVEL OF CONCERN ABOUT THE AGEING OF THE POPULATION, 2007

<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>			
<i>Major concern</i>	<i>Minor concern</i>	<i>Not a concern</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Major concern</i>	<i>Minor concern</i>	<i>Not a concern</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>A. By level of development</i>							
<i>World</i>							
94	75	2	171	55	44	1	100
<i>More developed regions</i>							
39	8	1	48	81	17	2	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>							
55	67	1	123	45	54	1	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>							
10	25	1	36	28	69	3	100
<i>B. By major area</i>							
<i>Africa</i>							
15	28	1	44	34	64	2	100
<i>Asia</i>							
18	23	0	41	44	56	0	100
<i>Europe</i>							
35	7	1	43	81	16	2	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>							
23	10	0	33	70	30	0	100
<i>Northern America</i>							
2	0	0	2	100	0	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>							
1	7	0	8	13	88	0	100

TABLE 4. GOVERNMENT LEVEL OF CONCERN ABOUT THE SIZE OF THE POPULATION OF WORKING-AGE, 2007

<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>			
<i>Major concern</i>	<i>Minor concern</i>	<i>Not a concern</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Major concern</i>	<i>Minor concern</i>	<i>Not a concern</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>A. By level of development</i>							
<i>World</i>							
107	43	11	161	66	27	7	100
<i>More developed regions</i>							
28	12	6	46	61	26	13	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>							
79	31	5	115	69	27	4	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>							
29	6	0	35	83	17	0	100
<i>B. By major area</i>							
<i>Africa</i>							
29	9	0	38	76	24	0	100
<i>Asia</i>							
32	8	1	41	78	20	2	100
<i>Europe</i>							
24	12	5	41	59	29	12	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>							
12	13	4	29	41	45	14	100
<i>Northern America</i>							
2	0	0	2	100	0	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>							
8	1	1	10	80	10	10	100

TABLE 5. GOVERNMENT VIEWS ON THE LEVEL OF FERTILITY: 1976, 1986, 1996 AND 2007

<i>A. By level of development</i>								
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>			
	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>								
1976	16	79	55	150	11	53	37	100
1986	22	75	67	164	13	46	41	100
1996	28	78	87	193	15	40	45	100
2007	47	69	79	195	24	35	41	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
1976	7	27	0	34	21	79	0	100
1986	9	25	0	34	26	74	0	100
1996	19	28	1	48	40	58	2	100
2007	30	19	0	49	61	39	0	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
1976	9	52	55	116	8	45	47	100
1986	13	50	67	130	10	38	52	100
1996	9	50	86	145	6	34	59	100
2007	17	50	79	146	12	34	54	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
1976	3	26	13	42	7	62	31	100
1986	2	20	26	48	4	42	54	100
1996	0	11	38	49	0	22	78	100
2007	0	5	45	50	0	10	90	100

TABLE 5. (CONTINUED)

<i>B. By major area</i>								
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>			
	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Africa</i>								
1976	5	25	18	48	10	52	38	100
1986	3	17	31	51	6	33	61	100
1996	1	11	41	53	2	21	77	100
2007	1	12	40	53	2	23	75	100
<i>Asia</i>								
1976	2	18	17	37	5	49	46	100
1986	7	17	14	38	18	45	37	100
1996	7	20	19	46	15	43	41	100
2007	12	14	21	47	26	30	45	100
<i>Europe</i>								
1976	7	22	0	29	24	76	0	100
1986	9	20	0	29	31	69	0	100
1996	18	24	1	43	42	56	2	100
2007	27	17	0	44	61	39	0	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
1976	2	9	16	27	7	33	59	100
1986	3	15	15	33	9	45	45	100
1996	1	14	18	33	3	42	55	100
2007	2	21	10	33	6	64	30	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
1976	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1986	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1996	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
2007	1	1	0	2	50	50	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
1976	0	3	4	7	0	43	57	100
1986	0	4	7	11	0	36	64	100
1996	1	7	8	16	6	44	50	100
2007	4	4	8	16	25	25	50	100

TABLE 6. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE LEVEL OF FERTILITY: 1976, 1986, 1996 AND 2007

<i>A. By level of development</i>										
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>					<i>(Percentage)</i>				
	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>										
1976	13	19	40	78	150	9	13	27	52	100
1986	19	16	54	75	164	12	10	33	46	100
1996	27	19	82	65	193	14	10	42	34	100
2007	39	34	75	47	195	20	17	38	24	100
<i>More developed regions</i>										
1976	7	7	0	20	34	21	21	0	59	100
1986	8	6	0	20	34	24	18	0	59	100
1996	16	4	1	27	48	33	8	2	56	100
2007	26	9	0	14	49	53	18	0	29	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>										
1976	6	12	40	58	116	5	10	34	50	100
1986	11	10	54	55	130	8	8	42	42	100
1996	11	15	81	38	145	8	10	56	26	100
2007	13	25	75	33	146	9	17	51	23	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>										
1976	1	2	6	33	42	2	5	14	79	100
1986	2	4	15	27	48	4	8	31	56	100
1996	0	3	32	14	49	0	6	65	29	100
2007	0	3	38	9	50	0	6	76	18	100

TABLE 6. (CONTINUED)

Year	<i>B. By major area</i>									
	<i>(Number of countries)</i>					<i>(Percentage)</i>				
	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Africa</i>									
1976	2	2	12	32	48	4	4	25	67	100
1986	3	3	21	24	51	6	6	41	47	100
1996	2	3	36	12	53	4	6	68	23	100
2007	1	5	38	9	53	2	9	72	17	100
	<i>Asia</i>									
1976	2	9	14	12	37	5	24	38	32	100
1986	8	6	13	11	38	21	16	34	29	100
1996	7	9	19	11	46	15	20	41	24	100
2007	10	12	18	7	47	21	26	38	15	100
	<i>Europe</i>									
1976	7	7	0	15	29	24	24	0	52	100
1986	8	6	0	15	29	28	21	0	52	100
1996	16	4	1	22	43	37	9	2	51	100
2007	24	8	0	12	44	55	18	0	27	100
	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>									
1976	2	0	10	15	27	7	0	37	56	100
1986	0	0	15	18	33	0	0	45	55	100
1996	1	0	18	14	33	3	0	55	42	100
2007	1	6	10	16	33	3	18	30	48	100
	<i>Northern America</i>									
1976	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
1986	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
1996	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
2007	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
	<i>Oceania</i>									
1976	0	1	4	2	7	0	14	57	29	100
1986	0	1	5	5	11	0	9	45	45	100
1996	1	3	8	4	16	6	19	50	25	100
2007	3	3	9	1	16	19	19	56	6	100

TABLE 7. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON PROVIDING ACCESS TO CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS:
1976, 1986, 1996 AND 2007

<i>A. By level of development</i>										
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>					<i>(Percentage)</i>				
	<i>Limits</i>	<i>No support</i>	<i>Indirect support</i>	<i>Direct support</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Limits</i>	<i>No support</i>	<i>Indirect support</i>	<i>Direct support</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>										
1976	10	28	17	95	150	7	19	11	63	100
1986	7	18	22	117	164	4	11	13	71	100
1996	2	26	18	143	189	1	14	10	76	100
2007	1	14	36	144	195	1	7	18	74	100
<i>More developed regions</i>										
1976	3	4	6	21	34	9	12	18	62	100
1986	3	4	8	19	34	9	12	24	56	100
1996	1	12	7	28	48	2	25	15	58	100
2007	1	9	20	19	49	2	18	41	39	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>										
1976	7	24	11	74	116	6	21	9	64	100
1986	4	14	14	98	130	3	11	11	75	100
1996	1	14	11	115	141	1	10	8	82	100
2007	0	5	16	125	146	0	3	11	86	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>										
1976	4	14	6	18	42	10	33	14	43	100
1986	2	4	7	35	48	4	8	15	73	100
1996	0	3	3	42	48	0	6	6	88	100
2007	0	1	6	43	50	0	2	12	86	100

TABLE 7. (CONTINUED)

<i>B. By major area</i>										
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>					<i>(Percentage)</i>				
	<i>Limits</i>	<i>No support</i>	<i>Indirect support</i>	<i>Direct support</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Limits</i>	<i>No support</i>	<i>Indirect support</i>	<i>Direct support</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Africa</i>										
1976	3	14	7	24	48	6	29	15	50	100
1986	0	7	6	38	51	0	14	12	75	100
1996	0	4	5	43	52	0	8	10	83	100
2007	0	3	6	44	53	0	6	11	83	100
<i>Asia</i>										
1976	3	7	2	25	37	8	19	5	68	100
1986	4	5	4	25	38	11	13	11	66	100
1996	1	9	3	32	45	2	20	7	71	100
2007	0	2	6	39	47	0	4	13	83	100
<i>Europe</i>										
1976	3	4	5	17	29	10	14	17	59	100
1986	3	4	6	16	29	10	14	21	55	100
1996	1	12	6	24	43	2	28	14	56	100
2007	1	9	17	17	44	2	20	39	39	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>										
1976	1	3	2	21	27	4	11	7	78	100
1986	0	2	4	27	33	0	6	12	82	100
1996	0	1	3	29	33	0	3	9	88	100
2007	0	0	2	31	33	0	0	6	94	100
<i>Northern America</i>										
1976	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
1986	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
1996	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
2007	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	50	50	100
<i>Oceania</i>										
1976	0	0	1	6	7	0	0	14	86	100
1986	0	0	2	9	11	0	0	18	82	100
1996	0	0	1	13	14	0	0	7	93	100
2007	0	0	4	12	16	0	0	25	75	100

TABLE 8. GOVERNMENT LEVEL OF CONCERN ABOUT ADOLESCENT FERTILITY, 1996 AND 2007

Year	<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>			
	<i>Major concern</i>	<i>Minor concern</i>	<i>Not a concern</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Major concern</i>	<i>Minor concern</i>	<i>Not a concern</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>A. By level of development</i>								
<i>World</i>								
1996	59	39	30	128	46	30	23	100
2007	107	61	17	185	58	33	9	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
1996	9	12	12	33	27	36	36	100
2007	16	22	7	45	36	49	16	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
1996	50	27	18	95	53	28	19	100
2007	91	39	10	140	65	28	7	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
1996	16	9	8	33	48	27	24	100
2007	31	14	3	48	65	29	6	100
<i>B. By major area</i>								
<i>Africa</i>								
1996	24	8	9	41	59	20	22	100
2007	32	17	3	52	62	33	6	100
<i>Asia</i>								
1996	7	12	8	27	26	44	30	100
2007	20	16	7	43	47	37	16	100
<i>Europe</i>								
1996	7	9	12	28	25	32	43	100
2007	13	20	7	40	33	50	18	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
1996	18	6	1	25	72	24	4	100
2007	31	2	0	33	94	6	0	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
1996	1	1	0	2	50	50	0	100
2007	2	0	0	2	100	0	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
1996	2	3	0	5	40	60	0	100
2007	9	6	0	15	60	40	0	100

TABLE 9. GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES ADDRESSING ADOLESCENT FERTILITY, 1996 AND 2007

Year	<i>(Number of countries)</i>			<i>(Percentage)</i>		
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>A. By level of development</i>						
<i>World</i>						
1996	76	51	127	60	40	100
2007	146	37	183	80	20	100
<i>More developed regions</i>						
1996	16	15	31	52	48	100
2007	30	15	45	67	33	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>						
1996	60	36	96	63	38	100
2007	116	22	138	84	16	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>						
1996	18	12	30	60	40	100
2007	37	9	46	80	20	100
<i>B. By major area</i>						
<i>Africa</i>						
1996	24	14	38	63	37	100
2007	41	10	51	80	20	100
<i>Asia</i>						
1996	16	13	29	55	45	100
2007	33	10	43	77	23	100
<i>Europe</i>						
1996	13	15	28	46	54	100
2007	25	15	40	63	38	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>						
1996	18	6	24	75	25	100
2007	32	0	32	100	0	100
<i>Northern America</i>						
1996	2	0	2	100	0	100
2007	2	0	2	100	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>						
1996	3	3	6	50	50	100
2007	13	2	15	87	13	100

TABLE 10. GOVERNMENT VIEWS ON THE ACCEPTABILITY OF THE MORTALITY LEVEL:
1976, 1986, 1996 AND 2007

<i>A. By level of development</i>						
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>			<i>(Percentage)</i>		
	<i>Acceptable</i>	<i>Unacceptable</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Acceptable</i>	<i>Unacceptable</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>						
1976	55	95	150	37	63	100
1986	60	104	164	37	63	100
1996	77	116	193	40	60	100
2007	84	111	195	43	57	100
<i>More developed regions</i>						
1976	27	7	34	79	21	100
1986	27	7	34	79	21	100
1996	30	18	48	62	38	100
2007	31	18	49	63	37	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>						
1976	28	88	116	24	76	100
1986	33	97	130	25	75	100
1996	47	98	145	32	68	100
2007	53	93	146	36	64	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>						
1976	2	40	42	5	95	100
1986	3	45	48	6	94	100
1996	1	48	49	2	98	100
2007	0	50	50	0	100	100

TABLE 10. (CONTINUED)

<i>B. By major area</i>						
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>			<i>(Percentage)</i>		
	<i>Acceptable</i>	<i>Unacceptable</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Acceptable</i>	<i>Unacceptable</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Africa</i>						
1976	2	46	48	4	96	100
1986	4	47	51	8	92	100
1996	7	46	53	13	87	100
2007	6	47	53	11	89	100
<i>Asia</i>						
1976	13	24	37	35	65	100
1986	15	23	38	39	61	100
1996	19	27	46	41	59	100
2007	23	24	47	49	51	100
<i>Europe</i>						
1976	22	7	29	76	24	100
1986	22	7	29	76	24	100
1996	28	15	43	65	35	100
2007	27	17	44	61	39	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>						
1976	11	16	27	41	59	100
1986	13	20	33	39	61	100
1996	17	16	33	52	48	100
2007	19	14	33	58	42	100
<i>Northern America</i>						
1976	2	0	2	100	0	100
1986	2	0	2	100	0	100
1996	1	1	2	50	50	100
2007	1	1	2	50	50	100
<i>Oceania</i>						
1976	5	2	7	71	29	100
1986	4	7	11	36	64	100
1996	5	11	16	31	69	100
2007	8	8	16	50	50	100

TABLE 11. GOVERNMENT VIEWS ON THE ACCEPTABILITY OF THE LEVEL OF UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY, 1996 AND 2007

Year	<i>(Number of countries)</i>			<i>(Percentage)</i>		
	<i>Acceptable</i>	<i>Unacceptable</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Acceptable</i>	<i>Unacceptable</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>A. By level of development</i>						
<i>World</i>						
1996	26	87	113	23	77	100
2007	52	141	193	27	73	100
<i>More developed regions</i>						
1996	13	15	28	46	54	100
2007	32	17	49	65	35	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>						
1996	13	72	85	15	85	100
2007	20	124	144	14	86	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>						
1996	0	34	34	0	100	100
2007	0	50	50	0	100	100
<i>B. By major area</i>						
<i>Africa</i>						
1996	2	39	41	5	95	100
2007	2	51	53	4	96	100
<i>Asia</i>						
1996	8	17	25	32	68	100
2007	10	37	47	21	79	100
<i>Europe</i>						
1996	13	11	24	54	46	100
2007	30	14	44	68	32	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>						
1996	3	16	19	16	84	100
2007	4	28	32	13	88	100
<i>Northern America</i>						
1996	0	1	1	0	100	100
2007	1	1	2	50	50	100
<i>Oceania</i>						
1996	0	3	3	0	100	100
2007	5	10	15	33	67	100

TABLE 12. GOVERNMENT VIEWS ON THE ACCEPTABILITY OF THE LEVEL OF MATERNAL MORTALITY, 2007

<i>(Number of countries)</i>			<i>(Percentage)</i>		
<i>Acceptable</i>	<i>Unacceptable</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Acceptable</i>	<i>Unacceptable</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>A. By level of development</i>					
<i>World</i>					
58	135	193	30	70	100
<i>More developed regions</i>					
33	16	49	67	33	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>					
25	119	144	17	83	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>					
1	48	49	2	98	100
<i>B. By major area</i>					
<i>Africa</i>					
1	52	53	2	98	100
<i>Asia</i>					
11	36	47	23	77	100
<i>Europe</i>					
30	14	44	68	32	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>					
7	26	33	21	79	100
<i>Northern America</i>					
1	1	2	50	50	100
<i>Oceania</i>					
8	6	14	57	43	100

TABLE 13. GOVERNMENT LEVEL OF CONCERN ABOUT HIV/AIDS, 1996 AND 2007

Year	<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>			
	<i>Major concern</i>	<i>Minor concern</i>	<i>Not a concern</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Major concern</i>	<i>Minor concern</i>	<i>Not a concern</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>A. By level of development</i>								
<i>World</i>								
1996	89	34	2	125	71	27	2	100
2007	175	18	1	194	90	9	1	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
1996	21	12	0	33	64	36	0	100
2007	39	9	0	48	81	19	0	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
1996	68	22	2	92	74	24	2	100
2007	136	9	1	146	93	6	1	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
1996	26	8	0	34	76	24	0	100
2007	49	1	0	50	98	2	0	100
<i>B. By major area</i>								
<i>Africa</i>								
1996	34	7	0	41	83	17	0	100
2007	48	4	1	53	91	8	2	100
<i>Asia</i>								
1996	17	7	2	26	65	27	8	100
2007	43	4	0	47	91	9	0	100
<i>Europe</i>								
1996	17	11	0	28	61	39	0	100
2007	34	9	0	43	79	21	0	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
1996	16	8	0	24	67	33	0	100
2007	32	1	0	33	97	3	0	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
1996	2	0	0	2	100	0	0	100
2007	2	0	0	2	100	0	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
1996	3	1	0	4	75	25	0	100
2007	16	0	0	16	100	0	0	100

TABLE 14. GOVERNMENT MEASURES IMPLEMENTED IN RESPONSE TO THE HIV/AIDS EPIDEMIC, 2007

<i>(Number of countries)</i>					<i>(Percentage)</i>				
<i>IEC campaigns</i>	<i>Blood Screening</i>	<i>Distribution of condoms</i>	<i>Access to antiretroviral treatment</i>	<i>Non discriminatory policies</i>	<i>IEC campaigns</i>	<i>Blood Screening</i>	<i>Distribution of condoms</i>	<i>Provision of antiretroviral treatment</i>	<i>Non discriminatory policies</i>
<i>A. By level of development</i>									
<i>World</i>									
192	182	167	165	122	98	93	86	85	63
<i>More developed regions</i>									
49	47	43	43	37	100	96	88	88	76
<i>Less developed regions</i>									
143	135	124	120	85	98	92	85	82	58
<i>Least developed countries</i>									
49	44	42	30	19	98	88	84	60	38
<i>B. By major area</i>									
<i>Africa</i>									
52	49	46	40	25	98	92	87	75	47
<i>Asia</i>									
46	47	39	36	35	98	100	83	77	74
<i>Europe</i>									
44	42	38	38	32	100	95	86	86	73
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>									
33	31	31	31	21	100	94	94	94	64
<i>Northern America</i>									
2	2	2	2	2	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Oceania</i>									
15	11	11	9	7	94	69	69	56	44

TABLE 15. GOVERNMENT VIEWS ON THE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION:
1976, 1986, 1996 AND 2007

<i>A. By level of development</i>								
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>			
	<i>Major change desired</i>	<i>Minor change desired</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Major change desired</i>	<i>Minor change desired</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>								
1976	78	55	17	150	52	37	11	100
1986	75	71	18	164	46	43	11	100
1996	80	57	55	192	42	30	29	100
2007	100	66	29	195	51	34	15	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
1976	4	19	11	34	12	56	32	100
1986	3	18	13	34	9	53	38	100
1996	11	15	22	48	23	31	46	100
2007	18	19	12	49	37	39	24	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
1976	74	36	6	116	64	31	5	100
1986	72	53	5	130	55	41	4	100
1996	69	42	33	144	48	29	23	100
2007	82	47	17	146	56	32	12	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
1976	27	15	0	42	64	36	0	100
1986	26	22	0	48	54	46	0	100
1996	30	12	6	48	63	25	13	100
2007	32	16	2	50	64	32	4	100

TABLE 15. (CONTINUED)

<i>B. By major area</i>								
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>			
	<i>Major change desired</i>	<i>Minor change desired</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Major change desired</i>	<i>Minor change desired</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Africa</i>								
1976	36	12	0	48	75	25	0	100
1986	34	17	0	51	67	33	0	100
1996	33	13	6	52	63	25	12	100
2007	39	12	2	53	74	23	4	39
<i>Asia</i>								
1976	14	19	4	37	38	51	11	100
1986	11	24	3	38	29	63	8	100
1996	17	18	11	46	37	39	24	100
2007	24	17	6	47	51	36	13	100
<i>Europe</i>								
1976	2	17	10	29	7	59	34	100
1986	2	15	12	29	7	52	41	100
1996	10	13	20	43	23	30	47	100
2007	17	16	11	44	39	36	25	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
1976	22	4	1	27	81	15	4	100
1986	24	8	1	33	73	24	3	100
1996	16	7	10	33	48	21	30	100
2007	13	14	6	33	39	42	18	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
1976	0	1	1	2	0	50	50	100
1986	0	1	1	2	0	50	50	100
1996	0	0	2	2	0	0	100	100
2007	0	1	1	2	0	50	50	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
1976	4	2	1	7	57	29	14	100
1986	4	6	1	11	36	55	9	100
1996	4	6	6	16	25	38	38	100
2007	7	6	3	16	44	38	19	100

TABLE 16. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON INTERNAL MIGRATION FROM RURAL AREAS TO URBAN AREAS, 2007

<i>Raise</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>					
	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>	<i>Total</i>	
<i>A. By level of development</i>										
<i>World</i>										
9	2	117	39	167	5	1	70	23	100	
<i>More developed regions</i>										
2	1	26	13	42	5	2	62	31	100	
<i>Less developed regions</i>										
7	1	91	26	125	6	1	73	21	100	
<i>Least developed countries</i>										
2	0	33	8	43	5	0	77	19	100	
<i>B. By major area</i>										
<i>Africa</i>										
0	0	39	8	47	0	0	83	17	100	
<i>Asia</i>										
6	0	29	5	40	15	0	73	13	100	
<i>Europe</i>										
2	1	24	10	37	5	3	65	27	100	
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>										
0	1	17	12	30	0	3	57	40	100	
<i>Northern America</i>										
0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100	
<i>Oceania</i>										
1	0	8	2	11	9	0	73	18	100	

TABLE 17. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON INTERNAL MIGRATION FROM URBAN AREAS TO URBAN AREAS, 2007

<i>Raise</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>					<i>(Percentage)</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>	
<i>A. By level of development</i>										
<i>World</i>										
15	22	4	69	110	|	14	20	4	63	100
<i>More developed regions</i>										
1	2	2	25	30	|	3	7	7	83	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>										
14	20	2	44	80	|	18	25	3	55	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>										
3	6	1	10	20	|	15	30	5	50	100
<i>B. By major area</i>										
<i>Africa</i>										
4	4	2	13	23	|	17	17	9	57	100
<i>Asia</i>										
5	14	0	12	31	|	16	45	0	39	100
<i>Europe</i>										
0	2	2	21	25	|	0	8	8	84	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>										
5	2	0	17	24	|	21	8	0	71	100
<i>Northern America</i>										
0	0	0	2	2	|	0	0	0	100	100
<i>Oceania</i>										
1	0	0	4	5	|	20	0	0	80	100

TABLE 18. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON INTERNAL MIGRATION INTO URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS:
1976, 1986, 1996 AND 2007

<i>A. By level of development</i>										
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>					<i>(Percentage)</i>				
	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>										
1976	4	0	39	40	83	5	0	47	48	100
1986	2	1	50	41	94	2	1	53	44	100
1996	3	5	55	60	123	2	4	45	49	100
2007	5	5	112	50	172	3	3	65	29	100
<i>More developed regions</i>										
1976	2	0	11	7	20	10	0	55	35	100
1986	1	1	8	9	19	5	5	42	47	100
1996	3	3	8	17	31	10	10	26	55	100
2007	2	2	17	23	44	5	5	39	52	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>										
1976	2	0	28	33	63	3	0	44	52	100
1986	1	0	42	32	75	1	0	56	43	100
1996	0	2	47	43	92	0	2	51	47	100
2007	3	3	95	27	128	2	2	74	21	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>										
1976	0	0	11	15	26	0	0	42	58	100
1986	0	0	7	19	26	0	0	27	73	100
1996	0	0	17	17	34	0	0	50	50	100
2007	0	0	32	11	43	0	0	74	26	100

TABLE 18. (CONTINUED)

Year	<i>B. By major area</i>									
	<i>(Number of countries)</i>					<i>(Percentage)</i>				
	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Africa</i>									
1976	0	0	18	19	37	0	0	49	51	100
1986	0	0	16	17	33	0	0	48	52	100
1996	0	1	22	18	41	0	2	54	44	100
2007	0	0	36	10	46	0	0	78	22	100
	<i>Asia</i>									
1976	1	0	4	0	5	20	0	80	0	100
1986	1	0	12	6	19	5	0	63	32	100
1996	0	0	18	9	27	0	0	67	33	100
2007	3	3	30	6	42	7	7	71	14	100
	<i>Europe</i>									
1976	2	0	11	6	19	11	0	58	32	100
1986	1	1	8	6	16	6	6	50	38	100
1996	3	3	7	13	26	12	12	27	50	100
2007	2	2	15	20	39	5	5	38	51	100
	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>									
1976	1	0	6	13	20	5	0	30	65	100
1986	0	0	13	6	19	0	0	68	32	100
1996	0	0	8	15	23	0	0	35	65	100
2007	0	0	21	10	31	0	0	68	32	100
	<i>Northern America</i>									
1976	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	100	100
1986	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
1996	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
2007	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
	<i>Oceania</i>									
1976	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	100	100
1986	0	0	1	4	5	0	0	20	80	100
1996	0	1	0	3	4	0	25	0	75	100
2007	0	0	10	2	12	0	0	83	17	100

TABLE 19. GOVERNMENT VIEWS ON THE LEVEL OF IMMIGRATION: 1976, 1986, 1996 AND 2007

<i>A. By level of development</i>								
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>			
	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>								
1976	11	129	10	150	7	86	7	100
1986	6	125	33	164	4	76	20	100
1996	4	148	41	193	2	77	21	100
2007	11	150	34	195	6	77	17	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
1976	1	27	6	34	3	79	18	100
1986	0	26	8	34	0	76	24	100
1996	1	31	16	48	2	65	33	100
2007	5	41	3	49	10	84	6	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
1976	10	102	4	116	9	88	3	100
1986	6	99	25	130	5	76	19	100
1996	3	117	25	145	2	81	17	100
2007	6	109	31	146	4	75	21	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
1976	2	39	1	42	5	93	2	100
1986	1	40	7	48	2	83	15	100
1996	0	41	8	49	0	84	16	100
2007	0	43	7	50	0	86	14	100

TABLE 19. (CONTINUED)

<i>B. By major area</i>								
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>			
	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Africa</i>								
1976	5	41	2	48	10	85	4	100
1986	1	39	11	51	2	76	22	100
1996	0	46	7	53	0	87	13	100
2007	0	40	13	53	0	75	25	100
<i>Asia</i>								
1976	4	32	1	37	11	86	3	100
1986	1	30	7	38	3	79	18	100
1996	1	35	10	46	2	76	22	100
2007	4	29	14	47	9	62	30	100
<i>Europe</i>								
1976	0	24	5	29	0	83	17	100
1986	0	22	7	29	0	76	24	100
1996	0	27	16	43	0	63	37	100
2007	2	39	3	44	5	89	7	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
1976	1	25	1	27	4	93	4	100
1986	4	23	6	33	12	70	18	100
1996	2	26	5	33	6	79	15	100
2007	1	30	2	33	3	91	6	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
1976	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1986	0	1	1	2	0	50	50	100
1996	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
2007	1	1	0	2	50	50	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
1976	1	5	1	7	14	71	14	100
1986	0	10	1	11	0	91	9	100
1996	1	12	3	16	6	75	19	100
2007	3	11	2	16	19	69	13	100

TABLE 20. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON IMMIGRATION: 1976, 1986, 1996 AND 2007

<i>A. By level of development</i>								
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>			
	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain No intervention</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain No intervention</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>								
1976	11	129	10	150	7	86	7	100
1986	6	125	33	164	4	76	20	100
1996	8	107	78	193	4	55	41	100
2007	11	146	38	195	6	75	19	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
1976	1	27	6	34	3	79	18	100
1986	0	21	13	34	0	62	38	100
1996	1	18	29	48	2	38	60	100
2007	5	40	4	49	10	82	8	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
1976	10	102	4	116	9	88	3	100
1986	6	104	20	130	5	80	15	100
1996	7	89	49	145	5	61	34	100
2007	6	106	34	146	4	73	23	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
1976	2	39	1	42	5	93	2	100
1986	1	43	4	48	2	90	8	100
1996	1	35	13	49	2	71	27	100
2007	0	42	8	50	0	84	16	100

TABLE 20. (CONTINUED)

