

## VII. SOURCES OF DATA AND DEMOGRAPHIC METHODS

In preparing the *2004 Revision* of the official United Nations population estimates and projections, the Population Division considered the most recent demographic data available for each and every country and area of the world. Standard demographic techniques were used to estimate the population by age and sex for the base year (2005) as well as trends in total fertility, life expectancy at birth, infant mortality and international migration up to 2004. The resulting estimates provided the basis for the population projections. A full description of the methodology used in deriving the population projections can be found in chapter VI.

This chapter presents, for each country and area, a brief description of the data sources and demographic methods used to make the base-year estimates for each country or area. Sources of data and methods are given for every country and area of the world, although for those with a population of fewer than 100,000 inhabitants in 2000, information is provided for the total population only. These descriptions assume that the reader has knowledge of the types of data and methods employed by demographers to obtain population estimates and refer to those data types and methods using the most widely recognized demographic terminology. An in-depth description of these methods can be found in previous United Nations publications (United Nations, 1982, 1983, 1988a, 1988b and 1990).

The annual editions of the Demographic Yearbook as produced by the United Nations Statistics Division, which collects on a regular basis demographic data from the national statistics offices of the world, were widely used in the production of the World Population Prospects. Official government estimates as well as those encountered in the different national census reports also constitute a crucial source of information in the production of the demographic time-series.

Surveys are often the source of the most recent demographic information for developing countries. Since the 1970s, there have been several multinational survey programmes whose results provide

key information about fertility or mortality in a number of countries. For the period from 1972 to 1984, the World Fertility Survey (WFS) programme, the predecessor of the current Demographic and Health Surveys Programme (DHS), has been an important source of information for the estimates included in the *2004 Revision*. The DHS, which started in 1984, and under whose auspices close to 200 surveys have been carried out in more than 70 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and parts of Europe, has proven to be an important source of information. The key results of the surveys conducted under the DHS Programme are normally published in national reports. In addition, special tabulations of the survey data are available in most cases. When any of those sources of information was consulted in preparing the population estimates and projections for a country, the text below states the name of the country, the acronym DHS and the year to which the survey refers. National reports as well as any other data emanating from the DHS surveys can be obtained from ORC Macro, the institution coordinating the survey programme.<sup>1</sup> It should be noted that several countries use different names or acronyms for their national reports and that in a few cases, countries have produced so-called Demographic and Health Surveys without the direct collaboration of ORC Macro.

Another survey programme has been the Pan Arab Project for Child Development (PAPCHILD) of the League of Arab States, working in collaboration with several international agencies. Its purpose was to gather information on the determinants of maternal and child health in Arab countries. The main results of the PAPCHILD surveys are normally included in national reports published by the countries undertaking such survey. In the present volume, when results of such surveys were used in preparing the population estimates and projections of a country, they are identified by the name of the country, the acronym PAPCHILD and the year to which the survey refers. The Pan Arab Project for Family Health (PAPFAM) and Gulf Family Health Survey (GFHS) continue the task initiated by the PAPCHILD programme.

During the 1990s, UNICEF embarked on a process of helping countries assess progress for children at end-decade in relation to the *World Summit for Children* goals, held in 1990 (see UNICEF, 1991). Since then, two rounds of Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS-1 and MICS-2), which collected and estimated, inter alia, information on infant and child mortality, have been carried out. The mid-decade assessment led to around 100 countries collecting data using the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, household surveys developed to obtain specific mid-decade data or via MICS questionnaire modules carried by other surveys. By 1996, more than 60 countries had carried out stand-alone MICS, and another 40 had incorporated some of the MICS modules into other surveys. In the second phase of the data collection process (MICS-2), the so-called end-decade assessment, the list of countries participating in the programme was extended (around 65 surveys).<sup>2</sup> A third round of surveys was undertaken in more than 50 countries around the year 2005.

Finally, in preparing the *2004 Revision*, demographic information as produced by other United Nations agencies or bodies, such as the Economic and Social Commissions for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC/CELADE) and for Western Asia (ESCWA), as well as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO), was also used or considered. Data from regional organizations such as the Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT), the *Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques* (INSEE) and the *Centre d'Études et de Recherche sur la Population et le Développement* (CERPOD), have also been consulted.

#### AFGHANISTAN

*Total population (2005)*: Estimated to be consistent with the 1979 census adjusted for underenumeration, with the structure by age and sex from the 2003 Afghanistan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS-2), and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration. There is considerable uncertainty about the size of the population in 1979 because the census enumerated only the settled population and the

number of nomads, reported to be of about 2 million at the time, is not exactly known.

*Total fertility*: Based on births in the preceding 12 months to the 1979 census, classified by age of mother, and on data on children ever born and on births in the preceding 12 months, both classified by age of mother, from the 1972-1973 Afghanistan Demographic Survey as well as the 2000 and 2003 Afghanistan MICS. Reproductive health studies conducted in Afghan refugee settlements in Pakistan were also considered.

*Infant and/or child mortality*: Based on data on births and infant deaths in the past 12 months from the 1979 census, adjusted for underreporting, on data on children ever born and children surviving produced by the 1972-1973 Afghanistan Demographic Survey as well as the 2000 and 2003 Afghanistan MICS (adjusted for underreporting) and on estimates from UNICEF.

*Life expectancy at birth*: Based on a life table, calculated from adjusted deaths in the past 12 months by age and sex on the population by age and sex from the 1979 census and on estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the South model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables.

*International migration*: Based on UNHCR statistics on the number of Afghan refugees in the main countries of asylum (Pakistan, India and Iran) and on assumptions about the subsequent return of refugees.

#### ALBANIA

*Total population (2005)*: Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility*: Based on the number of births registered through 2001, classified by age of mother.

*Infant and/or child mortality*: Based on data on children ever born and children surviving from the 2000 Albania Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS-2).

*Life expectancy at birth*: Based on a life table for 1988-1990, calculated from registered deaths by age and sex, and on observed trends in infant and child mortality. Adjustments were made for underreporting of deaths in infancy and at older ages.

*International migration*: After 1990, based on estimates of immigration of Albanians to Greece, Italy and the rest of Europe. For the future, emigra-

tion of Albanians is expected to continue but at lower levels.

### ALGERIA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1998 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates, derived from births registered from 1990 to 1999.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2001. Estimates from 1998 to 2001 were revised by the National Statistical Office of Algeria. Estimates from UNICEF were also taken into consideration.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on the official national life table for 1985 and on official estimates derived from the number of deaths registered through 2001.

*International migration:* Based on data on the number of Algerians admitted by France, on estimates of emigration of Algerians to other Arab countries and on UNHCR statistics on the number of refugees in Algeria.

### AMERICAN SAMOA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2000 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on an application of the P/F ratio method to data on children ever born and births during the year preceding the 2000 census.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 2000 census.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on the estimated level of infant and child mortality, on tabulations of parental survivorship (orphanhood) by age of respondent from the 2000 census and on the assumption that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1990-2000 intercensal period.

### ANDORRA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1994 census, with 2000 and 2003 official population estimates and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

### ANGOLA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1970 census adjusted for underenumeration, with an official 1992 population estimate and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on data on children ever born from the 1996 Angola Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS-1).

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data from the 1996 and 2001 Angola Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS-1 & 2) and on estimates from UNICEF. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the North model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on the number of Angolan refugees in neighbouring countries and on the number of refugees from other countries in Angola as indicated by the historical database on the refugee stock maintained by UNHCR. It is assumed that the refugees will return to their country of origin.

### ANGUILLA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

### ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 and 2001 censuses and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

### ARGENTINA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on registered births, classified by age of mother, through 2001.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2001.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life table for 2000-2001 calculated from registered deaths through 2001 and on the underlying 2001 census population.

*International migration:* Based on net international migration estimates derived from border statistics, administrative records and 2001 census information.

### ARMENIA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on registered births, classified by age of mother through 2003, and on the 2000 Armenia DHS.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 2000 Armenia DHS.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life table using reported deaths by age and sex in 2001 and on the 2001 census population, adjusted for underreporting of infant and child deaths.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population change and natural increase during the 1989-2001 intercensal period.

### ARUBA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with a 2002 official population estimate and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

### AUSTRALIA<sup>3</sup>

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official registration data of births by age of mother through 2002.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2002.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on an official estimate of life expectancy for the period 2000-2002.

*International migration:* Based on reported number of long-term and permanent arrivals and departures by age and sex through 2002.

### AUSTRIA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 and 2001 censuses and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 2002, classified by age of mother.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2002.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on deaths registered through 1998, classified by age and sex, on the underlying population by age and sex and on official estimates of life expectancy at birth through 2002.

*International migration:* Based on registered net international migration through 2001 and on officially assumed subsequent trends in international migration.

### AZERBAIJAN

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1999 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 2002, classified by age of mother, adjusted for underregistration to achieve consistency with the 1999 census.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving from the 2000 Azerbaijan MICS and on maternity-history data from the 2001 Reproductive Health Survey.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on deaths registered through 2002, classified by age and sex, and on the underlying population by age and sex. Death rates were adjusted for underregistration. The age pattern of mortality is based on an official life table for 1990, adjusted for underregistration.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1989-1999 intercensal period.

## BAHAMAS

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2000 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 1999.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1999 and on child mortality estimates from UNICEF. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life table for 1990, calculated from deaths registered by age and sex, and on the 1990 population by age and sex. Total deaths registered through 1999 were also taken into account. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration since 1990, derived from data inflows and outflows during the year preceding the 1991 census, and on information on persons born in the Bahamas admitted by the United States of America.

## BAHRAIN

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 1998, classified by age of mother.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1995.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on deaths registered through 1995 by age and sex and on the underlying population by age and sex.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1991-2001 intercensal period.

## BANGLADESH

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the age distribution of the 1991 census, adjusted using the Demeny-Shorter method by comparison with the 1981 census age distribution, and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration. The preliminary total population from the 2001 census and the

official adjustment factor for undercount were also considered

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data for 1997-1999, derived from the 1999-2000 Bangladesh DHS, and for 1998-2000 from the 2001 Bangladesh Maternal Health Services and Maternal Mortality Survey.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Infant mortality estimates are derived from the child mortality rates using the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables and are consistent with national and UNICEF estimates. Child mortality estimates are based on data on births and deaths under five calculated from maternity-history data of the 1993-1994 Bangladesh DHS (for the period 1989-1993) and the 2001 Bangladesh Maternal Health Services and Maternal Mortality Survey (BMMS) (for the period 1999-2000). Levels and trends since the mid-1980s are consistent with under-five mortality estimates based on the 2001 BMMS sibling history and on data gathered from Matlab Health and Demographic Surveillance System up to 2002.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. Estimates are consistent with those provided by the Sample Registration System through 1998 and with a life table for 1998-2000 calculated from sex and age-specific death rates from the 2001 BMMS.

*International migration:* Based on data on persons originating in Bangladesh and migrating to selected developed countries, on the number of persons born in Bangladesh enumerated by the censuses of India and on information on the number of workers receiving clearances to work abroad.

## BARBADOS

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1990 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 1988, classified by age of mother, and on total births registered through 2000.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2000 and on child mortality estimates from UNICEF. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. Estimates are consistent with total deaths registered through 2000. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1980-1990 intercensal period, and on assumed subsequent trends.

### **BELARUS**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1999 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates through 2000.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2002, adjusted by a factor of 1.25 to compensate for infant deaths omitted owing to the use of a definition of infant death that does not conform to international standards.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy by sex through 2002. The age pattern of mortality is based on an official life table for 1997-1998. Both estimates incorporate an adjustment to infant mortality, as described above.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1989-1999 intercensal period.

