

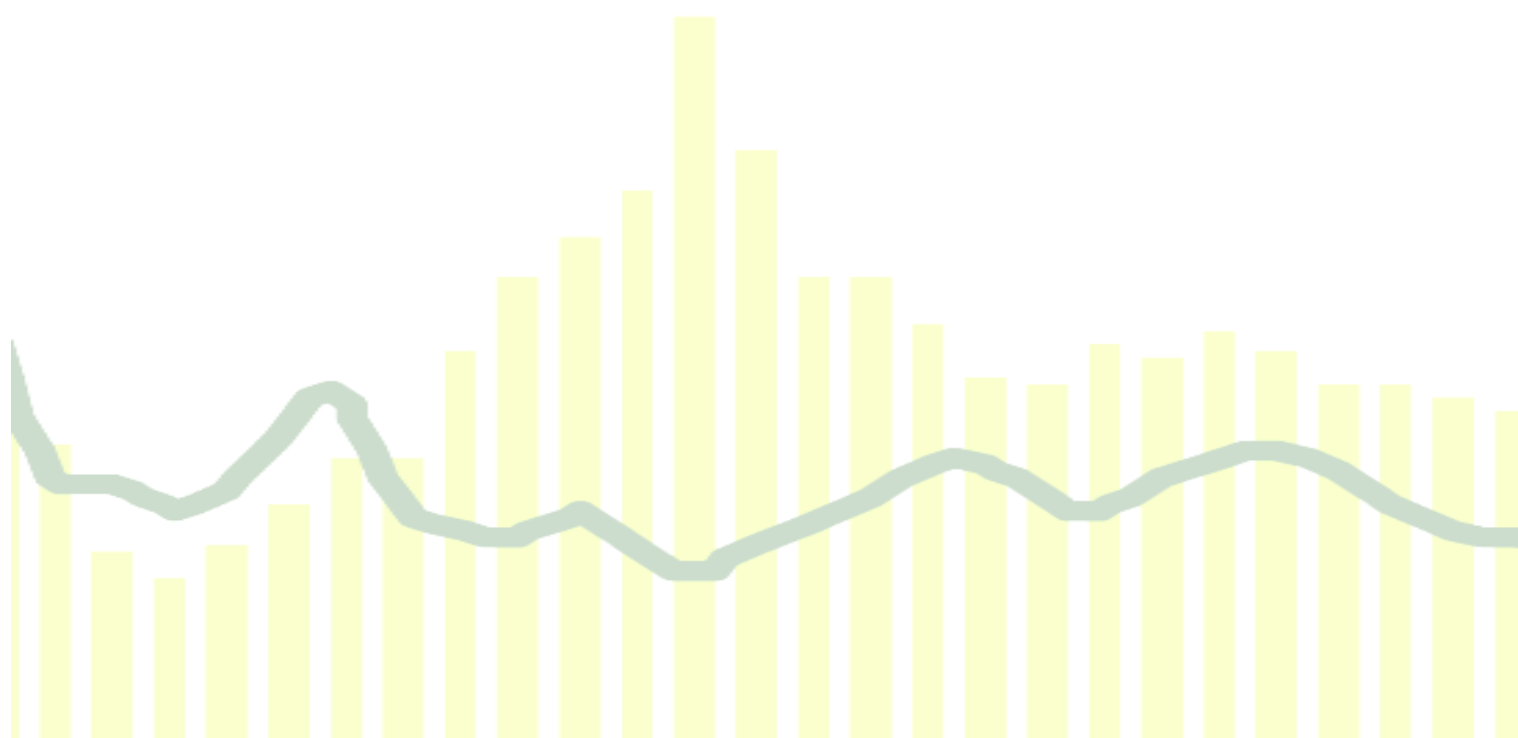


United Nations
Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Population Division

Technical Paper
No. 2013/2

**National, Regional and Global Estimates
and Projections of the Number of Women
Aged 15 to 49 Who Are Married or in a
Union, 1970-2030**



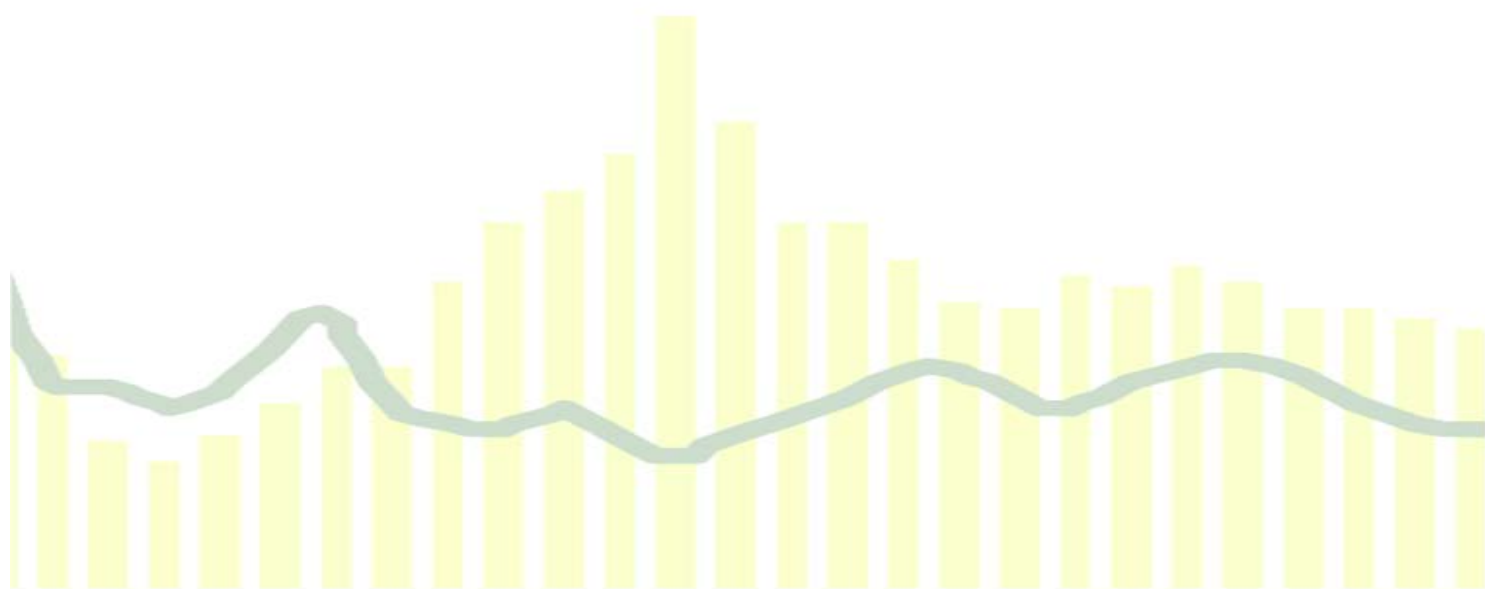
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Vladimíra Kantorová



United Nations • New York, 2013

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The term "country" as used in this paper also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas.

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PREFACE

The Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat is responsible for providing the international community with up-to-date and scientifically objective information on population and development. The Population Division provides guidance on population and development issues to the United Nations General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Population and Development and undertakes regular studies on population estimates and projections, fertility, mortality, migration, reproductive health, population policies and population and development interrelationships.

The purpose of the Technical Paper series is to publish substantive and methodological research on population issues carried out by experts within and outside the United Nations system. The series promotes scientific understanding of population issues among Governments, national and international organizations, research institutions and individuals engaged in social and economic planning, research and training.

This paper presents new estimates and projections of the number of women of reproductive age (15 to 49 years) who are married or in a union for the period 1970 to 2030. The projection approach assumes changes in age-specific proportions married or in a union based on two variants of a model pattern towards which countries would converge: 1) prevalence of marriage or cohabitation at young ages is low and (2) prevalence of marriage or cohabitation at young ages remains relatively high even at low fertility levels. The estimates and projections of the number of women of reproductive age (15 to 49 years) who are married or in a union were prepared for individual countries on an age-specific basis (for five-year age groups 15-19 to 45-49), which accounts for: 1) substantial changes in age structure in the reproductive ages that have occurred from 1970 to 2010 and the projected changes in age structures during the projection period to 2030; and 2) observed and projected trends in the age-specific proportions married or in a union. The results are useful for estimating the number of contraceptive users and women with unmet need for family planning and are necessary for calculating regional and world aggregates of family planning indicators. Kyaw Kyaw Lay, of the Population Division, provided assistance in implementing the models and computing regional aggregates. Preparation of this report benefited from comments received from Ann Biddlecom, of the Population Division.

The Technical Paper series as well as other population information may be accessed on the Population Division's website at www.unpopulation.org. For further information concerning this publication, please contact the office of the Director, Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, New York, 10017, USA, telephone (212) 963 3179, fax (212) 963-2147, email: population@un.org

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NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND GLOBAL ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS OF THE NUMBER OF WOMEN AGED 15 TO 49 WHO ARE MARRIED OR IN A UNION, 1970-2030

*Vladimíra Kantorová**

INTRODUCTION

The objective of this technical paper is to provide estimates and projections of the number of married or in-union women for the period 1970 to 2030 at the national, regional and global levels. These estimates and projections are relevant for 1) describing family planning trends at the regional and global level (United Nations, 2004, 2011a, 2012); 2) informing projections of family planning indicators (Alkema et al., 2013; London Summit on Family Planning, 2012); 3) understanding the economic, health and population impacts of investments in family planning (Singh and Darroch, 2012; Stover et al., 2010); and 4) informing the proximate determinants framework for analysis of fertility levels and trends (Bongaarts, 1978).

Contraceptive prevalence and unmet need for family planning are most often reported for the base population of married or in-union women of reproductive age (MWRA). In order to estimate the number of contraceptive users or users of particular methods and the number of women with unmet need for family planning, the prevalence rates must be multiplied by the total number of MWRA. To these base numbers for women who are married or in a consensual union, the number of contraceptive users and those who need family planning among unmarried women are added to obtain the number of all contraceptive users and the number of all women with an unmet need for family planning (see Singh and Darroch, 2012). Estimates and projections of MWRA are also needed to calculate contraceptive prevalence and unmet need for family planning for global, regional or other aggregate groups and for country-specific annual estimates and projections from models (see Alkema et al., 2013; United Nations, 2012).

Improved estimates and projections of the proportion and number of women who are currently married or in-union are also important for models of fertility that use the proximate determinants framework (which assumes that most births are within marriage or cohabiting unions). In some regions of the world, particularly in Asia, declines in fertility rates among adolescent and young women have been related to rapid declines in the proportion of women in those age groups who are married or in a union. As a result, the postponement of marriage or union formation has had a large impact on total fertility in those regions. In countries where an increasing proportion of births occur outside of marriage, many of these non-marital births are to women who are living in consensual unions. In some regions, though, the relationship between union status and childbearing is not as strong.

The paper first reviews definitions used in reporting marital status and union status data and describes major sources of data and their availability. The next part of the paper describes the methodology used to derive estimates and projections, building on an approach used in previous sets of projections of married women of reproductive age (United Nations, 1996; United Nations, 2004). The trends in the number of MWRA in the world and by regions from 1970 to 2030 are then presented, including comparisons with a “no change” scenario.

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DATA

1. Definitions

For the purpose of this study, women who are currently married or in a union are either 1) women who have been married and are not divorced, widowed or separated or 2) women who are living in a cohabiting union.¹ The question usually asked in censuses and surveys is on the marital status or union status of an individual. The definitions of marital status and union status of individuals differ by the source of data, country and time period. For example, in the United Nations principles and recommendations for census taking, only registered partnerships and consensual unions that are legal and binding under law should be reported (United Nations, 2008).² Furthermore, there is considerable variation among the definitions and terminology used in surveys. The Demographic and Health Surveys, one of the major sources of data on marital and union status, ask individuals whether they are married or ‘living together’ with a partner;³ however, in countries with low prevalence of cohabiting unions, the survey question is normally limited only to marriage.