<i>B. By major area</i>								
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>			
	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain No intervention</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain No intervention</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Africa</i>								
1976	5	41	2	48	10	85	4	100
1986	1	41	9	51	2	80	18	100
1996	2	35	16	53	4	66	30	100
2007	0	40	13	53	0	75	25	100
<i>Asia</i>								
1976	4	32	1	37	11	86	3	100
1986	1	30	7	38	3	79	18	100
1996	2	23	21	46	4	50	46	100
2007	4	27	16	47	9	57	34	100
<i>Europe</i>								
1976	0	24	5	29	0	83	17	100
1986	0	16	13	29	0	55	45	100
1996	0	15	28	43	0	35	65	100
2007	2	38	4	44	5	86	9	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
1976	1	25	1	27	4	93	4	100
1986	4	25	4	33	12	76	12	100
1996	3	20	10	33	9	61	30	100
2007	1	29	3	33	3	88	9	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
1976	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1986	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1996	0	1	1	2	0	50	50	100
2007	1	1	0	2	50	50	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
1976	1	5	1	7	14	71	14	100
1986	0	11	0	11	0	100	0	100
1996	1	13	2	16	6	81	13	100
2007	3	11	2	16	19	69	13	100

TABLE 21. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON MIGRATION FOR PERMANENT SETTLEMENT, 2007

<i>(Number of countries)</i>					<i>(Percentage)</i>				
<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>A. By level of development</i>									
<i>World</i>									
10	92	34	21	157	6	59	22	13	100
<i>More developed regions</i>									
4	36	7	1	48	8	75	15	2	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>									
6	56	27	20	109	6	51	25	18	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>									
0	7	5	14	26	0	27	19	54	100
<i>B. By major area</i>									
<i>Africa</i>									
0	9	9	14	32	0	28	28	44	100
<i>Asia</i>									
4	22	11	3	40	10	55	28	8	100
<i>Europe</i>									
1	34	7	1	43	2	79	16	2	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>									
1	24	5	2	32	3	75	16	6	100
<i>Northern America</i>									
1	1	0	0	2	50	50	0	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>									
3	2	2	1	8	38	25	25	13	100

TABLE 22. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE MIGRATION OF HIGHLY SKILLED WORKERS, 2007

<i>Raise</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>Total</i>	<i>(Percentage)</i>				
	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>A. By level of development</i>										
<i>World</i>										
36	84	5	19	144	25	58	3	13	100	
<i>More developed regions</i>										
19	18	0	6	43	44	42	0	14	100	
<i>Less developed regions</i>										
17	66	5	13	101	17	65	5	13	100	
<i>Least developed countries</i>										
1	9	1	8	19	5	47	5	42	100	
<i>B. By major area</i>										
<i>Africa</i>										
3	7	1	11	22	14	32	5	50	100	
<i>Asia</i>										
10	26	4	1	41	24	63	10	2	100	
<i>Europe</i>										
14	18	0	6	38	37	47	0	16	100	
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>										
4	28	0	0	32	13	88	0	0	100	
<i>Northern America</i>										
2	0	0	0	2	100	0	0	0	100	
<i>Oceania</i>										
3	5	0	1	9	33	56	0	11	100	

TABLE 23. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE MIGRATION OF TEMPORARY WORKERS, 2007

<i>Raise</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>					<i>(Percentage)</i>				
	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>A. By level of development</i>										
<i>World</i>										
9	99	41	16	165	|	5	60	25	10	100
<i>More developed regions</i>										
6	34	7	1	48	|	13	71	15	2	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>										
3	65	34	15	117	|	3	56	29	13	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>										
1	14	4	9	28	|	4	50	14	32	100
<i>B. By major area</i>										
<i>Africa</i>										
0	10	9	11	30	|	0	33	30	37	100
<i>Asia</i>										
1	28	16	0	45	|	2	62	36	0	100
<i>Europe</i>										
3	32	7	1	43	|	7	74	16	2	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>										
1	23	3	4	31	|	3	74	10	13	100
<i>Northern America</i>										
1	1	0	0	2	|	50	50	0	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>										
3	5	6	0	14	|	21	36	43	0	100

TABLE 24. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON MIGRATION FOR FAMILY REUNIFICATION, 2007

<i>Raise</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>					
	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>No intervention</i>	<i>Total</i>	
<i>A. By level of development</i>										
<i>World</i>										
8	95	12	25	140	6	68	9	18	100	
<i>More developed regions</i>										
5	35	4	2	46	11	76	9	4	100	
<i>Less developed regions</i>										
3	60	8	23	94	3	64	9	24	100	
<i>Least developed countries</i>										
1	6	1	12	20	5	30	5	60	100	
<i>B. By major area</i>										
<i>Africa</i>										
1	7	3	14	25	4	28	12	56	100	
<i>Asia</i>										
1	27	3	5	36	3	75	8	14	100	
<i>Europe</i>										
2	33	4	2	41	5	80	10	5	100	
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>										
1	23	2	3	29	3	79	7	10	100	
<i>Northern America</i>										
1	1	0	0	2	50	50	0	0	100	
<i>Oceania</i>										
2	4	0	1	7	29	57	0	1	100	

TABLE 25. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON INTEGRATION OF NON-CITIZENS, 2007

<i>(Number of countries)</i>			<i>(Percentage)</i>		
<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>A. By level of development</i>					
<i>World</i>					
79	45	124	64	36	100
<i>More developed regions</i>					
40	4	44	91	9	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>					
39	41	80	49	51	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>					
5	14	19	26	74	100
<i>B. By major area</i>					
<i>Africa</i>					
11	14	25	44	56	100
<i>Asia</i>					
15	16	31	48	52	100
<i>Europe</i>					
35	4	39	90	10	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>					
12	11	23	52	48	100
<i>Northern America</i>					
2	0	2	100	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>					
4	0	4	100	0	100

TABLE 26. GOVERNMENT VIEWS ON THE LEVEL OF EMIGRATION: 1976, 1986, 1996 AND 2007

Year	<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>			
	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>A. By level of development</i>								
<i>World</i>								
1976	6	125	19	150	4	83	13	100
1986	9	124	31	164	5	76	19	100
1996	5	133	55	193	3	69	28	100
2007	9	130	56	195	5	67	29	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
1976	1	28	5	34	3	82	15	100
1986	2	29	3	34	6	85	9	100
1996	1	35	12	48	2	73	25	100
2007	0	41	8	49	0	84	16	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
1976	5	97	14	116	4	84	12	100
1986	7	95	28	130	5	73	22	100
1996	4	98	43	145	3	68	30	100
2007	9	89	48	146	6	61	33	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
1976	0	39	3	42	0	93	7	100
1986	1	39	8	48	2	81	17	100
1996	1	37	11	49	2	76	22	100
2007	2	38	10	50	4	76	20	100

TABLE 26. (CONTINUED)

<i>B. By major area</i>								
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>			
	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Africa</i>								
1976	1	44	3	48	2	92	6	100
1986	3	41	7	51	6	80	14	100
1996	2	40	11	53	4	75	21	100
2007	2	38	13	53	4	72	25	100
<i>Asia</i>								
1976	4	31	2	37	11	84	5	100
1986	3	28	7	38	8	74	18	100
1996	2	31	13	46	4	67	28	100
2007	6	29	12	47	13	62	26	100
<i>Europe</i>								
1976	1	23	5	29	3	79	17	100
1986	1	26	2	29	3	90	7	100
1996	1	31	11	43	2	72	26	100
2007	0	36	8	44	0	82	18	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
1976	0	18	9	27	0	67	33	100
1986	2	17	14	33	6	52	42	100
1996	0	18	15	33	0	55	45	100
2007	0	15	18	33	0	45	55	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
1976	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1986	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1996	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
2007	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
1976	0	7	0	7	0	100	0	100
1986	0	10	1	11	0	91	9	100
1996	0	11	5	16	0	69	31	100
2007	1	10	5	16	6	63	31	100

TABLE 27. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON EMIGRATION: 1976, 1986, 1996 AND 2007

<i>A. By level of development</i>								
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>			
	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain/ No intervention</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain/ No intervention</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>								
1976	6	125	19	150	4	83	13	100
1986	8	120	36	164	5	73	22	100
1996	6	142	45	193	3	74	23	100
2007	13	141	41	195	7	72	21	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
1976	1	28	5	34	3	82	15	100
1986	2	28	4	34	6	82	12	100
1996	1	35	12	48	2	73	25	100
2007	0	42	7	49	0	86	14	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
1976	5	97	14	116	4	84	12	100
1986	6	92	32	130	5	71	25	100
1996	5	107	33	145	3	74	23	100
2007	13	99	34	146	9	68	23	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
1976	0	39	3	42	0	93	7	100
1986	0	39	9	48	0	81	19	100
1996	1	39	9	49	2	80	18	100
2007	4	38	8	50	8	76	16	100

TABLE 27. (CONTINUED)

<i>B. By major area</i>								
<i>Year</i>	<i>(Number of countries)</i>				<i>(Percentage)</i>			
	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain/ No intervention</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Raise</i>	<i>Maintain/ No intervention</i>	<i>Lower</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Africa</i>								
1976	1	44	3	48	2	92	6	100
1986	2	41	8	51	4	80	16	100
1996	2	42	9	53	4	79	17	100
2007	1	42	10	53	2	79	19	100
<i>Asia</i>								
1976	4	31	2	37	11	84	5	100
1986	5	25	8	38	13	66	21	100
1996	3	32	11	46	7	70	24	100
2007	10	25	12	47	21	53	26	100
<i>Europe</i>								
1976	1	23	5	29	3	79	17	100
1986	1	24	4	29	3	83	14	100
1996	1	30	12	43	2	70	28	100
2007	0	37	7	44	0	84	16	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
1976	0	18	9	27	0	67	33	100
1986	0	18	15	33	0	55	45	100
1996	0	23	10	33	0	70	30	100
2007	1	24	8	33	3	73	24	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
1976	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1986	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1996	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
2007	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
1976	0	7	0	7	0	100	0	100
1986	0	10	1	11	0	91	9	100
1996	0	13	3	16	0	81	19	100
2007	1	11	4	16	6	69	25	100

TABLE 28. GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON ENCOURAGING THE RETURN OF CITIZENS, 2007

<i>(Number of countries)</i>			<i>(Percentage)</i>		
<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>A. By level of development</i>					
<i>World</i>					
79	64	143	55	45	100
<i>More developed regions</i>					
17	27	44	39	61	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>					
62	37	99	63	37	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>					
17	9	26	65	35	100
<i>B. By major area</i>					
<i>Africa</i>					
18	15	33	55	45	100
<i>Asia</i>					
23	10	33	70	30	100
<i>Europe</i>					
16	23	39	41	59	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>					
16	23	39	41	59	100
<i>Northern America</i>					
0	2	2	0	100	100
<i>Oceania</i>					
5	3	8	63	38	100

Part Two

COUNTRY PROFILES

VIII. DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

A. GLOSSARY

1. Government views and policies

Population size and growth

View on growth – Government views on the level of the total population’s prevailing rate of growth

Too high	The Government has indicated that the rate of population growth is too high;
Satisfactory	The Government has indicated that the rate of population growth is acceptable or has not expressed a view;
Too low	The Government has indicated that the rate of population growth is too low.

Policy on growth – Government policies on the rate of population growth

Raise	The Government has policies in place to raise population growth;
Maintain	The Government has policies in place to maintain population growth;
Lower	The Government has policies in place to lower population growth;
No intervention	The Government does not intervene with regard to population growth.

Population age structure

Size of the working-age population – Government level of concern regarding the current size of the population aged 15 to 59 years in relation to the domestic labour market

Major concern	The Government has expressed serious concern that the working-age population is either too small or too large for the present labour market;
Minor concern	The Government has expressed some concern that the working-age population is either too small or too large for the present labour market;
Not a concern	The Government has indicated that the size of the working-age population is not a concern;
..	The Government’s view on the working-age population is not known.

Ageing of the population – Government level of concern regarding the transformation of the age structure of the population, especially the growing proportion of the population aged 60 years or over

Major concern	The Government has expressed serious concern about the ageing of the population or increased burden on health and welfare provisions due to the number of people aged 60 years or over;
Minor concern	The Government has expressed some concern about the ageing of the population or increased burden on health and welfare provisions due to the number of people aged 60 years or over;
Not a concern	The Government has indicated that population ageing is not a concern;
..	The Government’s view on population ageing is not known.

Fertility and family planning

View on fertility level – Government views on the level of fertility

Too high	The Government has indicated that the fertility level is too high;
Satisfactory	The Government has indicated that the fertility level is acceptable or has not expressed a view;
Too low	The Government has indicated that the fertility level is too low.

Policy on fertility – Government policies on the level of fertility

Raise	The Government has policies in place to raise fertility levels;
Maintain	The Government has policies to maintain fertility levels;
Lower	The Government has policies in place to lower fertility levels;
No intervention	The Government does not intervene with regard to fertility levels.

Access to contraceptive methods – Government level of support for modern methods of contraception (e.g. the pill, IUD, injectables, hormonal implants, condoms and female barrier methods)

Direct support	The Government directly supports the dissemination of information, guidance and materials through Government facilities;
Indirect support	The Government indirectly supports provision of information, guidance and materials by non-governmental sources;
No support	The Government permits the provision of information, guidance and materials by non-governmental sources but provides no support to such organizations;
Limits	The Government prevents access to information, guidance and materials in respect to modern methods of contraception.

Adolescent fertility – Government level of concern regarding the fertility of women under 20 years of age

Major concern	The Government has expressed serious concern about the level of adolescent fertility;
Minor concern	The Government has expressed some concern about the level of adolescent fertility;
Not a concern	The Government has indicated that adolescent fertility is not a concern;
..	The Government's view on adolescent fertility is not known.

Policies and programmes addressing adolescent fertility – Government policies and programmes that support activities to lower fertility among women under 20 years of age

Yes	The Government has policies or programmes in place to lower adolescent fertility rates (e.g. counselling and family planning services, education programmes);
No	The Government has no policies or programmes in place to lower adolescent fertility rates;
..	It is not known whether the Government has policies or programmes in place to lower adolescent fertility rates.

Health and mortality

View on the level of expectation of life – Government views on the current level of life expectancy at birth

Acceptable	The Government considers the present life expectancy at birth as acceptable;
Unacceptable	The Government considers the present life expectancy at birth as unacceptable.

View on the level of under-five mortality – Government views on the current level of mortality of children under five years of age

Acceptable	The Government considers the present level of under-five mortality as acceptable;
Unacceptable	The Government considers the present level of under-five mortality as unacceptable.

View on the level of maternal mortality – Government views on the current level of maternal mortality

Acceptable	The Government considers the present maternal mortality level as acceptable;
Unacceptable	The Government considers the present maternal mortality level as unacceptable.

View on the level of HIV/AIDS – Government level of concern regarding the incidence of HIV/AIDS

Major concern	The Government has expressed serious concern about the level of HIV/AIDS or the risk that it poses to the country;
Minor concern	The Government has expressed some concern about the level of HIV/AIDS or the risk that it poses to the country;
Not a concern	The Government has indicated that HIV/AIDS is not a concern;
..	The Government's view on HIV/AIDS is not known.

Measures implemented to control HIV/AIDS – Government policies on selected approaches to respond to the HIV/AIDS epidemic

1. Blood screening
2. Information, education and communication (IEC) campaigns
3. Provision of antiretroviral treatment (ART)
4. Non-discriminatory policies
5. Distribution of condoms

Grounds on which abortion is permitted – Legally permissible grounds for granting an abortion

1. To save the woman's life;
2. To preserve the physical health of the woman;
3. To preserve the mental health of the woman;
4. Rape or incest;
5. Foetal impairment;
6. Economic or social reasons;
7. On request.

Spatial distribution and internal migration

View on spatial distribution – Government views on modifying the spatial distribution of population

Major change desired	The Government has indicated a desire to significantly alter the spatial distribution of the population;
Minor change desired	The Government has indicated a desire to somewhat alter the spatial distribution of the population;
Satisfactory	The Government has indicated that the spatial distribution of the population is acceptable, or has not expressed a view.

Policy on internal migration from rural to urban areas – Government policies to alter internal migration from rural to urban areas

Raise	The Government has policies in place to raise internal migration from rural to urban areas;
Maintain	The Government has policies in place to maintain internal migration from rural to urban areas;
Lower	The Government has policies in place to lower internal migration from rural to urban areas;
No intervention	The Government does not intervene to alter internal migration from rural to urban areas;
..	It is not known whether the Government intervenes to alter internal migration from rural to urban areas.

Policy on internal migration from rural to rural areas – Government policies to alter internal migration from rural to rural areas

Raise	The Government has policies in place to raise internal migration from rural to rural areas;
Maintain	The Government has policies in place to maintain internal migration from rural to rural areas;
Lower	The Government has policies in place to lower internal migration from rural to rural areas;
No intervention	The Government does not intervene to alter internal migration from rural to rural areas;
..	It is not known whether the Government intervenes to alter internal migration from rural to rural areas;

Policy on internal migration from urban to rural areas – Government policies to alter internal migration from urban to rural areas

Raise	The Government has policies in place to raise internal migration from urban to rural areas;
Maintain	The Government has policies in place to maintain internal migration from urban to rural areas;
Lower	The Government has policies in place to lower internal migration from urban to rural areas;
No intervention	The Government does not intervene to alter internal migration from urban to rural areas;
..	It is not known whether the Government intervenes to alter internal migration from urban to rural areas.

Policy on internal migration from urban to urban areas – Government policies to alter internal migration from urban to urban areas

Raise	The Government has policies in place to raise internal migration from urban to urban areas;
Maintain	The Government has policies in place to maintain internal migration from urban to urban areas;
Lower	The Government has policies in place to lower internal migration from urban to urban areas;
No intervention	The Government does not intervene to alter internal migration from urban to urban areas;
..	It is not known whether the Government intervenes to alter internal migration from urban to urban areas.

Policy on internal migration into urban agglomerations

Raise	The Government has policies in place to raise internal migration into urban agglomerations;
Maintain	The Government has policies in place to maintain internal migration into urban agglomerations;
Lower	The Government has policies in place to lower internal migration into urban agglomerations;
No intervention	The Government does not intervene to alter internal migration into urban agglomerations;
..	It is not known whether the Government intervenes to alter internal migration into urban agglomerations.

International migration

View on immigration – Government views on the level of documented immigration into the country, including immigration for permanent settlement, temporary and highly skilled work and family reunification. Government views towards asylum-seekers, refugees and undocumented migrants are not reflected in this variable.

Too high	The Government has indicated that the level of immigration is too high;
Satisfactory	The Government has indicated that the level of immigration is acceptable or has not expressed a view;
Too low	The Government has indicated that the level of immigration is too low.

Policy on immigration - Government policies regarding the overall level of immigration

Raise	The Government has policies in place to raise the overall level of immigration;
Maintain	The Government has policies in place to maintain the overall level of immigration;
Lower	The Government has policies in place to lower the overall level of immigration;
No intervention	The Government does not intervene with regard to the overall level of immigration.

Policy on permanent settlement – Government policies on migration for the purpose of permanent settlement

Raise	The Government has policies in place to raise migration for permanent settlement;
Maintain	The Government has policies in place to maintain migration for permanent settlement;
Lower	The Government has policies in place to lower migration for permanent settlement;
No intervention	The Government does not intervene with regard to migration for permanent settlement;
..	It is not known whether the Government intervenes with regard to migration for permanent settlement.

Policy on temporary workers – Government policies on the migration of temporary workers

Raise	The Government has policies in place to raise the migration of temporary workers;
Maintain	The Government has policies in place to maintain the migration of temporary workers;
Lower	The Government has policies in place to lower the migration of temporary workers;
No intervention	The Government does not intervene with regard to the migration of temporary workers;
..	It is not known whether the Government intervenes with regard to the migration of temporary workers.

Policy on highly skilled workers – Government policies on the migration of highly skilled workers

Raise	The Government has policies in place to raise the migration of highly skilled workers;
Maintain	The Government has policies in place to maintain the migration of highly skilled workers;
Lower	The Government has policies in place to lower the migration of highly skilled workers;
No intervention	The Government does not intervene with regard to the migration of highly skilled workers;
..	It is not known whether the Government intervenes with regard to the migration of highly skilled workers.

Policy on family reunification – Government policies concerning migration for the purpose of family reunification

Raise	The Government has policies in place to raise migration for family reunification;
Maintain	The Government has policies in place to maintain migration for family reunification;
Lower	The Government has policies in place to lower migration for family reunification;
No intervention	The Government does not intervene with regard to migration for family reunification;
..	It is not known whether the Government intervenes with regard to migration for family reunification.

Integration of non-citizens – Government policies or programmes to foster the integration of non-citizens into society

Yes	The Government has policies or programmes to foster the integration of non-citizens (e.g. language classes, provision of social services);
No	The Government has no policies or programmes to foster the integration of non-citizens;
..	It is not known whether the Government has a policy or programme to foster the integration of non-citizens.

View on emigration – Government views of the current level of emigration from the country

Too high	The Government has indicated that the level of emigration is too high;
Satisfactory	The Government has indicated that the level of emigration is acceptable, or has not expressed a view;
Too low	The Government has indicated that the level of emigration is too low.

Policy on emigration – Government policies towards citizens leaving to establish residency outside of the country

Raise	The Government has policies in place to raise emigration;
Maintain	The Government has policies in place to maintain emigration;
Lower	The Government has policies in place to lower emigration;
No intervention	The Government does not intervene with regard to emigration.

Policy on encouraging the return of citizens – Government policies designed to encourage citizens to return to the country

Yes	The Government has policies to encourage citizens to return (e.g. tax incentives, financial inducements);
No	The Government has no policies to encourage citizens to return;
..	It is not known whether the Government has a policy to encourage citizens to return.

2. Demographic indicators

Annual population growth rate: The exponential average annual rate of population growth expressed as a percentage.

Total fertility: Average number of children that would be born per woman if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and if a given set of age-specific fertility rates remained constant during their childbearing years.

Adolescent fertility rate: The number of births to women aged 15 to 19 years over a year per 1,000 women in that age group during that year.

Percentage of married women using contraception: The percentage of women aged 15 to 49 years who are in a marital or consensual union and using a modern contraceptive method (sterilization, the pill, injectables, IUD, condom, vaginal barrier method or implant) or any method (modern contraceptive method, rhythm, withdrawal or other traditional methods).

Life expectancy at birth: The expected average number of years to be lived by a newly born baby if current age-specific mortality rates were to remain constant.

Infant mortality rate: The probability of dying before age 1 expressed per 1,000 live births.

Under-five mortality: The probability of dying before age 5 expressed per 1,000 live births.

Maternal mortality ratio: The annual number of deaths of women occurring during pregnancy or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, regardless of the cause of death, per 100,000 live births in the reference year.

People living with HIV/AIDS: The estimated number of people infected with HIV, alive at the end of 2005. For countries lacking data, no country-specific estimates are available. For additional information, see *Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic, 2006* and *2007 AIDS Epidemic Update*, UNAIDS and WHO.

Adult HIV prevalence: The percentage of adults aged 15 to 49 years living with HIV at the end of 2005.

Urban population: The estimated population living in urban areas at mid-year as a percentage of the total mid-year population in a country.

Migrant stock: The estimated number of persons born outside the country at mid-year.

B. SOURCES

Population indicators. Sources: *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, vol. I, Comprehensive Tables* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.XIII.2); *World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, vol. II, Sex and Age Distribution of the World Population* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.XIII.3); and *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2005 Revision* (United Nations publication, ESA/P/WP/200). As regards demographic indicators, the period indicators, such as annual growth rate, total fertility and the infant mortality rate, the percentages of births to women under age 20 or those aged 35 or over, and life expectancy at birth are average values for the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

Contraceptive prevalence. Source: *World Contraceptive Use 2005* (United Nations Population Division, POP/DB/CP/Rev.2005). Annual indicators are given for 1975, 1985, 1995 and 2005, or the closest year.

Migrant stock. Source: *Database on Trends in Total Migrant Stock: The 2005 Revision* (United Nations Population Division, POP/DB/MIG/Rev.2005). Annual indicators are given for 1975, 1985, 1995 and 2005, or the closest year.

Maternal mortality ratio. Source: *Maternal Mortality in 2005: Estimates developed by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and the World Bank (2007)*. World Health Organization. Geneva.

HIV/AIDS. Source: *Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic, 2006*. Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS); *2007 AIDS Epidemic Update*. Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and World Health Organization (WHO).

C. ORDERING THE DATA ON CD-ROM



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2. The order form should be accompanied by a cheque or an international money order in **United States dollars drawn on a United States bank** for the correct amount, payable to the UNITED NATIONS POPULATION DIVISION, and mailed to: The Director, Population Division/DESA, United Nations, DC2-1950, New York, NY 10017, USA. **Credit cards are not accepted.**

IX. PROFILES OF NATIONAL POPULATION POLICIES

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	..
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	..	No intervention	..	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	..
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Family reunification	..	..	..	..
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes	..	..	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	13 329	12 333	18 256	27 145
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.4	-2.5	7.3	3.9
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	45	46	47	47
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	4	4	4
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.7	7.8	8.0	7.1
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	136	146	166	113
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	13	14	16	12
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	20	20	18	13
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	2 ^a	..	..	9 ^b
All methods	2 ^a	..	..	10 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	36	40	42	44
Females	36	40	42	44
Both sexes combined	36	40	42	44
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	212	184	171	157
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	316	275	256	235
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	1 800
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	<1
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	<0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	20	19	28	42
Urban population (percentage)	13	17	20	24
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	6.3	-0.2	8.5	5.1
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.1	-2.1	6.6	3.0
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	28	28	35	43**
As percentage of total population	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1973.^b For 2003.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	..	..	..	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	..	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	No
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	..	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	2 401	2 957	3 150	3 190
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.3	2.0	-0.9	0.6
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	40	35	33	25
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	7	7	9	13
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.7	3.4	2.8	2.1
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	27	19	16	16
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	4	4	3	5
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	10	8	9	9
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	8 ^a
All methods	..	..	..	75 ^a
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	66	68	69	73
Females	70	73	75	80
Both sexes combined	68	70	72	76
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	58	45	31	19
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	76	57	37	22
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	92
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	84	103	110	111
Urban population (percentage)	33	35	39	47
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	2.9	2.7	0.4	2.1
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.1	1.7	-1.8	-0.9
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	57	63	71	83 ^{**}
As percentage of total population	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.6 ^{**}

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

^{**} For 2005.^a For 2002.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Not a concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	No
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Minor concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4	1,2,3
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	Raise
Into urban agglomerations	..	Lower	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	..
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Family reunification	..	..	..	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	..
Emigration				
View	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	Raise	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	16 018	22 097	28 265	33 858
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.1	3.2	2.2	1.5
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	48	45	40	28
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	5	6	7
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.4	6.5	4.1	2.4
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	61	53	24	7
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	7	7	5	2
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	22	18	22	20
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	31 ^a	49	52 ^b
All methods	..	36 ^a	52	61 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	54	60	67	71
Females	56	63	69	74
Both sexes combined	55	61	68	72
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	131	84	54	31
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	158	106	61	33
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	180
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	19
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	7	9	12	14
Urban population (percentage)	40	48	56	65
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	3.5	5.2	3.7	2.5
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.8	1.6	0.5	-0.3
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	160	289	299	242**
As percentage of total population	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.7**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1986.^b For 2006. Data are preliminary or provisional.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Maintain	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	Not a concern
Ageing of the population	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain
Access to contraceptive methods	No support	No support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	2,3
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	Not permitted	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	Maintain	Maintain
Temporary workers	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	No intervention
Family reunification	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain
Encouraging the return of citizens	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	31	47	65	75
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	4.8	4.8	4.1	0.4
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	25	22	16	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	9	11	14	17
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.9	1.9	1.3	1.4
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	22	14	10	9
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	5	3	3	2
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	9	9	12	27
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	..
All methods	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	70	73	74	78
Females	76	79	81	84
Both sexes combined	73	75	77	81
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	20	14	11	7
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	23	15	12	8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	..
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	66	101	138	159
Urban population (percentage)	92	95	93	90
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	6.3	4.8	3.8	-0.2
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-7.4	5.2	8.7	3.3
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	18	33	50	52**
As percentage of total population	58.3	70.6	77.6	77.9**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	..	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	..	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population
Ageing of the population	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	..	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy	..	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Access to contraceptive methods	..	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	..	Major change desired	Satisfactory	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	No intervention
From rural to rural areas
From urban to rural areas
From urban to urban areas
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	..	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	..	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Permanent settlement	No intervention	..
Temporary workers	No intervention	..
Highly skilled workers
Family reunification	No intervention	..
Integration of non-citizens	Yes	..
Emigration				
View	..	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	..	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	6 812	9 276	12 317	17 024
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.3	3.4	3.1	2.8
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	46	47	47	46
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	4	4	4
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.4
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	229	229	226	138
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	23	23	22	16
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	13	12	12	14
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	5 ^a
All methods	..	..	..	6 ^a
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	36	38	39	41
Females	39	42	42	44
Both sexes combined	38	40	41	43
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	173	160	155	132
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	287	277	270	231
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	1 400
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	320 ^b
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	3.7 ^b
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	5	7	10	14
Urban population (percentage)	19	30	44	55
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	7.2	7.8	6.5	4.0
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.3	1.7	0.7	1.4
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	31	109	38	56 ^{**}
As percentage of total population	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.4 ^{**}

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 2001.

