

## VII. SOURCES OF DATA AND DEMOGRAPHIC METHODS

In preparing the *2000 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 or area of the world. Standard demographic techniques were used to estimate the population by age and sex for the base year (2000) as well as trends in total fertility, life expectancy at birth, infant mortality and international migration up to 2000. The resulting estimates provided the basis from which the population projections follow. 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 or area of the world, although for those with a population of fewer than 140,000 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, 1983, 1988a, 1988b and 1990).

Surveys are often the source of the most recent demographic information for developing countries. During 1985-2000, there have been at least two multi-national survey programmes whose results provide key information about fertility or mortality in a number of countries. The first is the Demographic and Health Surveys Programme (DHS), which started in 1984, and under whose auspices more than 50 surveys have been carried out in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean. 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 certain cases and one can have access to survey results in digital form.

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 Macro International, the institution coordinating the survey programme (Westinghouse, 1984-1987; Macro International, 1987ff).

The second recent survey programme has been carried out by the Pan Arab Project for Child Development (PAPCHILD) of the League of Arab States, working in collaboration with several international agencies. Its purpose is 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 each 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.

### AFGHANISTAN

*Total population (2000):* Consistent with the estimated trends in fertility, mortality and international migration since 1950 and with a starting stable population with total fertility of 7.7 children per women and an expectation of life of 32 years for males and 31.7 years for females. The size of the stable population was set so that it approximated the estimated population in 1979 at the time of the census. 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. Furthermore, the census count under-enumerated the settled population by large margins.

*Total fertility:* Based on: (a) the 1979 census data on births occurring in the 12 months prior to the census classified by age of mother, and (b) data on children ever born classified by age of mother and

births in the previous 12 months classified by age of mother from the 1972-1973 Afghanistan Demographic Survey.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life-table, calculated from adjusted deaths in the past 12 months by age and sex, and the population by age and sex from the 1979 census and on the implied expectation of life at birth derived from estimates of under-five mortality from data on children ever born and surviving produced by the 1972-1973 Afghanistan Demographic Survey.

*Infant mortality:* Based on data on births and infant deaths in the past 12 months from the 1979 census, adjusted for underreporting, and on under-five mortality derived from data on children ever born and surviving produced by the 1972-1973 Afghanistan Demographic Survey using the South model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables.

*International migration:* Based on UNHCR historical data on the number of Afghan refugees in the main countries of asylum in 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995 and 1999 (Pakistan, India and Iran) and on assumptions about the subsequent return of refugees.

#### **ALBANIA**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the results of the 1989 census upwardly adjusted by 0.7 per cent for males and 1.3 per cent for females and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on the number of births registered through 1990 classified by age of mother and an estimated total fertility of 2.7 children per woman for 1996.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life-table for 1988-1990 calculated from registered deaths by age and sex and the underlying population 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.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1998.

*International migration:* After 1990, based on estimates of immigration of Albanians to Greece, Italy and the rest of Europe. For the future, emigration of Albanians is expected to continue but at lower levels.

#### **ALGERIA**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 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 for 1987-1992 from the 1992 PAPCHILD Survey, and on births registered during 1985-1996.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on the official national life-table for 1985, and on a trend in life expectancy since then derived from the number of deaths registered through 1996.

*Infant mortality:* Based on: (a) the infant mortality from an official national life-table for 1985, consistent with the results of the 1986 Fertility Survey, and (b) trends in infant mortality derived from births and infant deaths registered between 1985 and 1996.

*International migration:* Based on statistics 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 (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1990 census, with population estimates for 1995-1999 produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and with the assumed subsequent trend in the growth rate of the population.

#### **ANDORRA**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with official national population estimates for 1990-1994 and with the assumed subsequent trend in the growth rate of the population.

#### **ANGOLA**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1970 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on data on children ever born and births in the preceding 12 months classified by age of mother from the 1940 and 1950 national censuses and from the 1983 census of the province of Luanda.

*Life expectancy at birth:* In the absence of statistics indicative of mortality levels and trends, life

expectancy was assumed to have levels and follow trends similar to those estimated for neighbouring countries with similar socio-economic conditions as those of Angola.

*Infant mortality:* In the absence of statistics indicative of mortality in childhood, infant mortality was assumed to have levels and follow trends similar to those estimated for neighbouring countries with similar socio-economic conditions as those of Angola.

*International migration:* Based on the number of Angolan refugees in neighbouring countries and of refugees from other countries in Angola as indicated by the historical database on the refugee stock maintained by UNHCR. It is assumed that all Angolan refugees will return to Angola by 2010.

### ANGUILLA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the population enumerated by the 1984 and the 1992 censuses and with the assumed subsequent trend in the population growth rate of the region.

### ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 census and the assumed subsequent trend in the population growth rate of the region.

### ARGENTINA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 census results adjusted upward by 0.9 per cent 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 1998.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life-table for 1990-1992 calculated from registered deaths classified by age and sex for the period 1990-1992 and the 1991 census population by age and sex.

*Infant mortality:* Based on: (a) births and infant deaths registered through 1998, and (b) estimates of mortality in childhood for the period 1987-1989 derived from data on children even born and children surviving classified by age of mother from the 1991 census.

*International migration:* Based on net migration as estimated from border statistics and other administrative records.

### ARMENIA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1989 census, adjusted to show the *de facto* population, with official estimates of the population by age and sex for 1995 and 1996, 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 1998.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on an official life table for 1997-1998, adjusted for underreported old-age mortality.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1998.

*International migration:* Based on the difference between population growth as estimated from official estimates of the total population for 1995-1998 and natural increase estimated from registered births and deaths.

### ARUBA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 census count, subsequent population estimates produced by Aruba's Central Bureau of Statistics, and the assumed trend in the population growth rate of the region.

### AUSTRALIA<sup>1</sup>

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1996 census and with estimated subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

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

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a 1997 life table calculated from registered deaths by age and sex and the underlying population by age and sex.

*Infant mortality:* Based on registered births and infant deaths through 1998.

*International migration:* Based on the reported number of long-term and permanent arrivals and departures by age and sex through 1999.

### AUSTRIA

*Total population (2000):* 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 births registered through 1998 classified by age of mother.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on deaths registered through 1998 classified by age and sex and the underlying population by age and sex.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1998.

*International migration:* Based on registered net international migration for 1996-1998.

#### **AZERBAIJAN**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the results of the 1989 census, with the preliminary results of the 1999 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.

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

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1998, adjusted by a factor of 1.25 to compensate for the infant deaths omitted owing to the use of a definition of infant death that does not conform to international standards.

*International migration:* Based on official estimates of international migration through 1998.

#### **BAHAMAS**

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

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 1997 classified by age of mother.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life-table for 1990, calculated from deaths registered by age and sex and the 1990 population by age and sex. Deaths registered through 1997 by age group were also taken into account. The impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1997. The impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

*International migration:* Net international migration since 1990 was estimated on the basis of data on inflows and outflows during the year preceding the 1991 census and information on persons born in the Bahamas admitted by the United States.

#### **BAHRAIN**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the population enumerated by the 1991 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates through 1997.

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

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

*International migration:* Based on an official estimate for the total population in 1995 and a comparison between the 1990-1995 increase of the population and natural increase during that period.

#### **BANGLADESH**

*Total population (2000):* 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.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data for 1991-1993 derived from the 1993-1994 Bangladesh DHS.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life-table for 1987 calculated from sex and age-specific death rates from the Bangladesh Sample Registration System.

*Infant mortality:* Based on data on births and infant deaths over the period 1989-1993 obtained from the maternity-history data of the 1993-1994 Bangladesh DHS and from the Bangladesh Sample Registration System, 1991.

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

#### **BARBADOS**

*Total population (2000):* 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 total births registered through 1995.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on: (a) a 1979-1981 life-table constructed from deaths registered by age and sex, and the 1980 census population by age and sex, and (b) an assumed trend in life expectancy at birth that is consistent with the number of deaths registered through 1995.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1996.

*International migration:* The net migration estimates for 1980-1990 were derived from the difference between the actual growth of the population and its estimated natural increase over the intercensal period.

### **BELARUS**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the results of the 1989 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates through 1998.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on an official life table for 1997-1998.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1998, adjusted prior to 1995 by a factor of 1.125 and by 1.08 for the years following 1995 to compensate for infant deaths omitted owing to the use of a definition of infant death that does not conform to international standards.

*International migration:* Based on official net international migration estimates available through 1998 and derived as the difference between the actual growth of the population and its estimated natural increase.

### **BELGIUM**

*Total population (2000):* 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 official total fertility estimates through 1996.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on an official life table for 1995-1997.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1998.

*International migration:* Based on official estimates of international migration by sex through 1998.

### **BELIZE**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 census adjusted upward by 1.84 per cent and with estimates of subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates for 1991, 1995 and 1998, adjusted for under-registration of births. The total fertility estimates derived from the 1991 census were also taken into account.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on the number of deaths registered through 1998 and an extrapolation of life expectancy levels estimated in the 1980s.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1998, adjusted for under-registration.

*International migration:* Based on estimated net international migration for the intercensal period 1980-1991. The net international migration estimate was derived as the difference between the actual growth of the population and its estimated natural increase over the intercensal period.

### **BENIN**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the results of the 1992 census and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on: (a) births on the 12 months preceding the 1992 census, and (b) maternity-history data from the 1996 Benin DHS.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on estimates of mortality in childhood and the assumption that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the North model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. The impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

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

*International migration:* Based on estimated net international migration during the intercensal period 1979-1992 and on information on the number of citizens of Benin enumerated in neighbouring countries. Intercensal net international migration was the difference between the actual growth of the population and its estimated natural increase over the intercensal period.

#### **BERMUDA**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the population enumerated by the 1991 census, with population estimates produced by the Statistics Department of Bermuda, and with the assumed subsequent trend in the population growth rate of the region.

#### **BHUTAN**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1969 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Derived from estimates yielded by the 1984 Demographic Sample Survey and the 1994 Health Sample Survey.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from values 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.

*Infant mortality:* Based on estimates produced by the 1984 Demographic Sample Survey and the 1994 Health Sample Survey.

*International migration:* Based on UNHCR data on refugee movements.