In the Population Division’s database on marriage and in the publicly-available data set *World Marriage Data 2012* (United Nations, 2013b), consensual unions are included as a separate category whenever survey and census data report on persons living in consensual unions. For the current study, to the extent possible, the category of women in a union includes women living with their partner in the same household. Therefore, categories such as “having boyfriend” or “living-apart-together (LATs)” that are reported in some surveys were not included in the category of women who are married or in a union. An exception to this rule is “visiting partnership”, common in the Caribbean region, which is also included in the category of women who are married or in a union.

2. Data sources and data availability

For the calculation of the number of married or in-union women for the period 1970 to 2030, two sets of input data are used: 1) estimates and projections of the number of women of reproductive age by five-year age groups from *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision* (United Nations, 2013c) and 2) the age-specific proportions of married or in-union women. The latter data are compiled and assessed

¹ In this paper, there is no distinction made with respect to the terms used in different publications, such as informal unions, consensual unions, unmarried unions, or “living together”, which are used in the text when referring to the sources of data using these terms. To the extent possible, the category of women in a union includes women living with their partner in the same household and who are not married according to the marriage laws or customs of a country.

² The categories of marital status, that is the personal status of each individual in relation to the marriage laws or customs of a country, identified in the Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 2 are: (1) single (never married); (2) married; (3) widowed and not remarried; (4) divorced and not remarried; and (5) married but separated. Furthermore, the recommendations and principles state in paragraph 2.146 that customary unions, such as registered partnerships and consensual unions, should be listed separately when they are legal and binding under law (United Nations, 2008). Reported census data on consensual unions for the Demographic Yearbook data collections (United Nations, 2013a), however, do not necessarily conform to this recommendation.

³ In the country reports of the Demographic and Health Surveys, the term ‘married’ generally refers to legal or formal marriage, while the term ‘living together’ designates an informal union in which a man and a woman live together but a formal civil or religious ceremony has not taken place.

in terms of comparability and quality of data by the Population Division in the database on marriage. The most recent publication from this database is *World Marriage Data 2012* (United Nations, 2013b), which provides a comparable and up-to-date set of national data on the marital status of the population by age and sex for 221 countries and territories of the world for five reference dates: 1970, 1985, 1995, 2005 and the most recent data available.

Table 1 shows the availability of marital status data in countries and territories based on the collection of data in *World Marriage Data 2012*. Regarding the availability of a historical trend series, 113 countries and territories —just over half with any data on marital status—have five data points available for the period around 1970 to 2011, and more than two-thirds of European countries compared to only one-fifth of the countries in Oceania have at least five data points in the past four decades. Recent data are not available for all countries or territories: 32 countries and territories do not have any data for the period from 2000 onwards.

TABLE 1. COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES WITH DATA ON AGE-SPECIFIC PROPORTIONS OF MARRIED OR IN-UNION WOMEN FROM OFFICIALLY PUBLISHED NATIONAL SOURCES, BY MAJOR AREA, 1970-2011

<i>Major area</i>	<i>Number of countries with:</i>			<i>Proportion of countries with any data (per cent)</i>	
	<i>Any data</i>	<i>5 data points</i>	<i>Data for 2000-2011</i>	<i>5 data points</i>	<i>Data for 2000-2011</i>
Africa	58	28	46	48	79
Asia	50	30	49	60	98
Europe	42	29	40	69	95
Latin America and the Caribbean	46	19	36	41	78
Northern America	5	3	4	60	80
Oceania	20	4	14	20	70
World	221	113	189	51	86

Source: *World Marriage Data 2012* (United Nations, 2013b)

Data used in this study for 221 countries and territories⁴ were selected from *World Marriage Data 2012* on the basis of comparability over time and across space. Two data points per country are used: one for the period around 1970 and one for the recent period from 2000 to 2011. Some exceptions were made, particularly if comparability of data from specific data sources was thought to be a problem. For example, survey data including cohabiting unions were used instead of census data based only on formal marital status. Moreover, additional data not included in *World Marriage Data 2012* were used when the most recent census or survey data became available from January to April 2013. For 16 countries and territories⁵ only one suitable data point was available over the whole period and thus estimates and projections are based only on this data point (see detailed description in the section on methodology). For 10 countries and territories⁶ there are no data available on marital status. While

⁴ The estimates and projections for the Netherlands Antilles in this report cover populations of the Caribbean Netherlands, Curaçao and Sint Maarten (Dutch part).

⁵ The relevant countries and territories are: Angola, Bhutan, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Guinea-Bissau, Marshall Islands, Mayotte, Micronesia (Fed. States of), Montserrat, Nauru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon, Somalia, Swaziland and Western Sahara.

⁶ The relevant countries and territories are: Andorra, Channel Islands, Holy See, Isle of Man, Monaco, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Saint Helena, Tokelau and Other non-specified areas. The total population of these countries and territories constituted less than 0.4 per cent of the global population of women aged 15 to 49 in 2010.

estimates and projections for these countries and territories are not produced on a country-specific basis, their population is included in regional and global estimates.

Population estimates and projection of the age-specific number of women are available from the *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision* for 233 countries and territories comprising the total population of the world.

For most countries and territories, marital status or union status data are obtained through censuses, population registers and surveys. Data on marital status from censuses and national estimates are collected, published and maintained by the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (UNSD) in its *Demographic Yearbook* data collections (United Nations, 2013a). In addition, the Population Division compiles information from censuses and national estimates not available through the *Demographic Yearbook* data collections and from various demographic surveys. The sources of data selected for the study vary by time period and geographical area (table 2). Of 214 countries and territories with data for the earlier reference year, the majority of data points are from censuses (191 data points) and only a small number of data points (23 data points) are from surveys and national estimates. The sources of data for the later reference year are quite different: half of the data points are from surveys that provide more timely data (since censuses are generally conducted every 10 years and tabulations were not available for this analysis for many censuses from the 2010 round). In many cases surveys offer more information on different types of unions.

TABLE 2. COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES BY THE TYPE OF DATA SOURCE, EARLIER AND LATER PERIOD, BY MAJOR AREA

Major area	Earlier year				Later year			
	All	Census	Survey	National estimate	All	Census	Survey	National estimate
Africa	53	43	10	0	53	15	38	0
Asia	48	42	6	0	51	27	22	2
Europe	43	37	0	6	43	16	10	17
Latin America and the Caribbean	46	45	1	0	43	12	30	1
Northern America	5	5	0	0	4	2	1	1
Oceania	19	19	0	0	18	12	6	0
World	214	191	17	6	212	84	107	21

Source: Calculations from the data selected for analysis.

Note: Earlier period is around 1970; latter period is from 2000 to 2011.

3. Data on consensual unions

Not all selected data points contain information on the prevalence of cohabiting unions (table 3). In the earlier period, less than one-fourth of data points provided information on cohabiting unions, while in the recent period more than half of data points provide such information. In some countries without data on cohabiting unions, there are cultural and social barriers towards unmarried cohabitating unions (e.g., countries in Southern Asia or Northern Africa) and assumptions that such unions constitute a minimal proportion of all unions may be appropriate. There are a number of data points where the married category presumably included both formal and informal marriages (as was the case in many censuses in sub-Saharan Africa in the 1970 and 1980 census rounds), thus there was no need for additional assumptions on the prevalence of cohabiting unions.

Alternative information on consensual unions was used for 41 countries and territories in the earlier period and 40 countries and territories in the recent period. Alternative sources of information were based on: 1) neighboring countries with available data (e.g., information on the prevalence of cohabiting unions in the Bahamas was used for a number of countries in the Caribbean); 2) a regional estimate calculated from a number of data points available in the respective region (e.g., the estimate for Western Europe in the 1970s); 3) information from a survey or census that took place in the country in the same time period (e.g., an estimate of the prevalence of cohabiting unions from the 2003-2004 Generations and Gender Survey in Italy complemented the national estimate of the proportion of married); 4) tabulation of census microdata available from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) (Minnesota Population Center, 2013) (e.g., Austria, Spain and Portugal); and 5) back-projections based on trends in the prevalence of consensual unions in a country (e.g., Australia and Canada). The majority of the alternative information on prevalence of cohabiting unions was used for countries in Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean. For countries in Africa and Asia, surveys and censuses either provided the information needed or the prevalence of cohabiting unions was considered to be low.

TABLE 3. COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES WITH DATA ON AGE-SPECIFIC PROPORTIONS OF WOMEN IN COHABITING UNIONS, EARLIER AND LATER PERIOD, BY MAJOR AREA

<i>Major area</i>	<i>Earlier year</i>			<i>Later year</i>		
	<i>Married</i>	<i>Cohabiting union from original source</i>	<i>Cohabiting union imputed</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Cohabiting union from original source</i>	<i>Cohabiting union imputed</i>
Africa	53	17	0	53	42	1
Asia	48	3	0	51	15	2
Europe	43	3	21	43	20	19
Latin America and the Caribbean	46	26	15	43	27	15
Northern America	5	0	4	4	2	2
Oceania	19	3	1	18	9	1
World	214	52	41	212	115	40

Source: Calculations from the data selected for the analysis.

Note: Earlier period is around 1970; latter period is from 2000 to 2011.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology used builds upon the approach adopted in two previous sets of projections of married or in-union women of reproductive age (MWRA) (United Nations, 1996, 2004). In the first step, estimates of age-specific proportions of married or in-union women (ASP-MWRA) are created for the period from 1970 to the most recent data point available. In the second step, beginning from the most recent data point, the projected ASP-MWRA are based on the past national trends combined with the trends towards the model patterns of ASP-MWRA.

MWRA estimates and projections were prepared for individual countries and territories on an age-specific basis (for five-year age groups 15-19 to 45-49), which accounts for: 1) substantial changes in age structure in the reproductive ages that have occurred from 1970 to 2010 and the projected changes in age structures during the projection period (2010-2030); and 2) observed and projected trends in the ASP-MWRA.

The estimates and projections for particular countries and territories depend upon the extent of data availability of age-specific proportions married or in-union (ASP-MWRA) for one time point (case I) or for two time points (case II). ASP-MWRA data were available for two time points for 205 countries and territories, covering 99 per cent of the population of women of reproductive age in the world in 2010. ASP-MWRA data for one time point were available for 16 countries and territories.

1. *Method for estimating the age-specific proportions of married or in-union women*

Case I. Countries with data at one time point only:

ASP-MWRA are held constant between 1970 and the year of the data point available.

Case II. Countries with two time points:

ASP-MWRA are held constant between 1970 and the year of the earlier data point available. Linear estimates between ASP-MWRA of the earlier and later data points are calculated.

2. *Method for projecting the age-specific proportions of married or in-union women*

Case I. Countries with data at one time point only:

The projection of ASP-MWRA assumes that the proportions converge to the model pattern, beginning from the year of observed ASP-MWRA.

Let:

t_0 = year of observed ASP-MWRA

t_T = year model pattern reached (= 2040)

p_t = ASP-MWRA at time t

p_T = ASP-MWRA in the model population

For $t_0 < t < t_T$, the proportion of the interval $[t_0, 2040]$ that has elapsed at time t is:

$$\tau = (t - t_0) / (t_T - t_0)$$

Assume that the country ASP-MWRA approach the model pattern as follows:

$$\text{logit}(p'_t) = \text{logit}(p_0) + \tau(\text{logit}(p_T) - \text{logit}(p_0)) \quad (1)$$

where $\text{logit}(p) = \ln(p/(1-p))$, by definition, and

$$p = \exp(\text{logit}(p)) / (1 + \exp(\text{logit}(p)))$$

Case II. Countries with two time points:

The projected ASP-MWRA are a weighted average of two preliminary projections: (a) assuming the observed trend continues into the indefinite future; and (b) assuming that the proportions converge to the model pattern, beginning from the most recently observed ASP-MWRA, according to the rule in Case I above.