^b Based on the availability of more recent and representative data, UNAIDS is in the process of revising this estimate. The new estimate is expected to be lower than the one presented here.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	..	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	..	Lower	Maintain	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population
Ageing of the population	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	..	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	..	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	..	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	..	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	..	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Satisfactory
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	..	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	..	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	Maintain
Temporary workers	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	Maintain
Family reunification
Integration of non-citizens
Emigration				
View	..	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	..	Maintain	Lower	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	76	68	68	85
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.0	-1.3	1.9	1.2
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	37	32	29	28
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	7	9	11	9
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.3	2.1	2.1	2.2
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	94	62	60	59
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	19	18	15	14
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	13	14	16	19
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	51 ^a	..	..
All methods	..	53 ^a	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	63	65	67	70
Females	67	69	72	75
Both sexes combined	65	67	69	72
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	39	33	28	21
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	50	42	34	25
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	..
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	173	153	154	193
Urban population (percentage)	34	35	36	40
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	-0.9	0.4	2.2	2.5
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-1.3	0.0	1.7	0.4
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	8	10	14	18**
As percentage of total population	12.8	16.5	19.9	22.4**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1988.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Raise	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Not a concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Raise	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	Limits	No support	No support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2	1,2,3,4
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Raise	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes	..	No	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	26 049	30 305	34 835	39 531
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.0
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	29	31	29	26
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	11	12	13	14
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.3
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	68	74	73	57
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	13	13	16	14
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	14	13	13	13
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	..
All methods	..	..	..	65 ^a
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	64	67	69	72
Females	71	74	76	79
Both sexes combined	67	70	72	75
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	48	32	24	13
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	58	38	28	16
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	77
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	130
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.6
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	9	11	13	14
Urban population (percentage)	81	85	88	90
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.2
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-0.4	-1.2	-0.6	-0.7
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	2 064	1 780	1 590	1 500**
As percentage of total population	7.9	5.9	4.6	3.9**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 2001.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	Maintain	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy	Raise	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Indirect support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	No	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	Lower
From rural to rural areas	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	Raise
From urban to urban areas	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	Maintain
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy	No intervention	Raise
Permanent settlement	No intervention	Raise
Temporary workers	No intervention	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	Maintain
Family reunification	No intervention	No intervention
Integration of non-citizens	No	Yes
Emigration				
View	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	2 826	3 339	3 227	3 002
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.3	1.5	-1.9	-0.2
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	34	30	30	19
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	8	8	13	14
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.0	2.4	2.4	1.4
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	97	76	76	30
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	22	17	16	11
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	5	3	5	4
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	20 ^a
All methods	..	..	..	53 ^a
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	68	68	65	68
Females	74	74	72	75
Both sexes combined	71	71	69	72
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	63	53	41	29
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	73	62	49	34
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	76
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	3
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	95	112	108	101
Urban population (percentage)	64	67	66	64
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	3.5	1.9	-2.2	-0.3
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.3	0.7	-1.2	0.0
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	..	..	455	235 ^{**}
As percentage of total population	..	..	14.1	7.8 ^{**}

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

^{**} For 2005.^a For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	Indirect support	Indirect support	Indirect support	Indirect support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Minor concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	..	..	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy	Raise	Maintain	Maintain	Raise
Permanent settlement	..	..	Maintain	Raise
Temporary workers	..	..	Maintain	Raise
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Raise
Family reunification	..	..	Maintain	Raise
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	No	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	13 625	15 669	18 072	20 743
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.0
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	28	24	22	19
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	13	15	16	19
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.8
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	27	21	20	14
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	7	6	5	4
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	12	13	15	19
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	72 ^a	64	..
All methods	..	76 ^a	67	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	68	72	75	79
Females	75	79	81	84
Both sexes combined	72	75	78	81
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	17	10	7	4
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	20	12	8	6
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	4
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	16
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	2	2	2	3
Urban population (percentage)	86	85	86	89
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.4	1.8	0.2	-0.6
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	2 694	3 432	4 068	4 097**
As percentage of total population	19.8	21.9	22.7	20.3**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1986.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	No support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Not a concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	No
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Acceptable	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	..	..	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	Lower	Lower
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	..	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	7 579	7 578	8 047	8 361
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.4
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	23	18	18	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	20	20	20	22
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.4
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	23	18	17	12
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	6	6	4	4
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	9	9	9	14
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	56 ^a	47 ^b	..
All methods	..	71 ^a	51 ^b	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	67	70	73	77
Females	74	77	79	83
Both sexes combined	71	73	76	80
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	24	12	7	4
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	25	14	8	5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	4
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	12
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.3
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	90	90	96	100
Urban population (percentage)	66	66	66	66
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.3
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.2	0.1	0.8	-0.2
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	217	283	717	1 234**
As percentage of total population	2.9	3.7	8.9	15.1**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1982.^b For 1995/1996.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Maintain	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	Major concern
Ageing of the population	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain
Access to contraceptive methods	Indirect support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	No	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	Lower
From rural to rural areas
From urban to rural areas
From urban to urban areas
Into urban agglomerations	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	No intervention	Maintain
Temporary workers	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	Maintain
Family reunification
Integration of non-citizens	Yes	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	Maintain
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	5 689	6 670	7 791	8 467
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.9	1.6	1.5	0.8
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	40	33	34	23
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	8	7	8	9
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.3	3.0	2.9	1.8
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	80	57	54	29
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	15	12	9	9
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	8	4	6	7
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	12 ^a
All methods	..	..	..	55 ^a
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	62	61	62	64
Females	69	69	69	71
Both sexes combined	66	65	66	67
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	100	90	81	72
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	124	110	98	86
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	82
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	5
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	66	77	90	98
Urban population (percentage)	52	53	52	52
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	2.6	1.9	1.0	0.9
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.1	1.3	2.2	0.6
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	..	..	292	182 ^{**}
As percentage of total population	..	..	3.7	2.2 ^{**}

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

^{**} For 2005.^a For 2001.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Raise	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	Indirect support	Indirect support	Indirect support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3	1,2,3
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	..	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Lower
Temporary workers	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	No
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	No	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	189	233	280	331
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.2
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	41	36	31	27
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	7	10
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.4	3.2	2.6	2.0
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	91	83	69	53
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	17	18	14	14
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	10	9	10	12
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	60 ^a	..	..
All methods	..	62 ^a	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	63	64	66	71
Females	70	72	73	76
Both sexes combined	67	68	69	73
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	38	30	21	14
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	52	39	28	17
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	16
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	7
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	3.3
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	14	17	20	24
Urban population (percentage)	72	80	87	91
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	3.2	3.3	2.5	1.5
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-0.4	-2.0	-2.3	-1.1
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	27	25	28	32**
As percentage of total population	14.4	10.9	10.2	9.8**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1988.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Not a concern	Not a concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	No
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,5	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	..
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	..	Raise	No intervention	..
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	..
Temporary workers	..	..	No intervention	Lower
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	No	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	272	413	578	753
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	4.3	3.5	3.2	1.8
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	43	32	30	25
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	4	4	5
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.9	4.6	3.4	2.3
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	42	33	24	17
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	7	4	3	4
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	20	18	21	28
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	30 ^a	31	..
All methods	..	53 ^a	62	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	62	67	71	74
Females	65	71	75	77
Both sexes combined	63	69	73	76
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	50	21	17	11
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	70	28	22	14
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	32
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	<1
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	392	596	832	1 085
Urban population (percentage)	85	87	92	97
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	4.6	3.7	4.2	1.9
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.7	1.9	-3.4	-5.5
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	60	137	219	295**
As percentage of total population	22.1	33.1	37.5	40.7**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1989.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Satisfactory
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	Maintain
Into urban agglomerations	..	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	No intervention
Temporary workers	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	No
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Raise
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	No	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	78 993	100 532	126 297	158 665
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.7
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	44	42	40	34
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	5	6
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.2	5.3	4.1	2.8
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	186	171	164	124
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	22	23	25	26
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	13	12	9	6
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	5	18	42 ^a	47 ^b
All methods	8	25	49 ^a	58 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	46	50	55	63
Females	45	50	57	65
Both sexes combined	45	50	56	64
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	148	120	89	52
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	222	178	127	69
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	570
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	11
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	<0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	549	698	877	1 102
Urban population (percentage)	10	17	21	26
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	7.6	5.7	3.9	3.5
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.2
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	769	842	1 006	1 032**
As percentage of total population	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1996.^b For 2004.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy	Lower	Lower	No intervention	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	..	..	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	Lower
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Raise
Family reunification	..	..	..	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	No
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	No	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	246	260	280	294
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.3
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	31	27	23	18
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	14	13	12	13
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	80	56	47	42
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	23	17	13	13
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	7	6	10	12
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	53 ^a	..	..
All methods	..	55 ^a	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	67	70	72	74
Females	72	75	77	80
Both sexes combined	69	73	75	77
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	33	19	14	10
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	41	24	16	11
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	16
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	3
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	1.5
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	571	605	651	683
Urban population (percentage)	41	42	47	54
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	0.2	1.4	1.4	1.3
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.8	-0.5	-0.5	-1.1
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	16	20	23	26**
As percentage of total population	6.5	7.9	8.7	9.7**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1988.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	Raise	Maintain	Raise	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Raise	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	No
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	Maintain
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Raise
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	Maintain
Into urban agglomerations	..	..	Maintain	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	Yes	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	9 367	9 999	10 266	9 689
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.7	0.7	0.0	-0.6
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	26	23	22	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	14	15	18	18
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.2
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	59	55	44	22
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	16	13	13	8
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	5	4	5	6
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	42 ^a	..
All methods	..	..	50 ^a	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	67	66	64	63
Females	76	75	75	75
Both sexes combined	72	71	70	69
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	21	20	15	9
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	25	24	18	12
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	18
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	20
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.3
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	45	48	49	47
Urban population (percentage)	51	62	68	73
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	3.5	2.5	0.4	0.1
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-1.8	-1.9	-1.0	-2.3
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	..	..	1 269	1 191**
As percentage of total population	..	..	12.4	12.2**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a Data are preliminary or provisional.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	Indirect support	Indirect support	Indirect support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Minor concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Acceptable	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Raise
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Lower
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	..	..	Raise	Raise
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	Lower	Lower
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	No	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	9 779	9 816	10 084	10 457
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	22	19	18	17
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	19	20	21	23
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.6
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	32	16	11	7
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	9	5	3	2
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	9	5	8	15
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	47 ^a	63 ^b	74 ^c	..
All methods	87 ^a	81 ^b	78 ^c	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	68	71	73	76
Females	75	77	80	82
Both sexes combined	72	74	76	79
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	17	10	8	4
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	20	13	9	5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	8
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	14
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.3
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	320	322	330	343
Urban population (percentage)	94	96	97	97
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-1.9	-2.5	-2.0	-0.7
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	772	888	909	719**
As percentage of total population	7.9	9.0	9.0	6.9**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1976.^b For 1983.^c For 1991/1992.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	..	Satisfactory	Too low	Too high
Policy on growth	..	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	..	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy	..	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	..	No support	Indirect support	Indirect support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	..	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	..	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	..	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	..	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy	..	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Permanent settlement	Lower	Lower
Temporary workers	Maintain	Lower
Highly skilled workers	Maintain
Family reunification	Maintain	Lower
Integration of non-citizens	Yes	No
Emigration				
View	..	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	..	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	134	163	214	288
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.7	2.5	2.8	2.1
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	47	45	42	37
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	7	6	6	6
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.3	5.4	4.3	2.9
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	175	151	122	79
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	24	23	20	16
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	9	8	8	9
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	53 ^a	..
All methods	..	..	56 ^a	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	67	70	71	73
Females	68	72	75	79
Both sexes combined	68	71	73	76
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	52	39	29	16
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	69	51	36	20
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	52
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	4
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	2.5
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	6	7	9	13
Urban population (percentage)	50	48	47	49
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	1.4	2.1	2.8	2.3
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.0	2.9	2.8	1.4
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	11	25	29	41**
As percentage of total population	8.2	15.6	13.7	15.0**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1999.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Indirect support	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1,2,3,4,5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	Maintain
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Raise
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	Maintain
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	..	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	No intervention
Temporary workers	..	..	No intervention	No intervention
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	No intervention
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	No intervention
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	No
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	Yes	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	3 212	4 394	6 209	9 033
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.5	3.4	3.6	3.0
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	44	47	46	44
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	5	4	4
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.1	7.1	6.6	5.4
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	73	188	166	120
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	8	18	18	16
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	20	15	15	12
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	1 ^a	3 ^b	7 ^c
All methods	..	9 ^a	16 ^b	19 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	45	49	53	56
Females	49	52	55	58
Both sexes combined	47	51	54	57
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	145	129	116	98
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	244	209	183	146
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	840
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	87
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	1.8
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	29	39	55	80
Urban population (percentage)	22	31	37	41
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	8.0	5.8	4.9	4.0
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.3	2.4	2.9	2.3
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	50	68	146	175**
As percentage of total population	1.6	1.5	2.4	2.1**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1982.^b For 1996.^c For 2001.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Too low	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	..
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	No
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1,5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	Raise
Into urban agglomerations	..	..	..	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Lower
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Lower
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Lower
Family reunification	..	..	..	..
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	..	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	358	480	507	658
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.7	2.6	-1.5	1.4
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	41	43	44	31
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	6	7
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.7	6.4	5.4	2.2
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	120	121	110	37
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	12	13	15	11
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	23	23	19	11
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	19 ^a	31 ^b
All methods	..	..	19 ^a	31 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	41	47	53	64
Females	43	49	56	67
Both sexes combined	42	48	54	66
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	149	117	88	45
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	249	194	140	65
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	440
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	<0.5
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	<0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	8	10	11	14
Urban population (percentage)	5	6	8	12
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	5.1	5.3	4.0	5.1
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.9	2.1	0.8	1.8
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	7	8	9	10**
As percentage of total population	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1994.^b For 2000.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Not a concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,4	1,2,3,4
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Satisfactory	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	..	Lower	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Raise	No intervention	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	No intervention	No intervention
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	No
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	No	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	4 759	5 964	7 482	9 525
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.4	2.2	2.3	1.8
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	43	42	41	37
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	6	7
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.5	5.3	4.8	3.5
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	95	89	89	78
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	11	12	13	15
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	20	17	17	15
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	12 ^a	18 ^b	35 ^c
All methods	..	26 ^a	45 ^b	58 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	45	52	58	63
Females	49	56	62	68
Both sexes combined	47	54	60	66
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	151	109	75	46
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	245	165	100	61
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	290
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	7
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	4	5	7	9
Urban population (percentage)	41	51	59	65
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	3.2	4.3	3.6	2.5
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.9	0.2	0.5	0.4
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	57	59	70	116 ^{**}
As percentage of total population	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.3 ^{**}

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1983.^b For 1994.^c For 2003/2004.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	Major concern
Ageing of the population	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too low	Too low
Policy	No intervention	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	Indirect support	Indirect support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	No
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	Lower
From rural to rural areas
From urban to rural areas	Raise
From urban to urban areas
Into urban agglomerations	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	Maintain
Permanent settlement	Maintain
Temporary workers	Maintain
Highly skilled workers
Family reunification	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens
Emigration				
View	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	3 747	4 122	3 421	3 935
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.0	1.0	-4.6	0.1
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	31	25	22	17
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	8	9	13	20
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.2
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	55	42	32	20
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	14	11	10	8
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	6	5	6	8
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	16 ^a
All methods	..	..	..	48 ^a
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	65	68	70	72
Females	70	73	75	77
Both sexes combined	67	71	72	75
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	51	27	17	12
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	57	31	20	14
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	3
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	<0.5
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	<0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	73	81	67	77
Urban population (percentage)	31	38	41	47
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	3.8	2.2	-3.7	1.4
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-0.2	0.4	-5.2	-0.9
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	..	..	73	41**
As percentage of total population	..	..	2.1	1.0**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 2000. Data are preliminary or provisional.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too low
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	..
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	No intervention	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Lower
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	No intervention
Temporary workers	..	..	No intervention	Lower
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Lower
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	No intervention
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	Yes
Emigration				
View	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	No	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	826	1 174	1 566	1 882
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.3	3.3	2.7	1.2
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	47	47	42	35
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	4	4	5
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.5	6.0	4.3	2.9
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	158	144	87	52
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	20	18	15	12
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	18	16	18	14
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	32 ^a	..	39 ^b
All methods	..	33 ^a	..	40 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	54	59	60	50
Females	58	63	65	51
Both sexes combined	56	61	63	51
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	90	64	52	46
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	129	90	72	68
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	380
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	270
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	24.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	1	2	3	3
Urban population (percentage)	12	27	49	59
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	11.7	13.0	5.6	0.9
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.4	0.7	-0.1	-2.3
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	13	20	39	80**
As percentage of total population	1.5	1.6	2.4	4.5**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1988.^b For 2000.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,4	1,4
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	Raise
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Raise
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	Raise	..	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	No	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	108 124	136 120	161 615	191 791
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.4	2.3	1.6	1.3
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	40	37	33	27
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	7	9
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.7	3.8	2.6	2.2
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	68	75	84	89
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	11	13	19	20
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	17	12	10	9
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	57 ^a	70 ^b	..
All methods	..	66 ^a	77 ^b	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	57	60	64	69
Females	62	67	71	76
Both sexes combined	60	63	67	72
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	91	63	43	24
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	126	78	54	29
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	110
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	620
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.5
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	13	16	19	23
Urban population (percentage)	62	71	78	85
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	4.4	3.4	2.3	1.8
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-0.5	-0.3	-1.0	-1.9
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	1 206	978	730	641**
As percentage of total population	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1986.^b For 1996.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	..	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	..	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population
Ageing of the population	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	..	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	..	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	..	No support	No support	No support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Not a concern	Not a concern
Policies and programmes	No	No
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	..	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	Acceptable	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,3
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	..	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas
From rural to rural areas
From urban to rural areas
From urban to urban areas
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	..
International migration				
Immigration				
View	..	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	..	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	Lower	Maintain
Temporary workers	Maintain	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	Raise
Family reunification	Lower	No intervention
Integration of non-citizens	No	No
Emigration				
View	..	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	..	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	161	223	295	390
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	4.3	2.9	2.8	2.1
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	40	38	33	29
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	4	4	5
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.4	3.8	3.1	2.3
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	68	48	39	27
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	10	8	6	5
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	19	13	17	18
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	..
All methods	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	67	70	72	75
Females	70	74	77	80
Both sexes combined	68	72	74	77
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	54	14	8	6
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	57	16	9	7
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	13
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	<0.1
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	<0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	28	39	51	68
Urban population (percentage)	62	62	69	74
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	4.4	3.7	3.6	2.6
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	4.1	1.7	1.0	0.4
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	41	61	87	124**
As percentage of total population	25.6	27.5	29.6	33.2**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	No intervention	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too low	Too low	Too low	Too low
Policy	Raise	Raise	Raise	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	No support	Indirect support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Not a concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	No	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	8 721	8 960	8 357	7 639
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.5	0.2	-1.1	-0.7
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	22	21	18	13
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	16	17	21	23
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.3
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	87	81	59	40
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	20	20	21	13
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	4	4	4	6
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	8 ^a	..	26 ^b	..
All methods	76 ^a	..	42 ^b	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	69	68	68	69
Females	73	74	75	77
Both sexes combined	71	71	71	73
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	26	18	16	12
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	31	21	19	14
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	11
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	<0.5
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	<0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	79	81	75	69
Urban population (percentage)	58	65	68	71
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	2.5	1.0	-0.6	-0.4
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-1.8	-1.1	-1.8	-1.6
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	22	22	47	104**
As percentage of total population	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.3**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1976.^b For 1997.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	No support	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2	1,2,3,4,5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	Lower
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Maintain
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	No intervention
Temporary workers	..	..	No intervention	No intervention
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	No intervention
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	No intervention
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	No
Emigration				
View	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Maintain	Lower	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	No	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	6 097	7 709	10 271	14 784
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.2	2.4	2.9	2.9
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	46	48	47	46
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	5	4
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.8	7.7	7.2	6.0
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	182	171	155	126
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	18	18	18	15
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	20	18	15	14
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	4 ^a	9 ^b
All methods	..	..	8 ^a	14 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	43	47	49	51
Females	44	49	52	54
Both sexes combined	44	48	50	52
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	156	131	121	104
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	269	230	211	181
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	700
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	150
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	2
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	22	28	37	54
Urban population (percentage)	6	12	15	19
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	4.1	9.0	4.6	5.1
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.1	1.5	2.5	2.4
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	106	273	464	773**
As percentage of total population	1.8	3.7	4.7	5.8**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1993.^b For 2003.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	..
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	No support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Not a concern	Not a concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	No
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2	1,2,3
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	Raise
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	..	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	No intervention
Temporary workers	..	..	..	..
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Family reunification	..	..	..	..
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	Yes	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	3 680	4 885	6 242	8 508
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.9	3.4	1.8	3.9
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	45	44	47	44
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	5	4	4
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	47	47	55	55
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	6	5	6	7
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	22	20	22	19
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	1 ^a	..	10 ^b
All methods	..	9 ^a	..	16 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	42	46	43	48
Females	46	49	47	51
Both sexes combined	44	47	45	50
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	137	119	129	99
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	239	207	217	169
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	1 100
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	150
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	3.3
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	132	176	224	306
Urban population (percentage)	3	5	7	11
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	6.9	7.1	4.8	6.8
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.8	3.2	1.4	3.4
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	140	343	295	100**
As percentage of total population	3.8	7.0	4.8	1.3**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1987.^b For 2000.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too low	Too low	Too high	Too high
Policy	Raise	Raise	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Limits	Limits	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	Not a concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	No
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Raise
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	Maintain
Into urban agglomerations	..	..	..	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Maintain	No intervention
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	..	No intervention
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	No
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	Yes	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	7 098	8 106	11 395	14 444
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.5	3.7	3.2	1.7
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	42	43	46	36
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	4	5
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.5	6.6	5.5	3.2
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	67	80	87	42
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	9	9	9	10
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	21	21	20	13
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	7	27 ^a
All methods	..	..	13	40 ^a
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	39	49	54	57
Females	42	53	57	62
Both sexes combined	40	51	56	60
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	181	116	90	63
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	280	181	132	89
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	540
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	130
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	1.6
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	39	45	63	80
Urban population (percentage)	10	13	14	21
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	-2.1	4.4	5.4	4.9
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.8	4.0	2.7	1.2
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	15	13	116	304 ^{**}
As percentage of total population	0.2	0.2	1.0	2.2 ^{**}

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

^{**} For 2005.^a For 2005

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Raise	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	..
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too low	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Indirect support	Direct support	Indirect support	Indirect support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,4	1,2,3,4
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Lower
Temporary workers	..	..	Lower	..
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Family reunification	..	..	Maintain	..
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes	..	No	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	7 825	10 515	14 058	18 549
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.0
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	44	45	45	41
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	5	5
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.3	6.4	5.7	4.3
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	190	189	163	118
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	20	21	21	19
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	16	14	13	11
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	1 ^a	..	7 ^b	13 ^c
All methods	2 ^a	..	19 ^b	26 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	46	51	53	50
Females	48	55	56	51
Both sexes combined	47	53	54	50
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	121	93	87	88
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	202	157	143	144
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	1 000
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	510
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	5.4
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	16	22	30	39
Urban population (percentage)	27	36	45	56
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	8.5	5.3	4.8	3.1
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.8	1.5	1.0	-0.4
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	215	185	159	137**
As percentage of total population	2.8	1.8	1.2	0.8**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1978.^b For 1998.^c For 2004.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Indirect support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Raise
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Raise
Temporary workers	..	..	Maintain	Raise
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Raise
Family reunification	..	..	Lower	Raise
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	No	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	23 142	25 843	29 302	32 876
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	26	21	20	17
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	12	15	16	19
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	25	21	22	14
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	8	6	5	5
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	9	10	13	16
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	70 ^a	73	..
All methods	..	73 ^a	75	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	70	73	75	78
Females	77	80	81	83
Both sexes combined	73	76	78	81
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	16	9	6	5
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	19	11	8	6
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	7
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	60
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.3
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	2	3	3	3
Urban population (percentage)	76	76	78	80
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.0
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.3
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	3 518	3 895	5 003	6 106**
As percentage of total population	15.2	15.1	17.1	18.9**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1984.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Minor concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	..	..	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	No intervention
Temporary workers	..	..	..	No intervention
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	No intervention
Family reunification	..	..	..	No intervention
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	No
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	..	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	278	319	401	530
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.8	2.0	2.4	2.2
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	47	46	46	38
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	8	7	6	5
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.0	6.5	5.0	3.4
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	85	79	116	83
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	13	12	17	17
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	25	16	15	12
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	46 ^a	..
All methods	..	..	53 ^a	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	56	60	64	68
Females	59	64	69	74
Both sexes combined	57	62	66	72
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	83	63	44	25
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	111	86	56	29
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	210
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	69	79	99	132
Urban population (percentage)	21	32	49	59
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	2.6	7.8	4.4	3.5
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.3	-0.2	0.7	0.5
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	8	8	10	11**
As percentage of total population	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.2**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1998.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Raise	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	..
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too low	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	No support	Direct support	Direct support	Indirect support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Not a concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	2,3,4
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	No intervention
Temporary workers	..	..	No intervention	..
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	..
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	No	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	2 060	2 678	3 450	4 343
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.9	2.8	2.7	1.8
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	41	42	43	42
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	7	6	6	6
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.7	5.7	5.6	4.6
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	174	173	167	115
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	21	21	21	18
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	15	14	14	10
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	3	7 ^a
All methods	..	..	15	28 ^a
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	41	46	47	43
Females	46	51	52	46
Both sexes combined	43	48	49	45
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	141	115	108	97
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	235	199	181	163
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	980
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	250
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	10.7
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	3	4	6	7
Urban population (percentage)	32	36	37	38
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	5.0	3.7	2.8	1.9
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.6	2.3	2.5	1.1
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	52	59	67	76 ^{**}
As percentage of total population	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.9 ^{**}

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

^{**} For 2005.^a For 2000.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	..
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	..
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	Limits	No support	Indirect support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1,2,5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	..	..	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	..	..
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Family reunification	..	..	..	..
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	..	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	4 155	5 227	7 151	10 781
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.4	2.5	3.1	2.9
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	43	45	46	46
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	5	5
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.2
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	207	209	196	164
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	22	22	21	19
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	14	13	13	11
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	1 ^a	2 ^b
All methods	..	..	4 ^a	3 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	44	48	50	49
Females	48	51	53	52
Both sexes combined	46	50	52	51
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	152	134	125	119
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	257	222	201	189
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	1 500
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	180
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	3.5
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	3	4	6	8
Urban population (percentage)	16	20	22	26
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	8.1	3.4	4.0	4.4
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.2	2.1	2.7	2.0
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	64	71	78	437**
As percentage of total population	1.5	1.4	1.1	4.5**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1996.^b For 2004.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Acceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	Not permitted	Not permitted
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	..	Lower	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	..	Raise
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	Yes	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	10 413	12 102	14 395	16 635
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.0
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	37	31	30	24
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	8	8	9	12
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.6	2.7	2.6	1.9
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	84	64	68	60
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	16	15	13	17
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	12	9	11	15
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	58 ^a
All methods	..	..	..	61 ^a
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	60	67	71	75
Females	67	74	77	82
Both sexes combined	63	71	74	79
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	69	24	14	7
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	81	28	17	9
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	16
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	28
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.3
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	14	16	19	22
Urban population (percentage)	78	83	84	88
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.3
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-1.0	0.1	0.4	-1.3
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	86	90	136	231 ^{**}
As percentage of total population	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.4 ^{**}

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

^{**} For 2005.^a For 2001.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	No
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Acceptable	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Raise
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	Maintain
Into urban agglomerations	..	..	Lower	Raise
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	No
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	No	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	927 808	1 066 906	1 213 732	1 328 630
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.2	1.3	1.1	0.6
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	39	30	27	21
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	7	8	9	11
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.9	2.6	1.9	1.7
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	34	18	14	8
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	5	5	3	2
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	6	5	4	7
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	68 ^a	83 ^b	90 ^c
All methods	..	71 ^a	84 ^b	90 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	63	64	67	71
Females	64	67	70	75
Both sexes combined	63	66	69	73
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	61	38	30	23
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	92	59	40	29
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	45
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	650
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	97	111	126	138
Urban population (percentage)	17	23	31	42
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	2.2	4.5	3.8	2.7
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.2	0.5	0.0	-1.0
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	302	327	441	596 ^{**}
As percentage of total population	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 ^{**}

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1982.^b For 1997.^c For 2004.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	..
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	Lower	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Indirect support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Not a concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1,2,3,4,5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	Lower
Temporary workers	..	..	No intervention	Raise
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Raise
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	Yes	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	25 302	31 564	38 259	46 156
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.3
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	44	38	34	29
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	7	8
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.0	3.7	2.9	2.2
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	90	68	97	65
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	15	13	19	16
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	15	12	10	13
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	30 ^a	53 ^b	59	68 ^c
All methods	43 ^a	65 ^b	72	78 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	60	64	65	69
Females	64	70	73	77
Both sexes combined	62	67	68	73
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	73	43	28	19
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	101	59	37	26
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	130
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	160
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.6
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	22	28	34	41
Urban population (percentage)	60	65	71	73
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	3.5	2.9	2.6	1.8
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	85	96	108	123**
As percentage of total population	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1976.^b For 1986.^c For 2004/2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	..
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	No support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2	1,2,3
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	..
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	..	No intervention	No intervention	..
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	No intervention
Temporary workers	..	..	..	..
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Family reunification	..	..	..	..
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	No	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	318	456	607	839
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.9	3.3	2.8	2.5
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	48	48	45	42
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	4	4	4
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.1	7.1	5.8	4.3
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	166	166	75	49
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	17	18	11	8
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	14	14	17	14
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	11 ^a	19 ^b
All methods	..	..	21 ^a	26 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	47	51	56	63
Females	51	55	60	67
Both sexes combined	49	53	58	65
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	127	106	80	48
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	188	153	113	63
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	400
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	<0.5
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	<0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	142	204	272	375
Urban population (percentage)	21	26	31	38
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	4.7	5.2	4.7	4.3
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.4	2.7	2.1	1.5
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	10	32	52	67**
As percentage of total population	3.3	7.0	8.6	8.4**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1996.^b For 2000.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too low	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too low	Too high	Too high
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	No intervention
Permanent settlement	..	..	Maintain	..
Temporary workers	..	..	Lower	..
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Family reunification	..	..	Maintain	..
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	No	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	1 544	2 096	2 793	3 768
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.1
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	45	45	43	42
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	5	5
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.3	6.0	5.2	4.5
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	146	139	130	115
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	17	17	19	18
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	17	16	15	14
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	13 ^a
All methods	..	..	..	44 ^a
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	53	54	54	54
Females	57	59	59	57
Both sexes combined	55	57	56	55
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	95	86	76	70
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	136	125	112	102
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	740
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	120
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	5.3
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	5	6	8	11
Urban population (percentage)	43	52	56	61
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	5.1	4.9	4.0	3.6
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.7	1.4	2.3	1.9
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	58	99	169	288 ^{**}
As percentage of total population	3.8	4.7	5.8	7.2 ^{**}