### **BELGIUM**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2004 official estimate and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates through 2002.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2002.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official life expectancy estimates through 2002.

*International migration:* Based on official estimates of international migration by sex through 2002.

### **BELIZE**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 census adjusted for underenumeration, with the preliminary total population from the 2000 census and official estimates for 2004 and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 2000, adjusted for underregistration, and on results from the 1999 Family Health Survey.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2002, adjusted for underregistration, on the results from the 1999 Family Health Survey and on child mortality estimates from UNICEF. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the Latin American model of the United Nations Model Life Tables. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1991-2000 intercensal period, and on official estimates of foreign-born and emigrants from the 2000 census.

### **BENIN**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1992 and 2002 censuses and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on data on children ever born and on births in the preceding 12 months, both classified by age of mother, from the 1992 and 2002 censuses and on maternity-history data from the 1996 and 2001 Benin DHS.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on an analysis of the 1961 Demographic Survey, on the results of the 1981-1983 multi-round survey (Enquête Nationale Démographique) and on estimates of child mortality obtained from maternity-history data from the 1996 and 2001 Benin DHS. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the South model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1979-1992 and 1992-2002 intercensal periods, and on information on the number of citizens of Benin enumerated in neighbouring countries.

#### **BERMUDA**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2000 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

#### **BHUTAN**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1969 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on estimates from the 1984 Demographic Sample Survey, the 1994 Health Sample Survey and the 2000 National Health Survey.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on infant mortality estimates produced by the 1984 Demographic Sample Survey, the 1994 Health Sample Survey and the 2000 National Health Survey. Child mortality estimates are derived from the infant mortality rates using the North model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables and are consistent with national and UNICEF estimates.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of life expectancy at birth for the period 1950-1985 provided by the Central Statistical Office, modified so as to ensure consistency with reported changes in population size over time. For the early 1990s, results from the 1994 National Health Survey allowed the estimation of child and adult mortality, providing the basis for the selection of the North model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables as the best approximation to the experience of Bhutan. Official estimates from the 2000 National Health Survey were also considered for the year 2000.

*International migration:* Based on UNHCR data on movements of refugees.

#### **BOLIVIA**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1994 and 1998 Bolivia DHS. Also considered were estimates derived from reverse projection of the 2001 census and from births in the last year and parity reports from the 2001 census.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 1988 Encuesta Nacional de Población y Vivienda, the 1989 Bolivia DHS, the 1992 census, the 1994 Bolivia DHS and the 1998 Bolivia DHS. Direct estimates from the last two sources were also considered.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on: (a) a life table estimated on the basis of data on maternal orphanhood for 1974-1981 from the 1988 Encuesta Nacional de Población y Vivienda (ENPV); (b) deaths by age and sex referring to 1991 from the 1992 census; (c) deaths by age and sex referring to 2000-2001 from the 2001 census; and (d) estimates of infant and child mortality.

*International migration:* Based on estimated net international migration for the intercensal period 1992-2001, taking into account the number of persons born in Bolivia and enumerated by other censuses in the Americas.

#### **BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1981 census, adjusted to show the de facto population, with a 2002 official population estimate and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates through 2002.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2002 and on child mortality estimates from UNICEF.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy at birth for 1988-1989. The age pattern of mortality was derived from an official life table for 1988-1989.

*International migration:* Based on statistics on the number of refugees and asylum-seekers from Bosnia and Herzegovina in other European countries as reported by UNCHR.

## **BOTSWANA**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates from the Central Statistics Office of Botswana, derived from the 2001 and 1991 censuses, and on maternity-history data from the 1988 Family Health Survey II.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on official infant mortality estimates from the Central Statistics Office of Botswana derived from the 1991 and 2001 censuses. Child mortality estimates are based on data from the 2000 Botswana (MICS) and estimates from UNICEF. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on refugee statistics compiled by UNHCR and on data on the number of migrant workers in South Africa.

## **BRAZIL**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2000 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 2001, classified by age of mother, on data on fertility from the 1992, 1993, 1995, 1996 and 2001 Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicilios (PNAD) and on census information by age of mother.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 2000 census. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life table for 1999-2001 estimated from registered births and deaths by age and sex for 1999-2001, adjusted for underregistration by using the growth-balance equation method, and from the 2000 census population by age and sex and on estimates of infant and child mortality. The demographic impact of AIDS

has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1980-2000 intercensal period.

## **BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

## **BRUNEI DARUSSALAM**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on live births by age of mother through 2000.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2000 and on child mortality estimates from UNICEF.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life table using registered deaths by age and sex for the period 1993-1997 and on the estimated underlying population.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1981-1991 intercensal period, and on assumed subsequent trends.

## **BULGARIA**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census, with an official population estimate for 31 December 2003 and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates through 2003.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on official estimates of infant mortality through 2002 and on child mortality estimates from UNICEF.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy through 2002. Age pattern of mortality is based on an official life table for the population of Bulgaria referring to 1995-1997.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference

between overall population growth and natural increase through 2001.

### **BURKINA FASO**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1996 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on data on children ever born and on births in the preceding 12 months, both classified by age of mother, and on maternity-history and completed family size data from the 1993 Burkina Faso DHS, the 1998-1999 Burkina Faso DHS and the 2003 Burkina Faso DHS.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Infant mortality estimates are derived from the child mortality rates using the South model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. Child mortality estimates are based on data on children ever born and surviving, classified by age of mother, on maternity-history data from the 1992-1993, 1998-1999 and 2003 Burkina Faso DHS and on estimates from UNICEF. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the South model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Estimated on the basis of the stock of persons from Burkina Faso enumerated in Côte d'Ivoire, taking into account the results of the CERPOD migration surveys and incorporating estimates of refugee flows derived from UNHCR data.

### **BURUNDI**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1990 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data for the preceding 15 years from the 1987 Burundi DHS.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on a 1990-1995 life table, taking into account the high number of deaths due to the 1993 civil war. The 2000 Enquête Nationale d'Évaluation des Conditions de vie de l'Enfant et de la Femme has also been taken into consideration. The demographic impact of AIDS

has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the North model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables, taking into account the number of deaths due to civil strife. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on the historical database on refugee stocks maintained by UNHCR and on the assumption that the Burundian refugees abroad will return to Burundi during 2005-2010.

### **CAMBODIA**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1998 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on: (a) maternity-history data from the 2000 Cambodia DHS; (b) fertility assumptions from Cambodia's population projections for 1998-2020 published by the National Institute of Statistics; and (c) the consistency of fertility estimates with population growth between the 1962 and 1998 censuses corrected for the effects of mortality and migration.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on: (a) data on children ever born and surviving from the 1998 census; (b) maternity-history data from the 2000 Cambodia DHS; and (c) child mortality estimates from UNICEF. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the South model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on UNHCR data on movements of refugees between Cambodia and neighbouring countries through 2000 and on assumed subsequent trends.

### **CAMEROON**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1987 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1978 Cameroon WFS, the 1991 Cameroon DHS and the 1998 Cameroon DHS.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1978 Cameroon WFS and the 1991 and 1998 Cameroon DHS and on data on children ever born and children surviving from the 2000 Cameroon MICS. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the North model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Net international migration was estimated on the basis of UNHCR statistics on refugees.

#### **CANADA**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2000, 2001 and 2004 mid-year population estimates of Statistics Canada and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 2002, classified by age of mother.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2001.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on registered deaths through 2001 and on the estimated population, classified by age and sex.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of international migration through 2004.

#### **CAPE VERDE**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1990 and 2000 censuses and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1998 Demographic and Reproductive Health Survey and on the total fertility estimate from the 2000 census.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving from the 1998 Demographic and Reproductive Health Survey.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age

pattern of mortality conforms to the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. An official estimate of life expectancy at birth by sex for 1990 was also considered.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1980-1990 and 1990-2000 intercensal periods.

#### **CAYMAN ISLANDS**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1989 and 1999 censuses and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

#### **CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1988 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1994-1995 Central African Republic DHS.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1994-1995 Central African Republic DHS. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the North model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Estimates of net international migration were derived from information on the stock of refugees from the historical database maintained by UNHCR. The refugees in the Central African Republic in 2003 were assumed to leave the country by 2010 and citizens of the Central African Republic recognized as refugees in countries of the region were assumed to return to their country by 2010.

#### **CHAD**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1993 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data for 1992-1996 from the 1996-1997 Chad DHS.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1996-1997 Chad DHS and on data on children ever born and children surviving from the 2000 Chad MICS. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the North model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Estimates of net international migration were derived from information on the stock of refugees from the historical database maintained by UNHCR and on recent flows through November 2004. Refugees in Chad were assumed to leave the country by 2015 and citizens of the Chad recognized as refugees in countries of the region were assumed to return to their country by 2010.

#### CHANNEL ISLANDS

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census of Jersey and Guernsey and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on registered births by age of mother through 2000 for Guernsey and through 1994 for Jersey.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2000 for Guernsey and through 1994 for Jersey.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life table for 1989-1993 calculated from registered deaths by age and sex and the underlying population and on registered deaths through 2000 for Guernsey and through 1994 for Jersey.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1996-2001 intercensal period.

#### CHILE

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2002 census adjusted for underenumeration and the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 2002, classified by age of mother, and on data from the 2002 census on births in the 12 months preceding enumeration, classified by age of mother.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2002 and on the 2002 census.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life table for 2000-2002 constructed from registered deaths by age and sex for the period 2000-2002 and on the population by age and sex from the 2002 census.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during each intercensal period.

#### CHINA<sup>4</sup>

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2000 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1997 China Annual Survey of Population Change and on the adjusted number of births reported 12 months prior to the 2000 census.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on retrospective information on births and infant deaths from the 1986 Demographic Change Survey, the 1988 Population Survey and the 1990 census (adjusted for underreporting of female deaths) and on child mortality estimates from UNICEF. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on an estimated life table for 1990 calculated for ages 1 and over from 1990 census data on deaths during the previous six months and on an estimate of infant mortality. The level of mortality was estimated taking into account life tables derived from vital registration data for 1990-1994, the results of the 1995 intercensal survey and the annual surveys conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics over the period 1990-1998, assessed for the underenumeration of deaths. Life expectancy values from mortality data derived from the 2000 census were also taken into consideration. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference

between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1982-1990 intercensal period and the number of international migrants admitted by the United States of America.

#### **CHINA, HONG KONG SAR <sup>5</sup>**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on total fertility estimates through 2003 provided by the Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2003.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on registered deaths by age and sex through 2003 and on the underlying population by age and sex.

*International migration:* Based on estimates given in Hong Kong Population Projections: 2004-2033, Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong, and on assumed subsequent trends in international migration.

#### **CHINA, MACAO SAR <sup>6</sup>**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered in 2001-2003, classified by age of mother, and on estimates of the female population by age.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2002.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy at birth derived from registered deaths through 2001.

*International migration:* Based on the inflow of legally admitted migrants, including legal immigrants from China, on the number of foreigners authorized to reside in Macao SAR through 2003 and on the number of migrant workers. The number of migrants with illegal entry into Macao SAR, legalized by the authorities during 1978 and 1991, was also taken into consideration, as was the number illegal immigrants repatriated over the 2001-2003 period.

#### **COLOMBIA**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1993 census adjusted for underenumeration

and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1995 Colombia DHS and on data on births in the preceding 12 months, classified by age of mother, from the 1993 census.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1995 Colombia DHS, on births and infant deaths registered in 1992-1996 and on indirect estimates from the 1993 census.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a 1990-1995 life table constructed from registered deaths by age and sex for 1990-1995, adjusted for underregistration by the growth-balance equation method, from the 1993 census population by age and sex and from estimates of infant and child mortality.

