

PART THREE: DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

I. DEFINITIONS

Age-specific fertility rate is the annual number of births to women in a particular age group per 1000 women in that age group. In all developed countries and in several developing countries, data on births by age of mother are obtained from civil registration covering 90 per cent or more of all live births. In developing countries lacking a civil registration system or where the coverage of that system is lower than 90 per cent of all live births, age-specific fertility rates are obtained from data gathered by surveys or censuses.

Annual number of births is the number of live births¹ registered over a calendar year by the civil registration system of a country. This report presents data on births only when national statistical offices estimate that their respective civil registration systems cover at least 90 per cent of all live births.

Annual number of divorces is the number of divorces granted (not the number of persons divorcing) during a calendar. The data are obtained from court records or from the civil registration system, following national practice. Divorce is the final legal dissolution of a marriage, that is, the separation of husband and wife which confers on the parties the right to remarry under civil, religious and/or other provisions, according to the laws of each country.²

Annual number of marriages is the number of all marriages over a calendar year, including both first marriages and remarriages after divorce, widowhood or annulment. The data are obtained from the civil registration system. Marriage is the act, ceremony or process by which the legal relationship of husband and wife is constituted. The legality of a union may be established by civil, religious, or other means as recognized by the laws of each country.³

Children ever born by age of mother is the average number of live births that women in a particular age group have ever had. It is derived from data gathered by censuses or surveys.

Crude birth rate is the annual number of live births per 1 000 population present at mid-year. It is usually derived from data on births from civil registration and data on population from a census.

Government's policy regarding level of fertility is the official response to the question "Does the Government wish to raise, lower or maintain the fertility level?" included in the Third (1976) or Eighth (2001) United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development.

Government's support for contraceptive methods is the official reply on that issue to the Third (1976) or Eighth (2001) United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development. "Direct support" means that the Government directly provides contraceptives through governmental agencies.

¹ "Live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which after such separation breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definitive movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered live-born regardless of gestational age" in *1999 Demographic Yearbook* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.01.XIII.1), technical note 4.1.1.1.

² *1999 Demographic Yearbook* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.01.XIII.1), technical note 4.1.1.5.

³ *1999 Demographic Yearbook* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.01.XIII.1), technical note 4.1.1.4.

“Indirect support” means that the Government indirectly supports provision of contraceptives by non-governmental sources.

Government’s view on the level of fertility is the official reply to the question “What is the view of the Government concerning the present fertility level?” included in the Third (1976) or Eighth (2001) United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development.

Mean age at childbearing is the mean age of mothers at the birth of their children if women were subject throughout their lives to the age-specific fertility rates observed in a given year. It is computed as the sum of age-specific fertility rates weighted by the mid-point of each age group.

Mean age at first birth is the mean age of mothers at the birth of the first child. It is obtained from age-specific fertility rates derived from information on first births only. Data on first births by age of mother are normally obtained from a civil registration system. For developing countries lacking a reliable civil registration system, the median age at the birth of the first child for women aged 25-29 at the time of a survey has been used instead of the mean age at first birth. In this case, the indicator refers to a period located about ten years before the survey.

Mean age at first marriage is the average age at which men or women marry. It is derived from the distribution of first marriages by age group of husband or wife derived from civil registration data.

Percentage ever married by age group is the number of persons who are not single in a particular age group divided by all persons in that age group. These percentages are derived from census data on the population classified by current marital status, sex and age group. The ever married include those currently married, divorced or widowed.

Percentage of childless women by age group is the proportion of women in a particular age group who have never had a live birth. It is usually derived from census or survey data on women classified by the number of children ever born.

Percentage of extramarital births among all births is the number of live births whose parents, according to national law, were not married at the time of the birth,⁴ divided by all live births and expressed in percentage terms.

Percentage of women with parity three or higher by age group is the number of women in a particular age group having had at least three live births over their lifetime divided by all women in that age group and expressed in percentage terms. This indicator is usually derived from data gathered by censuses or surveys.

Percentage using a modern contraceptive method is the percentage of women currently married or in union and aged 15-49 using a modern method of contraception. Modern contraceptive methods include sterilization (female or male), the pill, injectables, intra-uterine devices (IUDs), condoms, vaginal barrier methods and implants. Data on use of modern contraceptives are usually derived from surveys.

Percentage using any contraceptive method is the percentage of women currently married or in union and aged 15-49 using a modern or a traditional contraceptive method. Traditional contraceptive methods include rhythm (also called periodic abstinence or calendar method), withdrawal, breastfeeding, douching

⁴ *United Nations. Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.73.XVII.9), para. 136.

and various folk methods. Modern contraceptive methods include sterilization (female or male), the pill, injectables, intra-uterine devices (IUDs), condoms, vaginal barrier methods and implants.

Singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) is the average length of single life in years among those who marry before age 50. This indicator is calculated from census data on the proportion of single men or women by age.

Total divorce rate is the number of divorces that men or women would have gone through by age 50 if the age-specific divorce rates observed in a given year applied throughout their life. This measure is expressed as number of divorces per person.

Total fertility rate is the average number of live births a woman would have by age 50 if she were subject, throughout her life, to the age-specific fertility rates observed in a given year. Its calculation assumes that there is no mortality. The total fertility rate is expressed as number of children per woman.

Total first marriage rate is the proportion of men or women who would have married at least once by age 50 if they had been subject throughout their lives to the age-specific first-marriages rates observed in a given year. It is expressed as the number of first marriages per person.⁵

⁵ Since the total first marriage rate is sensitive to changes in the timing of marriage, it may exceed 1.

II. SOURCES OF DATA

This volume presents only data that satisfy certain reliability criteria. Data on births, divorces and marriages derived from civil registration systems are retained only if the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat reports that they are “virtually complete”, that is, they attain at least 90 per cent coverage of the relevant events. In a few cases, provisional figures or figures derived from sources of unknown or questionable reliability have been included provided they fall within a 10 per cent range of the estimates published in *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision*⁶.

The indicators displayed in the country tables are normally derived from data from civil registration systems that satisfy the reliability criteria mentioned above or from censuses or nationally representative surveys. When several sources are available for the same period, the data presented are those judged to be the most reliable. In a few cases, indicators derived from survey data were considered to be better than those obtained from civil registration.

Tables III.1 to III.4 provide information on the sources of the data leading to the indicators presented in this report. In addition, data on the annual numbers of births, extra-marital births, marriages and divorces as well as on crude birth rates were obtained from demographic databases maintained by the Statistics Division, by the Council of Europe or by national statistical offices. Information on population policies was obtained from the Third (1976) and the Eighth (2001) United Nations Inquiries among Governments on Population and Development.