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

^{**} For 2005.^a For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	Major concern
Ageing of the population	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy	Maintain	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1,2,3	1,2,3,4
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	Raise
From rural to rural areas	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	Lower
Permanent settlement	Lower
Temporary workers	Lower
Highly skilled workers	No intervention
Family reunification	No intervention
Integration of non-citizens	Yes
Emigration				
View	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	20	18	18	13
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-0.9	0.1	0.3	-2.2
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	48	36	34	31
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	7	9	12
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.5	4.0	3.5	2.4
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	122	89	78	37
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	19	21	14	12
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	9	8	8	13
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	60 ^a	..
All methods	..	..	63 ^a	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	59	64	68	72
Females	63	69	73	77
Both sexes combined	61	66	70	74
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	51	35	25	17
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	68	44	30	19
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	..
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	87	76	77	56
Urban population (percentage)	54	53	59	72
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	-0.6	0.2	2.3	0.6
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-1.2	0.9	0.8	-2.8
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	2	2	3	3**
As percentage of total population	7.6	13.5	13.7	17.0**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1996.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2	1,2,3
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	Raise
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	Lower	..	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes	..	Yes	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	2 051	2 697	3 475	4 468
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.4	2.8	2.4	1.5
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	41	36	34	27
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	7	7	7	9
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.3	3.5	2.9	2.1
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	105	98	94	71
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	19	18	17	19
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	13	9	11	10
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	54 ^a	59 ^b	71 ^c	..
All methods	64 ^a	69 ^b	80 ^c	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	66	72	74	76
Females	70	76	79	81
Both sexes combined	68	73	76	79
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	53	19	15	10
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	64	24	17	11
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	30
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	7
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.3
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	40	53	68	87
Urban population (percentage)	41	46	56	63
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	3.6	3.9	4.4	2.3
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.5	1.9	0.3	0.1
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	29	117	228	441**
As percentage of total population	1.4	4.3	6.6	10.2**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1976.^b For 1986.^c For 1999.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Raise	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Raise	Raise	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	No support	No support	Indirect support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	Maintain
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Raise
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	Maintain
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	..	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Lower
Temporary workers	..	..	Lower	Lower
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	Lower	Lower
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	No
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	..	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	6 592	10 506	14 986	19 262
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	4.3	4.6	3.2	1.8
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	45	46	45	41
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	4	5	5
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.4	7.4	6.3	4.5
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	266	300	205	107
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	25	27	24	18
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	16	14	15	11
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	1 ^a	7 ^b	..
All methods	..	3 ^a	15 ^b	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	48	52	50	48
Females	52	56	55	49
Both sexes combined	50	54	52	48
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	133	115	116	117
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	217	181	179	183
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	810
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	750
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	7.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	20	33	46	60
Urban population (percentage)	32	38	41	46
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	7.0	5.3	3.9	2.7
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	3.2	4.2	2.5	0.9
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	1 541	1 663	2 314	2 371**
As percentage of total population	23.4	15.8	15.7	13.1**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1981.^b For 1998/1999.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	Major concern
Ageing of the population	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too low	Too low
Policy	Raise	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Not a concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	Lower
From rural to rural areas	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	Maintain
From urban to urban areas	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	Maintain
Permanent settlement	No intervention	Lower
Temporary workers	No intervention	Raise
Highly skilled workers	Raise
Family reunification	No intervention	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	Yes
Emigration				
View	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	4 263	4 471	4 669	4 555
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.4	0.4	0.7	-0.1
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	21	21	19	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	16	16	20	23
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.3
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	22	22	17	13
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	6	5	5	4
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	11	9	12	11
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	..
All methods	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	66	66	68	72
Females	73	75	77	79
Both sexes combined	70	70	73	76
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	27	18	11	6
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	29	20	12	8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	7
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	<0.5
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	<0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	75	79	83	81
Urban population (percentage)	45	52	55	57
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	2.8	1.3	1.0	0.4
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-1.3	-0.5	0.3	-0.7
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	..	..	721	661**
As percentage of total population	..	..	15.4	14.5**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Acceptable	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	..	No intervention	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	No
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	No	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	9 432	10 086	10 930	11 268
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.0
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	37	26	22	18
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	10	11	13	16
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.6	1.8	1.7	1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	143	86	69	47
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	24	30	19	16
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	10	4	5	11
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	67 ^a	..	72 ^b
All methods	..	70 ^a	..	73 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	69	73	73	76
Females	73	76	77	80
Both sexes combined	71	74	74	78
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	38	17	15	5
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	44	21	19	7
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	45
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	5
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	85	91	99	102
Urban population (percentage)	64	71	74	75
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	3.0	1.6	0.9	0.0
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-0.4	-1.1	-0.1	0.8
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	125	110	90	74**
As percentage of total population	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.7**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1987.^b For 2000.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	No intervention	Raise	Raise	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low	Too low
Policy	No intervention	Raise	Raise	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	No support	Direct support	Indirect support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Minor concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Acceptable	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	Maintain
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Raise
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	Maintain
Into urban agglomerations	Raise	No intervention	..	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	Lower	Lower
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Raise
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	Yes
Emigration				
View	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes	..	Yes	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	609	647	731	855
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-0.2	1.2	1.4	1.1
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	26	25	25	19
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	14	14	15	17
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.6
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	21	21	20	8
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	5	4	4	2
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	9	9	11	9
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	..
All methods	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	70	73	75	76
Females	73	78	79	82
Both sexes combined	71	75	77	79
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	29	16	7	6
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	29	17	8	7
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	10
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	<0.5
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	66	70	79	92
Urban population (percentage)	47	65	68	70
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	2.8	3.1	1.8	1.3
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-2.5	-2.0	0.7	0.4
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	37	41	55	116**
As percentage of total population	6.0	6.4	7.6	13.9**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	No intervention	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	Major concern
Ageing of the population	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy	No intervention	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	Indirect support	Indirect support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Not a concern
Policies and programmes	No
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas
From rural to rural areas
From urban to rural areas
From urban to urban areas
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	Maintain	Maintain
Temporary workers	Maintain	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	Raise
Family reunification	Maintain	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	Yes	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	10 034	10 310	10 310	10 186
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	22	23	19	14
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	19	17	18	21
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.2
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	55	50	41	11
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	12	12	14	4
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	3	4	4	10
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	49 ^a	..	63 ^b	..
All methods	95 ^a	..	72 ^b	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	67	67	69	73
Females	74	74	76	80
Both sexes combined	70	71	73	76
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	21	15	8	4
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	23	17	10	5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	4
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	2
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	127	131	131	129
Urban population (percentage)	64	75	75	73
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	4.4	0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-5.2	-0.5	0.5	-0.1
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	..	..	454	453 ^{**}
As percentage of total population	..	..	4.4	4.4 ^{**}

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

^{**} For 2005.^a For 1977.^b For 1997.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	No intervention	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Not a concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	Not a concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	No
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Minor concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	Maintain
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Raise
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	Maintain
Into urban agglomerations	..	..	..	Maintain
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	Lower
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Lower
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	..	Raise
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	No
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	No	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	16 072	18 721	21 715	23 790
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.4	1.6	1.5	0.3
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	38	30	27	23
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	3	6	9	14
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.7	2.9	2.4	1.9
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	3	2	2	1
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	0	1	0	0
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	4	5	3	5
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	58 ^a	..
All methods	..	..	69 ^a	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	61	65	66	65
Females	66	72	74	69
Both sexes combined	64	69	70	67
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	44	30	42	48
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	57	37	55	62
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	370
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	133	155	180	197
Urban population (percentage)	57	58	59	62
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	3.0	1.7	1.5	0.9
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.0	1.0	0.8	-0.6
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	30	33	35	37**
As percentage of total population	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1992.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	..
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	..
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Minor concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	..
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	No intervention	..
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	..
Temporary workers	..	..	Lower	..
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	..
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	No	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	23 976	32 443	45 339	62 636
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.0	2.9	3.6	3.2
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	46	47	47	47
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	4	4	4
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.7
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	222	230	230	222
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	23	24	25	24
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	14	14	13	12
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	2 ^a	4 ^b
All methods	..	..	8 ^a	31 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	44	46	44	45
Females	48	49	48	48
Both sexes combined	46	48	46	46
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	127	117	119	114
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	212	202	208	196
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	1 100
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	1 000
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	3.2
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	10	14	19	27
Urban population (percentage)	30	28	28	33
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	2.5	2.4	3.9	4.9
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	3.3	3.1	3.3	2.1
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	1 317	931	2 049	539**
As percentage of total population	5.5	2.9	4.6	0.9**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1991.^b For 2001.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Indirect support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Minor concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Acceptable	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Minor concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	Raise	..	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Lower
Temporary workers	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Raise
Family reunification	..	..	Lower	Lower
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	No	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	5 060	5 114	5 228	5 442
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	23	18	17	19
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	19	20	20	22
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.8
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	9	7	8	6
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	2	2	2	2
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	11	13	13	19
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	60	72 ^a	..	..
All methods	63	78 ^a	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	71	72	73	76
Females	76	78	78	81
Both sexes combined	74	75	75	78
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	12	8	7	4
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	14	10	8	6
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	3
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	6
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.2
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	117	119	121	126
Urban population (percentage)	82	84	85	86
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-2.0	-0.8	0.2	-0.6
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	139	190	250	389**
As percentage of total population	2.7	3.7	4.8	7.2**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1988.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	..	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on growth	..	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	Major concern
Ageing of the population	Not a concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	..	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	..	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	..	No support	No support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Not a concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	No
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	..	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	Lower
From rural to rural areas
From urban to rural areas
From urban to urban areas
Into urban agglomerations	..	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	..	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	..	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Permanent settlement	Lower	Lower
Temporary workers	Maintain	..
Highly skilled workers
Family reunification	Maintain	..
Integration of non-citizens	No	No
Emigration				
View	..	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	..	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	224	403	624	833
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	6.5	3.4	2.1	1.7
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	46	45	43	37
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	4	4	5
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.2	6.6	5.9	3.9
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	61	67	68	23
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	7	8	9	5
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	23	22	20	27
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	18 ^a
All methods	..	..	..	18 ^a
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	43	47	50	54
Females	46	50	53	56
Both sexes combined	44	49	52	55
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	154	127	112	85
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	231	195	167	126
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	650
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	15
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	3.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	10	17	27	36
Urban population (percentage)	67	75	80	87
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	8.2	4.1	2.7	2.1
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	3.5	1.2	-1.7	-1.5
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	3	21	35	20 ^{**}
As percentage of total population	1.2	5.2	5.8	2.6 ^{**}

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

^{**} For 2005.^a For 2006. Data are preliminary or provisional.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	..	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	..	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	Major concern
Ageing of the population	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	..	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	..	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	..	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,3
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	..	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	..	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	..	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	Maintain	Maintain
Temporary workers	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	Maintain
Family reunification	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	Yes
Emigration				
View	..	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	..	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	68	72	69	67
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.3
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	41	35	31	25
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	9	11	13	14
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.9	3.2	2.6	1.9
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	98	77	51	20
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	19	20	12	7
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	9	7	9	14
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	48 ^a	..	..
All methods	..	50 ^a	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	64	69	73	73
Females	69	75	79	80
Both sexes combined	67	72	76	77
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	36	22	13	12
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	45	26	15	14
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	..
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	90	95	91	90
Urban population (percentage)	55	66	69	74
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	3.8	0.6	1.3	1.5
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-2.9	-1.7	-0.2	-0.3
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	2	2	3	5**
As percentage of total population	2.6	2.8	4.1	5.7**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1987.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Satisfactory	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	Lower	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	No
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	No	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	5 264	6 608	8 013	9 760
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.7	2.2	1.9	1.5
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	46	40	36	33
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	5	7	8
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.7	4.0	3.2	2.8
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	132	107	111	108
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	18	19	21	22
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	13	9	7	6
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	26	47 ^a	52 ^b	66 ^c
All methods	32	50 ^a	56 ^b	70 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	58	62	66	69
Females	62	66	72	75
Both sexes combined	60	64	68	72
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	96	75	48	30
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	132	88	56	33
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	150
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	66
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	1.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	109	136	165	201
Urban population (percentage)	46	54	58	68
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	5.2	3.4	2.5	2.4
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.8	1.3	0.4	-1.0
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	51	90	118	156 ^{**}
As percentage of total population	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.8 ^{**}

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1986.^b For 1991.^c For 2002.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	..
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Maintain
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,4	1,2,3,4
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	Lower	Lower	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes	..	No	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	6 907	9 099	11 396	13 341
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.9	2.7	2.1	1.1
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	44	41	36	32
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	7	9
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.0	4.7	3.4	2.6
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	120	100	84	83
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	16	15	16	19
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	16	14	13	12
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	26 ^a	36 ^b	46 ^c	58 ^d
All methods	34 ^a	44 ^b	57 ^c	73 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	57	62	68	72
Females	60	67	73	78
Both sexes combined	59	64	70	75
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	95	68	44	21
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	137	95	57	26
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	210
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	23
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.3
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	24	32	40	47
Urban population (percentage)	42	51	58	64
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	4.4	4.4	3.0	2.2
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.9	1.0	0.8	0.1
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	59	76	88	114**
As percentage of total population	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1979.^b For 1987.^c For 1994.^d For 2004.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Acceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	Raise
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Lower
Temporary workers	..	..	Maintain	Lower
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Raise	Maintain
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	No	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	39 174	49 186	60 648	75 498
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.8
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	41	42	39	33
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	7	7
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.9	5.3	3.9	2.9
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	86	80	69	39
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	12	10	12	8
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	14	14	12	9
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	22	29 ^a	46	57 ^b
All methods	25	30 ^a	47	59 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	50	55	62	69
Females	52	57	65	74
Both sexes combined	51	56	64	71
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	142	111	67	29
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	193	147	83	34
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	130
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	5
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	<0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	39	49	61	75
Urban population (percentage)	43	44	43	43
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	2.7	2.5	1.6	2.3
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.7	2.4	2.1	1.5
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	196	182	172	166 ^{**}
As percentage of total population	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2 ^{**}

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

^{**} For 2005.^a For 1984.^b For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Not a concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	Not permitted	Not permitted
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	No intervention
Temporary workers	..	..	No intervention	No intervention
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	No
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	No	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	4 120	4 769	5 632	6 857
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.7	0.8	1.9	1.4
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	46	44	37	33
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	6	7	8
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.1	4.5	3.5	2.7
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	151	130	111	81
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	19	21	22	17
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	13	12	10	13
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	18	46	54 ^a	61 ^b
All methods	19	48	60 ^a	67 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	56	51	63	69
Females	61	64	71	75
Both sexes combined	58	57	67	72
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	105	77	40	22
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	152	118	51	29
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	170
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	36
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.9
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	196	227	268	326
Urban population (percentage)	42	47	54	60
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	3.7	1.9	3.9	2.1
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.0	-0.2	0.1	0.8
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	31	28	26	24 ^{**}
As percentage of total population	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3 ^{**}

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

^{**} For 2005.^a For 1998.^b For 2002/2003.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Maintain	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	..
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	Raise	Maintain	Maintain
Access to contraceptive methods	No support	No support	No support	No support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1,2,3
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	..	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Raise	Raise	No intervention	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	..	..
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes	..	Yes	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	223	304	382	507
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-5.4	7.1	2.4	2.4
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	39	40	42	42
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	7	7	7	6
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.4
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	130	132	134	123
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	16	15	16	17
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	21	20	20	17
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	..
All methods	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	39	42	46	50
Females	42	45	49	53
Both sexes combined	41	44	48	52
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	157	138	119	92
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	262	241	206	155
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	680
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	9
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	3.2
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	8	11	14	18
Urban population (percentage)	27	30	39	39
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	-4.8	8.6	4.6	2.6
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-5.3	6.6	1.1	2.0
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	7	4	4	6**
As percentage of total population	3.2	1.2	0.9	1.2**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population
Ageing of the population	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1,2,3	1,2,3
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	No intervention
Permanent settlement
Temporary workers
Highly skilled workers
Family reunification
Integration of non-citizens
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	2 115	2 807	3 213	4 851
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.7	2.6	0.3	3.2
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	45	48	47	43
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	5	4	4
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.5	6.5	6.2	5.0
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	113	113	115	72
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	13	12	18	10
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	22	24	21	17
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	4	5 ^a
All methods	..	..	5	8 ^a
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	42	42	48	56
Females	46	46	52	60
Both sexes combined	44	44	50	58
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	133	116	90	55
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	206	178	135	77
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	450
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	59
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	2.4
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	18	24	27	41
Urban population (percentage)	13	15	17	20
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	4.0	3.5	1.4	5.2
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.4	2.2	0.2	2.5
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	10	11	12	15**
As percentage of total population	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 2002.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	No intervention	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too low	Too low
Policy	Raise	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	No support	Indirect support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Not a concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	No	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	Lower
From rural to rural areas
From urban to rural areas
From urban to urban areas
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Lower
Permanent settlement	Lower	Lower
Temporary workers	No intervention	Lower
Highly skilled workers	Maintain
Family reunification	Lower	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	Yes	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	1 432	1 524	1 438	1 335
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.0	0.7	-1.7	-0.3
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	22	22	21	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	17	16	19	22
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	44	42	47	21
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	10	9	14	7
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	7	6	7	10
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	56 ^a	..
All methods	..	..	70 ^a	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	66	64	63	66
Females	75	74	74	77
Both sexes combined	71	70	68	71
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	21	16	14	7
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	27	21	18	10
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	25
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	10
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	1.3
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	32	34	32	30
Urban population (percentage)	68	71	70	69
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	1.8	1.0	-2.1	-0.2
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-0.6	0.0	-1.0	-0.5
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	..	..	309	202**
As percentage of total population	..	..	21.3	15.2**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1994.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	No
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2	1,2,3,4,5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Raise
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	No intervention
Temporary workers	..	..	..	No intervention
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	No intervention
Family reunification	..	..	..	No intervention
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	No
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	..	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	34 188	43 437	60 293	83 099
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.7	3.1	3.3	2.5
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	46	46	46	44
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	4	4	5
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.8	6.8	6.8	5.3
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	166	148	128	94
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	18	16	14	14
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	15	17	18	16
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	3 ^a	14 ^b
All methods	..	..	4 ^a	15 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	42	43	47	52
Females	45	46	50	54
Both sexes combined	44	45	48	53
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	140	131	115	87
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	234	229	198	145
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	720
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	31	39	55	75
Urban population (percentage)	9	11	14	16
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	4.6	5.0	5.2	4.0
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.0
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	392	584	795	555**
As percentage of total population	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.7**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1990.^b For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3	1,2,3,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	Lower	..	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Maintain	..
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	..	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	..	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	576	709	768	839
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.0	2.2	1.2	0.6
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	40	39	36	32
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	5	5	7
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.2	3.8	3.4	2.8
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	70	63	55	32
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	12	10	10	7
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	9	9	11	12
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	35 ^a	..	..	..
All methods	41 ^a	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	59	63	65	67
Females	63	67	69	71
Both sexes combined	61	65	67	69
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	52	40	35	20
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	68	51	44	24
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	210
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	<1
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	32	39	42	46
Urban population (percentage)	37	39	45	52
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	3.1	2.6	3.0	1.7
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.4	2.0	-0.2	-0.4
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	15	13	15	17**
As percentage of total population	2.6	1.8	1.9	2.0**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1974.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Raise	No intervention	Raise	Maintain
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Minor concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Acceptable	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	Maintain
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Raise
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	Maintain
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	Maintain	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Raise
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	Lower	Raise
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Raise
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	Raise
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes
Emigration				
View	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes	..	Yes	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	4 711	4 902	5 108	5 277
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	22	19	19	17
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	16	17	19	23
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	9	9	10	9
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	3	3	2	3
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	12	14	17	18
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	78 ^a	75 ^b	..	..
All methods	80 ^a	77 ^b	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	67	70	72	76
Females	75	78	80	82
Both sexes combined	71	74	76	79
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	12	6	5	4
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	13	8	6	5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	7
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	2
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	14	14	15	16
Urban population (percentage)	58	60	61	61
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	3.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-3.1	0.5	0.5	-0.1
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	35	48	103	156 ^{**}
As percentage of total population	0.8	1.0	2.0	3.0 ^{**}

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

^{**} For 2005.^a For 1977.^b For 1989.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Raise	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too low	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory
Policy	Raise	Raise	Raise	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Indirect support	No support	Indirect support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Acceptable	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Lower
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Lower
Temporary workers	..	..	Lower	Lower
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Raise
Family reunification	..	..	Maintain	Lower
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	No	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	52 699	55 284	58 203	61 647
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	24	21	19	18
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	18	18	21	22
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.9
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	9	8	7	7
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	3	2	2	2
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	14	13	15	19
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	21 ^a	67 ^b	69 ^c	77 ^d
All methods	64 ^a	81 ^b	75 ^c	82 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	69	71	73	77
Females	76	79	81	84
Both sexes combined	72	75	77	81
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	16	9	7	4
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	17	10	8	5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	8
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	130
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.4
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	96	100	106	112
Urban population (percentage)	73	74	75	77
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.6
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-0.6	0.2	-0.2	-0.6
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	5 572	5 957	6 089	6 471**
As percentage of total population	10.6	10.8	10.5	10.7**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1972.^b For 1988.^c For 1994.^d For 2000.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Raise	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	..
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too low	Too low	Too low	Too low
Policy	Raise	Raise	Raise	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	Limits	No support	No support	No support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	..	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Too low	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Raise	Lower	Lower	Lower
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Lower
Temporary workers	..	..	Lower	Lower
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Family reunification	..	..	..	Lower
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	..	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	597	787	1 056	1 331
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.4	2.9	2.8	1.5
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	35	40	40	35
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	10	9	7	7
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.0	5.0	4.5	3.1
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	149	149	134	82
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	18	18	20	17
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	16	12	13	12
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	12 ^a
All methods	..	..	..	33 ^a
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	47	55	60	56
Females	50	58	63	57
Both sexes combined	49	57	61	57
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	114	78	59	54
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	188	130	93	86
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	520
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	60
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	7.9
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	2	3	4	5
Urban population (percentage)	43	62	75	85
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	8.4	5.8	4.8	2.2
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-1.0	-0.6	-1.4	-1.6
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	62	110	164	245 ^{**}
As percentage of total population	10.3	13.5	14.7	17.7 ^{**}

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

^{**} For 2005.^a For 2000.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3	1,2,3
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Raise
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	No intervention	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Lower
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Lower
Temporary workers	..	..	Lower	Lower
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	No intervention
Family reunification	..	..	Lower	No intervention
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	Yes	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	570	795	1 159	1 709
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.4	3.4	3.7	2.6
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	42	44	43	41
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	5	6
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.6	6.5	5.9	4.7
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	220	196	151	104
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	19	20	17	15
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	16	17	14	11
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	7 ^a	9 ^b
All methods	..	..	12 ^a	10 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	38	45	52	59
Females	39	46	54	60
Both sexes combined	38	46	53	59
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	164	110	90	74
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	302	218	171	128
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	690
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	20
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	2.4
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	50	70	103	151
Urban population (percentage)	24	33	44	56
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	7.9	6.4	6.2	3.9
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.1	2.1	1.6	0.4
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	60	94	148	232**
As percentage of total population	10.8	12.2	13.3	15.3**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1990.^b For 2000.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	No intervention	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population
Ageing of the population	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too low	Too low
Policy	Raise	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	No support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Minor concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	No	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Not a concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	Lower
From rural to rural areas
From urban to rural areas
From urban to urban areas
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	Maintain
Permanent settlement	No intervention	Maintain
Temporary workers	No intervention	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	Maintain
Family reunification	No intervention	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	No	..
Emigration				
View	Too high	Too high
Policy	No intervention	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	4 908	5 287	5 033	4 395
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.8	0.8	-1.6	-0.8
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	28	25	24	18
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	12	13	16	18
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.4
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	87	76	66	30
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	20	18	16	11
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	7	5	7	9
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	20 ^a	27 ^b
All methods	..	..	41 ^a	47 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	64	66	67	67
Females	72	73	74	75
Both sexes combined	68	70	70	71
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	52	47	40	39
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	55	49	43	41
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	66
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	6
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.2
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	70	76	72	63
Urban population (percentage)	50	54	54	52
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	1.7	1.7	-2.1	-0.6
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.0	-0.1	-1.1	-1.0
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	..	..	250	191 ^{**}
As percentage of total population	..	..	5.0	4.3 ^{**}

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

^{**} For 2005.^a For 1999/2000.^b For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	Major concern
Ageing of the population	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too low	Too low
Policy	No intervention	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	No support	No support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Not a concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	No	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	Acceptable	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	Lower
From rural to rural areas	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	Lower
From urban to urban areas	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	Lower	Lower
Temporary workers	Lower	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	Raise
Family reunification	Lower	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	Yes	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	78 674	77 685	81 661	82 599
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.1	-0.2	0.6	-0.1
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	22	16	16	14
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	20	20	21	25
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	16	14	12	9
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	5	5	3	3
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	12	10	11	18
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	68	66 ^a	..
All methods	..	78	70 ^a	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	68	70	73	77
Females	74	77	79	82
Both sexes combined	71	74	76	79
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	21	11	6	4
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	22	12	7	5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	4
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	49
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	220	218	229	231
Urban population (percentage)	73	72	75	75
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	0.1	-0.2	1.0	0.1
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.2	0.0	-0.7	-0.3
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	..	..	9 092	10 144**
As percentage of total population	..	..	11.1	12.3**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1992.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Raise
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	..	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower	No intervention	Lower
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	Lower
Temporary workers	..	..	No intervention	Lower
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	No intervention
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	No intervention
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	No
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	No	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	10 321	13 479	17 887	23 478
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.6	3.4	2.8	2.0
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	45	45	43	38
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	5	6
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.7	6.5	5.5	3.8
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	133	127	108	55
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	15	15	15	10
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	22	21	19	16
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	6 ^a	5 ^b	13 ^c	19 ^d
All methods	10 ^a	13 ^b	22 ^c	25 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	49	52	56	60
Females	51	55	59	60
Both sexes combined	50	54	58	60
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	108	90	73	57
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	177	150	120	90
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	560
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	320
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	2.3
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	43	57	75	98
Urban population (percentage)	30	33	40	49
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	3.4	4.5	4.7	3.4
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.3	2.9	1.5	0.4
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	385	494	1 038	1 669**
As percentage of total population	3.8	3.7	5.9	7.5**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1979.^b For 1988.^c For 1999.^d For 2003.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Raise	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too low	Too low	Too low	Too low
Policy	Raise	Raise	Raise	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	Limits	No support	No support	Indirect support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Raise
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	..	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	..	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	Yes
Emigration				
View	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes	..	Yes	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	9 047	9 934	10 656	11 147
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.2
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	24	21	17	14
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	17	18	21	24
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.3
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	28	24	16	9
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	7	6	6	2
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	11	9	9	16
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	34 ^a	..
All methods	..	..	61 ^a	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	71	73	75	77
Females	74	78	80	82
Both sexes combined	72	75	77	79
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	34	15	9	7
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	35	17	10	8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	3
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	9
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.2
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	69	75	81	84
Urban population (percentage)	55	58	59	59
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	1.6	0.8	1.0	0.4
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-0.6	0.3	0.9	-0.2
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	123	309	549	974**
As percentage of total population	1.4	3.1	5.1	8.8**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1999.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Maintain	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	..
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	2,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3	1,2,3
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	..
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	..	No intervention	..
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	..	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	Yes	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	92	100	98	106
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-0.4	2.3	0.5	0.0
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	43	38	38	33
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	9	8	10	9
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.6	4.2	3.3	2.3
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	108	101	79	42
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	23	19	17	14
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	12	10	14	13
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	27	..	..
All methods	..	31	54 ^a	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	62	63	65	67
Females	67	67	68	70
Both sexes combined	65	66	66	69
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	52	47	43	34
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	68	61	55	41
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	..
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	269	290	286	307
Urban population (percentage)	33	33	32	31
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	-0.2	0.5	0.2	1.7
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-0.5	0.8	0.8	1.3
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	3	3	6	11**
As percentage of total population	3.0	3.4	5.9	10.5**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1990.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	Maintain
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Raise
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	Maintain
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	..	..	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	No intervention
Temporary workers	..	..	..	No intervention
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	..	No intervention
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	..	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	6 204	7 935	10 004	13 354
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.5
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	45	46	45	43
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	6	6
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.2	6.1	5.5	4.2
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	138	139	128	107
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	16	17	18	18
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	15	14	13	12
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	15 ^a	21 ^b	27	34 ^c
All methods	18 ^a	25 ^b	31	43 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	52	56	61	67
Females	55	61	67	74
Both sexes combined	54	58	63	70
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	102	79	55	30
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	165	119	74	39
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	290
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	61
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.9
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	57	73	92	123
Urban population (percentage)	37	39	43	48
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.4
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.5
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	38	82	45	53**
As percentage of total population	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.4**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1978.^b For 1983.^c For 2002.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	No support	Direct support	Direct support	Indirect support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	No
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3	1,2,3,4,5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Raise
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	Maintain
Into urban agglomerations	..	..	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	No intervention
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	No intervention
Temporary workers	..	..	Lower	No intervention
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	No intervention
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	No intervention
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	No
Emigration				
View	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	Yes	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	4 004	5 185	7 323	9 370
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.9	2.5	3.9	2.2
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	43	44	44	43
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	5	5
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.0	7.0	6.5	5.4
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	200	192	186	149
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	20	19	20	20
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	18	19	17	14
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	4 ^a	6 ^b
All methods	..	..	6 ^a	9 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	38	42	47	54
Females	40	44	50	58
Both sexes combined	39	43	49	56
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	184	162	137	103
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	325	285	229	156
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	910
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	85
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	1.5
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	16	21	30	38
Urban population (percentage)	20	27	29	34
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	5.0	4.7	4.8	3.6
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.1	1.5	3.4	1.5
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	191	222	870	406 ^{**}
As percentage of total population	4.5	4.1	11.6	4.3 ^{**}