Let:

t_e = year of the earlier data point available for ASP-MWRA

t_r = year of the more recent data point available for ASP-MWRA

p_e = age-specific proportion married or in-union at the earlier data point
 p_r = age-specific proportion married or in-union at the more recent data point

Projected ASP-MWRA at time t , p_t , is calculated as:

$$\text{logit}(p_t) = \tau(\text{logit}(p'_t)) + (1 - \tau)\text{logit}(p''_t) \quad (2)$$

where p'_t is the projected ASP-MWRA at time t as in (1) above, substituting p_r in place of p_o , and $\tau = (t - t_r)/(t_T - t_r)$. Furthermore p''_t is the projected ASP-MWRA at time t , assuming the past trend was to continue into the future under the following rule:

$$\text{logit}(p''_t) = \text{logit}(p_r) + \frac{t - t_r}{t_r - t_e}(\text{logit}(p_r) - \text{logit}(p_e)) \quad (3)$$

3. Constant scenario

Results of the projections for years 2020 and 2030 are compared with a constant variant, in which it was assumed there was no change in age-specific proportions of married or in-union (ASP-MWRA) after 2010. ASP-MWRA of 2010 have been applied to the numbers of women by age groups projected for years 2020 and 2030. Similar assumptions of the constant variant were used in other studies, such as the short-term projection to 2012 of the number of contraceptive users and women with unmet need for family planning (Singh and Darroch, 2013).

4. Assumptions on the model patterns for year 2040

Two model patterns of age-specific proportions married or in-union (ASP-MWRA) towards which all countries would eventually converge were created. These model patterns provide a simple mechanism for moderating the projections of ASP-MWRA in order to avoid the extreme results that might, in some countries, result from projecting the future situation from rapid changes in the past and provide a basis for projecting proportions married or in-union in 16 countries where direct information about trends was unavailable.

The projections assume that the model patterns would not be reached until 2040, 29 years after the last observed data in 2011. An examination of ASP-MWRA in countries in an advanced state of demographic transition showed the existence of two patterns: 1) where the proportion of adolescent and young adult women (15-24 years old) who are married or in a union is very low; and 2) where the proportion of adolescent and young adult women who are formally married is low but where the proportion who are cohabiting is fairly high. Thus, there are two variants of the model proportions to be reached in year 2040. The Model I pattern is based on data from a number of countries⁷ with late union formation. The Model I pattern is used in projections for the countries of Eastern Asia, Northern Africa, Southern Europe and Western Asia. For all other countries, Model II—derived from data for a number of

⁷ Calculations for the Model I pattern are based on the most recent data from Algeria, Hong Kong SAR of China, Macao SAR of China, Italy, Japan, Libya, Oman, the Republic of Korea and Spain. All countries in this group have late marriage patterns and low prevalence of consensual unions, which has not compensated for the decline in the proportion married in younger age groups. Thus, the proportion of women married or in-union at ages 20 to 24 and 25 to 29 is at lower levels.

countries with earlier union formation patterns—was used.⁸ Table 4 shows the model proportions to be reached in 2040 for the two model patterns. The differences between the two model patterns are most evident in the youngest age groups: while 2 per cent of women aged 15 to 19, 14 per cent of women aged 20 to 24 and 42 per cent of women aged 25 to 29 are married or in-union in Model I, the proportions are 5 per cent, 28 per cent and 58 per cent, respectively, in Model II.

TABLE 4: MODEL PROPORTIONS OF WOMEN WHO ARE MARRIED OR IN-UNION TO BE REACHED IN 2040

<i>Age groups</i>	<i>Proportion of women who are married or in-union</i>	
	<i>Model I</i>	<i>Model II</i>
15-19	2	5
20-24	14	28
25-29	42	58
30-34	66	70
35-39	76	76
40-44	80	75
45-49	80	75

The projection procedures ensure that the near-term projection results are determined primarily by the trends observed in each country. The choice of alternative models has little effect until the later years of the projection period.

5. Examples and discussion of the method

The estimation and projection method is illustrated on two quite different examples of women aged 20 to 24 in Afghanistan and Austria (figures 1a and 1b, respectively). Estimates and projections for Afghanistan are based on data on the proportion married by age group from the 1973 census and the 2010 Mortality Survey. For Austria, the two data points selected are the 1971 census and the 2008-2009 Generations and Gender Survey, and both sources also include information on age-specific prevalence of consensual unions. Afghanistan and Austria are in the group of Model II countries, for which the model proportion of married and in-union women to be reached in 2040 is 28 per cent. For the near-term future, the projections for each country are in line with recent trends and only gradually turn towards the model pattern for 2040.

⁸ Calculations for the Model II pattern are based on the most recent data from Australia, Austria, Canada, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom and the United States of America. In these countries, to a different degree, the increasing prevalence of consensual unions has partly compensated for the decline in proportion married in younger age groups in the past. All countries in this group have earlier union formation patterns compared to Model I, thus keeping the proportion of women married or in-union at ages 20 to 24 and 25 to 29 at higher levels. This model pattern is used both for countries with low and high prevalence of consensual unions. The important distinction compared to Model I is the earlier start of union formation, irrespective of the type of union.

Figure 1a: Estimates and projections of the proportion of women aged 20 to 24 who are married or in a union (per cent), Afghanistan, 1970-2030

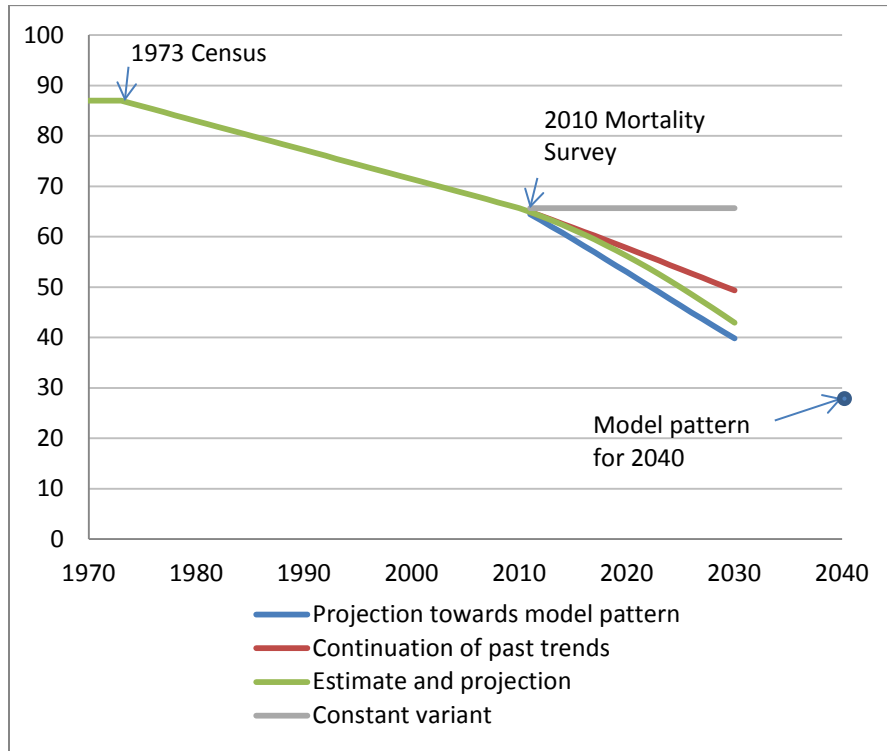
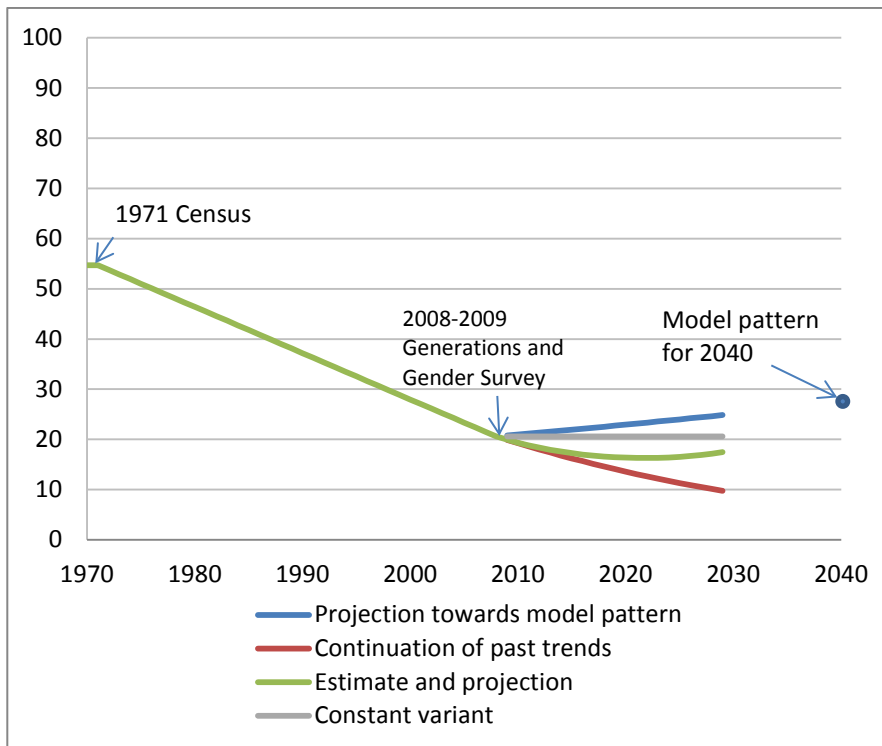


Figure 1b: Estimates and projections of the proportion of women aged 20 to 24 who are married or in a union (per cent), Austria, 1970-2030

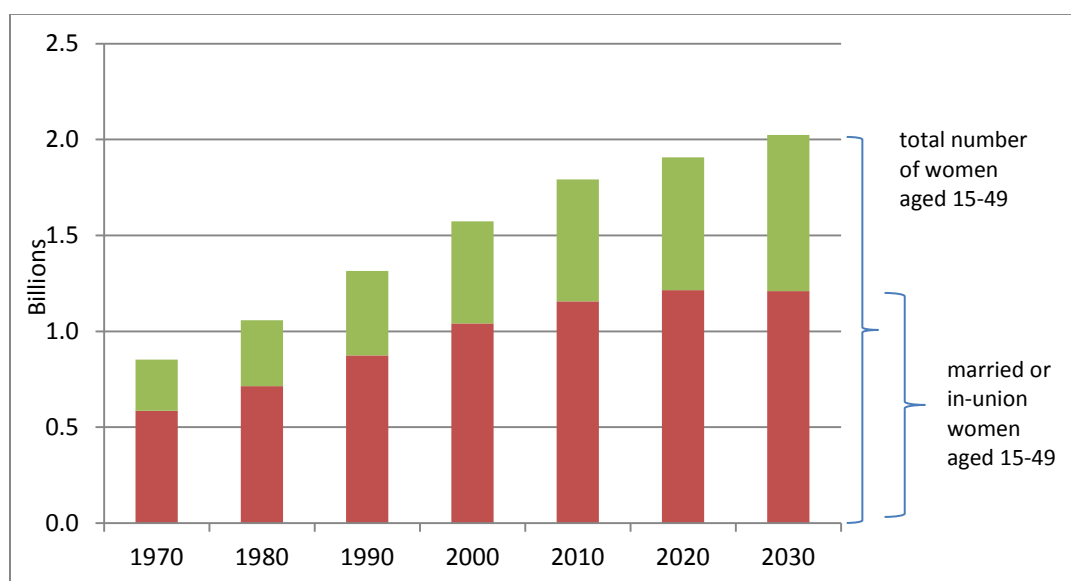


There are several limitations to the current method. First, the method uses only two data points per country and the past trends are estimated assuming a linear trend over time. Thus, the different pace of change over time in the proportions of women married or in-union cannot be analyzed. Second, two model patterns used for year 2040 were established after an examination of countries at an advanced state of demographic transition. It is, however, possible that some regions will stay at a pattern with early marriage and union formation even after the demographic transition is completed. In the current situation, all countries with early marriage patterns have been experiencing substantial declines in the proportion of married or in-union women at younger ages, thus an additional model pattern was not considered.