#### **BOLIVIA**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1992 census, adjusted upward by 6.7 per cent and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data for 1989-1994 from the 1994 Bolivia DHS and from the 1998 Bolivia DHS.

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

*Infant mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and surviving 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.

*International migration:* Based on estimated net international migration for the intercensal period 1976-1992. The net international migration estimate was derived as the difference between the actual growth of the population and its estimated natural increase over the intercensal period.

#### **BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the results of the 1981 census, adjusted to show the *de facto* population, and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration. The results of the 1991 census were also considered.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates through 1991.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on an official estimate of life expectancy for 1988-1989 and assumed subsequent trends in mortality. The age pattern of mortality was derived from an official life table for 1988-1989.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1991.

*International migration:* Based on statistics on the number of refugees and asylum-seekers in other European countries as reported by UNHCR through 1997.

#### **BOTSWANA**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the results of the 1991 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on: (a) data on children ever born from the 1991 census, and (b) maternity-history data from the 1988 Family Health Survey II.

*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 III).

*Infant mortality:* Based on: (a) data on children ever born and surviving classified by age of mother from the 1991 census, and (b) data on children ever born and surviving classified by age of mother from the 1988 Family Health Survey II. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

*International migration:* Based on UNHCR statistics on refugees and the number of workers from Botswana in South Africa.

### **BRAZIL**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 census, adjusted upward by 2.6 per cent and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on: (a) births registered through 1993 classified by age of mother; (b) data on fertility from the 1992, 1993, 1995 and 1996 Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicilios (PNAD), and (c) data on fertility from the 1996 Brazil DHS.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life-table for 1990-1992 estimated from: (a) deaths by age and sex registered in 1990-1992, adjusted for under-registration by using the growth-balance method, and the 1991 census population by age and sex, and (b) estimates of infant and child mortality through 1988. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

*Infant mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and surviving classified by age of mother from the 1989, 1990 and 1996 Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicilios (PNAD). The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

*International migration:* Net international migration was assumed to be zero over most of the estimation period.

### **BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1980 and 1991 census counts and the

assumed subsequent trend in the population growth rate of the region.

### **BRUNEI DARUSSALAM**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 census, adjusted upward by 1.9 per cent, the official population estimate for 1993, and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 1992 classified by age of mother and total births registered in 1993.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on an official life-table for 1991 calculated from registered deaths by age and sex and the underlying population by age and sex.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1993.

*International migration:* Based on estimated international migration during the 1981-1991 intercensal period. The net international migration estimate was derived from the difference between the actual growth of the population and its estimated natural increase over the intercensal period.

### **BULGARIA**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1992 census, with official estimates for 31 December 1994 and 1995, and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates through 1998.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on annual estimates of expectation of life from 1960 to 1996 derived from the 1999 database produced by the Council of Europe. The age pattern of mortality is based on an official life table for the population of Bulgaria referring to 1995-1997.

*Infant mortality:* Based on the life table for 1995-1997.

*International migration:* Net international migration was estimated as the difference between the actual growth of the population and its estimated natural increase up to 1998.

### **BURKINA FASO**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the results of the 1996 census, adjusted upward for under-enumeration, particularly of children under age 5, and with estimates of the subse-

quent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history and completed family size data from the 1993 Burkina Faso DHS and the 1998-1999 Burkina Faso 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. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

*Infant mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1998-1999 Burkina Faso DHS and on estimates provided by Hill et al. (1999). The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

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

## BURUNDI

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1990 census adjusted upward by 4.3 per cent 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.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant mortality and 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 III).

*Infant mortality:* Based on a 1990-1995 life-table accounting for the high number of deaths due to the 1993 civil war. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

*International migration:* Based on the historical database on refugee stocks maintained by UNHCR and assuming that the Burundian refugees abroad will return to Burundi during 2000-2010. Migration is assumed to be negligible after 2010.

## CAMBODIA

*Total population (2000):* 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 P/F ratio estimates derived from 1998 census data and on the consistency of fertility estimates with population growth between the 1962 and 1998 censuses corrected for the effects of mortality and migration.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on estimates derived from data on children ever born and surviving from the 1998 census using the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

*Infant mortality:* Based on estimates derived from data on children ever born and surviving obtained from the 1998 census, using the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

*International migration:* Based on data on movements of refugees between Cambodia and neighbouring countries through 1993.

## CAMEROON

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1987 census and with estimates of 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.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life-table calculated from: (a) for ages 5 or over, deaths by age and sex during the year preceding the 1976 census adjusted for incompleteness, and (b) for ages under 5, estimates of infant and child mortality. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

*Infant mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1978 Cameroon WFS, the 1991 Cameroon DHS, and the 1998 Cameroon DHS. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

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

## CANADA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1995 mid-year revised population es-

timates of Statistics Canada and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 1997 classified by age of mother.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on registered deaths for 1997 and the estimated population classified by age and sex.

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

*International migration:* Based on estimates of international migration through 1999.

### CAPE VERDE

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

*Total fertility:* Based on total births registered during 1985-1988 and 1990 and on an estimate of total fertility for 1990.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy at birth by sex for 1990 and projected assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to that of the Chilean model of the United Nations Model Life Tables.

*Infant mortality:* Based on official estimates for 1990, adjusted for under-registration.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of international migration for the 1980-1990 intercensal period. The net international migration estimate was derived from the difference between the actual growth of the population and its estimated natural increase over the intercensal period.

### CAYMAN ISLANDS

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1989 census and with the assumed subsequent trend in the population growth rate of the region.

### CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the results of the 1988 census adjusted upward by 6.8 per cent and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

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

*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 in the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

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

*International migration:* Estimates of net international migration were derived from the historical database maintained by UNHCR. The refugees in the Central African Republic in 1999 were assumed to leave the country by 2005 and citizens of the Central African Republic recognized as refugees in countries of the region were assumed to return to their country by 2005.

### CHAD

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the results of the 1993 census adjusted upward by 1.4 per cent 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.

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

*Infant mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1996-1997 Chad DHS. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

*International migration:* Based on data on refugees from Chad in neighbouring countries and assumed subsequent repatriation trends.

### CHANNEL ISLANDS

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1996 censuses of Jersey and Guernsey and with the assumed subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on total fertility estimates for 1980-1992 derived from registered births by age of mother and the population of the 1991 census, and on registered births by age of mother through 1999 for Guernsey and through 1994 for Jersey.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on: (a) a life table for 1989-1993 calculated from registered deaths by age and sex and the underlying population; (b) the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables which is assumed to represent the age pattern of mortality, and (c) registered deaths through 1999 for Guernsey and through 1994 for Jersey.

*Infant mortality:* Based on registered births and infant deaths through 1995 for Guernsey and through 1994 for Jersey.

*International migration:* Based on estimated international migration for the 1991-1996 intercensal period. Net international migration was derived as the difference between the actual growth of the population and estimated natural increase for the intercensal period.

### CHILE

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1992 census adjusted upward by 1.1 per cent and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on: (a) births registered through 1996 classified by age of mother, and (b) data from the 1992 census on births in the 12 months preceding enumeration classified by age of mother. The estimated total fertility for 1995-2000 was found to be consistent with births registered during 1997-1998.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life-table for 1991-1992 constructed from registered deaths by age and sex for the period 1991-1992 and the population by age and sex from the 1992 census.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1996, on estimates derived from the 1992 census and validated by comparison with estimates derived from vital statistics for 1997-1998.

*International migration:* Estimates of international migration were derived as the difference between the actual growth of the population and natural increase for each intercensal period.

### CHINA<sup>2</sup>

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the results of the 1990 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.

*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 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 under-enumeration of deaths.

*Infant mortality:* Based on retrospective information on births and infant deaths from the 1986 and 1988 surveys and the 1990 census (adjusted for underreporting of female deaths).

*International migration:* Based on estimated international migration for the 1982-1990 intercensal period. Net international migration was estimated from the difference between the actual growth of the population and its estimated natural increase over the intercensal period.

### CHINA, HONG KONG (SAR)<sup>3</sup>

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the official estimate for 2000, which is consistent with results of the 1991 census.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 1996 classified by age of mother.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on life-tables (through 1996) calculated from registered deaths by age and sex and the underlying population by age and sex.

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

*International migration:* Based on estimates given in *Hong Kong Population Projections: 1997-2016*, Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong.

### CHINA, MACAO (SAR)

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 census adjusted upward by 1.5 per cent and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered in 1996-1998 classified by age of mother and on estimates of the female population by age.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of expectation of life at birth derived from registered deaths. The West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables was assumed to represent that in Macao SAR.

*Infant mortality:* Derived from the estimates of life expectancy and the assumption that mortality in Macao SAR conforms to the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables.

*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 1998 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.

## COLOMBIA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1993 census, adjusted upward by 11.2 per cent, and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on: (a) maternity-history data for 1993-1995 from the 1995 Colombia DHS, and (b) data from the 1993 census on births in the previous year classified by age of mother.

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

*Infant mortality:* Based on: (a) maternity-history data for 1990-1995 from the 1995 Colombia DHS; (b) births and infant deaths registered in 1992-1996, and (c) indirect estimates from the 1993 census.

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

## COMOROS

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the results of the 1991 census of the three islands of the Comoros, with the 1991 census of Mayotte, and with estimates of the subsequent

trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on: (a) data from the 1991 census on children ever born and births in the preceding 12 months, both classified by age of mother and, (b) maternity-history data from the 1995-1996 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.

*Infant mortality:* Based on estimates for the period 1990-1995 derived from maternity-history data from the 1995-1996 Comoros DHS.

*International migration:* Based on information on emigration from the Comoros and taking account of refugee statistics from UNHCR.

## CONGO

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1984 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

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

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

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

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

## COOK ISLANDS

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1996 census count and the assumed subsequent trends in the growth rate of the region.

## COSTA RICA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1984 census, adjusted upward by 5.4 per cent, 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 and the results of the 1993 National Survey on Reproductive Health and Family Formation.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life-table for 1983-1985 estimated from: (a) registered deaths by age and sex for 1983-1985 and the 1984 census population by age and sex; (b) estimates of infant and child mortality, and (c) total deaths registered through 1998.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1994 and the results of the 1993 National Survey on Reproductive Health and Family Formation. Official infant mortality estimates through 1998 also taken into account.