The availability of reliable data to calculate the different indicators varies widely. Tables III.5, III.6 and III.7 summarize such availability. They show that the availability of data has generally improved since the 1970s, particularly with respect to fertility indicators. Age-specific fertility data are available for at least one point in time within the period 1986-2000 for nearly 90 per cent of all countries. In order to provide some indication of fertility trends for as many countries as possible, the “recent” estimates for five countries in sub-Saharan Africa refer to 1984 or 1985 and therefore fall outside the period 1986-2000 to which the indicators of all other countries refer. Data on trends in total fertility are available for 83 per cent of all countries and those on trends of age-specific fertility are available for 78 per cent of all countries.

In spite of the large number of demographic surveys carried out during the 1990s, data on children ever born are not as widely available as those on total fertility, covering about 70 per cent of all countries in the period 1986-2000. Moreover, data on changes in children ever born are available for only 40 per cent of all countries. These data are more commonly available for developing countries than for developed countries because the censuses of the latter tend not to include questions on lifetime fertility.

Age-specific nuptiality data remain scarce in developing countries: total first marriage and divorce rates could be computed for less than one-quarter of all developing countries whereas they were available for all developed countries. There is better availability of data allowing the estimation of the singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) and the percentages of ever-married persons by age group, especially for developing countries. In the 1970s, data on the percentage ever married and the SMAM were available for 80 per cent of all countries, in the 1990s the coverage had increased to 90 per cent.

Availability of data on contraceptive use in developing countries has shown the greatest improvement: data referring to the 1990s were available for nearly twice as many developing countries as

⁶ *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision*, volume I: Comprehensive Tables (United Nations publication, E.03.XIII.6).

those referring to the early 1970s. However, data on trends in contraceptive use are scarce and cover only about a third of all developing countries. Even for developed countries the coverage of available data on contraceptive use is far from ideal. Data on trends of contraceptive use are available for just about half of all developed countries and although there has been an improvement in data availability between the early 1970s and the late 1990s, coverage is still far from complete in the 1990s.

In addition to the country profiles presented in tabular form this report includes, for each country, a plot of available estimates of total fertility that includes those presented in *World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision*, a publication containing the official United Nations estimates and projections for all countries of the world. The total fertility estimates presented in the *2002 Revision* result from an assessment of available data on total fertility adjusted, as necessary, to be consistent with other relevant information. In contrast, the total fertility figures presented in this report have not been adjusted. Furthermore, whereas the estimates presented in the *2002 Revision* have been adjusted to refer to specific quinquennial periods, those in this report have different reference dates according to the sources from which they are derived. Hence, there is not a perfect comparability between the total fertility estimates in this report and the evaluated and adjusted figures presented in the *2002 Revision*. Nevertheless, the consistency between the two sets of information is high. Table II.14 in this report presents a comparison of the total fertility rates presented in the country profiles of this report and those estimated from the 2002 Revision figures so that their reference dates coincide with those presented in this report. Tables II.15 and II.16 present the same figure but ordered according to the size of the difference between the total fertility estimates derived from the *2002 Revision* and those presented in this report.

According to table II.15, for 61 of the 166 countries with data available for periods within 1960-1985, the absolute difference between the total fertility figures presented in this report and those derived from the *2002 Revision* is at most 0.1 of a child. Absolute differences of more than 0.4 children are found in 30 countries. If differences are gauged in percentage terms, only for 19 countries do they surpass 10 per cent. In general, the *2002 Revision* estimates tend to be higher than those obtained from national sources, especially in the case of countries with deficient data. However, in 7 countries, the *2002 Revision* estimates are markedly lower than the total fertility values obtained from national sources. These include countries such as Afghanistan, Burundi, Cambodia, the Congo and French Polynesia, where there is great paucity of data and the validation of existing estimates is difficult.

Regarding the estimates whose reference dates fall within the period 1985-2001, which are available for 177 countries, very close agreement between the total fertility rates presented in this volume and those derived from the *2002 Revision* occurs in 71 countries, where the difference between the two figures is at most 0.1 child per woman in absolute terms. Differences of more than 0.4 children in absolute terms occur in just 32 countries, in 25 of which the estimates of the *2002 Revision* are higher than those presented in this volume. Among the latter group, 15 countries are located in Africa and 9 in Asia and most of them are known to have deficient data. In the case of the 7 countries for which the *2002 Revision* estimates are markedly lower than national data, four are countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council whose data reflect the fertility of country nationals only, whereas the *2002 Revision* estimates represent the fertility of both nationals and foreigners, many of whom are childless women, thus being lower.

In sum, although agreement between the total fertility figures presented in this report and comparable figures derived from the *2002 Revision* is not perfect, the level of consistency of the two sets is very high. The data compiled for the preparation of this volume are already being used as basis for the preparation of the 2004 Revision of *World Population Prospects* so as to ensure that all relevant information is taken into account in revising the past estimates of fertility trends at the country level.

Table III.1. Sources of data on age-specific fertility rates, total fertility rate and mean age at childbearing

<i>Country name</i>	<i>Earlier period</i>	<i>Later period</i>
Afghanistan	Survey 1973 ^a	...
Albania	Registration	Registration
Algeria	Registration	Registration
Angola	...	...
Argentina	Registration	Registration
Armenia	Registration	DHS 2000
Australia	Registration	Registration
Austria	Registration	Registration
Azerbaijan	Registration	RHS 2001
Bahamas	Registration	Registration
Bahrain	Census 1971	Registration
Bangladesh	WFS 1975	DHS 1999-2000
Barbados	Registration	Registration
Belarus	Registration	Registration
Belgium	Registration	Registration
Belize	Registration	Registration
Benin	WFS 1982	DHS 2001
Bhutan	...	Survey 1994 ^t
Bolivia	Census 1976	DHS 1998
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Registration	Registration
Botswana	Census 1971	FHS 1988
Brazil	Census 1980	DHS 1996
Brunei Darussalam	Registration	Registration
Bulgaria	Registration	Registration
Burkina Faso	Census 1985	DHS 1998-1999
Burundi	Census 1980	DHS 1987
Cambodia	Survey 1960 ^b	Survey 1996 ^u
Cameroon	WFS 1978	DHS 1998
Canada	Registration	Registration
Cape Verde	Registration	RHS 1998
Central African Republic	Census 1975	DHS 1994-1995
Chad	...	DHS 1996-1997
Channel Islands	...	...
Chile	Registration	Registration
China	Survey 1970 ^c	Survey 2001 ^v
China: Hong Kong SAR	Registration	Registration
China: Macao SAR	Registration	Registration
Colombia	WFS 1976	DHS 2000
Comoros	Census 1980	DHS 1996
Congo	Census 1974	...
Costa Rica	Registration	Registration

Table III.1 Sources of data on age-specific fertility rates, total fertility rate and mean age at childbearing (continued)