RESULTS

In the past four decades, the estimated number of women of reproductive age who are married or in a union nearly doubled from 590 million in 1970 to 1.16 billion in 2010 (figure 2; table A.2. in the appendix). The projection results indicate a further increase to 1.22 billion by 2020, followed by a slight decline to 1.21 billion in 2030. Still, the sub-regions of Africa will experience fast growth. Between 2010 and 2030, the projected increase in the number of women of reproductive age who are married or in a union is 62 per cent in Eastern Africa, 60 per cent in Middle Africa and 44 per cent in Western Africa (table A.2. in the appendix).

Figure 2: Number of married or in-union women aged 15 to 49, 1970-2030, world (billions)



Projections of the proportions married or in-union, on an age-specific basis, are based on the past national trends and convergence towards the model patterns of age-specific proportions of women who are married or in-union. Since the age at marriage or at union formation has been rising in many countries, the proportions of married or in-union women in younger age groups (15-19, 20-24) declined from 1970 to 2010 in all regions, and similar declines are projected also for the future (figure 3). As of 2010, more than one-fifth of women aged 15 to 19 years were married or in-union in Eastern Africa, Middle Africa and Western Africa. In South-Central Asia, the proportion of 15 to 19 year old women who were married or in a union declined dramatically from 52 per cent in 1970 to 19 per cent in 2010. For all regions with a high prevalence of marriage among adolescents (15 to 19 years old), the projections are expected to decline further to levels around or below 10 per cent by 2030.

Figure 3: Proportion of married or in-union women in age groups 15-19 and 20-24, 1970-2030, by region (per cent)

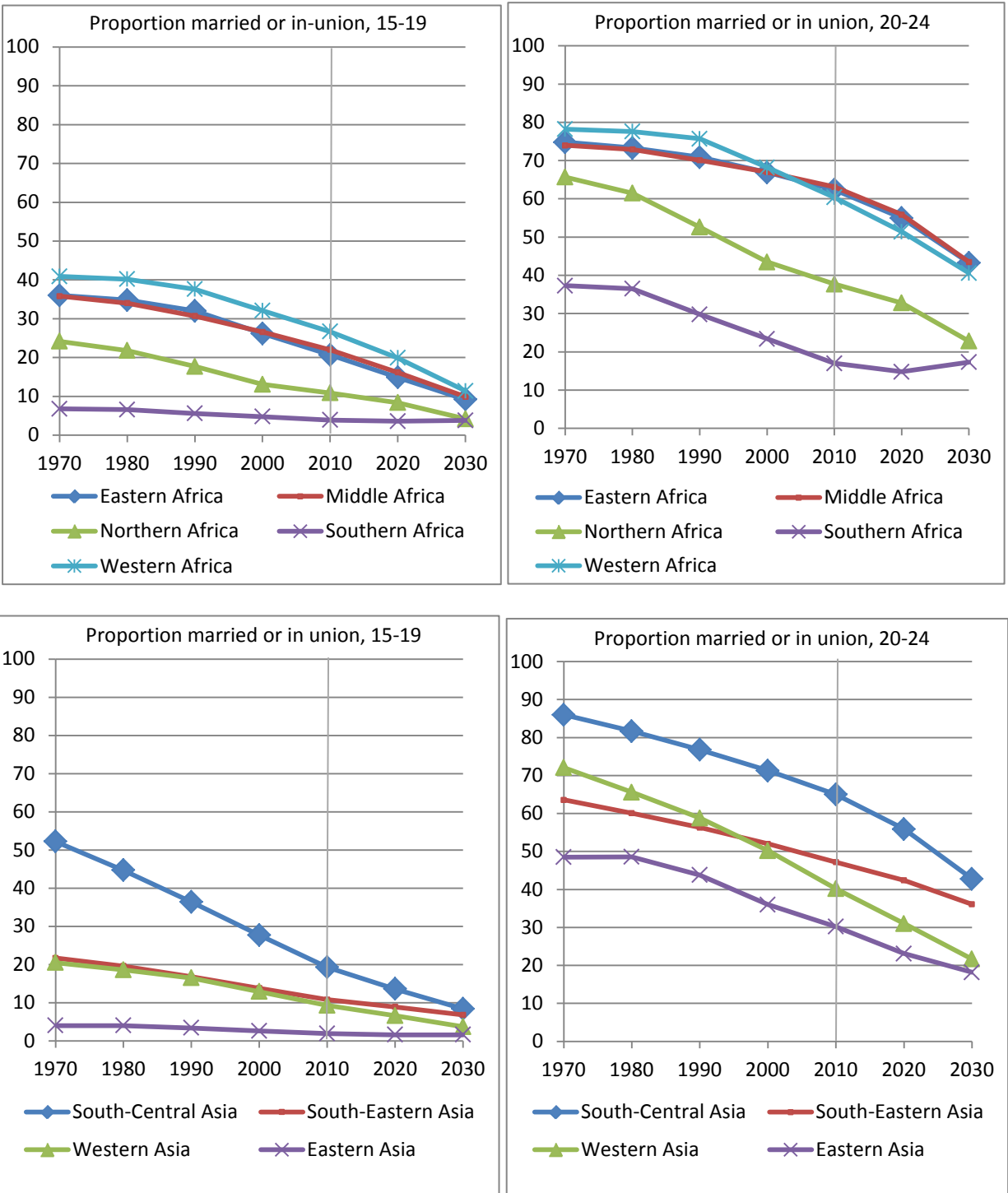
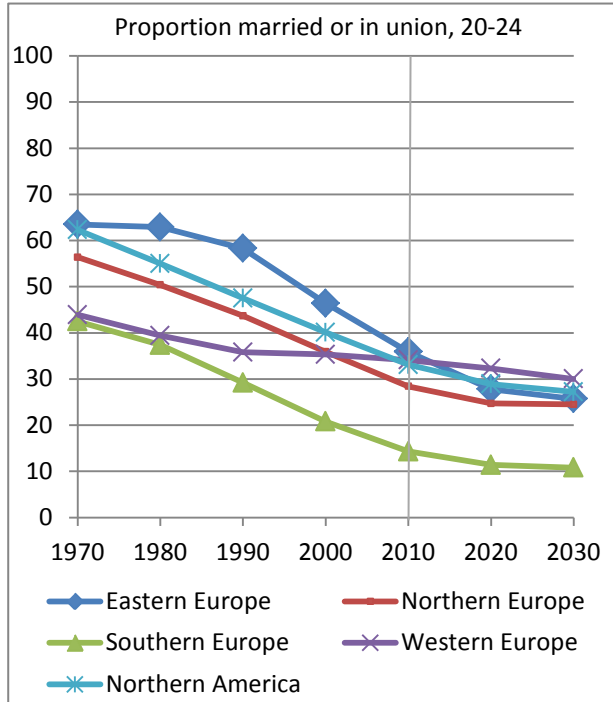
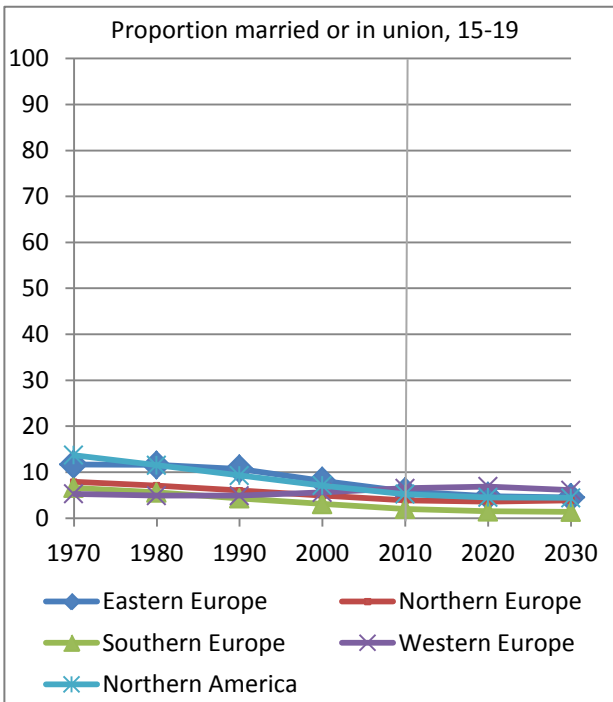
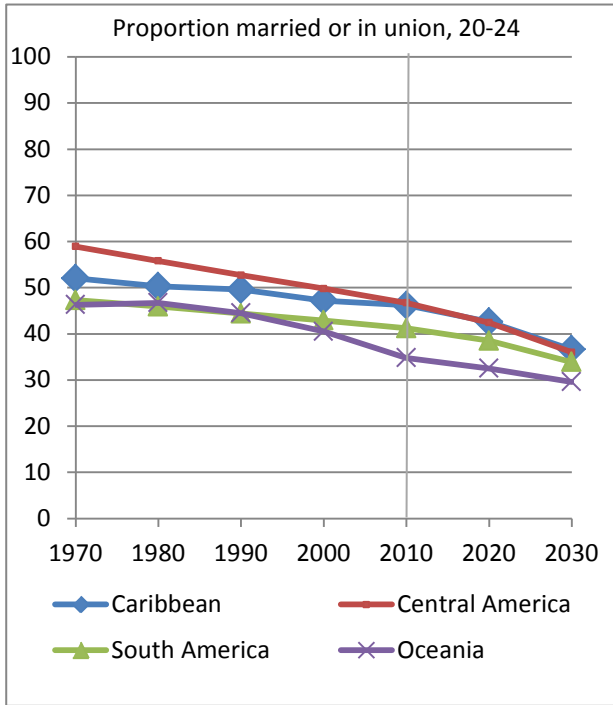
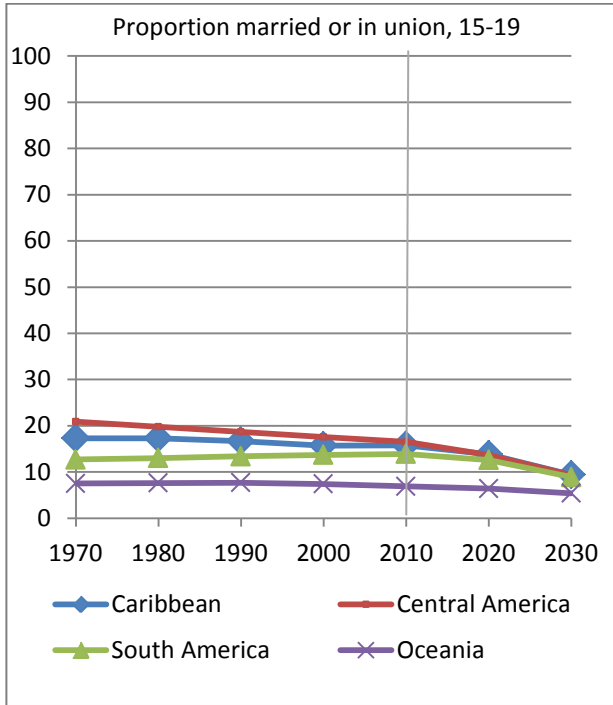


