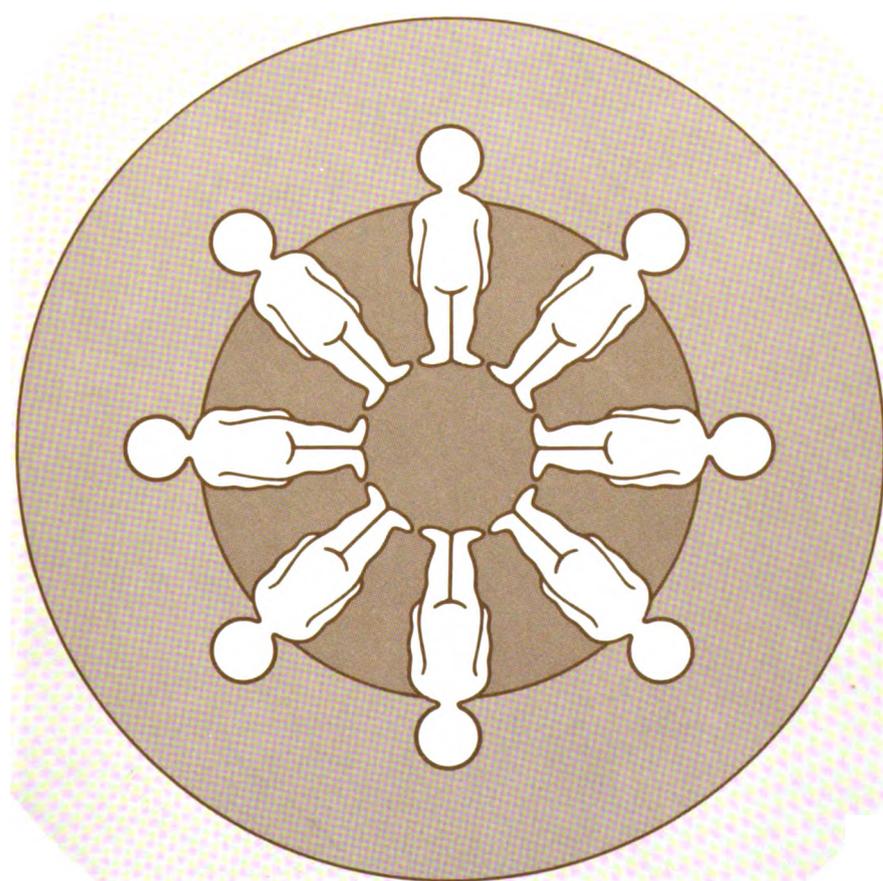


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International Fertility Indicators

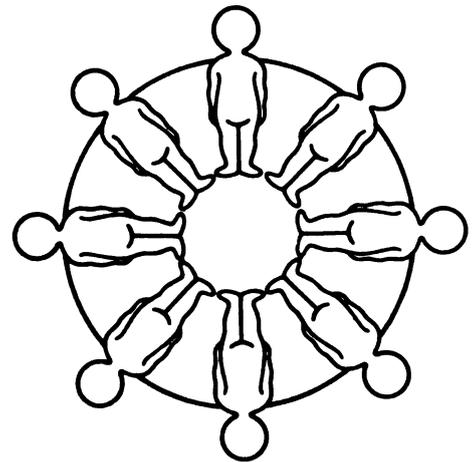


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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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Series P-23, No. 123
Issued February 1983

**International
Fertility
Indicators**



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Chapter 1. Introduction

INTRODUCTION

The main objective of this report is to examine the level of fertility and its association with various demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of women in the world's developing and developed countries. The geographical coverage in this report includes countries throughout the world with populations of 1 million or more in 1978.

The level of socioeconomic development in a country strongly affects the fertility levels and the contraceptive and marital patterns of the population.¹ While sociologists have developed several models of fertility determination based on the factors affecting the childbearing process², such as exposure to intercourse (e.g., marital behavior), conception (e.g., contraceptive behavior), and gestation (e.g., abortion laws and policies), economists have analyzed fertility in terms of factors affecting the household structure, such as the labor force behavior of the woman, her educational background, and the costs of bearing and rearing children. Broadly speaking, all these indicators come under the rubric of socioeconomic factors affecting fertility.

In this report, the following fertility related topics will be examined on an international basis: childbearing among teenagers and older women, intergenerational fertility differences, lifetime births desired, and contraceptive and abortion patterns. The social and economic factors used to categorize countries by their level of development are the labor force participation rates of females and their occupational distribution, literacy levels, and the marital status of women in the childbearing ages. Although the analysis of data presented here is not meant to explain or quantify the determinants of fertility, it is hoped that the publication of this set of fertility and developmental indicators will aid the reader in understanding current fertility-related issues. In addition, the report may be of assistance to countries in re-examining their existing population policies or in implementing new policies.

In analyzing world-wide fertility patterns, the reader should keep in mind that vastly different historical and cultural developments have occurred that preclude a simple analysis of fertility merely by examining current socioeconomic indicators. In general, the Latin American countries are more economically advanced and have had a longer history of urbanization than those countries in Africa. In turn, countries in Northern America, Europe, and the Soviet

Union experienced different paths to economic growth than the developing nations of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Cultural backgrounds are also vastly different; many Latin American countries, although still in a developing phase, share a common language and religion with many European nations. Asian countries, in comparison, differ widely in language, religion, and ethnicity not only within individual countries but also with other countries in the world. For example, in India there are more than 20 official languages and over 1,000 dialects. Religions practiced in Asia are numerous and range from Animism to Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, and Buddhism, many of which have specific religious tenets relating to factors affecting the childbearing process. Because Islam is such a prevailing sociocultural force in many Asian countries and contains many pro-natalist doctrines, the Asian countries investigated in this report are divided further into Muslim and non-Muslim countries. (See chapter 3 for the designation of these countries and a discussion of the impact of Islam on the life styles of people living in Asian countries.) Although Islam is widespread in many North African countries, lack of data for many nations throughout Africa, make an analysis of fertility not feasible for the Muslim and non-Muslim African countries in this report.

Although data for some countries presented in this report are available for more recent years than shown, this analysis has been confined to the mid-1970's because of difficulties encountered in securing published data for a more recent and common time period for a wide variety of indicators.

While data for many countries are available in the appendix tables, only 25 to 30 countries have been selected for a detailed examination concerning the relationship between fertility and the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of women. These countries were selected from each major region on the basis of several characteristics: population size, degree of social and economic development, religion, and availability of data for a wide range of variables. An attempt was made to select the same group of illustrative countries throughout the text to better familiarize the reader with representative fertility patterns that are found in different parts of the world.

The appendix tables are the basic references for this report. In general, data presented in these tables are for the entire population; where data are available only at the local level but not at the national level, these data have been used and appropriately noted in the tables. Not all countries shown in appendix table 1 appear in subsequent appendix tables because of the unavailability of data for the desired time period under study.

¹ Population Council, "Research on the determinants of fertility: A note on priorities," *Population and Development Review*, Volume 7, No. 2 (1981).

² Kingsley Davis and Judith Blake, "Social Structure and Fertility: An Analytic Framework," *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, Volume 4, (1956) pp. 211-235.

HIGHLIGHTS

Some general observations can be made concerning childbearing patterns during the mid-1970's:

- The highest fertility rates in the world are found in African^o countries; women in the majority of these countries were bearing children at a rate that would result in six to seven children per woman at the end of their childbearing careers. However, the lowest rates of childbearing are found in the European nations and in North America; women in the majority of these nations were bearing, on the average, less than two children per woman.
- Rates of childbearing among teenage women are generally the highest in Africa and in the Caribbean and Middle American countries of Latin America and range from 100 to 200 births per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old. Low rates of childbearing among teenage women (about 20 to 50 per 1,000) are found in many regions of the world, such as the island countries of Asia (e.g., Singapore, Hong Kong) and Western European countries. The rate for the United States in 1976 was 54 per 1,000 which was the highest rate among developed Western nations; the lowest rate in the world in 1976 was recorded in Japan at 4 per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old.
- Available data from the World Fertility Survey indicate that the lowest average number of lifetime births desired

among women 15 to 49 years old is found in European nations (about 2.5 births per woman). For countries surveyed in Asia and Latin America, women generally desired about four children.

- Data for the mid-1970's indicate that the majority of the women exposed to the risk of pregnancy in the developed countries of Asia, North America, and Europe are currently using contraception. The principal methods of contraception used by women in North America and Europe are oral and injectable contraceptives.
- Among women using contraception, voluntary sterilization was used by 27 percent of married women 15 to 44 years old in the United States in 1976 (the highest among developed countries).³ Voluntary sterilization as a method of contraception was used to an even greater extent in many countries in Asia and Latin America.
- In 1975, there was 1 abortion for every 3 live births in the United States; similiar abortion-to-live-birth ratios were found for Japan, Singapore, Finland, and Sweden. Higher ratios were found for the Eastern European countries such as Hungary (about 1 for every 2 live births) and Bulgaria (about 9 abortions for every 10 live births).

³This percentage is based on the number of women currently using nonsurgical contraceptive methods plus those couples where either the wife or husband were surgically sterile for contraceptive reasons.

Chapter 2. Sources and Limitations of the Data

This report consolidates data on international fertility indicators for selected developing and developed countries in a compendium to provide a convenient single reference for data users. These statistics have been compiled from previously published reports by the Bureau of the Census, the Population Council, and the United Nations.

SOURCES

In general, the fertility-related data in this report come from estimates prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and from official registration and census data in country publications and in annual volumes of the United Nations' *Demographic Yearbook*. Wherever possible, Census Bureau estimates have been used for developing countries. These data have been adjusted for underregistration of births whereas data published by the United Nations represent the official data provided by individual member countries. Detail source listings can be found in the appendix tables.

In addition to current fertility measures, data are also presented in this report on the desired lifetime fertility for women. These data have been obtained principally from the World Fertility Survey analytical country reports published by the International Statistical Institute. Some 25 countries participated in the World Fertility Survey program during the mid-1970's. Data on family-size preferences were obtained from these surveys in addition to other information on childbearing and family formation.

Data are also shown in this report on cumulative fertility (e.g., the average number of children ever born to date and the proportion of women who are currently childless) and on the percentage of women who have ever been married. These statistics are generally obtainable from censuses and surveys which date from the early 1970's, the last period when census data were available from a majority of the countries at the time of writing this report.

In addition to data related to childbearing, information is also shown on the current use of contraception and the prevalence of abortion. These data, compiled primarily from publications of the Population Council, indicate the degree to which women in different countries are currently controlling their fertility and the various methods of fertility control used.

Other data relating to the literacy of the population, and the labor force participation and occupational distribution of women are also presented in the report to indicate the level of the country's development. These characteristics have been derived from basic data collected by the United Nations

Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, and the International Labor Organization.⁴

QUALITY OF DATA

Although most countries have regulations governing compulsory registration of vital events, there is a large variation in the completeness of registration. In many cases, the registrar responsible for maintaining the data receives information from people who were not immediately involved with the vital event. The majority of births in developing countries occur at home and are attended by midwives who may not report the birth of an infant to the local registrar. In addition, the lack of transportation in many areas, inaccessibility to population registration centers, and illiteracy of the population aggravates the problems of registration.

Incomplete registration of births also may be the result of high rates of neonatal mortality (deaths of babies within 28 days after birth); parents may not realize the importance of registration of children who die shortly after birth. Furthermore, some parents may even wait to register the birth of their child until they feel more certain that the child will survive the first few years of life. Definitional problems also arise in registration such as the mistaken identification of a child who dies immediately after birth as a "stillbirth" instead of as a "live birth."

Data on registered births are very limited for most countries in Africa and Asia as shown in tables A and B. Table A shows that for the 39 African countries selected for analysis in this report (see appendix table 1 for individual countries), only 13 have data on registered births for the period during the 1970's; for the 34 Asian countries, 20 have registered data for this period. The degree of completeness of the registered data, according to quality ratings assigned by the United Nations, reveals that only 3 of the 13 African countries and 9 of the 20 Asian countries with registered data have a fairly "complete registration" of births.⁵ It should be noted that many of the largest countries in these two regions, such as the Peoples' Republic of China, India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Nigeria, collectively constituting more than 1.8 billion people, have no effective registration system of births at all. For many of these countries, available

⁴The reader is requested to obtain permission to reproduce any material in this report directly obtained from any agency other than that of the United States Government from the agency noted in the appropriate tables.

⁵A complete registration of births designation is given when over 90 percent of the births estimated to have occurred in each year are recorded.

Table A. Quality of Most Recent Registered Vital Statistics Data

Region	Number of countries	No recent data available	Quality of most recent registered data			
			Total	Complete ¹	Incomplete ²	Unknown ³
Africa.....	39	26	13	3	8	2
Asia.....	34	14	20	9	10	1
Latin America.....	23	2	21	11	10	-
Northern America, Europe, and Soviet Union.....	27	-	27	27	-	-
Oceania.....	3	1	2	2	-	-

- Represents zero.

¹Signifies that at least 90 percent of the births occurring each year are recorded.

²Signifies that less than 90 percent of the events occurring each year are recorded.

³Signifies that no specific information is available regarding the completeness of the data.

Source: Appendix table 1.

fertility estimates are derived from information provided by censuses, sample registration systems, and sample surveys.

For the other regions in the world, almost all countries have registered data on births. Latin American countries have fairly complete systems in about half of the cases shown in table A, and all Western nations have virtually complete registration of births. Brazil, however, has no effective registration system at all and constitutes approximately one-third of Latin America's population.

The data presented in these tables vary in completeness, making international comparisons difficult in many circumstances. Table B shows the official crude birth rate and the estimated crude birth rate based on registration data for selected countries⁶ in order to illustrate the reliability of official registered data. For example, data based on official reports from Algeria and Egypt appear to be very reliable,

whereas data from Angola and Kenya indicate a severe deficiency in their registration systems. (The official birth rates for these countries are about one-half the estimated birth rates which have been adjusted for under registration.) Data for some Latin American countries, although incomplete in many instances, appear to be a sufficient quality to merit analysis.

A detailed discussion of the limitations of the data can be found in the source listings from which the data shown in the tables of this report are derived. For purposes of analysis, the data in this report are illustrative of magnitudes rather than exact differences in fertility among nations.

⁶The crude birth rate is the number of live births per 1,000 midyear population for a specified year.

Table B. Registered and Estimated Crude Birth Rates: Selected Developing and Developed Countries, Mid-1970's

(Births per 1,000 midyear population)

Region and country	Registered data			Estimated data	
	Year	Crude birth rate	United Nations rating	Year	Crude birth rate
Africa:					
Algeria.....	1975	47.8	Complete	1975	46
Angola.....	1972	23.1	Incomplete	1974	45-49
Egypt.....	1978	37.6	Complete	1978	39
Kenya.....	1976	20.0	Incomplete	1977	54
Sierra Leone.....	1968	39.6	Incomplete	1974	42-44
Asia--Muslim:					
Indonesia.....	1962	24.0	Incomplete	1961	46
Iran.....	1977	41.8	Incomplete	1978	41-42
Iraq.....	1977	24.3	Incomplete	1978	46-48
Malaysia.....	1977	30.9	Incomplete	1976	33
Asia--Non-Muslim:					
Hong Kong.....	1978	17.5	Complete	1978	18
Japan.....	1978	14.9	Complete	1978	15
Sri Lanka.....	1978	28.5	Complete	1978	28
Thailand.....	1976	24.1	Incomplete	1975	32-36
Latin America:					
Colombia.....	1976	30.0	Incomplete	1976	33-34
Dominican Republic.....	1978	36.7	Incomplete	1978	35-37
Jamaica.....	1977	28.9	Complete	1978	27
Mexico.....	1978	34.0	Incomplete	1978	36
Northern America, Europe, and Soviet Union:					
United States.....	1977	15.3	Complete	1977	15
France.....	1978	13.8	Complete	1978	14
Hungary.....	1978	15.7	Complete	1977	17
United Kingdom.....	1977	11.8	Complete	1977	12
Soviet Union.....	1977	18.1	Complete	1977	18
Oceania:					
Australia.....	1978	15.7	Complete	1978	16
New Zealand.....	1977	17.4	Complete	1978	16

Sources: Registered data are from appendix table 1. Estimated data are from the following sources: Data for Hong Kong, Jamaica, and New Zealand are from appendix table 1. Data for Angola and Sierra Leone are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, World Population: 1975, Recent Demographic Estimates for the Countries and Regions of the World (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976). Data for Columbia are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, World Population: 1977, Recent Demographic Estimates for the Countries and Regions of the World (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978). Data for the remaining countries are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Population Dynamics 1950-79, Recent Demographic Estimates for the Countries and Regions of the World (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980).

Chapter 3. Overall Levels of Fertility

The overall variation among nations in the level of fertility is the focus of this chapter; a simple measure used to show this variation is the crude birth rate. This measure, which is the number of live births that occurred during the year per 1,000 midyear population, has several shortcomings for international comparison, principally because the age and sex structure of a population can affect the level of the crude birth rate. However, it is often the only fertility measure available for developing countries that lack comprehensive data collection systems. The proportion of females of childbearing ages (15 to 44 years) for selected countries in each region is illustrated in table C. The lowest proportion of these females is found in Jamaica (18 percent); this can be attributed to the heavy outmigration of women to countries such as the United States, Canada, or the United Kingdom. While Japan has the highest proportion of women in the childbearing ages, (24 percent) two-thirds of these women are in the 25-to-44-year-old age group, compared with only one-half of the women in Jamaica in this same age group. The proportion of women within this broad age range effects the overall birth rate of a nation; developing countries tend to have relatively younger populations and a larger proportion of the female population in the high fertility age groups than do developed countries.

Table D illustrates the distribution of countries by the level of the crude birth rate for 1978. Overall, about two-thirds of the 124 countries for which the crude birth rate has been estimated for 1978 have rates exceeding 30 per 1,000 population. In fact, almost one-half of the countries (58) have crude birth rates exceeding 40 per 1,000 population. All of the African countries and predominantly Muslim countries in Asia have birth rates over 30 per 1,000 population.⁷ The developed countries of the world, however, generally have birth rates below 20 per 1,000 population. The crude birth rate in the United States for 1978 was 15 per 1,000 population; the rate in 1978 for European countries ranged from 9 in the Federal Republic of Germany to a high of 29 per 1,000 population for Albania. In Latin America, the rate ranged from about 18 in Cuba to 46-48 per 1,000 population for the Middle American countries of Honduras and Nicaragua (appendix table 1).

In an assessment of the world fertility situation 10 years ago, the United Nations noted that "With very few exceptions, it is accurate to say that the less developed countries are those. . . whose crude birth rate is greater than

⁷For the purposes of this report, countries whose largest single religious group are reported to be Islam are classified as Muslim nations.

Table C. Females 15 to 44 Years as a Percentage of the Total Population: Selected Countries, 1978

Region and country	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	15-44 years
AFRICA				
Egypt.....	5.1	4.4	12.1	21.6
Ghana.....	4.9	3.8	12.0	20.7
Morocco.....	5.3	4.0	10.8	20.1
Sierra Leone.....	5.1	4.4	12.0	21.5
Tunisia.....	5.7	4.6	10.1	20.4
ASIA				
Muslim:				
Bangladesh.....	5.2	4.2	10.4	19.9
Indonesia.....	5.1	4.3	12.8	22.2
Iran.....	5.3	4.5	10.3	20.1
Malaysia.....	5.6	4.6	10.7	20.9
Pakistan.....	5.2	4.4	9.9	19.4
Non-Muslim:				
Hong Kong.....	5.7	4.8	11.1	21.6
India.....	5.0	4.0	11.6	20.7
Japan.....	3.5	4.1	16.4	24.0
Korea, Republic of.	6.0	4.3	12.3	22.6
Sri Lanka.....	5.5	4.2	12.0	21.7
Thailand.....	5.4	4.5	10.8	20.7
LATIN AMERICA				
Argentina.....	4.3	4.1	13.1	21.5
Colombia.....	5.4	4.5	10.9	20.8
Costa Rica.....	5.9	4.8	11.1	21.8
Dominican Republic....	5.5	4.4	10.2	20.1
Jamaica.....	5.6	3.4	8.9	17.9
Mexico.....	5.3	4.4	10.5	20.3
NORTHERN AMERICA AND EUROPE				
United States.....	4.8	4.5	12.7	22.0
France.....	3.9	3.9	12.5	20.4
Hungary.....	3.7	4.3	13.8	21.8
Netherlands.....	4.1	4.0	13.1	21.2
Sweden.....	3.2	3.4	13.0	19.6
United Kingdom.....	3.6	3.4	12.4	19.4

Sources: International Labour Office. Labor Force Estimates and Projections 1950-2000, Volume I, Asia; 2nd ed., Geneva, Switzerland, 1977, table 5.

..... Labor Force Estimates and Projections 1950-2000, Volume II, Africa; 2nd ed., Geneva, Switzerland, 1977, table 5.

..... Labor Force Estimates and Projections 1950-2000, Volume III, Latin America; 2nd ed., Geneva, Switzerland, 1977, table 5.

..... Labor Force Estimates and Projections 1950-2000, Volume IV, Northern America, Europe, Oceania, and USSR; 2nd ed., Geneva, Switzerland, 1977, table 5.

30 per 1,000."⁸ This statement accurately describes the world fertility situation today.

The persistence of international fertility differentials over time and the projected continuation of these differences for decades to come⁹ warrant an examination of regional fertility patterns. Many demographic and economic factors contribute to these differences. For example, the process of modernization, which includes industrialization and urbanization, may alter the parents' and society's views on the value of children and childbearing.¹⁰

In addition, the structure and functions of the household may affect parental desires for children in different countries. The structure of the household may range from a self-contained unit where all members, including children, contribute to the family's support (e.g., India) to one where society, to a greater extent, provides for many of the educational and childrearing functions (e.g., Sweden). Ways in which nations and families view childbearing, the costs and responsibilities of raising families, and the cultural tenets toward childrearing often make it difficult to analyze regional fertility differentials by objective measures alone.

RELIGIOUS FACTORS

One of the most important yet unquantifiable factors associated with regional fertility differentials is religion. As previously noted (table D), fertility levels in Asia are generally highest in these countries where Islam is the

predominant religion. The doctrines of Islam influence not only the childbearing patterns of its followers but also the status and lifestyles of women in these countries.