*International migration:* Net international migration was estimated as the difference between the actual growth of the population and its estimated 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 and 1984 censuses, 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 (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the final results of the 1988 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on: (a) data from the 1988 census on births in the preceding 12 months classified by age of mother, and (b) maternity-history data for 1984-1994 from the 1994 Côte d'Ivoire DHS.

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

*Infant mortality:* Based on: (a) data on children ever born and surviving classified by age of mother from the 1988 census, and (b) maternity-history data from the 1994 Côte d'Ivoire DHS.

*International migration:* Based on: (a) statistics on refugees obtained from 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 (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 census (*de facto* population), and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 1997 classified by age of mother.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on reported deaths registered through 1997 by age and sex and the underlying population by age and sex, adjusted for under-reporting.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1998.

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

### CUBA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1981 census adjusted upward by 0.8 per cent and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 1995 classified by age of mother.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on deaths registered through 1999 classified by age and sex and on the underlying population by age and sex.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1999.

*International migration:* Net international migration was estimated as the difference between the actual growth of the population and its estimated natural increase during each intercensal period. In addition, the number and characteristics of Cuban enumerated by the censuses of major receiving countries in the Americas and the number of Cuban immigrants to the United States were taken into account.

## CYPRUS

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1992 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility through 1998.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life-table for 1996-1997 derived from registered deaths by age and sex and the underlying population by age and sex.

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

*International migration:* Based on information regarding the inflow of temporary workers during 1990-1993 and an official estimate of immigration for 1998.

## CZECH REPUBLIC

*Total population (2000):* 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 official estimates of total fertility through 1998.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on an official life table for 1997.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1998.

*International migration:* Based on official estimates of net international migration through 1998.

## DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

*Total population (2000):* 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 official estimates of total fertility after 1995 and on estimates of total fertility derived so that they are consistent with the age distribution of the population as enumerated by the 1993 census (that is, use of the total fertility estimates for the past produces the age distribution recorded by the 1993 census adjusted for under-enumeration).

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

*Infant mortality:* Based on the estimates of life expectancy and on the assumption that the pattern

of mortality conforms to the Far Eastern model of the United Nations Model Life Tables.

*International migration:* Net international migration was assumed to be zero except in the 1950s.

## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1984 census adjusted upward by 4 per cent 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.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on data from the Demographic Survey of Western Zaire conducted in 1974-1977 including: (a) data on children ever born and surviving classified by age of mother (see below), and (b) data on parental survival (orphanhood status) by age of respondent. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

*Infant mortality:* Based on a 1972 estimate based on data on children ever born and surviving from the Demographic Survey of Western Zaire conducted in 1974-1977. A 1984 census estimate was also considered. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

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

## DENMARK

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the official estimate for 1 January 1995.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates through 1998.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on an official life table for 1997-1998.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1998.

*International migration:* Based on official estimates of international migration through 1998.

## DJIBOUTI

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the results of the 1983 Census and the 1991 Intercensal Demographic Survey and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on data on children ever born and births during the last 12 months classified by age of mother from the 1991 Intercensal Demographic Survey.

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

*Infant mortality:* Based on a 1985 estimate derived from data on children ever born and surviving classified by age of mother from the 1989 Child Mortality Survey. Results from the 1991 Intercensal Demographic Survey were also considered.

*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 2005 and persons who migrated to Djibouti as a result of conflict in their countries will return to them by 2020.

#### **DOMINICA**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 census count and the assumed subsequent trend of the population growth rate of the region.

#### **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1993 census, adjusted for under-enumeration, and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data for 1993-1996 from the 1996 Dominican Republic DHS.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life-table estimated from: (a) deaths by age and sex registered in 1985, adjusted for under-registration by the growth-balance method, and the 1985 population by age and sex, and (b) estimates of infant and child mortality. The impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

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

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

#### **EAST TIMOR**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1990 census, the 1995 Indonesian Intercensal Population Survey and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* In the absence of reliable data on which to base an estimate of fertility, total fertility was set to a level similar to those of countries in the region with a similar level of socio-economic development as East Timor.

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

*Infant mortality:* 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 from UNHCR. Net international migration was estimated from the difference between the actual growth of the population and its estimated natural increase over that period.

#### **ECUADOR**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1990 census adjusted upward by 6.8 per cent and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on: (a) births registered through 1995; (b) maternity-history data and data on children ever born classified by age of mother from the 1989 Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Materna e Infantil (ENDEMAIN), and (c) data on births in the preceding 12 months classified by age of mother, data on women with at least one child by five-year age group, and data on first births during the preceding year by five-year age group of mother from the 1990 census.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life-table for 1989-1991 estimated from: (a) deaths by age and sex registered in 1989-1991, adjusted for under-

registration by the growth-balance method, and the 1990 census population by age and sex, and (b) estimates of infant and child mortality.

*Infant mortality:* Based on: (a) births and infant deaths registered through 1995, and (b) data on children ever born and surviving classified by age of mother from the 1982 and 1990 censuses.

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

## EGYPT

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the results of the 1986 and 1996 censuses, taking account of net under-enumeration, and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on: (a) estimates for the period 1984-1994 derived from maternity-history data from the 1988-1989, 1992 and 1995 Egypt DHS and from the 1991 PAPCHILD Survey; and (b) births registered through 1994 classified by age of mother.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on life-tables for 1992 calculated from: (a) registered deaths by age and sex and the underlying population by age and sex, and (b) the estimated level of infant and child mortality.

*Infant mortality:* Based on estimates for the period 1990-1995 derived from maternity-history data from the 1995 Egypt DHS.

*International migration:* Based on the estimated number of Egyptians returning from Iraq and Kuwait at the time of the Gulf war and on the number who re-emigrated to the oil-producing countries of Western Asia and Northern Africa after the war.

## EL SALVADOR

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1992 census adjusted upward by 4.4 per cent and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on estimates for 1991-1993 calculated from: (a) data on children ever born and births in the preceding 12 months, both classified by age of mother, from the 1992 census, and (b) births classified by age of mother registered through 1993. Estimates for later periods were compared with those yielded by the FESAL-98

survey and were found to be consistent with the latter.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a 1991-1993 life-table calculated from: (a) deaths by age and sex registered in 1991-1993, adjusted for under-registration by the growth-balance method, and the 1992 census population by age and sex, and (b) estimates of infant and child mortality.

*Infant mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and surviving classified by age of mother for 1988-1993 from FESAL-93. Also taken into account were the results of FESAL-98.

*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 (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1983 census adjusted upward by 15 per cent and with assumed subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

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

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on the estimated level of infant mortality and the assumption that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the North model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables.

*Infant mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and surviving classified by age of mother from the 1983 census.

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

## ERITREA

*Total population (2000):* 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.

*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 III).

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

*International migration:* Based on refugee statistics on Eritreans in neighbouring countries compiled by UNHCR.

### **ESTONIA**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1989 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration. The preliminary results of the 2000 census, adjusted upward by 2 per cent for under-enumeration, were taken into account.

*Total fertility:* Based on total fertility estimates published by the Council of Europe and derived from registered births by age of mother available through 1998.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy by sex available through 1998. The age pattern of mortality was derived from an official life table for 1996.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1998, 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. No adjustment is made after 1995 to account for the change of definition that took place in 1992.

*International migration:* Based on official estimates of international migration through 1998.

### **ETHIOPIA**

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

*Total fertility:* Based on data on births during the past 12 months classified by age of mother from the 1984 census and 1994 census.

*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 III).

*Infant mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and surviving classified by age of mother from the 1990 Family and Fertility Survey. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

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

### **FAEROE ISLANDS**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1977 census count, with official population estimates for 1985-1998 produced by the national statistical office of Denmark, and with the assumed subsequent trend in the population growth rate of the region.

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

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 census count and with the assumed subsequent trend in the population growth rate of the region.

### **FIJI**

*Total population (2000):* 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.

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

*Infant mortality:* Based on: (a) data on children ever born and children surviving by age of mother from the 1996 census, and (b) the number of registered births by sex and infant deaths by sex for 1995-1997.

*International migration:* Based on estimated international migration for the 1986-1996 intercensal period. Net international migration was estimated from the difference between the actual growth of the population and its estimated natural increase over the intercensal period.

## FINLAND

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1995 census and with official estimates of the population referring to 1 January 1995 and 1 January 1996.

*Total fertility:* Based on an official estimate of total fertility for 1998.

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

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1999.

*International migration:* Based on official estimates of net international migration through 1998 published by Eurostat.

## FRANCE

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1990 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration. The results of the 1999 census, adjusted upward by 0.8 per cent for underenumeration, were also considered. The data exclude the overseas departments of France, namely, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Réunion.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility available through 1998.

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

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1999.

*International migration:* Based on official estimates of net international migration through 1998.

## FRENCH GUIANA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1999 census and with assumed subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

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

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life table for 1990-1991 calculated from registered deaths by age and sex and the underlying population. The life table was smoothed by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to that of the Latin American model of the United Nations Model Life

Tables. Registered deaths through 1997 were also taken into account.

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

*International migration:* Based on estimated international migration for the 1990-1999 intercensal period. Net international migration was estimated from the difference between the actual growth of the population and its estimated natural increase over the intercensal period.

## FRENCH POLYNESIA

*Total population (2000):* 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 1997 classified by age of mother.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on national life-tables for 1988-1989, calculated from registered deaths by age and sex, and the underlying population by age and sex under the assumption that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the Far Eastern model of the United Nations Model Life Tables.

*Infant mortality:* Based on registered births and infant deaths through 1996.

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

## GABON

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with provisional results of the 1993 census and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on the number of births during the 12 months preceding the 1993 pilot census.

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

*Infant mortality:* In the absence of statistics indicative of mortality in childhood, infant mortality was assumed to have levels and follow trends similar to those estimated for neighbouring countries with similar socio-economic conditions as those of Gabon. The demographic impact of AIDS has been

factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

*International migration:* Based on net international migration estimated for the 1970-1983 intercensal period. Net international migration was estimated from the difference between the actual growth of the population and its estimated natural increase over the intercensal period.

### GAMBIA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the total population enumerated by the 1993 census (the distribution by age and sex produced by that census was not available) and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on estimates from the 1990 Contraceptive Prevalence 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.

*Infant mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and surviving classified by age of mother from the 1983 census.