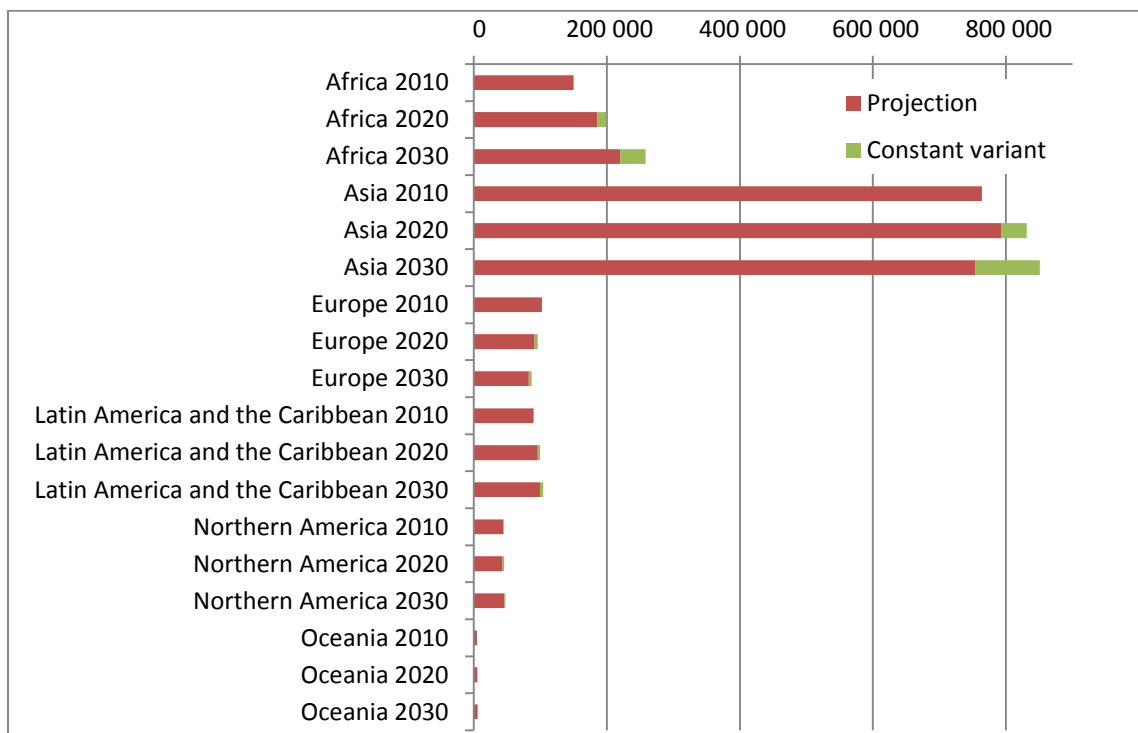
Figure 3: (continued)



The standard reference group for measurement of family planning indicators has traditionally been women who are married or in a union. However, unmarried women who are sexually active also need access to pregnancy prevention information and services. The results of this study emphasize the importance of understanding the family planning needs of the growing number of women who are not married or in a union. Among all women of reproductive age in the world, 31 per cent were not married or in a union in 1970, increasing to 36 per cent in 2010 and projected to increase to 40 per cent in 2030. Among young women, the proportion who are not married or in a union is projected to increase from 87 per cent in 2010 to 93 per cent in 2030 among 15 to 19 year olds and from 53 per cent in 2010 to 66 per cent in 2030 among 20 to 24 year olds.

The comparison of the projections and the constant variant gives a sense of the impact of the model approach used. The results of the constant variant and its comparison to the projections for years 2020 and 2030 are presented in annex table A.3 for all major areas and regions. With an assumption of no change in the age-specific proportions of married or in-union after year 2010, the estimated number of MWRA in the world would be higher by 5 per cent in 2020 and by 12 per cent in 2030. The largest difference between the constant variant and the projection was calculated for Western Africa, where the number of married or in-union women would be 22 per cent larger compared with the projections in 2030. The differences between the constant variant and the projections are also large in Eastern Africa and Middle Africa, at 17 per cent in 2030. In terms of population numbers, the difference between the constant variant and projections in Africa and Asia contributed the most to the difference at the world level (figure 4).

Figure 4: Number of married or in-union women of reproductive age, projections and constant variant assuming age-specific proportion of married or in a union as of 2010, by major area, 2010, 2020 and 2030 (thousands)



CONCLUSIONS

This technical report described the methodology for estimating and projecting the number and proportion of married or in-union women of reproductive age. The results presented in the report are based on the estimates and projections of the age-specific female population from *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision* (United Nations, 2013c) and on the marital status data from *World Marriage Data 2012* (United Nations, 2013b) complemented by estimates of the prevalence of cohabiting unions for countries where data on cohabiting unions were not available from the source of data presented in *World Marriage Data 2012*. For further applications, the national, regional and global estimates and projections for the period from 1970 to 2030 on an annual basis are provided in Excel format at the Population Division website (www.unpopulation.org).

The earlier version of the estimates and projections using *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision* (United Nations, 2011b) was used in calculations of the regional and global indicators of contraceptive use and unmet need for family planning published in the *Millennium Development Goals Report 2013* (United Nations, 2013d).

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ANNEX TABLES

TABLE A.1. ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE WHO ARE CURRENTLY MARRIED OR IN A UNION, BY COUNTRY OR TERRITORY, 2010, 2020 AND 2030

<i>Country or territory</i>	<i>Women aged 15 to 49 who are married or in a union</i>					
	<i>2010</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2030</i>	
	<i>Number (thousands)</i>	<i>Proportion of all women (per cent)</i>	<i>Number (thousands)</i>	<i>Proportion of all women (per cent)</i>	<i>Number (thousands)</i>	<i>Proportion of all women (per cent)</i>
Africa						
Eastern Africa						
Burundi	1 290	58.1	1 744	59.2	2 179	53.4
Comoros	85	52.3	104	49.9	129	48.7
Djibouti	106	47.2	130	51.5	145	51.6
Eritrea	893	63.3	1 161	60.7	1 398	54.9
Ethiopia	12 440	62.4	16 504	58.3	20 629	56.0
Kenya	5 649	57.0	7 086	53.6	8 686	50.7
Madagascar	3 429	68.9	4 555	66.7	5 380	60.1
Malawi	2 180	65.4	2 897	62.6	3 589	56.5
Mauritius	211	63.9	206	63.2	190	62.5
Mayotte	27	55.7	35	50.7	43	50.4
Mozambique	3 780	68.0	4 421	61.7	5 172	54.5
Réunion	87	39.2	85	37.3	105	43.4
Rwanda	1 333	50.9	1 709	46.8	2 228	46.9
Seychelles	12	47.8	11	48.0	11	49.6
Somalia	1 238	59.3	1 569	54.0	2 021	50.5
South Sudan	1 602	68.6	2 216	65.4	2 595	59.4
Uganda	4 547	61.5	6 334	58.9	8 250	54.1
United Republic of Tanzania	6 333	62.0	8 281	59.1	10 326	53.8
Zambia	1 786	59.6	2 389	55.8	3 042	51.5
Zimbabwe	1 919	60.1	2 783	60.2	3 155	55.5
Middle Africa						
Angola	2 474	57.0	3 238	53.0	4 259	50.1
Cameroon	3 088	63.7	3 954	61.2	4 740	56.1
Central African Republic	670	63.2	804	58.9	923	54.8
Chad	1 852	73.4	2 426	67.8	2 973	59.2
Congo	560	57.3	683	54.9	847	51.4
Dem. Republic of the Congo	9 076	64.3	11 799	61.4	14 424	56.2
Equatorial Guinea	90	54.6	111	52.7	145	51.4
Gabon	180	48.7	217	45.9	280	46.2
Sao Tome and Principe	29	65.6	37	65.6	44	59.6
Northern Africa						
Algeria	4 317	40.4	5 219	45.7	5 746	45.6
Egypt	13 122	65.4	15 186	65.2	15 762	58.7
Libya	649	38.2	726	38.5	823	41.2
Morocco	4 512	49.9	4 608	49.6	4 724	47.9
Sudan	5 454	64.0	6 554	59.1	7 403	52.7
Tunisia	1 543	50.7	1 648	53.6	1 619	52.5
Western Sahara	91	61.5	115	60.1	110	55.5

TABLE A.1. (continued)

Country or territory	Women aged 15 to 49 who are married or in union					
	2010		2020		2030	
	Number (thousands)	Proportion of all women (per cent)	Number (thousands)	Proportion of all women (per cent)	Number (thousands)	Proportion of all women (per cent)
Southern Africa						
Botswana	196	37.5	236	40.6	308	46.4
Lesotho	228	45.2	261	43.7	311	46.0
Namibia	196	33.9	248	34.4	348	41.5
South Africa	4 854	34.8	5 045	34.3	6 351	40.1
Swaziland	130	42.2	164	46.0	205	48.8
Western Africa						
Benin	1 558	69.5	1 975	65.3	2 354	59.8
Burkina Faso	2 753	76.9	3 560	73.1	4 232	64.8
Cape Verde	56	42.7	67	46.6	78	51.5
Côte d'Ivoire	2 448	55.3	2 968	51.6	3 609	49.7
Gambia	257	64.1	318	58.2	393	52.7
Ghana	3 567	57.4	4 193	54.5	4 800	51.8
Guinea	1 861	74.0	2 284	68.0	2 646	60.4
Guinea-Bissau	236	62.8	295	58.8	338	54.0
Liberia	525	57.1	643	52.4	798	50.1
Mali	2 585	83.9	3 301	79.3	3 931	67.7
Mauritania	499	57.1	616	54.8	738	52.3
Niger	2 755	83.1	3 687	75.9	4 624	63.4
Nigeria	24 691	68.1	29 532	62.1	34 557	54.4
Senegal	2 078	65.9	2 653	63.1	3 132	56.7
Sierra Leone	991	70.5	1 145	65.2	1 240	59.1
Togo	953	61.1	1 170	58.1	1 379	53.6
Asia						
Eastern Asia						
China	269 063	71.1	252 781	74.1	215 324	67.9
China, Hong Kong SAR	1 006	47.9	860	47.5	768	49.7
China, Macao SAR	94	54.2	99	59.7	97	59.7
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	4 332	65.8	4 144	64.0	3 875	61.7
Japan	13 691	50.6	11 924	48.5	10 154	48.2
Mongolia	485	59.4	503	60.1	471	52.8
Republic of Korea	7 406	57.2	6 483	55.5	5 651	55.8
South-Central Asia						
Afghanistan	4 145	68.5	5 684	63.9	7 432	62.2
Bangladesh	33 832	81.3	38 045	79.0	36 451	71.7
Bhutan	117	62.7	140	63.0	145	60.4
India	224 313	72.2	244 139	69.6	242 957	64.6
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	14 934	66.4	15 604	67.4	14 647	61.5
Kazakhstan	2 440	55.0	2 412	54.2	2 462	51.5
Kyrgyzstan	837	55.6	896	57.2	947	52.9
Maldives	60	63.6	73	67.6	76	62.8
Nepal	5 330	76.3	6 487	74.2	6 784	70.6
Pakistan	28 904	65.5	35 649	66.6	39 299	63.5
Sri Lanka	3 587	65.3	3 500	63.9	3 266	59.0
Tajikistan	1 314	64.7	1 556	65.2	1 700	57.9
Turkmenistan	866	59.9	985	62.3	1 011	59.9
Uzbekistan	5 627	71.8	6 329	73.5	6 169	66.6

TABLE A.1. (continued)

<i>Country or territory</i>	<i>Women aged 15 to 49 who are married or in union</i>					
	<i>2010</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2030</i>	
	<i>Number (thousands)</i>	<i>Proportion of all women (per cent)</i>	<i>Number (thousands)</i>	<i>Proportion of all women (per cent)</i>	<i>Number (thousands)</i>	<i>Proportion of all women (per cent)</i>
South-Eastern Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	65	56.9	64	54.1	63	54.1
Cambodia	2 435	61.4	2 820	63.9	3 034	59.3
Indonesia	46 168	71.1	48 990	68.9	48 038	64.4
Lao People's Dem. Republic	1 066	63.6	1 331	65.3	1 460	61.0
Malaysia	4 693	57.3	5 586	59.0	6 029	60.2
Myanmar	7 613	50.0	7 985	50.1	8 151	52.0
Philippines	14 595	61.0	17 315	60.0	19 396	58.3
Singapore	756	54.5	803	52.2	808	55.3
Thailand	11 575	62.7	10 382	61.3	8 888	60.3
Timor-Leste	117	52.5	111	38.9	145	38.8
Viet Nam	16 939	65.8	18 269	69.9	16 822	65.7
Western Asia						
Armenia	466	60.9	436	62.8	396	58.5
Azerbaijan	1 620	59.4	1 625	61.7	1 549	58.2
Bahrain	160	54.3	170	53.2	177	51.6
Cyprus	146	51.6	155	51.7	157	52.8
Georgia	684	59.5	581	61.7	475	55.5
Iraq	4 448	59.5	5 696	55.2	6 594	50.6
Israel	936	53.1	968	49.1	1 028	46.3
Jordan	971	56.7	1 156	55.8	1 214	50.1
Kuwait	347	47.9	457	47.6	538	48.0
Lebanon	490	42.0	642	47.2	706	53.2
Oman	330	48.9	500	54.2	539	51.5
Qatar	170	62.8	246	63.3	241	58.0
Saudi Arabia	4 026	61.6	4 493	65.7	4 124	55.8
State of Palestine	511	52.6	656	49.9	821	49.7
Syrian Arab Republic	2 916	52.7	3 505	50.7	4 043	50.9
Turkey	13 019	66.3	13 563	63.7	12 737	59.0
United Arab Emirates	1 045	57.3	1 496	67.4	1 503	59.5
Yemen	3 193	58.0	4 202	56.1	5 010	53.1
Europe						
Eastern Europe						
Belarus	1 415	57.6	1 220	57.2	1 058	54.9
Bulgaria	1 031	61.2	856	59.0	670	55.0
Czech Republic	1 344	52.8	1 249	51.2	1 086	48.6
Hungary	1 174	49.3	1 066	47.1	962	48.1
Poland	5 485	57.7	5 427	61.2	4 611	58.0
Republic of Moldova	656	68.2	608	73.4	509	66.8
Romania	3 436	62.5	3 065	61.8	2 474	57.8
Russian Federation	21 348	56.5	18 677	55.0	16 638	52.9
Slovakia	766	54.3	719	55.0	619	53.7
Ukraine	6 810	57.6	5 755	56.5	4 875	53.7