*International migration:* Based on the number of Colombians reported by the 1990 censuses of Venezuela and the United States of America and on the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during each intercensal period.

#### **COMOROS**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2003 census of the three islands of the Comoros, with the 2002 census of Mayotte, and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration. The age structure is based on the 1991 censuses of Comoros and Mayotte.

*Total fertility:* Based on data on children ever born and on births in the preceding 12 months, both classified by age of mother, from the 1991 census, and on maternity-history data from the 1996 Comoros DHS.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1996 Comoros DHS.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables.

*International migration:* Based on information on migrants from the Comoros in Réunion.

#### **CONGO**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1984 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration. Total population from the 1996 census was also taken into consideration.

*Total fertility:* Based on data on children ever born and on births in the preceding 12 months, both classified by age of mother, from the 1974 and 1984 censuses.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on estimates for the 1970s derived from 1974 census data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, and on similar estimates reported by the 1984 census. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on data on refugees compiled by UNHCR.

### COOK ISLANDS

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 2003, classified by age of mother.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2003.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a 1996-2001 life table calculated using the average number of registered deaths by age and sex for the years 1996-2001 and the estimated mid-period population by age and sex.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1996-2001 intercensal period.

### COSTA RICA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2000 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 2000, classified by age of mother, and on the results of the 1993 National Survey on Reproductive Health and Family Formation.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2000.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life table for 1999-2001 estimated from registered deaths by age and sex for 2000, from the 2000 census population by age and sex and from adjusted estimates of infant and child mortality derived from vital registration.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during each intercensal period. In addition, the following information was taken into account: (a) tabulations of births by nationality of mother for 1980-1990; (b) data on arrivals and departures of Costa Rican nationals and registration of foreigners for 1987-1996; (c) the number and characteristics of the foreign-born population enumerated in the 1973, 1984 and 2000 census counts; and (d) the number and characteristics of Costa Ricans enumerated by the censuses of major receiving countries in the Americas.

### CÔTE D'IVOIRE

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1988 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on data from the 1988 census on births in the preceding 12 months classified by age of mother; on data on children ever born and on births in the preceding 12 months, both classified by age of mother and on maternity-history data from the 1994 and 1998-1999 DHS. Official estimates for 2000-2004 were also considered.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Infant mortality estimates are derived from the child mortality rates using the South model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. Child mortality estimates are based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, on maternity-history data from the 1994 and 1998-1999 DHS and on estimates from UNICEF. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the South model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on: (a) statistics on refugees compiled by UNHCR; (b) the stock of foreigners enumerated by the censuses of Côte d'Ivoire; (c) the number of migrants originating in Côte d'Ivoire according to the statistics of developed countries; and (d) the results of the migration surveys conducted by CERPOD (Enquête REMUAO).

### **CROATIA**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 2002, classified by age of mother.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2002.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on reported deaths registered through 2002 by age and sex and on the underlying population by age and sex. The age pattern of mortality is based on a life table calculated from average deaths in 2000-2002 and the 2001 population by age and sex.

*International migration:* Based on the estimated number of refugees entering Croatia from Bosnia-Herzegovina and Yugoslavia and on the number of persons leaving Croatia and entering other European countries and countries of immigration overseas.

### **CUBA**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2003 population register and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 2003, classified by age of mother.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2003.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on deaths registered through 2003 classified by age and sex and on the underlying population by age and sex.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during each intercensal period. In addition, the number and characteristics of Cubans enumerated by the censuses of major receiving countries in the Americas and the number of Cuban immigrants

received by the United States of America were taken into account.

### **CYPRUS**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census, with an official 2003 population estimate and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 2002, classified by age of mother.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2002.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on an official life table for the year 2000.

*International migration:* Based on reported number of permanent arrivals and departures by age and sex through 2002.

### **CZECH REPUBLIC**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility through 2003.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2003.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy through 2003. The age pattern of mortality is based on an official life table for 1998-1999.

*International migration:* Based on official estimates of net international migration through 2002.

### **DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1993 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births in the 12 months preceding the 1993 census and on estimates of total fertility that are consistent with the age distribution of the 1993 census population (that is, total fertility estimates for the past that produce the age distribution recorded by the 1993 census adjusted for underenumeration).

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Derived from estimates of life expectancy at birth by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the Far

Eastern model of the United Nations Model Life Tables. Child mortality levels are consistent with estimates from UNICEF.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy at birth adjusted for under-reporting.

*International migration:* Net international migration was estimated based on secondary sources.

#### **DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1984 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on data on children ever born, classified by age of mother, from the 1984 census.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on estimates of children ever born and children surviving from the Demographic Survey of Western Zaire conducted in 1974-1977 and from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys conducted in 1995 and 2000. A 1984 census estimate was also considered. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the North model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. The unusual numbers of deaths due to war in the late 1990s were also taken into account. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on UNHCR data on the number of refugees.

#### **DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF TIMOR-LESTE**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1990 census, with the 1995 Indonesian Intercensal Population Survey and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1994 and 1997 DHS for Indonesia, with special tabulations for the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, and on preliminary results from the 2003 Timor-Leste DHS.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on an official estimate for 1985-1990 produced by the Govern-

ment of Indonesia and on child mortality estimates from UNICEF.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on an official estimate for 1985-1990 produced by the Government of Indonesia.

*International migration:* Based on estimated international migration during 1990-1995 and on data on refugees and repatriations from UNHCR.

#### **DENMARK**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with an official population estimate for 1 January 2004 and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates through 2003.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2003.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on an official life table for 2002/2003.

*International migration:* Based on official estimates of international migration through 2003.

#### **DJIBOUTI**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1983 census and the 1991 Intercensal Demographic Survey, both adjusted for underenumeration, and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on 1998 estimates from DISEP (Direction des Statistiques et des Études de Population, Djibouti).

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on child mortality estimates from UNICEF. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on the historical database on refugee stocks maintained by UNHCR and on reports of additional migration flows of persons not qualifying as refugees. Projected migration is based on the assumption that refugees in Djibouti will return to their countries of origin by 2015 and that persons who migrated to Djibouti as

a result of conflict in their countries will return to them by 2020.

### **DOMINICA**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 and 2001 censuses, with 1995 and 1998 official population estimates and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

### **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1993 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1996 Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud (ENDESA/DHS).

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 1986, 1991 and 1996 Dominican Republic DHS (ENDESA). The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on estimates of adult mortality derived from maternal orphanhood reports in the 1996 Dominican Republic DHS (ENDESA) and on estimates of mortality in childhood from the same source. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on information on immigrants to the United States of America, on the stock of Dominican migrants in the United States (from censuses and the Current Population Survey) and on information on international migration provided by the 1991 Dominican Republic DHS.

### **ECUADOR**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 2000 and on maternity-history data and data on children ever born, classified by age of mother, from the 1994 and 1999 Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Materna e Infantil (ENDEMAIN).

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2002, on data on children ever born and children surviving, both

classified by age of mother, from the 1990 and 2001 censuses and on estimates from the 1994 and 1999 Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Materna e Infantil (ENDEMAIN).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life table for 2000-2002 estimated from registered deaths by age and sex for 2000-2002 adjusted for underregistration by growth-balance techniques, from the 2001 census population by age and sex and from estimates of infant and child mortality.

*International migration:* Net international migration for the period 1990-2000 was estimated on the basis of information on Ecuadorians abroad, mainly those enumerated in Spain and the United States of America.

### **EGYPT**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1996 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1988, 1992, 1995 and 2000 Egypt DHS and from the 1991 PAPCHILD Survey of Egypt.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 1995 and 2000 Egypt DHS and on estimates from UNICEF.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the East model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. Official estimates for the years 1996, 2002 and 2003 were also considered.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1986-1996 intercensal period.

### **EL SALVADOR**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1992 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on data on children ever born, classified by age of mother, on data on births in the preceding 12 months classified by age of mother, from the 1992 census and on births classified by age of mother and registered through 1993. Estimates for later periods were compared with those yielded by the Encuesta Nacional de Salud Familiar

(FESAL-98) and were found to be consistent with the latter.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from FESAL-93. Results from FESAL-98 were also taken into account.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a 1991-1993 life table calculated from registered deaths by age and sex for 1991-1993, adjusted for underregistration with the growth balance technique, from the 1992 census population by age and sex and from estimates of infant and child mortality.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of international migration produced by research institutions in El Salvador and on refugee data from UNHCR.

### **EQUATORIAL GUINEA**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1983 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration. Results of the 1994 census were also considered.

*Total fertility:* Based on data on children ever born, classified by age of mother, and on date of birth of last child from the 1983 census.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 1983 census. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the North model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Estimated to be consistent with refugee flows as derived from the UNHCR historical database.

### **ERITREA**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the results relative to Eritrea from the 1984 Population and Housing Census of Ethiopia and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data for 1992-1995 from the 1995 Eritrea DHS and from the results of the 2002 Eritrea DHS, adjusted by applying the P/F ratio method.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 1995 and 2002 Eritrea DHS, and on estimates from UNICEF. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the Far Eastern model of the United Nations Model Life Tables. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on data on refugee movements between Eritrea and neighbouring countries derived from the database maintained by UNHCR.

### **ESTONIA**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2000 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility through 2002.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2002, adjusted upward through 1994 by a factor of 1.25 to compensate for infant deaths omitted owing to the use of a definition of infant death that did not conform to international standards.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy by sex available through 2002. The age pattern of mortality was derived from an official life table for the year 1996.

*International migration:* Based on official national estimates of international migration through 2000.

### **ETHIOPIA**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1994 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 2000 Ethiopia DHS and on data on births during the past 12 months, classified by age of mother, from the 1994 census. Estimates were adjusted upward for underreporting of births.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 1990 Family and Fertility Survey and the 2000 Ethiopia DHS,

and on estimates from UNICEF. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the North model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on data on refugee movements between Ethiopia and neighbouring countries derived from the database maintained by UNHCR and on assumed levels of emigration.

#### **FAEROE ISLANDS**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1977 census, with official population estimates produced by the national statistical office of Denmark for 1987-2002 and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

#### **FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1996 and 2001 censuses and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

#### **FIJI**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1996 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on the analysis of the 1986 and 1996 census results and on the application of the own-children method and the P/F ratio method to the results of the 1986 and 1996 censuses.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving by age of mother from the 1996 census and on the number of registered births by sex and infant deaths by age and sex for 1995-1997.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life table calculated from registered deaths by age and sex for 1995-1997 and on the underlying population by age and sex, smoothed by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the Far Eastern model of the United Nations Model Life Tables.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference

between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1986-1996 intercensal period.

#### **FINLAND <sup>7</sup>**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with an official population estimate for 31 December 2003 and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates through 2002.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2002.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy derived from registered deaths and available through 2003. The age pattern of mortality was obtained from an official 2002 life table.

*International migration:* Based on official estimates of net international migration through 2003.

#### **FRANCE**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1999 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration. Population estimates exclude the overseas departments, namely, French Guyana, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Réunion.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates available through 2003.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2003.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on an official life table for 2003, calculated from registered deaths, and on the results of the 1999 census.

*International migration:* Based on official estimates of net international migration through 2003.

#### **FRENCH GUIANA**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1999 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility through 1999.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1997.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from official estimates of life expectancy and from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the West model of

the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. Registered deaths through 1997 were also taken into account.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1990-1999 intercensal period. Official migration statistics for the period 1990-1999 were also considered.