*International migration:* Based on net international migration estimates for the 1983-1993 intercensal period. Net international migration was estimated from the difference between the actual growth of the population and its estimated natural increase over the intercensal period.

### GEORGIA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the results of 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 1992.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on an official life table for 1990 with adjusted infant mortality.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1994, adjusted upward through 1991 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.

*International migration:* Based on official statistics on international migration through 1996 and estimates of refugee flows and illegal migration.

### GERMANY

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1995 official mid-year population estimate.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates available through 1998.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy available through 1998 and on an official life table for 1996-1998.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1998.

*International migration:* Based on net international migration as estimated from flow statistics available through 1998.

### GHANA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the results of the 1984 census, with preliminary results of the 2000 census, and with estimates of the intervening trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1979-1980 Ghana WFS, the 1988 DHS, the 1993 DHS and the 1998 DHS for Ghana.

*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 III).

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

*International migration:* Estimates based refugees statistics as contained in the UNHCR historical database on refugees and on the number of Ghanaians migrating to selected developed countries.

### GIBRALTAR

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 census count and assumed subsequent trend in the population growth rate of the region.

## GREECE

*Total population (2000):* 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 official estimates of total fertility available through 1998.

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

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1998.

*International migration:* Net international migration was estimated from the difference between the actual growth of the population during 1990-1998 and its estimated natural increase.

## GREENLAND

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1976 census count, population estimates for 1990, 1995 and 1999 produced by the national statistical office of Denmark, and the assumed subsequent trend in the population growth rate of the region.

## GRENADA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1981 census count and the assumed subsequent trend of the population growth rate of the region.

## GUADELOUPE

*Total population (2000):* 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 1998 classified by age of mother.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life-table for 1990 calculated from 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.

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

*International migration:* Based on net international migration estimated for the 1982-1990 and 1990-1999 intercensal periods as the difference between the actual growth of the population and its estimated natural increase over each period.

## GUAM

*Total population (2000):* 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 1997 classified by age of mother.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a 1990 life-table derived from the average number of registered deaths by age and sex for 1988-1992 and the 1990 census population by age and sex, and on the trends implied by the number of deaths registered through 1997.

*Infant mortality:* Estimated to be consistent with the 1990 life table, assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables.

*International migration:* Estimated from the reduction in the number of military personnel and their dependants.

## GUATEMALA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the preliminary results of the 1994 census, adjusted upward by 13.8 per cent, and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on estimates for the period 1986-1995 derived from: (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; and (b) data on women with at least one child by five-year age group and data on first births in a year classified by five-year age group of mother from the same survey sources.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a series of life tables for the period 1950-1993 calculated from registered deaths. The most recent life-table is calculated from registered deaths by age and sex for 1990-1993 and estimates of infant and child mortality through 1993.

*Infant mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and surviving 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.

*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.

### **GUINEA**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the results of the 1996 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data for 1989-1992 from the 1992 Guinea DHS adjusted upward by 5 per cent to take account of the under-reporting of births, and from the 1999 Guinea 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.

*Infant mortality:* Based on maternity-history data and on data on children ever born and surviving classified by age of mother from the 1992 and 1999 Guinea DHS.

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

### **GUINEA-BISSAU**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1979 census, adjusted upward by 3.9 per cent in accordance with an official estimate of under-enumeration, 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 follow trends similar to those estimated for neighbouring countries with similar socio-economic conditions as those of Guinea-Bissau. An estimate of total fertility derived from the 1991 census was taken into account.

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

*Infant 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. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

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

### **GUYANA**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the results of the 1991 census 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 in the 12 months preceding enumeration, both classified by age of mother, from the 1980 and 1991 censuses; (b) results from the 1986 Guyana Demographic Survey, and (c) the number of births registered during 1990.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on (a) 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; (b) estimates of infant and child mortality, and (c) registered deaths through 1998. The impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

*Infant mortality:* Based on: (a) data on children ever born and surviving classified by age of mother, information on the survival of the last-born child of female respondents, and on deaths within the household during the five years preceding the survey from the 1986 Guyana Demographic Survey, and (b) tabulations on the survival of the last-born child from the 1991 census. The impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

*International migration:* Based on: (a) an estimate of net international migration derived from the difference between the actual growth of the population and its estimated natural increase in the 1980s, and (b) registered number of arrivals and departures (excluding visitors) through 1998.

### **HAITI**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1982 census, adjusted upward by 9.3 per cent, and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from: (a) the 1977 Enquête Haitienne sur la Fécondité (EHF); (b) the 1983 Enquête Haitienne sur la Prévalence de la Contraception (EHPC); (c) the 1987 Haiti DHS, also known as Enquête de mortalité, morbidité et utilisation des services (EMMUS-I), and (d) the 1994-1995 Haiti DHS, also known as Enquête de mortalité, morbidité et utilisation des services (EMMUS-II).

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

*Infant mortality:* Based on maternity-history data for 1974-1994 from the 1994-1995 EMMUS-II. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

*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 (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with previous United Nations estimates and the 1998 population estimate provided by the Vatican City State.

#### **HONDURAS**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1988 census, adjusted upward by 7.2 per cent, and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data for the period 1993-1995 from the 1996 Encuesta Nacional de Epidemiología y Salud Familiar (ENESF).

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

*Infant mortality:* Based on maternity-history data for the period 1986-1995 from the 1996 ENESF. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

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

#### **HUNGARY**

*Total population (2000):* 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 official total fertility estimates available through 1999.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on estimated life expectancy from registered deaths available through 1998.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1998.

*International migration:* Based on official estimates of international migration through 1990 and on the number of Hungarian migrants to developed countries.

#### **ICELAND**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the latest official population estimates for 1 December 1998.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility available through 1998.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy derived from deaths registered through 1997.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1998.

*International migration:* Based on official statistics on immigrants and emigrants.

#### **INDIA**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 census, adjusted upward by 1.9 per cent, and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on age-specific fertility rates through 1997 from the Sample Registration System and from maternity-history data from the National Family Health Survey, India, 1992-1993.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life-table constructed from age and sex-specific mortality rates from the Sample Registration System for

1989. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

*Infant mortality:* Based on infant mortality rates from the Sample Registration System through 1997 and from maternity-history data from the National Family Health Survey, India, 1992-1993. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

*International migration:* Based on information regarding: (a) emigration from India to developed countries, and (b) labour migration from India to other Asian countries.

### INDONESIA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1990 census adjusted for net under-enumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

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

*Infant mortality:* Derived from direct estimates based on maternity-history data from the 1991, 1994 and 1997 DHS surveys and indirect estimates from the 1971, 1980 and 1990 censuses, the 1976 Indonesia Fertility Survey and the 1987 National Indonesia Contraceptive Prevalence Survey.

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

### IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1996 census adjusted upward by 4 per cent and by the inclusion of refugees.

*Total fertility:* Based on: (a) fertility estimates derived from the 1996 Fertility and Mortality Survey carried out in association with 1996 census;

(b) officially adjusted numbers of registered births; (c) the results of the 1996 KAP Survey, and (d) an assessment of consistency between population growth in relation to estimated mortality levels.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on an estimate derived from the 1996 census adjusted for under-reporting of deaths, on infant mortality estimates, and on population growth in relation to estimated levels of fertility.

*Infant mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and surviving 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.

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

### IRAQ

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1987 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 from the 1987 census and on the age pattern of fertility derived from that census and from birth registration data.

*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 under-registration. For 1990-1995, the estimates of life expectancy were revised in light of a study conducted in 1992 so as to take account of the consequences of the Gulf war.

*Infant mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and surviving classified by age of mother from the 1987 census. The estimates for the 1990s were revised in light of the study conducted in 1992 so as to take account of the consequences of the Gulf war.

*International migration:* Estimated on the basis of refugee statistics reported by UNHCR and flows of Iraqi migrants to developed countries.

### IRELAND

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the population enumerated by the 1996 census.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility available through 1998.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy derived from registered deaths and available through 1997. The pattern of mortality was derived from an official life table for 1990-1992.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1998.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration derived as the difference between the actual growth of the population and natural increase through 1998. Official data on immigration and emigration were also taken into account.

### ISLE OF MAN

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1996 census count and the assumed subsequent trend in the population growth rate of the region.

### ISRAEL

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1995 population census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration. The population of Israel excludes the residents of Jerusalem classified as "Arabs and others" and includes Israeli citizens residing in the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

*Total fertility:* Based on official age-specific fertility rates for 1995-1998.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on an official estimate of life expectancy for 1995-1997 and a projected value for 1996-2000, both produced by the Census Bureau of Statistics, Israel.

*Infant mortality:* Based on registered births and infant deaths for 1995-1998. The sex ratio of infant mortality was based on infant mortality rates by sex for 1993-1997.

*International migration:* Based on projection assumptions made by the Census Bureau of Statistics, Israel, for the periods 1996-2000 and 2016-2020. The respective values were attributed to 1995-2000 and 2015-2020. The values in between were estimated by interpolation and the level assumed for 2015-2020 was kept constant until 2045-2050.

### ITALY

*Total population (2000):* 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 official estimates of total fertility available through 1998.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy derived from deaths registered through 1997.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1998.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration obtained as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase, available through 1998.

### JAMAICA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the results of the 1991 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends of fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 1989 classified by age of mother, and on the total number of registered births for 1995.

*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.

*Infant mortality:* Based on the results of the 1993 Ministry of Health/UNICEF survey of infant mortality.

*International migration:* Based on the difference between the actual growth of the population and its estimated natural increase during the 1982-1991 intercensal period.

### JAPAN

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

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 1997 classified by age of mother. Total fertility in 2045-2050 inferred from the estimated completed fertility of cohorts born in the early 1960s.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on the official life-table for 1999 and projected using a very fast model of change that assumes ultimate convergence to the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables.

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

*International migration:* Net international migration estimated from information on the emigration of Japanese to the main receiving countries and from information on the change in the numbers of registered foreigners, excluding Koreans, for the period 1975-1998.

### **JORDAN**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1994 census and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration. The population refers to Jordan proper (it does not include the West Bank).