TABLE A.1. (continued)

<i>Country or territory</i>	<i>Women aged 15 to 49 who are married or in union</i>					
	<i>2010</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2030</i>	
	<i>Number (thousands)</i>	<i>Proportion of all women (per cent)</i>	<i>Number (thousands)</i>	<i>Proportion of all women (per cent)</i>	<i>Number (thousands)</i>	<i>Proportion of all women (per cent)</i>
Northern Europe						
Channel Islands
Denmark	809	64.4	761	61.2	744	59.5
Estonia	133	43.4	119	43.2	119	46.3
Finland	730	62.4	697	62.3	670	59.4
Iceland	37	48.1	37	46.3	40	47.9
Ireland	618	53.6	627	53.3	614	51.6
Latvia	242	47.9	200	46.0	190	47.6
Lithuania	415	52.0	353	51.4	322	51.8
Norway	707	62.2	713	59.5	714	57.3
Sweden	1 207	56.9	1 199	56.6	1 223	54.8
United Kingdom	7 558	51.4	6 710	47.6	7 019	48.7
Southern Europe						
Albania	516	64.2	500	62.7	465	63.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	549	57.6	489	54.8	466	58.0
Croatia	626	63.4	556	62.5	474	59.1
Greece	1 520	59.0	1 322	57.6	1 106	53.2
Italy	7 506	53.7	6 310	50.5	5 486	48.9
Malta	54	54.8	56	57.9	54	59.2
Montenegro	90	59.8	84	58.2	76	56.0
Portugal	1 499	59.1	1 302	55.9	1 089	53.7
Serbia	1 457	61.7	1 357	62.2	1 119	59.8
Slovenia	238	49.6	207	47.6	190	46.8
Spain	5 744	50.6	5 231	51.2	4 327	48.0
TFYR Macedonia	384	71.0	364	71.7	306	66.5
Western Europe						
Austria	1 106	54.1	978	52.3	977	53.4
Belgium	1 566	62.2	1 429	59.9	1 343	56.5
France	9 063	62.8	8 420	59.6	8 168	57.4
Germany	10 984	58.0	9 127	56.6	8 481	56.9
Luxembourg	91	72.1	93	68.2	92	64.5
Netherlands	2 452	63.6	2 125	59.6	1 984	58.1
Switzerland	1 230	64.9	1 243	64.1	1 275	62.3
Latin America and the Caribbean						
Caribbean						
Antigua and Barbuda	10	39.7	10	41.6	12	48.1
Aruba	12	46.1	10	41.2	11	47.2
Bahamas	38	37.2	43	40.6	51	47.1
Barbados	24	34.1	26	38.3	31	45.9
Cuba	1 844	61.7	1 487	59.4	1 251	59.0
Dominican Republic	1 495	56.9	1 615	55.8	1 692	54.6
Grenada	9	30.7	11	38.5	13	46.4
Guadeloupe	45	38.4	43	39.5	48	46.5
Haiti	1 599	62.0	1 924	63.2	2 068	60.1

TABLE A.1. (continued)

<i>Women aged 15 to 49 who are married or in union</i>						
<i>Country or territory</i>	<i>2010</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2030</i>	
	<i>Number (thousands)</i>	<i>Proportion of all women (per cent)</i>	<i>Number (thousands)</i>	<i>Proportion of all women (per cent)</i>	<i>Number (thousands)</i>	<i>Proportion of all women (per cent)</i>
Jamaica	265	36.8	260	35.5	304	42.6
Martinique	34	33.9	31	34.6	37	43.5
Netherlands Antilles	20	38.2	21	38.8	25	45.5
Puerto Rico	480	50.7	466	51.9	457	54.4
Saint Lucia	23	47.2	24	47.1	26	50.7
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	16	53.3	15	53.0	15	53.6
Trinidad and Tobago	192	52.5	188	56.4	172	54.7
United States Virgin Islands	8	33.8	8	35.4	8	40.3
Central America						
Belize	48	57.4	59	55.7	67	54.5
Costa Rica	672	52.7	737	53.1	783	54.9
El Salvador	875	50.9	975	51.9	1 028	53.7
Guatemala	2 108	59.7	2 732	57.8	3 274	55.3
Honduras	1 141	57.9	1 423	57.9	1 606	56.1
Mexico	19 253	58.7	20 451	57.1	20 500	56.1
Nicaragua	890	56.9	1 046	57.1	1 114	55.7
Panama	551	58.0	617	56.5	663	55.4
South America						
Argentina	5 830	57.3	6 347	57.7	6 371	56.4
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1 504	58.9	1 798	58.4	2 004	56.8
Brazil	29 863	55.4	31 076	54.6	31 142	55.7
Chile	2 047	44.8	2 053	44.8	2 262	49.3
Colombia	6 724	53.2	7 270	53.0	7 773	53.6
Ecuador	2 267	57.7	2 546	56.4	2 721	55.0
French Guiana	22	37.2	27	36.5	38	42.9
Guyana	119	59.7	122	56.3	122	55.9
Paraguay	952	57.7	1 176	59.2	1 328	58.2
Peru	4 256	54.7	4 752	54.5	5 061	54.7
Suriname	54	39.5	58	39.1	69	45.8
Uruguay	443	54.3	442	53.2	440	53.7
Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep.of)	4 089	53.1	4 607	53.1	5 063	53.5
Northern America						
Canada	4 311	51.9	4 116	49.8	4 353	50.7
United States of America	40 383	54.1	39 401	51.8	41 808	52.5
Oceania						
Australia/New Zealand						
Australia	2 937	53.2	3 035	51.9	3 283	51.8
New Zealand	631	58.2	631	57.7	651	56.5
Melanesia						
Fiji	141	62.4	137	60.6	130	56.1
New Caledonia	19	29.6	21	29.6	28	38.3
Papua New Guinea	1 146	67.9	1 385	64.3	1 538	59.6
Solomon Islands	85	65.3	101	62.4	111	57.7
Vanuatu	38	63.9	46	62.8	54	59.1

TABLE A.1. (continued)

<i>Country or territory</i>	<i>Women aged 15 to 49 who are married or in union</i>					
	<i>2010</i>		<i>2020</i>		<i>2030</i>	
	<i>Number (thousands)</i>	<i>Proportion of all women (per cent)</i>	<i>Number (thousands)</i>	<i>Proportion of all women (per cent)</i>	<i>Number (thousands)</i>	<i>Proportion of all women (per cent)</i>
Micronesia						
Guam	20	50.0	21	48.0	24	50.8
Kiribati	17	66.1	20	67.2	22	64.2
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	12	48.5	14	49.6	17	54.1
Polynesia						
French Polynesia	21	29.2	23	30.0	30	39.8
Samoa	25	58.1	24	53.8	24	50.7
Tonga	13	52.4	13	49.2	14	48.8

TABLE A.2. ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE WHO ARE CURRENTLY MARRIED OR IN A UNION, BY FIVE-YEAR AGE GROUP AND MAJOR AREA AND REGION

Major area and region	Year	Number of women aged 15 to 49 (thousands)		Age-specific proportion of women who are married or in a union (per cent)							
		All	Married or in union	15-49	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
World	1970	852 130	586 163	68.8	21.3	62.2	85.9	89.7	89.3	85.7	82.1
	1980	1 058 309	714 055	67.5	19.9	60.4	84.2	88.5	88.4	85.4	81.9
	1990	1 314 509	874 294	66.5	17.9	55.8	80.7	86.8	87.8	85.4	81.8
	2000	1 572 860	1 041 108	66.2	15.9	52.1	77.0	85.5	86.7	85.0	82.3
	2010	1 792 045	1 156 259	64.5	12.8	46.5	73.1	82.8	86.1	86.0	82.5
	2020	1 907 473	1 215 209	63.7	10.5	42.2	68.6	80.9	84.3	84.4	82.6
	2030	2 023 003	1 209 303	59.8	6.9	34.0	63.0	76.6	82.4	83.5	80.6
Africa	1970	83 032	58 491	70.4	32.5	71.2	84.8	87.9	87.0	82.0	77.6
	1980	107 531	74 102	68.9	31.2	69.0	83.3	87.1	86.6	82.0	77.7
	1990	142 515	94 857	66.6	28.5	65.1	80.2	84.9	85.2	81.6	78.0
	2000	190 594	120 067	63.0	23.8	59.4	76.3	82.2	83.5	81.0	77.7
	2010	247 185	150 071	60.7	19.9	54.0	72.2	79.7	82.2	80.9	77.8
	2020	318 436	185 904	58.4	15.2	48.6	69.3	77.1	80.5	80.0	77.7
	2030	407 404	220 470	54.1	9.1	38.4	64.8	74.8	79.2	78.7	77.0
Eastern Africa	1970	24 847	17 515	70.5	36.0	74.8	85.1	85.5	84.6	79.1	74.1
	1980	32 960	22 954	69.6	34.8	73.3	84.4	85.3	84.4	79.0	74.2
	1990	44 396	30 146	67.9	32.0	70.9	83.2	84.4	83.7	78.8	74.0
	2000	59 376	38 298	64.5	26.2	66.9	81.2	82.8	82.3	77.8	73.1
	2010	79 191	48 949	61.8	20.7	62.4	78.9	81.3	80.9	77.1	72.1
	2020	109 727	64 218	58.5	14.9	55.0	75.3	78.9	79.1	75.7	71.6
	2030	145 744	79 276	54.4	9.2	43.3	68.6	75.5	77.7	75.2	72.4
Middle Africa	1970	9 464	6 745	71.3	35.8	74.0	84.3	86.2	84.5	81.3	74.6
	1980	11 914	8 323	69.9	34.0	72.9	83.7	85.7	84.1	81.0	74.5
	1990	15 548	10 561	67.9	30.7	70.1	82.2	85.1	83.9	80.7	74.9
	2000	20 842	13 687	65.7	26.6	67.0	80.6	84.7	83.7	80.5	75.3
	2010	28 449	18 019	63.3	22.0	63.1	78.7	84.1	83.6	80.2	75.5
	2020	38 725	23 269	60.1	16.2	55.9	75.2	82.2	82.8	79.4	75.5
	2030	51 914	28 634	55.2	9.9	43.5	68.7	78.0	80.6	77.8	75.3
Northern Africa	1970	18 531	12 495	67.4	24.2	65.7	85.2	89.2	88.2	82.0	76.4
	1980	24 250	15 555	64.1	21.8	61.5	81.4	87.1	87.2	82.2	77.3
	1990	32 245	19 699	61.1	17.7	52.6	74.1	82.8	85.3	82.9	79.1
	2000	42 983	24 468	56.9	13.1	43.5	66.0	77.9	83.4	83.4	81.2
	2010	53 206	29 687	55.8	10.9	37.7	59.5	72.9	80.8	83.7	82.7
	2020	60 227	34 055	56.5	8.4	32.8	55.4	70.6	79.6	83.5	83.3
	2030	68 612	36 187	52.7	4.2	22.8	50.9	69.7	78.7	82.6	82.4