### FRENCH POLYNESIA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2002 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 2002 classified by age of mother.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2003.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy at birth derived from registered deaths through 1996.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase through 2002.

### GABON

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1993 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 2000 Gabon DHS.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving from the 2000 Gabon DHS. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the North model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1970-1993 intercensal period.

### GAMBIA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1993 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on estimates from the 1990 Contraceptive Prevalence Survey and on data on births in the past year from the 1993 census. Children ever born data from the 2000 Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS-2) were also considered.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 1993 census and the 2000 Gambia MICS. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to a North model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1983-1993 intercensal period.

### GEORGIA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2002 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility through 2002, adjusted by 5 per cent for underregistration.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1999 Reproductive Health Survey.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy through 2002, adjusted for underregistration. The age pattern of mortality is based on a life table using data on deaths in 2001, adjusted for underregistration, and on the underlying population by age and sex.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1989-2002 intercensal period.

## GERMANY

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with a 2003 population estimate and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates available through 2002.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2002.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy available through 2002.

*International migration:* Based on net international migration estimates derived from flow statistics available through 2001.

## GHANA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2000 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on data on children ever born and on births in the preceding 12 months, both classified by age of mother, and maternity-history data from the 1979-1980 Ghana WFS and the 1988, 1993, 1998 and 2003 Ghana DHS.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 1968-1969 National Demographic Survey, the 1979-1980 Ghana WFS, and the 1988, 1993, 1998 and 2003 Ghana DHS. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the North model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on the inflow and outflow of refugees as indicated by the UNHCR historical database on the stock of refugees and on the number of Ghanaians migrating to selected developed countries.

## GIBRALTAR

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

## GREECE

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility available through 2001.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on infant deaths and births registered through 2002.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy available through 2001. The age pattern of mortality is based on an official life table for 1998.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase between 1990 and 2000.

## GREENLAND

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1976 census, with an official 2003 population estimate produced by Statistics Greenland and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

## GRENADA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1981, 1991 and 2001 censuses and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

## GUADELOUPE

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1999 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility available through 2000.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1997.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life table for 1990 calculated using data on registered deaths by age and sex and the 1990 mid-year population by age and sex and on the trends implied by estimates of life expectancy available for 1996 and 1997. Official estimates of life expectancy for 2000 were also considered.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural in-

crease during the 1982-1990 and 1990-1999 intercensal periods.

### GUAM

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2000 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 2003, classified by age of mother and adjusted downward to account for births to non-resident women in Guam hospitals and to be consistent with children under age five enumerated in the 2000 census.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2003.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a 1990 life table calculated using the average number of registered deaths by age and sex of the years 1988-1992 and the 1990 census population by age and sex and on the trends implied by the number of deaths registered through 2003.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1990-2000 intercensal period. Data on the reduction in the number of military personnel and their dependants were also taken into account.

### GUATEMALA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2002 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on: (a) data on children ever born and births during the 12 months preceding interview, classified by age of mother, from the 1987 and the 1995 Encuestas Nacionales de Salud Materno Infantil (ENSMI), the 1987 and 1989 Encuestas Nacionales Socio-demográficas (ENSD), and the 1994 census; (b) data from the 2002 Encuestas Nacionales de Salud Materno Infantil (ENSMI); and (c) vital registration and estimates from the 2002 census.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 1995 and 2002 Encuestas Nacionales de Salud Materno Infantil (ENSMI), the 1987 and 1989 Encuestas Nacionales Socio-demográficas (ENSD) and the 1994

and 2002 census. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a series of life tables for the period 1950-2001 calculated from registered deaths. The most recent life table is calculated from registered deaths by age and sex for 1999-2001 and estimates of infant and child mortality through 2001. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on estimates derived from the number and characteristics of Guatemalans enumerated by the censuses of Costa Rica, Honduras, Mexico and the United States of America and from data from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) survey.

### GUINEA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1996 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on data on children ever born and on births in the preceding 12 months, both classified by age of mother, and maternity-history data from the 1992 and 1999 Guinea DHS. Estimates from the 1983 and 1996 censuses were also considered.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on maternity-history data and on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 1992 and 1999 Guinea DHS. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the South model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on data on refugees compiled by UNHCR.

### GUINEA-BISSAU

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1979 census adjusted for underenumeration, with the total population enumerated by the 1991 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* In the absence of statistics indicative of fertility levels and trends, total fertility was assumed to have levels and to follow trends similar to those estimated for neighbouring countries with socio-economic conditions similar to those of Guinea-Bissau. An estimate of total fertility derived from data on children ever born from the 2000 Guinea-Bissau MICS was also taken into account.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Derived from the level of life expectancy by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the North model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. An indirect estimate of infant mortality derived from data on children ever born and children surviving from the 2000 Guinea-Bissau MICS was also taken into account. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* In the absence of statistics indicative of mortality levels and trends, life expectancy was assumed to have levels and to follow trends similar to those estimated for neighbouring countries with socio-economic conditions similar to those of Guinea-Bissau. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on data on refugees compiled by UNHCR.

### GUYANA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on data on children ever born, classified by age of mother, on and births in the 12 months preceding enumeration, classified by age of mother, from the 1980 and 1991 censuses, on results from the 1986 Guyana Demographic Survey and on the number of births registered during 1990.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on: (a) data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother; information on the survival of the last-born child of female respondents; and deaths within the household during the five years preceding the survey; all from the 1986 Guyana Demographic Survey; (b) tabulations on the survival of the last-born child from the 1991 census; (c) data on children ever born and children surviving from the 2000 Guyana MICS; and (d)

child mortality estimates from UNICEF. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life table for 1986, derived from the number of deaths by age and sex for the period 1981-1986 recorded by the 1986 Guyana Demographic Survey, from estimates of infant and child mortality and from registered deaths through 1998. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1980-1991 intercensal period, on registered number of arrivals and departures (excluding visitors) through 1998 and on number of immigrants admitted to the United States of America through 2002.

### HAITI

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1982 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1977 Enquête Haitienne sur la Fécondité (EHF), from the 1983 Enquête Haitienne sur la Prévalence de la Contraception (EHPC) and from the 1987 and 1994-1995 Enquêtes de Mortalité, Morbidité et Utilisation des Services (EMMUS-I and II/DHS).

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1994-1995 DHS (EMMUS-II). The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a 1970-1971 life table derived from registered deaths by age and sex, adjusted for incompleteness using the growth-balance method, from the 1971 census population by age and sex and from estimated trends in infant mortality. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Estimated on the basis of the number and characteristics of Haitians enumerated in the 1980 round of censuses of Canada, the Dominican Republic and the United States of America.

### **HOLY SEE**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with official population data provided by the Vatican City State for 1954-1998 and with estimates of the subsequent trends in mortality and international migration.

### **HONDURAS**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1988 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1996 Encuesta Nacional de Epidemiología y Salud Familiar (ENESF).

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1996 ENESF. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life table for 1988 derived from registered deaths by age and sex for 1988, adjusted for underregistration using the growth-balance method, from the population by age and sex from the 1988 census and from estimates of infant and child mortality. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on official estimates of international migration through 1990.

### **HUNGARY**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates available through 2003.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2002.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy available through 2002. The age pattern of mortality is based on an official life table for 1998.

*International migration:* Based on official estimates of international migration through 2001.

### **ICELAND**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with an official population estimate for 31 December 2003 and with estimates of the subsequent

trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 2003, classified by age of mother.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2003.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on an official life table for 2001-2003.

*International migration:* Based on official estimates of international migration through 2003.

### **INDIA**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 and 2001 censuses, adjusted for underenumeration, and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on data from the Sample Registration System for age-specific fertility rates through 1998, for total fertility estimates up to 2000 and for crude birth rates through 2002, and on maternity-history data from the 1992-1993 and 1998-1999 India National Family Health Surveys (NFHS-1 and 2/DHS).

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data from the Sample Registration System through 1999 and the 1992-1993 and 1998-1999 India National Family Health Surveys (NFHS-1 and 2/DHS). The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life table constructed from age and sex-specific mortality rates from the Sample Registration System for 1993-97. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on emigration data from India to developed countries and on labour migration data from India to other Asian countries.

### **INDONESIA**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2000 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1991, 1994, 1997 and 2002 DHS, on own children estimates from the 1971, 1980 and 1990 censuses and on estimates from the 1976 Indonesia Fertility Survey and the 1987 National Indonesia Contraceptive Prevalence Survey.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1991, 1994, 1997 and 2002 DHS, on indirect estimates from the 1971, 1980 and 1990 censuses, the 1976 Indonesia Fertility Survey and the 1987 National Indonesia Contraceptive Prevalence Survey and on estimates from UNICEF.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables.

*International migration:* Based on information regarding Indonesians admitted by the main countries of immigration, on data on labour migration and on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1980-1990 intercensal period.

#### **IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1996 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on fertility estimates from the 1996 census and the 2000 Iran Demographic Health Survey.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 1973 Baseline Population Growth Survey, the 1973-1976 Population Growth Survey of Iran, the 1986 census and the 1996 census and on estimates from UNICEF.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to that of the East model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables.

*International migration:* Based on data on refugees compiled by UNHCR and on data on migrants from Iran to developed countries.

#### **IRAQ**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1997 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration. The population estimates refer to the whole of Iraq, including the three northern governorates.

*Total fertility:* Based on data on children ever born, classified by age of mother from the 1987 census and on the age pattern of fertility derived from that

census and from birth registration data. Estimates from ESCWA were taken into account for the 1995-2000 period.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on estimates from ESCWA, UNICEF and WHO.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from registered deaths for 1985-1987 classified by age and sex and the 1987 census population, adjusting the former for underregistration. For 1990-1995, the estimates of life expectancy were revised in light of a study conducted in 1992 so as to take into account the consequences of the Gulf war. For 1995-2000, levels by sex are based on 1998 estimates from ESCWA; the age pattern of mortality is based on the East model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables.

*International migration:* Based on data on refugees compiled by UNHCR and on data on migrants from Iraq to developed countries.

#### **IRELAND**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2002 census and with estimates of subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility available through 2002.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2003.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy derived from registered deaths and available through 2002. The age pattern of mortality was derived from an official life table for 2001-2003.

*International migration:* Based on an official estimate of international migration through 2003.

#### **ISLE OF MAN**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2000 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

#### **ISRAEL**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1995 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration. Population figures exclude the Arab population residing in East Jerusalem and include the Israeli citizens residing in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. Official population estimates

for the years 2000 and 2003 from the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics were also considered.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 2002, classified by age of mother.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2002.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official life expectancy estimates and on a life table derived from age specific mortality rates for the 2000-2002 period.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1995-2003 period. Assumptions on migration levels made in the official Israeli population projections were also considered.

### ITALY

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census, with an official estimate for 2003 and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility available through 2003.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2001.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy, derived from registered deaths through 2001. The age pattern of mortality is based on an official life table for 1998.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase through 2003.

### JAMAICA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 2000, classified by age of mother.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on estimates from WHO and UNICEF. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on an official life table for the year 2000 prepared by WHO. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1991-2001 intercensal period.

### JAPAN

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2000 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 2001 classified by age of mother.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2001.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on an official life table for 2001. Projected using a model of very fast change and assuming an ultimate convergence to West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived from official information on emigration of Japanese to the main receiving countries, and from information on the change in the numbers of registered foreigners through 2001.

### JORDAN

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1994 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration. Population figures refer to Jordan proper (they do not include the West Bank). Official population estimates through 2003 from the Jordanian Department of Statistics were also considered.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1990, 1997 and 2002 Jordan Population and Family Health Surveys (DHS).