*Total fertility:* Based on: (a) maternity-history data from the 1990 Jordan Population and Family Health Survey (DHS); (b) data on births during the preceding 12 months classified by age of mother from the 1994 census of the East Bank of Jordan, and (c) information from other surveys. Recent extrapolated estimates of total fertility were prepared by ESCWA.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on infant mortality estimates and 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 under-reporting.

*Infant mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and surviving classified by age of mother from the 1994 Post-Enumeration Survey conducted after the 1994 census and the 1995 Jordanian Society Survey.

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

### **KAZAKHSTAN**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1989 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration. The preliminary results of the 1999 census were also considered.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility available through 1997.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on an official life table for 1997.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1997, adjusted upward by a factor of 1.2 before 1985, decreasing to 1.1 for 1990-1993, to take account of infant deaths omitted owing to the use of a definition of infant death that

does not conform to international standards. The results of the Kazakhstan Demographic and Health Survey 1999 were also considered.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural through 1999.

### **KENYA**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1989 census adjusted upward by 6.3 per cent and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data for 1995-1998 from the 1998 Kenya Demographic Health Survey.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on estimates of infant and child mortality from the 1989, 1993 and 1998 Kenya National Demographic Surveys, and 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 III).

*Infant mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and surviving from the 1998 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

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

### **KIRIBATI**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1995 census count and the assumed subsequent trend in the population growth rate of the region.

### **KUWAIT**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the results of the 1990 census and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration. Account was taken also of official estimates for 1995.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 1995 classified by age of mother.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a 1987 life-table derived from registered deaths by age and sex and the underlying population by age and sex.

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

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

#### **KYRGYZSTAN**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1989 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration. The preliminary results of the 1999 census were also considered.

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

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy derived from registered deaths and available through 1998.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1995, adjusted upward 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.

*International migration:* Based on official estimates of international migration through 1995 and on the difference between overall population growth and natural increase through 1999.

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

*Total population (2000):* The population estimate is consistent with the results of the 1995 census adjusted upwards by 2.8 per cent for under-enumeration and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

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

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on estimates derived from the 1995 census and the assumption that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the North model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables.

*Infant mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and surviving from maternity-history data from the 1994 Fertility and Birth Spacing Survey.

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

#### **LATVIA**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1989 census results adjusted to reflect the *de facto* population, and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates available through 1998.

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

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1998. Because the definition of infant death was modified to comply with international standards in 1991, adjustment of recent data is not considered necessary.

*International migration:* Based on official migration statistics available through 1998.

#### **LEBANON**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1970 population count and with an estimate of the total population obtained from the Population and Housing Survey of 1994-1996, as well as with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on: (a) age-specific fertility rates from the 1970 Lebanon Labour Force Survey; (b) data from the 1996 Lebanon Maternal and Child Health Survey, and (c) data on children ever born from the 1996 Lebanon Population and Housing Database.

*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.

*Infant mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and surviving classified by age of mother and sex of child from the 1996 Lebanon Population and Housing Database.

*International migration:* Based on official estimates and on the difference between the estimated overall growth of the population and natural increase.

## LESOTHO

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1996 census adjusted upward by 1.85 per cent, and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on data from the 1996 census on children ever born classified by age of mother and births in the preceding 12 months classified by age of mother.

*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 III).

*Infant mortality:* Based on data from the 1996 census on children ever born and surviving classified by age of mother. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

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

## LIBERIA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the results of the 1984 census, adjusted upward by 12 per cent, and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data for 1981-1986 from the 1986 Liberia 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 and taking into account the consequences of the civil war over the period 1990-2000. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

*Infant mortality:* Based on maternity-history data for 1981-1986 and data on children ever born and surviving classified by age of mother from the 1986 Liberia DHS, and taking into account the consequences of the civil war for the period 1990-2000. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

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

## LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the total population enumerated by the 1995 census adjusted upward by 12.8 per cent and with estimated subsequent trends in mortality, fertility and international migration.

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

*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.

*Infant mortality:* Based on maternity-history data for 1990-1995 from the 1995 PAPCHILD Survey and estimated to be consistent with the results of the 1995 census.

*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 (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the population enumerated in the decennial censuses carried out from 1950 to 1990, with population estimates for 1998 produced by the Statistical Office of Liechtenstein, and with the assumed subsequent trend in the population growth rate of the region.

## LITHUANIA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1989 census (*de facto* population) and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

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

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy derived from registered deaths and available through 1999. The age pattern of mortality is derived from an official life table for 1998.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1999, 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 does not conform to international standards. No adjustment is made after the definition was changed to conform to the international standard.

*International migration:* Based on official estimates of international migration through 1998.

### LUXEMBOURG

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 census and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates available through 1998.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy based on registered deaths through 1998. The age pattern of mortality was derived from published expectations of life at selected ages using an iterative estimation procedure.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1998.

*International migration:* Based on official estimates of international migration through 1998.

### MADAGASCAR

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1993 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in mortality, fertility and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1992 Madagascar DHS and the 1997 Madagascar DHS and on data on births in the last year and children ever born from the 1993 census.

*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 and from an assessment of indirect estimates of adult mortality based on orphanhood data and the survivorship of siblings gathered by the DHS.

*Infant mortality:* Based on maternity-history from the 1992 Madagascar DHS and the 1997 Madagascar DHS; and on data on children ever born and surviving from the 1993 census.

*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 (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1987 census and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on: (a) maternity-history data for 1988-1992 from the 1992 Malawi DHS, and (b) data from the 1992 Malawi DHS on children ever born and births during the 12 months preceding interview, both classified by age of mother.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on: (a) data from the 1977 census on parental survival (orphanhood status) by age of respondent and on deaths in the 12 months preceding the census by age of deceased, adjusted for under-reporting; (b) intercensal survival between the 1967 and the 1977 censuses, and (c) an estimated level of infant mortality. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into mortality estimates (see chapter III).

*Infant mortality:* Based on: (a) data of children ever born and children surviving by age of mother from the 1984 Family Formation Survey, and (b) maternity-history data from the 1992 Malawi DHS. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into mortality estimates (see chapter III).

*International migration:* Estimated on the basis of refugee statistics compiled by UNHCR and of data on worker migration to South Africa.

### MALAYSIA

*Total population (2000):* Consistent with the population enumerated by the 1991 census, adjusted upward by 4.6 per cent, and with estimated subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 1998, adjusted for under-registration.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on deaths registered through 1998, adjusted for under-registration.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1999.

*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 (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1990 census, with a preliminary count from the 1995 census, and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on the crude birth rate and the number of births registered through 1993.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy for 1991-1992.

*Infant mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and surviving by age of mother from the 1990 census.

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

### MALI

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1987 census and with provisional results from the 1998 census and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

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

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a 1987 life-table derived from the births and deaths occurring during the 12 months preceding the 1987 census, as well as on adjusted infant and child mortality estimates from the 1995-1996 Mali DHS.

*Infant mortality:* Based on maternity-history data for 1986-1996 from the 1995-1996 Mali DHS.

*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 (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1995 census.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates available through 1998.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy based on registered deaths and available through 1998. 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.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1998.

*International migration:* Based on international migration registered through 1998.

### MARSHALL ISLANDS

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1988 and 1999 census counts and with the assumed subsequent trend in the population growth rate of the region.

### MARTINIQUE

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1990 census, with the total population enumerated by the 1999 census and with subsequent trends in mortality, fertility, and migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 1997, classified by age of mother.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on: (a) a life-table for 1989-1991 calculated from registered deaths by age and sex and the 1990 mid-year population by age and sex, and (b) an estimate of life expectancy from deaths registered in 1997.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1993.

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

### MAURITANIA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1988 census adjusted upward by 2.4 per cent and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on nuptiality patterns and on maternity-history data from the 1981 Fertility Survey of Mauritania and the 1990 Maternal Child and Health Survey; and on children ever born from the 1988 census.

*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 and taking account of the total number of deaths in 1995.

*Infant mortality:* Based on the data on children ever born and surviving from the 1981 Fertility Survey of Mauritania; taking account of the results of the 1990 Maternal and Child Health Survey and of the child mortality estimates produced by UNICEF.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase, and on refugee statistics compiled by UNHCR.

### MAURITIUS<sup>4</sup>

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1990 census and with subsequent

trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 1996, classified by age of mother.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a 1994-1996 life-table calculated from registered deaths by age and sex, and on the underlying population by age and sex. The age pattern of mortality is based on a life table for 1992-1994.

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

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase for 1983-1990.

## MEXICO

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1990 census adjusted upward by 1.84 per cent and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on: (a) births registered through 1995, classified by age of mother; (b) maternity-history data from the 1987 Encuesta Nacional sobre Fecundidad y Salud, the 1992 Encuesta Nacional de la Dinámica Demográfica (ENADID) and the 1995 Encuesta Nacional de Planificación Familiar, and (c) data on children ever born from the 1990 census.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life-table for 1989-1990 calculated from: (a) registered deaths by age and sex for 1989 and 1990, and the 1990 census population by age and sex, and (b) estimates of infant and child mortality.

*Infant mortality:* Based on maternity-history data for 1985-1990 from the 1992 Encuesta Nacional de la Dinámica Demográfica (ENADID).

*International migration:* Based on estimates derived from: (a) the number and characteristics of the population born in Mexico and enumerated by the censuses of the United States, and (b) 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 (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1994 census count and the assumed

subsequent trend of the population growth rate of the region.

## MONACO

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1990 census count and the assumed subsequent trend in the growth rate of the region.

## MONGOLIA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1989 census (*de facto* population), adjusted upward by 5.8 per cent, with the preliminary enumerated population of the 2000 census and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on: (a) births by age of mother registered through 1999, and (b) maternity-history data and data on children ever born by age of the mother from the 1998 Reproductive Health Survey.

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

*Infant mortality:* Based on: (a) births and infant deaths registered through 1999, and (b) children ever born and children surviving by age of mother from the 1998 Reproductive Health Survey.

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

## MONTSERRAT

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 census count and the assumed subsequent trend in the population growth rate of the region. The projected population takes account of the major volcanic eruption that affected the island during 1995-2000.

## MOROCCO

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

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data and children ever born from the 1986-1987 Morocco DHS, the 1992 Morocco DHS (ENPS-II) and the 1995 Morocco DHS (EPPS).

*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.

*Infant mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and surviving classified by age of mother from the 1995 Morocco DHS (EPPS).