Some of the doctrines of Islam that may promote high fertility are the high value placed on having many sons to continue the lineage, the desire on the part of parents for many children to support them in their old age, the practice of polygamy when the first wife fails to produce a child, that divorce is easily obtainable and that remarriage in the case of divorce or widowhood is encouraged, and that children are among the richest blessing that Allah bestows.¹¹

In addition to these pronatalist views, the social status of women in Muslim nations is relatively low. The purdah system, which isolates women from most aspects of social life, prevents the participation of women in many educational and employment pursuits. A few selected demographic and socioeconomic measures illustrate the different lifestyles of women in the Muslim and non-Muslim countries of Asia (table E). In general, women in Muslim countries have higher birth rates and proportions married by age 20 to 24 years old and have lower literacy and labor force participation rates than their female counterparts in non-Muslim countries. In comparison to male literacy rates, Muslim women also are at a greater educational disadvantage than women in non-Muslim countries.

Although about one-third of the countries in Africa also have predominantly Muslim populations, there is no clear cut distinction between fertility levels and religious affiliation as in Asia. For example, the Muslim countries of Egypt and Tunisia have some of the lowest fertility rates in Africa, whereas other Muslim countries such as Libya, Mali, and Nigeria have crude birth rates close to 50 per 1,000 population. Many other factors, however, must also be considered when evaluating the effect of religion on fertility in different countries.

⁸ United Nations, "The World Population Situation in 1970," *Population Studies*, No. 49 (New York, United Nations, 1971), page 18.

⁹ Maurice J. Moore and Martin O'Connell, *Illustrative Projections of World Populations to the 21st Century*, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 79 (1979).

¹⁰ Kingsley Davis and Judith Blake, "Social Structure and Fertility: An Analytic Framework," *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, (April 1956), Vol. 4, pp. 211-235; Norman B. Ryder, "The Character of Modern Fertility," *The Annals*, (January 1967), pp. 28-38; and Richard A. Easterlin, Robert A. Pollak, and Michael L. Watcher, "Toward a More General Economic Model of Fertility Determination: Endogenous Preferences and National Fertility," *Population and Economic Change in Developing Countries*, Richard A. Easterlin, ed. (Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1980), pp.81-149.

¹¹ Dudley Kirk, "Factors Affecting Moslem Natality," *Population and Society*, Charles B. Nam, ed. (New York, Houghton Mifflin, 1968), pp.230-243.

Table D. Distribution of Countries, by Level of Estimated Crude Birth Rate: 1978

Region	Number of countries	Crude birth rate ¹			
		Less than 20	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 and over
Africa.....	39	-	-	4	35
Asia.....	32	3	5	9	15
Muslim.....	15	-	-	4	11
Non-Muslim.....	17	3	5	5	4
Latin America.....	23	1	7	8	7
Northern America, Europe, and Soviet Union.....	27	25	2	-	-
Oceania.....	3	2	-	-	1
Total.....	124	31	14	21	58

- Represents zero.

¹Births per 1,000 midyear population.

Source: Crude birth rates as estimated by the Census Bureau. See appendix table 1.

Table E. Crude Birth Rates, Percentage of Women 20 to 24 Years Who Have Been Ever Married, Literacy Rates for Females and Males, and Percentage of Women in the Labor Force, for Muslim and Non-Muslim Countries in Asia: 1970's

Religion and country	Crude birth rate (1978)	Percent ever-married women 20 to 24 years old	Literacy rate		Percent women in labor force
			Female	Male	
MUSLIM¹					
Afghanistan.....	50-53	(NA)	3.7	19.2	19.6
Bangladesh.....	44-48	96.8	13.2	37.3	3.4
Indonesia.....	34-36	76.5	44.6	69.5	37.0
Iran.....	41	84.7	25.5	47.7	13.5
Iraq.....	46-48	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3.5
Jordan.....	49	73.3	(NA)	(NA)	8.3
Kuwait.....	41	71.0	48.0	68.0	15.0
Lebanon.....	34-37	49.1	57.9	78.5	14.5
Malaysia.....	31-33	58.6	42.2	68.8	35.6
Pakistan.....	44-45	78.7	10.6	29.9	7.1
Saudi Arabia.....	49	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4.2
Syria.....	41-44	70.2	20.0	59.6	17.2
Turkey.....	34-36	75.9	43.1	77.2	44.6
Yemen (Aden).....	47	(NA)	7.9	47.7	4.5
Yemen (Sana).....	48	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3.9
NON-MUSLIM					
Bhutan.....	43	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	59.5
Burma.....	38-39	64.1	(NA)	(NA)	47.5
China, People's Republic of.....	21-26	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	54.4
China, Republic of.....	25	43.5	75.6	92.0	42.8
Hong Kong.....	18	31.6	64.1	90.1	45.4
India.....	33-34	90.5	18.9	46.8	18.7
Israel.....	25	54.3	83.3	92.6	31.3
Japan.....	15	31.2	(NA)	(NA)	46.1
Kampuchea.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	53.7
Korea, Democratic People's Rep. of.....	43	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	66.9
Korea, Republic of.....	22-24	37.4	81.0	94.4	46.7
Laos.....	43-44	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	72.0
Mongolia.....	38	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	43.9
Nepal.....	44-45	92.1	5.0	33.4	34.3
Philippines.....	32-37	49.8	80.9	84.3	28.3
Singapore.....	17	35.4	54.3	83.0	36.4
Sri Lanka.....	28	46.8	68.5	86.0	30.7
Thailand.....	28-34	58.5	70.3	87.2	43.7
Vietnam.....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	62.4

NA Not available.

¹Countries whose largest single religious group is reported to be Islam.

Source: Information on the largest religious group is obtained from: Martin A. Bacheller ed. *The Hammond Almanac of a Million Facts Records Forecasts* (Maplewood, N.J.: Hammond Almanac, Inc., 1981). Data for crude birth rates, percentage of married women 20 to 24 years old, literacy rates for females and males, and percentage of women in labor force are from appendix tables 1, 5, 14, and 15, respectively.

SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS

The total fertility rates (TFR) for the countries selected for detailed examination in this report for the relationship between fertility and socioeconomic development are shown in table F. The total fertility rate is the number of children a woman would have at the end of her childbearing career if she were to bear children throughout her life at the age-specific fertility rates in effect for a specified year. The TFR for the United States for the mid-1970's was 1.8 which was about the average for industrialized European nations. Both the rate of childbearing and the variation in the rates was considerably higher for countries in Africa, Asia, and

Latin America. The non-Muslim countries in Asia selected for this analysis had TFR's (ranging from 1.8 in Japan to 5.7 in India) which were generally lower than those in the Muslim countries.¹²

The socioeconomic indicators selected for analysis are (1) the literacy rate of the female population 10 years old and over, (2) the labor force participation rate of females 15 years old and over and the percentage of women in the labor force in white-collar jobs, and (3) the percentage of women 20 to 24 years old who have ever been married.

¹²A more detailed listing of countries and their age-specific total fertility rates can be found in appendix table 2.

Table F. Total Fertility Rates, for Selected Countries: Mid-1970's

(Births per woman)

Region and country	Total fertility rate	Region and country	Total fertility rate
AFRICA		LATIN AMERICA	
Egypt.....	5.2	Argentina.....	3.1
Ghana.....	7.1	Colombia.....	4.4
Morocco.....	6.9	Costa Rica.....	4.2
Sierra Leone.....	6.2	Dominican Republic.....	5.8
Tunisia.....	5.8	Jamaica.....	5.3
		Mexico.....	6.0
ASIA		NORTHERN AMERICA AND EUROPE	
Muslim:		United States.....	1.8
Bangladesh.....	7.2	France.....	1.9
Indonesia.....	4.7	Hungary.....	2.3
Iran.....	6.3	Netherlands.....	1.6
Malaysia.....	4.5	Sweden.....	1.7
Pakistan.....	7.0	United Kingdom.....	1.7
Non-Muslim:			
Hong Kong.....	2.6		
India.....	5.7		
Japan.....	1.8		
Korea, Republic of.....	3.2		
Sri Lanka.....	3.7		
Thailand.....	4.9		

Source: Appendix table 2.

These indicators have been selected to show the degree of both the economic development of the individual countries and the status of the women in these countries. Figures 1 to 4 illustrate the relationships between these indicators and the total fertility rate; in general, high fertility rates are found in those countries characterized by having (1) low levels of literacy, (2) low levels of female labor force participation and low proportions of women in white-collar occupations, and (3) high proportions of women married in their early twenties.

Although the data demonstrate a strong association between the degree of socioeconomic development and fertility among different regions, this association is not obvious among countries which are at the same level of development.¹³ For example, figure 1 shows that approximately two-thirds of the female populations in Hong Kong, Sri Lanka, and Thailand are literate; however, the total fertility rates for these countries range from 2.6 in Hong Kong to 3.7 in Sri Lanka to 4.9 in Thailand. Other researchers have found an overall negative relationship between educational levels and fertility on a global basis,¹⁴ but not among nations at the same level of development.¹⁵

¹³ See Ryder, *op. cit.* page 36, for a discussion of this.

¹⁴ Irma Adelman, "An Econometric Analysis of Population Growth," *American Economic Review*, (June 1963), Vol. 53, pp. 314-39; Stanley Friedlander and Morris Silver, "A Quantitative Study of the Determinants of Fertility Behavior," *Demography*, (1967), Vol. 4, pp. 30-70; Barbara S. Janowitz, "An Analysis of the Impact of Education on Family Size," *Demography*, (May 1976), Vol. 13, pp. 189-198; and United Nations Fund for Population Activities, *Some Factors Affecting Fertility in Eight Developing Countries*, (New York, United Nations, 1980).

¹⁵ D.R. Kamerschen, "The Statistics of Birth Rate Determinants," *Journal of Development Studies*, (1970/71), Vol. 7, pp. 293-303; and David M Heer and John W. Boyntan, "A Multivariate Regression Analysis of Differences in Fertility of United States Counties," *Social Biology*, (1971), Vol. 17, pp. 180-194.

In general, low rates of female literacy in many countries may result from the fact that a female child is often expected to stay home and look after other siblings and do housework while her parents are working. If she has an opportunity to go to school, her attendance at school is of shorter duration than that of her brothers because of the demands placed upon her at home or because of her own early marriage and childbearing. Women in developing countries are predominantly illiterate and the rate of literacy is generally higher among men than among women, except for Latin American countries where the differences in literacy between the sexes are relatively small.

The educational level of women influences the fertility level through other factors such as preference for a given family size, knowledge and use of contraceptives, and nutrition and health.

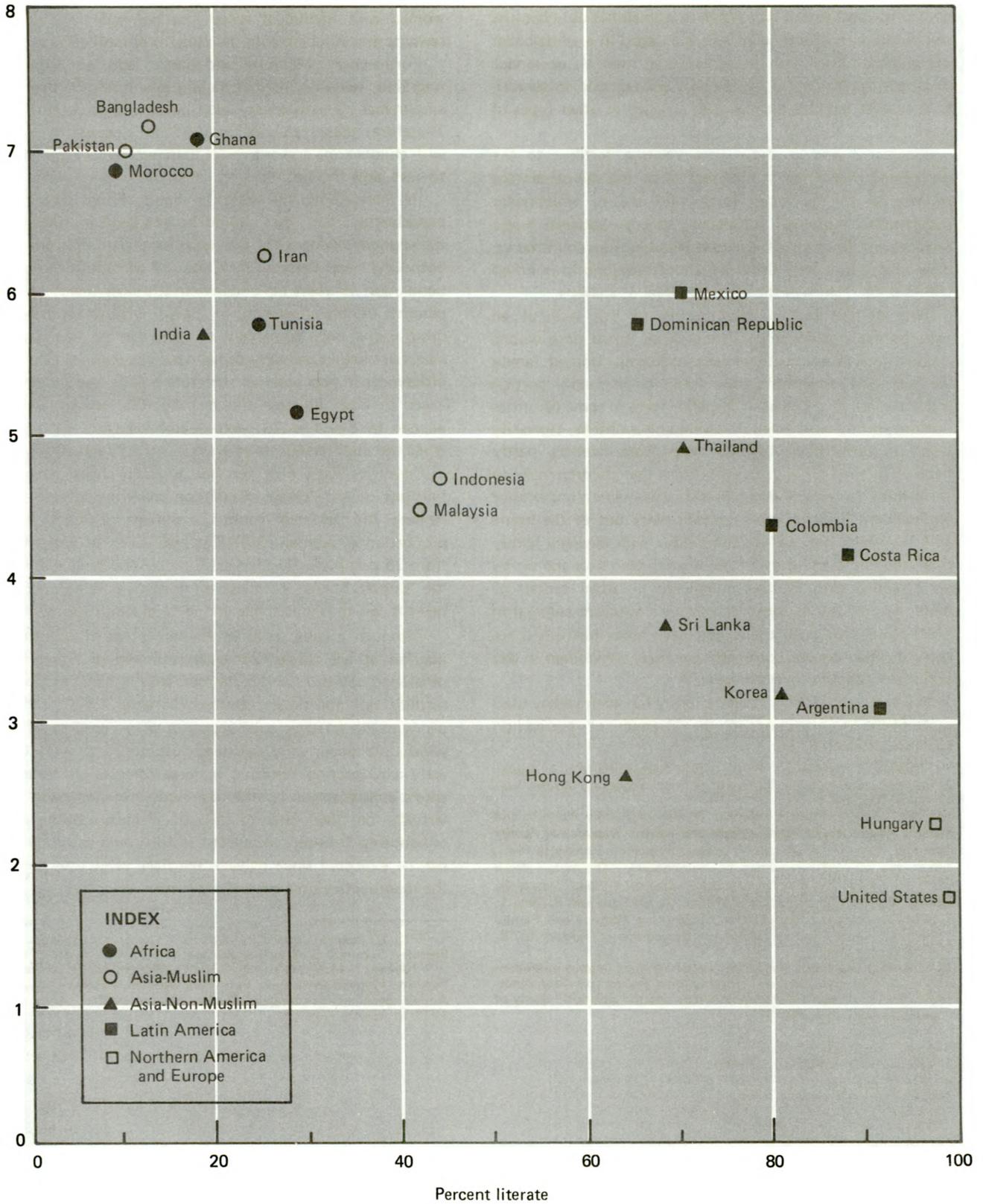
An increase in the educational status of women has been suggested as one avenue toward a reduction of fertility. Education may widen a woman's career horizons and alter her preferences for childbearing. It also affects the woman's knowledge of birth control practices which, in turn, may contribute to decreasing the divergence between desired and actual family size. Furthermore, educational levels also affect age at first marriage; postponement of first marriage acquaints the woman with nonfamilial roles that may compete with having children.¹⁶

The relationship between education and fertility is very complex because of the secondary relationship of education

¹⁶ Larry Bumpass, "Age at Marriage as a Variable in Socio-economic Differentials in Fertility," *Demography*, (1969), Vol. 6, pp. 45-54.

FIGURE 1.
Total Fertility Rate and Female Literacy Rates,
for Selected Developing and Developed Countries

Total fertility rate (Births per woman)



SOURCE: Appendix tables 2 and 14.

to labor force participation. Hashimoto¹⁷ suggests that increases in education are associated with increases in the productivity of a woman's time while she is in the labor force which creates further incentives for her to spend more time at work rather than at home rearing a family. Social and economic rewards are accrued by a woman not only because she works but also because she is engaged in a white-collar occupation rather than in agricultural, manual, or service occupations. Women in white-collar occupations, in general, have smaller families than women engaged in other types of work.¹⁸

Figures 2 and 3 show data relating fertility to the percentage of women in the labor force and the percentage of women in the labor force who are in white-collar occupations. Although differences emerge between major regional groups (e.g., African and Asian Muslim countries vs. developed countries), little consistent relationship is noted within these regions at the aggregate level of analysis.

One of the factors contributing to this lack of an intraregional relationship is that labor force data among nations face many measurement problems. Unpaid family workers who work on family farms or in family cottage industries are recorded as in the labor force in some countries but not in others. Women in developing countries, especially those in rural areas, tend to have large families, partly because of the economic contributions that children make to the family. In urban areas, however, a woman's remunerative employment is more likely to take place out of the home and, therefore, may be less compatible with raising a family than the employment of a rural woman who lives and works on a family farm. Studies conducted in urban centers of developing countries show that women who are engaged in white-collar jobs both desire and have fewer births and are more inclined to use contraception than are women in less skilled occupations in urban areas.¹⁹

The concept of "role" compatibility has been widely used to explain the variation in the strength of association

between female employment and fertility.²⁰ According to this concept, employment would have a strong negative effect on family size desires when the roles of "worker" and "mother" are incompatible; that is, when the workplace is away from the home and when the employment provides the woman with significant social, psychological, or economic rewards that compete with the rewards of motherhood.

Furthermore, McIntyre and Batt²¹ add that women in unskilled, seasonal, or low paying jobs may not find their employment a satisfactory alternative to their parental role. Therefore, these types of jobs do not necessarily conflict with childbearing and as a result these women are more likely to have large families.

In interpreting the data in figure 2 on labor force participation rates, care should be exercised in interpreting the economic context of the labor force data. For example, both Egypt and Pakistan have about 7 percent of the female population 15 years old and over in the labor force; while 67 percent of these women in Egypt were in white-collar occupations, only 16 percent of women in the labor force in Pakistan were in similarly categorized occupations. The wide differences in occupational structure parallel the wide differences in both literacy and fertility; the literacy rate for women in Egypt is 29 percent and Pakistan, 11 percent, while the total fertility rates are 5.2 and 7.0 respectively.

Countries with high fertility typically have large proportions of the female population marrying at early ages. Among the selected countries shown in figure 4, the proportion of women married at ages 20 to 24 years ranges from 25 percent in Sweden to 97 percent in Bangladesh with the United States recording an intermediate value of 57 percent, which is quite high among developed nations.

Although a wide range in the percentage of women ever married at age 20 to 24 years is shown in figure 4 for developed countries, a very narrow range is noted in the total fertility rate for these countries (between 1.6-2.3 children per woman). In developed countries where contraception is widely practiced, early marriage does not necessarily imply early childbearing resulting in large families. In countries where contraception is little used and where reproduction is virtually confined only to married women, a more direct relationship between completed fertility and early marriage can be expected since delayed marriage effectively reduces the reproductive time span of a woman.

¹⁷ Masanori Hashimoto, "Economics of Postwar Fertility in Japan: Differentials and Trends," *Journal of Political Economy*, (1974), Vol. 82, pp. 5170-5194.

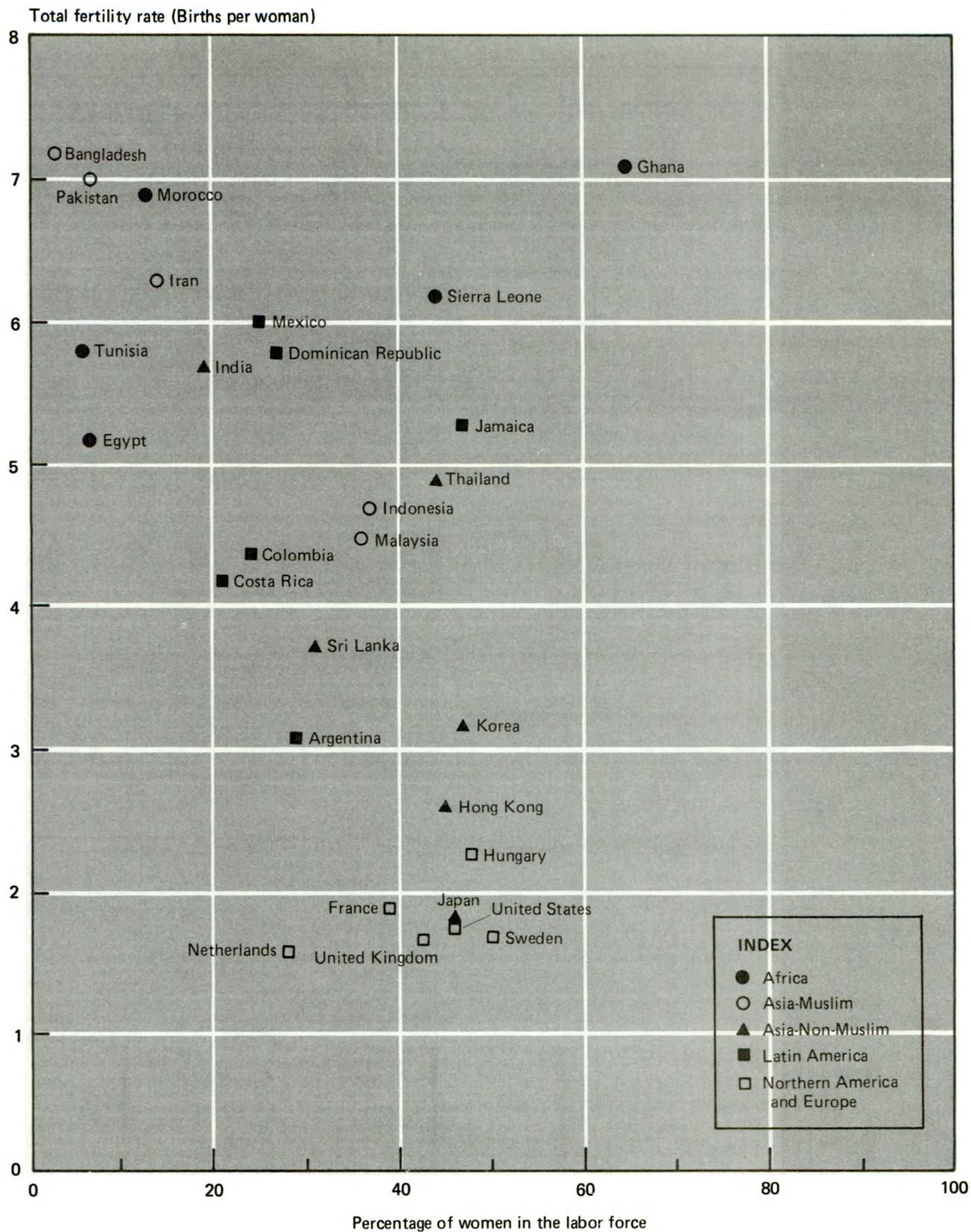
¹⁸ Ronald Freedman, "American Studies of Family Planning and Fertility: A Review of Major Trends and Issues," *Research in Family Planning*, Clyde V. Kiser, ed. (Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1962), pp. 211-227; Krishnan N. Namboodiri, "The Wife's Work Experience and Childspacing," *Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly*, (1964), Vol. 42, pp. 65-77; and William B. Clifford and Patricia L. Tobin, "Labor Force Participation of Working Mothers and Family Formation: Some Further Evidence," *Demography*, (August 1977), Vol. 14, pp. 273-84.