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 1994 Post-Enumeration Survey conducted after the 1994 census, on the 1995 Jordanian Society Survey and on the 1999 Jordan Annual Fertility Survey. Estimates from UNICEF and the 1997 and 2002 Jordan Population and Family Health Surveys (DHS) were also considered.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on infant mortality estimates and on a 1994 life table derived from the number of deaths, classified by age and sex during

the 12 months preceding the 1994 census, adjusted for underreporting.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1994-2003 period.

### KAZAKHSTAN

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1999 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on the 1999 Kazakhstan DHS and on official total fertility estimates available through 2002.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1999 Kazakhstan DHS.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life table calculated from registered deaths by age and sex for 2003, adjusting infant and child mortality rates to be consistent with rates from the 1999 Kazakhstan DHS.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase through 2003.

### KENYA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1999 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1989, 1993, 1998, and 2003 Kenya DHS.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving from the 1989, 1993, 1998 and 2003 Kenya DHS. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the North model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on refugee statistics compiled by UNHCR and on the number of migrants from Kenya to developed countries.

### KIRIBATI

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2000 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on an application of the P/F ratio method to data on children ever born and on births during the year preceding the 2000 census.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 2000 census.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on the estimated level of infant and child mortality, on tabulations of parental survivorship (orphanhood) by age of respondent from the 2000 census and on the assumption that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1995-2000 intercensal period.

### KUWAIT

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1995 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration. Official population estimates from 1996 and 2000 were also considered.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 1999, classified by age of mother.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2000.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a 1987 life table derived from registered deaths by age and sex for 1987 and from the underlying population by age and sex. Estimates from WHO and ESCWA were also considered.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1995-2000 period.

### KYRGYZSTAN

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1999 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates available through 2002. Estimates from the 1997 Kyrgyzstan DHS were also considered.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1997 Kyrgyzstan DHS.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy through 2002, adjusted to take into account underreporting of infant and child mortality.

*International migration:* Based on official estimates of net international migration through 1995 and on estimates derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase through 2001.

### **LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1995 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Estimated to be consistent with the adjusted 1995 census age distribution and with children ever born data and maternity-history data from the 1994 Fertility and Birth Spacing Survey and the 2000 Lao Reproductive Health Survey.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1994 Fertility and Birth Spacing Survey and from the 2000 Lao Reproductive Health Survey.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the North model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of international migration for the 1985-1995 intercensal period and UNHCR estimates.

### **LATVIA**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2000 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates available through 2003.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2002.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy derived from registered deaths and available through 2002. The age pattern

of mortality is derived from an official life table for 1998.

*International migration:* Based on official migration statistics available through 2003.

### **LEBANON**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1970 population count, with the population obtained from the 1996 Population and Housing Survey and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on age-specific fertility rates from the 1970 Lebanon Labour Force Survey, on data from the 1996 Lebanon Maternal and Child Health Survey, on data from the 1996 Lebanon Population and Housing Survey and on estimates from ESCWA.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data from the 1996 Lebanon Maternal and Child Health Survey and from the 2001 Lebanon MICS.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. Estimates from WHO were also considered.

*International migration:* Through 2000, based on official estimates of net international migration and on estimates derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase. For subsequent periods, data on refugee flows compiled by UNHCR were taken into account.

### **LESOTHO**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1996 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on data on children ever born and on births in the preceding 12 months, both classified by age of mother, from the 1986 census and on fertility estimates from the 1991 Lesotho Demographic and Health Survey.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on: (a) data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 1996 census; (b) data from the 2001 Lesotho MICS; (c) data from the 2001 Lesotho Demographic Survey; and (d) estimates from UNICEF. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on refugee statistics compiled by UNHCR and on data on the number of migrant workers in South Africa.

### **LIBERIA**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1984 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1986 Liberia DHS.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1986 Liberia DHS. Mortality levels were adjusted for the 1990s to take into account the consequences of the civil war. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. Mortality levels were adjusted for the 1990s to take into account the consequences of the civil war. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on refugee statistics compiled by UNHCR.

### **LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the total population of the 1995 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data for 1990-1995 from the 1995 PAPCHILD Survey of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1995 PAPCHILD Survey of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and on estimates from UNICEF.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the Far Eastern model of the United Nations Model Life Tables.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1984-1995 intercensal period.

### **LIECHTENSTEIN**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1990 census, with a 2000 official population estimate and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

### **LITHUANIA**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates available through 2003.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2002, adjusted upward by a factor of 1.25 prior to 1991 to compensate for infant deaths omitted owing to the use of a definition of infant death that did not conform to international standards.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy derived from registered deaths and available through 2003. The age pattern of mortality is derived from an official life table for 1998.

*International migration:* Based on official estimates of international migration through 2003.

### **LUXEMBOURG**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census, with 2002 and 2004 official population estimates and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates available through 2003.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2003.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy derived from registered deaths through 2003.

*International migration:* Based on official estimates of international migration through 2003.

## MADAGASCAR

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1993 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1992 and 1997 Madagascar DHS and on data on children ever born and on births in the preceding 12 months, both classified by age of mother, from the 1993 census. Census estimates were adjusted upwards by applying the P/F ratio method.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1992 and 1997 Madagascar DHS, on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 1993 Census and on estimates from UNICEF. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the North model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on data on persons born in Madagascar and enumerated by the censuses of key countries of destination, especially France.

## MALAWI

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1998 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 2000 Malawi DHS.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Infant mortality estimates based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 1998 census, and on estimates from UNICEF. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the South model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. Estimates from the 1987 and 1998 censuses were also considered. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on refugee statistics compiled by UNHCR and on data on the number of migrant workers in South Africa.

## MALAYSIA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2000 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates through 2000.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2004.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on preliminary official estimates through 2004.

*International migration:* Based on data on inflows and outflows of refugees and on information on Malaysian emigrants admitted by the main countries of immigration.

## MALDIVES

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2000 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on data on children ever born and on births in the preceding 12 months, both classified by age of mother, from the 1985, 1990, 1995 and 2000 censuses and on the crude birth rate and the number of births registered through 2002.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 2000 census and on official infant mortality estimates through 2002.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy through 2002.

*International migration:* Net international migration was assumed to be zero.

## MALI

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1987 census, with the preliminary results of the 1998 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data and data on children ever born from the 1987, 1995-1996 and 2001 Mali DHS.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on maternity-history data and data on children ever born and

children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 1987, 1995-1996 and 2001 Mali DHS. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the South model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on refugee statistics compiled by UNHCR on the number of Malians enumerated in other countries of the region and on the results of the REMUAO surveys carried out by CERPOD.

#### MALTA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1995 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates available through 2003.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2003.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy based on registered deaths and available through 2002. The age pattern of mortality was based on the average of life tables for the period 1995-1998, smoothed to remove fluctuations caused by small numbers.

*International migration:* Based on international migration registered through 2003.

#### MARSHALL ISLANDS

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1999 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on an application of the P/F ratio method to data on children ever born and on births during the year preceding the 1999 census.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 1999 census.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on the estimated level of infant and child mortality, on tabulations of parental survivorship (orphanhood), classified by age of respondent, from the 1999 census and on the

assumption that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1988-1999 intercensal period.

#### MARTINIQUE

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1999 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility through 2002.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2002.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life table for 1989-1991, calculated from registered deaths by age and sex, on the 1990 mid-year population by age and sex and on an estimate of life expectancy from deaths registered through 2001.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1990-1999 intercensal period.

#### MAURITANIA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2000 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 2000 census, the 1990 Maternal Child and Health Survey and the 2000 Mauritania DHS.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving from the 1981 Fertility Survey of Mauritania and the 2000 Mauritania DHS, on results of the 1990 Maternal and Child Health Survey and on estimates from UNICEF.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the North model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1988-2000 intercensal period.

## MAURITIUS<sup>8</sup>

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2000 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 2002, classified by age of mother.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2002.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy through 2001. The age pattern of mortality is based on an official life table for 1999-2001.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1990-2000 intercensal period, and on reported arrivals and departures of resident population through 2002.

## MEXICO

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2000 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 2000, classified by age of mother, on maternity-history data from the 1987 Encuesta Nacional sobre Fecundidad y Salud (DHS), the 1992 Encuesta Nacional de la Dinámica Demográfica (ENADID) and the 1995 Encuesta Nacional de Planificación Familiar and on data on children ever born from the 2000 census.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1992 Encuesta Nacional de la Dinámica Demográfica (ENADID) and on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 2000 census.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life table for 1999-2000 calculated from registered deaths by age and sex for 1999 and 2001, the 2000 census population by age and sex and estimates of infant and child mortality.

*International migration:* Based on estimates derived from the number and characteristics of the population born in Mexico and enumerated by the censuses of the United States of America and from statistics compiled by the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States on the number of Mexican admitted legally to that country and adjusted for undocumented migration.

## MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF)

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2000 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on data on children ever born and on births in the preceding 12 months, both classified by age of mother, from the 2000 census.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 2000 census.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1994-2000 intercensal period.

## MONACO

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2000 official population estimate and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

## MONGOLIA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2000 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births by age of mother registered through 2000 and on maternity-history data and data on children ever born, classified by age of mother, from the 1998 Reproductive Health Survey.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on registered births and infant deaths through 1999 and on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 1998 Reproductive Health Survey.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on 1990 registered deaths by age and sex, on the adjusted 1990 population by age and sex and on the total number of deaths registered through 1999.

*International migration:* Based on information on migration flows in and out of Mongolia from the 2000 census, on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the

1989-2000 intercensal period, and on assumptions from official population projections.

### **MONTSERAT**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration. Estimates were adjusted to take into account the impact of the volcanic eruptions that affected Montserrat since 1995.

### **MOROCCO**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1994 and 2004 censuses and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1987 and 1992 Enquêtes Nationales sur la Population et la Santé (ENPS-I and II/DHS), the 1995 Enquête de Panel sur la Population et la Santé (EPPS/DHS), the 1997 PAPCHILD Survey of Morocco and the 1998-1999 Living Standards Survey.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 1992 Enquêtes Nationales sur la Population et la Santé (ENPS-I and II/DHS) and the 1995 Enquête de Panel sur la Population et la Santé (EPPS/DHS) and on estimates from UNICEF.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. Estimates from WHO were also considered.

*International migration:* Based on: (a) refugee statistics compiled by UNHCR; (b) the number of Moroccan migrants to developed countries (including France); (c) the number of Moroccans whose status was regularized in selected European countries; (d) the number of Moroccan residents in European countries; and (e) estimates of Moroccan migrants to Western Asia.

### **MOZAMBIQUE**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1997 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on data on children ever born and on births in the preceding 12 months, both classified by age of mother, from the 1997 census

and on maternity-history data from the 1997 and 2003 Mozambique DHS; and (c) official estimates derived from the 2002-2003 Inquérito de Agregados Familiares.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Infant mortality estimates for the period 2000-2005 are based on the preliminary results of the 2003 DHS. Child mortality estimates are based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 1997 census and on maternity-history data from the 1997 Mozambique DHS. Official estimates from INS-Mozambique and UNICEF were also considered. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the North model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. Official estimates from the 1997 census were also considered. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on refugee statistics compiled by UNHCR, data on migration of workers to South Africa and the results of the 1997 census regarding persons residing abroad five years before the enumeration.