*International migration:* Based on refugee statistics compiled by UNHCR, the number of Moroccan migrants to developed countries (including France), the number of Moroccans whose status was regularized in selected European countries, the number of Moroccan residents in European countries, and an estimate of migration of Moroccans to Western Asia.

### MOZAMBIQUE

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1997 census adjusted upward for under-enumeration and with estimates of subsequent trends in mortality, fertility and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on: (a) maternity-history data from the 1997 Mozambique DHS, and (b) data from the 1997 census on children ever born and births during the 12 months preceding enumeration classified by age of mother.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Life tables derived from 1997 census data on children ever born and surviving and deaths in the 12 months preceding enumeration adjusted for under-reporting. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

*Infant mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and surviving by age of mother from the 1997 census 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 III).

*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 enumeration.

### MYANMAR

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the results of the 1983 census, official estimates for 1997, and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on data from the 1997 Fertility and Reproductive Health Survey and the

1991 Myanmar Population Change and Fertility Survey. Levels adjusted to produce an estimated population for 1997 that is close to official estimates.

*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 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 III).

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

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

### NAMIBIA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the preliminary results of the 1991 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1992 Namibia DHS.

*Life expectancy at birth:* In the absence of statistics indicative of levels and trends of adult mortality, life expectancy was assumed to have levels and follow trends similar to those estimated for neighbouring countries with similar socio-economic conditions as those of Namibia and they were modified so as to produce an adequate fit to the age distribution produced by the 1991 census. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

*Infant mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and surviving from the 1992 Namibia DHS. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

*International migration:* Based on statistics on refugee flows.

### NAURU

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1992 census count and with the assumed subsequent trend of the population growth rate of the region.

## NEPAL

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the censuses of 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 adjusted for under-enumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1991 Nepal DHS and the 1996 Nepal Family Health Survey adjusted for under-reporting.

*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.

*Infant mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and surviving classified by age of mother from the 1996 Nepal Family Health Survey.

*International migration:* Estimated from information on household members abroad as reported in the 1981 and 1991 censuses and from refugee statistics compiled by UNHCR.

## NETHERLANDS

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the population yielded by the population register through 1 January 1998.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates available through 1998.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy derived from registered deaths through 1998.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1998.

*International migration:* Based on official estimates of net international migration through 1998. Estimates were derived as the difference between total population growth and natural increase.

## NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1992 census and with the estimated subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on the total number of registered births through 1995 and the births by age of mother through 1991. The pattern of fertility was derived from the births by age of mother registered just before the 1992 census.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on an official life-table for 1986-1991 and on a comparison of trends with those of other Caribbean populations.

The age pattern of mortality is projected to converge to the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables.

*Infant mortality:* Derived from the official life-table for 1986-1991.

*International migration:* Based on the difference between the actual growth of the population and estimated natural increase.

## NEW CALEDONIA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1996 census and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 1998.

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

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1998.

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

## NEW ZEALAND

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1996 census adjusted according to the under-enumeration estimates by age and sex yielded by the Post-Enumeration Survey, and with 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 2000.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on: (a) a life table for 1995-1997 calculated from registered deaths by age and sex, and the underlying population; (b) registered deaths by age and sex through 2000, and (c) the assumption that the age pattern of mortality converges to the North model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables.

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

*International migration:* Based on net international migration estimates derived from flow statistics through 2000.

### NICARAGUA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1995 census adjusted upward by 1.03 per cent.

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

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on: (a) a life-table calculated from data on deaths during the year preceding the 1995 census, and (b) estimated infant and child mortality.

*Infant mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and surviving classified by age of mother from the 1995 census and the 1998 Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud (ENDESA).

*International migration:* Based on: (a) border statistics and other administrative statistics of Nicaragua; (b) the number and characteristics of persons born in Nicaragua and enumerated by the 1988 census of Honduras and the 1990 census of the United States, and (c) the difference between overall population growth and natural increase.

### NIGER

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the results of the 1988 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1992 Niger DHS and the 1998 Niger 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 and adjusted in the past so as to produce an adequate fit to the enumerated population in 1977 and 1988.

*Infant mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1992 Niger DHS and the 1998 Niger DHS.

*International migration:* Based on: (a) the number of foreign-born persons enumerated in Niger,

and (b) Niger citizens enumerated in neighbouring countries.

### NIGERIA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 census adjusted for under-enumeration and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1990 Nigeria DHS and the 1999 Nigeria DHS (preliminary results) adjusted for under-reporting of births.

*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 III).

*Infant mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1990 Nigeria DHS. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

*International migration:* Based on: (a) information on Nigerian-born persons enumerated in neighbouring countries; (b) flows of Nigerians to selected developed countries, and (c) information on the number of undocumented migrants who repatriated in 1983 and 1985.

### NIUE

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1997 census count and the assumed subsequent trend in the population growth rate of the region.

### NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1990 census count, official population estimates for 1995 and 1998 prepared by the United States Bureau of the Census and the assumed subsequent trend in the population growth rate of the region.

### NORWAY

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

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates available through 1998.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy derived from registered deaths and available through 1998. The age pattern of mortality is derived from an official life table for 1993.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1998.

*International migration:* Based on international migration statistics available through 1998.

### **OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the results of the 1997 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration. Population estimates for the Occupied Palestinian Territory include the non-Jewish population residing in East Jerusalem and exclude Israeli citizens residing in the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates for 1997 and 1998 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.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Derived from estimates of infant mortality from the 1995 Demographic Survey by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables.

*Infant mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and surviving classified by age of mother from the 1995 Demographic Survey.

*International migration:* Based on existing estimates of refugee flows and labour migration.

### **OMAN**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1993 census and subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on: (a) maternity-history data from the 1995 Oman Family Health Survey relative to the Omani population, and (b) estimates of fertility for the non-Omani population prepared by ESCWA. The total fertility of the country was obtained as the weighted average of the two.

*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.

*Infant mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and surviving from the 1988 Gulf Child Health Survey and the 1995 Oman Family Health Survey.

*International migration:* Based on the number of foreigners (non-Omanis) in the country through 1990.

### **PAKISTAN**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1981 census, with preliminary results from the 1998 census and with estimates of trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on estimates from the 1996-1997 Pakistan Fertility and Family Planning Survey and on estimates from previous surveys and censuses.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on life-tables derived from the 1984-1988 Pakistan Demographic Surveys and adjusted for under-reporting of deaths. Estimates were derived assuming that the pattern of mortality in Pakistan conforms to the South-Asian model of the United Nations Model Life Tables.

*Infant mortality:* Based on: (a) births and infant deaths in the previous 12 months from the 1984-1988 Pakistan Demographic Surveys, and (b) maternity-history data for 1982-1991 from the 1990-1991 Pakistan DHS.

*International migration:* Based on: (a) information on the outflow of migrant workers; (b) data on Pakistani immigrants admitted by the main countries of immigration, and (c) refugee statistics compiled by UNHCR.

### **PALAU**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1995 census count and the assumed subsequent trend of the population growth rate of the region.

### **PANAMA**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1990 census adjusted upward by 2.6 per cent and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 1993, classified by age of mother.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life-table for 1989-1990 calculated from: (a) deaths by age and

sex registered in 1989-1990, adjusted for under-registration by using the growth-balance method, and the 1990 census population by age and sex, and (b) estimates of infant and child mortality.

*Infant mortality:* Based on: (a) data on children ever born and surviving by age of mother from the 1990 census, and (b) births and infant deaths registered through 1993.

*International migration:* Based on net international migration derived as the difference between the overall growth of the population and its estimated natural increase.

### PAPUA NEW GUINEA

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

*Total fertility:* Based on the P/F ratio method applied to data on children ever born and births in the preceding year, both by age of mother, from the 1996 DHS.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on: (a) estimates of child mortality assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the Far Eastern model of the United Nations Model Life Tables, and (b) data on parental survivorship (orphanhood status) by age of respondent from the 1980 census.

*Infant mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1996 DHS.

*International migration:* Based on official estimates.

### PARAGUAY

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1992 census adjusted upward by 7.1 per cent and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

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

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a 1991-1993 life table derived from: (a) deaths by age and sex registered in 1991-1993, adjusted for under-registration by using the growth-balance method,

and the 1992 census population by age and sex, and (b) estimated levels of infant and child mortality.

*Infant mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and surviving classified by age of mother from the 1992 census.

*International migration:* Based on estimated net international migration through 1994 calculated from border statistics and other administrative statistics.

### PERU

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1993 census adjusted upward by 3 per cent and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

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

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

*Infant mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and surviving by age of mother from the 1991-1992 Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar (ENDES), the 1993 census and the 1996 Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar (ENDES-III).

*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 census of the United States.

### PHILIPPINES

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

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data the 1993 National Demographic Survey and the 1998 Philippines DHS, and consistent with the age distributions produced by the 1990 and 1995 censuses.

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

*Infant mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1993 National Demographic Survey.

*International migration:* Based on: (a) data on Filipino emigrants admitted by the main countries of immigration; (b) data on clearances of Filipino migrant workers, and (c) refugee statistics compiled by UNHCR.

### **PITCAIRN**

*Total population (1995):* Estimated to be consistent with official 1999 population figures provided to the United Nations General Assembly and with the assumed subsequent trend in the population growth rate of the region.

### **POLAND**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1988 census and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates available through 1998.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy available through 1998. The age pattern of mortality is derived from an official life table for 1997.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1998.

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

### **PORTUGAL**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the final results of the 1991 census, an official estimate of the *de facto* population for mid-1995, and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

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

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy available through 1999. The age pattern of mortality is derived from an official life table for 1996-1997.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1999.

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

### **PUERTO RICO**

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

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

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official life tables for 1992-1994 and official estimates of life expectancy available through 1999.

*Infant mortality rate:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1999.

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

### **QATAR**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the results of the 1997 census and subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered in 1997, classified by age of mother, and the number of women enumerated in the 1997 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.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered in 1992-1997.

*International migration:* Based on the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during 1986-1997.

### **REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

*Total population (2000):* Based on the 1990 and 1995 population censuses and estimated subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility through 1998.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on an official life-table for 1995.

*Infant mortality:* Based on registered births and infant deaths through 1998 adjusted for under-registration.