¹⁹ Patrick Ohadike, "The Possibility of Fertility Change in Modern Africa: A West African Case," *International Population Conference, 1969*, Vol. 1. (Liege: International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, 1971) pp. 801-811.

²⁰ K. B. Piepmair and T. S. Adkins, "The Status of Women and Fertility," *Journal of Biosocial Science*, (1973), Vol. 5, pp. 507-520.

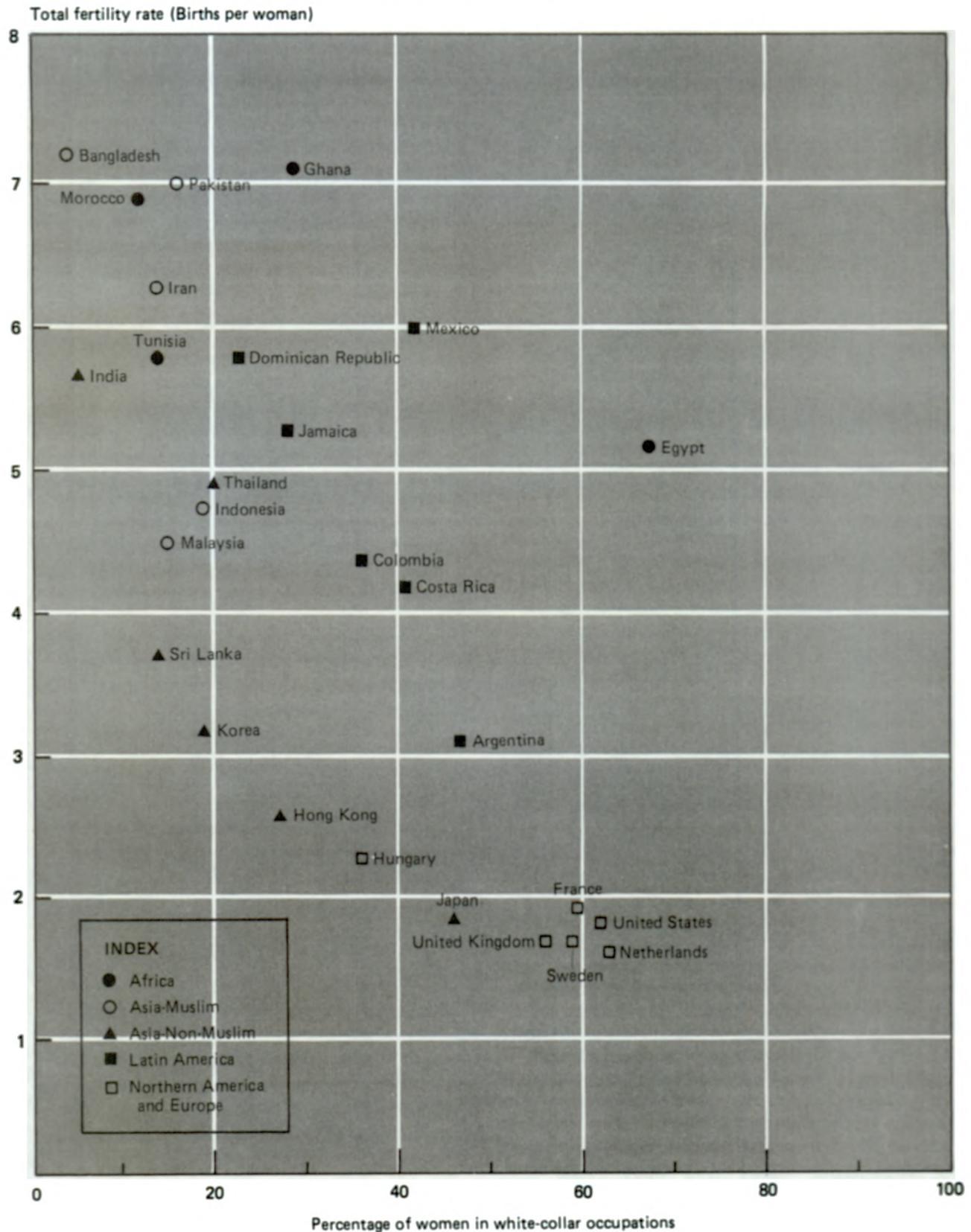
²¹ Jennie J. McIntyre and M. T. Batt, "Women's Employment and Fertility Motivation Among Very Poor Women," Paper read at the Annual Southern Sociological Society Meeting held on April 11-14, 1973, in Atlanta, Georgia.

FIGURE 2.
Total Fertility Rate and Percentage of Women in Labor Force,
for Selected Developing and Developed Countries



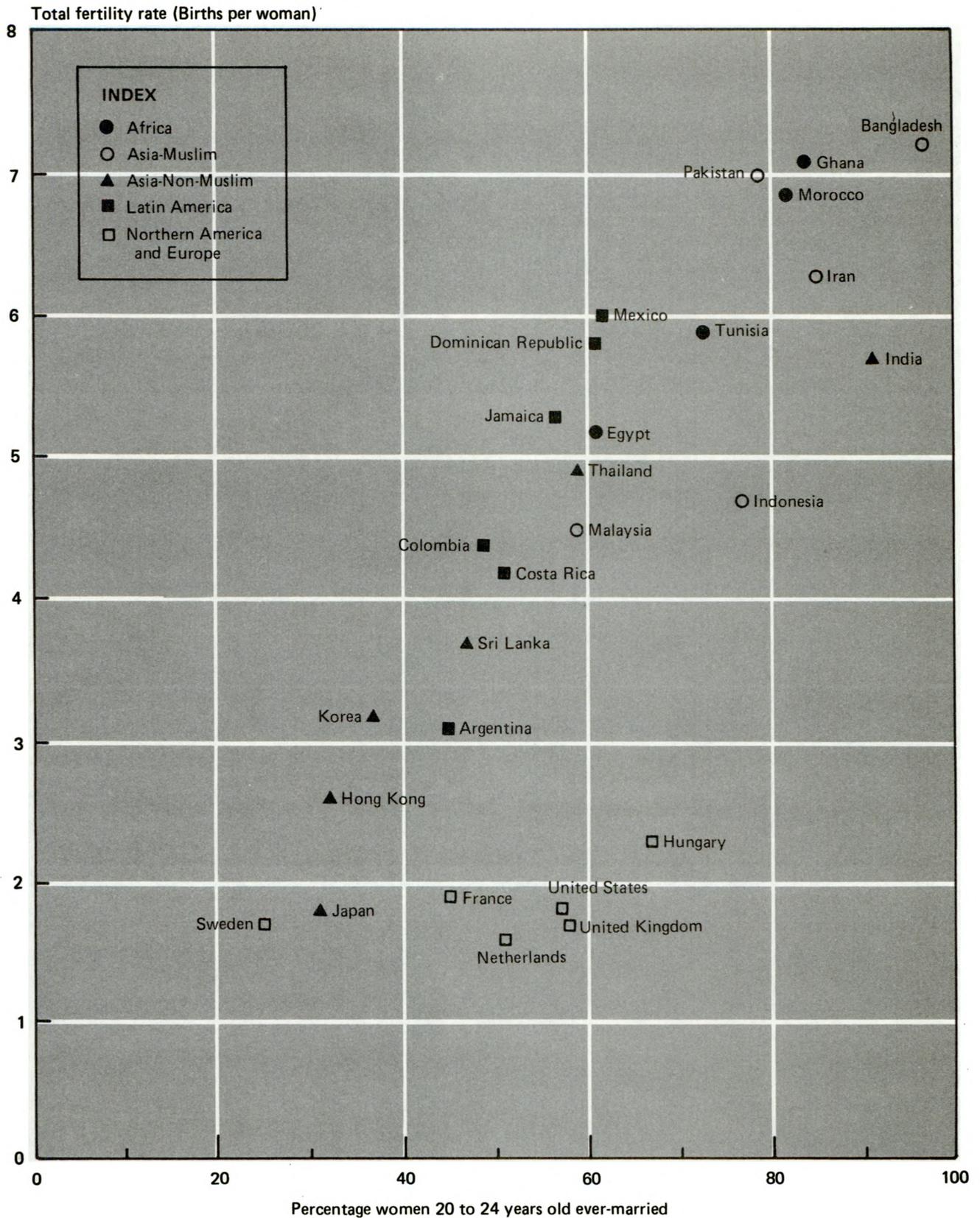
SOURCE: Appendix tables 2 and 15.

FIGURE 3.
Total Fertility Rate and Percentage of Women Economically Active in White-Collar Occupations in Selected Developing and Developed Countries



SOURCE: Appendix tables 2 and 15.

FIGURE 4.
Total Fertility Rate and Percentage of Women 20 to 24 Years Old Ever Married,
for Selected Developing and Developed Countries



SOURCE: Appendix tables 2 and 5.

Chapter 4. Age Patterns of Fertility

RATES OF CHILDBEARING

The age-specific data presented in this section focuses on childbearing at early and older ages. The teenage group is important to study since early childbearing has been shown to have an important influence on a woman's eventual completed family size and her outlook on childbearing practices and motherhood as well as on the opportunities she can provide to her child's and her own personal development. Fertility among older women is important to study since, in many cases, these births represent unwanted and unplanned pregnancies that could have been prevented if women were aware of family planning services. The utilization of these services, however, depends upon the woman's education and how she views the personal rewards of childbearing and childrearing versus those obtained from alternative activities.

The frequency of childbearing differs widely from one age group to another. The variation is attributable largely to biological and social reasons such as the woman's age at marriage, the proportion of women cohabiting either within or outside marriage, the prevalence of sterility or subfertility among women in different age groups, the frequency of use of birth control methods among women in different age groups, and the incidence of marital disruption during the reproductive ages.

Different patterns of age-specific fertility were observed throughout the world, as illustrated in figure 5 and appendix table 2. In general, fertility rates rise sharply from approximately age 15 to a peak in the early or mid-twenties, and then decline to relatively low rates by age 40. With the exception of the age at which the peak rate occurs, women in childbearing ages in all countries exhibit this general age-specific fertility pattern.

The proportion of women marrying at early ages and the overall level of contraceptive usage influence both the age-specific pattern of fertility and the overall level of fertility as illustrated by the selected countries shown in figure 5. Table G shows three fertility indicators for the countries presented in figure 5: the total fertility rate, the percentage of women 20 to 24 years old who have ever been married,²² and the percentage of "exposed" women in the reproductive ages who are currently using contraception.²³

²² Percent ever married for Jamaica and Mexico shown in figure 5 also includes those women who are currently in common-in-law marriages or in consensual unions.

²³ The World Fertility Survey's (WFS) definition of women "exposed" to the risk of pregnancy is all married, fecund, and nonpregnant women. Also included are women who use sterilization as a means of contraception. Data for the United States exclude women who are sterile for noncontraceptive reasons but include women who are pregnant, post partum, or seeking to be pregnant.

Table G. Total Fertility Rate, Percentage of Ever-Married Women 20 to 24 Years Old, and Percentage of Married Women in the Reproductive Ages Using Contraceptives: Mid-1970's

Region and country	Total fertility rate	Percent ever-married	Percent using contraceptives
Africa:			
Egypt.....	5.2	61	17
Ghana.....	7.1	84	4
Tunisia.....	5.8	73	(NA)
Asia:			
Bangladesh.....	7.2	97	10
Japan.....	1.8	31	61
Thailand.....	4.9	59	37
Latin America:			
Argentina.....	3.1	45	(NA)
Jamaica.....	5.3	57	45
Mexico.....	6.0	62	40
Northern America and Europe:			
United States.....	1.8	57	77
Hungary.....	2.3	67	73
Netherlands.....	1.6	51	(NA)

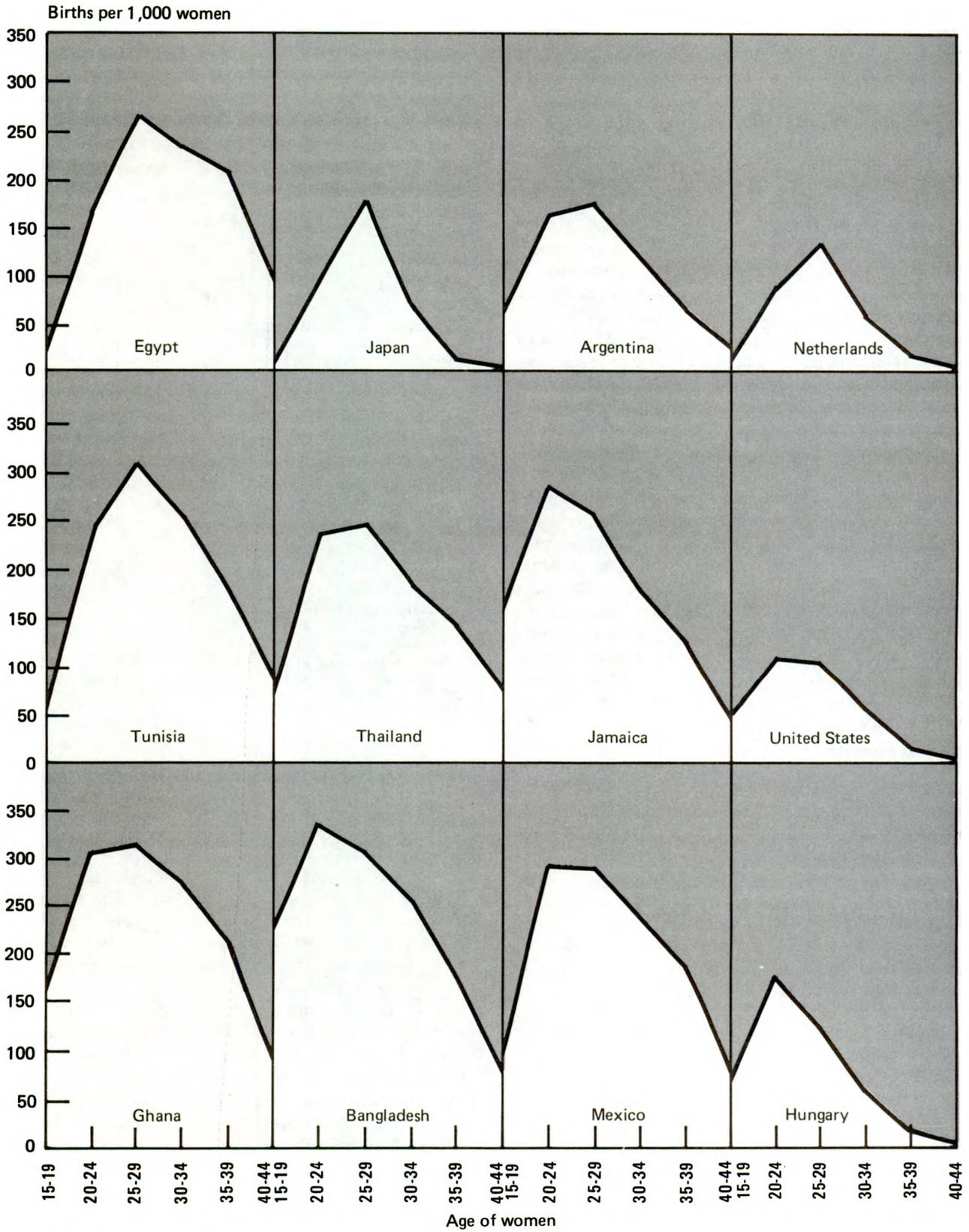
NA Not available.

Source: Total fertility rates are from appendix table 2. Percent ever-married women are from appendix table 5. Percent of contraceptive usage: Data for Egypt, Ghana, Mexico, and Tunisia are from appendix table 11; data for the remaining countries are from appendix table 8.

Figure 5 illustrates that within each region high fertility levels at early ages are generally associated with a relatively high proportion of women who have ever-been married. For example, in the African countries, the percentage of women ever-married at age 20 to 24 years is 61 percent for Egypt, 73 percent for Tunisia, and 84 percent for Ghana; the age-specific fertility rates for this age group in these three countries are 173, 237, and 308 per 1,000 women, respectively. Although data on age-specific contraceptive use for these three countries are not available, the very low overall level of contraceptive use implies that contraception is used sparingly by young married women in these countries. The differences in the marriage pattern, then, can be expected to have a significant impact on the age-specific fertility rates when contraceptive use is at a very low level.

An extreme example of the dual effect of proportions married and using contraception on fertility at early ages is

FIGURE 5.
Age-Specific Fertility Rates, for Selected Developing and
Developed Countries



SOURCE: Appendix Table 2.

shown for the Asian countries in figure 5. The percentage of women ever-married at age 20 to 24 years is approximately three times higher for Bangladesh (97 percent) than for Japan (31 percent); at the same time, contraceptive use among married women at these ages is about six times more for Japan (61 percent) than for Bangladesh (9 percent).²⁴ As a result, the fertility rate for Bangladesh for women aged 20 to 24 years old is 337 per 1,000 women, almost 3½ times the rate for Japan (99 per 1,000). Of course, the social and religious structure of these two countries are considerably different as are other factors that are involved in determining the level of fertility. However, this illustration indicates the potentially vast fertility differences than can occur in countries with extremely different marital and contraceptive patterns.

Age patterns of fertility may be strongly affected not only by proportions married and contraceptive use but also by the percentage of women cohabiting outside of marriage. Marriage data, for example in Jamaica, do not give a clear picture of the potential number of women exposed to childbearing because about 70 percent of the total births occur outside of marriage. Data from the World Fertility Survey indicate that among Jamaican women 20 to 24 years old in 1975-76, 12 percent were legally married, 29 percent were in common-law marriages, 33 percent were in "visiting unions," 13 percent were "single," and 12 percent had never been in a sexual union.²⁵

Among the developed countries, the peak ages of childbearing differ from country to country. A later childbearing pattern is found in the Netherlands (the peak is at ages 25 to 29 years old) than in Hungary (20 to 24 years old). The United States exhibits an intermediate pattern with age-specific fertility rates about the same for the 20-to-24 and 25-to-29 age group. Higher levels of fertility are recorded at the early ages in Hungary than in either the United States or the Netherlands; this corresponds to the higher proportions of women married by ages 20 to 24 years old in Hungary.

Figure 5 also illustrates the continuation of higher fertility rates in developing nations for women past age 35. In Egypt and Tunisia, childbearing at ages 40 to 44 years old is higher than at ages 15 to 19. In the western developed nations and Japan, childbearing past age 40 is negligible.

CHILDBEARING AT EARLY AND OLDER AGES

Childbearing at very young and very old ages presents special problems to both mother and child. For a very young woman, childbearing often disrupts her education and starts her family formation at an age where she lacks the economic or psychological maturity to care for children. Childbearing at older ages also entails higher medical risks than would occur to women in their twenties who bear children.

²⁴ See appendix table 8 for the age-specific contraceptive usage rates.

²⁵ The World Fertility Survey defines "visiting unions" as those in which a couple does not live together but have a regular sexual relationship; "single" status is defined as one in which a woman currently is without a partner and is not currently having a regular sexual relationship.

The maternal mortality rates shown in table H indicate the frequency of deaths to women resulting from complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the the period immediately after childbirth. With the exception of Hong Kong, maternal deaths are considerably higher at older ages than at younger ages. Among developed countries, Hungary has the highest maternal mortality rates among women 35 to 44 years old. They are about 14 times higher at these ages than at ages 15 to 24 years. The rates for the United States are about five times higher at older ages than at younger ages. Rates for Sweden at both ages are the lowest recorded among the developed nations.

Table H. Maternal Mortality Rates for Women 15 to 24 and 35 to 44 Years Old, for Selected Developing and Developed Countries: Mid-1970's

(Maternal deaths per 100,000 live births)

Country	Year	15-24 years	35-44 years
Africa:			
Egypt.....	1972	171.0	143.0
Asia:			
Hong Kong.....	1974	16.8	10.6
Japan.....	1973	23.6	201.0
Philippines.....	1973	89.1	312.6
Thailand.....	1973	136.8	321.1
Latin America:			
Costa Rica.....	1973	55.2	102.2
Dominican Republic.....	1973	73.3	95.5
Mexico.....	1973	96.4	186.4
Northern America and Europe:			
United States.....	1973	10.2	51.1
France.....	1972	12.3	81.7
Hungary.....	1974	15.0	211.8
Netherlands.....	1974	10.5	55.1
Sweden.....	1974	9.3	32.5
England and Wales.....	1973	8.4	49.0

¹ Includes births to women under 15 years.

Source: Rates are derived from the following: Maternal deaths: Data for France are from: World Health Statistics Annual 1972, Volume I, Geneva, Switzerland, 1975, table 4.1.2. Data for the remaining countries are from: World Health Organization. World Health Statistics Annual 1973-76, Volume I, Geneva, Switzerland, 1976, table 7.

Births: United Nations. Demographic Yearbook. Historical Supplement. New York, United Nations, 1979, table 5.

The distribution of countries by the level of fertility among women 15 to 19 years old and 40 to 44 years old is shown in table I. For the 95 countries shown in the table, approximately one-third have fertility rates at age 15 to 19 years in excess of 100 births per 1,000 women. Teenage fertility rates of more than 100 per 1,000 women are found typically in Africa and the Muslim countries of Asia. The majority of the nations with teenage fertility rates under 50 per 1,000 are found in North America, Europe, and the Soviet Union.

Table I. Distribution of Countries, by Level of Fertility, for Women 15 to 19 and 40 to 44 Years Old: Mid-1970's

Age of woman and region	Age-specific fertility rate (per 1,000 women)				
	Total	0 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 149	150 and over
WOMEN 15 TO 19 YEARS OLD					
Total.....	95	30	32	22	11
Africa.....	20	1	4	7	8
Asia.....	22	8	6	7	1
Muslim.....	11	1	3	6	1
Non-Muslim.....	11	7	3	1	-
Latin America.....	23	1	12	8	2
Northern America, Europe, and the Soviet Union.....	27	19	8	-	-
Oceania.....	3	1	2	-	-
WOMEN 40 TO 44 YEARS OLD					
Total.....	95	44	35	16	-
Africa.....	20	-	11	9	-
Asia.....	22	8	10	4	-
Muslim.....	11	1	7	3	-
Non-Muslim.....	11	7	3	1	-
Latin America.....	23	8	13	2	-
Northern America, Europe, and the Soviet Union.....	27	26	1	-	-
Oceania.....	3	2	-	1	-

- Represents zero.