### **MYANMAR**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1983 census, with a 1997 official population estimate and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on data from the 2001 and 1997 Fertility and Reproductive Health Surveys and the 1991 Myanmar Population Change and Fertility Survey. Levels were adjusted to produce an estimated population for 1997 that is close to the official estimate.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1997 Fertility and Reproductive Health Survey and from the 1991 Myanmar Population Change and Fertility Survey. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on the life tables and infant mortality estimates produced by the 1991 Myanmar Population Change and Fertility Survey, assuming that the age pattern of mortality

conforms to the Latin American model of the United Nations Model Life Tables. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on refugee statistics compiled by UNHCR and on assumed trends in labour migration.

### NAMIBIA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 and 2001 censuses, adjusted for underenumeration, and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates from Statistics Namibia, available through 2001.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving from the 2000 Namibia DHS and on child mortality estimates from UNICEF. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. Official estimates from Statistics Namibia were also considered. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on statistics on refugee flows compiled by UNHCR and on assumed immigration levels.

### NAURU

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1992 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

### NEPAL

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on data on children ever born and on births in the preceding 12 months, both classified by age of mother, from the 1991 and 2001 censuses and on the 1996 Nepal Family

Health Survey and the 2001 Nepal DHS, adjusted for underreporting.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Infant mortality estimates are derived from the child mortality rates using the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables and are consistent with national and UNICEF estimates. Child mortality estimates are based on data on children ever born and surviving children, classified by age of mother, and on maternity-history data from the 1996 Nepal Family Health Survey and the 2001 Nepal DHS.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the pattern of mortality conforms to the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables.

*International migration:* Based on information on household members abroad gathered by the 1981, 1991 and 2001 censuses and on information on refugee flows to and from the country.

### NETHERLANDS

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the population yielded by the population register through 1 January 2004 and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates available through 2003.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2003.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official life expectancy estimates derived from registered deaths through 2003.

*International migration:* Based on official estimates of net international migration through 2003.

### NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on tabulations of children ever born by age of mother and of births by age of mother in the preceding 12 months before the 2001 census.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2003.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from an official life table for the period 1998-2002.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference

between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1992-2001 intercensal period.

#### **NEW CALEDONIA**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1996 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 2003.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2003.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life table for 1995-1997 estimated from registered deaths classified by age and sex and on the underlying population by age and sex, on the assumption that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables and on the total number of deaths registered through 1998.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1989-1996 intercensal period.

#### **NEW ZEALAND**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census and with estimates of subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on total fertility and age-specific fertility estimates derived from registered births available through 2004.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2002.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on an official life table for 2001-2003.

*International migration:* Based on net international migration estimates derived from flow statistics through 2003.

#### **NICARAGUA**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1995 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on data on children ever born and on births in the preceding 12 months, both classified by age of mother from the 1995 census, and on maternity-history data from the 1998 and 2001 Encuesta Nicaraguense de Demografía y Salud (ENDESA/DHS).

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 1995 census and the 1998 and 2001 Nicaragua DHS (ENDESA).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life table estimated from the deaths in the past year recorded by the 1995 census and on infant and child mortality estimates the 1995 census and the 1998 and 2001 Nicaragua DHS (ENDESA).

*International migration:* Based on border statistics and other administrative statistics of Nicaragua, on the number and characteristics of persons born in Nicaragua and enumerated by the 1988 census of Honduras, the 1990 and 2000 census of the United States of America and the 2000 census of Costa Rica and on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during each intercensal period.

#### **NIGER**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1988 and 2001 censuses and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on data on children ever born and on births in the preceding 12 months, both classified by age of mother, and on maternity-history data from the 1992 and 1998 Niger DHS and the 2000 Niger Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS-2). Adjustments were made for the underreporting of births. Estimates based on data from the 1988 and 2001 censuses were also considered.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 1992 and 1998 Niger DHS and from the 2000 Niger MICS-2. Estimates based on the 1996 Niger MICS and the 2001 census were also considered. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the South model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference

between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1988-2001 intercensal period.

### **NIGERIA**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on data on children ever born and on births in the preceding 12 months, both classified by age of mother, and on maternity-history data from the 1990, 1999 and 2003 Nigeria DHS. Adjustments were made for the underreporting of births. National estimates from the 1991 census and the 1994 and 2000 Nigeria Sentinel Surveys were also considered.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 1990 and 2003 Nigeria DHS. Estimates based on the 1995 and 1999 Nigeria MISC, the 1999 Nigeria DHS and the 2000 Nigeria Sentinel Survey were also considered. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the North model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Net international migration was estimated on the basis of information on Nigerian-born persons enumerated in neighbouring countries, on flows of Nigerians to selected developed countries and on information obtained at the time of the repatriation of undocumented migrants that took place in 1983 and 1985.

### **NIUE**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1997 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

### **NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2000 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

### **NORWAY<sup>9</sup>**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates available through 2003.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2003.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy through 2003.

*International migration:* Based on migration statistics available through 2003.

### **OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1997 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration. Population figures include the Arab population residing in East Jerusalem and exclude Israeli citizens residing in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. Official population estimates for the year 2000 from the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics were also considered.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates for 1997 and 1999 produced by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics. The 1997 estimate is derived by the P/F ratio method using births in the year preceding the 1997 census and average parity as measured by the census.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 1995 Demographic Survey and from the 2000 Health Survey in the Palestinian Territory.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates for 1997 and 2001 produced by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1997-2000 period. For subsequent periods, data on refugee flows compiled by UNHCR were taken into account.

### **OMAN**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1993 and 2003 censuses, adjusted upward for underenumeration, and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration. Official population estimates for

the years 2000, 2001 and 2002 from the Omani Ministry of National Economy were also considered.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates for the period 2000-2002 provided by the Omani Ministry of National Economy.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on official infant mortality estimates for the period 2000-2002 provided by the Omani Ministry of National Economy.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official life expectancy at birth estimates for the period 2000-2002 provided by the Omani Ministry of National Economy.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1993-2003 intercensal period. Official population estimates for the years 2000, 2001 and 2002 from the Omani Ministry of National Economy were also considered for the estimation of the net migration levels.

#### PAKISTAN

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1981 and 1998 censuses and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on estimates from the 1996-1997 Pakistan Fertility and Family Planning Survey, the 2000-2001 Pakistan Reproductive Health and Family Planning Survey, the Pakistan Demographic Survey (PDS) from 1984 up to 2001 and from previous surveys and censuses.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on: (a) data on children ever born and surviving, classified by age of mother, from the 1975 PFS, 1984-1985 CPS, 1990-1991 Pakistan DHS, and 2000-01 Pakistan RHFPS; (b) data on births and infant deaths in the preceding 12 months from the 1984-2001 Pakistan Demographic Surveys; and (c) maternity-history data for 1982-1990 from the 1990-1991 Pakistan DHS and for 1990-1999 from the 2000-2001 Pakistan Reproductive Health and Family Planning Survey.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on life tables derived from the 1984-2001 Pakistan Demographic Surveys, adjusted for underreporting of deaths, and on estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms

to the South-Asian model of the United Nations Model Life Tables.

*International migration:* Based on information on the outflow of migrant workers, on data on Pakistani immigrants admitted by the main countries of immigration and on data on refugee flows compiled by UNHCR.

#### PALAU

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2000 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 2000.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on infant mortality estimates through 2002.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on the estimated level of infant and child mortality and on the estimated level of adult mortality, the last derived from data on parental survivorship (orphanhood) by age of respondent from the 2000 census.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1990-2000 intercensal period.

#### PANAMA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2000 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births classified by age of mother, registered through 2000, and on preliminary data for 2000.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving by age of mother from the 2000 census and on births and infant deaths registered through 2000.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life table for 1999-2000 calculated from registered deaths by age and sex for 1999-2000, adjusted for underregistration by using the growth-balance method, from the 2000 census population by age and sex and from estimates of infant and child mortality.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1990-2000 intercensal period. Counts of Panamanians residing in other countries

in Latin America and the United States of America were also considered.

### **PAPUA NEW GUINEA**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2000 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on an application of the P/F ratio method to data on children ever born and on births during the year preceding the 2000 census.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 2000 census and on child mortality estimates from UNICEF.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on the estimated level of infant and child mortality, on tabulations of parental survivorship (orphanhood) by age of respondent from the 2000 census and on the assumption that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the Far Eastern model of the United Nations Model Life Tables.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1990-2000 intercensal period.

### **PARAGUAY**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1992 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1990 Encuesta Nacional de Demografía y Salud (ENDS/DHS) and the 1995-1996 Encuesta Nacional de Demografía y Salud Reproductiva, on fertility data from the 1998 Encuesta Nacional de Salud Materno-Infantil and on data on children ever born and on births in the preceding 12 months, both classified by age of mother, from the 1992 census.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 1992 census and the 1995/1996 National Demographic and Reproductive Health Survey.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a 1991-1993 life table calculated using: (a) registered deaths by age and sex for 1991-1993, adjusted for underregistration by using the growth-balance method; (b) the 1992 census population by age and sex; (c) deaths

by age and sex estimated from the 1990 Encuesta Nacional de Demografía y Salud (ENDS); and (d) estimated levels of infant and child mortality.

*International migration:* Based on estimated net international migration through 1994 calculated from border statistics, on the number of persons born in Paraguay and enumerated by the censuses of Argentina and the United States of America and on other administrative statistics.

### **PERU**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1993 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1991-1992, 1996 and 2000 Encuestas Demográficas y de Salud Familiar (ENDES-II, III and IV/DHS) and on data on children ever born and on births in the preceding 12 months, both classified by age of mother, from the 1993 census.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving by age of mother from the 1991-1992, 1996 and 2000 Encuestas Demográficas y de Salud Familiar (ENDES/DHS) and on the 1993 census.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a 1991-1992 life table calculated from registered deaths by age and sex for 1991-1992 adjusted for underregistration by using the growth-balance method, from the 1993 census population by age and sex and from the estimated level of infant and child mortality.

*International migration:* Net international migration was estimated for 1982-1990 from border statistics and other administrative statistics and from the number and characteristics of persons born in Peru and enumerated by the 1990 censuses of Argentina, Canada, Chile, Venezuela and the United States of America.

### **PHILIPPINES**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1995 and 2000 censuses and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1993 National Demographic Survey and the 1998 Philippines DHS and on official data on total fertility through 2004, consistent with the age distributions produced by the 1990, 1995 and 2000 census counts.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1993 National Demographic Survey and the 1998 Philippines DHS. Preliminary results from the 2003 Philippines DHS and child mortality estimates from UNICEF were also considered.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life table for 1987-1989, calculated using data on deaths by age and sex registered in 1987-1989, adjusted for underregistration, and on the underlying population by age and sex.

*International migration:* Estimated from data on Filipino emigrants admitted by the main countries of immigration and from data on clearances of Filipino workers, taking into account refugee flows. Levels were adjusted to be compatible with intercensal population change once fertility and mortality were taken into account.

#### **PITCAIRN**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 census, with a 1999 official population figure provided to the United Nations General Assembly (UN Document Symbol: A/AC.109/2002/2) and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

#### **POLAND**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2002 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates available through 2002.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on official infant mortality estimates through 2002.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy available through 2002. The age pattern of mortality is derived from the official life table for 1997.

*International migration:* Based on official estimates of net migration through 2002.

#### **PORTUGAL**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility available through 2002.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2002.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy available through 2002. The age pattern of mortality is derived from an official life table for 1996-1997.

*International migration:* Based on official estimates of international migration and on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase through 2002.

#### **PUERTO RICO**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2000 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates through 2003.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2003.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official life tables for 1992-1994 and on official estimates of life expectancy available through 2003.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1990-2000 intercensal period.