<i>Country name</i>	<i>Earlier period</i>	<i>Later period</i>
Cote d'Ivoire	WFS 1980-1981	DHS 1998-1999
Croatia	Registration	Registration
Cuba	Registration	Registration
Cyprus	Registration	Registration
Czech Republic	Registration	Registration
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	...	Survey 1993 ^w
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Survey 1971 ^d	Census 1984
Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste	...	DHS 1994 (Indonesia)
Denmark	Registration	Registration
Djibouti	...	Survey 1991 ^x
Dominican Republic	WFS 1975	Registration
Ecuador	WFS 1979	MCH 1999
Egypt	Registration	Registration
El Salvador	Registration	Survey 1998 ^y
Equatorial Guinea	Census 1983	...
Eritrea	...	DHS 2002
Estonia	Registration	Registration
Ethiopia	Survey 1981 ^e	DHS 2000
Fiji	WFS 1974	Census 1986
Finland	Registration	Registration
France	Registration	Registration
French Guiana	Registration	Registration
French Polynesia	Registration	...
Gabon	...	DHS 2000
Gambia	Census 1973	CPS 1990
Georgia	Registration	RHS 1999-2000
Germany	Registration	Registration
Ghana	WFS 1979-80	DHS 1998
Greece	Registration	Registration
Guadeloupe	Registration	Registration
Guam	Registration	Registration
Guatemala	Registration	MCH 1998-1999
Guinea	Census 1983	DHS 1999
Guinea-Bissau	...	...
Guyana	WFS 1975	...
Haiti	WFS 1977	Survey 2000 ^z
Honduras	CPS 1972	Survey 1995 ^{aa}
Hungary	Registration	Registration
Iceland	Registration	Registration
India	Census 1981	DHS 1998-1999
Indonesia	Census 1970	DHS 2003
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Survey 1976-1977 ^f	DHS 2000

Table III.1 Sources of data on age-specific fertility rates, total fertility rate and mean age at childbearing (continued)

<i>Country name</i>	<i>Earlier period</i>	<i>Later period</i>
Iraq	Survey 1974 ^g	AHS 1989
Ireland	Registration	Registration
Israel	Registration	Registration
Italy	Registration	Registration
Jamaica	Census 1970	RHS 1997
Japan	Registration	Registration
Jordan	WFS 1976	DHS 2002
Kazakhstan	Registration	DHS 1999
Kenya	Census 1969	DHS 1998
Kuwait	Registration	AHS 1996
Kyrgyzstan	Registration	Registration
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	RHS 2000
Latvia	Registration	Registration
Lebanon	Survey 1981 ^h	AHS 1996
Lesotho	WFS 1977	DHS 1991
Liberia	DHS 1986	...
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Registration	AHS 1995
Lithuania	Registration	Registration
Luxembourg	Registration	Registration
Madagascar	Survey 1975 ⁱ	DHS 1997
Malawi	Census 1977	DHS 2000
Malaysia	Registration	Registration
Maldives	...	Census 1990
Mali	DHS 1987	DHS 1995-1996
Malta	Registration	Registration
Martinique	Registration	Registration
Mauritania	WFS 1981	DHS 2000-2001
Mauritius	Registration	Registration
Mexico	WFS 1976	Survey 1997 ^{ab}
Micronesia Federated States of	Registration	...
Mongolia	Census 1973	Registration
Morocco	WFS 1979	Registration
Mozambique	Census 1970	DHS 1997
Myanmar	Census 1973	RHS 1997
Namibia	...	DHS 1992
Nepal	WFS 1976	DHS 2001
Netherlands	Registration	Registration
Netherlands Antilles	...	...
New Caledonia	Registration	Registration
New Zealand	Registration	Registration
Nicaragua	Survey 1985 ^j	DHS 2001
Niger	Registration	DHS 1998
Nigeria	WFS 1982	DHS 1999

Table III.1 Sources of data on age-specific fertility rates, total fertility rate and mean age at childbearing (continued)

<i>Country name</i>	<i>Earlier period</i>	<i>Later period</i>
Norway	Registration	Registration
Occupied Palestinian Territory	Registration	Census 1997
Oman	...	AHS 1995
Pakistan	Survey 1970 ^k	RHS 2000-2001
Panama	Registration	Registration
Papua New Guinea	Survey 1980 ^l	DHS 1996
Paraguay	WFS 1979	MCH 1998
Peru	WFS 1976	DHS 2000
Philippines	Survey 1973 ^m	DHS 1998
Poland	Registration	Registration
Portugal	Registration	Registration
Puerto Rico	Registration	Registration
Qatar	...	AHS 1998
Republic of Korea	Census 1970	Registration
Republic of Moldova	Registration	Registration
Reunion	Registration	Registration
Romania	Registration	Registration
Russian Federation	Registration	Registration
Rwanda	Survey 1970 ⁿ	DHS 2000
Saint Lucia	Registration	Registration
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Registration	...
Samoa	Registration	Survey 1991 ^{ac}
Sao Tome and Principe	Registration	...
Saudi Arabia	Registration	AHS 1996
Senegal	WFS 1978	DHS 1997
Serbia and Montenegro	...	...
Sierra Leone	Survey 1973 ^o	Census 1985
Singapore	Registration	Registration
Slovakia	Registration	Registration
Slovenia	Registration	Registration
Solomon Islands	Census 1986	Census 1986
Somalia	Census 1975	...
South Africa	...	DHS 1997
Spain	Registration	Registration
Sri Lanka	Census 1971	...
Sudan	Census 1973	MCH 1992-1993
Suriname	Survey 1970 ^p	Registration
Swaziland	Census 1966	Survey 1988 ^{ad}
Sweden	Registration	Registration
Switzerland	Registration	Registration
Syrian Arab Republic	Survey 1970 ^q	MCH 1998
Tajikistan	Registration	Registration
TFYR of Macedonia	Registration	Registration

Table III.1 Sources of data on age-specific fertility rates, total fertility rate and mean age at childbearing (continued)

<i>Country name</i>	<i>Earlier period</i>	<i>Later period</i>
Thailand	Census 1970	CPS 1996
Togo	Survey 1970 ^f	DHS 1998
Tonga	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	Registration	Registration
Tunisia	Registration	Registration
Turkey	Registration	Registration
Turkmenistan	Registration	DHS 2000
Uganda	Census 1969	DHS 2000-2001
Ukraine	Registration	Registration
United Arab Emirates	Registration	AHS 1993
United Kingdom	Registration	Registration
United Republic of Tanzania	Survey 1973 ^s	RHS 1999
United States of America	Registration	Registration
United States Virgin Islands	Registration	Registration
Uruguay	Registration	Registration
Uzbekistan	Registration	Registration
Vanuatu	Census 1979	Census 1989
Venezuela	Registration	Registration
Viet Nam	Census 1979	DHS 1997
Western Sahara	Registration	...
Yemen	WFS 1979	MCH 1997
Zambia	Census 1980	DHS 2001-2002
Zimbabwe	Census 1969	DHS 1999