Source: Appendix table 2.

Among the developed countries of Western Europe and Northern America, the United States has the highest teenage fertility rate; only the Eastern European countries record rates higher than those reported by the United States in the mid-1970's. In fact, most non-muslim countries of East Asia have lower teenage fertility rates than the United States as shown in appendix table 2.

The overall level of fertility for women 40 to 44 years old is lower than that reported for teenage women, however, a considerable range of the rates is shown among the different regions in table I. With the exception of Albania, all nations in North America, Europe, and the Soviet Union have fertility rates under 50 per 1,000; in fact, 19 out of the 27 countries have age-specific rates of under 10 per 1,000 women 40 to 44 years old.

However, high fertility rates persist through age 40 in the developing world; 9 of the 20 countries selected for analysis in Africa have age-specific fertility rates in excess of 100 per 1,000 women age 40 to 44 years. In the Muslim countries of Asia, fertility rates are relatively higher at these older ages than in the non-Muslim nations: 10 of the 11 Muslim nations in table I have fertility rates of at least 50 births per 1,000 women 40 to 44 years, compared with 4 of the 11 non-Muslim nations in Asia in this report.

On the average, women in developed countries start their childbearing at older ages and terminate their childbearing at younger ages than women in developing nations. Effective use and widespread availability of contraceptive techniques play an important role in the planning and spacing of children throughout the reproductive cycle of the woman. This, in turn, can affect the woman's ability to plan both her

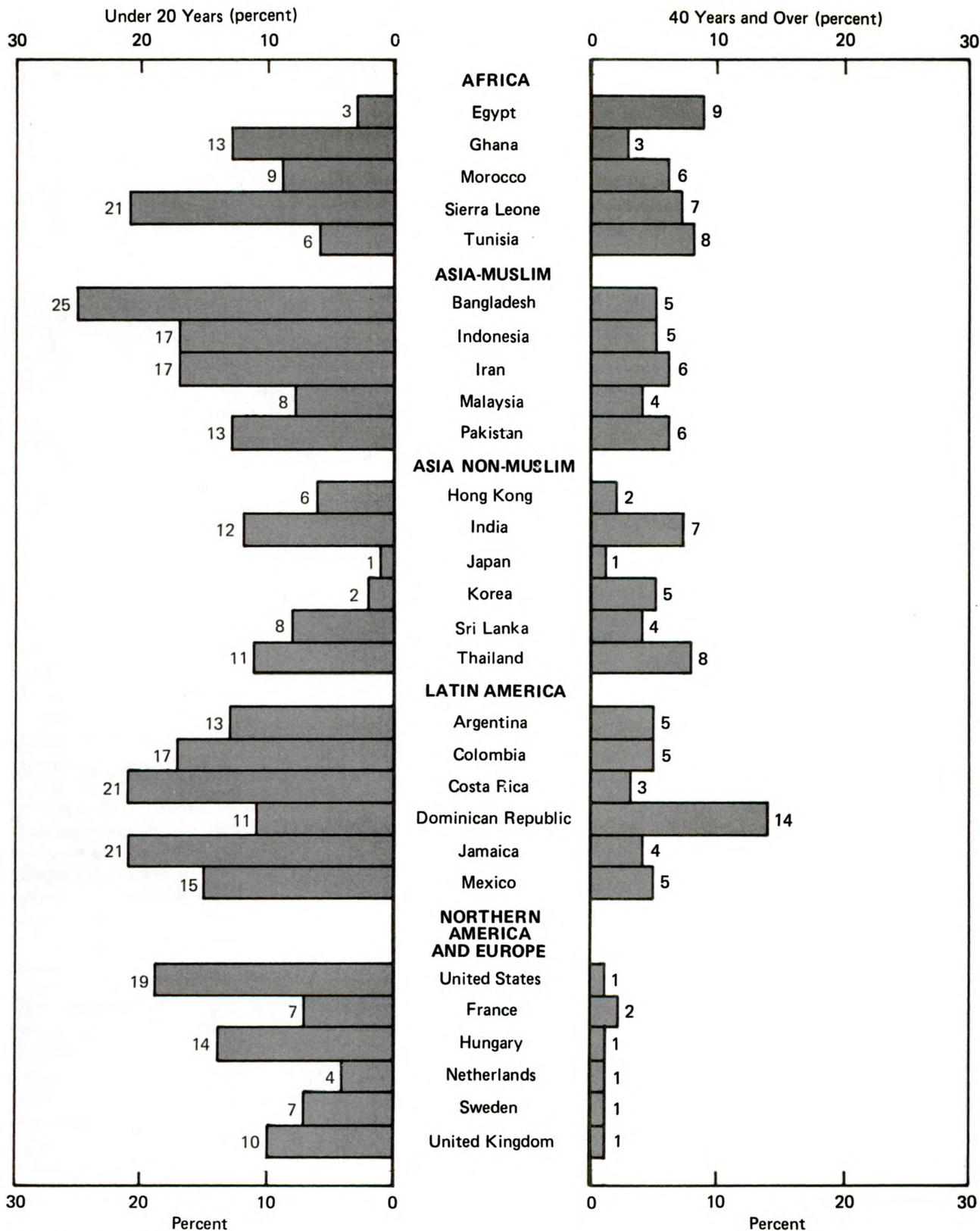
educational and working careers where these alternative opportunities to childbearing are available.

Figure 6 shows the proportions of all births in a given year that occur to women under 20 years old and 40 years old and over for selected countries. This distribution is the result of both the age-specific fertility rates and the age distribution of females in a country. By examining these figures, an estimate can be obtained for a given country of the potential demand for special services required by women in different age groups.

For example, younger women may be in need of programs that would permit them to continue their education during and after their pregnancies while older women need more prenatal medical services because of higher risks of childbearing at older ages. In addition, women in this older age group require child care services to enable them to continue their working careers. In some developing countries such services may be especially important to older women who may not have had any formal education.

Data in figure 6 show that in the developed world, childbearing at age 40 and over usually constitutes only 1 or 2 percent of all births in a given year, while births to women under 20 years of age constitute about 10 percent of all births. Among the Western developed nations, the United States had the highest proportion of births to women under 20 years of age (19 percent). This figure exceeds that reported in most countries in Latin America and Asia for which data are available. Less than 1 percent of all births to women in Japan occurred to women under age 20; this is the lowest recorded percentage for all the nations for which data are available.

FIGURE 6.
Percentage of Births to Women Under 20 and 40 Years Old and Over



SOURCE: Appendix table 3.

Among the developing nations shown in figure 6, child-bearing at age 40 years old and over constitutes about 5 percent of all births for both Latin American and Asian countries and between 5 and 10 percent of all births for African countries. The high proportion of births to women

under 20 years of age in Latin American countries (15 to 20 percent) is due to the combination of high teenage birth rates (appendix table 2) and a relatively young population. A similar proportion is noted in the Muslim countries of Asia.

Chapter 5. Desired Fertility

An important reason for collecting information on family size preference is to obtain information about a woman's attitude towards her future childbearing. These data serve not only as useful indicators of future fertility, but also aid in identifying the potential number of women who may seek family planning services by providing an estimate of the number of women who desire no more children.²⁶ Although some studies conducted in developed countries have indicated that the responses of individuals may not be the best indicator of eventual actual fertility,²⁷ this type of attitudinal measurement may be a useful tool for implementing family planning programs commensurate with women's reproductive goal.

LIMITATIONS OF DATA

The data on family size preference shown in this report come from a variety of sources: World Fertility Surveys, U.S. Bureau of the Census Surveys on the birth expectations of American women, and various national fertility surveys conducted by statistical agencies and demographic institutes in different European countries.

All women who participated in the World Fertility Surveys were asked "If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?" Data on family size preference from fertility surveys conducted by the Census Bureau and by some developed nations usually were obtained from a question on how many additional children a woman expects to have during her lifetime; this response is added to the number of children a woman has already had to give the total number of expected births during her lifetime.²⁸ Given these differences, comparisons between desired fertility and expected fertility should be treated with caution.

Some other problems which arise in comparing data among different nations are due to variation in the survey universe by age and marital status of the woman and the inconsistency in the presentation of the data making comparative analysis difficult. The data collected in these surveys should be considered to be general attitudinal reflections of the women within the context of the individual survey and not comparable to the same degree as other indicators shown in this report.

CROSS-NATIONAL COMPARISONS

Data are shown in figure 7 illustrating the association between desired family size and current use of contraception among married women in the reproductive ages. The aggregate cross-national comparisons shown in this figure indicate little relationship between family-size preference and contraceptive use. Among married women in the childbearing ages, desired family size among selected developed nations (France, Hungary, and Japan) ranges between 2.0 and 2.6 children per woman with no association between desired family size and contraceptive use. Similarly, the Latin American countries reported a desired family size ranging between four and five children per woman with no apparent relationship between family size preferences and contraceptive use. Among the Asian countries (excluding Japan and Korea), little variation is noted in family-size preference (about four children per woman), although considerable variation in contraceptive use is noted, ranging from less than 10 percent for Bangladesh, Nepal, and Pakistan to slightly less than 40 percent for Malaysia and Thailand.

The lack of a cross-national relationship between contraceptive use and family-size preference may be due to the fact that contraception may be used by the women as a means of spacing births, regardless of family-size preference, but does not necessarily imply limiting family size to small numbers. In addition, contraception can be used to terminate childbearing after desired family size has been attained, regardless of whether the woman has three, four, five, or even more children.

FERTILITY EXPERIENCES OF DIFFERENT GENERATIONS

Successive generations of women experience different childbearing patterns and completed family sizes. An illustration of differences in completed family size of older generations of women relative to the fertility desires of younger women is shown in figure 8. The children ever born to women in the older age group represent the average completed family size of women in their forties who could be considered to be the "mothers" of the women currently in their early twenties.

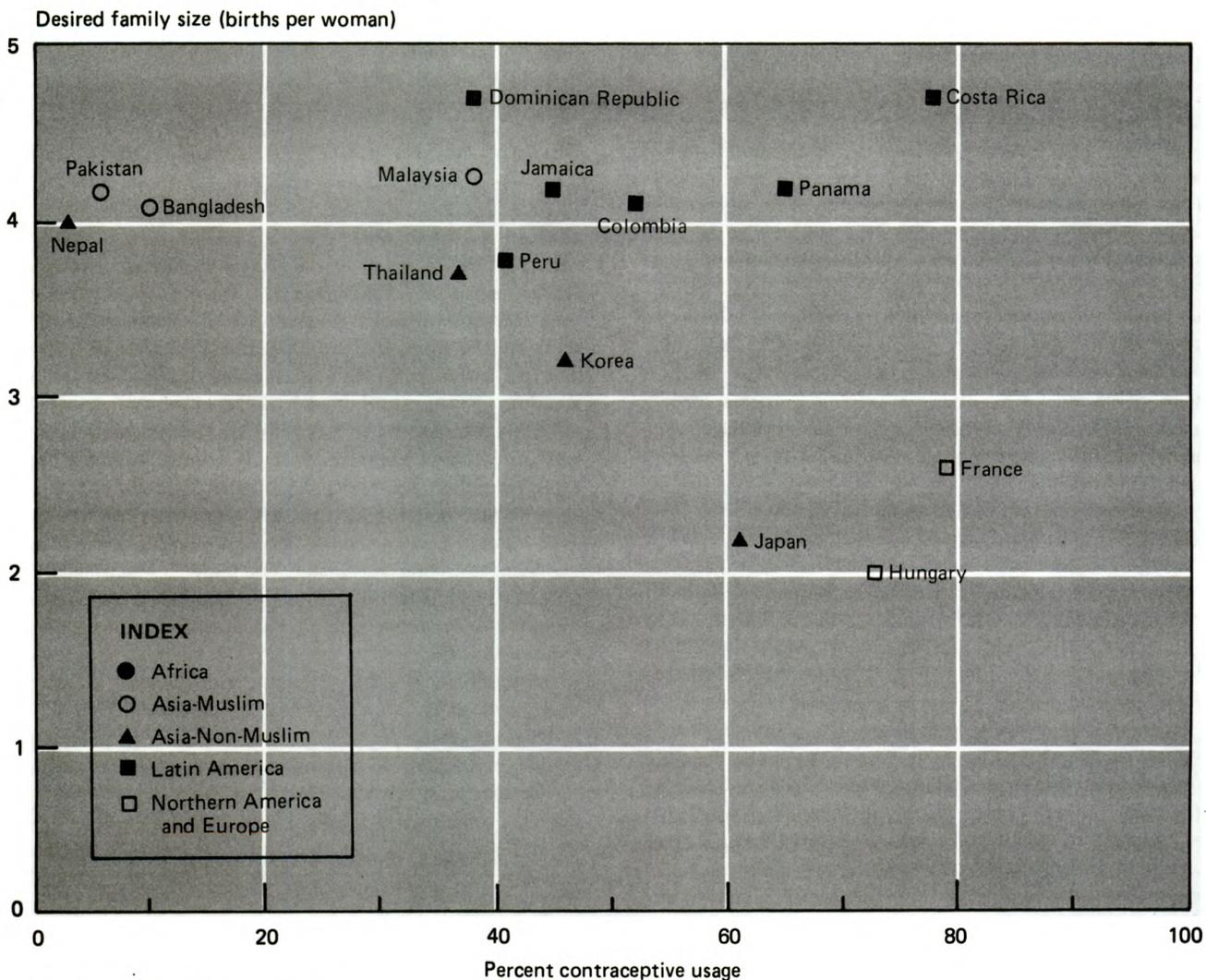
For example, the average number of children ever born to ever-married women 40 to 44 years old in Costa Rica was 6.1 births per woman, while currently married women 20 to 24 years old in Costa Rica expect to complete their family size with only 3.4 children, on the average. Similarly, differences are also noted between successive generations in figure 8 except in Czechoslovakia where there was no difference

²⁶Louise Kantrow, "Some Problems in the Measurement and Analysis of Fertility Preferences from WFS First Country Reports," *Occasional Papers*, No. 22 (1980).

²⁷Charles F. Westoff and Norman B. Ryder, "The Predictive Validity of Reproductive Intentions," *Demography*, (November 1977), Vol. 14, pp. 431-53.

²⁸United Nations, *Fertility and Family Planning in Europe Around 1970: A Comparative Study of Twelve National Surveys*, Population Studies No. 58 (New York, United Nations, 1976).

FIGURE 7.
Desired Family Size and Percentage Using Contraceptives, for Selected
Developing and Developed Countries



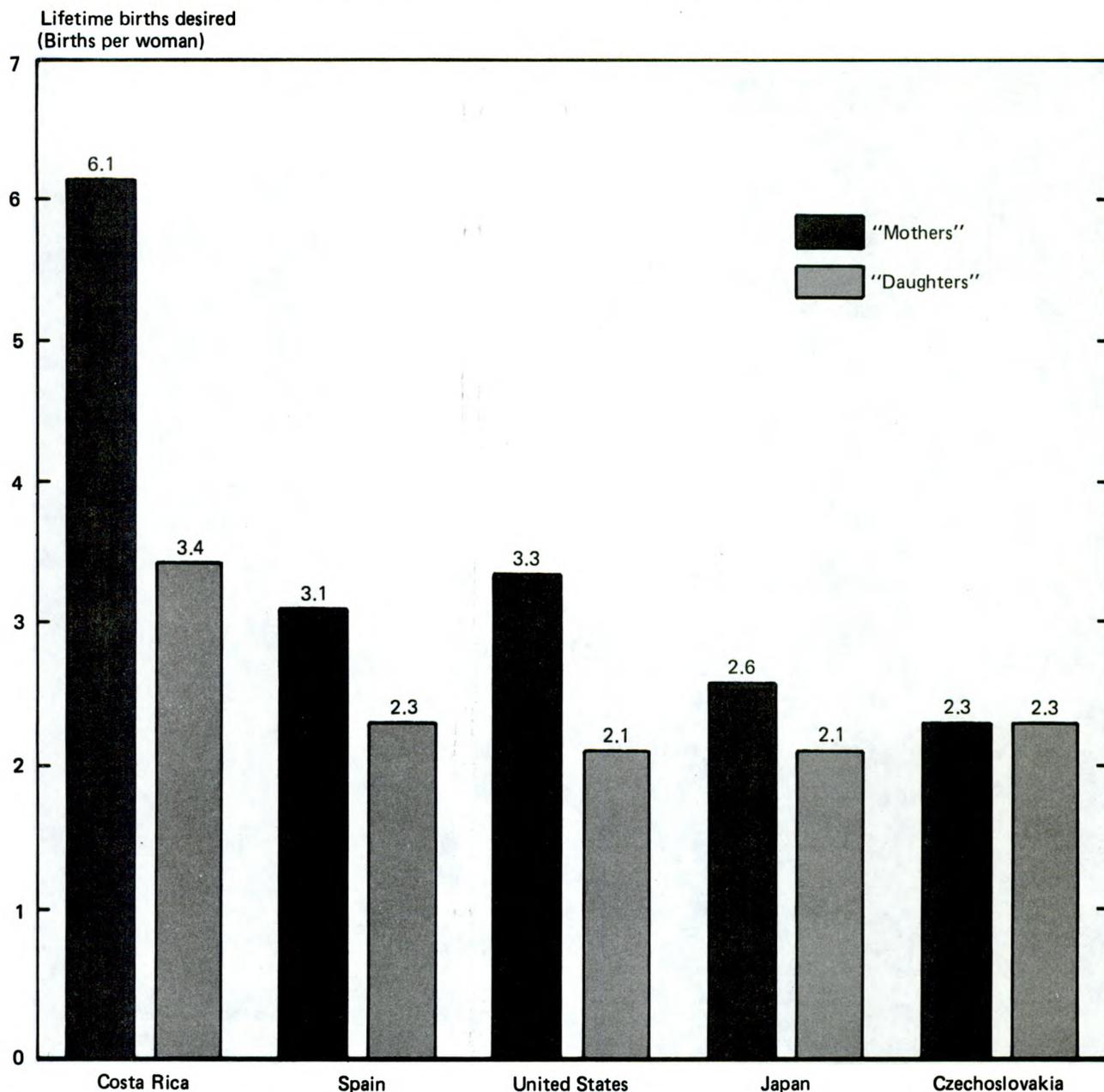
SOURCE: Appendix tables 6 and 8.

between the completed family size of the older generation and desired family size of the younger generation. In the United States, young women today expect to complete their family with more than one child less than the previous generation of women (2.1 and 3.3 births, respectively).²⁹

²⁹Data for the United States are for expected lifetime fertility which includes births to date and future births expected.

Sharp reductions between succeeding generations in completed fertility have already occurred in developed countries and can be anticipated to occur in developing countries where young couples are currently practicing effective contraception in order to limit family size.

FIGURE 8.
Average Number of Lifetime Births Desired by Women in their Twenties ("Daughters") and
Average Number of Children Ever Born to Women in their Forties ("Mothers")



NOTE: The age, marital status, and fertility data vary for each country as follows:

Costa Rica (1976). Data are for the average number of lifetime births desired by currently married women 20 to 24 years old and the average number of children ever born to ever-married women 40 to 44 years old.

Spain (1977). Data are for the average number of lifetime births desired by ever-married women 15 to 24 years old and the average number of children ever born to ever-married women 40 to 44 years old.

United States (1977). Data are for the average number of lifetime births expected by currently married women 18 to 24 years old and the average number of children ever born to ever-married women 40 to 44 years old.

Japan (1974). Data are for the average number of lifetime births desired by ever-married women 20 to 29 years old and the average number of children ever born to ever-married women 45 to 49 years old.

Czechoslovakia (1977). Data are for the average number of lifetime births desired by currently married women 20 to 24 years old living in their first marriage and the average number of "living" children to currently married women 40 to 44 years old living in their first marriage.

Source: Data for the United States are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1978, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 325. **Fertility of American Women: June 1977.** U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. The data for the remaining countries are from International Statistical Institute. World Fertility Survey (Individual country summaries).

Chapter 6. Contraception

LEVELS AND METHODS OF CONCEPTION

It is generally accepted that the widespread practice of contraception is one of the principal factors responsible for low fertility among developed countries. Nortman³⁰ speculates that an unprecedented one-third of the world's couples of reproductive ages are now using some type of birth control to limit their number of births or for childspacing purposes. The contraceptive usage rates shown in this report are for "exposed" women. The World Fertility Survey (WFS) defines this as the proportion of all married, fecund, and nonpregnant women currently practicing contraception; also included are women who used sterilization as a means of contraception but excludes women who are sterile for other medical or noncontraceptive reasons. Data for the United States are shown according to the WFS definition for comparative purposes.

Although data on contraceptive use are available for only a few African countries, it is observed that a very small percentage (less than 15 percent) of exposed married women in the reproductive ages practice some type of contraception (appendix table 11). Use of contraceptives among women in Asian countries, especially the non-Muslim countries, is much higher than in Africa, with the proportion practicing contraception as high as 75 percent among women in the reproductive ages in Hong Kong and Singapore.

The developed countries generally report the highest proportion of women using contraceptives (over 70 percent in most cases). About three-fourths of exposed married American women 15 to 44 years old in 1976 were practicing contraception. In Latin America, high proportions of exposed women reported using contraceptives in Costa Rica (78 percent) and in Panama (65 percent).

In Muslim countries of Asia, especially Pakistan and Bangladesh which have very high total fertility rates (about seven children per woman), less than 10 percent of the married women in reproductive ages report practicing some type of contraception. However, about one-half of the women in these countries who are currently using contraceptives are using modern methods such as intrauterine devices (IUD's), oral contraceptive pills and injectables, and sterilization (figure 9). In contrast, Japanese women, although having very low fertility (less than two children per woman) and very high contraceptive usage rates (about 60 percent), predominantly use the nonmodern contraceptive

techniques³¹ (83 percent). These nonmodern methods are relatively ineffective contraceptive techniques when compared with IUD's or oral pills. The very high usage of abortion services in Japan (see chapter 7) as an auxiliary birth control technique significantly contributes to their comparatively low fertility.