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

^{**} For 2005.^a For 1999.^b For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support	Indirect support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	Lower	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	..
Temporary workers	..	..	No intervention	..
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	..
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes	..	Yes	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	651	892	1 191	1 695
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.2	2.4	3.2	3.0
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	43	45	46	48
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	5	5
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	197	197	197	188
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	19	20	21	20
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	18	16	15	14
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	4 ^a
All methods	..	..	..	8 ^a
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	35	38	42	45
Females	38	41	45	48
Both sexes combined	36	39	43	46
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	183	164	140	113
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	302	288	246	195
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	1 100
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	32
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	3.8
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	18	25	33	47
Urban population (percentage)	16	22	30	30
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	3.2	7.2	4.3	3.2
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.0	1.1	2.7	2.8
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	13	13	32	19**
As percentage of total population	1.9	1.4	2.7	1.2**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 2000.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	No support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	..	..	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Raise	Raise	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Raise	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	..	..
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	..	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	..
Emigration				
View	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower	No intervention	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes	..	..	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	734	754	739	738
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.7	-0.2	0.2	-0.2
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	44	39	33	31
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	6	7	9
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.9	3.3	2.6	2.3
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	186	124	86	63
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	29	26	20	16
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	6	6	7	10
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	28	..	..	34 ^a
All methods	31	..	..	35 ^a
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	58	58	59	64
Females	62	64	66	70
Both sexes combined	60	61	63	67
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	79	70	63	43
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	113	98	87	57
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	470
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	12
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	2.4
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	3	4	3	3
Urban population (percentage)	30	30	29	28
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	1.0	-0.5	-0.2	0.2
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.5	-0.1	0.2	-0.1
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	9	4	2	1**
As percentage of total population	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.1**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	..	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	..
Temporary workers	..	..	..	..
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Family reunification	..	..	..	..
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	..
Emigration				
View	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes	..	..	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	5 144	6 387	7 836	9 598
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.6
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	41	42	43	37
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	6	6
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.6	6.2	5.1	3.5
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	64	86	70	46
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	9	11	10	9
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	24	23	22	18
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	5 ^a	4 ^b	13	25 ^c
All methods	19 ^a	7 ^b	18	32 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	47	50	54	59
Females	49	53	57	63
Both sexes combined	48	51	55	61
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	135	122	86	49
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	206	175	127	72
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	670
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	190
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	3.8
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	185	230	282	346
Urban population (percentage)	22	26	33	40
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	3.6	4.4	3.5	3.0
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.2	1.6	0.6	0.3
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	12	16	22	30**
As percentage of total population	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1977.^b For 1983.^c For 2005/2006.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	..
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	..
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	Limits	Limits	Limits	Limits
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	..
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	..
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	2,3,4
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	Not permitted	Not permitted
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	..
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	..	..	..
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	..
Temporary workers	..	..	..	..
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Family reunification	..	..	..	..
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	..	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	1	1	1	1
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.4	0.6	0.3	0.1
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	14	13	9	8
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	12	16	24	41
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	13	13	13	13
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	3	4	5	5
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	24	48	37	35
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	..
All methods	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	58	60	64	69
Females	62	67	71	76
Both sexes combined	60	64	67	72
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	72	55	39	22
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	99	74	49	26
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	..
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	1 657	1 698	1 775	1 780
Urban population (percentage)	100	100	100	100
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	2.4	0.6	0.3	0.1
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	1	1	1	1**
As percentage of total population	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	Lower
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	Raise
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	Lower	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	..
Emigration				
View	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Lower	No intervention	Raise
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	No	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	3 106	4 231	5 570	7 106
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.9	3.0	2.6	1.9
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	48	46	44	39
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	5	6
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.1	6.0	4.9	3.3
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	151	140	127	93
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	17	18	19	19
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	16	13	12	12
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	30 ^a	35 ^b	56 ^c
All methods	..	35 ^a	47 ^b	65 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	52	59	64	67
Females	56	63	69	74
Both sexes combined	54	61	66	70
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	104	65	43	28
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	163	104	63	42
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	280
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	63
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	1.5
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	28	38	50	63
Urban population (percentage)	32	38	42	47
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	5.1	4.8	3.9	3.1
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.2
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	14	83	31	26**
As percentage of total population	0.5	2.0	0.5	0.4**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1984.^b For 1992.^c For 2005/2006.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	No intervention	Raise	Raise	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low	Too low
Policy	Maintain	Raise	Raise	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Indirect support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Not a concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	No
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Acceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	..
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	No intervention
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	Yes	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	10 532	10 579	10 329	10 030
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	20	21	18	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	18	18	19	21
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.3
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	39	34	33	19
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	10	8	11	6
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	7	7	9	12
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	44 ^a	62 ^b	68 ^c	..
All methods	74 ^a	73 ^b	77 ^c	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	66	65	65	69
Females	72	73	74	77
Both sexes combined	69	69	70	73
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	34	20	13	7
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	36	23	15	8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	6
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	3
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	113	114	111	108
Urban population (percentage)	62	65	65	67
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	1.1	0.0	-0.3	0.3
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-0.7	-0.8	0.3	-1.5
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	402	339	293	316 ^{**}
As percentage of total population	3.8	3.2	2.8	3.1 ^{**}

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

^{**} For 2005.^a For 1974.^b For 1986.^c For 1992/1993.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Not a concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Not a concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Minor concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	..	..	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	No intervention
Family reunification	..	..	..	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	..	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	218	241	267	301
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.8
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	30	26	24	22
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	13	14	15	16
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.1
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	33	26	25	15
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	8	7	6	4
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	11	11	14	17
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	..
All methods	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	71	74	76	80
Females	77	80	81	83
Both sexes combined	74	77	79	82
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	12	6	5	3
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	13	8	6	4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	4
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	<0.5
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.2
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	2	2	3	3
Urban population (percentage)	87	90	92	93
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	1.7	1.4	1.2	0.9
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-1.2	-1.2	-1.0	-0.4
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	5	7	11	23**
As percentage of total population	2.4	3.0	3.9	7.8**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	Maintain
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Raise
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	Maintain
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	..	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	..
Temporary workers	..	..	..	..
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	..	..
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	Yes	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	613 767	771 121	954 282	1 169 016
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.5
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	40	39	37	32
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	7	8
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.3	4.5	3.9	2.8
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	126	126	124	62
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	17	18	20	13
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	15	9	7	7
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	10 ^a	38 ^b	43 ^c	49 ^d
All methods	14 ^a	43 ^b	48 ^c	56 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	51	57	60	63
Females	50	57	61	66
Both sexes combined	51	57	60	65
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	117	95	77	55
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	177	137	111	79
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	450
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	2 500 ^e
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.36 ^e
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	187	235	290	356
Urban population (percentage)	21	24	27	29
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	3.8	3.2	2.7	2.3
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.0
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	8 973	8 131	6 951	5 700 ^{**}
As percentage of total population	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5 ^{**}

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1970.^b For 1988.^c For 1998/1999.^d For 2005/2006.^e For 2006.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Raise
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	Maintain
Into urban agglomerations	..	..	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too low
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Raise
Family reunification	..	..	..	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	No
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Raise
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	..	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	135 383	167 351	197 411	231 627
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.2
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	42	38	33	28
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	6	7	9
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.3	4.1	2.9	2.2
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	129	98	61	40
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	16	16	13	10
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	14	12	12	14
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	17 ^a	37	55 ^b	57 ^c
All methods	18 ^a	39	57 ^b	60 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	48	55	61	69
Females	51	58	65	73
Both sexes combined	49	56	63	71
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	126	89	58	27
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	185	126	78	32
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	420
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	170
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	71	88	104	122
Urban population (percentage)	19	26	36	50
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	4.7	5.4	4.5	3.3
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.7	1.0	0.0	-1.1
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	928	593	219	160**
As percentage of total population	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1976.^b For 1997.^c For 2002/2003.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	Maintain
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	..	Lower	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Too low	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Raise	Lower	Lower	Lower
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	..
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	33 344	48 418	62 199	71 208
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.9	4.2	1.9	1.4
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	44	45	42	27
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	6	6	6
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.4	6.6	4.3	2.0
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	134	139	90	20
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	16	15	15	6
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	16	15	16	7
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	28 ^a	56 ^b	56 ^c
All methods	36 ^d	49 ^a	73 ^b	74 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	55	59	65	69
Females	55	61	67	73
Both sexes combined	55	60	66	71
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	115	88	55	31
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	153	116	67	35
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	140
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	66
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.2
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	20	29	38	43
Urban population (percentage)	46	53	60	68
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	5.0	5.6	3.2	2.1
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.3	2.6	0.0	-0.3
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	766	2 423	2 478	1 959**
As percentage of total population	2.3	5.0	4.0	2.8**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1989.^b For 1997.^c For 2000.^d For 1977.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	Raise	Raise	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Raise	Raise	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Limits	No support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	No
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	..
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	..	Lower	..	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Raise	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	..	..
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	..	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	11 972	16 288	21 632	28 993
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.4	2.9	3.1	1.8
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	48	46	44	41
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	5	5
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.2	6.4	5.7	4.3
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	125	65	49	37
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	15	9	7	6
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	14	19	18	15
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	13 ^a	10 ^b	..	33 ^c
All methods	15 ^a	14 ^b	..	50 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	56	61	58	58
Females	58	64	61	61
Both sexes combined	57	62	59	60
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	85	60	73	82
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	120	78	101	105
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	300
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	27	37	49	66
Urban population (percentage)	61	69	69	67
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	5.2	3.9	2.8	2.3
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.8	0.9	3.7	2.6
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	7	85	134	28**
As percentage of total population	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.1**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1974.^b For 1989.^c For 2006. Data are preliminary or provisional.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Access to contraceptive methods	No support	Limits	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Minor concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	..	..	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Raise
Family reunification	..	..	..	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	Yes
Emigration				
View	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	..	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	3 177	3 539	3 609	4 301
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.5	0.8	0.5	1.8
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	31	30	24	21
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	15	14	15	16
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.8	2.9	2.0	2.0
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	34	26	18	16
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	7	6	6	3
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	17	17	20	22
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	..
All methods	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	69	70	73	76
Females	74	76	78	81
Both sexes combined	71	73	75	79
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	18	10	7	5
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	20	12	8	6
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	1
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	5
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.2
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	45	50	51	61
Urban population (percentage)	54	56	58	61
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	2.2	1.1	0.9	1.8
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.5
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	171	225	264	585**
As percentage of total population	5.4	6.4	7.3	14.1**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Raise	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too low	Too low	Too low	Too low
Policy	Raise	Raise	Raise	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Indirect support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	Not a concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Lower
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	..	..	..	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Too low	Too low	Too low	Too low
Policy	Raise	Raise	Raise	Raise
Permanent settlement	..	..	Raise	Raise
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Lower
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	..	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	3 358	4 103	5 374	6 928
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.9	1.7	3.5	1.7
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	33	33	29	28
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	12	12	13	14
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.8	3.1	2.9	2.8
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	23	19	18	14
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	4	3	4	3
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	13	13	16	17
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	52 ^a	..	..
All methods	..	68 ^a	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	70	73	75	79
Females	73	76	79	83
Both sexes combined	72	74	77	81
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	22	14	9	5
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	24	16	10	6
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	4
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	4
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	152	185	243	313
Urban population (percentage)	87	90	91	92
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	3.5	2.0	3.6	1.7
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-0.4	-0.6	2.4	1.4
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	1 417	1 523	1 919	2 661**
As percentage of total population	42.2	37.1	35.7	39.6**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1987/1988.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support	Indirect support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Not a concern	Not a concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	No
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Acceptable	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	No intervention
Family reunification	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes
Emigration				
View	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	No	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	55 441	56 593	57 301	58 877
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	24	20	15	14
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	17	18	22	26
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.3	1.5	1.3	1.4
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	12	8	7	6
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	3	3	2	2
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	18	17	16	25
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	32 ^a	..	39 ^b	..
All methods	78 ^a	..	60 ^b	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	69	71	74	78
Females	75	78	80	83
Both sexes combined	72	75	77	81
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	26	13	7	5
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	29	15	9	6
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	3
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	150
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.5
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	184	188	190	195
Urban population (percentage)	66	67	67	68
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.2
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.4
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	1 006	1 222	1 483	2 519**
As percentage of total population	1.8	2.2	2.6	4.3**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1979.^b For 1995/1996.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3	1,2,3
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	No intervention	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Lower
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	..	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	No
Emigration				
View	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Maintain	Lower	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes	..	Yes	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	2 013	2 297	2 485	2 714
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.5
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	45	37	34	31
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	8	9	10	10
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.0	3.6	2.8	2.4
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	182	129	103	78
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	29	26	22	20
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	10	8	9	11
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	36 ^a	48 ^b	63 ^c	66 ^d
All methods	38 ^a	51 ^b	66 ^c	69 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	67	70	70	70
Females	71	73	74	75
Both sexes combined	69	71	72	73
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	45	31	17	14
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	63	42	22	17
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	170
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	25
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	1.5
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	183	209	226	247
Urban population (percentage)	44	48	51	54
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	2.7	2.2	1.4	1.0
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.6	0.8	0.5	-0.3
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	28	22	20	18**
As percentage of total population	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.7**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1976.^b For 1983.^c For 1997.^d For 2002/2003.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Indirect support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Minor concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,6	1,2,4,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Raise
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	Raise
Into urban agglomerations	..	..	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	Raise	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Raise
Family reunification	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Raise	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	..	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	111 524	120 837	125 472	127 967
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.0
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	24	22	16	14
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	12	15	21	28
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.3
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	7	6	5	3
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	1	2	2	1
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	10	13	12	16
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	59	51 ^a	53 ^b	51 ^c
All methods	61	57 ^a	59 ^b	56 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	71	74	76	79
Females	76	80	82	86
Both sexes combined	73	77	80	83
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	12	7	4	3
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	19	10	6	4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	6
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	17
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	<0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	295	320	332	339
Urban population (percentage)	57	61	65	66
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	2.7	1.0	0.8	0.4
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-0.3	0.2	-0.5	-0.5
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	640	717	1 261	2 048**
As percentage of total population	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.6**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1984.^b For 1994.^c For 2000.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Not a concern	Not a concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	No
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Acceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3	1,2,3,5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Raise
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	..	Lower	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Lower
Temporary workers	..	..	No intervention	Lower
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Lower
Family reunification	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	No
Emigration				
View	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy	Lower	Lower	No intervention	Raise
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	No	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	1 937	2 706	4 304	5 924
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.5	3.9	5.6	3.0
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	47	47	41	36
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	5	4	5
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.8	6.8	5.1	3.1
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	71	61	47	25
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	7	8	7	5
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	16	16	13	16
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	17 ^a	22	27 ^b	41 ^c
All methods	25 ^a	27	35 ^b	56 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	55	62	66	71
Females	58	66	70	74
Both sexes combined	57	64	68	73
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	82	52	33	19
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	99	61	38	22
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	62
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	<1
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	22	30	48	66
Urban population (percentage)	58	66	78	83
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	4.1	5.9	7.2	2.5
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.8	0.5	0.5	0.2
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	676	942	1 618	2 225**
As percentage of total population	34.9	34.8	37.7	39.0**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1976.^b For 1990.^c For 2002.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	Major concern
Ageing of the population	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too low	Too low
Policy	Raise	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Indirect support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,3,4
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	Raise
From rural to rural areas	Raise
From urban to rural areas	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	Raise
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	Raise
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	Maintain
Temporary workers	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	Raise
Family reunification	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	Yes
Emigration				
View	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Maintain
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	14 136	15 780	15 919	15 422
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.5	1.1	-0.8	0.7
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	35	32	30	24
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	9	8	10	10
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.5	3.0	2.6	2.3
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	72	61	53	31
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	14	12	11	7
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	8	6	9	9
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	53 ^a	..
All methods	..	..	66 ^a	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	58	60	61	62
Females	68	71	70	72
Both sexes combined	63	66	65	67
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	77	60	51	24
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	92	73	61	29
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	140
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	12
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	5	6	6	6
Urban population (percentage)	53	56	56	58
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	2.4	1.8	-0.9	0.4
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.5	0.3	-0.6	-0.7
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	..	..	3 295	2 502**
As percentage of total population	..	..	20.8	16.9**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1999.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1,2,3
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Raise
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	..	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	Lower
Temporary workers	..	..	..	No intervention
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	No intervention
Family reunification	..	..	..	No intervention
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	No
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	No	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	13 512	19 674	27 380	37 538
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.6	3.8	3.1	2.7
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	50	50	46	43
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	4	4	4
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	8.0	7.2	5.4	5.0
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	181	163	110	104
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	19	18	16	15
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	15	12	15	13
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	4 ^a	10 ^b	32 ^c	32 ^d
All methods	7 ^a	17 ^b	39 ^c	39 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	52	57	57	53
Females	56	61	61	55
Both sexes combined	54	59	59	54
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	92	69	65	64
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	147	112	104	104
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	560
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	1 300
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	6.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	23	34	47	65
Urban population (percentage)	13	17	19	21
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	8.2	5.3	3.8	3.9
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.2
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	161	152	366	345**
As percentage of total population	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.0**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1978.^b For 1984.^c For 1998.^d For 2003.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	..	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	..	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	Major concern
Ageing of the population
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	..	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	..	Lower	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	..	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,3
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	..	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas
From rural to rural areas
From urban to rural areas
From urban to urban areas
Into urban agglomerations	..	No intervention	..	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	..	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	..	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement
Temporary workers
Highly skilled workers
Family reunification
Integration of non-citizens
Emigration				
View	..	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	..	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Encouraging the return of citizens

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	48	63	77	95
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.0	2.7	1.5	1.6
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	43	39	41	36
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	5	6
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.0	5.0	4.6	3.2
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	54	53	53	22
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	9	8	7	5
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	18	16	21	20
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	..
All methods	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	50	55	59	64
Females	55	59	65	70
Both sexes combined	53	57	62	67
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	108	85	65	41
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	156	120	88	51
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	..
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	67	86	106	131
Urban population (percentage)	30	34	36	49
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	6.1	3.5	3.0	3.5
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.5	2.3	1.8	0.2
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	1	2	2	3**
As percentage of total population	1.6	3.3	2.9	2.6**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	No intervention	Raise	Maintain	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too low	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy	Maintain	Raise	Maintain	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	No support	No support	No support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Not a concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Acceptable	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Minor concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,5	1,2,3,5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	..	No intervention	Lower	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Lower
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Lower
Temporary workers	..	..	Lower	Lower
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	No	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	1 007	1 720	1 725	2 851
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	6.0	4.5	-4.3	2.4
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	44	37	29	23
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	3	2	2	3
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.9	4.9	3.2	2.2
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	56	39	26	13
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	5	5	4	2
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	11	13	14	15
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	32 ^a	41 ^b	..
All methods	..	35 ^a	50 ^b	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	66	70	74	76
Females	70	74	77	80
Both sexes combined	68	71	75	78
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	41	24	13	8
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	55	31	17	10
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	4
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	<1
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	56	97	97	160
Urban population (percentage)	89	98	98	98
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	6.9	5.1	-4.7	2.5
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.0	-13.8	-5.7	1.4
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	662	1 222	996	1 669**
As percentage of total population	65.7	71.1	58.7	62.1**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1987.^b For 1996.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	Maintain
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	Lower
From rural to rural areas	Maintain
From urban to rural areas	Raise
From urban to urban areas	Maintain
Into urban agglomerations	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	Maintain
Permanent settlement	Maintain
Temporary workers	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	Maintain
Family reunification	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	Yes
Emigration				
View	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Maintain
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	3 299	4 013	4 591	5 317
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.1	2.0	0.9	1.1
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	40	37	38	30
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	8	8	8	7
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.7	4.1	3.6	2.5
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	60	52	46	31
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	10	8	8	8
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	11	6	9	9
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	49 ^a	..
All methods	..	..	60 ^a	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	57	60	62	62
Females	65	68	70	70
Both sexes combined	61	64	66	66
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	100	80	60	53
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	120	96	72	64
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	150
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	4
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	17	20	23	27
Urban population (percentage)	38	38	36	36
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	2.5	1.9	0.1	1.6
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.9	2.1	1.3	0.9
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	..	..	482	288**
As percentage of total population	..	..	10.5	5.5**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1997.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Too low	Too high
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Raise	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Limits	Limits	No support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1,2
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Raise
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	..	..	..	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	Lower
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Raise
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Raise
Family reunification	..	..	..	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	..	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	2 907	3 512	4 692	5 859
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.6	2.5	2.8	1.7
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	43	45	45	38
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	6	5	5
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.4	6.4	5.9	3.2
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	116	114	102	72
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	14	14	13	16
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	18	15	16	12
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	15 ^a	29 ^b
All methods	..	..	19 ^a	32 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	45	49	55	63
Females	48	51	57	66
Both sexes combined	47	50	56	64
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	141	122	89	51
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	210	180	127	67
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	660
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	4
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	12	15	20	25
Urban population (percentage)	11	14	17	21
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.0
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.7
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	21	23	23	25**
As percentage of total population	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1993.^b For 2000.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	No intervention	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too low	Too low
Policy	Raise	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	No support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	No	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	Lower	Maintain
Temporary workers	Lower	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	Maintain
Family reunification	Lower	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	Yes	Yes
Emigration				
View	Too low	Satisfactory
Policy	Raise	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	2 456	2 579	2 490	2 277
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.8	0.5	-1.3	-0.5
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	21	21	21	14
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	18	17	19	23
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.3
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	52	52	42	14
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	13	12	12	5
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	8	7	7	12
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	39	..
All methods	..	..	48	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	65	65	62	67
Females	75	74	74	78
Both sexes combined	70	69	68	73
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	21	18	15	10
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	28	24	19	14
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	10
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	10
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.8
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	38	40	39	35
Urban population (percentage)	64	69	69	68
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	1.9	1.0	-1.8	-0.4
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-1.0	-0.4	-1.3	-0.7
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	..	..	713	449**
As percentage of total population	..	..	28.5	19.5**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Indirect support	Indirect support	Indirect support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Raise
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	..	..	..	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	Lower
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Lower
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	No intervention
Family reunification	..	..	..	No intervention
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	No
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	2 737	2 891	3 491	4 099
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.3	0.8	3.2	1.1
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	40	37	32	28
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	7	7	9	10
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.8	3.9	3.0	2.2
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	54	44	34	25
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	9	8	7	6
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	17	14	16	16
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	23 ^a	..	37 ^b	..
All methods	53 ^a	..	61 ^b	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	63	65	67	70
Females	68	70	72	74
Both sexes combined	65	67	69	72
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	47	41	31	22
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	61	51	38	26
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	150
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	3
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	263	278	336	394
Urban population (percentage)	67	79	85	87
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	4.7	2.2	3.4	1.2
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-1.8	-4.2	0.8	0.1
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	209	344	594	657**
As percentage of total population	7.8	12.3	18.7	18.4**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1971.^b For 1996.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	..
Temporary workers	..	..	No intervention	..
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	..
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	Yes	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	1 149	1 472	1 722	2 008
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.1	2.6	1.5	0.6
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	45	45	44	40
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	7	7
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.8	5.5	4.7	3.4
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	82	77	86	73
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	11	11	14	16
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	18	18	17	10
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	2 ^a	..	19 ^b	35 ^c
All methods	5 ^a	..	23 ^b	37 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	48	53	58	43
Females	51	57	62	42
Both sexes combined	50	55	60	43
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	123	94	70	65
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	181	140	102	98
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	960
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	270
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	23.2
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	38	49	57	66
Urban population (percentage)	11	16	17	19
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	6.7	6.7	1.5	1.1
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.6	1.9	1.2	-0.6
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	4	16	5	6 ^{**}
As percentage of total population	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.3 ^{**}