Notes

- ^a James Trussell and Eleanor Brown, 1979. A close look at the demography of Afghanistan. *Demography*, vol. 16, table 4, p. 144
- ^b G. S. Siampos. The population of Cambodia, 1945-80. *The Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly*, vol. LXXVII, no. 3, 1970.
- ^c One-per-thousand sample survey
- ^d Etude démographique de l'ouest du Zaïre, 1975-76
- ^e Demographic Survey 1981
- ^f Fertility Survey 1976-1977
- ^g UN ECWA(1980) The Population Situation in the ECWA Region. Iraq, T.5.4, p.5-10
- ^h UN ECWA(1980) The Population Situation in the ECWA Region. Lebanon, T.8-2, p.8-8
- ⁱ United Nations, Economic Commission for Africa, Second African Population Conference, Country Statement (Addis Ababa, 1984), table II, p. 214.
- ^j ESDENIC 1985
- ^k Fertility levels and trends as assessed from twenty World Fertility Surveys (United Nations 1983 publication, Series No. ST/ESA/SER.R/50) Table PK-3, p. 224.
- ^l W. K. A. Agyei, *Fertility and Family Planning in the Third World: A Case Study of Papua New Guinea* (New York, Croom Helm, 1988), p.61, table 5.2.
- ^m Demographic Survey 1973
- ⁿ Enquete démographique 1970
- ^o United Nations, Economic Commission for Africa, Second African Population Conference, Country Statements (Addis Ababa, 1984), p. 320.

- ^p Survey or Estimate: National Report on Population and Development prepared for the International Conference Home Affairs of the Republic of Suriname, December 1993.
- ^q Omran, Abdel-Rahim, *Population in the Arab World: Problems and Prospects* (New York and London: United Nations Fund for Population Activities and Croom Helms Ltd., 1980), table 4.5, pp. 86-87.
- ^r World Population Trends, Population and Development Interrelations and Population Policies. 1993 Monitoring Report, vol. 1, Population Trends (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XIII.10), table 12, p. 39.
- ^s Survey 1973
- ^t Health Survey 1994
- ^u Demographic Survey of Cambodia 1996
- ^v Sample Survey on Population Change 2001
- ^w *Population Today*, vol. 22, No. 11 (Nov. 1994).
- ^x 1991 Demographic Survey
- ^y Family Health Survey 1998
- ^z Enquete mortalite, morbidite et utilisation des services 2000
- ^{aa} Encuesta Nacional de Salud Masculina 1995
- ^{ab} Encuesta de la Dinamica Demografica 1997
- ^{ac} Personal communication from Andreas Demmke, South Pacific Commission (Noumea, New Caledonia), February 1997.
- ^{ad} Family Health Survey 1988

Table III.2. Sources of data on children ever born, proportion of childless women and proportion of women with parity three or higher

<i>Country name</i>	<i>Earlier period</i>	<i>Later period</i>
Afghanistan	..	..
Albania	..	..
Algeria	..	MCH 1992
Angola	..	..
Argentina	Census 1971	Census 1991
Armenia	..	DHS 2000
Australia	Census 1976	Census 1986
Austria	Census 1981	FFS 1995-1996
Azerbaijan	..	DHS 2001
Bahamas	Census 1980	Census 1980
Bahrain	Census 1971	AHS 1995
Bangladesh	WFS 1975-1976	DHS 1999-2000
Barbados	Census 1980	..
Belarus	..	Census 1991
Belgium	Census 1970	FFS 1992 ^a
Belize	Census 1980	Census 1991
Benin	WFS 1982	DHS 2001
Bhutan	..	..
Bolivia	Census 1976	DHS 1998
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..
Botswana	Census 1971	Census 1991
Brazil	Census 1970	DHS 1996
Brunei Darussalam	Census 1960	..
Bulgaria	Census 1975	FFS 1997-1998
Burkina Faso	Census 1985	DHS 1999
Burundi	..	DHS 1987
Cambodia	..	DHS 2000
Cameroon	WFS 1978	DHS 1998
Canada	Census 1961	Census 1991
Cape Verde	..	..
Central African Republic	Census 1975	DHS 1994-1995
Chad	..	DHS 1996-1997
Channel Islands	Census 1961	..
Chile	Census 1982	Census 1992
China	..	Census 1990
China: Hong Kong SAR	Census 1971	..
China: Macao SAR	Census 1960	..
Colombia	Census 1973	DHS 2000
Comoros	..	DHS 1996
Congo	..	..
Costa Rica	Census 1973	..
Cote d'Ivoire	WFS 1980	DHS 1998-1999

Croatia .. Census 1991
Table III.2 Sources of data on children ever born, proportion of childless women and proportion of women with parity three or higher (continued)

<i>Country name</i>	<i>Earlier period</i>	<i>Later period</i>
Cuba	Census 1981	..
Cyprus	Census 1973	Census 1992
Czech Republic	..	Census 1991
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Census 1970	..
Democratic Republic of the Congo	..	..
Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste	..	..
Denmark	..	..
Djibouti	..	..
Dominican Republic	Census 1970	DHS 1999
Ecuador	Census 1974	Census 2001
Egypt	Census 1976	DHS 2000
El Salvador	Census 1971	Survey 1998 ^b
Equatorial Guinea	..	..
Eritrea	..	DHS 2002
Estonia	..	FFS 1994
Ethiopia	..	DHS 2000
Fiji	Census 1966	Census 1986
Finland	..	Census 2000
France	..	FFS 1994
French Guiana	Census 1967	..
French Polynesia	..	..
Gabon	..	DHS 2000
Gambia	Census 1973	..
Georgia	..	..
Germany	..	..
Ghana	WFS 1979-1980	DHS 1998
Greece	..	..
Guadeloupe	Census 1967	..
Guam	Census 1960	..
Guatemala	Census 1973	DHS 1998-99
Guinea	..	DHS 1999
Guinea-Bissau	..	..
Guyana	Census 1970	..
Haiti	WFS 1977	Survey 2000 ^c
Honduras	Census 1974	..
Hungary	Census 1970	Census 1990
Iceland	Census 1970	..
India	Census 1981	DHS 1998-1999
Indonesia	Census 1971	DHS 2003
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Census 1976	Census 1986
Iraq	..	Census 1987
Ireland	..	Census 2002

Table III.2 Sources of data on children ever born, proportion of childless women and proportion of women with parity three or higher (continued)