#### **QATAR**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1997 and 2004 censuses and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered in 1997, classified by age of mother, and on the number of women enumerated in the 1997 census. The total numbers of live births, registered through 2002, were also considered, as well as estimates from the 1998 Gulf Family Health Survey (GFHS).

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on estimates from ESCWA and UNICEF.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on an official life table prepared by WHO, adjusted for child mortality.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1986-1997 and 1997-2004 intercensal periods.

## REPUBLIC OF KOREA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2000 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility through 2002.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2001, adjusted for underreporting.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on an official life table for 1995 and on official life expectancies at birth through 2001.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of migration of Koreans to the main countries of immigration and on labour migration statistics of the Republic of Korea.

## REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1989 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility available through 2002.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2002, adjusted to compensate for infant deaths omitted owing to the use, prior to 1991, of a definition of infant death that did not conform to international standards. Adjustments are still thought necessary although the definition of infant death has been changed.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy available through 2002. The age pattern of mortality is derived from a life table constructed on the basis of 1996 data.

*International migration:* Based on flow statistics available through 2002.

## RÉUNION

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1999 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility available through 2002.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2002.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy through 2001. The age pattern of mortality is based on a 1980-1984 life

table derived from registered deaths by age and sex and from the 1982 census population by age and sex.

*International migration:* Based on official estimates of net international migration (from passenger data) through 2002.

## ROMANIA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2002 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility available through 2002.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2002.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy available through 2002. The age pattern of mortality is based on an official life table for 1993-1996.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population change and natural increase during the 1992-2002 intercensal period.

## RUSSIAN FEDERATION

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2002 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility available through 2002.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2002 and on estimates from UNICEF. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy through 2002. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population change and natural increase during the 1989-2002 intercensal period.

## RWANDA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2002 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on estimates derived from data on children ever born and on births in the previous three years, both classified by age of mother, from the 1992 and 2000 Rwanda DHS and on data on children ever born by age of mother from the 1996 Socio-Demographic Survey.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving from the 1996 Socio-Demographic Survey, adjusted to reflect the effects of the 1993-1994 civil war, and from the 2000 Rwanda DHS. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on the estimated level of infant mortality, taking into account the unusual numbers of deaths caused by the 1993-1994 civil war. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on refugee statistics compiled by UNHCR.

#### **SAINT HELENA <sup>10</sup>**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1998 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

#### **SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 census, with a 2000 official population estimate and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

#### **SAINT LUCIA**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates through 2001.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2001.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy through 2001. The age pattern of mortality is based on a life table for 1989 derived from registered deaths by age and sex and from the underlying population by age and sex derived from the 1991 census.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the intercensal period 1991-2001.

#### **SAINT PIERRE ET MIQUELON**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1999 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

#### **SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 census, with the preliminary total population from the 2001 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births classified by age of mother registered through 1992.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1992.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the intercensal period 1991-2001.

#### **SAMOA**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on data on children ever born and on births in the preceding 12 months, both classified by age of mother, from the 2001 census.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 1999 Samoa DHS.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on reported deaths by age and sex for 1997 and 1998 from the 1999 Samoa DHS, on the underlying population and on the assumption that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the Far Eastern model of the United Nations Model Life Tables. The age pattern of mortality derived from the DHS data could not be accepted because of the random variations associated with small numbers.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1991-2001 intercensal period.

#### **SAN MARINO**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with official population estimates for 1950-2000 and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

#### **SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 and 2001 censuses and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 1993.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Child mortality estimates are based on maternity-history data from the 2000 Sao Tome and Principe Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and on estimates from UNICEF.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the South model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. Official estimates from WHO were also considered.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1991-2001 intercensal period.

#### **SAUDI ARABIA**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with: (a) the 1992 census; (b) the 1999 demographic survey; (c) the preliminary results of the 2004 census adjusted upward for underenumeration; and (d) estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on data on children ever born and on births in the preceding 12 months, both classified by age of mother, from the 1996 Saudi Arabia Family Health Survey (GFHS) and on estimates prepared by ESCWA. Births by age of mother as reported for the year 2000 were also considered.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 1999 Demographic Survey and on estimates from UNICEF.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1992-1999 period, taking into account the return of Yemeni citizens to their country during the aftermath of the Gulf War. For subsequent periods, data on refugee flows compiled by UNHCR were taken into account.

#### **SENEGAL**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1988 census, with the preliminary results of the 2002 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1986, 1992-1993, 1997 and 1999 DHS.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1986, 1992-1993, 1997 and 1999 DHS.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the North model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1988-2002 intercensal period.

#### **SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1981 census, adjusted to reflect the de facto population, and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration. Data from the 2002 census of Serbia, the 2003 census of Montenegro and national estimates for 2002 were also considered.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility available through 2001.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2001.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy available through 2001. The age pattern of mortality was derived from an official life table for 1997.

*International migration:* Based on refugee statistics compiled by UNHCR.

### SEYCHELLES

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1997 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

### SIERRA LEONE

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1985 census adjusted for underenumeration, with the 2003 pilot census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on data on children ever born and on births in the preceding 12 months, both classified by age of mother, from the 1985 census and the 2003 pilot census. Estimates based on the 1992 Demographic and Social Monitoring survey and the 2000 Sierra Leone MICS-2 were also considered.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 1985 census and the 2003 pilot census. Results from the 2000 Sierra Leone MICS were also considered. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the South model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on refugee statistics compiled by UNHCR.

### SINGAPORE

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2000 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility through 2003.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2002.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy at birth by sex for 2000-2002.

*International migration:* Obtained from intercensal estimates, taking into account changes in both the number of permanent residents and non-residents.

### SLOVAKIA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census and with estimates of subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility available through 2002.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2002.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy available through 2002. The pattern of mortality is based on an official life table for 1998.

*International migration:* Based on official statistics on international migration and on estimates of net migration between the Czech and Slovak areas of the former Czechoslovakia.

### SLOVENIA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2002 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility available through 2002.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2002.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy available through 2002. The age pattern of mortality is based on an official life table for 1993-1994.

*International migration:* Based on official statistics on international migration available through 2002.

### SOLOMON ISLANDS

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1999 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on the own-children method applied to the 1976 and 1986 censuses, on maternity-history tabulations from the 1995 KAP Survey (Knowledge, Attitude and Practices) and on data on children ever born and on births in the past 12 months from the 1999 census.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 1986 and 1999 censuses.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving from the 1986 and

1999 censuses, on data on orphanhood from the 1986 and 1999 censuses and on the assumption that the pattern of mortality conforms to the Far Eastern model of the United Nations Model Life Tables. Indirect estimation was used to construct a life table referring to the period 1980-1984.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the intercensal period 1986-1999.

### SOMALIA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1975 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration. Estimates from the 2002 Somalia Socio-Economic Survey were also considered and adjusted upward.

*Total fertility:* Based on: (a) the 1980-1981 National Survey of Population; (b) the provisional results from the 1986-1987 census for Mogadishu; (c) the 1999 Safe Motherhood Baseline Survey conducted in the North-West region of Somalia; (d) the 1999 Reproductive Health Survey conducted in the North-West and North-East regions of Somalia; and (e) data on children ever born from the 1999 Somalia MICS-1. Estimates were adjusted taking into account population levels and trends.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on the results of the 1999 Somalia MICS and on estimates from UNICEF.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the North model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. Estimates from WHO were also considered. Additional deaths due to the famine of 1992 and the war have been factored into the mortality estimates.

*International migration:* Based on refugee statistics compiled by UNHCR and on estimates of Somali nationals residing in neighbouring countries.

### SOUTH AFRICA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1996 and 2001 censuses, adjusted for underenumeration, and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration. The populations of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei are included in the estimates. Official population estimates for the year

2004 from Statistics South Africa were also considered.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates from Statistics South Africa, available through 2004.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on official infant mortality estimates from Statistics South Africa. Child mortality estimates are based on maternity-history data from the 1998 South Africa DHS and on estimates from UNICEF. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the Far Eastern model of the United Nations Model Life Tables. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on: (a) the number of immigrants from South Africa to developed countries; (b) immigration and emigration statistics for South Africa; (c) data on migrant workers compiled by the Chamber of Mines; (d) refugee statistics provided by UNHCR; and (e) estimates of illegal migration to South Africa. Estimates produced by the Actuarial Society of South Africa were also considered.

### SPAIN

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility available through 2002.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2002.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy available through 2002. The age pattern of mortality is based on an official life table for 1998-1999.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase through 2003, and on official data on international migration.

### SRI LANKA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1981 census, with the preliminary results of the 2001 census and with estimates of the subse-

quent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births by age of mother registered through 2001, on maternity-history data from the 1975 Sri Lanka WFS, the 1987, 1993 and 2000 Sri Lanka DHS and on official total fertility estimates through 2000.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Infant mortality estimates are based on births and infant deaths registered through 2001 and on data on children ever born and on births in the preceding 12 months, both classified by age of mother, from the 1971 census, the 1975 Sri Lanka WFS, the 1987 and 1993 and Sri Lanka DHS. Child mortality estimates are derived from the infant mortality rates using the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables and are consistent with national and UNICEF estimates.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of registered deaths and life expectancy and on the assumption that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1963-1981 intercensal period, on official estimates of net international migration for 1980-1995 prepared by the Sri Lanka Department of Census and Statistics and on refugee data from UNHCR.

## SUDAN

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1983 census, with the 1993 census adjusted for the lack of coverage of the population in the Southern provinces and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration. Estimates for the year 2003 from the New Sudan Centre for Statistics and Evaluation were also considered.

*Total fertility:* Based on the maternity-history data from the 1989-1990 Sudan DHS and from the 1992-1993 SUDMCHS/PAPCHILD Survey of Sudan. Estimates for the year 2001 from the New Sudan Centre for Statistics and Evaluation were also considered.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 1973 and 1993 censuses, the 1978-1979 Sudan WFS, the

1989-1990 Sudan DHS, the 1992-1993 SUDMCHS/PAPCHILD Survey of Sudan and the 1999 Safe Motherhood Survey. Adjustments were made to take into account the mortality levels in Southern Sudan. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the North model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on refugee statistics provided by UNHCR and on estimated levels of worker migration to Western Asia starting in 1970.

## SURINAME

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1980 census, with an official 2000 population estimate and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 1980, classified by age of mother, and the total number of registered births through 2000.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on official statistics on registered births and infant deaths through 2000 and on data on children ever born and children surviving from the 2000 Suriname MICS. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life table constructed from deaths registered during 1979-1981, classified by age and sex, and from the 1980 census population classified by age and sex and on trends implied by registered deaths through 2000. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on official estimates produced by the Netherlands Central Office of Statistics available through 2000.

## SWAZILAND

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1997 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates derived from the 1976, 1986 and 1997 censuses and on re-

sults from the 1991 Demographic and Housing Survey.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on infant mortality estimates derived from the 1976 and 1997 censuses. Estimates from the 2000 Swaziland MICS were also considered. Child mortality estimates are based on estimates from UNICEF. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on refugee statistics compiled by UNHCR and on information on migrant workers to South Africa.

#### SWEDEN

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1990 census, with an official 2003 population estimate and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates through 2003.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2003.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy available through 2003. The age pattern of mortality was based on an official life table for 2002.

*International migration:* Based on statistics on immigrants and emigrants available through 2003.

#### SWITZERLAND

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1990 census, with an official 2003 population estimate and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility available through 2002.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2002.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy available through 2002. The age pattern of mortality was based on an official life table for 1995-1996.