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

^{**} For 2005.^a For 1977.^b For 1992.^c For 2004.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	..
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	..
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	..	Lower	..
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Family reunification	..	..	Maintain	..
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	Yes	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	1 605	2 171	2 143	3 750
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.9	3.0	0.1	4.5
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	46	47	47	47
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	4	4	4
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	233	233	233	219
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	25	24	25	23
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	14	14	14	13
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	6 ^a	..	..
All methods	..	6 ^a	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	42	44	40	45
Females	43	46	42	47
Both sexes combined	43	45	41	46
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	165	150	179	133
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	247	234	266	205
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	1 200
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	14	19	19	34
Urban population (percentage)	30	40	50	60
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	6.0	5.7	2.0	4.1
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.7	1.4	-1.7	1.2
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	64	83	199	50**
As percentage of total population	4.0	3.8	9.3	1.5**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1986.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Raise	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	..
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Raise	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	No support	No support	No support	No support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Not a concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	..	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Too low	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Raise	Lower	Lower	Lower
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	..
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Lower
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	..	..
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	..	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	2 466	3 850	4 833	6 160
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	4.2	4.6	2.0	2.0
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	46	47	38	30
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	4	5	6
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.6	7.2	4.1	2.7
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	13	12	7	3
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	1	2	2	1
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	30	29	28	25
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	26	..
All methods	..	..	45	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	51	61	67	72
Females	55	64	72	77
Both sexes combined	53	62	69	74
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	105	50	31	18
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	126	58	35	20
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	97
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	1	2	3	4
Urban population (percentage)	57	76	81	85
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	8.9	6.6	2.7	2.2
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-0.8	-1.4	-0.3	-0.1
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	223	414	506	618**
As percentage of total population	9.1	10.9	10.5	10.5**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Not a concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy	Raise	Raise	No intervention	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	No support	No support	No support	No support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Not a concern	Not a concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	No
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3	1,2,3
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	..	..	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	No	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	23	27	31	35
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.7	1.5	1.3	0.9
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	26	21	19	17
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	12	13	14	18
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	13	8	9	7
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	3	2	2	2
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	8	10	15	21
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	..
All methods	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	68	71	73	76
Females	75	78	80	82
Both sexes combined	72	74	77	79
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	24	18	13	8
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	28	20	14	9
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	..
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	146	170	193	220
Urban population (percentage)	18	18	16	14
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.6
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.8	1.6	1.4	0.9
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	8	10	12	12**
As percentage of total population	34.5	37.3	37.8	33.9**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	Major concern
Ageing of the population	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy	Raise	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Indirect support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Not a concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	No	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	Acceptable	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	Lower
From rural to rural areas
From urban to rural areas
From urban to urban areas
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	Lower	Maintain
Temporary workers	No intervention	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	Raise
Family reunification	No intervention	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	Yes	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	3 302	3 545	3 630	3 390
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.0	0.8	-0.4	-0.5
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	25	23	22	16
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	15	15	18	21
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.3
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	56	49	44	18
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	13	12	12	7
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	7	6	6	10
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	31	..
All methods	..	..	47	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	67	66	64	67
Females	75	76	75	78
Both sexes combined	71	71	70	73
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	22	18	16	9
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	29	24	22	11
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	11
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	3
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.2
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	51	54	56	52
Urban population (percentage)	56	65	67	66
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	3.3	2.0	-0.5	-0.5
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-1.6	-1.3	-0.2	-0.4
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	..	..	272	165**
As percentage of total population	..	..	7.5	4.8**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Maintain	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too low	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory
Policy	Raise	Raise	Raise	Maintain
Access to contraceptive methods	Indirect support	Indirect support	Indirect support	Indirect support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	..
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Satisfactory
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	..
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	..	..	..
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Family reunification	..	..	..	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	..	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	359	367	408	467
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.1	0.1	1.3	1.1
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	20	17	18	18
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	18	18	19	19
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	12	11	12	10
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	4	3	3	3
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	10	9	11	20
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	..
All methods	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	67	70	72	76
Females	74	77	79	82
Both sexes combined	71	73	76	79
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	17	12	6	5
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	26	18	8	7
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	12
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	<1
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.2
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	139	142	158	180
Urban population (percentage)	77	81	83	83
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	1.9	0.3	1.9	1.1
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-1.3	-0.5	-0.7	1.9
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	75	104	135	174**
As percentage of total population	21.0	28.3	33.4	37.4**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	..
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	..	No intervention	Lower	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	..
Temporary workers	..	..	No intervention	..
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	..
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes	..	No	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	7 906	10 439	13 947	19 683
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.7
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	45	45	45	43
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	5	5
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.7	6.4	6.1	4.8
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	150	150	150	133
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	17	17	18	20
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	17	15	16	13
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	5 ^a	18 ^b
All methods	..	..	17 ^a	27 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	44	48	51	58
Females	46	50	54	61
Both sexes combined	45	49	52	59
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	133	111	96	66
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	222	190	164	106
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	510
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	49
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.5
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	13	18	24	34
Urban population (percentage)	16	21	25	27
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	5.6	5.3	4.5	3.5
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.2
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	54	57	60	63**
As percentage of total population	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1992.^b For 2003/2004.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Limits	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	..	..	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	No intervention	Lower
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	Lower
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	No	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	5 276	7 265	10 091	13 925
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.1	3.1	1.3	2.6
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	47	48	45	47
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	4	5	5
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.4	7.5	6.8	5.6
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	197	199	159	135
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	19	20	17	18
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	17	18	17	12
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	1 ^a	14 ^b	39 ^c
All methods	..	7 ^a	22 ^b	42 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	41	45	48	48
Females	43	47	51	48
Both sexes combined	42	46	49	48
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	185	150	132	89
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	315	258	216	132
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	1 100
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	940
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	14.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	45	61	85	118
Urban population (percentage)	8	10	13	18
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	7.7	5.6	3.9	4.7
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.6	2.9	1.0	1.6
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	290	285	325	279**
As percentage of total population	5.5	3.9	3.2	2.2**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1984.^b For 1996.^c For 2006. Data are preliminary or provisional.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	Maintain	Lower	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Maintain	Lower	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Acceptable	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3	1,2,3
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Maintain
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	..	Lower	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes
Emigration				
View	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Raise	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	No	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	12 258	15 677	20 594	26 572
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.4	2.6	2.6	1.7
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	42	39	36	30
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	6	7
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.2	4.2	3.5	2.6
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	41	34	28	13
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	7	6	5	3
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	14	13	16	16
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	23 ^a	30 ^b	30 ^c	..
All methods	33 ^a	51 ^b	55 ^c	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	61	66	69	72
Females	65	70	73	77
Both sexes combined	63	68	71	74
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	42	28	15	9
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	57	37	20	11
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	62
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	69
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.5
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	37	48	62	81
Urban population (percentage)	38	46	56	69
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	4.8	4.4	4.8	2.9
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.1	1.2	0.2	-1.3
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	718	908	1 135	1 639**
As percentage of total population	5.9	5.8	5.6	6.5**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1974.^b For 1984.^c For 1994.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	No support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2	1,2
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	..	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	..
Temporary workers	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Family reunification	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	No	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	137	184	248	306
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.5	3.0	2.8	1.8
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	42	46	45	32
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	7	5	5	6
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.0	6.8	5.6	2.6
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	105	102	83	23
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	12	11	11	6
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	18	15	17	11
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	33 ^a	34 ^b
All methods	..	..	42 ^a	39 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	53	58	62	68
Females	50	56	60	69
Both sexes combined	51	57	61	68
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	121	94	65	34
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	169	129	90	42
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	120
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	461	616	832	1 025
Urban population (percentage)	17	25	26	31
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	10.0	5.7	2.9	4.0
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.2	2.1	3.2	1.7
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	2	2	3	3**
As percentage of total population	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.0**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1999.^b For 2004.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy	No intervention	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Minor concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	No
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1,4
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	Maintain
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Raise
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	..	Lower	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention
Permanent settlement	..	..	Maintain	..
Temporary workers	..	..	Lower	..
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Family reunification	..	..	Maintain	..
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	No
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	5 447	6 794	8 736	12 337
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.3	2.3	2.6	3.0
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	45	47	48	48
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	5	5
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.6	7.6	7.4	6.5
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	203	204	205	179
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	20	21	22	21
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	18	17	15	13
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	1 ^a	5	6 ^b
All methods	..	5 ^a	7	8 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	39	42	47	52
Females	41	46	50	57
Both sexes combined	40	44	48	54
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	193	173	156	129
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	317	287	253	200
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	970
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	130
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	1.7
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	4	5	7	10
Urban population (percentage)	16	21	26	32
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	5.2	5.0	4.4	4.7
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.0
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	82	61	63	46**
As percentage of total population	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.3**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1987.^b For 2001.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	No support	No support	No support	No support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Minor concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	Not permitted	Not permitted
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
Into urban agglomerations	..	No intervention	..	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	..	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	No
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	..	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	304	344	378	407
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.1	1.2	1.0	0.4
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	25	24	22	17
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	13	14	16	20
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.4
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	18	17	18	12
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	5	4	5	4
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	10	11	14	12
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	..
All methods	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	69	71	74	77
Females	73	76	78	81
Both sexes combined	71	74	76	79
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	22	13	9	6
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	25	15	11	8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	8
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	<0.5
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	963	1 090	1 196	1 287
Urban population (percentage)	90	90	91	96
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	0.1	1.2	1.1	0.7
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.0	1.1	-0.3	-5.4
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	8	5	7	11**
As percentage of total population	2.7	1.4	1.9	2.7**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	Major concern
Ageing of the population
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	Unacceptable	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	Lower
From rural to rural areas
From urban to rural areas	Maintain
From urban to urban areas	Raise
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	Lower	..
Temporary workers	Lower	Lower
Highly skilled workers
Family reunification	Lower	..
Integration of non-citizens	No	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	Maintain
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	26	38	51	59
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	4.5	4.5	1.5	2.2
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	48	51	49	40
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	5	3	4
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	8.2	7.6	6.7	4.7
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	138	141	127	53
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	17	13	15	7
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	16	11	17	17
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	..
All methods	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	57	59	62	69
Females	58	61	65	73
Both sexes combined	57	60	64	71
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	82	71	54	26
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	116	99	72	31
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	..
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	141	212	282	328
Urban population (percentage)	61	62	65	67
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	7.0	5.7	1.7	3.5
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.2	2.7	1.2	2.4
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	1	1	2	2**
As percentage of total population	4.5	3.7	3.1	2.7**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	Raise	No intervention	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	No support	No support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Not a concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	No
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	..	No intervention	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	..
Temporary workers	..	..	No intervention	..
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	..
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	No	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	1 315	1 715	2 225	3 124
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.5
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	45	44	43	40
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	5	5
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.6	6.2	5.7	4.4
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	134	102	95	85
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	16	13	13	13
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	22	21	23	18
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	0 ^a	1 ^b	5 ^c
All methods	..	1 ^a	3 ^b	8 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	46	52	57	62
Females	51	56	60	66
Both sexes combined	48	54	58	64
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	115	98	82	63
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	192	159	127	92
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	820
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	12
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.7
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	1	2	2	3
Urban population (percentage)	21	35	40	41
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	9.3	7.3	2.6	3.3
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.9	0.2	2.4	2.4
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	26	44	118	66**
As percentage of total population	1.8	2.4	5.1	2.1**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1981.^b For 1990.^c For 2000/2001.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Acceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Raise	Maintain	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	Yes	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	892	1 016	1 125	1 262
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.5	1.0	1.2	0.8
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	40	32	27	24
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	7	9	10
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.2	2.5	2.3	1.9
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	60	45	42	41
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	12	11	10	11
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	7	7	8	10
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	29	44	49 ^a	41 ^b
All methods	46	75	75 ^a	76 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	61	64	66	70
Females	65	70	74	76
Both sexes combined	63	67	70	73
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	55	28	20	14
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	65	34	24	17
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	15
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	4
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.6
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	437	498	551	618
Urban population (percentage)	43	42	43	42
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.1
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.0	1.0	1.5	0.7
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	10	9	12	21**
As percentage of total population	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.7**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1991.^b For 2002.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Minor concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,4	1,4
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Maintain
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	Maintain
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Maintain
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	Maintain
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Raise
Family reunification	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	Yes
Emigration				
View	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	Yes	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	60 713	76 826	91 823	106 535
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.1	2.1	1.8	1.1
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	46	42	36	30
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	6	7	9
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.5	4.3	3.2	2.2
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	116	95	78	65
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	15	17	17	16
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	16	11	10	10
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	23 ^a	45 ^b	60 ^c	66 ^d
All methods	30 ^a	53 ^b	68 ^c	71 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	60	64	69	74
Females	65	71	75	79
Both sexes combined	62	67	71	76
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	69	47	33	17
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	100	57	40	20
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	60
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	180
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.3
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	31	39	47	54
Urban population (percentage)	63	70	73	77
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	4.4	3.2	2.1	1.5
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.3	0.2	1.1	0.0
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	230	479	467	644**
As percentage of total population	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1976.^b For 1987.^c For 1997.^d For 2006.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population
Ageing of the population
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,3
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas
From rural to rural areas
From urban to rural areas
From urban to urban areas
Into urban agglomerations
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower
Permanent settlement	Lower	Lower
Temporary workers	Lower	Lower
Highly skilled workers	Maintain
Family reunification	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens
Emigration				
View	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	63	86	107	111
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.5	3.2	2.1	0.5
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	47	46	43	38
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	5	6	5
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.9	6.0	4.8	3.7
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	75	64	56	26
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	10	9	10	6
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	18	15	22	16
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	..
All methods	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	62	65	66	68
Females	63	66	67	69
Both sexes combined	63	65	66	69
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	58	47	42	34
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	78	61	54	42
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	..
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	90	122	153	158
Urban population (percentage)	26	26	25	22
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	1.4	3.0	1.6	0.9
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.3	3.3	2.3	0.5
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	2	3	3	4**
As percentage of total population	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.2**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population
Ageing of the population	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy	No intervention	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Not a concern
Policies and programmes	No
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Satisfactory
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas
From rural to rural areas
From urban to rural areas
From urban to urban areas
Into urban agglomerations
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	Maintain
Permanent settlement	Maintain
Temporary workers	Lower
Highly skilled workers
Family reunification	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens
Emigration				
View	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	3 839	4 232	4 379	3 794
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.3	1.1	0.0	-0.9
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	29	28	27	19
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	11	12	13	15
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.6	2.6	2.1	1.4
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	37	37	66	32
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	9	7	17	13
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	8	6	6	5
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	44 ^a
All methods	..	..	..	68 ^a
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	62	62	64	65
Females	69	68	71	72
Both sexes combined	65	65	67	69
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	46	35	24	16
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	57	47	30	19
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	22
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	29
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	1.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	113	125	129	112
Urban population (percentage)	36	44	46	47
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	3.8	2.8	-0.3	0.3
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.1	-0.3	0.1	-0.7
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	..	..	473	440 ^{**}
As percentage of total population	..	..	10.9	10.5 ^{**}

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

^{**} For 2005.^a For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Raise	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	..
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too low	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory
Policy	Raise	Raise	Raise	Maintain
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	No support	No support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	Not a concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	No
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Minor concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	..	..	..	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Family reunification	..	..	..	..
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	..	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	25	28	32	33
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.2	1.7	1.0	0.3
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	13	15	18	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	30	29	26	27
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	16	16	9	2
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	3	3	1	0
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	9	9	19	31
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	..
All methods	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	70	72	74	78
Females	76	79	82	85
Both sexes combined	73	76	78	82
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	16	15	11	6
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	18	17	12	7
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	..
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	16 882	19 036	21 208	21 954
Urban population (percentage)	100	100	100	100
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.2
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	16	19	21	25**
As percentage of total population	64.8	66.0	68.0	69.9**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Maintain	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too low	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy	Maintain	Raise	Maintain	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	Maintain
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Raise
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	Maintain
Into urban agglomerations	..	..	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Raise
Family reunification	..	..	Raise	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	No
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	1 447	1 909	2 389	2 629
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.8	2.8	1.5	1.0
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	44	42	39	27
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	6	6
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.3	5.7	3.4	1.9
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	129	101	59	45
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	12	12	11	14
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	7	7	6	8
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	25 ^a	61 ^b
All methods	..	..	61 ^a	66 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	53	56	59	64
Females	55	59	63	70
Both sexes combined	54	57	61	67
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	98	78	68	40
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	143	112	97	54
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	46
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	<0.5
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	<0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	1	1	2	2
Urban population (percentage)	49	55	57	57
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	4.4	3.9	1.4	1.5
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.9
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	5	6	7	9**
As percentage of total population	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1994.^b For 2005/2006. Data are preliminary or provisional.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too low
Policy	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	Lower
From rural to rural areas
From urban to rural areas
From urban to urban areas
Into urban agglomerations
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain
Permanent settlement	Maintain
Temporary workers	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	Maintain
Family reunification
Integration of non-citizens
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	549	576	623	598
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.1	0.0	1.2	-0.3
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	30	27	24	19
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	11	11	14	19
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.8
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	33	32	25	16
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	9	8	8	4
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	9	8	10	11
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	..
All methods	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	68	72	73	72
Females	73	77	79	77
Both sexes combined	71	74	75	75
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	30	23	20	22
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	33	26	22	24
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	..
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	40	42	45	43
Urban population (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	..	..	..	..
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	..	..	..	..
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	..	..	..	..
As percentage of total population	..	..	..	..

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Minor concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2	1,2,3
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	..	Lower	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Lower
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	No intervention	Lower
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too low	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy	Maintain	Raise	No intervention	Maintain
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	..	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	17 305	22 299	26 951	31 224
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.2
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	47	42	37	29
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	6	7	8
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.9	5.4	3.7	2.4
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	85	67	38	19
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	10	10	8	5
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	24	19	22	18
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	21 ^a	42	55 ^b
All methods	..	26 ^a	50	63 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	51	58	64	69
Females	55	62	68	73
Both sexes combined	53	60	65	71
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	123	88	58	31
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	179	130	77	36
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	240
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	19
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	39	50	60	70
Urban population (percentage)	38	45	52	60
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	4.2	4.2	3.2	2.5
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.4	1.3	0.4	-0.2
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	91	69	103	132 ^{**}
As percentage of total population	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4 ^{**}

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

^{**} For 2005.^a For 1984.^b For 2003/2004.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Raise	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	..
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy	Maintain	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1,2,3
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	..
Temporary workers	..	..	No intervention	..
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	..
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	Yes	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	10 613	13 324	15 943	21 397
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.3	1.9	3.3	1.9
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	44	45	44	44
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	5	5
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.1
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	127	124	113	149
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	14	14	15	20
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	18	18	20	13
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	5 ^a	12 ^b
All methods	..	..	6 ^a	17 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	39	41	43	42
Females	42	44	46	42
Both sexes combined	40	43	44	42
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	158	143	135	96
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	264	248	234	164
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	520
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	1 800 ^c
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	16.1 ^c
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	13	17	20	27
Urban population (percentage)	9	17	26	36
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	10.5	6.8	7.7	3.9
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.7	1.0	2.0	0.5
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	37	61	246	406 ^{**}
As percentage of total population	0.4	0.5	1.6	2.1 ^{**}

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1997.

^b For 2003/2004.

^c Based on the availability of more recent and representative data, UNAIDS is in the process of revising this estimate. The new estimate is expected to be lower than the one presented here.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Access to contraceptive methods	No support	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Not a concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	Maintain
Into urban agglomerations	..	..	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Lower
Permanent settlement	..	..	Maintain	Lower
Temporary workers	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	No intervention
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	No
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	29 847	36 790	43 134	48 798
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.5	2.0	1.4	0.9
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	41	38	33	26
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	7	7	8	8
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.9	4.3	3.1	2.1
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	93	57	34	16
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	13	10	7	4
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	18	16	17	15
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	28 ^a	33 ^b
All methods	..	..	33 ^a	37 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	51	56	57	59
Females	55	60	62	65
Both sexes combined	53	58	59	62
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	106	86	81	66
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	168	132	122	97
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	380
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	360
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	1.3
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	44	54	64	72
Urban population (percentage)	24	24	26	32
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	3.3	2.1	2.7	2.9
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.0	2.0	1.4	-0.1
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	75	91	112	117**
As percentage of total population	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1997.^b For 2001.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	Major concern
Ageing of the population	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	Lower
From rural to rural areas	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	Raise
From urban to urban areas	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	Maintain	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Raise	Maintain
Permanent settlement	Raise	Maintain
Temporary workers	Lower	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	Raise
Family reunification	Lower	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	No	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	892	1 131	1 657	2 074
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.9	2.6	3.1	1.3
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	44	47	44	37
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	5	5
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.6	6.5	5.4	3.2
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	112	114	111	59
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	13	14	15	14
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	24	21	18	15
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	26 ^a	43 ^b
All methods	..	..	29 ^a	44 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	52	57	60	52
Females	56	61	64	53
Both sexes combined	54	59	62	53
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	101	75	59	42
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	145	108	83	66
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	210
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	230
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	19.6
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	1	1	2	3
Urban population (percentage)	24	26	30	36
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	4.1	3.5	4.8	2.6
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.5	2.2	2.7	0.0
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	42	84	124	143**
As percentage of total population	4.7	7.5	7.5	7.1**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1992.^b For 2000.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Too low	Too high
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Raise	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	..
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	..
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	..
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	..
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	2
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3	1,2,3
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	..	..	..	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Lower
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Family reunification	..	..	..	..
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	..	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	7	8	10	10
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.7	1.8	1.7	0.3
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	39	32	27	24
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	6	8	12
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.5	2.5	2.2	2.2
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	152	92	55	31
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	28	22	13	7
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	7	8	8	16
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	..
All methods	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	66	69	72	75
Females	72	76	80	83
Both sexes combined	69	72	76	79
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	29	21	14	9
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	36	25	16	10
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	..
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	336	389	475	483
Urban population (percentage)	100	100	100	100
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	1.7	1.8	2.6	1.2
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	3	4	4	5**
As percentage of total population	37.3	44.6	39.3	36.1**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Raise
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	Maintain
Into urban agglomerations	..	No intervention	Lower	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	No
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Raise
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	No	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	13 548	17 003	21 672	28 196
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.0
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	42	42	42	38
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	5	5	6
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.8	5.5	5.0	3.3
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	127	121	129	115
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	15	15	17	22
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	17	15	12	7
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	3 ^a	14 ^b	22 ^c	44 ^d
All methods	3 ^a	14 ^b	23 ^c	48 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	44	50	56	63
Females	44	49	56	64
Both sexes combined	44	50	56	64
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	156	123	91	54
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	234	182	129	72
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	830
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	75
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.5
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	92	116	147	192
Urban population (percentage)	5	7	11	17
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	6.2	6.2	6.7	4.8
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.3
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	291	302	625	819**
As percentage of total population	2.1	1.8	2.9	3.0**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1976.^b For 1986.^c For 1991.^d For 2006.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	Indirect support	Indirect support	Indirect support	Indirect support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Acceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	..	Raise	Maintain	Maintain
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Lower
Temporary workers	..	..	No intervention	Lower
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Raise
Family reunification	..	..	Maintain	Lower
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Raise	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	No	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	13 666	14 492	15 459	16 419
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.2
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	25	19	18	18
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	15	17	18	20
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.7
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	6	4	5	5
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	2	2	1	1
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	15	16	17	23
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	69	72	76 ^a	..
All methods	75	76	79 ^a	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	71	73	74	78
Females	77	79	80	82
Both sexes combined	74	76	77	80
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	12	8	6	5
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	14	10	8	6
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	6
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	18
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.2
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	329	349	372	395
Urban population (percentage)	63	67	73	81
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.0
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.1	-0.7	-2.2	-2.5
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	344	761	1 387	1 638**
As percentage of total population	2.5	5.3	9.0	10.1**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1993.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Not a concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	..	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Too high	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low
Policy	Lower	Maintain	Raise	Raise
Permanent settlement	..	..	Raise	Raise
Temporary workers	..	..	Maintain	Raise
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Raise
Family reunification	..	..	Maintain	Raise
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	No	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	3 083	3 247	3 673	4 179
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.8	0.8	1.5	0.9
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	30	24	23	21
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	13	15	15	17
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.8	2.0	2.1	2.0
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	45	31	33	22
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	11	9	8	6
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	11	12	14	20
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	62 ^a	..	71	..
All methods	70 ^a	..	74	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	69	71	73	78
Females	75	77	79	82
Both sexes combined	72	74	76	80
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	16	12	7	5
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	19	14	9	6
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	9
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	1
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	11	12	14	15
Urban population (percentage)	83	84	85	86
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	2.2	0.9	1.5	0.8
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-0.1	0.5	0.6	-0.1
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	493	531	732	642**
As percentage of total population	16.0	16.3	20.0	15.9**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1976.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	Not permitted
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	Lower	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	No
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	Yes	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	2 802	3 715	4 664	5 603
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.1	2.6	2.4	1.3
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	47	47	44	37
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	5	5	6
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.8	5.9	4.5	2.8
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	158	154	157	113
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	19	19	25	26
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	13	10	10	9
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	23 ^a	45 ^b	66 ^c
All methods	..	27 ^a	49 ^b	69 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	54	56	64	70
Females	57	63	69	76
Both sexes combined	55	59	66	73
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	98	80	48	21
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	152	117	62	26
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	170
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	7
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.2
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	22	29	36	43
Urban population (percentage)	49	52	55	60
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	4.0	3.3	3.0	2.6
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.1
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	23	42	27	28**
As percentage of total population	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.5**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1981.^b For 1992.^c For 2001.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	Lower	No intervention	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	No support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Not a concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	..	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	No intervention
Temporary workers	..	..	No intervention	No intervention
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	No intervention
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	No
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	No	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	4 942	6 709	9 287	14 226
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.5
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	49	48	48	48
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	4	4	5
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.2
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	241	241	233	196
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	22	22	22	20
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	15	16	15	15
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	2 ^a	5 ^b
All methods	..	..	4 ^a	11 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	43	44	49	58
Females	39	41	46	56
Both sexes combined	41	43	47	57
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	189	189	174	111
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	316	319	291	188
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	1 800
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	79
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	1.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	4	5	7	11
Urban population (percentage)	11	15	16	17
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	8.2	4.7	3.7	4.4
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.0
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	85	104	139	124**
As percentage of total population	1.6	1.4	1.4	0.9**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1992.^b For 2006.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1,2,3
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	..	..	..	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Family reunification	..	..	..	..
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	..	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	61 163	81 598	109 010	148 093
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.3
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	45	46	46	44
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	5	5
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.9	6.9	6.6	5.3
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	156	182	179	126
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	17	19	20	17
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	21	16	16	12
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	1 ^a	9 ^b	8 ^c
All methods	..	5 ^a	15 ^b	13 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	41	44	46	46
Females	44	47	49	47
Both sexes combined	43	46	47	47
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	144	127	118	109
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	240	221	204	187
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	1 100
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	2 900 ^d
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	3.9 ^d
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	66	88	118	160
Urban population (percentage)	23	31	40	50
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	4.3	5.4	5.2	3.7
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.1	1.6	1.3	0.5
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	704	348	582	971 ^{**}
As percentage of total population	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.7 ^{**}

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1982.

^b For 1999.

^c For 2003.

^d Based on the availability of more recent and representative data, UNAIDS is in the process of revising this estimate. The new estimate is expected to be lower than the one presented here.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population
Ageing of the population
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too low	Too low
Policy	Raise	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	Indirect support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	No	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	2
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1,2,3	1,2,3
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas
From rural to rural areas
From urban to rural areas
From urban to urban areas
Into urban agglomerations
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy	No intervention	Raise
Permanent settlement	Raise
Temporary workers	Raise
Highly skilled workers
Family reunification
Integration of non-citizens
Emigration				
View	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	4	3	2	2
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-4.0	-4.3	-0.1	-1.8
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	36	29	26	23
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	7	10	12
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.7	2.9	2.4	2.2
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	161	126	104	97
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	31	24	21	21
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	8	7	12	12
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	..
All methods	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	66	69	72	75
Females	72	75	80	83
Both sexes combined	69	72	76	79
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	32	23	15	9
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	39	27	17	10
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	..
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	16	11	9	6
Urban population (percentage)	23	31	31	38
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	-2.7	-2.7	-1.8	2.7
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-5.3	-6.6	-2.4	0.0
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	0	0	0	0**
As percentage of total population	10.9	11.9	10.0	7.6**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Minor concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	Maintain	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Raise
Family reunification	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	No	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	4 007	4 153	4 359	4 698
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.6
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	24	20	19	19
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	19	21	20	20
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.8
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	15	11	13	8
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	4	4	3	2
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	10	12	13	18
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	65 ^a	69 ^b	..	..
All methods	71 ^a	74 ^b	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	71	73	74	78
Females	78	80	80	83
Both sexes combined	74	76	77	80
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	12	8	6	3
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	14	10	7	4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	7
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	3
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	10	11	11	12
Urban population (percentage)	68	71	74	78
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.6
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-1.0	-0.2	-0.8	0.0
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	107	154	231	344**
As percentage of total population	2.7	3.7	5.3	7.4**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1977.^b For 1988/1989.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Too low	Too high
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Raise	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	..
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	No support	No support	No support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Raise
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	..	..	..	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	Lower
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Lower
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	..	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	No
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	..	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	917	1 527	2 172	2 595
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	4.1	5.0	3.3	2.0
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	47	45	40	32
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	3	3	4
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.2	7.2	6.3	3.0
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	122	122	77	10
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	13	12	10	2
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	13	14	21	16
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	8 ^a	18	..
All methods	..	9 ^a	24	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	51	61	70	74
Females	53	64	73	77
Both sexes combined	52	63	71	76
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	110	58	24	12
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	159	78	28	14
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	64
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	3	5	7	8
Urban population (percentage)	34	55	72	72
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	10.2	9.4	5.2	2.2
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.6	0.7	-0.7	2.0
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	75	327	573	628**
As percentage of total population	8.2	21.4	26.3	24.4**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1988.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Not a concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3	1,2,3
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Satisfactory	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Raise
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	Maintain
Into urban agglomerations	..	Lower	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Lower
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	Lower
Temporary workers	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	Lower
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	No
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Raise	Raise	Raise
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	68 294	95 005	127 766	163 902
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.7	3.6	2.5	1.8
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	43	43	44	36
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	5	5	6
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.6	6.6	5.8	3.5
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	101	102	88	36
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	11	11	11	8
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	23	18	16	13
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	4	6	13	20 ^a
All methods	5	8	18	28 ^a
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	52	56	61	65
Females	51	56	61	66
Both sexes combined	52	56	61	65
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	128	108	87	67
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	203	167	128	95
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	320
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	85
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	86	119	160	206
Urban population (percentage)	26	29	32	36
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	3.9	4.4	3.2	3.3
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.3	3.2	2.1	1.4
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	4 574	6 288	4 077	3 254**
As percentage of total population	6.7	6.6	3.2	2.1**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 2000/2001.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population
Ageing of the population	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy	No intervention	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	Indirect support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	No	No
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas
From rural to rural areas
From urban to rural areas
From urban to urban areas
Into urban agglomerations
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Too high	Too high
Policy	No intervention	No intervention
Permanent settlement
Temporary workers	Lower
Highly skilled workers
Family reunification
Integration of non-citizens
Emigration				
View	Too high	Too high
Policy	No intervention	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	12	14	17	20
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.3	2.2	2.7	0.4
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	44	32	26	24
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	9	8	8
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.5	2.9	2.8	2.3
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	105	55	68	40
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	17	14	12	11
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	9	8	13	17
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	..
All methods	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	57	59	62	69
Females	58	61	65	73
Both sexes combined	57	60	64	71
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	82	71	54	26
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	116	99	72	31
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	..
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	26	30	37	44
Urban population (percentage)	61	67	71	70
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	1.8	4.1	3.2	0.7
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.6	-0.2	1.4	0.3
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	1	2	2	3**
As percentage of total population	10.2	11.9	12.9	15.2**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,4,5	1,2,4
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	Raise
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	Lower	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Lower
Permanent settlement	..	..	Maintain	Lower
Temporary workers	..	..	No intervention	Lower
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	Lower
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	No	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	1 723	2 176	2 670	3 343
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.7	2.2	2.0	1.6
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	43	38	33	30
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	7	7	7	9
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.9	3.5	2.9	2.6
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	135	108	91	83
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	19	21	19	18
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	10	9	8	9
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	46 ^a	54 ^b	..	..
All methods	54 ^a	58 ^b	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	65	68	70	73
Females	68	73	76	78
Both sexes combined	66	70	72	76
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	44	32	27	18
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	68	43	34	24
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	130
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	17
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.9
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	23	29	35	44
Urban population (percentage)	49	52	60	73
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	3.3	2.8	4.2	2.7
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.1	1.5	-0.8	-1.3
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	53	54	73	102**
As percentage of total population	3.1	2.5	2.7	3.2**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1976.^b For 1984.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	..
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3	1,2,3
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	..	No intervention	..	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	No intervention
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Raise
Family reunification	..	..	..	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	..	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	2 866	3 637	4 709	6 331
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.0
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	44	43	41	40
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	4	4	4
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.1	5.5	4.7	3.8
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	96	86	82	51
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	12	13	12	9
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	18	16	15	13
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	20 ^a	..
All methods	..	..	26 ^a	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	44	51	53	55
Females	46	55	59	60
Both sexes combined	45	52	55	57
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	112	79	69	61
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	165	115	99	84
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	470
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	60
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	1.8
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	6	8	10	14
Urban population (percentage)	12	13	13	14
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	6.2	2.5	2.6	2.7
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.8	2.4	2.6	1.7
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	44	40	32	25**
As percentage of total population	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.4**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1996.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	..	Lower	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Raise	Raise	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	..	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes
Emigration				
View	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	2 805	3 702	4 799	6 127
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.4	2.9	2.4	1.8
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	44	42	40	35
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	6	7
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.4	5.2	4.3	3.1
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	94	98	92	72
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	15	14	14	15
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	16	16	15	13
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	23 ^a	29 ^b	41	61 ^c
All methods	29 ^a	45 ^b	56	73 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	64	65	66	70
Females	68	69	71	74
Both sexes combined	66	67	68	72
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	53	49	43	32
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	73	65	55	38
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	150
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	13
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.4
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	7	9	12	15
Urban population (percentage)	39	45	52	60
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	3.5	4.5	4.1	3.2
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.8	1.8	1.3	0.7
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	101	174	183	168**
As percentage of total population	3.8	4.8	3.8	2.7**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1977.^b For 1987.^c For 2004.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2	1,2,3
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	Raise
Into urban agglomerations	..	Lower	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	No
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	15 161	19 523	23 857	27 903
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.8	2.4	1.8	1.2
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	43	40	36	31
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	7	8
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.0	4.7	3.7	2.5
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	86	74	71	60
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	11	12	13	14
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	19	17	15	15
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	11 ^a	23 ^b	33 ^c	47 ^d
All methods	31 ^a	46 ^b	59 ^c	71 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	54	59	64	69
Females	57	64	69	74
Both sexes combined	55	61	66	71
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	110	82	48	21
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	169	117	75	29
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	240
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	93
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.6
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	12	15	19	22
Urban population (percentage)	61	67	71	73
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	4.1	3.1	2.3	1.7
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	67	62	51	42**
As percentage of total population	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1977.^b For 1986.^c For 1992.^d For 2004/2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Raise
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	Raise
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes	..	No	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	42 019	54 321	68 587	87 960
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.8	2.4	2.3	1.9
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	44	42	39	35
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	5	6
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.0	5.0	4.1	3.2
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	56	52	51	47
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	8	8	9	9
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	19	16	15	14
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	11 ^a	21 ^b	28 ^c	33 ^d
All methods	18 ^a	44 ^b	47 ^c	49 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	56	60	65	70
Females	60	64	69	74
Both sexes combined	58	62	66	72
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	80	61	43	23
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	112	83	54	27
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	230
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	12
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	<0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	140	181	229	293
Urban population (percentage)	36	43	54	64
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	4.3	5.2	4.3	2.8
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.0	0.6	0.1	-0.5
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	162	148	214	374**
As percentage of total population	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1973.^b For 1986.^c For 1998.^d For 2003.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Indirect support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	No
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,4,5	1,2,3,4,5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	Raise	Lower	Lower	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	No	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	34 015	37 202	38 595	38 082
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.8	0.9	0.3	-0.2
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	24	26	23	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	14	14	16	18
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.2
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	30	31	25	13
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	9	6	7	5
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	8	7	11	9
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	26 ^a	..	19 ^b	..
All methods	75 ^a	..	49 ^b	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	67	67	67	71
Females	74	75	76	80
Both sexes combined	70	71	72	76
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	27	20	15	7
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	28	21	16	8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	8
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	25
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	105	115	119	118
Urban population (percentage)	55	60	61	62
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	2.0	1.5	0.3	0.2
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-0.6	0.0	0.1	-0.5
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	1 808	1 319	963	703**
As percentage of total population	5.3	3.5	2.5	1.8**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1977.^b For 1991.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Acceptable	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	Maintain
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Raise
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	..	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes
Emigration				
View	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Raise	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	No	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	9 093	10 011	10 030	10 623
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.4
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	28	24	18	16
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	14	17	20	22
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.7	2.0	1.5	1.5
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	32	23	18	13
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	7	7	6	3
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	10	9	11	18
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	33 ^a	..	..	50 ^b
All methods	66 ^a	..	..	57 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	65	69	71	75
Females	71	76	78	81
Both sexes combined	68	72	75	78
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	45	20	9	5
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	64	28	12	7
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	11
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	32
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.4
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	99	109	109	115
Urban population (percentage)	41	45	51	59
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.5
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.3	-0.4	-1.2	-1.1
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	164	346	528	764 ^{**}
As percentage of total population	1.8	3.5	5.3	7.3 ^{**}