*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 (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1989 census and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility available through 1997.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy available through 1997. The age pattern of mortality is derived from a life table constructed on the basis of 1996 data.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1997, 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.

*International migration:* Based on flow statistics available through 1998.

## RÉUNION

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the age distribution produced by the 1997 Demographic Survey and the total population enumerated by 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 1998.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life-table derived from deaths by age and sex registered in 1980-1984 and the 1982 census population by age and sex, and on trends in the total number of deaths registered through 1997.

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

*International migration:* Based on the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during 1990-1999 estimated by INSEE.

## ROMANIA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1992 census and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility available through 1998.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy available through 1998. The age pattern of mortality is based on an official life table for 1993-1996.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1998.

*International migration:* Based on official estimates of net international migration through 1998.

## RUSSIAN FEDERATION

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1989 census and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

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

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

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1994, adjusted by a factor of 1.25 before 1993, 1.15 for 1993 and 1.1 for 1994 to compensate for infant deaths omitted owing to the use, prior to 1993, of a definition of infant death that did not conform to international standards.

*International migration:* Based on net international migration estimates derived from statistics on arrivals and departures available through 1999, and from the difference between overall population growth and natural increase.

## RWANDA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 census and with the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on: (a) a 1990-1992 estimate derived from data on children ever born and births in the previous three years, both classified by age of mother, from the 1992 Rwanda DHS, and (b) data on children ever born and births in the preceding year by age group of mother from the 1996 Socio-Demographic Survey.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on the estimated level of infant mortality and 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 III).

*Infant mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and surviving from the 1996 Socio-Demographic Survey, adjusted to reflect the effects of the 1993-1994 civil war. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

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

#### **SAINT HELENA<sup>5</sup>**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1987 census and an assumed subsequent trend in the population growth rate of the region.

#### **SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 census count and the assumed subsequent trend in the population growth rate of the region.

#### **SAINT LUCIA**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 census and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility available through 1998.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on deaths registered through 1998, which allow the calculation of crude death rates. Trends in life expectancy are established in such a way as to match the crude death rates estimated. The age pattern of mortality is based on a life table for 1989 derived from registered deaths by age and sex and the underlying population by age and sex derived from the 1991 census.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1998.

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

#### **SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1990 census count and the assumed subsequent trend in the population growth rate of the region.

#### **SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 census count and the assumed subsequent trend in the population growth rate of the region.

#### **SAMOA**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 census and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on: (a) children ever born and births in the 12 months preceding the 1991 census, both by age of mother, and (b) maternity-history data from the 1999 Samoa DHS.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on: (a) reported deaths by age and sex for 1997 and 1998 from the 1999 Samoa DHS and the underlying population, and (b) the assumption of 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.

*Infant mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1999 Samoa DHS.

*International migration:* Based on the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during 1986-1991.

#### **SAN MARINO**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1976 census and with the assumed subsequent trend in the population growth rate of the region.

#### **SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 census count and the assumed subsequent trend in the population growth rate of the region.

## SAUDI ARABIA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1992 census and with the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on data on children ever born and births in the preceding 12 months, both classified by age of mother, from the 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 West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables.

*Infant mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and surviving classified by age of mother from the 1999 DHS.

*International migration:* Based on: (a) the difference between the actual growth of the population and its estimated natural increase during 1992-1999, and (b) estimates of the number of Yemeni citizens who left during the aftermath of the Gulf War.

## SENEGAL

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1988 census and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1986 Senegal DHS, the 1992-1993 Senegal DHS and the 1997 Senegal 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.

*Infant mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1986 Senegal DHS, the 1992-1993 Senegal DHS and the 1997 Senegal DHS.

*International migration:* Based on the results of the 1993 Enquête des Migrations et Urbanisation au Senegal (EMUS) and on information of the emigration of Senegalese to the Gambia.

## SEYCHELLES

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1994 census count, official population estimates available through 1999, and the assumed subsequent trend in the population growth rate of the region.

## SIERRA LEONE

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the results of the 1985 census adjusted upward by 3 per cent and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on data from the 1985 census on children ever born and births in the previous 12 months, both classified by age of mother.

*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 III).

*Infant mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and surviving classified by age of mother from the 1985 census. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

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

## SINGAPORE

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1990 census, with preliminary data from the 1995 census, and with estimated subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

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

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on an official life-table calculated from deaths by age and sex registered in 1992 and the underlying population by age and sex. The expectation of life at birth for 1995-2000 was based on official estimates of life expectancy by sex through 1999.

*Infant mortality:* Based on the overall level of mortality and the pattern of mortality embodied by official life tables.

*International migration:* Obtained from intercensal estimates taking account of change in both the number of permanent residents and that of non-residents.

## SLOVAKIA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 census, with an official estimate for mid-1995, and with the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

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

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

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1998.

*International migration:* Based on official statistics on international migration through 1994 and on estimates of net international migration between the Czech and Slovak areas of the former Czechoslovakia.

### SLOVENIA

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

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

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy available through 1999. The age pattern of mortality is based on an official life table for 1993-1994.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1999.

*International migration:* Based on statistics of international migration available through 1999.

### SOLOMON ISLANDS

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1986 census and with estimated subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on: (a) the own-children method applied to the 1976 and 1986 censuses, and (b) maternity-history data from the 1995 KAP Survey.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on: (a) data on children ever born and surviving from the 1986 census; (b) data on orphanhood status of respondents from the 1986 census, and (c) the assumption that the pattern of mortality conforms to the Far Eastern model of the United Nations Model Life Tables. Indirect estimation permits the construction of a life table referring to the period 1980-1984.

*Infant mortality:* Based on the 1982 estimate derived from 1986 census data on children ever born and surviving by age of mother.

*International migration:* Based on available migration statistics.

### SOMALIA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1975 census and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*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, and (d) the 1999 Reproductive Health Survey conducted in the North-West and North-East regions of Somalia.

*Life expectancy at birth:* In the absence of statistics indicative of mortality levels and trends, life expectancy was assumed to have levels and follow trends similar to those estimated for neighbouring countries with similar socio-economic conditions as those of Somalia. An estimated additional 250,000 deaths due to the famine of 1992 have been factored into the mortality estimates.

*Infant mortality:* In the absence of statistics indicative of mortality in childhood, infant mortality was assumed to have levels and follow trends similar to those estimated for neighbouring countries with similar socio-economic conditions as those of Somalia.

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

### SOUTH AFRICA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1996 census, adjusted upward for under-enumeration according to the results of the post-enumeration survey, and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration. The populations of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei are included in the estimates.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data and number of children ever born from the 1998 South Africa DHS.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on estimates of infant and child mortality and data on parental survival (orphanhood status) by age of respondent from the 1995 Household Survey. This survey covered the whole population of South Africa, includ-

ing the populations of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

*Infant mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and surviving classified by age of mother from the 1995 Household Survey. This survey covered the whole population of South Africa, including the populations of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

*International migration:* Based on the number of immigrants from South Africa to developed countries, on official immigration and emigration statistics for South Africa, on data on migrant workers compiled by the Chamber of Mines, on refugee statistics provided by UNHCR and on estimates of illegal migration to South Africa.

### SPAIN

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 census, with an official estimate of the population as of mid-1995 adjusted upward by 1.3 per cent to represent the *de facto* population, and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility available through 1998.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy available through 1996. The age pattern of mortality is based on an official life table for 1994-1995.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1998.

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

### SRI LANKA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the censuses of 1953, 1963, 1971 and 1981 and with estimates of the trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on: (a) births by age of mother registered through 1995, and (b) maternity-history data from the 1975 WFS, the 1987 DHS and the 1993 DHS for Sri Lanka.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy and the assumption

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

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

*International migration:* Based on the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during 1963-1981, and on official estimates of net international migration for 1980-1995 prepared by the Sri Lanka Department of Census and Statistics.

### SUDAN

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1983 census and with the 1993 census adjusted for the lack of coverage of the population in the Southern provinces, and with estimates of the trends in fertility, mortality and international migration since 1950.

*Total fertility:* Based on the maternity-history data from the 1978 Fertility Survey, the 1990 DHS and the 1992-1993 PAPCHILD Survey of Sudan, taking into account changing patterns of nuptiality and the lack of change in marital fertility until the early 1990s.

*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.

*Infant mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and surviving classified by age of mother from the 1978 Fertility Survey and from the 1990 Sudan DHS.

*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 (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1980 census and with 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 1995.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life-table constructed from deaths registered during 1979-1981, classified by age and sex, and on the 1980 census population classified by age and sex.

*Infant mortality:* Derived from the life-table for 1979-1981 mentioned above and taking account of an estimate of infant mortality for 1997.

*International migration:* Based on official estimates produced by the Netherlands Central Office of Statistics, available through 1992.

### SWAZILAND

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1997 census and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on: (a) maternity-history data from the 1988 Family Health Survey, and (b) preliminary results from the 1991 Demographic and Housing 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. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

*Infant mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and surviving classified by age of mother from the 1976 census. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

*International migration:* Based on refugee statistics compiled by UNHCR and on information on migrant workers to South Africa.

### SWEDEN

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1990 census, with an official estimate of the population as of mid-1995, and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

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

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy available through 1998. The age pattern of mortality was based on an official life table for 1993-1997.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1999.

*International migration:* Based on statistics on immigrants and emigrants available through 1998.

### SWITZERLAND

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1990 census, with an official estimate

of the population as of mid-1995, and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility available through 1998.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy available through 1998. The age pattern of mortality was based on an official life table for 1995-1996.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1998.

*International migration:* Based on statistics on immigrants and emigrants available through 1999.

### SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1994 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, and on registered births through 1994.

*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 and adjusted to conform to estimates provided by ESCWA.

*Infant mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and surviving from the 1981 Syrian Arab Republic WFS (World Fertility Survey), the 1981 census and the 1993 PAPCHILD Survey of the Syrian Arab Republic.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of net international migration derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase up to 1994.

### TAJIKISTAN

*Total population (2000):* 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 1996.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy available through 1997, adjusted for under-registration prior to 1991.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1997, 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.

*International migration:* Based on official estimates of international migration available through 1993.

### THAILAND

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990 censuses, adjusted for under-enumeration, and with estimated subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on estimates from the 1995-1996 Survey of Population Change and on prior census and survey estimates.