TABLE A.2. (continued)

Major area and region	Year	Number of women aged 15 to 49 (thousands)		Age-specific proportion of women who are married or in a union (per cent)							
		All	Married or in union	15-49	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Southern Africa	1970	5 868	2 951	50.3	6.8	37.3	61.2	71.8	76.1	75.7	73.6
	1980	7 802	3 880	49.7	6.6	36.5	60.6	71.4	75.8	75.4	73.5
	1990	10 477	4 667	44.6	5.6	29.8	52.3	64.1	69.0	70.2	69.4
	2000	13 829	5 665	41.0	4.8	23.4	44.0	56.9	62.3	65.0	65.2
	2010	15 873	5 604	35.3	3.9	17.0	35.8	49.8	55.5	59.7	61.2
	2020	16 951	5 953	35.1	3.6	14.8	32.9	46.8	52.8	57.4	59.6
	2030	18 455	7 524	40.8	3.8	17.3	39.7	54.0	60.5	63.1	64.7
Western Africa	1970	24 321	18 784	77.2	40.9	78.2	89.9	93.6	91.9	86.8	83.9
	1980	30 605	23 391	76.4	40.2	77.6	89.5	93.5	91.9	86.8	84.0
	1990	39 849	29 783	74.7	37.6	75.7	88.5	93.1	91.9	87.0	84.6
	2000	53 564	37 949	70.8	32.1	68.2	84.6	90.7	90.9	87.6	84.9
	2010	70 465	47 812	67.9	26.7	60.4	80.5	88.2	90.0	87.8	84.8
	2020	92 806	58 409	62.9	19.9	51.4	75.3	84.2	88.0	86.7	83.7
	2030	122 680	68 849	56.1	11.4	40.6	68.6	78.7	84.2	83.2	80.9
Asia	1970	479 546	340 787	71.1	24.1	64.9	90.5	93.4	92.4	88.5	84.2
	1980	619 536	433 637	70.0	21.8	63.5	89.0	92.8	92.0	88.6	84.4
	1990	799 675	551 020	68.9	18.4	58.0	85.6	91.4	92.1	89.8	85.1
	2000	967 947	677 857	70.0	16.0	54.7	81.9	90.8	91.9	90.6	87.0
	2010	1 111 859	763 878	68.7	11.8	48.1	78.4	88.9	91.7	92.1	88.1
	2020	1 155 570	792 494	68.6	9.3	43.2	72.8	86.8	90.2	90.7	87.9
	2030	1 182 683	754 373	63.8	5.9	33.7	65.1	80.8	86.9	88.7	84.7
Eastern Asia	1970	223 625	145 446	65.0	4.0	48.5	90.5	95.6	95.2	93.3	89.7
	1980	283 812	186 627	65.8	4.0	48.6	89.6	94.6	94.3	92.6	89.5
	1990	362 928	236 958	65.3	3.4	43.8	84.9	93.2	94.5	93.0	90.3
	2000	405 120	283 099	69.9	2.6	36.0	79.0	92.4	94.5	93.8	92.5
	2010	434 136	296 076	68.2	1.9	30.2	72.9	89.4	94.3	95.4	94.3
	2020	392 201	276 794	70.6	1.6	23.1	63.7	87.6	93.4	94.2	94.5
	2030	361 830	236 340	65.3	1.6	18.2	52.1	79.0	90.9	94.3	92.3
South-Central Asia	1970	173 805	140 720	81.0	52.2	86.0	94.1	93.8	91.7	85.2	79.6
	1980	225 367	176 416	78.3	44.7	81.7	92.5	93.4	91.8	86.6	80.3
	1990	289 788	220 496	76.1	36.4	76.8	90.4	92.7	91.7	88.3	81.1
	2000	373 430	274 231	73.4	27.7	71.3	88.4	92.1	91.7	89.9	81.9
	2010	454 893	326 304	71.7	19.3	65.0	85.8	91.3	91.7	91.4	82.7
	2020	517 658	361 498	69.8	13.6	55.9	81.2	88.9	90.2	90.8	82.4
	2030	560 545	363 347	64.8	8.4	42.8	72.9	83.6	86.2	86.6	80.1

TABLE A.2. (continued)

Major area and region	Year	Number of women aged 15 to 49 (thousands)		Age-specific proportion of women who are married or in a union (per cent)							
		All	Married or in union	15-49	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
South-Eastern Asia	1970	62 904	41 224	65.5	21.7	63.6	82.6	86.3	85.1	79.9	75.1
	1980	84 698	53 463	63.1	19.6	60.1	80.2	85.6	85.3	81.0	76.4
	1990	112 581	71 233	63.3	16.8	56.3	78.2	84.8	85.1	82.3	78.4
	2000	143 362	91 782	64.0	13.8	52.0	76.3	84.4	85.6	83.6	80.5
	2010	163 809	106 021	64.7	10.8	47.2	74.2	84.0	86.0	85.0	82.6
	2020	176 768	113 656	64.3	8.9	42.4	71.2	82.6	85.4	84.9	82.9
	2030	183 373	112 834	61.5	6.8	36.1	66.5	78.8	82.7	82.1	80.7
Western Asia	1970	19 212	13 398	69.7	20.5	72.1	84.3	90.2	91.3	87.7	85.3
	1980	25 658	17 131	66.8	18.6	65.6	81.2	88.5	90.4	87.1	85.1
	1990	34 378	22 333	65.0	16.5	58.8	77.8	86.0	88.9	87.2	85.3
	2000	46 034	28 744	62.4	12.9	50.2	73.6	83.5	87.5	86.6	85.4
	2010	59 021	35 476	60.1	9.3	40.2	67.9	80.7	86.1	86.0	85.3
	2020	68 943	40 546	58.8	6.6	31.0	61.2	76.5	83.7	84.8	84.6
	2030	76 934	41 852	54.4	3.7	21.7	52.5	71.5	80.5	82.9	83.2
Europe	1970	164 811	109 630	66.5	8.8	53.8	78.7	85.1	85.6	83.7	81.1
	1980	172 547	112 085	65.0	8.1	51.2	77.0	83.5	84.4	82.8	80.6
	1990	178 140	113 602	63.8	7.4	44.2	71.5	80.5	82.7	81.7	79.8
	2000	184 745	111 528	60.4	6.3	37.5	64.1	74.3	78.5	78.3	77.0
	2010	179 995	102 617	57.0	5.0	30.9	57.3	68.8	74.7	75.2	74.5
	2020	164 390	91 264	55.5	4.5	25.3	52.0	64.7	71.8	72.8	73.4
	2030	153 560	82 649	53.8	4.2	23.7	50.6	64.7	72.6	72.9	73.5
Eastern Europe	1970	73 940	50 292	68.0	11.7	63.5	83.4	85.8	84.9	82.2	79.3
	1980	75 760	52 289	69.0	11.6	62.9	82.9	85.8	85.0	82.0	79.2
	1990	75 388	51 379	68.2	10.7	58.3	79.8	83.9	83.3	81.1	78.3
	2000	80 578	49 480	61.4	8.1	46.4	71.1	77.9	78.0	76.7	74.6
	2010	76 037	43 465	57.2	5.8	35.9	62.8	71.6	73.4	72.7	70.8
	2020	68 409	38 642	56.5	4.8	27.8	55.3	66.2	69.7	69.8	69.3
	2030	62 044	33 502	54.0	4.5	25.7	53.5	65.8	70.8	70.5	70.7
Northern Europe	1970	20 049	13 863	69.1	7.9	56.4	83.0	88.5	88.5	87.0	84.5
	1980	21 225	13 712	64.6	7.1	50.4	76.8	83.9	84.9	83.5	81.3
	1990	22 772	14 204	62.4	6.0	43.7	69.9	78.6	80.7	80.1	78.3
	2000	22 660	13 363	59.0	4.9	35.9	61.8	72.4	75.9	75.9	74.9
	2010	23 285	12 461	53.5	3.9	28.4	53.5	66.5	71.2	71.8	71.6
	2020	22 502	11 419	50.7	3.6	24.7	48.8	61.3	67.5	68.8	69.4
	2030	22 884	11 659	50.9	3.9	24.5	50.0	63.1	69.5	69.8	70.5

TABLE A.2. (continued)

Major area and region	Year	Number of women aged 15 to 49 (thousands)		Age-specific proportion of women who are married or in a union (per cent)							
		All	Married or in union	15-49	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Southern Europe	1970	31 471	20 264	64.4	6.6	42.5	75.9	84.9	86.0	84.3	80.8
	1980	33 571	20 236	60.3	5.6	37.4	69.1	80.5	83.5	83.1	80.7
	1990	35 755	20 249	56.6	4.3	29.2	59.5	75.6	81.0	81.6	80.4
	2000	36 621	20 325	55.5	3.1	20.8	49.1	69.5	77.7	80.2	80.3
	2010	36 864	20 192	54.8	2.0	14.3	40.1	63.6	74.2	78.2	79.7
	2020	33 304	17 784	53.4	1.5	11.4	35.8	60.7	72.9	77.5	79.6
	2030	29 674	15 164	51.1	1.4	10.8	35.3	61.3	73.8	78.5	79.7
Western Europe	1970	39 351	25 210	64.1	5.3	43.9	71.8	82.2	85.2	84.8	82.8
	1980	41 991	25 848	61.6	4.9	39.4	71.4	81.6	84.1	84.0	82.6
	1990	44 225	27 771	62.8	4.9	35.8	68.9	78.9	83.7	83.8	82.2
	2000	44 885	28 360	63.2	5.6	35.3	66.5	74.0	81.2	80.7	80.0
	2010	43 809	26 499	60.5	6.5	34.1	62.9	69.6	79.5	77.7	77.3
	2020	40 174	23 420	58.3	6.9	32.3	60.5	66.4	77.5	76.0	76.3
	2030	38 958	22 325	57.3	6.1	30.0	58.9	66.8	76.6	75.2	75.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	1970	65 121	37 816	58.1	15.1	50.4	72.7	79.8	81.0	78.4	75.0
	1980	86 999	48 931	56.2	15.1	48.8	70.2	77.4	78.9	76.8	73.9
	1990	112 550	63 371	56.3	15.2	47.1	67.4	75.0	76.7	75.0	72.7
	2000	140 960	79 172	56.2	14.9	45.1	65.1	72.8	74.5	73.4	71.4
	2010	160 934	89 857	55.8	14.8	43.1	62.4	70.6	72.8	71.9	70.2
	2020	174 822	96 525	55.2	13.0	39.9	60.2	68.9	71.7	71.4	70.3
	2030	180 188	99 685	55.3	9.1	34.7	58.8	68.8	73.0	72.5	71.9
Caribbean	1970	5 708	3 355	58.8	17.3	52.0	72.1	78.6	79.6	77.4	74.7
	1980	7 257	4 094	56.4	17.3	50.3	70.0	76.2	77.5	75.5	73.1
	1990	8 811	5 016	56.9	16.7	49.6	68.0	74.0	75.2	73.0	71.4
	2000	10 024	5 727	57.1	15.7	47.2	65.9	72.4	73.0	70.9	69.6
	2010	10 924	6 146	56.3	15.8	46.2	64.3	71.2	71.6	69.4	68.3
	2020	11 079	6 214	56.1	13.8	42.6	62.5	70.8	72.9	70.1	69.0
	2030	11 195	6 256	55.9	9.4	36.6	60.9	70.2	74.1	72.2	72.0
Central America	1970	15 304	9 458	61.8	20.9	58.9	77.9	82.9	83.4	80.5	77.3
	1980	20 857	12 398	59.4	19.8	55.8	75.0	80.8	81.6	79.1	76.2
	1990	28 293	16 406	58.0	18.7	52.7	72.0	78.6	79.7	77.9	75.0
	2000	37 406	22 063	59.0	17.6	49.8	69.1	76.4	77.8	76.5	74.0
	2010	43 895	25 539	58.2	16.5	46.7	66.4	74.3	76.1	75.2	72.8
	2020	49 282	28 039	56.9	13.7	42.4	63.3	72.2	74.6	74.3	72.4
	2030	51 959	29 035	55.9	9.3	36.0	60.7	70.8	74.6	74.3	73.0