Modern fertility control techniques are used predominantly in Latin America and the developed nations with the oral pill being the principal method, with sterilization being widely used among women in these countries. Among women in the reproductive ages who practice contraception, a high proportion using sterilization is reported in countries as varied as the Dominican Republic (38 percent), Tunisia (32 percent), and India (89 percent). Twenty-seven percent of exposed married couples in the United States who use contraceptives report themselves to be sterilized. It should be remembered that sterilization as a method of contraception is used predominantly by women who are in the older years of childbearing, suggesting that this technique has a relatively small effect on lowering national fertility rates. However, it can have an important effect by permanently preventing births at older ages or births to women who have as many, or more children, than they desire.

CONTRACEPTIVE USE BY AGE OF WOMAN AND NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN

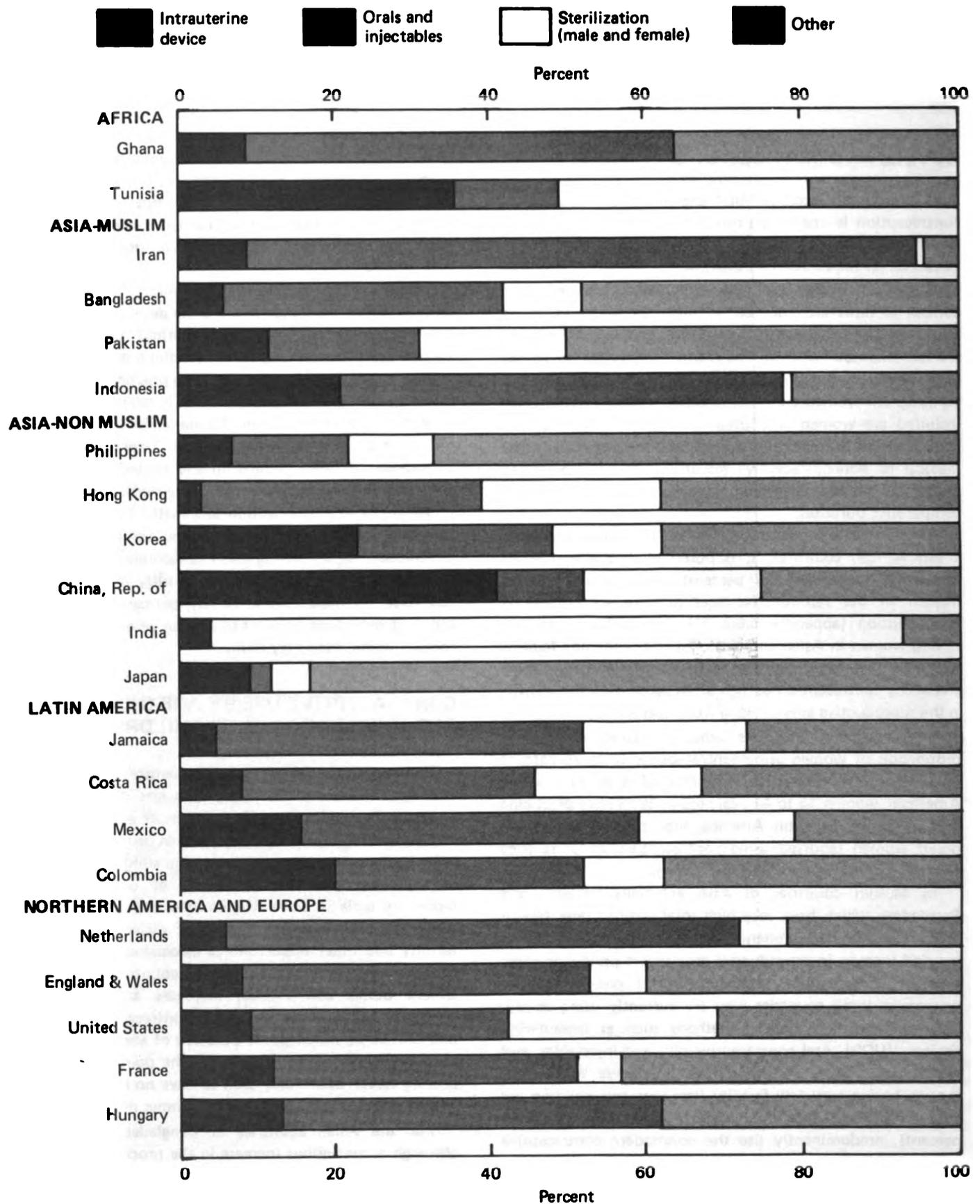
The proportion of women using contraceptives increases with age and reaches a peak between ages 25 and 34 in most countries (appendix table 8). At younger ages, the desire to begin families may result in few women using contraceptives. Young women at low parities (e.g., no children or one child) usually report a low frequency of contraceptive use (appendix table 9). Some women cease childbearing at earlier ages than other women because of differences in desired fertility and other opportunities associated with social and economic mobility. In developed countries, such as the United States and France, increases are noted in the proportion of women practicing contraception up to the mid-thirties at which point a plateau of about 80 percent is reached. As the women approach the point in their childbearing career where they seek to have no more births, their practice of contraception usually becomes more diligent.

For the Asian countries of Bangladesh and Pakistan, although a continuous increase in the proportion of women

³⁰Dorothy L. Nortman, "Changing Contraceptive Patterns: A Global Perspective," *Population Bulletin*, (August 1977), Vol. 32, No. 3.

³¹Nonmodern techniques include condoms, diaphragms, foam tablets, coitus interruptus; rhythm methods, etc.

FIGURE 9.
Percent Distribution of Current Contraceptive Methods Used by Married
Women of Reproductive Age, for Selected Developing and Developed Countries



SOURCE: Appendix table 10.

practicing contraception is noted through the age range, the level of contraceptive use remains low (less than 20 percent even at ages 35 to 39). The peak use of contraceptives at the older ages is probably the result of women or their spouses having been contraceptively sterilized to prevent any further births.

The contraceptive status of all currently married women in the United States in 1976 at different ages is shown in figure 10. With increasing age, the proportion of *all* married women who were sterile for contraceptive reasons increased from 1 percent at age 15 to 19 years to 26 percent by age 40 to 44. Similarly, the proportion of *all* married women who were sterile for medical or other noncontraceptive reasons also increased from less than 1 percent at age 15 to 19 years to 26 percent by age 40 to 44.

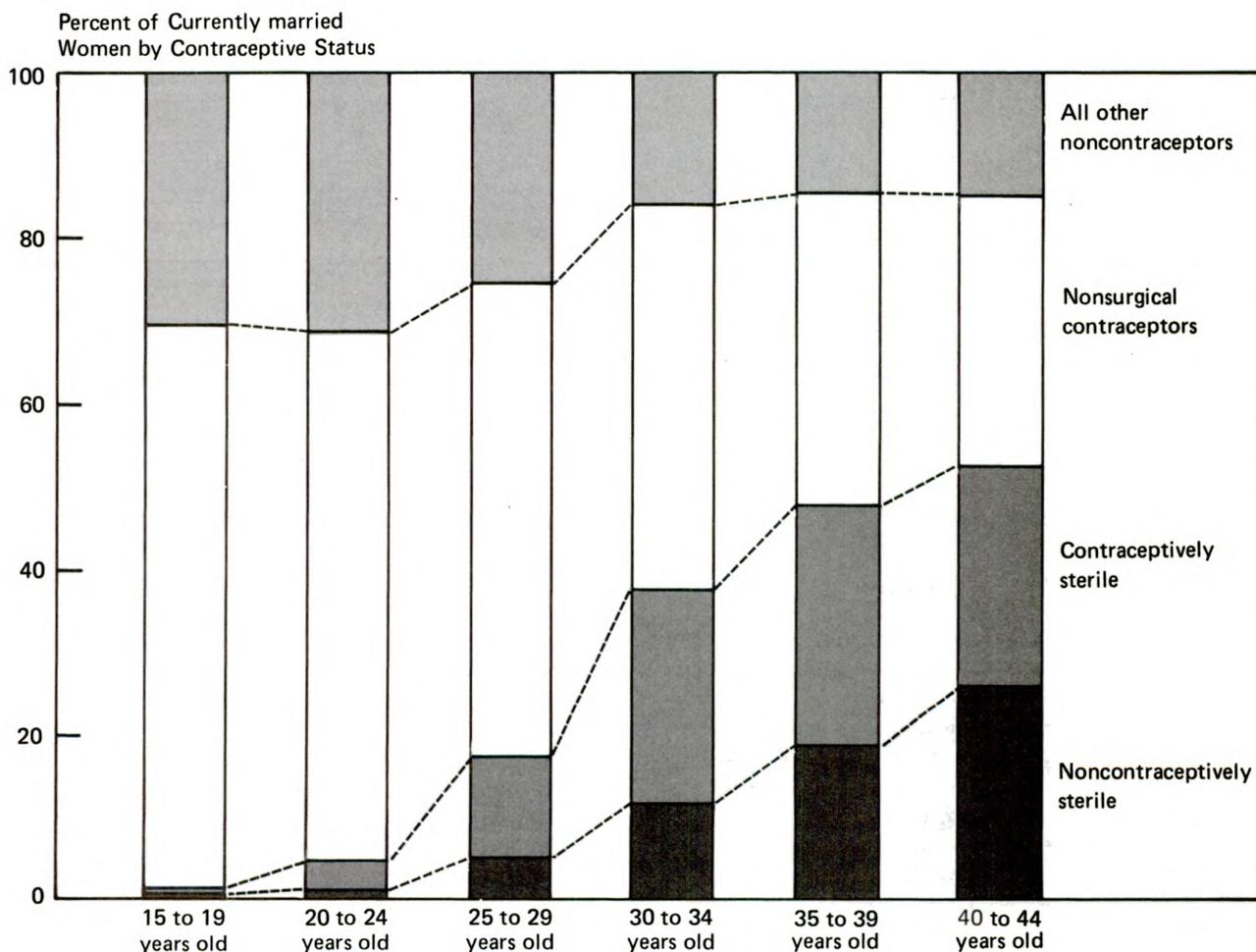
In the developing world where modern contraceptives (e.g., the oral pill, the IUD) are not readily available, the age profile of contraceptive use may closely resemble that which

results from those women who have been sterilized for contraceptive reasons. It should be noted that women at older ages may erroneously believe themselves to be sub-fecund and not capable of carrying a child to term; they may not be using contraceptives for this reason and in effect may truly be at risk of pregnancy. The high fertility rates found in many countries at ages 35 to 44 (appendix table 2) often exceed the rates at ages 15 to 19 years and suggest that contraceptive protection may be a major concern for not only young women but also for women in the later years of childbearing.

CONTRACEPTIVE USE BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF WOMAN

Increasing levels of contraceptive use is observed with increasing levels of educational attainment of women (table J). The difference in practice of contraception by level of

FIGURE 10.
Percent Distribution of Currently Married Women, by Contraceptive Status: United States, 1976



SOURCE: William D. Mosher, "Contraceptive Utilization—United States, 1976," *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 23, No. 7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), table 3.

Table J. Percentage of "Exposed" Women Currently Using Contraceptives, by Level of Education: Selected Countries, Mid-1970's

Region and country	Year	Level of education			
		None	Primary	Secondary	College
ASIA					
Muslim:					
Bangladesh.....	1975	7	14	27	(B)
Indonesia.....	1976	31	40	¹ 62	(¹)
Malaysia.....	1974	25	43	56	73
Pakistan.....	1975	5	12	¹ 27	(¹)
Non-Muslim:					
Japan.....	1975	(NA)	49	69	66
Korea, Republic of.....	1974	45	43	53	62
Sri Lanka.....	1975	29	² 38	54	47
Thailand.....	1975	27	³ 38	¹ 53	(¹)
LATIN AMERICA					
Colombia.....	1976	27	65	88	65
Costa Rica.....	1976	64	82	82	82
Dominican Republic.....	1975	17	38	62	67
Jamaica.....	1975-76	36	44	¹ 53	(¹)
NORTHERN AMERICA AND EUROPE					
United States.....	1976	(NA)	71	77	80
Belgium.....	1966	(NA)	82	87	81
France.....	1972	(NA)	65	76	74
Poland.....	1972	(NA)	41	67	74

B Base too small for a statistically significant finding.
NA Not available.

¹College and secondary are combined.

²Through 5 years of primary school.

³Through 4 years of primary school.

Source: Appendix table 12.

education is less significant in developed countries than in developing countries. For example, the difference in the use of contraceptives by women who had obtained a primary versus a college level of education in the United States is only 9 percentage points; for Malaysia, the difference is about 30 percentage points. For both developing and developed countries, increased levels of education provide not only more awareness of family planning services but also more alternatives to childbearing and childrearing.

FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMS

By the mid-1970's, there were 66 countries which had either an official policy to reduce their population growth rate or to support family planning activities.³² More than half of these countries view family planning as an instrument to reduce fertility levels in the interest of economic development. Some of these programs are funded by government sources and others by private agencies.

For Asian countries for which data are available, more than one-half of married women 15 to 44 years old who currently use contraceptives receive them from government operated or supported agencies. (See table K.) In contrast, in

Table K. Percentage of Married Women 15 to 44 Years Old Who Currently Use Contraceptives, by Source of Supply: Selected Countries, Mid-1970's

Country	All sources	Sources of supplies	
		Government operated/ supported	Private/ commercial
Africa:			
Ghana.....	4.4	4.4	(Z)
Asia--Muslim:			
Iran.....	23.0	15.0	8.0
Malaysia.....	36.0	17.4	18.6
Asia--Non-Muslim:			
China, Republic of.....	65.5	34.6	30.9
Hong Kong.....	79.0	46.4	32.6
Korea, Republic of.....	49.1	24.8	24.3
Philippines.....	37.0	16.4	20.6
Singapore.....	71.0	53.0	18.0
Thailand.....	39.0	34.0	5.0
Latin America:			
Costa Rica.....	64.0	26.0	38.0
Dominican Republic.....	31.0	10.0	21.0
El Salvador.....	21.8	7.3	14.5
Mexico.....	40.0	19.0	21.0
Paraguay.....	15.5	7.8	7.7

Z Less than 0.1 percent

Source: Appendix table 11.

³²Dorothy L. Nortman and Ellen Hofstatter, *Population and Family Planning Programs, A Compendium of Data Through 1978*, 10th Edition (New York: The Population Council, 1980).

Latin American countries, where Catholicism is the predominant religion and where government-sponsored family planning programs are less active, most women receive their contraceptive supplies from private or commercially operated agencies.

As shown in appendix table 11, the predominant method of contraception used by couples who received family planning services through private agencies consisted of the

condom, jelly, etc. In general, IUDs and oral pills were the principal methods of contraception used by the women who received contraceptive services through government operated agencies. With the exception of Malaysia, the Republic of China, El Salvador, and Costa Rica, sterilizations were performed more often in government operated or supported agencies than in private or commercial agencies.

Chapter 7. Induced Abortion

The legal status of induced abortion among developing and developed countries of the world ranges from complete prohibition to elective abortion at the request of the pregnant woman. Tietze³³ summarized the legal status of abortion of the world's population as of 1980 as follows: 9 percent of the world's population lived in countries where abortion is totally prohibited; 19 percent lived in countries where abortion was permitted only to save the life of the pregnant woman; about 10 percent lived in countries where abortion is allowed on broader medical grounds which include protecting the health of the pregnant woman or where there are impairments to the fetus or where pregnancy resulted from rape or incest; 24 percent resided in countries where abortion was also permitted for social or economic reasons, such as inadequate income, substandard housing, or being unmarried; and 38 percent lived in countries allowing abortion on request without specifying any reason.

ABORTION AND CONTRACEPTION

Whether legally or illegally, women have resorted to abortions in the past to terminate unwanted pregnancies and continue to do so. Because data are unavailable for many countries, there is not much information regarding the role played by abortion in reducing fertility.

A large number of abortions go unrecorded because they are performed illegally. In addition, a lack of medical facilities and recordkeeping systems may hinder the reporting of abortions even where abortions are legal. Tietze and Lewit³⁴ state the following:

The fact remains that official and public interest in elective abortions in much of the world is more than offset by indifference in vast areas. The result is that worldwide information on abortion remains highly unsatisfactory. In many countries, particularly those with restrictive legislation, illegal abortions continue to be performed in large, untabulated and generally unacknowledged numbers.

It has been estimated that in order to limit lifetime fertility to 2.2 births per woman, at least one abortion per woman in a population practicing moderately effective contraception is required.³⁵ An average of 0.2 abortions per woman would be expected even if highly effective but less

than perfect contraception is practiced. For example, the total fertility rate for the United States is about 1.8 births per woman. Married women in the United States in the childbearing ages have a relatively high contraceptive usage rate (77 percent), but they also have a high rate of abortions (22 abortions per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years old). Apparently, women in the United States resort to abortions to terminate unwanted pregnancies even though they practice contraception to a great extent. In 1975, there was approximately 1 abortion for every 3 live births in the United States (appendix table 13).

It has been demonstrated mathematically that even among couples who desire only three children and who are using contraceptive methods that are 99 percent effective, roughly 1 in 3 couples will experience an unwanted pregnancy because of failure in the contraceptive method or human error.³⁶ This indicates that even when very effective contraceptive methods are used, unwanted pregnancies will occur.

Summaries concerning the impact of recent legislation on abortions during the 1970's are presented below for the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, India, and the United States.

Federal Republic of Germany

The abortion law of 1974 authorizing abortion on request during the first trimester was revised by the Federal Legislature in May 1976. The revised law eliminated abortion on demand, but increased the upper limit on the period since conception during which time abortions may be performed.

Legislation passed in 1976 permitted abortions up to 24 weeks from conception based on a broad interpretation of social or other medical reasons.³⁷ The change in the law more than doubled the number of abortions that were reported from 21,400 in 1976 to 54,300 in 1977; the corresponding abortion rates per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years were 1.7 and 4.1, respectively (figure 11).

Hungary

National abortion approval committees in Hungary between 1956 and 1973 had to approve applications for abortion if the woman persisted with her request. Permission to obtain an abortion was restricted significantly in the abortion law of January 1974. Abortion on request is still available to women who are unmarried, married women with

³³ Christopher Tietze, *Induced Abortion—A World Review*, 1981, (New York: The Population Council, 1981).

³⁴ Christopher Tietze and Sarah Lewit, "Legal Abortion," *Scientific American*, (January 1977), Vol. 236, No. 1, pp. 21-27.

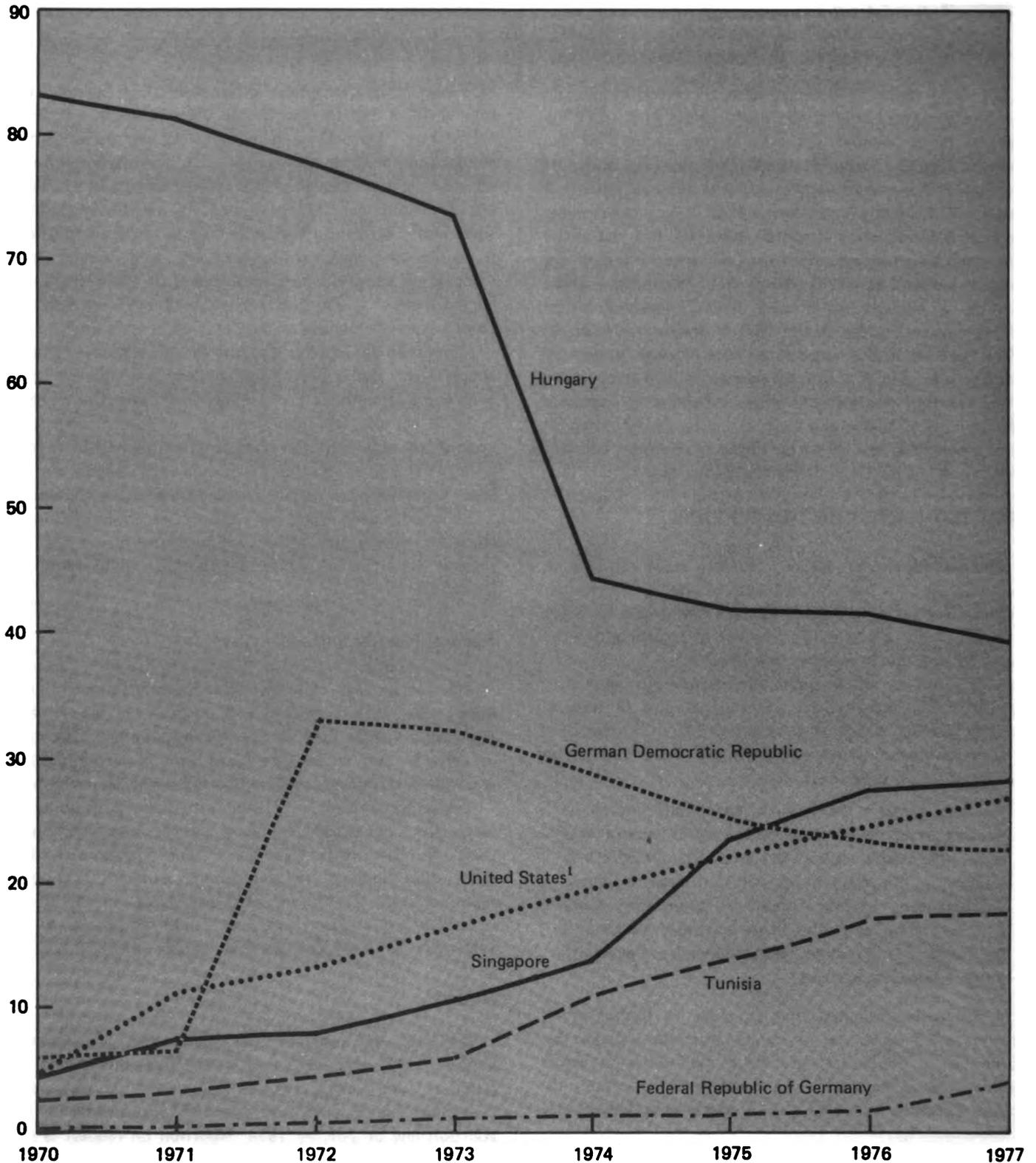
³⁵ Christopher Tietze and John Bongaarts, "Fertility Rates and Abortion Rates: Simulations of Family Limitation," *Studies in Family Planning*, (May 1975), Vol. 6, No. 5, pp. 114-120.