<i>Country name</i>	<i>Earlier period</i>	<i>Later period</i>
Israel	Census 1961	..
Italy	..	FFS 1995-1996
Jamaica	WWF 1975-1976	Census 1991
Japan	Census 1970	..
Jordan	WWS 1976	DHS 1997
Kazakhstan	..	Census 1999
Kenya	Census 1969	DHS 1998
Kuwait	Census 1975	..
Kyrgyzstan	..	DHS 1997
Lao People's Democratic Republic	..	..
Latvia	..	FFS 1995
Lebanon	..	..
Lesotho	WFS 1977	..
Liberia	..	DHS 1986
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Census 1973	AHS 1995
Lithuania	..	FFS 1994-1995
Luxembourg	Census 1970	Census 1991
Madagascar	..	DHS 1997
Malawi	Census 1977	DHS 2000
Malaysia	Census 1970	..
Maldives	Census 1977	Census 2000
Mali	Census 1984	DHS 2001
Malta	..	..
Martinique	Census 1967	..
Mauritania	WFS 1981	DHS 2000-2001
Mauritius	..	Census 2000
Mexico	Census 1970	Census 2000
Micronesia Federated States of	..	Census 1994
Mongolia	..	..
Morocco	WFS 1979-1980	DHS 1995
Mozambique	Census 1980	DHS 1997
Myanmar	Census 1983	..
Namibia	..	Census 1991
Nepal	WFS 1976	DHS 2001
Netherlands	..	FFS 1993
Netherlands Antilles	Census 1971	Census 2001
New Caledonia	..	..
New Zealand	Census 1976	..
Nicaragua	Census 1971	Census 1998
Niger	..	DHS 1998
Nigeria	..	DHS 1999
Norway	Census 1960	FFS 1988-1989
Occupied Palestinian Territory	..	Census 1997

Table III.2 Sources of data on children ever born, proportion of childless women and and proportion of women with parity three or higher (continued)

<i>Country name</i>	<i>Earlier period</i>	<i>Later period</i>
Oman	..	AHS 1995
Pakistan	CPS 1974-1975	DHS 1990-1991
Panama	WFS 1975-76	Census 1990
Papua New Guinea	Census 1980	..
Paraguay	WFS 1979	Census 1992
Peru	Census 1972	DHS 2000
Philippines	WFS 1978	DHS 1998
Poland	Census 1970	FFS 1991
Portugal	Census 1970	Census 1991
Puerto Rico	Census 1970	Census 1990
Qatar	..	AHS 1998
Republic of Korea	Census 1970	Census 1990
Republic of Moldova	..	Census 1989
Reunion	Census 1967	..
Romania	Census 1966	Census 1966
Russian Federation	..	Survey 1994 ^d
Rwanda	Census 1978	DHS 2000
Saint Lucia	Census 1970	Census 1992
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Census 1980	Census 1991
Samoa	Census 1971	..
Sao Tome and Principe	Census 1980	Census 1991
Saudi Arabia	..	AHS 1996
Senegal	WFS 1978	DHS 1997
Serbia and Montenegro	..	..
Sierra Leone	..	..
Singapore	Census 1980	Census 1990
Slovakia	..	..
Slovenia	..	FFS 1994-1995
Solomon Islands	Census 1970	..
Somalia	..	..
South Africa	..	DHS 1997
Spain	..	FFS 1994-1995
Sri Lanka	Census 1971	DHS 1993
Sudan	WFS 1978-1979	DHS 1990
Suriname	Census 1964	..
Swaziland	..	Census 1997
Sweden	..	FFS 1992-1993
Switzerland	..	FFS 1994-1995
Syrian Arab Republic	Census 1970	..
Tajikistan	..	Census 1989
Thailand	Census 1970	Census 2000
The Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	Census	Census
Togo	..	DHS 1998

Table III.2 Sources of data on children ever born, proportion of childless women and proportion of women with parity three or higher (continued)

<i>Country name</i>	<i>Earlier period</i>	<i>Later period</i>
Tonga	Census 1966	Census 1996
Trinidad and Tobago	WFS 1977	Census 1990
Tunisia	WFS 1978	..
Turkey	Census 1970	DHS 1998
Turkmenistan	..	DHS 2000
Uganda	..	DHS 2000-2001
Ukraine	..	Census 1989
United Arab Emirates	Census 1975	AHS 1995
United Kingdom	..	..
United Republic of Tanzania	Census 1967	RHS 1999
United States of America	Census 1980	Survey ^e
United States Virgin Islands	Census 1970	..
Uruguay	Census 1975	Census 1996
Uzbekistan	..	DHS 1996
Vanuatu	Census 1967	Census 1989
Venezuela	Census 1961	Census 1990
Viet Nam	..	Census 1999
Western Sahara	..	..
Yemen	Census 1979	MCH 1997
Zambia	Census 1969	DHS 2001-2002
Zimbabwe	..	DHS 1999

Notes

- ^a Dutch-speaking community of the Flemish Region only
- ^b Family Health Survey 1998
- ^c Enquete mortalite, morbidite et utilisation des services 2000
- ^d Microcensus 1994
- ^e Current Population Survey 2000

Table III.3. Sources of data on proportion ever-married and singulate mean age at marriage

<i>Country</i>	<i>Earlier period</i>	<i>Later period</i>
Afghanistan	Census 1979	..
Albania	..	Census 1989
Algeria	Census 1977	Survey ^b
Angola	Census 1970	..
Argentina	Census 1970	Census 1991
Armenia	Census 1979	DHS 2000
Australia	Census 1971	Estimate 2000
Austria	Census 1971	Census 1991
Azerbaijan	Census 1979	Census 1999
Bahamas	Census 1970	Census 1990
Bahrain	..	Census 1991
Bangladesh	Census 1974	DHS 1999-2000
Barbados	Census 1970	Census 1990
Belarus	Census 1979	Census 1999
Belgium	Census 1970	Census 2000
Belize	Census 1970	Census 1991
Benin	Census 1979	DHS 1996
Bhutan	..	Survey 1994 ^c
Bolivia	Census 1976	DHS 1998
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..
Botswana	Census 1971	Census 1991
Brazil	Census 1970	DHS 1996
Brunei Darussalam	Census 1971	Census 1991
Bulgaria	Census 1975	Census 1985
Burkina Faso	Census 1975	DHS 1999
Burundi	Census 1970-1971	Census 1990
Cambodia	Census 1962	Census 1998
Cameroon	Census 1976	DHS 1998
Canada	Census 1971	Census 2000
Cape Verde	Census 1980	Census 1990
Central African Republic	Census 1975	DHS 1994-1995
Chad	Census 1964	DHS 1996-1997
Channel Islands	..	..
Chile	Census 1970	Census 1992
China	Census 1982	Census 2000
China: Hong Kong SAR	Census 1971	Census 1996
China: Macao SAR	Census 1970	Census 1991
Colombia	Census 1973	DHS 2000
Comoros	Census 1980	DHS 1996
Congo	Census 1984	..
Costa Rica	Census 1973	RHS 1986

Table III.3 Sources of data on proportion ever-married and singulate mean age at marriage (continued)