*International migration:* Based on statistics on immigrants and emigrants available through 2002 and on assumptions made in official population projections.

#### SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1994 census, with the preliminary results of the 2004 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data and on data on children ever born, classified by age of mother, from the 1993 PAPCHILD Survey of the Syrian Arab Republic, on results from the 1999 Multi-Purpose Survey and on registered births through 1994. Estimates from ESCWA were also considered.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving from the 1981 Syrian Arab Republic WFS, the 1981 census, and the 1993 PAPCHILD Survey of the Syrian Arab Republic and on estimates from UNICEF.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. Estimates from ESCWA and WHO were also considered.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase through 1994. For subsequent periods, data on refugee flows compiled by UNHCR were taken into account.

#### TAJIKISTAN

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2000 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility available through 2000, adjusted for under-registration of births.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 2000 Tajikistan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy available through 1999, adjusted for underregistration of deaths.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population change and natural increase during the 1989-2000 intercensal period.

#### **THAILAND**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2000 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on: (a) estimates from the 1995-1996 Survey of Population Change; (b) estimates from the 1987 Thailand DHS; (c) prior census and survey estimates; and (d) official fertility estimates up to 2000.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on estimates derived from the 1995-1996 Survey of Population Change and on child mortality estimates from UNICEF. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life table for 1995-1996 calculated from age-specific death rates obtained by the 1995-1996 Survey of Population Change. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on: (a) refugee statistics provided by UNHCR; (b) information on the number of Thai workers cleared to work abroad; (c) the estimated stock of foreigners in Thailand; and (d) official statistics on the number of arrivals and departures from Thailand.

#### **THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2002 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates available through 2002, adjusted downward to correspond to a de facto definition.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2002.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy at birth available through 2001. The age pattern of mortality is based on an official life table for 1995-1997.

*International migration:* Based on statistics on international migration available through 1998.

#### **TOGO**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1981 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data and data on children ever born from the 1988 and 1998 Togo DHS.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving from the 1988 and 1998 Togo DHS. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the South model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on refugee statistics provided by UNHCR.

#### **TOKELAU**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

#### **TONGA**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1996 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on data on children ever born and on births in the preceding 12 months, both classified by age of mother, from the 1996 census.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 1996 census.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on the estimated level of infant and child mortality, on tabulations of parental survivorship (orphanhood) by age of respondent from the 1996 census and on the assumption that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the Far Eastern model of the United Nations Model Life Tables.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1986-1996 intercensal period.

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1990 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on registered births classified by age of mother through 1997.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1997, adjusted for underregistration and to ensure consistency with the empirical life table, and on child mortality estimates from UNICEF. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life table derived from deaths registered in 1989-1991, classified by age and sex, and on the 1990 mid-year population by age and sex. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1980-1990 intercensal period. Also, border statistics of number of people from Trinidad and Tobago admitted by the United States of America were considered.

## TUNISIA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1994 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration. Official population estimates for the year 2000 from INS Tunisia (Institut National de la Statistique) were also considered.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility through 2002.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on official estimates of infant mortality rates through 2002.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the East model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. Official estimates of life expectancy at birth from 1995 to 2002 were also considered.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1994-2000 period.

## TURKEY

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2000 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1993 and 1998 Turkey DHS and on official estimates from the Turkish Institute of Statistics.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1993 and 1998 Turkey DHS and on official estimates from the Turkish Institute of Statistics and UNICEF.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates for the period 1995-2003 from the Turkish Institute of Statistics. The age pattern of mortality conforms to the East model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables.

*International migration:* Based on data on the migration of Turks to and from European countries and the overseas countries of immigration and on refugee statistics compiled by UNHCR. Estimates from the Council of Europe were also considered.

## TURKMENISTAN

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1989 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 2000 Turkmenistan DHS.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 2000 Turkmenistan DHS.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy through 1998, adjusted for underregistration of deaths.

*International migration:* Based on official estimates of net international migration through 1995.

## TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1990 and 2001 censuses and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

## TUVALU

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2002 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 2003, classified by age of mother.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on registered births and infant deaths through 2003.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a 1997-2002 life table calculated using the average number of registered deaths by age and sex for the years 1997-2002 and the estimated mid-period population by age and sex.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1991-2002 intercensal period.

### UGANDA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 census adjusted for underenumeration, with the preliminary results of the 2002 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1988-1989, 1995 and 2000-2001 Uganda DHS and on data on children ever born and on births in the preceding 12 months, both classified by age of mother, from the 1991 census.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 1988-1989, 1995 and 2000-2001 Uganda DHS. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the North model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on refugee statistics provided by UNHCR and on the estimated number of Ugandans who were expelled from the country in the early 1970s.

### UKRAINE

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility through 2002.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2002 and on esti-

mates from UNICEF. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy through 2001. The age pattern of mortality is based on a life table calculated using data on deaths in 2001 classified by age and sex and on the underlying population by age and sex. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population change and natural increase during the 1989-2001 intercensal period.

### UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1995 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration. Official population estimates for the years 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003 from the Ministry of Planning of the United Arab Emirates were also considered.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility, derived from births by age of mother registered through 2003.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* The more recent infant and child mortality estimates are derived from official life expectancy estimates by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. Official infant mortality estimates have also been considered, as well as estimates derived from data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 1987-1988 Child Health Survey and the 1995 census.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy available through 2003. Past estimates are derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1985-1995 intercensal period. The 1995-2000 and 2000-2005 estimates were adjusted in order to approximate official population

estimates as provided by the Ministry of Planning of the United Arab Emirates.

#### **UNITED KINGDOM**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates available through 2003.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2002.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy available through 2001 and an official life table for 1997.

*International migration:* Based on net international migration estimates derived from border statistics available through 2003.

#### **UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2002 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1991-1992 and 1996 United Republic of Tanzania DHS and on the 1999 Reproductive and Child Health Survey (RCHS).

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1991-1992 and 1996 United Republic of Tanzania DHS and on the 1999 RCHS. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the South model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on refugee statistics provided by UNHCR.

#### **UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2000 census, which includes the population in the territory of the United States and United States citizens serving in the overseas armed forces, and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility through 2002.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on official estimates of infant mortality through 2002. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy through 2002. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1980-1990 and 1990-2000 intercensal periods.

#### **UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2000 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered by age of mother through 2000.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2000.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on the total number of deaths registered through 2000 and on the assumption that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the Far Eastern model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1990-2000 intercensal period.

#### **URUGUAY**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1996 census adjusted for underenumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 1998, classified by age of mother.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1996.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life table constructed from registered deaths by age and sex for 1995-1996 and from the 1996 census population by age and sex, taking into account deaths registered through 1998.

*International migration:* Based on the number and characteristics of persons born in Uruguay and enumerated by the censuses of receiving countries

in the Americas and on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1985-1996 intercensal period.

#### **UZBEKISTAN**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1989 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility through 2001.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 2002 Uzbekistan Health Examination Survey.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy through 2002, adjusted for underregistration of deaths.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population change and natural increase through 2001.

#### **VANUATU**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1999 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on data on children ever born and on births in the preceding 12 months, both classified by age of mother, from the 1989 and 1999 censuses.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 1999 census.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on the estimated level of infant and child mortality on tabulations of parental survivorship (orphanhood) by age of respondent from the 1999 census and on the assumption that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the Far Eastern model of the United Nations Model Life Tables.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1989-1999 intercensal period.

#### **VENEZUELA**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 2001 census adjusted for underenumera-

tion and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 2001, classified by age of mother, on estimates from the 1998 Encuesta de Población y Familia (ENPOFAM) and on the 2001 census.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 2001, adjusted for underregistration, on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 2001 census and on estimates from the 1998 Encuesta de Población y Familia (ENPOFAM).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life table using data on registered deaths by age and sex for 2000-2002, adjusted for underregistration by using the growth-balance method, and from the 2000 census population by age and sex.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during each intercensal period.

#### **VIET NAM**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1999 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1997 and 2002 Viet Nam DHS.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1997 and 2002 Viet Nam DHS and on information from the 1999 census.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life table for 1988-1989 based on data on deaths during the 12 months preceding the enumeration and on the population enumerated by the 1989 census, both classified by age and sex, on information from a 1998-1999 life table from the 1999 census and on official population projections.

*International migration:* Based on refugees resettled in the major countries of immigration, on refugee statistics compiled by UNHCR and on the number of immigrants from Viet Nam to developed countries.

#### **WALLIS AND FUTUNA ISLANDS**

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1996 and 2003 censuses and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

## WESTERN SAHARA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the coverage of the territory of Western Sahara by the 1994 census of Morocco and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* In the absence of statistics indicative of fertility levels and trends, total fertility was assumed to have levels and to follow trends similar to those estimated for neighbouring countries with socio-economic conditions similar to those of Western Sahara. Fertility estimates for sub-regions of Western Sahara were also considered.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* In the absence of statistics indicative of mortality in childhood, infant mortality was assumed to have levels and to follow trends similar to those estimated for neighbouring countries with similar socio-economic conditions as those of Western Sahara.

*Life expectancy at birth:* In the absence of statistics indicative of mortality levels and trends, life expectancy was assumed to have levels and to follow trends similar to those estimated for neighbouring countries with similar socio-economic conditions as those of Western Sahara.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration, derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during the 1982-1994 intercensal period. Data on refugee flows compiled by UNHCR were also taken into account.

## YEMEN

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1994 census, with the preliminary total population from the 2004 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1979 Yemen WFS, the 1991-1992 and 1997 Yemen DHS and on the preliminary results from the 2003 Yemen Family Health Survey (YFHS/PAPFAM).

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1997 Yemen DHS and the preliminary results from the 2003 Yemen Family Health Survey (YFHS/PAPFAM). Estimates from UNICEF and WHO were also considered.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age

pattern of mortality conforms to the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of the number of Yemeni migrants who returned to Yemen during the aftermath of the Gulf War and on refugee statistics compiled by UNHCR.

## ZAMBIA

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1990 and 2000 censuses, adjusted for underenumeration, and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates from the 1969, 1980, 1990 and 2000 censuses and on maternity-history data from the 1992, 1996 and 2001-2002 Zambia DHS.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 1992, 1996 and 2001-2002 Zambia DHS and on child mortality estimates from UNICEF. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the North model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on refugee statistics compiled by UNHCR and on data on Zambians migrating to selected developed countries.

## ZIMBABWE

*Total population (2005):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1992 and 2002 censuses, adjusted for underenumeration, and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1988, 1994 and 1999 Zimbabwe DHS and from age-specific fertility rates estimated from the 1969, 1982, 1992 and 2002 censuses.

*Infant and/or child mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and children surviving, both classified by age of mother, from the 1969, 1992 and 2002 censuses and from the 1988, 1994 and 1999 Zimbabwe DHS and on child mortality estimates from UNICEF. The demographic impact of

AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the North model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. The demo-

graphic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter IV).

*International migration:* Based on refugee statistics compiled by UNHCR and on data on Zimbabweans migrating to selected developed countries.

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#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup> The programme is currently named Measure DHS. Information and tabulations are accessible through their website at [www.measuredhs.com](http://www.measuredhs.com).

<sup>2</sup> For more information, see UNICEF's website at [www.childinfo.org](http://www.childinfo.org).

<sup>3</sup> Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

<sup>4</sup> For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China.

<sup>5</sup> As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

<sup>6</sup> As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

<sup>7</sup> Including Åland Islands.

<sup>8</sup> Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.

<sup>9</sup> Including Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands.

<sup>10</sup> Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.