³⁶ J. F. Hulka, "A Mathematical Study of Contraceptive Efficiency and Unplanned Pregnancies," *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*, (June 1969), Vol. 104, pp. 443-447.

³⁷ Christopher Tietze, *op. cit.*

FIGURE 11.
Legal Abortions per 1,000 Women 15 to 44 Years, for Selected
Countries, 1970-77

Abortions per 1,000 women
 aged 15 to 44 years



¹ Data for 1970 to 1972 refer to abortions reported to the Center for Disease Control. Data for 1973 to 1977 refer to data reported by the Allan Guttmacher Institute.

SOURCE: Christopher, Tietze. "Induced Abortion: A World Review, 1981."
Population Council Fact Book, Fourth Edition (New York: The Population Council table 2.

three living children, women who have experienced three deliveries, or women who lack adequate housing facilities. Women who do not meet any of the above criteria can still obtain an abortion on the basis of broad medical, eugenic, juridical, or societal grounds.³⁸ The passage of restrictive provisions in 1974 resulted in a sharp decline in the number of abortions from 169,600 in 1973 to 102,000 in 1974; the corresponding abortion rates fall from 73.5 to 44.3 per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years (figure 11).

India

In India, the occurrence of legal abortions is still low because of inadequate medical facilities, especially in rural areas. The reported number of abortions doubled each year between 1973 and 1976 from 24,300 to 214,200, with a corresponding increase in the rate from 0.2 and 1.7 abortions per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years. The reported number of abortions in 1977 was 278,900, an increase of 30 percent over the 1976 figure; a year later, the number declined to 247,000. The decline in the rate of increase and the number of abortions from previous years suggests that the de-emphasis of a strong population control policy by the government and the publicized abuses by a few medical personnel performing sterilizations may have caused medical personnel throughout India to hesitate in performing abortions.

United States

Three States permitted legal abortions upon request in the United States in 1970: Alaska, Hawaii, and New York. The

³⁸ *Ibid.*

number of legal abortions in 1970 reported to the Center for Disease Control was 193,500, resulting in an abortion rate of 4.5 per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years old. After Supreme Court decisions in 1973 eliminated restrictive abortion laws in all States, the number of reported legal abortions increased from 615,800 in 1973 to 854,900 in 1975.

Data on abortions compiled by the Alan Guttmacher Institute, which include both legal abortions reported to the Center for Disease Control and data collected from the Institute's own survey of hospitals and abortion agencies, place the number of abortions that occurred in 1973 and 1975 at 744,600 and 1,034,200, respectively, resulting in abortion rates of 16.6 and 22.1 abortions per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years old.

LEGAL ABORTIONS BY AGE

The percent distribution of legal abortions by age of women for selected countries is presented in table L. Among women having abortions in 1977 in the United States, about 30 percent were accounted for by women under 20 years old, the highest proportion among the developed countries shown in the table. High proportions of abortions accounted for by teenage women were also found in England and Wales (28 percent), and Sweden (22 percent). The lowest percentage of total abortions under 20 years of age occurred in Tunisia and Japan (2 percent). The United States has an extremely low percentage of abortions performed to women over 40 years of age (2 percent). This is partly due to the very high proportion of women in the United States over 40 years who are sterile either for medical or contraceptive reasons (figure 10).

Table L. Percent Distribution of Legal Abortions, by Age of Women at Termination of Pregnancy: Selected Countries, 1977

Country	Under 20 years old	20 to 24 years old	25 to 29 years old	30 to 34 years old	35 to 39 years old	40 years old and over
Africa:						
Tunisia.....	1.8	16.6	25.0	25.1	21.0	10.5
Asia:						
India ¹	6.3	23.3	32.6	23.1	11.7	3.0
Japan.....	2.1	15.5	27.4	25.9	19.3	9.8
Northern America and Europe:						
United States.....	30.8	34.5	18.7	9.5	4.7	1.8
England and Wales.....	27.9	23.8	18.1	15.0	10.1	5.1
France.....	12.2	26.6	24.7	18.1	11.4	7.0
Germany, Federal Republic of	11.3	18.8	22.0	18.8	18.8	10.3
Hungary.....	10.7	23.3	22.2	19.3	16.5	8.0
Sweden.....	21.6	22.5	20.8	18.0	11.1	6.0

¹Based on 52 percent of abortions reported from 15 states.

Detailed Appendix Tables

Table 1. Projected Estimates of Midyear Population and Crude Birth Rate for 1978, Quality of Most Recent Registered Data for Births, and Year of Latest Population Census

Region and country	Projected estimates for 1978		Quality of most recent registered data			Year of latest population census
	Midyear population (thousands)	Crude birth rate per 1,000 population	Year	Crude birth rate per 1,000 population	United Nations quality rating	
AFRICA						
Algeria.....	17,582	46	1975	¹ 47.8	(C)	1977
Angola.....	6,470	46-48	1972	² 23.1	(U)	1970
Benin.....	3,287	49-54	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1979
Burundi.....	4,088	41-43	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1979
Cameroon.....	8,106	45-46	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1976
Central African Republic.....	2,225	45-48	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1975
Chad.....	4,425	45-54	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(³)
Congo.....	1,466	43-46	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1974
Egypt.....	39,889	39	1978	37.6	(C)	1976
Ethiopia.....	30,992	43-52	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(³)
Ghana.....	11,366	44-48	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1970
Guinea.....	5,130	43-60	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(³)
Ivory Coast.....	7,509	46-48	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1975
Kenya.....	15,158	53-54	1976	20.0	(U)	1979
Lesotho.....	1,276	36-37	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1976
Liberia.....	1,734	50	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1974
Libya.....	2,821	47-48	1976	47.7	(U)	1973
Madagascar.....	8,145	47-48	1972	37.4	(U)	1975
Malawi.....	5,690	51-54	1970-72	⁴ 50.5	...	1977
Mali.....	6,290	49-55	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1976
Mauritania.....	1,446	43-47	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1976-77
Morocco.....	19,787	42-44	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1971
Mozambique.....	9,753	41-47	1974	12.8	(U)	1970
Niger.....	5,193	51	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1977
Nigeria.....	72,217	49-51	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1963
Rwanda.....	4,800	48-51	1975	27.0	(U)	1978
Senegal.....	5,387	46-48	1970	⁵ 55.4	...	1976
Sierra Leone.....	3,237	42-48	1968	⁶ 39.6	(U)	1974
Somalia.....	3,391	47-49	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1975
South Africa.....	27,217	35-37	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1970
Sudan.....	17,550	48-49	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1973
Tanzania.....	16,840	45-49	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1978
Togo.....	2,469	42-48	1970	37.4	(U)	1970
Tunisia.....	6,156	33	1976	36.4	(C)	1975
Uganda.....	12,780	46-50	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1980
Upper Volta.....	6,510	50	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1975
Zaire.....	27,152	43-48	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1974
Zambia.....	5,472	47-50	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1974
Zimbabwe.....	7,110	47-50	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1969
ASIA						
Afghanistan.....	14,379	50-53	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1979
Bangladesh.....	85,771	44-48	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1974
Bhutan.....	1,244	43	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1969
Burma.....	32,782	38-39	1972	⁷ 39.0	(U)	1973
China, People's Rep. of.....	997,225	21-26	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1953
China, Republic of.....	17,118	25	1979	24.2	(⁸ C)	1975
Hong Kong.....	4,606	18	1978	17.5	(C)	1976
India.....	654,895	33-34	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1971
Indonesia.....	145,095	34-36	1962	¹⁰ 24.0	(U)	1971
Iran.....	36,447	41	1977	41.8	(U)	1976
Iraq.....	12,470	46-48	1977	24.3	(U)	1977
Israel.....	3,693	25	1978	25.2	(C)	1972
Japan.....	114,898	15	1978	¹¹ 14.9	(C)	1975
Jordan.....	3,070	49	1966	⁷ 47.8	(C)	1961
Kampuchea.....	5,899	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1962
Korea, Democratic People's Rep. of.....	18,134	43	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1944
Korea, Republic of.....	38,515	22-24	1966	17.1	(U)	1973
Kuwait.....	1,203	41	1977	41.5	(C)	1980
Laos.....	3,401	43-44	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(⁹)
Lebanon.....	2,868	34-37	1973	¹² 27.7	(U)	1932
Malaysia.....	13,348	31-33	1977	30.9	(U)	1970
Mongolia.....	1,574	38	1965	40.0	...	1979
Nepal.....	14,256	44-45	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1971
Pakistan.....	81,735	44-45	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1972
Philippines.....	46,515	32-37	1975	27.0	(U)	1975

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Projected Estimates of Midyear Population and Crude Birth Rate for 1978, Quality of Most Recent Registered Data for Births, and Year of Latest Population Census—Continued

Region and country	Projected estimates for 1978		Quality of most recent registered data			Year of latest population census
	Midyear population (thousands)	Crude birth rate per 1,000 population	Year	Crude birth rate per 1,000 population	United Nations quality rating	
ASIA--Continued						
Saudi Arabia.....	8,785	49	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1974
Singapore.....	2,334	17	1978	16.9	(C)	1970
Sri Lanka.....	14,347	28	1978	728.5	(C)	1971
Syria.....	8,220	41-44	1977	¹ 150.4	(U)	1970
Thailand.....	45,626	28-34	1976	724.1	(U)	1980
Turkey.....	43,535	34-36	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1975
Vietnam.....	50,969	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1979
Yemen (Aden).....	1,820	47	1967	¹ 427.5	(C)	1973
Yemen (Sana).....	5,010	48	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1975
LATIN AMERICA						
Argentina.....	26,777	26	1976	25.5	(C)	1970
Bolivia.....	5,080	43-45	1976	20.2	(U)	1976
Brazil.....	116,441	31-33	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1970
Chile.....	10,689	21-23	1978	21.2	(C)	1970
Colombia.....	25,673	31	1976	⁷ 30.0	(U)	1973
Costa Rica.....	2,129	30-32	1977	31.1	(C)	1973
Cuba.....	9,707	18	1977	¹³ 17.6	(C)	1970
Dominican Republic.....	5,415	35-37	1978	36.7	(U)	1970
Ecuador.....	7,532	41-42	1977	36.5	(U)	1974
El Salvador.....	4,523	41-44	1978	39.7	(C)	1971
Guatemala.....	6,646	41-42	1976	42.6	(C)	1973
Haiti.....	5,536	41-43	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1971
Honduras.....	3,522	46-48	1976	⁷ 46.9	(U)	1974
Jamaica.....	2,189	27	1977	⁷ 28.9	(C)	1970
Mexico.....	64,087	36	1978	⁷ 34.0	(U)	1970
Nicaragua.....	2,387	45-46	1977	⁷ 42.6	(U)	1971
Panama.....	1,835	29	1978	28.2	(C)	1970
Paraguay.....	3,044	31-36	1971	33.7	(U)	1972
Peru.....	16,727	36-39	1973	⁷ 34.6	(U)	1972
Puerto Rico.....	3,358	23	1977	22.6	(C)	1980
Trinidad and Tobago.....	1,133	25	1978	25.3	(C)	1970
Uruguay.....	2,894	19-21	1976	⁷ 20.9	(C)	1975
Venezuela.....	14,064	36	1977	36.6	(U)	1971
NORTHERN AMERICA, EUROPE, AND SOVIET UNION						
Canada.....	23,499	15	1978	15.2	(C)	1976
United States.....	218,717	15	1977	15.3	(C)	1980
Albania.....	2,569	29	1971	33.3	(C)	1979
Austria.....	7,508	11	1978	11.3	(C)	1971
Belgium.....	9,840	12	1978	12.4	(C)	1970
Bulgaria.....	8,814	15	1978	15.5	(C)	1975
Czechoslovakia.....	15,138	18	1978	18.4	(C)	1970
Denmark.....	5,104	12	1978	12.2	(C)	1976
Finland.....	4,753	13	1978	¹⁶ 13.5	(C)	1975
France.....	53,302	14	1978	13.8	(C)	1975
German, Democratic Rep. of... Germany, Federal Rep. of.....	16,758 61,310	14 9	1978 1978	13.9 9.4	(C) (C)	1971 1970
Greece.....	9,360	16	1978	15.9	(C)	1971
Hungary.....	10,684	16	1978	15.7	(C)	1980
Ireland.....	3,311	21	1977	⁷ 21.4	(C)	1971
Italy.....	56,697	13	1978	12.5	(C)	1971
Netherlands.....	13,937	13	1978	¹⁷ 12.6	(C)	1971
Norway.....	4,059	13	1978	12.7	(C)	1970
Poland.....	34,899	19	1978	19.0	(C)	1978
Portugal.....	9,796	16	1978	16.8	(C)	1970

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Projected Estimates of Midyear Population and Crude Birth Rate for 1978, Quality of Most Recent Registered Data for Births, and Year of Latest Population Census—Continued

Region and country	Projected estimates for 1978		Quality of most recent registered data			Year of latest population census
	Midyear population (thousands)	Crude birth rate per 1,000 population	Year	Crude birth rate per 1,000 population	United Nations quality rating	
NORTHERN AMERICA, EUROPE, AND SOVIET UNION--Continued						
Romania.....	21,855	19	1978	19.1	(C)	1977
Spain.....	36,686	17	1978	¹⁸ 17.2	(C)	1970
Sweden.....	8,278	11	1978	11.3	(C)	1975
Switzerland.....	6,337	11	1978	11.2	(C)	1970
United Kingdom.....	55,903	12	1977	11.8	(C)	1971
Yugoslavia.....	21,968	17	1978	17.4	(C)	1971
Soviet Union.....	261,200	18	1977	¹⁹ 18.1	(C)	1979
OCEANIA						
Australia.....	14,249	16	1978	⁷ 15.7	(C)	1976
New Zealand.....	3,107	16	1977	⁷ 17.4	(C)	1976
Papua New Guinea.....	2,986	44	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1971

NA Not available.

C Data estimated to be virtually complete, i.e., representing at least 90 percent of the events occurring each year.

U Data estimated to be incomplete, i.e., representing less than 90 percent of the events occurring each year.

... Data for which no specific information is available regarding completeness.

¹Excludes live-born infants dying before registration of birth. ²Based on baptisms recorded in Roman Catholic Church registers. ³Population census has never been taken. ⁴Based on the results of the Population Survey of 1970-72. ⁵Estimate bases unknown. ⁶For Western area only. ⁷Tabulated by year of registration rather than occurrence. ⁸For 72 towns having a total population of 4,400,172. ⁹This quality rating is not that of the United Nations. It is estimated that the registration of births is virtually complete, according to the Monthly Statistics of the Republic of China. ¹⁰For registration units (regencies) in Java and Madura only, which included a population of about 32 million in 1962. Excludes West Irian. ¹¹For Japanese nationals in Japan only. ¹²For Lebanese nationals on population register, including those living outside the country and excluding registered Palestinian refugees numbering 200,000 in July 1977. ¹³Births and deaths registered in the same month of occurrence. Excludes births and deaths among Palestinian refugees and nomad population; however, rates computed on total population. ¹⁴Relates only to the former Colony of Aden, excluding the islands of Perim and Kamaran. Excludes deaths of military personnel and the population of the port. ¹⁵Births registered in National Consumers Register, established December 31, 1964. ¹⁶Includes nationals temporarily outside the country. ¹⁷Includes residents outside the country if listed in a Netherlands population register. ¹⁸Excludes Ceuta and Melilla. ¹⁹Excludes infants born alive after less than 28 weeks of gestation, of less than 1 kilogram in weight and 35 centimeters in length, who die within 7 days of birth.

Sources: Estimates of midyear populations and crude birth rates are from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, World Population 1979, Recent Demographic Estimates for the Countries and Regions of the World (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980). Quality ratings data are from United Nations, Population and Vital Statistics Report, Statistical Papers (data available as of January 1, 1980), New York, 1980. Copyrighted; used by permission. Data for Republic of China are derived from Directorate General Budget, Accounting, and Statistics, Monthly Statistics of the Republic of China, No. 175 (1980), table 3. Information on the latest population census for which data are available at the time of this report is from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, World Population Statistics in Brief: 1979 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.)

Table 2. Total Fertility Rate and Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women 15 to 49 Years Old

Region and country	Year	Total fertility rate ¹	Age-specific fertility rate per 1,000 women--						
			15 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	25 to 29 years old	30 to 34 years old	35 to 39 years old	40 to 44 years old	45 to 49 years old
AFRICA									
Algeria.....	1977	7,365	97	285	342	336	267	129	17
Burundi.....	1970-71	6,160	56	254	342	272	178	98	32
Egypt.....	1973	5,230	24	173	264	237	207	95	46
Ethiopia.....	1968-71	5,750	163	287	264	188	150	64	34
Ghana.....	1970	7,135	163	308	314	275	211	100	56
Kenya.....	1977	8,015	168	342	357	293	239	145	59
Liberia.....	1970-71	6,390	216	265	272	238	175	83	29
Madagascar.....	1972	5,010	168	229	188	181	140	73	23
Malawi.....	1971-72	6,660	132	259	296	234	216	109	86
Morocco.....	1972	6,885	66	296	365	304	220	93	33
Mozambique.....	1970	6,600	110	283	272	236	197	142	80
Nigeria.....	1970-73	5,905	137	286	270	245	146	80	17
Rwanda.....	1970	7,520	102	328	370	306	228	128	42
Senegal.....	1976	6,440	165	290	272	228	161	109	63
Sierra Leone.....	1973	6,235	212	279	259	224	174	86	13
Sudan.....	1973	6,570	134	315	325	249	181	70	40
Tanzania.....	1973	6,300	153	317	286	218	162	83	41
Tunisia.....	1976	5,835	65	237	310	253	176	95	31
Upper Volta.....	1973-74	7,205	124	359	311	325	186	136	(NA)
Zambia.....	1974	6,650	137	143	209	353	340	111	37
ASIA									
Afghanistan.....	1972-73	7,740	137	315	346	292	237	142	79
Bangladesh.....	1973-74	7,185	229	337	310	256	178	86	41
China, Republic of.....	1976	3,135	41	215	238	92	30	9	2
Hong Kong.....	1976	2,590	18	112	199	118	54	15	2
India.....	1971	5,670	95	265	271	229	159	78	37
Indonesia.....	1975	4,745	106	242	227	185	116	55	18
Iran.....	1973-76	6,275	134	310	300	240	165	79	28
Israel.....	1975	3,685	44	204	215	165	85	21	3
Japan.....	1976	1,840	4	99	183	66	14	2	(2)
Jordan.....	1974	6,615	98	249	324	268	261	95	28
Korea, Republic of.....	1976	3,210	10	147	275	142	49	18	1
Kuwait.....	1972	6,235	114	302	335	244	190	50	12
Lebanon.....	1970	5,555	49	224	314	261	162	79	22
Malaysia.....	1976	4,540	53	211	260	199	129	47	9
Nepal.....	1976	6,365	119	296	295	254	192	87	30
Pakistan.....	1974-75	7,015	117	290	347	301	226	102	20
Philippines.....	1968-72	5,890	56	227	302	272	199	100	22
Singapore.....	1975	2,105	17	104	157	96	36	10	1
Sri Lanka.....	1974	3,700	38	156	201	178	123	38	6
Syria.....	1976	7,235	113	280	345	308	237	124	40
Thailand.....	1975	4,900	81	238	247	182	143	71	18
Turkey.....	1974-75	5,205	88	294	268	189	127	54	21
LATIN AMERICA									
Argentina.....	1970	3,135	67	163	174	121	69	26	7
Bolivia.....	1975	6,810	77	254	356	300	215	103	57
Brazil.....	1976	4,255	58	188	215	184	129	63	14
Chile.....	1975	3,000	74	173	149	103	67	29	5
Colombia.....	1975	4,435	97	220	210	163	121	54	22
Costa Rica.....	1977	4,160	103	220	205	115	118	59	12
Cuba.....	1970	3,695	128	227	164	116	74	26	4
Dominican Republic.....	1974-75	5,845	104	288	291	217	189	57	23
Ecuador.....	1973	5,535	84	255	264	211	181	87	25
El Salvador.....	1971	6,155	149	301	281	233	173	72	22
Guatemala.....	1973	5,810	134	290	254	209	175	80	20
Haiti.....	1973	5,160	41	213	244	235	175	74	50
Honduras.....	1975	6,980	154	292	305	252	188	94	111
Jamaica.....	1970	5,305	160	289	256	182	122	45	7
Mexico.....	1975	6,020	99	296	294	236	184	79	16
Nicaragua.....	1970-71	6,000	101	263	280	241	192	90	33
Panama.....	1975	4,455	119	246	219	153	102	45	7
Paraguay.....	1976-77	4,915	72	190	221	201	159	100	40
Peru.....	1975	5,625	84	222	287	256	188	76	12
Puerto Rico.....	1974	2,890	80	169	170	98	45	14	2
Trinidad and Tobago.....	1975	3,120	77	181	164	114	63	22	3
Uruguay.....	1973	2,680	59	145	153	103	54	19	3
Venezuela.....	1974	5,035	109	250	237	197	142	59	13

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Total Fertility Rate and Age-Specific Fertility Rate per 1,000 Women 15 to 49 Years Old—Continued

Region and country	Year	Total fertility rate ¹	Age-specific fertility rate per 1,000 women--						
			15 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	25 to 29 years old	30 to 34 years old	35 to 39 years old	40 to 44 years old	45 to 49 years old
NORTHERN AMERICA, EUROPE, AND SOVIET UNION									
Canada.....	1976	1,830	34	110	131	65	21	5	(z)
United States.....	1976	1,755	54	112	109	54	19	3	(z)
Albania.....	1971	5,204	33	284	274	220	143	68	18
Austria.....	1976	1,700	42	122	97	48	24	7	(z)
Belgium.....	1976	1,740	28	120	119	55	21	5	(z)
Bulgaria.....	1976	2,230	75	198	115	42	13	3	(z)
Czechoslovakia.....	1976	2,465	56	212	140	61	20	4	(z)
Denmark.....	1976	1,745	23	121	125	59	18	3	(z)
Finland.....	1976	1,695	28	106	114	60	25	6	(z)
France.....	1976	1,870	23	122	125	72	24	7	1
German, Democratic Rep. of.....	1976	1,535	62	139	69	26	9	2	(z)
Germany, Federal Rep. of.....	1976	1,460	20	88	104	52	21	6	1
Greece.....	1976	2,325	45	154	139	81	36	9	1
Hungary.....	1976	2,255	75	178	122	54	18	4	(z)
Ireland.....	1976	3,520	23	140	219	174	107	38	3
Italy.....	1976	2,290	51	112	149	87	44	14	1
Netherlands.....	1976	1,630	11	95	138	60	18	4	(z)
Norway.....	1976	1,875	36	126	121	63	24	5	(z)
Poland.....	1976	2,310	33	174	138	73	33	10	1
Portugal.....	1976	2,620	37	142	153	102	62	25	3
Romania.....	1976	2,580	70	197	137	69	33	9	1
Spain.....	1976	2,870	21	133	199	129	66	24	2
Sweden.....	1976	1,695	25	107	119	62	20	4	(z)
Switzerland.....	1976	1,555	12	88	120	64	22	5	(z)
United Kingdom.....	1976	1,715	32	110	120	58	19	4	(z)
Yugoslavia.....	1976	2,280	55	164	127	68	31	10	1
Soviet Union.....	1976	2,395	35	177	132	78	40	15	2
OCEANIA									
Australia.....	1975	2,220	41	138	156	76	27	6	(z)
New Zealand.....	1975	2,335	54	157	155	68	25	7	1
Papua New Guinea.....	1971	7,110	78	316	327	291	224	127	59

z Less than 1 per thousand.