<i>Country name</i>	<i>Earlier period</i>	<i>Later period</i>
Cote d'Ivoire	Census 1978	DHS 1998-1999
Croatia	..	Census 2001
Cuba	Census 1970	..
Cyprus	Census 1973	Census 1992
Czech Republic	..	Eurostat estimate
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	..	..
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Census 1984	..
Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste	..	..
Denmark	Census 1970	Estimate 2001
Djibouti	..	..
Dominican Republic	Census 1970	DHS 1996
Ecuador	Census 1974	Census 2001
Egypt	Census 1976	Census 1996
El Salvador	Census 1971	Census 2000
Equatorial Guinea	Census 1983	..
Eritrea	..	DHS 1995-1996
Estonia	Census 1979	Census 1989
Ethiopia	Census 1984	DHS 2000
Fiji	Census 1976	Census 1996
Finland	Census 1970	Census 2000
France	Census 1975	Census 2000
French Guiana	Census 1967	Census 1999
French Polynesia	Census 1977	Census 1996
Gabon	Census 1961	DHS 2000
Gambia	Census 1983	Census 1993
Georgia	Census 1979	Census 1999
Germany	..	..
Ghana	Survey ^a	DHS 1998
Greece	Census 1971	Census 1991
Guadeloupe	Census 1967	Census 1990
Guam	Census 1980	Census 1990
Guatemala	Census 1973	DHS 1998-1999
Guinea	..	DHS 1999
Guinea-Bissau	..	..
Guyana	Census 1970	Census 1991
Haiti	Census 1971	DHS 2000
Honduras	Census 1974	EHS1996
Hungary	Census 1970	Eurostat estimate
Iceland	Census 1974	Eurostat estimate
India	Census 1971	DHS 1998-1999

Table III.3 Sources of data on proportion ever-married and singulate mean age at marriage (continued)

<i>Country name</i>	<i>Earlier period</i>	<i>Later period</i>
Indonesia	Census 1971	Census 2000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Census 1976	Census 1996
Iraq	Census 1977	Census 1987
Ireland	Census 1971	Census 2002
Israel	Census 1972	Census 1999
Italy	Census 1971	Eurostat estimate
Jamaica	Census 1970	Census 1991
Japan	Census 1970	Census 2000
Jordan	Census 1979	DHS 1994
Kazakhstan	Census 1979	Census 1999
Kenya	Census 1969	DHS 1998
Kuwait	Census 1970	AHS 1996
Kyrgyzstan	Census 1979	Census 1999
Lao People's Democratic Republic	..	RHS 2000
Latvia	Census 1979	Estimate 2002
Lebanon	Census 1970	..
Lesotho	Census 1976	Census 1986
Liberia	Census 1970	DHS 1986
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Census 1973	MCH 1995
Lithuania	Census 1979	Census 2001
Luxembourg	Census 1970	Census 1991
Madagascar	Census 1975	DHS 1997
Malawi	Census 1977	DHS 2000
Malaysia	Census 1970	Census 2000
Maldives	Census 1977	Census 2000
Mali	Census 1976	DHS 1995-1996
Malta	Census 1967	Census 1985
Martinique	Census 1967	Census 1990
Mauritania	Census 1977	DHS 2000-2001
Mauritius	Census 1972	Census 1990
Mexico	Census 1970	Census 2000
Micronesia Federated States of	Census 1980	Census 1994
Mongolia	..	RHS 1998
Morocco	Census 1971	Census 1994
Mozambique	Census 1970	DHS 1997
Myanmar	Census 1973	Survey 1991 ^d
Namibia	Census 1960	DHS 1992
Nepal	Census 1971	DHS 2001
Netherlands	Census 1971	Census 2002
Netherlands Antilles	Census 1971	Census 2001
New Caledonia	Census 1969	Census 1996
New Zealand	Census 1976	Census 1996

Table III.3 Sources of data on proportion ever-married and singulate mean age at marriage (continued)

<i>Country name</i>	<i>Earlier period</i>	<i>Later period</i>
Nicaragua	Census 1971	Census 1998
Niger	Census 1959	DHS 1998
Nigeria	..	DHS 1999
Norway	Census 1970	Census 2002
Occupied Palestinian Territory	Census 1967	Census 1997
Oman	..	AHS 1995
Pakistan	Census 1972	Census 1998
Panama	Census 1970	Census 2000
Papua New Guinea	Census 1980	Survey 1996 ^e
Paraguay	Census 1972	Census 1992
Russian Federation	Census 1972	DHS 1996
Philippines	Census 1970	Census 1995
Poland	Census 1978	Census 1999
Portugal	Census 1970	Census 1991
Puerto Rico	Census 1970	RHS 1995-1996
Qatar	Survey 1982	AHS 1998
Republic of Korea	Census 1970	Census 1995
Republic of Moldova	Census 1979	Census 1989
Reunion	Census 1974	Census 1990
Romania	Census 1977	Census 2000
Russian Federation	Census 1979	Census 1989
Rwanda	Census 1970	DHS 2000
Saint Lucia	Census 1970	Census 1991
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Census 1970	Census 1991
Samoa	Census 1971	Census 1999
Sao Tome and Principe	Census 1981	Census 1991
Saudi Arabia	..	AHS 1996
Senegal	Census 1970	DHS 1997
Serbia and Montenegro	..	Census 1991
Sierra Leone	..	Survey 1992 ^f
Singapore	Census 1970	Census 2001
Slovakia	..	Census 2001
Slovenia	..	Census 2001
Solomon Islands	Census 1970	Census 1986
Somalia	..	..
South Africa	Census 1980	Census 1996
Spain	Census 1970	Census 1991
Sri Lanka	Census 1971	DHS 1993
Sudan	Census 1973	Census 1993
Suriname	Census 1964	..
Swaziland	..	Census 1991
Sweden	Census 1970	Census 2001
Switzerland	Census 1970	Census 2001
Syrian Arab Republic	Census 1970	..

Table III.3 Sources of data on proportion ever-married and singulate mean age at marriage (continued)

<i>Country name</i>	<i>Earlier period</i>	<i>Later period</i>
Tajikistan	Census 1979	Census 1989
Thailand	Census 1970	Census 1990
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	..	Census 1994
Togo	Census 1970	DHS 1998
Tonga	Census 1976	Census 1996
Trinidad and Tobago	Census 1970	Census 1990
Tunisia	Census 1975	Census 1994
Turkey	Census 1975	DHS 1998
Turkmenistan	Census 1979	DHS 2001
Uganda	Census 1969	DHS 2000-2001
Ukraine	Census 1979	RHS 1999
United Arab Emirates	Census 1975	AHS 1995
United Kingdom	Census 1971	Census 1991
United Republic of Tanzania	Census 1978	DHS 1996
United States of America	Census 1970	Survey ^g
United States Virgin Islands	Census 1960	Survey ^h
Uruguay	Census 1975	Census 1996
Uzbekistan	..	DHS 1996
Vanuatu	Census 1979	Census 1989
Venezuela	Census 1971	Census 1990
Viet Nam	..	DHS 1997
Western Sahara	Census 1970	..
Yemen	..	MCH 1997
Zambia	Census 1969	DHS 2001-2002
Zimbabwe	Census 1982	DHS 1999