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

^{**} For 2005.^a For 1979/1980.^b For 2005/2006.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Raise	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	..
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Access to contraceptive methods	No support	No support	No support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	..
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	No
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,3
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,5	1,2,3,5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	..
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	..	Lower	..	..
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Lower
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	..
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Lower
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	..	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	..	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	171	361	526	841
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	8.6	9.0	2.4	2.1
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	33	28	27	21
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	3	2	2	3
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.8	5.5	4.1	2.7
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	47	38	28	17
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	5	4	3	3
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	13	13	19	22
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	29 ^a	32 ^b	..
All methods	..	32 ^a	43 ^b	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	61	65	68	75
Females	64	70	73	76
Both sexes combined	62	67	70	76
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	57	33	17	8
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	68	40	21	10
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	12
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	16	33	48	76
Urban population (percentage)	89	90	94	96
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	8.7	9.2	2.8	2.0
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	7.7	7.6	-3.1	0.0
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	119	282	406	637**
As percentage of total population	69.6	78.2	77.2	78.3**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1987.^b For 1998.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	No intervention	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy	Lower	Lower	No intervention	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	..
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	Maintain
Into urban agglomerations	..	Lower	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Raise
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Raise
Temporary workers	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Raise
Family reunification	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes
Emigration				
View	Too low	Too low	Too low	Too high
Policy	Raise	Raise	Raise	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	No	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	35 281	40 806	45 008	48 224
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.3
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	38	30	23	18
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	7	9	15
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.3	2.2	1.7	1.2
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	10	5	4	4
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	2	2	1	1
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	3	3	3	9
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	27 ^a	59	67 ^b	..
All methods	35 ^a	70	81 ^b	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	59	63	68	75
Females	66	71	77	82
Both sexes combined	63	67	72	79
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	38	23	14	4
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	44	27	17	5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	14
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	13
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	<0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	354	410	452	484
Urban population (percentage)	48	65	78	81
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	5.3	4.0	2.1	0.6
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-0.6	-2.8	-2.7	-0.9
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	305	560	584	551**
As percentage of total population	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.2**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1974.^b For 1997.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	No intervention	Raise	No intervention	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low	Too low
Policy	Maintain	Raise	Raise	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Limits	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Not a concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	No intervention
Family reunification	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	Yes	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	21 245	22 725	22 681	21 438
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.0	0.5	-0.5	-0.4
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	25	25	20	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	14	14	17	20
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.6	2.3	1.5	1.3
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	79	68	45	32
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	17	16	16	11
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	6	5	5	7
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	5 ^a	..	30 ^b	38 ^c
All methods	58 ^a	..	64 ^b	70 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	67	67	66	69
Females	71	73	73	76
Both sexes combined	69	70	69	72
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	40	26	23	15
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	49	32	28	18
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	24
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	7
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	<0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	89	95	95	90
Urban population (percentage)	43	50	55	54
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	2.2	2.2	-0.2	0.0
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.1	-1.1	-0.7	-0.8
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	239	170	135	133**
As percentage of total population	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.6**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1978.^b For 1999.^c For 2004.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	No intervention	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	Major concern
Ageing of the population	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too low	Too low
Policy	No intervention	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Indirect support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	Yes	No
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas
From rural to rural areas
From urban to rural areas
From urban to urban areas
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	..
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Too high	Too low
Policy	Lower	Raise
Permanent settlement	Lower	Raise
Temporary workers	Maintain	Raise
Highly skilled workers	Raise
Family reunification	No intervention	No intervention
Integration of non-citizens	Yes	Yes
Emigration				
View	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	134 233	143 469	149 124	142 499
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.6	0.7	0.1	-0.5
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	23	23	21	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	14	14	16	17
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.3
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	44	44	52	28
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	13	9	17	9
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	7	5	6	6
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	47 ^a	..
All methods	..	..	65 ^a	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	63	61	61	59
Females	74	73	73	73
Both sexes combined	69	67	66	65
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	28	26	22	17
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	33	32	26	21
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	28
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	940
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	1.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	8	8	9	8
Urban population (percentage)	67	72	73	73
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	1.9	1.3	0.0	-0.6
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-1.9	-0.9	0.0	-0.1
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	..	..	11 707	12 080**
As percentage of total population	..	..	7.9	8.4**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1996.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	No support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2	1,2,3
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	Raise
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	Raise
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	..
Temporary workers	..	..	No intervention	No intervention
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	No intervention
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	Raise
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too low	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	Yes	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	4 410	6 139	5 644	9 725
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.1	3.3	-5.1	2.8
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	48	48	51	43
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	4	4	4
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	8.3	8.5	6.9	5.9
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	80	82	75	40
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	8	8	8	6
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	22	19	24	16
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	1 ^a	13 ^b	10 ^c
All methods	..	10 ^a	21 ^b	17 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	43	44	22	45
Females	46	48	25	48
Both sexes combined	45	46	24	46
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	134	124	134	112
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	224	199	228	188
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	1 300
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	190
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	3.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	167	233	214	369
Urban population (percentage)	4	5	8	21
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	7.6	4.5	3.2	6.5
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.9	3.0	-5.9	1.1
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	46	80	60	121**
As percentage of total population	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.3**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1983.^b For 1992.^c For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	..	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	..	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	..	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	..	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	..	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality
Maternal mortality	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1,2,3	1,2,3,4
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	..	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas
From rural to rural areas
From urban to rural areas
From urban to urban areas	Raise
Into urban agglomerations	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	..	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	..	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	Maintain
Temporary workers	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	Maintain
Family reunification
Integration of non-citizens
Emigration				
View	..	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	..	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	44	42	43	50
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-0.3	-0.5	1.1	1.3
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	42	35	33	28
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	12	13	11	8
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.5	3.1	2.6	2.2
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	167	115	76	43
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	36	26	18	10
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	8	6	11	14
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	37 ^a	..	..
All methods	..	41 ^a	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	61	63	66	70
Females	65	67	70	75
Both sexes combined	63	65	68	72
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	57	48	37	21
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	76	62	46	25
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	..
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	170	161	165	193
Urban population (percentage)	35	35	34	32
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	0.2	-0.9	-0.7	1.2
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-0.5	-0.3	0.1	1.0
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	4	4	4	4**
As percentage of total population	8.3	9.3	10.3	10.4**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1984.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	..	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	..	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	..	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	..	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Access to contraceptive methods	..	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1,2,3	1,2,3,4
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	..	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas
From rural to rural areas
From urban to rural areas
From urban to urban areas
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	..
International migration				
Immigration				
View	..	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	..	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	Lower	Maintain
Temporary workers	Lower	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	Maintain
Family reunification	Lower	..
Integration of non-citizens	No	..
Emigration				
View	..	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	..	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	110	127	146	165
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.1
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	47	41	35	27
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	7	8	10	10
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.7	4.2	3.0	2.2
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	164	121	86	60
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	23	23	19	15
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	14	12	13	14
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	46 ^a	..	..
All methods	..	47 ^a	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	62	67	69	72
Females	68	74	74	76
Both sexes combined	65	71	71	74
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	39	23	17	13
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	55	31	22	16
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	..
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	204	235	271	306
Urban population (percentage)	25	28	30	28
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	2.1	2.4	1.6	1.1
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.7	1.0	1.4	0.7
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	3	4	6	9**
As percentage of total population	2.9	3.4	4.3	5.4**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1988.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	..	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	..	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	Major concern
Ageing of the population	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	..	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	..	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Access to contraceptive methods	..	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	..	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	..	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	Lower
From rural to rural areas
From urban to rural areas
From urban to urban areas
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	..	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	..	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Permanent settlement	No intervention	Maintain
Temporary workers	No intervention	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	Maintain
Family reunification	No intervention	No intervention
Integration of non-citizens	No	..
Emigration				
View	..	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	..	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	96	104	113	120
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.5
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	47	40	37	28
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	8	8	9	9
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.5	3.6	2.8	2.2
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	164	110	87	64
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	25	24	21	16
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	9	7	8	10
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	55 ^a	..	..
All methods	..	58 ^a	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	60	65	67	69
Females	63	69	72	74
Both sexes combined	62	67	70	72
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	64	42	30	23
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	87	53	36	28
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	..
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	246	269	291	310
Urban population (percentage)	27	34	43	47
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	1.1	5.0	1.8	1.3
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.1	-1.1	-0.2	-0.2
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	2	3	5	10**
As percentage of total population	2.3	2.8	4.9	8.7**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1988.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	..
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3	1,2,3
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	..
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	..	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	..	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	150	157	168	187
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.1	0.2	0.8	0.9
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	45	40	39	40
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	3	4	6	7
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.7	4.9	4.7	3.9
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	39	33	32	27
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	7	6	6	6
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	19	16	20	21
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	..
All methods	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	53	58	63	69
Females	60	65	70	75
Both sexes combined	56	61	66	71
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	69	52	36	22
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	89	66	45	27
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	..
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	53	55	59	66
Urban population (percentage)	21	21	21	23
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	1.7	0.3	1.1	1.3
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.2
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	4	5	7	9**
As percentage of total population	2.5	3.2	4.1	5.0**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Not a concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	No support	No support	No support	No support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	Not a concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	No
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	..
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	..	..	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	No intervention
Temporary workers	..	..	..	No intervention
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	No intervention
Family reunification	..	..	..	No intervention
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	..	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	20	23	26	31
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.6	1.3	1.2	0.8
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	24	19	16	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	15	17	19	21
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.3
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	5	4	4	4
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	1	1	1	1
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	15	15	16	18
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	..
All methods	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	70	74	76	78
Females	76	80	82	85
Both sexes combined	73	77	79	81
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	16	11	8	7
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	18	12	9	7
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	..
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	324	374	421	507
Urban population (percentage)	71	88	90	98
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	4.1	2.9	1.1	1.0
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-6.3	-8.2	2.2	-15.2
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	8	9	9	9**
As percentage of total population	41.1	37.4	34.9	33.5**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	..
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy	No intervention	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	No support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Not a concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	..	..	No intervention	..
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	..
Temporary workers	..	..	No intervention	..
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	..
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	No	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	82	104	128	158
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.6
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	47	47	45	41
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	7	7	6
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.5	6.2	5.2	3.9
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	137	131	108	66
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	18	18	16	11
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	10	10	11	8
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	27 ^a
All methods	..	..	..	29 ^a
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	55	59	61	64
Females	58	62	64	67
Both sexes combined	56	60	63	66
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	75	74	83	72
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	99	98	114	95
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	..
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	85	108	133	164
Urban population (percentage)	32	38	49	60
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	3.5	4.5	3.9	3.5
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.5	0.5	-0.1	0.1
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	6	7	7	7 ^{**}
As percentage of total population	7.5	6.5	5.6	4.8 ^{**}

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

^{**} For 2005.^a For 2000.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Raise	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Access to contraceptive methods	Limits	Limits	Limits	Indirect support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2	1,2,3
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	Raise
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	..	..	..	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Too low	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy	Raise	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	No intervention
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Lower
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Lower
Family reunification	..	..	..	Lower
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	..	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	7 251	12 865	18 251	24 735
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	4.7	5.8	2.3	2.2
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	44	42	42	34
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	4	4	4
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.3	7.0	5.4	3.4
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	63	61	47	28
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	7	7	7	5
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	25	23	23	22
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	29 ^a	..
All methods	..	..	32 ^a	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	52	62	67	71
Females	56	65	71	75
Both sexes combined	54	63	69	73
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	105	56	32	19
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	141	75	39	22
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	18
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	3	6	8	12
Urban population (percentage)	58	73	79	81
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	8.3	7.8	3.2	2.6
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.5	1.4	0.8	1.2
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	929	3 401	4 611	6 361**
As percentage of total population	12.8	26.4	24.7	25.9**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1996.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	..
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	No support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	No intervention	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	..
Temporary workers	..	..	No intervention	..
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	..
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	5 118	6 796	9 054	12 379
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.5
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	43	45	45	42
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	6	6	6
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.0	7.0	6.3	4.7
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	178	162	125	87
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	18	17	16	14
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	20	20	19	15
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	1 ^a	2 ^b	8 ^c	10 ^d
All methods	4 ^a	11 ^b	11 ^c	12 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	45	52	57	61
Females	46	53	60	65
Both sexes combined	46	52	58	63
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	158	115	87	66
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	261	197	151	115
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	980
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	61
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.9
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	26	35	46	63
Urban population (percentage)	34	38	40	42
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	5.1	3.8	3.1	2.9
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.7	2.3	2.4	1.8
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	155	170	320	326**
As percentage of total population	2.9	2.5	3.5	2.8**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1978.^b For 1986.^c For 1999.^d For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low
Policy on growth	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	Major concern
Ageing of the population	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too low
Policy	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	No
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	Lower
From rural to rural areas
From urban to rural areas
From urban to urban areas
Into urban agglomerations	Maintain
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain
Permanent settlement	Lower
Temporary workers	Lower
Highly skilled workers	Raise
Family reunification	Raise
Integration of non-citizens	Yes
Emigration				
View	Too high
Policy	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	8 536	9 272	10 196	9 858
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.9	0.7	1.3	0.1
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	24	24	22	18
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	13	14	17	19
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.8
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	45	44	37	24
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	10	9	10	6
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	7	6	8	9
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	19 ^a
All methods	..	..	..	41 ^a
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	67	68	69	72
Females	71	73	74	76
Both sexes combined	69	70	72	74
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	47	34	17	12
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	53	39	20	14
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	..
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	97	105	115	112
Urban population (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	..	..	..	..
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	..	..	..	..
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	..	..	..	..
As percentage of total population	..	..	..	..

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	..
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Family reunification	..	..	..	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	..	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	61	67	76	87
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.9	0.3	1.0	0.5
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	41	34	30	25
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	9	9	10	10
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.5	3.1	2.5	2.0
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	123	73	35	15
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	24	19	8	4
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	15	11	11	17
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	..
All methods	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	61	64	65	68
Females	67	73	75	78
Both sexes combined	64	68	70	72
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	42	32	27	21
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	54	40	32	25
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	..
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	133	147	166	190
Urban population (percentage)	46	49	50	54
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	5.2	1.1	1.1	1.8
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-0.7	1.1	0.7	-0.2
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	3	4	4	5**
As percentage of total population	4.9	5.1	5.5	6.1**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	..
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Indirect support	Indirect support	Indirect support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3	1,2,3
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	Raise
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	No intervention
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	..
Temporary workers	..	..	..	..
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Family reunification	..	..	..	..
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	No	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	2 945	3 582	4 143	5 866
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.8	2.0	0.3	2.0
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	41	40	42	43
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	6	5
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	80	79	192	160
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	9	9	20	18
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	21	21	18	18
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	4 ^a
All methods	..	..	..	5 ^a
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	34	37	37	41
Females	37	40	40	44
Both sexes combined	35	38	38	43
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	203	186	187	160
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	363	329	331	278
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	2 100
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	48
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	1.6
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	41	50	58	82
Urban population (percentage)	21	27	33	42
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	5.5	4.4	2.4	3.8
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.9	1.2	-0.7	0.8
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	80	98	55	119**
As percentage of total population	2.7	2.7	1.3	2.2**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 2005. Data are preliminary or provisional.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too low	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	No intervention	Raise	Maintain	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low	Too low
Policy	No intervention	Raise	Raise	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Minor concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Acceptable	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	..	..	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Raise	Raise
Permanent settlement	..	..	Raise	Raise
Temporary workers	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Raise
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	No	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	2 263	2 709	3 478	4 436
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.7	2.3	2.8	1.2
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	33	24	22	18
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	7	8	9	14
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.6	1.7	1.8	1.3
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	12	7	8	5
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	4	2	2	2
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	11	10	14	21
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	53 ^a	73 ^b	53 ^c	..
All methods	60 ^a	74 ^b	62 ^c	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	67	69	74	78
Females	72	75	78	82
Both sexes combined	70	72	76	80
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	19	8	6	3
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	21	10	7	4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	14
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	6
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.3
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	3 313	3 966	5 092	6 495
Urban population (percentage)	100	100	100	100
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	1.7	2.3	2.8	1.2
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	528	619	992	1 843**
As percentage of total population	23.3	22.9	28.5	42.6**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1973.^b For 1982.^c For 1997.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Raise	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too low	Too low
Policy	Raise	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	No support	No support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Not a concern	Not a concern
Policies and programmes	No	No
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	Lower	Maintain
Temporary workers	Lower	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	Maintain
Family reunification	Lower	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	Yes	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	4 735	5 140	5 364	5 390
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.0
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	26	27	23	16
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	14	14	15	17
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.3
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	49	45	37	20
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	12	9	11	7
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	5	5	7	8
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	41 ^a	..
All methods	..	..	74 ^a	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	67	67	68	71
Females	73	75	76	79
Both sexes combined	70	71	72	75
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	24	18	12	7
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	26	20	14	8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	6
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	<0.5
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	<0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	97	105	109	110
Urban population (percentage)	46	54	57	56
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	3.3	1.6	0.4	0.2
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-1.0	-0.4	0.4	-0.3
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	..	..	114	124**
As percentage of total population	..	..	2.1	2.3**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1991.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	Major concern
Ageing of the population	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too low	Too low
Policy	Raise	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	No	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Minor concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	Lower
From rural to rural areas
From urban to rural areas
From urban to urban areas
Into urban agglomerations	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	Maintain
Temporary workers	Lower
Highly skilled workers	Maintain
Family reunification	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	1 742	1 884	1 964	2 002
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.0
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	24	22	18	14
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	15	15	18	21
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.3
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	55	47	18	7
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	13	12	7	2
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	5	5	6	11
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	59 ^a	..
All methods	..	..	74 ^a	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	66	67	70	74
Females	74	75	77	82
Both sexes combined	70	71	73	78
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	22	14	7	5
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	28	18	9	6
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	6
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	<0.5
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	<0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	86	93	97	99
Urban population (percentage)	42	50	51	51
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	3.6	1.2	0.5	0.2
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-0.9	0.0	0.3	-0.4
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	..	..	200	167**
As percentage of total population	..	..	10.2	8.5**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1994/1995.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	..	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	..	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	Major concern
Ageing of the population	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	..	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	..	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	..	Direct support	Direct support	Indirect support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	..	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	Lower
From rural to rural areas
From urban to rural areas
From urban to urban areas
Into urban agglomerations	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	..	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	..	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement
Temporary workers	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	Maintain
Family reunification
Integration of non-citizens
Emigration				
View	..	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	..	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Encouraging the return of citizens

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	193	272	362	496
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.6	3.4	2.9	2.3
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	48	47	44	40
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	5	5
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.2	6.4	5.5	3.9
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	107	95	77	41
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	11	12	11	7
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	18	17	15	11
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	..
All methods	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	55	58	58	63
Females	56	60	59	64
Both sexes combined	56	59	58	64
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	91	76	78	55
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	129	105	109	72
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	220
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	7	9	13	17
Urban population (percentage)	9	12	15	18
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	4.1	6.7	4.2	4.1
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	3.6	3.0	2.5	2.0
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	5	4	4	3**
As percentage of total population	2.5	1.6	1.0	0.7**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	..
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	..
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	No support	Indirect support	Indirect support	Indirect support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	..
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	..
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	No intervention	..	..
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	..
Temporary workers	..	..	..	..
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Family reunification	..	..	..	..
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	..	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	4 133	6 469	6 242	8 699
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.8	-0.1	-1.5	2.9
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	46	46	44	44
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	4	4
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.3	7.2	6.6	6.0
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	213	86	72	66
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	22	10	9	8
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	14	23	20	19
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	1 ^a	..
All methods	..	..	8 ^a	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	39	41	38	47
Females	43	45	41	49
Both sexes combined	41	43	40	48
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	155	143	163	116
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	258	239	270	193
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	1 400
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	44
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.9
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	6	10	10	14
Urban population (percentage)	25	28	31	36
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	5.1	0.9	0.0	4.3
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.0	-0.4	-1.6	2.4
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	14	775	18	282**
As percentage of total population	0.3	12.0	0.3	3.4**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1999.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Raise
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	Maintain
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	..	..	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Too low	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	Raise	Lower	Maintain	Lower
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	Lower
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Raise
Family reunification	..	..	..	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	..	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	25 697	32 961	41 505	48 577
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.7	2.5	2.5	0.6
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	42	40	36	32
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	6	7
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.5	4.6	3.3	2.6
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	76	94	91	61
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	10	14	18	14
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	21	17	15	13
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	35 ^a	48 ^b	55 ^c	60 ^d
All methods	37 ^a	50 ^b	56 ^c	60 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	51	55	58	49
Females	57	62	66	50
Both sexes combined	54	58	62	49
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	77	61	49	45
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	108	85	65	66
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	400
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	5 500
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	18.8
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	21	27	34	40
Urban population (percentage)	48	49	54	60
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	2.8	2.9	3.5	1.0
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.5	2.2	1.5	-1.1
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	962	1 815	1 098	1 106 ^{**}
As percentage of total population	3.7	5.5	2.6	2.3 ^{**}

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1976.^b For 1988.^c For 1998.^d For 2003. Data are preliminary or provisional.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	Limits	Direct support	Direct support	Indirect support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	..	No intervention	..	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	..	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes
Emigration				
View	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	35 688	38 420	39 388	44 279
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.8
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	27	23	17	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	15	17	21	22
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.9	1.9	1.3	1.4
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	19	13	9	9
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	4	4	4	2
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	18	16	16	23
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	20 ^a	38	66 ^b	..
All methods	51 ^a	59	72 ^b	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	70	73	74	78
Females	76	79	81	84
Both sexes combined	73	76	77	81
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	21	11	7	4
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	24	13	8	5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	4
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	140
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.6
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	71	76	78	88
Urban population (percentage)	70	74	76	77
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.6
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-1.1	-0.6	-0.1	-0.2
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	300	406	1 009	4 790**
As percentage of total population	0.8	1.1	2.5	11.1**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1977.^b For 1999.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	..
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Minor concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Raise
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	Maintain
Into urban agglomerations	..	Lower	No intervention	Raise
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	Maintain	..
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	Maintain	..
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Raise
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	Yes	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	13 672	16 013	18 080	19 299
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.0	1.4	1.1	0.5
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	38	35	29	23
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	7	9	10
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.1	3.2	2.5	1.9
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	45	36	31	25
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	8	7	8	7
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	14	12	16	20
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	20	41 ^a	44 ^b	50 ^c
All methods	43	62 ^a	66 ^b	70 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	64	67	68	69
Females	67	72	74	76
Both sexes combined	65	69	70	72
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	50	29	17	11
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	72	41	20	13
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	58
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	5
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	<0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	208	244	276	294
Urban population (percentage)	19	18	16	15
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	1.9	0.7	0.3	0.8
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.0	1.7	1.4	0.8
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	714	533	428	368**
As percentage of total population	5.1	3.2	2.3	1.8**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1987.^b For 1993.^c For 2000.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	..
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Not a concern	Not a concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	No
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,4	1,4
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	..
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	..	Lower	..
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Too low	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Raise	Lower	Raise	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Raise	..
Temporary workers	..	..	Raise	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Family reunification	..	..	Raise	..
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes	..	Yes	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	16 776	23 056	29 492	38 560
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.9	3.2	2.6	2.2
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	44	45	43	40
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	5	6
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.6	6.3	5.8	4.2
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	116	112	97	57
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	12	13	13	10
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	18	18	19	16
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	4 ^a	6 ^b	5 ^c	..
All methods	5 ^a	9 ^b	7 ^c	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	44	49	52	57
Females	47	52	55	60
Both sexes combined	45	50	54	59
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	132	106	91	65
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	220	181	152	105
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	450
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	350
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	1.6
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	7	9	12	15
Urban population (percentage)	19	22	31	43
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	5.7	5.4	5.6	4.2
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.4	2.5	1.1	0.5
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	322	1 408	1 111	639**
As percentage of total population	1.9	6.0	3.8	1.8**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1979.^b For 1989.^c For 1999.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Not a concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Access to contraceptive methods	No support	Direct support	Direct support	Indirect support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	Raise
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Maintain
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	..	..	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too low
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Raise
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	Raise
Temporary workers	..	..	Lower	No intervention
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Raise
Family reunification	..	..	Maintain	No intervention
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	Yes
Emigration				
View	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	Yes	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	364	383	416	458
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-0.4	1.5	0.7	0.6
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	48	38	34	29
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	8	9
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.3	3.7	2.6	2.4
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	116	81	50	39
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	18	17	11	9
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	9	7	8	11
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	41 ^a
All methods	..	..	..	42 ^a
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	62	65	66	67
Females	67	70	71	74
Both sexes combined	64	68	69	70
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	49	39	35	28
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	61	48	43	35
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	72
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	5
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	1.9
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	2	2	3	3
Urban population (percentage)	49	64	70	75
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	1.1	4.4	1.2	1.0
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-1.8	-2.9	-0.6	-0.8
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	14	10	7	5 ^{**}
As percentage of total population	3.8	2.6	1.8	1.2 ^{**}