¹Computed by multiplying the sum of the age-specific fertility rates shown in the table, by 5.

Sources: Data for Algeria, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Sudan, Tanzania, Philippines, Cuba, Paraguay, and Peru are from unpublished Census Bureau country worksheets. Data for Liberia, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, and Mexico are from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Country Demographic Profiles, individual country reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Data for Japan are from United Nations, Demographic Yearbook 1978, New York, 1979, table 11. Copyrighted; used by permission. Data for the United States are from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, "Final Natality Statistics, 1978," Monthly Vital Statistics Report (Advance), National Center for Health Statistics, 1980, table 4. Data for Albania are from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Foreign Demographic Analysis Division, personal communication, 1981. Data for the Soviet Union are from Sovet ekonomicheskoy vzaimopomoshchi, Sekretariat, Vestnik Statistiki, No. 12 (1977), Moscow. Data for the remaining African, Asian, Latin American, and Oceanian countries are derived from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, A Compilation of Age-Specific Fertility Rates for Developing Countries, International Research Document No. 7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979). Data for the remaining European countries, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand are from United Nations, Demographic Yearbook 1977, New York, 1978, table 11. Copyrighted; used by permission.

Table 3. Distribution of Births, by Age of Mother

(Data excludes births to women not reporting age)

Region and country	Year	Number of births	Age of mother (percent)			
			Total, all ages	Under 20 years old	20 to 39 years old	40 years old and over
AFRICA						
Algeria ¹	1977	784,402	100.0	10.6	82.6	6.8
Burundi ²	1970-72	1,272	100.0	6.5	85.9	7.6
Egypt ³	1975	1,250,028	100.0	3.0	88.5	8.5
Ghana ⁴	1971	85,179	100.0	12.5	84.5	2.9
Liberia ⁵	1971	78,301	100.0	16.8	80.1	3.1
Libya.....	1976	94,682	100.0	19.1	75.4	5.5
Madagascar ⁶	1972	273,947	100.0	23.2	71.3	5.5
Malawi ⁷	1971-72	208,179	100.0	13.0	76.0	11.0
Morocco ⁸	1973	736,973	100.0	8.5	85.6	5.9
Mozambique.....	1970	207,011	100.0	7.2	79.7	13.1
Nigeria ⁹	1970-73	2,940,171	100.0	14.3	82.6	3.1
Rwanda ¹⁰	1970	182,650	100.0	4.9	86.5	8.6
Senegal ¹⁰	1976	239,403	100.0	18.2	74.1	7.7
Sierra Leone ¹¹	1973	701	100.0	21.4	71.6	7.0
Sudan ¹²	1973	697,684	100.0	11.7	84.0	4.3
Tanzania.....	1973	3,370,513	100.0	18.9	63.4	17.7
Tunisia ¹	1976	206,833	100.0	5.8	86.0	8.2
ASIA						
Afghanistan ¹³	1972-73	477,897	100.0	11.8	79.9	8.3
Bangladesh ¹⁴	1974	3,726,384	100.0	24.6	70.5	4.9
China, Republic of ¹⁴	1976	433,439	100.0	9.1	89.9	1.0
Hong Kong ¹⁵	1977	79,930	100.0	5.8	92.1	2.1
India ¹⁴	1971	21,964,966	100.0	12.0	81.4	6.6
Indonesia ¹⁴	1975	5,187,965	100.0	16.5	78.3	5.2
Iran ¹⁴	1973-76	1,435,000	100.0	16.7	77.8	5.5
Israel ¹⁶	1977	95,072	100.0	6.8	91.0	2.2
Japan ¹⁷	1977	1,755,096	100.0	0.7	98.8	.5
Jordan ^{18 19}	1977	79,188	100.0	9.7	84.6	5.7
Korea, Republic of ¹⁴	1975	964,055	100.0	1.8	93.7	4.5
Kuwait.....	1977	46,590	100.0	10.0	87.6	2.4
Malaysia.....	1976	323,959	100.0	8.3	88.2	3.5
Nepal ¹⁴	1975	600,194	100.0	12.1	81.1	6.8
Pakistan ²⁰	1972	3,089,573	100.0	12.5	82.0	5.5
Philippines.....	1974	1,065,737	100.0	9.0	86.1	4.9
Singapore ²¹	1977	38,351	100.0	5.0	93.9	1.1
Sri Lanka ¹⁴	1971	387,687	100.0	7.6	88.6	3.8
Syria ¹⁴	1976	342,526	100.0	14.1	78.5	7.4
Thailand ¹⁸	1976	1,128,315	100.0	10.6	81.9	7.5
Turkey.....	1973-74	1,183,552	100.0	14.9	79.7	5.4
LATIN AMERICA						
Argentina.....	1970	516,838	100.0	12.9	82.4	4.7
Brazil ¹⁴	1976-77	3,647,251	100.0	9.9	84.8	5.3
Chile.....	1974	250,462	100.0	16.3	80.0	3.7
Colombia ¹⁴	1975	803,810	100.0	16.9	78.4	4.7
Costa Rica ¹⁴	1976	55,995	100.0	21.4	75.8	2.8
Cuba ²²	1971	256,014	100.0	21.9	75.7	2.4
Dominican Republic.....	1975	155,391	100.0	10.7	75.4	13.9
Ecuador.....	1974	231,346	100.0	12.7	81.2	6.1
El Salvador.....	1976	163,007	100.0	19.3	76.7	4.0
Guatemala.....	1973	238,217	100.0	17.0	78.2	4.8

¹Officially adjusted registered births. ²Births occurring during the 12 months preceding the survey. Number of births refers to actual number reported in the survey (not inflated). ³Provisional data. ⁴For compulsory registration centers only. There were 153 centers in 1969, containing approximately 35 percent of the total population. ⁵Based on the results of the Population Growth Survey. ⁶Data are believed to be complete only for Tananarive. ⁷Estimated annual averages based on the results of the Population Survey of 1971-1972. Excludes Europeans and Asians. ⁸Based on an estimated female population by age for 1972 and estimated age-specific fertility rates for 1972, which are based on the results of the 1972-73 Dual Record Experimental Study. ⁹Births occurred during the 12 months preceding the 1971-73 National Fertility Family and Family Planning KAP survey, ¹⁰Based on provisional 1976 census results of female population and estimated age-specific fertility rates, based on data from the third round of the 1970-71 survey. ¹¹Based on provisional results of the 1973 Pilot Census. Number of births refers to actual number reported in the survey (not inflated). ¹²Based on 1973 census of female population and estimated age-specific fertility rates from children-ever-born data. ¹³Based on adjusted female population and age-specific fertility rates for the settled population. ¹⁴Based on midyear female population and estimated age-specific fertility rates. ¹⁵Excludes births of unknown sex. ¹⁶Includes data for East Jerusalem and Israeli residents in certain other territories under occupation by Israeli military forces since June 1967. ¹⁷For Japanese nationals in Japan only. ¹⁸Tabulated by year of registration rather than occurrence. ¹⁹Excludes data for Jordanian territory under occupation since July 1967 by Israeli military forces. Excludes foreigners, but includes registered Palestinian refugees. ²⁰Estimated distribution based on the 1972 midyear female population and the estimated age-specific fertility rates interpolated between 1963-65 and 1974-75. ²¹Excludes transients afloat and nonlocally domiciled military and civilian services personnel and their dependents. ²²Based on births recorded in the National Register of Consumers.

Table 3. Distribution of Births, by Age of Mother—Continued

Region and country	Year	Number of births	Age of mother (percent)			
			Total, all ages	Under 20 years old	20 to 39 years old	40 years old and over
LATIN AMERICA--Continued						
Honduras ¹⁸	1976	127,946	100.0	19.3	75.9	4.8
Jamaica ¹⁴	1970	64,628	100.0	21.4	75.0	3.6
Mexico.....	1974	1,630,879	100.0	14.5	80.8	4.7
Panama ²³	1975	53,046	100.0	19.3	78.2	2.5
Paraguay ¹⁴	1977	1,697	100.0	12.9	80.5	6.6
Peru ²³	1972	406,086	100.0	13.0	82.0	5.0
Puerto Rico.....	1977	75,072	100.0	18.5	79.9	1.6
Trinidad and Tobago.....	1976	26,858	100.0	19.1	78.7	2.2
Uruguay ²⁴	1976	55,700	100.0	13.9	82.1	4.0
Venezuela ²⁷	1975	444,797	100.0	17.1	79.0	3.9
NORTHERN AMERICA, EUROPE, AND SOVIET UNION						
Canada ²⁸	1976	346,642	100.0	10.8	88.4	.8
United States.....	1975	3,144,198	100.0	18.9	80.2	.9
Albania.....	1971	72,571	100.0	4.9	89.6	5.5
Austria.....	1976	87,446	100.0	13.6	84.7	1.7
Belgium.....	1976	121,025	100.0	8.5	90.2	1.3
Bulgaria.....	1976	144,880	100.0	16.7	82.7	.6
Czechoslovakia.....	1976	287,177	100.0	10.8	88.6	.6
Denmark ²⁹	1976	65,267	100.0	6.4	92.9	.7
Finland ³⁰	1975	65,719	100.0	8.2	90.5	1.3
France ^{31 32}	1976	720,395	100.0	6.7	91.7	1.6
German, Democratic Rep. of ³³	1976	195,483	100.0	20.2	79.3	.5
Germany, Federal Rep. of ³³	1977	582,344	100.0	7.1	90.9	2.0
Greece.....	1976	146,546	100.0	11.4	86.5	2.1
Hungary.....	1977	177,574	100.0	14.3	84.9	.8
Ireland ^{18 34}	1975	67,042	100.0	4.9	90.6	4.5
Italy.....	1976	778,090	100.0	12.4	84.8	2.8
Netherlands ³³	1977	173,296	100.0	3.5	95.6	.9
Norway ³²	1977	50,877	100.0	9.5	89.6	.9
Poland.....	1977	662,582	100.0	7.9	90.5	1.6
Portugal.....	1975	179,626	100.0	8.7	86.4	4.9
Romania.....	1976	417,353	100.0	14.1	84.1	1.8
Spain ^{36 37}	1974	676,127	100.0	4.3	91.1	4.6
Sweden.....	1976	98,345	100.0	6.6	92.6	.8
Switzerland.....	1977	72,829	100.0	3.4	95.3	1.3
United Kingdom.....	1976	584,270	100.0	9.9	88.0	1.1
Yugoslavia.....	1975	384,730	100.0	13.2	84.6	2.2
Soviet Union.....	1974	4,543,803	100.0	9.1	87.7	3.2
OCEANIA						
Australia ¹⁸	1977	226,276	100.0	9.0	90.1	.9
New Zealand.....	1977	54,179	100.0	13.3	85.8	.9
Papua New Guinea ¹⁸	1971	1,365	100.0	5.8	92.9	1.3

²³Excludes canal zone. ²⁴Based on survey. ²⁵Excludes Indian jungle population estimated at 100,830 in 1961. ²⁶Based on a 10-percent sample of recorded births. ²⁷Excludes Indian jungle population estimated at 31,800 in 1961. ²⁸Excludes Newfoundland. Includes Canadian residents temporarily in the United States, but excludes United States residents temporarily in Canada. ²⁹Excludes Faeroe Islands and Greenland. ³⁰Includes nationals temporarily outside the country. ³¹Excludes live-born infants dying before registration of birth. ³²Age classification based on difference between birth year of mother and birth year of child. Includes armed forces outside the country. ³³Includes the relevant data for Berlin for which separate data have not been supplied. This is without prejudice to any question of status that may be involved. ³⁴Births registered within 1 year of occurrence. ³⁵Includes residents outside the country if listed in a Netherlands' population register. ³⁶Excludes Ceuta and Melilla. ³⁷Excludes live-born infants dying within 24 hours of birth.

Sources: Data for Algeria, Burundi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Bangladesh, Iran, Syria, Turkey, and Paraguay are derived from unpublished Census Bureau country worksheets. Data for Egypt, Ghana, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Senegal, the North American, European, and Oceanian countries, the Soviet Union, and the remaining Asian and Latin American countries are derived from United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1978*, New York, 1979, table 10. Data for Afghanistan are based on an estimated female population by age and sex and estimated age-specific fertility rates derived from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Afghanistan: A Demographic Uncertainty* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), tables C and G. Data for Morocco, the Republic of China, India, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Colombia, Costa Rica, and Jamaica are calculated, based on estimated female population by age and sex and estimated age-specific fertility rates, from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Country Demographic Profiles*, individual country reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

Table 4. Children Ever Born per Woman and Childless Women 20 to 24 and 40 to 44 Years Old

Region and country	Year	Women 20 to 24 years old		Women 40 to 44 years old	
		Children ever born per woman	Percent childless	Children ever born per woman	Percent childless
AFRICA					
Ghana.....	1971	1.5	22.1	5.4	3.7
Kenya.....	1978	1.8	19.0	7.6	3.0
Liberia.....	1971	1.7	(NA)	4.5	(NA)
Libya.....	1973	2.4	(NA)	7.5	(NA)
Rwanda.....	1970	1.2	(NA)	6.6	(NA)
ASIA					
Bangladesh.....	1975	2.4	8.0	7.1	3.0
China, Republic of.....	1975	1.4	20.0	5.4	2.8
Hong Kong ¹	1976	.3	(NA)	4.1	(NA)
India.....	1972	1.4	(NA)	5.1	(NA)
Indonesia.....	1976	1.6	18.4	5.3	6.5
Japan.....	1974	.7	(NA)	2.2	(NA)
Jordan.....	1976	2.4	(NA)	8.6	(NA)
Korea, Republic of.....	1975	1.0	31.0	4.7	2.6
Kuwait.....	1975	1.8	(NA)	5.9	(NA)
Lebanon.....	1970	1.9	(NA)	5.9	(NA)
Malaysia.....	1970	2.0	11.8	6.0	2.9
Nepal.....	1975	1.3	(NA)	5.5	(NA)
Pakistan.....	1975	1.5	(NA)	7.1	(NA)
Philippines.....	1978	1.9	8.9	6.7	2.3
Singapore ¹	1970	2.0	(NA)	45.5	(NA)
Syria ¹	1970	2.1	(NA)	7.6	(NA)
Sri Lanka.....	1971	1.9	4.6	5.8	.9
Thailand.....	1975	1.5	(NA)	6.1	(NA)
Turkey.....	1975	1.6	26.1	5.4	7.9
LATIN AMERICA					
Argentina.....	1970	.7	(NA)	2.9	(NA)
Bolivia.....	1976	1.2	43.5	5.7	7.0
Brazil.....	1976	.8	59.1	5.2	10.1
Chile.....	1970	1.4	30.3	4.9	6.1
Colombia.....	1976	1.1	(NA)	6.1	(NA)
Costa Rica.....	1973	1.1	48.1	6.4	9.5
Dominican Republic.....	1975	1.3	(NA)	6.4	(NA)
Ecuador.....	1974	1.2	(NA)	6.1	(NA)
Guatemala.....	1973	1.6	30.0	6.2	5.0
Honduras.....	1972	1.7	(NA)	7.2	(NA)
Jamaica.....	1970	1.5	31.8	4.7	13.3
Mexico.....	1975	1.4	47.0	6.3	12.4
Nicaragua.....	1971	1.6	(NA)	6.7	(NA)
Panama.....	1970	1.4	39.3	5.2	8.5
Paraguay.....	1972	1.1	(NA)	6.1	(NA)
Peru.....	1977	1.1	(NA)	6.3	(NA)
Puerto Rico.....	1970	1.7	(NA)	4.2	(NA)
Trinidad and Tobago ⁵	1970	2.0	(NA)	5.7	(NA)
Uruguay.....	1975	.7	(NA)	2.6	(NA)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Children Ever Born per Woman and Childless Women 20 to 24 and 40 to 44 Years Old—Continued

Region and country	Year	Women 20 to 24 years old		Women 40 to 44 years old	
		Children ever born per woman	Percent childless	Children ever born per woman	Percent childless
NORTHERN AMERICA AND EUROPE					
Canada ⁴	1971	0.9	(NA)	3.3	(NA)
United States ⁴	1976	.9	41.7	3.2	7.5
Belgium.....	1970	.8	(NA)	2.3	(NA)
Czechoslovakia ⁷	1977	1.3	(NA)	2.3	(NA)
German, Democratic Republic of..	1971	1.0	(NA)	2.1	(NA)
Germany, Federal Republic of....	1970	.9	(NA)	2.0	(NA)
Hungary.....	1970	.6	(NA)	2.0	(NA)
Netherlands ⁷	1971	.8	(NA)	3.0	(NA)
Poland.....	1970	1.0	(NA)	3.0	(NA)
Portugal.....	1970	.4	(NA)	2.8	(NA)
Spain.....	1970	1.0	(NA)	2.9	(NA)
Yugoslavia.....	1971	.7	(NA)	2.7	(NA)
OCEANIA					
New Zealand.....	1976	.9	(NA)	3.3	(NA)
Papua New Guinea.....	1971	1.3	(NA)	4.8	(NA)

Note: For the African, Latin American, North American, European, and Oceanian countries, "children ever born" refers to all women. For the Asian countries, "children ever born" refers to ever-married woman, unless otherwise stated.

NA Not available.

¹Refers to all women. ²Excludes East Musatenggara, with the exception of Kabupaten Kupang; Maluku, with the exception of Kotamadya Ambon; and West Irian, with the exception of the urban areas of Kabupaten Jayapura and East Timor. ³Refers to women 20 to 29 years old. ⁴Refers to women 40 to 49 years old. ⁵Refers to women who are currently married and in a common-law union. ⁶Refers to ever-married women. ⁷Refers to currently married women.

Sources: Data for Jordan, Philippines, Czechoslovakia, and Netherlands are derived from International Statistical Institute, World Fertility Survey, individual country summaries, The Hague, Netherlands. Data for Bolivia and Peru are from unpublished Census Bureau country worksheets. Data for Trinidad and Tobago are derived from Jack Harewood, The Population of Trinidad and Tobago, C.I.C.R.E.D. Series, 1975. Data for Canada are derived from Neil Collishaw, "Fertility in Canada," 1971 Census of Canada, Profile Studies, Vol. V, Part I (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 1976). Data for the United States are from U.S. Department of Commerce, Fertility of American Women: June 1976, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 308 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977). Data for Dominican Republic derived from Maryse Hodgson and Jane Gibbs, "Children Ever Born," Comparative Studies—Cross National Summaries, No. 12, The Hague, Netherlands, 1980. Data for Ghana, Kenya, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, and the remaining Asian countries are from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Country Demographic Profiles, individual country reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Data for India derived from the Office of the Registrar General, Fertility Differentials in India, New Delhi, 1976. Data for Liberia, Libya, Rwanda, Hong Kong, Kuwait, Singapore, Syria, New Zealand, and the remaining Latin American, and European countries are from United Nations, Demographic Yearbook, Special Issue: Historical Supplement, New York, 1979, table 7. Copyrighted; used by permission. Data for Papua New Guinea are derived from South Pacific Commission, Population 1978 (Statistical Bulletin of the South Pacific), No. 15 (1979).