Notes

- ^a Data from the United States Bureau of the Census (unspecified survey)
- ^b Survey. Pan-Arab Project for Child Development, 1992
- ^c Data from the United States Bureau of the Census (unspecified survey)
- ^d Population Change and Fertility Survey 1991
- ^e Data from the United States Bureau of the Census (unspecified survey)
- ^f Demographic and Social Monitoring Survey 1992
- ^g Current Population Survey
- ^h Data from the United States Bureau of the Census (unspecified survey)

Table III.4. Sources of data on contraceptive use

<i>Country name</i>	<i>Earlier period</i>	<i>Later period</i>
Afghanistan	Survey 1973 ^a	MICS 2000
Albania	..	MICS 2000
Algeria	..	MICS 2000
Angola	..	MICS 2001
Argentina	..	..
Armenia	..	DHS 2000
Australia	..	Australia Family Project 1986
Austria	Survey 1982 ^b	FFS 1996
Azerbaijan	..	RHS 2001
Bahamas	..	CPS 1988
Bahrain	..	AHS 1995
Bangladesh	WFS 1975-1976	DHS 1999-2000
Barbados	CPS 1981	CPS 1988
Belarus	..	Survey of married women 18-34, 1995
Belgium	Survey 1976 ^c	FFS 1992
Belize	..	FHS 1991
Benin	WFS 1982	DHS 2001
Bhutan	..	Health Survey 1994
Bolivia	CPS 1983	MICS 2000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	MICS 2000
Botswana	FHS 1984	MICS 2000
Brazil	..	DHS 1996
Brunei Darussalam	..	..
Bulgaria	WFS 1976	FFS 1997
Burkina Faso	..	DHS 1999
Burundi	..	MICS 2000
Cambodia	..	DHS 2000
Cameroon	WFS 1978	DHS 1998
Canada	National Fertility Survey 1984	FFS 1995
Cape Verde	..	RHS 1998
Central African Republic	..	MICS 2000
Chad	..	MICS 2000
Channel Islands	..	..
Chile	..	..
China	1982 National One-per-Thousand Population Sample Survey in Birth Rate	National Population and Reproductive Health Sample Survey 1997
China: Hong Kong SAR	KAP 1972	KAP 1992
China: Macao SAR	..	..
Colombia	WFS 1976	DHS 2000
Comoros	..	MICS 2000
Congo	..	..
Costa Rica	WFS 1976	Fertility and family formation Survey 1993
Cote d'Ivoire	WFS 1981	DHS 1998-1999

Table III.4 Sources of data on contraceptive use (continued)

<i>Country name</i>	<i>Earlier period</i>	<i>Later period</i>
Croatia	..	..
Cuba	National Fertility Survey 1987	MICS 2000
Cyprus	..	..
Czech Republic	WFS 1970	WFS 1977
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	..	Survey 1992 ^d
Democratic Republic of the Congo	..	MICS 2001
Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste	..	..
Denmark	National Survey 1970	CPS 1988
Djibouti	..	..
Dominican Republic	WFS 1975	MICS 2000
Ecuador	WFS 1979	Demographic and Maternal and Child Health Survey 1999
Egypt	WFS 1980	DHS 2000
El Salvador	CPS 1975	FHS 1998
Equatorial Guinea	..	..
Eritrea	..	DHS 2002
Estonia	..	FFS 1994
Ethiopia	..	DHS 2000
Fiji	WFS 1974	..
Finland	National Survey 1971	FFS 1989
France	National Survey 1972	FFS 1994
French Guiana	..	..
French Polynesia	..	..
Gabon	..	DHS 2000
Gambia	..	MICS 2000
Georgia	..	RHS 2000
Germany	KAP 1985	FFS 1992
Ghana	WFS 1979-1980	DHS 1999
Greece	..	..
Guadeloupe	Fertility and Contraceptive Use Survey 1976	..
Guam	..	..
Guatemala	CPS 1978	DHS 1998-1999
Guinea	..	DHS 1999
Guinea-Bissau	..	MICS 2000
Guyana	WFS 1975	MICS 2000
Haiti	WFS 1977	Enquete Mortalite, Morbidite et Utilisation des Services 2000
Honduras	CPS 1981	Epidemiologic and Family Health Survey 2001
Hungary	Fertility, Family Planning and Birth Control Study 1974	FFS 1993
Iceland	..	..
India	All India Survey 1970	FHS 1998-1999

Table III.4 Sources of data on contraceptive use (continued)

<i>Country name</i>	<i>Earlier period</i>	<i>Later period</i>
Indonesia	Fertility and Mortality Survey 1973	DHS 2003
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Fertility Survey 1976-1977	Family Planning Survey 1997
Iraq	Survey 1974 ^e	AHS 1989
Ireland	..	..
Israel	..	1987-1988 Study of Fertility and Family Formation
Italy	WFS 1979	FFS 1996
Jamaica	WFS 1975-1976	RHS 1997
Japan	Family Planning and Public Opinion Survey 1971	FHS 2000
Jordan	FHS 1972	DHS 2002
Kazakhstan	..	DHS 1999
Kenya	WFS 1978	DHS 1998
Kuwait	..	AHS 1996
Kyrgyzstan	..	DHS 1997
Lao People's Democratic Republic	..	FHS 2000
Latvia	..	FFS 1995
Lebanon	National Fertility and Family Planning Survey 1971	AHS 1996
Lesotho	WFS 1977	MICS 2000
Liberia	..	DHS 1986
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	AHS 1995
Lithuania	..	FFS 1995
Luxembourg	..	..
Madagascar	..	MICS 2000
Malawi	FHS 1984	DHS 2000
Malaysia	WFS 1974	Socio-economic Survey 1994
Maldives	..	..
Mali	..	DHS 2001
Malta	..	..
Martinique	FHS 1976	..
Mauritania	WFS 1981	DHS 2000-2001
Mauritius	National Survey of Family Planning 1975	CPS 1991
Mexico	WFS 1976	Encuesta de la Dinamica Demografica 1997
Micronesia Federated States of	..	..
Mongolia	..	MICS 2000
Morocco	WFS 1979-1980	DHS 1995
Mozambique	..	DHS 1997
Myanmar	..	Fertility and Reproductive Health Survey 1997
Namibia	..	DHS 1992
Nepal	WFS 1976	DHS 2001
Netherlands	WFS 1975	FFS 1993
Netherlands Antilles	..	..