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

^{**} For 2005.^a For 2000.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	No intervention	Lower	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1,2,3,5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	Raise
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	No intervention	..	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	..
Temporary workers	..	..	..	..
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Family reunification	..	..	..	..
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	..	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	527	716	959	1 141
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.0	3.0	2.1	0.6
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	48	49	46	39
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	4	4	5
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.9	6.5	5.3	3.4
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	165	114	56	33
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	19	13	8	8
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	15	17	19	13
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	17 ^a	..	46 ^b
All methods	..	20 ^a	..	46 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	48	54	56	40
Females	51	57	61	39
Both sexes combined	50	56	58	40
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	124	91	75	71
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	183	136	108	114
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	390
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	220
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	33.4
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	30	41	55	66
Urban population (percentage)	14	22	23	25
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	10.4	7.0	2.1	0.7
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.0	2.1	1.9	-0.8
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	28	41	38	45**
As percentage of total population	5.3	5.7	4.0	4.4**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1988.^b For 2002.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Minor concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Acceptable	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	No	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	8 193	8 350	8 827	9 119
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.4
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	21	18	19	17
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	21	24	22	24
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.9	1.6	2	1.8
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	6	5	7	4
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	2	2	1	1
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	14	18	17	22
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	72 ^a	65 ^b	..
All methods	..	78 ^a	75 ^b	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	72	73	75	79
Females	78	79	81	83
Both sexes combined	75	76	78	81
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	10	7	5	3
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	12	8	6	4
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	3
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	8
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.2
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	18	19	20	20
Urban population (percentage)	83	83	84	84
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.4
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-1.5	0.1	-0.3	-0.2
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	571	649	906	1 117**
As percentage of total population	7.0	7.8	10.3	12.4**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1981.^b For 1996.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	Indirect support	Indirect support	No support	Indirect support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Not a concern	..
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	No
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Acceptable	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Lower
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
Into urban agglomerations	..	No intervention	Raise	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Raise
Family reunification	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	No	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	6 339	6 536	7 133	7 484
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.4
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	22	17	18	16
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	17	19	19	22
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	8	6	6	4
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	2	2	2	1
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	10	11	11	18
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	65 ^a	78	..
All methods	..	71 ^a	82	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	71	73	75	79
Females	77	80	81	84
Both sexes combined	74	76	78	82
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	13	8	6	4
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	16	9	7	5
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	5
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	17
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.4
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	154	158	173	181
Urban population (percentage)	56	63	71	76
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	1.0	2.6	1.2	0.6
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-0.1	-2.2	-1.2	-1.4
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	1 089	1 203	1 471	1 660**
As percentage of total population	17.2	18.4	21.0	22.9**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1980.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	..
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Minor concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	..	Lower	..	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	..
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	..	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	..
Emigration				
View	Too low	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Raise	Lower	Lower	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	..	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	7 537	10 815	14 610	19 929
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.4	3.7	2.8	2.5
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	48	49	45	36
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	4	4	5
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.5	7.2	4.9	3.1
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	125	119	78	35
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	14	14	13	7
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	19	15	16	13
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	15 ^a	..	28 ^b	43 ^c
All methods	20 ^a	..	40 ^b	58 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	56	63	68	72
Females	59	67	71	76
Both sexes combined	57	65	69	74
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	83	50	31	16
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	117	66	38	18
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	130
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	41	58	79	108
Urban population (percentage)	45	48	50	51
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	4.1	4.3	3.1	2.8
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.7	3.3	2.4	1.9
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	447	621	801	985**
As percentage of total population	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.2**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1978.^b For 1993.^c For 2006. Data are preliminary or provisional.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	Major concern
Ageing of the population
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Not a concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	No	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Not a concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	Raise
From rural to rural areas	Raise
From urban to rural areas
From urban to urban areas
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	Maintain
Permanent settlement	No intervention	Maintain
Temporary workers	No intervention	Maintain
Highly skilled workers
Family reunification	No intervention	..
Integration of non-citizens	Yes	..
Emigration				
View	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	Maintain
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	3 442	4 567	5 772	6 736
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.1	2.9	1.7	1.5
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	45	43	44	38
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	7	6	6	5
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.8	5.5	4.9	3.3
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	57	47	41	28
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	7	6	6	6
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	16	9	11	10
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	33 ^a
All methods	..	..	..	38 ^a
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	58	60	61	64
Females	63	65	66	69
Both sexes combined	61	63	63	67
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	125	107	88	60
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	167	142	114	78
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	170
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	5
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	24	32	40	47
Urban population (percentage)	36	33	28	24
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	2.4	2.3	-0.7	1.1
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	3.6	3.2	2.7	1.6
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	..	..	305	306 ^{**}
As percentage of total population	..	..	5.3	4.7 ^{**}

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

^{**} For 2005.^a For 2005. Data are preliminary or provisional.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,4,5	1,2,3,4
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	..	Lower	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	..	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	No
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy	Maintain	Raise	Maintain	Raise
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	..	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	42 180	50 820	57 523	63 884
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.5	1.6	1.2	0.7
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	42	33	26	21
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	7	9	12
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5	2.9	2	1.9
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	62	62	53	42
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	10	15	14	11
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	21	11	10	13
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	30	59 ^a	70 ^b	70 ^c
All methods	33	59 ^a	72 ^b	72 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	58	62	64	66
Females	63	68	71	75
Both sexes combined	60	65	67	71
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	56	34	20	11
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	88	49	29	15
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	110
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	580
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	1.4
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	82	99	112	125
Urban population (percentage)	24	28	30	33
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	5.2	2.7	1.9	1.8
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.9	1.4	1.1	0.3
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	388	436	568	1 050**
As percentage of total population	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.6**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1984.^b For 1996/1997.^c For 2005/2006.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	Major concern
Ageing of the population	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Major concern	..
Policies and programmes	Yes	..
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	Lower
From rural to rural areas
From urban to rural areas
From urban to urban areas
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	Lower	Maintain
Temporary workers	Lower	Maintain
Highly skilled workers
Family reunification	Lower	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	Yes	No
Emigration				
View	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	1 676	1 828	1 963	2 038
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.1
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	31	27	25	19
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	9	10	13	16
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3	2.3	1.9	1.4
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	55	43	36	21
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	11	10	10	7
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	4	4	5	6
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	..
All methods	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	66	68	69	72
Females	69	72	74	77
Both sexes combined	67	70	72	74
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	74	45	27	15
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	86	52	30	17
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	10
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	<0.5
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	<0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	65	71	76	79
Urban population (percentage)	51	56	61	70
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	2.8	1.2	1.5	1.1
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.0	-0.6	-0.9	-2.2
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	..	..	114	121**
As percentage of total population	..	..	5.8	6.0**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	Major concern
Ageing of the population
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high
Policy	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern
Policies and programmes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	Raise
From rural to rural areas
From urban to rural areas
From urban to urban areas
Into urban agglomerations	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain
Permanent settlement	Maintain
Temporary workers	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	Maintain
Family reunification	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	672	659	850	1 155
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.5
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	42	40	42	45
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	4	4	5
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.2	5.4	5.7	6.5
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	100	88	93	54
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	12	13	10	7
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	21	19	20	19
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	9 ^a
All methods	..	..	..	10 ^a
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	39	39	48	60
Females	41	41	50	62
Both sexes combined	40	40	49	61
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	183	183	125	67
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	273	273	185	92
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	380
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	45	44	57	78
Urban population (percentage)	15	19	23	27
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	4.6	4.9	4.4	7.0
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.7	2.0	2.2	4.9
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	5	5	6	6 ^{**}
As percentage of total population	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6 ^{**}

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

^{**} For 2005.^a For 2003.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	Maintain	No intervention	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	..
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	No intervention	Maintain	Maintain	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1,2,4,5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Satisfactory
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	..	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	No intervention
Temporary workers	..	..	No intervention	No intervention
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	No intervention
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	No intervention
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	No	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	2 446	3 354	4 516	6 585
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.7	3.7	2.6	2.6
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	46	47	46	43
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	5	5
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.1	6.9	6.2	4.8
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	154	148	127	89
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	16	16	16	13
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	18	17	17	13
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	3 ^a	..	9 ^b
All methods	..	12 ^a	..	26 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	48	54	56	57
Females	51	57	60	60
Both sexes combined	50	55	58	58
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	134	110	99	89
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	218	170	148	126
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	510
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	110
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	3.2
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	43	59	80	116
Urban population (percentage)	23	27	33	42
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	4.3	5.7	4.6	4.3
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.2	3.0	1.7	1.3
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	149	156	169	183**
As percentage of total population	6.1	4.7	3.8	3.0**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1988.^b For 2000.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Minor concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	No
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	..	..	Maintain	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Maintain	..
Temporary workers	..	..	Maintain	Lower
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	Maintain	..
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	No	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	93	93	97	100
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-1.0	-0.9	0.6	0.5
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	47	41	40	37
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	6	8	9
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.5	5.5	4.5	3.8
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	24	24	20	18
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	4	4	4	4
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	23	24	22	17
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	..
All methods	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	65	67	69	72
Females	67	70	71	74
Both sexes combined	66	68	70	73
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	37	31	26	19
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	47	38	31	22
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	..
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	144	142	150	154
Urban population (percentage)	20	22	23	24
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	-1.2	0.1	0.7	1.3
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-1.4	-1.2	0.5	-0.2
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	1	3	2	1**
As percentage of total population	1.0	3.7	2.3	1.1**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Acceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3	1,2,3
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	..	..	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	..	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	Yes
Emigration				
View	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes	..	..	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	1 012	1 179	1 270	1 333
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.8	1.7	0.7	0.4
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	38	34	32	21
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	8	8	8	10
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.5	3.2	2.1	1.6
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	90	84	54	35
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	20	17	14	11
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	8	8	10	11
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	46 ^a	44 ^b	..	33 ^c
All methods	52 ^a	53 ^b	..	38 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	64	67	68	68
Females	68	71	73	72
Both sexes combined	66	69	70	70
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	41	19	15	12
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	55	25	19	18
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	45
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	27
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	2.6
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	197	230	248	260
Urban population (percentage)	11	10	10	13
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	0.0	-0.8	3.1	2.8
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.9	2.0	0.5	-0.1
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	61	56	46	38**
As percentage of total population	6.0	4.7	3.6	2.9**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1977.^b For 1987.^c For 2000.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Not a concern	Not a concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	No
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Minor concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	No intervention
Temporary workers	..	..	..	No intervention
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	No intervention
Family reunification	..	..	..	No intervention
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	No
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Raise	Raise
Encouraging the return of citizens	Yes	..	No	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	5 668	7 330	8 975	10 327
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.0	2.5	1.8	1.1
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	44	40	35	25
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	8	9
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.2	4.9	3.1	1.9
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	42	33	18	7
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	6	5	4	2
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	21	15	17	19
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	25 ^a	34 ^b	51 ^c	53 ^d
All methods	31 ^a	41 ^b	60 ^c	63 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	55	63	68	72
Females	56	66	72	76
Both sexes combined	56	64	70	74
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	119	64	34	20
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	151	80	40	22
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	100
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	9
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	35	45	55	63
Urban population (percentage)	50	54	61	66
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	4.3	3.6	2.4	1.6
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.0	1.4	0.8	-0.1
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	38	38	38	38**
As percentage of total population	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1978.^b For 1983.^c For 1994.^d For 2001.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Not a concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	No	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Raise
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	Raise
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	Maintain	Lower
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Raise
Family reunification	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	No
Emigration				
View	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Raise	Raise	Maintain	Maintain
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	No	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	41 211	52 150	62 736	74 877
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.6	2.4	1.8	1.3
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	41	38	33	27
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	7	6	7	8
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.3	4.2	2.9	2.1
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	136	107	72	37
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	18	17	15	9
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	9	8	8	9
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	14 ^a	23 ^b	38 ^c	43 ^d
All methods	38 ^a	51 ^b	64 ^c	71 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	55	59	64	69
Females	59	63	69	74
Both sexes combined	57	61	66	72
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	138	93	54	28
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	174	116	65	32
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	44
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	<2
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	53	67	80	96
Urban population (percentage)	42	52	62	68
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	4.3	6.0	2.7	2.0
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.5	-1.0	0.3	-0.2
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	121	926	1 210	1 328**
As percentage of total population	0.3	1.8	1.9	1.8**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1978.^b For 1983.^c For 1998.^d For 2003.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population
Ageing of the population
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	Maintain
Access to contraceptive methods	No support	Indirect support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern
Policies and programmes	Yes	..
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,4
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas
From rural to rural areas
From urban to rural areas
From urban to urban areas
Into urban agglomerations
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	Lower
Permanent settlement	Lower
Temporary workers	Lower
Highly skilled workers
Family reunification
Integration of non-citizens	No
Emigration				
View	Too high	Too high
Policy	No intervention	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	2 520	3 230	4 193	4 965
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.8	2.4	2.7	1.3
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	43	41	40	30
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	7	6	6	6
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.2	4.8	4	2.5
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	35	27	23	16
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	5	4	4	4
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	14	8	11	10
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	53 ^a
All methods	..	..	..	62 ^a
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	56	58	59	59
Females	63	65	68	68
Both sexes combined	59	62	63	63
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	111	91	74	75
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	143	117	94	95
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	130
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	<0.5
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	<0.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	5	7	9	10
Urban population (percentage)	48	46	45	47
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	2.7	1.9	2.5	2.1
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.9	2.8	2.8	0.6
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	..	..	260	224 ^{**}
As percentage of total population	..	..	6.2	4.6 ^{**}

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

^{**} For 2005.^a For 2000.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	..	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	..	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population
Ageing of the population
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	..	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	..	Lower	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	..	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	..	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	Lower
From rural to rural areas
From urban to rural areas
From urban to urban areas
Into urban agglomerations	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	..	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	..	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement
Temporary workers
Highly skilled workers
Family reunification
Integration of non-citizens
Emigration				
View	..	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy	..	Maintain	Maintain	Raise
Encouraging the return of citizens

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	8	9	10	11
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.4
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	35	29	35	34
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	8	9	8
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.2	3	3.4	3.5
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	35	32	26	23
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	8	7	4	6
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	23	17	17	18
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	..
All methods	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	50	55	60	64
Females	55	59	65	68
Both sexes combined	53	57	62	66
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	81	65	48	37
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	116	89	63	47
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	..
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	296	333	377	405
Urban population (percentage)	26	34	44	49
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	4.1	4.2	2.4	1.4
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.1	0.1	-0.3	-0.5
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	0	0	0	0**
As percentage of total population	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.1**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3	1,2,3
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	No intervention	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	..
Temporary workers	..	..	Maintain	..
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	..
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	No
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	Yes	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	10 892	14 801	21 235	30 884
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.2
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	47	48	49	49
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	4	4	4
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.5
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	182	182	201	152
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	19	19	21	18
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	16	15	13	10
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	3 ^a	8	18 ^b
All methods	..	5 ^a	15	24 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	50	48	47	51
Females	53	51	51	52
Both sexes combined	51	50	49	52
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	103	107	95	77
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	168	185	161	127
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	550
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	1 000
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	6.7
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	45	61	88	128
Urban population (percentage)	7	9	12	13
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	4.1	7.1	4.3	4.8
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.5
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	777	634	610	518**
As percentage of total population	7.2	4.3	2.9	1.8**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1988.^b For 2006.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	Raise	Maintain	Raise	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Not a concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Raise	Raise
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Indirect support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Maintain
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	..	Lower	Lower	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	No
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	Yes	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	49 016	50 889	51 016	46 205
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.7	0.3	-0.2	-0.8
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	23	22	20	14
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	16	16	18	21
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.2	2	1.6	1.2
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	54	50	59	28
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	14	12	18	10
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	6	5	5	6
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	38 ^a	..
All methods	..	..	68 ^a	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	65	64	64	62
Females	74	74	74	74
Both sexes combined	70	69	69	68
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	22	20	17	13
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	27	26	21	16
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	18
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	410
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	1.4
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	81	84	85	77
Urban population (percentage)	58	65	67	68
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	2.0	1.3	-0.1	-0.7
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-0.9	-1.3	-0.3	-1.7
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	..	..	7 063	6 833**
As percentage of total population	..	..	13.7	14.7**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1999.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	No intervention	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy	Maintain	Raise	No intervention	Maintain
Access to contraceptive methods	No support	No support	No support	No support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	Not a concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	No
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Minor concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	..	No intervention	..	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Lower
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	Lower
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Lower
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Lower
Family reunification	..	..	..	Lower
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	..	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	530	1 410	2 432	4 380
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	17.2	6.6	5.3	2.8
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	28	30	28	20
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	3	2	2	2
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.4	5.2	3.9	2.3
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	94	77	51	18
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	8	6	7	3
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	15	13	18	17
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	24	..
All methods	..	..	28	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	61	67	72	77
Females	64	71	76	81
Both sexes combined	62	69	74	79
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	57	32	16	8
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	68	37	18	9
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	37
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	6	17	29	52
Urban population (percentage)	84	80	78	77
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	17.9	6.3	5.1	2.3
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	13.8	7.9	6.0	2.1
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	312	1 008	1 716	3 212**
As percentage of total population	58.9	71.5	70.5	71.4**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,5,6	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Raise
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Lower
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	No intervention	Raise	Raise
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Raise
Family reunification	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	No	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	56 226	56 554	57 961	60 769
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	23	19	19	18
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	20	21	21	22
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2	1.8	1.8	1.8
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	36	32	31	24
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	9	10	7	6
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	12	13	13	19
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	69	78 ^a	82 ^b	82 ^c
All methods	76	81 ^a	82 ^b	82 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	69	71	74	77
Females	75	77	79	82
Both sexes combined	72	74	76	79
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	17	11	8	5
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	19	12	10	6
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	8
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	68
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.2
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	231	233	239	250
Urban population (percentage)	83	89	89	90
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.4
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-5.3	-1.0	-0.2	-0.5
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	3 197	3 623	4 198	5 408**
As percentage of total population	5.8	6.5	7.3	9.1**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1986.^b For 1993.^c For 2005/2006.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3	1,2,3
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	No intervention
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	No intervention
Temporary workers	..	..	Lower	No intervention
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	..
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	No intervention
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	No
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	Yes	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	15 970	21 833	29 902	40 454
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.2	3.1	3.2	2.5
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	46	46	45	44
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	4	4	5
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.8	6.6	5.9	5.2
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	155	151	136	121
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	17	17	17	17
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	17	17	16	12
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	17 ^a	20 ^b
All methods	..	..	25 ^a	26 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	46	49	49	51
Females	49	52	52	54
Both sexes combined	48	51	50	53
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	119	104	101	73
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	197	177	168	118
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	950
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	1 400
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	6.5
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	17	23	32	43
Urban population (percentage)	11	17	21	25
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	10.3	6.2	5.0	3.5
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.6	2.8	2.9	1.2
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	608	548	1 130	792**
As percentage of total population	3.8	2.5	3.7	2.1**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1999.^b For 2004/2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	..	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Raise
Family reunification	..	..	Maintain	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	Yes	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	No	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	220 165	243 063	270 245	305 826
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	25	22	22	20
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	15	16	16	17
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2	1.8	2	2.1
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	59	53	54	42
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	18	14	11	11
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	6	7	11	13
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	61 ^a	64 ^b	71	68 ^c
All methods	68 ^a	70 ^b	76	73 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	68	71	72	76
Females	75	78	79	81
Both sexes combined	72	74	75	78
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	18	10	8	6
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	22	13	10	8
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	11
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	1 200
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.6
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	23	25	28	32
Urban population (percentage)	74	74	77	81
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.3
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.9	0.4	-0.6	-0.7
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	11 749	18 223	28 522	38 355**
As percentage of total population	5.3	7.5	10.6	12.9**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1976.^b For 1982.^c For 2002.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	Raise	No intervention	Raise	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too low	Too low	Too low	Too low
Policy	Raise	No intervention	Raise	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	No support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Acceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2	1,2,3,4
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Raise
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	No intervention	No intervention	..	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Raise	Raise	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	..	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	No
Emigration				
View	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	Yes	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	2 829	3 009	3 218	3 340
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.3
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	28	27	25	23
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	14	16	17	18
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3	2.6	2.5	2.1
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	65	63	71	61
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	13	14	16	16
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	14	12	12	14
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	75 ^a
All methods	..	..	..	77 ^a
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	66	68	69	73
Females	72	75	77	80
Both sexes combined	69	71	73	76
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	46	33	20	13
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	52	37	23	16
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	20
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	10
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.5
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	16	17	18	19
Urban population (percentage)	83	87	91	92
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	0.4	1.1	1.1	0.8
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	-1.0	-2.0	-2.4	-0.8
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	131	103	93	84 ^{**}
As percentage of total population	4.6	3.4	2.9	2.4 ^{**}

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

^{**} For 2005.^a For 2004.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	Minor concern
Ageing of the population	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas
From rural to rural areas
From urban to rural areas
From urban to urban areas
Into urban agglomerations
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	Maintain
Permanent settlement	Maintain
Temporary workers	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	Maintain
Family reunification
Integration of non-citizens
Emigration				
View	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	Raise
Encouraging the return of citizens

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	13 981	18 174	22 918	27 372
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.1	2.6	2.2	1.4
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	43	40	40	32
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	8	6	6	6
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.3	4.7	3.9	2.5
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	116	87	71	34
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	15	12	11	8
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	6	3	5	5
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	59 ^a
All methods	..	..	..	65 ^a
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	60	63	63	64
Females	67	70	69	70
Both sexes combined	64	66	66	67
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	84	71	59	55
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	103	86	71	66
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	24
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	31
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.2
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	31	41	51	61
Urban population (percentage)	39	41	38	37
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	4.4	2.6	1.4	1.6
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.3	2.6	2.8	1.4
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	..	..	1 474	1 268 ^{**}
As percentage of total population	..	..	6.4	4.8 ^{**}

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

^{**} For 2005.^a For 2006.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	..	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on growth	..	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population
Ageing of the population
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	..	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	..	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	..	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	2,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1,2	1,2,3
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	..	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	Lower
From rural to rural areas
From urban to rural areas
From urban to urban areas
Into urban agglomerations	..	No intervention	..	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	..	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	..	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Permanent settlement
Temporary workers	Maintain
Highly skilled workers
Family reunification
Integration of non-citizens
Emigration				
View	..	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	..	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	101	132	172	226
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.2	2.4	2.8	2.4
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	45	45	43	39
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	5	5	5
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.1	5.4	4.8	3.7
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	82	73	65	44
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	10	10	9	8
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	15	14	15	15
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	..	..
All methods	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	52	58	63	68
Females	56	62	66	72
Both sexes combined	54	60	65	70
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	99	70	38	28
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	130	90	47	34
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	..
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	8	11	14	19
Urban population (percentage)	13	17	20	24
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	4.9	4.9	4.3	3.6
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	3.0	1.9	2.5	1.3
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	4	3	2	1**
As percentage of total population	3.5	2.1	1.0	0.5**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	No intervention
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	..	..	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Lower	Lower	No intervention	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	No	No

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	12 734	17 317	22 078	27 657
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.4	2.8	2.2	1.7
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	43	39	36	31
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	6	8
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.9	4	3.3	2.5
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	103	101	98	90
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	15	17	18	20
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	14	11	11	10
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	38 ^a	..	62 ^b	..
All methods	49 ^a	..	70 ^b	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	63	66	69	71
Females	69	72	74	77
Both sexes combined	66	69	71	74
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	49	34	23	17
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	67	42	29	22
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	57
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	110
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.7
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	14	19	24	30
Urban population (percentage)	76	82	88	94
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	4.6	3.4	3.2	2.0
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	0.3	0.1	-3.4	-3.5
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	731	1 033	1 019	1 010**
As percentage of total population	5.7	6.0	4.6	3.8**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1977.^b For 1998.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	Yes	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Acceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	Maintain
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	..	..	Lower	Maintain
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	No intervention	Maintain
Temporary workers	..	..	Lower	Lower
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	Lower	Maintain
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Raise
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	No	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	47 974	59 118	73 330	87 375
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.3
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	43	40	37	28
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	7	7	7	8
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.7	4.5	3.3	2.1
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	62	53	46	17
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	8	9	9	5
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	26	8	8	10
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	35 ^a	44 ^b	57 ^c
All methods	..	53 ^a	65 ^b	79 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	48	57	66	72
Females	53	61	70	76
Both sexes combined	50	59	68	74
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	107	70	38	20
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	174	108	52	23
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	150
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	260
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	0.5
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	145	178	221	263
Urban population (percentage)	19	20	22	27
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	2.8	2.5	3.8	3.0
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.1	2.1	1.5	0.6
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	5	28	27	21**
As percentage of total population	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1988.^b For 1994.^c For 2002.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	..
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	Major concern	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1	1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	..
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	..
Into urban agglomerations	..	..	Lower	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Permanent settlement	..	..	Lower	..
Temporary workers	..	..	Lower	Lower
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	Maintain	..
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	No	..
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Lower	Raise	Raise
Encouraging the return of citizens	..	..	No	..

Note: Views and policies for 1976 and 1986 are those of the former Yemen Arab Republic. The views and policies of the former People's Democratic Republic of Yemen may have been different.

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment;

(4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	7 093	10 137	15 523	22 389
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.1	3.8	4.6	3.0
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	50	51	50	45
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	3	4	4
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	8.7	8.7	7.7	5.5
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	142	142	126	71
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	14	14	13	11
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	17	16	18	16
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	1 ^a	..	10 ^b	13 ^c
All methods	1 ^a	..	21 ^b	23 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	40	49	55	61
Females	40	49	56	64
Both sexes combined	40	49	56	63
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	184	126	92	59
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	276	186	131	79
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	430
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	13	19	29	42
Urban population (percentage)	15	18	24	28
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	4.1	6.0	7.1	4.6
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	1.6	3.4	3.9	2.5
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	56	67	228	265**
As percentage of total population	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.3**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1979.^b For 1997.^c For 2003.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	..	..	..	Major concern
Ageing of the population	..	..	..	Minor concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	..	..	..	Major concern
Policies and programmes	..	..	..	Yes
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	..	..	..	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	..	..	..	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	..	..	1,2,3,5,6	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	..	..	..	Lower
From rural to rural areas	..	..	..	No intervention
From urban to rural areas	..	..	..	Raise
From urban to urban areas	..	..	..	No intervention
Into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	..	No intervention
International migration				
Immigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Permanent settlement	..	..	..	No intervention
Temporary workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Highly skilled workers	..	..	..	Maintain
Family reunification	..	..	..	No intervention
Integration of non-citizens	..	..	..	Yes
Emigration				
View	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..	..	Yes

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	5 049	6 985	9 259	11 922
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.4	3.2	2.6	1.9
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	47	47	45	46
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	4	4	5
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.4	7	6.3	5.2
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	104	97	116	125
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	11	11	14	18
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	22	21	17	11
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	..	9 ^a	23 ^b
All methods	..	..	15 ^a	34 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	49	50	44	42
Females	52	54	49	42
Both sexes combined	50	52	46	42
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	107	98	109	93
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	175	165	183	157
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	830
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	1 100
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	17
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	7	9	12	16
Urban population (percentage)	35	40	37	35
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	6.4	3.2	1.4	2.1
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.2	3.4	3.4	1.4
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	297	282	271	275**
As percentage of total population	5.8	3.9	2.8	2.4**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1992.^b For 2001/2002.

Government views and policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	..	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	..	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about				
Size of the working-age population	Major concern
Ageing of the population	Major concern
Fertility and family planning				
View on fertility level	..	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy	..	Lower	Lower	Lower
Access to contraceptive methods	..	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Adolescent fertility				
Level of concern	Minor concern	Minor concern
Policies and programmes	Yes	No
Health and mortality				
View				
Life expectancy at birth	..	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Under-five mortality	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
Maternal mortality	Unacceptable
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to respond to HIV/AIDS*	1,2,3,4,5
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	1,2,4,5	1,2,4,5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	..	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policies on internal migration				
From rural to urban areas	Lower
From rural to rural areas
From urban to rural areas
From urban to urban areas
Into urban agglomerations	..	Lower	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
Immigration				
View	..	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy	..	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Permanent settlement	Lower	..
Temporary workers	Lower	..
Highly skilled workers	Raise
Family reunification	Lower	..
Integration of non-citizens	Yes	..
Emigration				
View	..	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy	..	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Encouraging the return of citizens	No	..

* Measures implemented to respond to HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discriminatory policies; (5) distribution of condoms.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save the woman's life; (2) to preserve physical health; (3) to preserve mental health; (4) rape or incest; (5) foetal impairment; (6) economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

Population indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2007</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	6 167	8 851	11 791	13 349
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.4	3.9	2.3	1
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	48	48	44	38
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	5	5
Fertility and family planning				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.4	6.7	4.8	3.2
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1,000 women, aged 15 - 19)*	174	129	111	59
Percentage of births to women under age 20*	19	15	18	14
Percentage of births to women aged 35 or over*	17	15	14	9
Percentage of married women using contraception				
Modern methods	..	27 ^a	50 ^b	58 ^c
All methods	..	38 ^a	54 ^b	60 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years)*				
Males	54	59	58	44
Females	57	62	63	43
Both sexes combined	56	60	60	43
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	83	63	54	58
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)*	131	101	85	94
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) (2005)	..	..	..	880
HIV/AIDS (2005)				
People living with HIV/AIDS (thousands)	..	..	..	1 700
Adult prevalence (percentage)	..	..	..	20.1
Spatial distribution				
Population density (per sq. km)	16	23	30	34
Urban population (percentage)	20	25	32	37
Annual urban growth rate (percentage)*	6.2	6.5	4.1	1.9
Annual rural growth rate (percentage)*	2.9	3.1	1.5	-0.2
International migration				
Migrant stock				
Number of migrants (thousands)	548	662	638	511**
As percentage of total population	8.8	7.4	5.4	3.9**

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** For 2005.

^a For 1984.^b For 1999.^c For 2005/2006.