TABLE A.2. (continued)

Major area and region	Year	Number of women aged 15 to 49 (thousands)		Age-specific proportion of women who are married or in a union (per cent)							
		All	Married or in union	15-49	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
South America	1970	44 109	25 003	56.7	12.7	47.3	71.0	78.9	80.4	77.8	74.3
	1980	58 885	32 439	55.1	13.0	45.9	68.5	76.5	78.2	76.2	73.3
	1990	75 446	41 950	55.6	13.4	44.4	65.7	73.9	75.9	74.4	72.0
	2000	93 530	51 382	54.9	13.7	42.9	63.2	71.3	73.5	72.5	70.7
	2010	106 115	58 171	54.8	13.9	41.2	60.6	69.1	71.5	70.9	69.5
	2020	114 460	62 273	54.4	12.6	38.5	58.5	67.4	70.4	70.4	69.6
	2030	117 035	64 394	55.0	8.9	33.9	57.7	67.8	72.2	71.8	71.5
Northern America	1970	55 019	36 704	66.7	13.7	62.3	82.4	86.1	86.3	84.1	82.4
	1980	66 093	41 949	63.5	11.5	55.0	76.6	82.2	82.6	80.5	79.3
	1990	74 658	47 223	63.3	9.3	47.5	70.6	78.1	78.9	76.9	76.1
	2000	80 688	47 760	59.2	7.1	40.1	64.7	74.1	75.1	73.2	72.9
	2010	83 006	44 708	53.9	5.2	33.1	58.5	69.8	71.2	69.5	69.7
	2020	84 320	43 529	51.6	4.5	28.9	54.4	66.8	69.2	67.8	68.3
	2030	88 187	46 175	52.4	4.4	27.2	54.2	66.9	71.0	69.8	70.2
Oceania	1970	4 601	2 736	59.5	7.5	46.3	72.2	80.4	82.3	81.8	81.0
	1980	5 603	3 352	59.8	7.6	46.7	72.2	80.2	82.3	82.0	81.1
	1990	6 971	4 220	60.5	7.7	44.5	70.0	78.8	81.0	80.6	79.9
	2000	7 927	4 724	59.6	7.4	40.5	66.2	75.8	78.1	77.8	76.8
	2010	9 066	5 128	56.6	6.9	34.8	62.1	73.7	76.1	75.3	74.1
	2020	9 937	5 492	55.3	6.4	32.5	59.6	71.5	74.9	74.2	72.9
	2030	10 982	5 951	54.2	5.4	29.6	58.8	71.0	75.1	74.1	73.4
Australia/ New Zealand	1970	3 716	2 160	58.1	5.3	42.0	69.2	78.4	80.9	80.9	80.6
	1980	4 442	2 597	58.5	5.3	42.0	69.2	78.4	80.8	80.9	80.6
	1990	5 417	3 237	59.8	5.1	39.4	66.9	77.0	79.6	79.6	79.2
	2000	5 913	3 451	58.4	4.5	32.7	61.2	73.4	76.5	76.4	75.7
	2010	6 606	3 568	54.0	4.0	26.6	55.6	69.8	73.3	73.2	72.3
	2020	6 941	3 666	52.8	3.9	24.0	52.8	67.6	71.8	71.4	70.5
	2030	7 487	3 934	52.5	4.0	24.3	53.5	67.7	72.8	72.1	71.4
Melanesia	1970	748	502	67.2	16.0	66.8	86.4	90.7	90.4	88.3	84.9
	1980	982	662	67.4	15.8	66.2	86.3	90.4	90.2	88.2	84.7
	1990	1 319	869	65.9	15.0	63.3	84.7	89.5	89.7	87.7	84.8
	2000	1 730	1 142	66.1	14.0	60.0	83.4	88.4	88.7	86.9	84.7
	2010	2 166	1 428	65.9	13.1	56.2	81.5	87.2	87.7	85.8	84.0
	2020	2 684	1 689	62.9	11.0	50.0	77.4	84.4	85.9	84.2	83.0
	2030	3 169	1 861	58.7	7.9	40.0	70.4	79.5	82.3	80.9	80.3

TABLE A.2. (continued)

<i>Major area and region</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of women aged 15 to 49 (thousands)</i>		<i>Age-specific proportion of women who are married or in a union (per cent)</i>							
		<i>All</i>	<i>Married or in union</i>	<i>15-49</i>	<i>15-19</i>	<i>20-24</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>	<i>35-39</i>	<i>40-44</i>	<i>45-49</i>
Micronesia	1970	52	28	55.0	11.4	48.8	69.6	74.3	79.0	78.4	75.1
	1980	70	39	56.0	11.5	48.9	71.5	76.8	78.5	78.3	75.4
	1990	103	52	50.4	9.8	41.3	59.0	64.3	69.4	70.5	69.5
	2000	135	62	45.7	9.0	36.1	48.6	53.9	60.4	64.6	66.6
	2010	128	61	48.2	8.0	38.3	59.1	57.2	59.4	66.2	68.6
	2020	138	66	47.5	6.7	33.6	56.9	67.5	71.3	60.5	57.9
	2030	146	74	50.9	5.8	30.5	54.8	64.8	71.1	72.7	69.6
Polynesia	1970	86	45	53.0	6.5	40.9	68.4	78.3	80.3	80.4	78.8
	1980	109	53	49.1	5.8	37.6	64.0	75.5	78.7	78.8	78.4
	1990	132	62	46.9	4.9	31.7	57.4	68.1	73.6	76.3	76.2
	2000	150	69	45.8	3.8	27.3	48.8	61.2	67.5	72.9	73.8
	2010	166	71	42.6	3.3	21.5	42.0	55.7	63.7	69.3	71.9
	2020	173	72	41.3	3.4	21.7	40.8	51.3	61.6	68.7	71.1
	2030	179	82	45.6	3.6	24.0	46.5	59.3	67.0	69.7	71.9

TABLE A.3. CONSTANT SCENARIO OF PROJECTED NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE WHO ARE CURRENTLY MARRIED OR IN A UNION, BY MAJOR AREA AND REGION, 2020 AND 2030

Major area and region	Year	Projections of proportion of married or in-union women		Constant scenario of proportion of married or in-union as of 2010		Ratio of projection to constant scenario
		Number (thousands)	Proportion of all women (per cent)	Number (thousands)	Proportion of all women (per cent)	
World	2010	1 156 259	64.5			
	2020	1 215 209	63.7	1 277 241	67.0	1.05
	2030	1 209 303	59.8	1 355 064	67.0	1.12
Africa	2010	150 071	60.7			
	2020	185 904	58.4	199 214	62.6	1.07
	2030	220 470	54.1	258 385	63.4	1.17
Eastern Africa	2010	48 949	61.8			
	2020	64 218	58.5	68 722	62.6	1.07
	2030	79 276	54.4	92 617	63.5	1.17
Middle Africa	2010	18 019	63.3			
	2020	23 269	60.1	24 731	63.9	1.06
	2030	28 634	55.2	33 568	64.7	1.17
Northern Africa	2010	29 687	55.8			
	2020	34 055	56.5	36 103	59.9	1.06
	2030	36 187	52.7	41 175	60.0	1.14
Southern Africa	2010	5 604	35.3			
	2020	5 953	35.1	6 344	37.4	1.07
	2030	7 524	40.8	7 048	38.2	0.94
Western Africa	2010	47 812	67.9			
	2020	58 409	62.9	63 314	68.2	1.08
	2030	68 849	56.1	83 977	68.5	1.22
Asia	2010	763 878	68.7			
	2020	792 494	68.6	830 932	71.9	1.05
	2030	754 373	63.8	850 619	71.9	1.13
Eastern Asia	2010	296 076	68.2			
	2020	276 794	70.6	288 616	73.6	1.04
	2030	236 340	65.3	259 834	71.8	1.10
South-Central Asia	2010	326 304	71.7			
	2020	361 498	69.8	381 719	73.7	1.06
	2030	363 347	64.8	418 940	74.7	1.15
South-Eastern Asia	2010	106 021	64.7			
	2020	113 656	64.3	117 051	66.2	1.03
	2030	112 834	61.5	123 191	67.2	1.09
Western Asia	2010	35 476	60.1			
	2020	40 546	58.8	43 544	63.2	1.07
	2030	41 852	54.4	48 654	63.2	1.16

TABLE A.3. (continued)

<i>Major area and region</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Projections of proportion of married or in-union women</i>		<i>Constant scenario of proportion of married or in-union as of 2010</i>		<i>Ratio of projection to constant scenario</i>
		<i>Number (thousands)</i>	<i>Proportion of all women (per cent)</i>	<i>Number (thousands)</i>	<i>Proportion of all women (per cent)</i>	
Europe	2010	102 617	57.0			
	2020	91 264	55.5	96 261	58.6	1.05
	2030	82 649	53.8	87 239	56.8	1.06
Eastern Europe	2010	43 465	57.2			
	2020	38 642	56.5	41 478	60.6	1.07
	2030	33 502	54.0	35 921	57.9	1.07
Northern Europe	2010	12 461	53.5			
	2020	11 419	50.7	12 193	54.2	1.07
	2030	11 659	50.9	12 204	53.3	1.05
Southern Europe	2010	20 192	54.8			
	2020	17 784	53.4	18 411	55.3	1.04
	2030	15 164	51.1	15 631	52.7	1.03
Western Europe	2010	26 499	60.5			
	2020	23 420	58.3	24 179	60.2	1.03
	2030	22 325	57.3	23 482	60.3	1.05
Latin America and the Caribbean	2010	89 857	55.8			
	2020	96 525	55.2	99 501	56.9	1.03
	2030	99 685	55.3	104 652	58.1	1.05
Caribbean	2010	6 146	56.3			
	2020	6 214	56.1	6 362	57.4	1.02
	2030	6 256	55.9	6 550	58.5	1.05
Central America	2010	25 539	58.2			
	2020	28 039	56.9	29 209	59.3	1.04
	2030	29 035	55.9	31 416	60.5	1.08
South America	2010	58 171	54.8			
	2020	62 273	54.4	63 930	55.9	1.03
	2030	64 394	55.0	66 685	57.0	1.04
Northern America	2010	44 708	53.9			
	2020	43 529	51.6	45 622	54.1	1.05
	2030	46 175	52.4	47 847	54.3	1.04

TABLE A.3. (continued)

<i>Major area and region</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Projections of proportion of married or in-union women</i>		<i>Constant scenario of proportion of married or in-union as of 2010</i>		<i>Ratio of projection to constant scenario</i>
		<i>Number (thousands)</i>	<i>Proportion of all women (per cent)</i>	<i>Number (thousands)</i>	<i>Proportion of all women (per cent)</i>	
Oceania	2010	5 128	56.6			
	2020	5 492	55.3	5 712	57.5	1.04
	2030	5 951	54.2	6 322	57.6	1.06
Australia/ New Zealand	2010	3 568	54.0			
	2020	3 666	52.8	3 793	54.7	1.03
	2030	3 934	52.5	4 025	53.8	1.02
Melanesia	2010	1 428	65.9			
	2020	1 689	62.9	1 778	66.2	1.05
	2030	1 861	58.7	2 139	67.5	1.15
Micronesia	2010	61	48.2			
	2020	66	47.5	68	49.0	1.03
	2030	74	50.9	79	54.0	1.07
Polynesia	2010	71	42.6			
	2020	72	41.3	73	42.1	1.01
	2030	82	45.6	79	44.2	0.96