Table III.4 Sources of data on contraceptive use (continued)

<i>Country name</i>	<i>Earlier period</i>	<i>Later period</i>
New Caledonia	..	..
New Zealand	Survey 1976 ^f	New Zealand Women: Family, Employment and Education Survey 1995
Nicaragua	CPS 1981	DHS 2001
Niger	..	MICS 2000
Nigeria	WFS 1982	DHS 1990
Norway	WFS 1977	FFS 1989
Occupied Palestinian Territory	..	..
Oman	..	AHS 1995
Pakistan	WFS 1974-1975	Reproductive and Family Planning Survey 2001
Panama	WFS 1975-1976	..
Papua New Guinea	..	FHS 1996
Paraguay	CPS 1977	RHS 1998
Peru	CPS 1970	DHS 2000
Philippines	Demographic Survey 1973	DHS 1998
Poland	WFS 1972	FFS 1991
Portugal	WFS 1980	..
Puerto Rico	Family Planning Survey 1974-75	RHS 1996
Qatar	..	AHS 1998
Republic of Korea	FHS 1971	Fertility and Family Health Survey 1997
Republic of Moldova	..	MICS 2000
Reunion	..	General Fertility and Family Planning Survey 1990
Romania	WFS 1978	RHS 1999
Russian Federation	..	..
Rwanda	Enquete demographique 1970	DHS 2000
Saint Lucia	CPS 1981	CPS 1988
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	CPS 1981	CPS 1988
Samoa	..	..
Sao Tome and Principe	..	MICS 2000
Saudi Arabia	..	AHS 1996
Senegal	WFS 1978	DHS 1997
Serbia and Montenegro	..	..
Sierra Leone	..	MICS 2000
Singapore	Survey on Family Planning 1973	Family Planning and Population Survey 1997
Slovakia	..	KAP 1991
Slovenia	..	FFS 1994
Solomon Islands	..	..
Somalia	..	..
South Africa	Survey 1976 ^g	DHS 1998
Spain	WFS 1977	FFS 1995

Table III.4 Sources of data on contraceptive use (continued)

<i>Country name</i>	<i>Earlier period</i>	<i>Later period</i>
Sri Lanka	WFS 1975	DHS 1993
Sudan	WFS 1978-1979	AHS 1993
Suriname	..	MICS 2000
Swaziland	..	MICS 2000
Sweden	FFS 1981	..
Switzerland	Survey 1980 ^h	FFS 1994-1995
Syrian Arab Republic	WFS 1978	AHS 1993
Tajikistan	..	MICS 2000
Thailand	Longitudinal Study of Social, Economic and Demographic Change 1969/1970	CPS 1996-1997
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	..	..
Togo	..	MICS 2000
Tonga	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	CPS 1971	MICS 2000
Tunisia	WFS 1978	AHS 1994
Turkey	Fertility Survey 1978	DHS 1998
Turkmenistan	..	DHS 2000
Uganda	..	DHS 2000-2001
Ukraine	..	RHS 1999
United Arab Emirates	..	AHS 1995
United Kingdom	General Household Survey 1970	General Household Survey 1993
United Republic of Tanzania	..	DHS 1999
United States of America	National Survey of Family Growth 1973	National Survey of Family Growth 1995
United States Virgin Islands	..	..
Uruguay	..	..
Uzbekistan	..	MICS 2000
Vanuatu	..	..
Venezuela	WFS 1977	..
Viet Nam	..	MICS 2000
Western Sahara	..	..
Yemen	WFS 1979	DHS 1997
Zambia	..	DHS 2001-2002
Zimbabwe	FHS 1984	DHS 1999

Notes

- ^a James Trussell and Eleanor Brown, 1979. A close look at the demography of Afghanistan. *Demography*, vol. 16, table 4, p. 144
- ^b Rainer, Munz, *Leben mit Kindern: Wunsch und Wirklichkeit* (Vienna, Franz Deuticke, 1985) Annex Table 6.2
- ^c R. Cliquet and E. Lodewijckx, "The contraceptive transition in Flanders", *European Journal of Population* (Amsterdam), vol.2, No. 1 (May 1986), Tables 1 and 2.
- ^d *Population Today*, vol. 22, No. 11 (Nov. 1994).
- ^e UN ECWA(1980) The Population Situation in the ECWA Region. Iraq, T.5.4, p.5-10.

Table III.4. Sources of data on contraceptive use (continued)

- ^f J. Kukwood and others (1976) "Contraceptive practice among New Zealand women", *New Zealand Medical Journal*, vol.90 (Wellington, 1979) pp. 108-111.
- ^g 1975/76: National Research Council, Factors Affecting Contraceptive Use in Sub-saharan Africa , Table 2-4
- ^h 1980: Franz Kuhne, Kontrazeption inder Schweiz, table 5

Table III.5. Distribution of indicators by number of observations: nuptiality data

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Earlier year</i>		<i>Later year</i>		<i>Both years</i>	
Developing countries						
Annual number of marriages (thousands)	72		75		65	
Annual number of divorces (thousands)	62		62		54	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Total first marriage rate (per person)	20	21	34	37	16	17
Total divorce rate (per person)	31	34	28	30	21	24
Mean age at first marriage (years)	26	27	40	42	20	21
SMAM (years)	120	120	110	131	93	109
Percentage ever married by age group	128	129	112	132	102	118
Developed countries						
	<i>Earlier year</i>		<i>Later year</i>		<i>Both years</i>	
Annual number of marriages (thousands)	40		44		40	
Annual number of divorces (thousands)	39		43		39	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Total first marriage rate (per person)	27	41	42	43	27	40
Total divorce rate (per person)	25	38	36	39	23	37
Mean age at first marriage (years)	27	42	41	42	26	39
SMAM (years)	28	28	40	41	26	27
Percentage ever married by age group	34	34	40	41	32	33

Table III.6. Distribution of indicators by number of observations: fertility data

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Developing countries</i>			<i>Developed countries</i>		
	<i>Earlier year</i>	<i>Later year</i>	<i>Both years</i>	<i>Earlier year</i>	<i>Later year</i>	<i>Both years</i>
Annual number of births (thousands)	77	82	69	44	44	44
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 population)	77	82	69	44	44	44
Percentage of extra-marital births among all births	53	38	33	42	42	42
Total fertility rate (births per woman)	123	134	117	43	43	43
Age-specific fertility rates (per 1 000 women)	111	131	105	43	43	43
Mean age at childbearing (years)	111	131	105	43	43	43
Mean age at first birth (years)	48	94	39	37	41	36
Children ever born per woman						
35-39	93	102	66	16	31	12
40-44	93	102	66	16	29	12
45-49	92	97	64	16	26	9
Percentage of childless women						
35-39	78	98	51	15	31	14
40-44	78	98	51	15	29	10
45-49	76	95	51	15	26	8
Percentage of women with parity three or higher						
35-39	77	97	50	15	31	14
40-44	77	97	50	15	29	10
45-49	75	94	49	15	26	8

TABLE III.7. DISTRIBUTION OF INDICATORS BY NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS: CONTRACEPTIVE DATA AND POPULATION POLICY DATA

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Developing countries</i>			<i>Developed countries</i>		
	<i>Earlier year</i>	<i>Later year</i>	<i>Both years</i>	<i>Earlier year</i>	<i>Later year</i>	<i>Both years</i>
Contraceptive prevalence among women in union						
Percentage using any contraceptive method	66	117	61	23	33	21
Percentage using a modern contraceptive method	65	117	60	23	32	20
Percentage using condoms	66	115	60	22	33	21
Population policy data	111	132	111	30	43	30