*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 III).

*Infant mortality:* Based on data on infant death rates obtained in the 1995-1996 Survey of Population Change. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

*International migration:* Based on refugee statistics provided by UNHCR, on information on the number of Thai workers cleared to work abroad and on the estimated stock of foreigners in Thailand.

### THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

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

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates available through 1998.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy at birth available through 1997. The age pattern of mortality is based on an official life table for 1995-1997.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1998.

*International migration:* Based on statistics on international migration available through 1998.

### TOGO

*Total population (2000):* 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 for 1993-1998 from the 1998 Togo 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. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

*Infant mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and surviving for 1990-1995 from the 1998 Togo DHS. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

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

### TOKELAU

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1996 census and the assumed subsequent trend of the population growth rate of the region.

### TONGA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1996 census and the assumed subsequent trend of the population growth rate of the region.

### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

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

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 1995, classified by age of the mother.

*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.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1995, adjusted for under-registration and to ensure consistency with the empirical life-table.

*International migration:* Based on the difference between the actual growth of the population and its

estimated natural increase during the 1980-1990 intercensal period.

### TUNISIA

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

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

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on trends of registered deaths and crude death rates through 1999 and on the assumption that mortality conforms to the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables.

*Infant mortality:* Based on: (a) maternity-history data from the 1994-1995 Papchild Survey, and (b) births and infant deaths registered through 1999.

*International migration:* Based on the number of Tunisian migrants recorded by European countries as published by Eurostat.

### TURKEY

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the results of the 1990 census, the total count yielded by the 1997 census and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1993 Turkey DHS and the 1998 Turkey DHS.

*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.

*Infant mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1993 Turkey DHS and the 1998 Turkey DHS.

*International migration:* Based on; (a) data on the migration of Turks to and from European countries and the overseas countries of immigration, and (b) refugee statistics compiled by UNHCR.

### TURKMENISTAN

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1989 census and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on births registered through 1992 and for 1994, classified by age of mother, and on the total number of births for 1995 and 1996.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on deaths registered through 1991, classified by age and sex and adjusted for under-registration, and on the underlying population by age and sex.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1999, 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.

*International migration:* Based on official estimates of net international migration through 1995.

### TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1990 census count and the assumed subsequent trend of the population growth rate of the region.

### TUVALU

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 census count and the assumed subsequent trend in the population growth rate of the region.

### UGANDA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 census adjusted upward by 2.6 per cent and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on: (a) maternity-history data from the 1989 Uganda DHS and the 1995 Uganda DHS, and (b) data on children ever born and births in the previous 12 months, both classified by age of mother, from the 1991 census.

*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 III).

*Infant mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and surviving classified by age of mother from the 1989 Uganda DHS, the 1995 Uganda DHS, and from the 1991 census. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

*International migration:* Based on refugee statistics compiled by UNHCR and on the estimated number of Ugandans who were expelled from the country in the early 1970s.

## UKRAINE

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1989 census, official estimates of the *de facto* population for 1995 and 1996, and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility available through 1998.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on an official life table for 1995-1997.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1997, adjusted by a factor of 1.25 prior to 1995 and of 1.15 between 1995 and 1997, to compensate for infant deaths omitted owing to the use of a definition of infant death that does not conform to international standards.

*International migration:* Based on official estimates of international migration available through 1998.

## UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

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

*Total fertility:* Based on estimates of total fertility derived from births by age of mother registered through 1998 and produced by ESCWA.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life table published by ESCWA derived from deaths by age and sex registered in 1998.

*Infant mortality:* Based on a 1987 estimate derived from data on children ever born and surviving classified by age of mother from the 1987 Gulf Child Health Survey.

*International migration:* Based on the difference between the actual growth of the population and its estimated natural increase during the 1985-1995 intercensal period.

## UNITED KINGDOM

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1991 census, an official mid-1995 estimate and with estimates of the subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official total fertility estimates available through 1998.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy available through 1998 and on an official life table for 1997.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1998.

*International migration:* Based on net international migration derived from border statistics available through 1998.

## UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1988 census adjusted upward by 4.9 per cent and with the estimated subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1991-1992 DHS and the 1996 DHS of the United Republic of Tanzania.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on: (a) a life table derived from the analysis of 1988 census results, and (b) the results of the 1991/1992 DHS and the 1996 DHS of the United Republic of Tanzania. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

*Infant mortality:* Based on: (a) maternity-history data from the 1996 DHS of the United Republic of Tanzania, and (b) data on children ever born and surviving classified by age of mother from the 1991-1992 DHS of the United Republic of Tanzania. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into the mortality estimates (see chapter III).

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

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the total population of the 2000 census, which includes the population in the territory of the United States and United States citizens serving in the overseas armed forces.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility produced by the United States Bureau of the Census for the period 1996-2000. These estimates are based on registered births by age of mother.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy produced by the United States Bureau of the Census for the period 1996-

2000. These estimates are based on registered deaths by age and sex.

*Infant mortality:* Based on official estimates of infant mortality produced by the United States Bureau of the Census for the period 1996-2000.

*International migration:* Based on the difference between the actual growth of the population and its estimated natural increase.

#### **UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1990 census count and the assumed subsequent trend in the growth rate of the region.

#### **URUGUAY**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1996 census adjusted upward by 2.3 per cent and with the estimated subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

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

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life-table constructed from registered deaths by age and sex for 1995-1996 and the 1996 census population by age and sex and taking account of deaths registered through 1998.

*Infant mortality:* Based on births and infant deaths registered through 1996.

*International migration:* Based on: (a) the number and characteristics of persons born in Uruguay and enumerated by the censuses of receiving countries in the Americas, and (b) net international migration derived as the difference between the actual growth of the population and its estimated natural increase during the 1985-1996 intercensal period.

#### **UZBEKISTAN**

*Total population (2000):* 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: (a) an official estimate of total fertility for 1998, and (b) maternity-history data from the 1996 Uzbekistan DHS.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on official estimates of life expectancy for 1990.

*Infant mortality:* Based on: (a) births and infant deaths registered through 1995, 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, and (b) the 1996 Uzbekistan DHS.

*International migration:* Based on official estimates of international migration through 1995.

#### **VANUATU**

*Total population (2000):* 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 births in the previous 12 months, both classified by age of mother, from the 1989 and 1999 censuses.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on (a) the estimated level of infant and child mortality; (b) tabulations of parental survivorship (orphanhood status) by age of respondent from the 1999 census, and (c) the assumption that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the Far Eastern model of the United Nations Model Life Tables.

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

*International migration:* Based on net migration derived as the difference between the actual growth of the population and its estimated natural increase during the 1989-1999 intercensal period.

#### **VENEZUELA**

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1990 census adjusted upward by 7.8 per cent 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.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life-table derived from deaths by age and sex registered in 1989-1990, adjusted for under-registration by using the growth-balance method, and the 1990 census population by age and sex.

*Infant mortality:* Based on: (a) births and infant deaths registered through 1998, adjusted for under-registration, and (b) data on children ever born and surviving classified by age of mother from the 1990 census.

*International migration:* Based on the difference between the actual growth of the population and its estimated natural increase.

## VIET NAM

*Total population (2000):* 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 Viet Nam DHS.

*Life expectancy at birth:* Based on a life-table for 1988-1989 derived from data on deaths during the 12 months preceding enumeration and the population enumerated by the 1989 census, both classified by age and sex..

*Infant mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1997 Viet Nam DHS.

*International migration:* Based on: (a) refugees resettled in the major countries of immigration; (b) refugee statistics compiled by UNHCR, and (c) the number of immigrants from Viet Nam to developed countries.

## WALLIS AND FUTUNA ISLANDS

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1996 census count and the assumed subsequent trend in the regional growth rate of the population.

## WESTERN SAHARA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated on the basis of the coverage of the territory of Western Sahara by the 1994 census of Morocco and 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 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 follow trends similar to those estimated for neighbouring countries with similar socio-economic conditions as those of Western Sahara.

*Infant mortality:* In the absence of statistics indicative of mortality in childhood, infant mortality was assumed to have levels and follow trends similar to those estimated for neighbouring countries with similar socio-economic conditions as those of Western Sahara.

*International migration:* Based on refugee statistics compiled by UNHCR and estimates of inflows into Western Sahara.

## YEMEN

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

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1991-1992 Yemen DHS and the 1997 Yemen 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.

*Infant mortality:* Based on maternity-history data from the 1997 Yemen DHS.

*International migration:* Based on estimates of the number of Yemeni migrants who returned to Yemen during the aftermath of the Gulf War.

## YUGOSLAVIA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1981 census, adjusted to reflect the *de facto* population, and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on official estimates of total fertility available through 1997.

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

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

*International migration:* Based on estimates of international migration available through 1997.

## ZAMBIA

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the 1990 census (*de facto* population), adjusted upward by 9 per cent, and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on maternity-history data and completed family size from the 1992 Zambia DHS and the 1996 Zambia 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. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into mortality estimates (see chapter III).

*Infant mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and surviving classified by age of the mother from the 1992 Zambia DHS and the 1996 Zambia DHS, and on estimates produced by UNICEF. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored into mortality estimates (see chapter III).

*International migration:* Based on refugee statistics compiled by UNHCR and on data on Zambians migrating to developed countries.

## ZIMBABWE

*Total population (2000):* Estimated to be consistent with the censuses of 1969, 1982 and 1992 and with subsequent trends in fertility, mortality and international migration.

*Total fertility:* Based on data on maternity-history data from the 1988 Zimbabwe DHS and the 1994 Zimbabwe DHS and from age-specific fertility rates estimated from the 1969, 1982 and 1992 censuses.

*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 in mortality estimates (see chapter III).

*Infant mortality:* Based on data on children ever born and surviving classified by age of mother from the 1969, 1982 and 1992 censuses and from the 1988 Zimbabwe DHS and the 1994 Zimbabwe DHS. The demographic impact of AIDS has been factored in mortality estimates (see chapter III).

*International migration:* Based on refugee statistics compiled by UNHCR and data on persons originating in Zimbabwe and migrating to selected developed countries.

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## NOTES

<sup>1</sup>Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

<sup>2</sup>For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (Hong Kong SAR).

<sup>3</sup>As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

<sup>4</sup>Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.

<sup>5</sup>Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.