Table 5. Women 20 to 24 and 40 to 44 Years Old Who Have Been Ever Married

Region and country	Year	Percent ever married		Region and country	Year	Percent ever married	
		20 to 24 years old	40 to 44 years old			20 to 24 years old	40 to 44 years old
AFRICA				LATIN AMERICA--Continued			
Burundi.....	1970	66.2	98.0	Cuba.....	1970	70.4	90.5
Cameroon.....	1976	80.2	95.4	Dominican Republic.....	1970	60.8	83.4
Egypt.....	1976	61.1	95.1	Ecuador.....	1974	59.3	88.5
Ethiopia ¹	1970	96.4	99.6	El Salvador.....	1971	56.3	79.2
Ghana.....	1971	84.0	99.4	Guatemala.....	1973	77.8	93.4
Kenya.....	1978	81.4	² 97.2	Haiti.....	1971	38.2	81.7
Liberia.....	1976	78.6	97.0	Honduras.....	1972	72.9	95.9
Libya.....	1973	88.0	99.4	Jamaica.....	1970	56.9	87.6
Malawi.....	1970-72	86.9	99.8	Mexico.....	1976	62.1	94.8
Morocco.....	1971	81.7	98.2	Nicaragua.....	1970	62.0	87.3
Mozambique.....	1970	78.9	95.7	Panama.....	1970	66.6	93.5
Rwanda.....	1970	82.1	99.9	Paraguay.....	1972	45.1	81.3
Senegal.....	1970	85.4	99.4	Peru.....	1977	51.5	94.9
Sudan.....	1973	85.0	98.2	Puerto Rico.....	1970	54.7	92.8
Togo.....	1970	87.7	98.2	Trinidad and Tobago.....	1970	⁴ 49.0	⁴ 93.0
Tunisia.....	1971	73.1	98.2	Uruguay.....	1975	51.2	89.3
Upper Volta.....	1975	92.6	97.9	Venezuela.....	1971	49.3	80.9
ASIA				NORTHERN AMERICA, EUROPE, AND SOVIET UNION			
Bangladesh.....	1974	96.8	99.5	Canada.....	1971	56.5	93.1
Burma.....	1973	64.1	94.0	United States.....	1976	57.4	95.8
China, Republic of.....	1975	43.5	97.5	Austria.....	1975	50.8	90.7
Hong Kong.....	1976	31.6	97.8	Belgium.....	1970	59.9	92.9
India.....	1971	90.5	99.4	Bulgaria.....	1975	72.0	98.0
Indonesia ³	1976	76.5	99.1	Czechoslovakia.....	1970	65.1	95.6
Iran.....	1971	84.7	99.8	Denmark.....	1974	43.8	94.2
Israel.....	1972	54.3	97.1	Finland.....	1974	42.5	89.1
Japan.....	1975	31.2	95.1	France.....	1975	45.1	92.3
Jordan.....	1976	73.3	97.2	German, Democratic Republic of.....	1975	65.1	93.6
Korea, Republic of.....	1975	37.4	99.8	Germany, Federal Republic of.....	1975	53.3	93.1
Kuwait.....	1975	71.0	96.4	Greece.....	1971	47.4	91.4
Lebanon.....	1970	49.1	92.4	Hungary.....	1975	66.5	96.1
Malaysia.....	1970	58.6	97.8	Ireland.....	1971	31.1	82.2
Nepal.....	1971	92.1	99.1	Italy.....	1973	44.3	87.6
Pakistan.....	1972	78.7	98.1	Netherlands.....	1970	51.0	92.0
Philippines.....	1970	49.8	92.7	Norway.....	1975	49.7	94.3
Singapore.....	1970	35.4	98.5	Poland.....	1974	51.5	94.5
Syria.....	1970	70.2	96.8	Portugal.....	1970	39.3	87.4
Sri Lanka.....	1971	46.8	95.3	Spain.....	1970	31.7	88.0
Thailand.....	1975	58.5	96.1	Sweden.....	1975	24.8	92.5
Turkey.....	1975	75.9	97.9	Switzerland.....	1970	45.2	88.6
LATIN AMERICA				OCCEANIA			
Argentina.....	1970	45.0	88.5	Australia.....	1971	64.3	95.2
Bolivia.....	1976	57.0	92.0	New Zealand.....	1976	62.4	⁴ 95.8
Brazil.....	1976	48.4	91.6				
Chile.....	1970	44.0	86.7				
Colombia.....	1973	48.8	84.1				
Costa Rica.....	1973	51.3	85.8				

¹Refers to rural areas only, which constitute 81.5 percent of the total population. ²Refers to women 40 to 49 years old.

³Excludes East Nusantara, with the exception of Kabupaten Kupang; Maluku, with the exception of Kotamadya Ambon; and West Irian, with the exception of the urban areas of Kabupaten Jayapura and East Timor. ⁴Refers to women who are "ever in union."

⁵Refers to currently married women. ⁶Refers to women 35 to 44 years old.

Sources: Data from Ghana, Kenya, Bangladesh, Republic of China, India, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, and Panama are from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Country Demographic Profiles, individual country reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Data for Libya, Hong Kong, Kuwait, Belgium, Bulgaria, and Portugal are derived from United Nations, Demographic Yearbook, Special Issue: Historical Supplement, New York, 1979, table 12. Data for Bolivia, Nicaragua, and Uruguay are from Census Bureau country worksheets. Data for Trinidad and Tobago are derived from Jack Harewood, *The Population of Trinidad and Tobago*, C.I.C.R.E.D. Series, 1975. Data for Canada are derived from Neil Collishaw, "Fertility in Canada," 1971 Census of Canada, Profile Studies, Volume V, Part I (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 1976). Data for Lebanon are derived from Yussef Courbage and Philippe Fargues, *La Situation Demographique au Liban*, C.I.C.R.E.D. Series, Beyrouth, 1974, table 111-3. Data for New Zealand are derived from Department of Statistics, *Official Yearbook 1977*, Wellington, New Zealand, 1977, p. 77. Data for Morocco, Rwanda, Tunisia, Australia, United States, the remaining Asian, Latin American, and European countries, and the Soviet Union are derived from United Nations, *Demographic Yearbook 1976*, New York, 1977, table 41. Data for the remaining African countries are from U.S. Agency for International Development, Economic and Social Data Bank, 1980.

Table 6. Lifetime Births Desired per Woman, by Age and Marital Status

Region and country	Year	Sample universe		Average number of lifetime births desired per woman	Region and country	Year	Sample universe		Average number of lifetime births desired per woman
		Age	Marital status				Age	Marital status	
AFRICA					LATIN AMERICA--Con.				
Kenya ¹	1978	15-50	(²)	6.8	Dominican Republic..	1975	15-49	EM	4.7
					Jamaica.....	1975-76	15-49	EIU	4.2
ASIA					Mexico.....	1976-77	15-49	CM	4.5
Bangladesh.....	1975-76	<50	CM	4.1	Panama.....	1976	20-49	EM	4.2
Japan.....	1974	20-49	CM	2.2	Peru.....	1977	15-49	CM	3.8
Jordan.....	1976	15-49	CM	6.3	NORTHERN AMERICA, EUROPE, AND SOVIET UNION				
Korea, Republic of...	1974	<50	CM	3.2	United States.....	1977	14-44	CM	2.6
Malaysia.....	1974	<50	CM	4.4	Belgium ⁴	1975-76	16-44	CM	2.3
Nepal.....	1976	15-49	CM	4.0	Czechoslovakia.....	1977	18-44	CM	2.4
Pakistan.....	1975	<50	CM	4.2	Denmark ⁵	1970	15-49	CM	2.6
Philippines.....	1978	15-49	CM	3.4	Finland.....	1971	18-54	CM	2.6
Thailand.....	1975	<50	CM	3.7	France.....	1972	<45	EM	2.6
Turkey.....	1978	<50	EM	3.0	Hungary.....	1977	15-39	CM	2.0
LATIN AMERICA					Poland ⁶	1972	<50	CM	2.8
Colombia.....	1976	15-49	CM	4.1	Spain.....	1977	15-49	EM	2.8
Costa Rica.....	1976	20-49	CM	4.7	Yugoslavia.....	1970	15-49	CM	2.7
					Soviet Union.....	1969	<40	CM	2.4

CM Currently married. EM Ever married. EIU Ever in union.

¹Excludes the North-Eastern Province, which contains an estimated 5 percent of the total population. ²All women included in sample. ³Refers to median number of births. ⁴Refers to average number of lifetime births "wanted." ⁵Refers to average number of lifetime births "expected." ⁶Covers only the Dutch-speaking community in Belgium. ⁷Limited to women married once. ⁸Excludes the central municipalities of Copenhagen. ⁹Excludes women married for less than 18 months. ¹⁰Refers to average number of births "planned." ¹¹Refers to average number of births "intended."

Sources: Data for the United States are from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, June 1977 (unpublished data). Data for the Soviet Union are derived from V.A. Belova, "Obsledovanie mnenii o nailuchshem i oshidaiemom chisle detei v sem'e" (A Survey of Opinions about Optimal and Expected Family Size), *Vestnik Statistiki*, No. 6 (1971) pp. 23-24. Data for the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, and Pakistan are from Louise Kantrow, "Some Problems in the Measurement and Analysis of Fertility Preferences From WFS First Country Reports," *Occasional Papers*, No. 22 (1980). Data for Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Poland, and Yugoslavia are from United Nations, *Fertility and Family Planning in Europe Around 1970: A Comparative Study of Twelve National Surveys*, Population Studies No. 58 (New York: United Nations, 1976), table 76. Data for the remaining countries are from International Statistical Institute, *World Fertility Survey*, individual country summaries, The Hague, Netherlands.

Table 7. Live Births and Live Births Delivered by Trained Personnel and in Hospitals and Health Institutions

Region and country	Year	Live births			Region and country	Year	Live births		
		Number	Percent delivered by trained personnel	Percent delivered in hospitals and health institutions			Number	Percent delivered by trained personnel	Percent delivered in hospitals and health institutions
AFRICA				LATIN AMERICA					
Angola.....	1973	¹ 134,029	13.6	(NA)	--Continued				
Lesotho.....	1972	40,120	26.5	25.0	Costa Rica.....	1972	58,252	(NA)	84.3
Madagascar.....	1971	274,028	71.1	(NA)	Cuba.....	1972	247,997	97.0	(NA)
Mali.....	1972	260,000	(NA)	18.0	Dominican Republic	1971	161,803	(NA)	48.7
Sudan.....	1972	742,000	11.2	(NA)	El Salvador.....	1972	153,006	(NA)	27.9
Tunisia.....	1972	198,785	(NA)	31.3	Guatemala.....	1971	222,848	23.8	15.8
ASIA				Mexico.....					
Hong Kong.....	1972	80,337	(NA)	43.0	1972	2,346,002	(NA)	32.1	
Israel.....	1972	85,544	98.3	(NA)	Panama.....	1972	54,179	69.2	59.3
Japan.....	1972	2,038,68 ^a	99.5	97.7	Paraguay.....	1971	79,620	55.4	8.0
Kuwait.....	1972	37,688	100.0	86.5	Peru.....	1971	493,590	(NA)	18.7
Lebanon.....	1972	72,868	(NA)	29.0	Trinidad and Tobago.....				
Libya.....	1972	94,377	52.5	48.8	1973	30,700	(NA)	60.0	
Malaysia.....	1972	360,791	(NA)	91.1	Uruguay.....	1971	65,953	(NA)	30.5
Mongolia.....	1970	50,100	100.0	(NA)	Venezuela.....	1972	412,435	61.4	61.4
Singapore.....	1972	49,678	(NA)	93.0	NORTHERN AMERICA AND EUROPE				
Sri Lanka.....	1971	381,780	95.0	75.0	United States.....	1973	3,136,965	99.3	99.3
Syria.....	1972	241,505	(NA)	4.5	Belgium.....	1973	140,076	99.3	99.0
Thailand.....	1972	1,189,950	(NA)	17.4	Canada.....	1972	348,651	99.6	99.6
LATIN AMERICA				Denmark.....					
Bolivia.....	1971	85,270	47.2	14.2	1972	75,505	100.0	94.0	
Chile.....	1973	276,650	(NA)	76.6	England and Wales.....				
				1973					
				675,593					
				(NA)					
				94.0					
				Finland.....					
				1972					
				59,070					
				99.9					
				(NA)					
				97.4					
				France.....					
				1972					
				877,506					
				(NA)					
				97.4					
				Greece.....					
				1973					
				137,526					
				(NA)					
				88.0					
				Netherlands.....					
				1972					
				214,133					
				99.9					
				47.0					

NA Not available.

¹Based on christenings inscribed in registers of Roman Catholic churches.

Sources: Data for the United States are from National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics of the United States, 1973, Volume I--Natality (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973), table 2-1. Data for the remaining countries are from World Health Organization, Technical Report, No. 600, Geneva, Switzerland, 1976, table 4. Copyrighted; used by permission.

Table 8. Exposed Women Who Currently Use Contraceptives, by Age

Region and country	Year	Total (percent)	Percent who use contraceptives						
			15 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	25 to 29 years old	30 to 34 years old	35 to 39 years old	40 to 44 years old	45 to 49 years old
ASIA									
Bangladesh.....	1975	10	5	9	10	14	17	11	8
China, Republic of.....	1976	¹ 63	(NA)	² 28	55	76	79	(NA)	(NA)
Hong Kong.....	1976	72	³ 57	(³)	73	84	88	80	49
Indonesia.....	1976	37	16	33	40	43	42	43	36
Japan.....	1975	¹ 61	(NA)	61	66	73	69	55	34
Korea, Republic of.....	1974	46	18	19	36	51	60	52	45
Malaysia.....	1974	38	21	38	48	45	42	36	16
Nepal.....	1976	3	(Z)	1	3	5	6	4	5
Pakistan.....	1975	6	(Z)	3	7	8	11	8	7
Sri Lanka.....	1975	41	17	26	37	49	48	48	42
Thailand.....	1975	37	23	38	46	47	45	29	13
LATIN AMERICA									
Colombia.....	1976	52	38	52	56	65	53	45	31
Costa Rica.....	1976	78	(NA)	77	79	82	80	77	64
Dominican Republic.....	1975	38	21	36	50	49	44	30	19
El Salvador.....	1975	² 22	11	15	27	37	22	9	(NA)
Jamaica.....	1975-76	45	37	45	49	57	48	38	32
Panama.....	1976	65	(NA)	56	70	66	67	64	65
Paraguay.....	1977	⁴ 24	8	20	26	29	24	28	(NA)
Peru.....	1977-78	41	24	38	46	50	42	39	31
NORTHERN AMERICA AND EUROPE									
United States ⁵	1976	77	69	69	73	82	82	80	(NA)
Belgium.....	1975-76	¹ 87	81	78	82	91	92	92	(Z)
France.....	1978	¹ 79	(NA)	72	79	82	83	79	(NA)
Hungary.....	1977	¹ 73	53	67	78	77	73	(NA)	(NA)

Note: The World Fertility Survey's definition of women "exposed" to the risk of pregnancy is all married, fecund, and non-pregnant women. Also included are women who use sterilization as a means of contraception.

NA Data not available. Z Less than 0.1 percent.

¹Currently married women. ²Ages 22 to 24 years old. ³Ages 15 to 24 years old are combined. ⁴Ever-married women.
⁵Percentages based on all women except those who are sterile for noncontraceptive reasons.

Sources: Data for the United States are from William D. Mosher, "Contraceptive Utilization--United States, 1976," Vital and Health Statistics, Series 23, No. 7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), table 3. Data for the remaining countries are from Dorothy L. Nortman and Ellen Hofstatter, Population and Family Planning Programs, A Compendium of Data Through 1978, 10th Edition (New York: The Population Council, 1980), table 22. Copyrighted; used by permission.

Table 9. Exposed Women Who Currently Use Contraceptives, by Number of Living Children

Region and country	Year	Number of living children (percent)						
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six or more
ASIA								
Bangladesh.....	1975	3	7	8	11	12	13	15
Hong Kong.....	1976	24	63	80	84	77	¹ 72	⁽¹⁾
Indonesia.....	1976	4	27	40	47	43	48	51
Korea, Republic of.....	1976	5	18	44	59	60	¹ 47	⁽¹⁾
Malaysia.....	1974	9	34	40	43	44	¹ 39	⁽¹⁾
Nepal.....	1976	(Z)	1	2	3	5	9	11
Pakistan.....	1975	(Z)	2	4	6	7	10	12
Sri Lanka.....	1975	4	25	42	48	53	¹ 51	⁽¹⁾
Thailand.....	1975	9	36	42	45	48	39	33
LATIN AMERICA								
Colombia.....	1976	24	50	60	57	59	¹ 49	⁽¹⁾
Costa Rica.....	1976	39	75	82	83	80	82	78
Dominican Republic.....	1975	14	29	43	48	48	¹ 40	⁽¹⁾
Jamaica.....	1975-76	32	34	50	45	52	57	55
Panama.....	1976	31	58	70	73	71	67	61
Peru.....	1977-78	16	36	49	48	43	38	37
NORTHERN AMERICA AND EUROPE								
United States ¹	1976	³ 64	⁽³⁾	⁴ 86	⁽⁴⁾	⁽⁴⁾	¹ 83	⁽¹⁾
Belgium.....	1966	58	84	89	88	89	¹ 85	⁽¹⁾
France.....	1972	40	71	76	75	75	¹ 66	⁽¹⁾
Hungary.....	1977	27	69	85	84	⁽⁵⁾	³ 73	⁽⁵⁾
Poland.....	1972	10	58	66	61	54	¹ 44	⁽¹⁾
England and Wales ²	1975	(NA)	91	95	95	⁽⁵⁾	³ 95	⁽⁵⁾

Note: The World Fertility Survey's definition of women "exposed" to the risk of pregnancy is all married, fecund, and non-pregnant women. Also included are women who use sterilization as a means of contraception.

NA Not available. Z Less than 0.1 percent.

¹Categories "five" and "six or more" are combined. ²Percentages based on all women except those who are sterile for noncontraceptive reasons. ³Categories "none" and "one" are combined. ⁴Categories "two," "three," and "four" are combined. ⁵Category "five" includes categories "four" and "six or more." ⁶Based on the contraceptive practices of 2,182 women who had given birth between July and August 1975.

Sources: Data for the United States are from William D. Mosher, "Contraceptive Utilization--United States, 1976," *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 23, No. 7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981) table 11. Data for England and Wales are derived from Ann Cartwright, "Family Size, Contraceptive Practice, and Fertility Intentions in England and Wales, 1967-1975," *Family Planning Perspectives*, Volume 11, No. 2 (March/April 1979), table 3. Data for the remaining countries are from Dorothy L. Nortman and Ellen Hofstatter, *Population and Family Planning Programs: A Compendium of Data Through 1978*, 10th Edition (New York: The Population Council, 1980), table 23. Copyrighted; used by permission.

Table 10. Contraceptive Methods Currently Used by Married Women of Reproductive Age

Region and country	Year	Contraceptive methods (percent)				
		Total, all methods	IUD	Orals and injectables	Sterilization ¹	Other
AFRICA						
Ghana.....	1978	100	9	55	-	36
Tunisia.....	1977	100	36	13	32	19
Zimbabwe.....	1979	100	-	79	-	21
ASIA						
Bangladesh.....	1975	100	6	36	10	48
China, Republic of.....	1979	100	41	11	23	25
Hong Kong.....	1979	100	3	36	23	38
India.....	1979	100	4	(²)	89	² 7
Indonesia.....	1976	100	21	57	1	21
Iran.....	1978	100	9	86	1	4
Japan.....	1975	100	9	3	5	83
Korea, Republic of.....	1974	100	23	25	14	38
Malaysia.....	1974	100	2	44	20	34
Nepal.....	1976	100	2	17	68	13
Pakistan.....	1975	100	12	19	19	50
Philippines.....	1979	100	7	15	11	67
Singapore.....	1978	100	4	24	31	41
Sri Lanka.....	1975	100	15	6	31	48
Thailand.....	1975	100	18	47	24	11
LATIN AMERICA						
Colombia.....	1976	100	20	32	9	38
Costa Rica.....	1976	100	8	38	21	33
Dominican Republic.....	1975	100	9	26	38	27
Ecuador.....	1975	100	52	37	2	9
El Salvador.....	1978	100	10	25	52	13
Guatemala.....	1978	100	7	30	35	28
Jamaica.....	1975	100	5	47	21	27
Mexico.....	1978	100	16	43	20	21
Panama.....	1976	100	7	33	40	20
Paraguay.....	1977	100	14	46	11	29
NORTHERN AMERICA AND EUROPE						
United States ³	1976	100	9	33	27	31
Belgium.....	1975-76	100	4	37	7	52
England and Wales ⁴	1975	100	8	45	7	40
France.....	1978	100	12	39	6	43
Hungary.....	1977	100	13	49	-	38
Netherlands.....	1975	100	6	66	6	22
Poland.....	1972	100	1	4	(⁵)	⁵ 95
Sweden.....	1976	100	28	42	(⁵)	⁵ 31

- Represents zero.

¹Includes wives or husbands who are sterilized.

²Orals and injectables are included in the "other" category.

³Excludes women who are sterile because of noncontraceptive reasons.

⁴Based on the contraceptive practices of 2,182 women who had given birth between July and August 1975.

⁵Sterilization included in the "other" category.

Sources: Data for the United States are from William D. Mosher, "Contraceptive Utilization--United States, 1976," *Vital and Health Statistics*, Series 23, Number 7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), table 1. Data for Sweden are derived from Murray Gendell, *Sweden Faces Zero Population Growth* (Washington, D.C.: Population Reference Bureau, 1980). Data for the remaining countries are from Dorothy L. Nortman and Ellen Hofstatter, *Population and Family Planning Programs: A Compendium of Data Through 1978*, 10th Edition (New York: The Population Council, 1980), table 21. Copyrighted; used by permission.

Table 11. Married Women 15 to 44 Years Old Who Currently Use Contraceptives, by Method and Source of Supplies and Services

Region, country, and contraceptive method	Year	Sources of supplies and services			Region, country, and contraceptive method	Year	Sources of supplies and services		
		All sources	Government operated/ supported	Private/ commercial			All sources	Government operated/ supported	Private/ commercial
AFRICA					Philippines	1979			
Egypt	1979				All methods.....		37.0	16.4	20.6
All methods.....		17.0	(NA)	(NA)	IUD, orals, and injectables.....		8.0	6.8	1.2
Ghana	1978				Sterilization.....		4.2	4.2	(Z)
All methods.....		4.4	4.4	(Z)	Other.....		24.9	5.3	19.5
IUD and orals.....		2.8	2.8	(Z)	Singapore	1978			
Other.....		1.6	1.6	(Z)	All methods.....		71.0	53.0	18.0
Kenya	1979				IUD and orals.....		20.0	16.0	4.0
All methods.....		(NA)	6.7	(NA)	Sterilization.....		22.0	21.0	1.0
Tunisia	1977				Other.....		29.0	16.0	13.0
All methods.....		(NA)	17.0	(NA)	Sri Lanka	1977			
IUD and orals.....		11.3	8.4	2.9	All methods.....		41.0	(NA)	(NA)
Sterilization.....		5.5	5.5	(Z)	Sterilization.....		18.0	(NA)	(NA)
Other.....		(NA)	.6	(NA)	Other.....		23.0	(NA)	(NA)
Zimbabwe	1979				Thailand	1979			
All methods.....		14.0	(NA)	(NA)	All methods.....		39.0	34.0	5.0
IUD, orals, and injectables.....		11.0	(NA)	(NA)	IUD, orals, and injectables.....		28.0	(NA)	(NA)
Other.....		3.0	(NA)	(NA)	Sterilization.....		11.0	(NA)	(NA)
ASIA					LATIN AMERICA				
Bangladesh	1977				Brazil	1977			
All methods.....		8.9	(NA)	(NA)	Orals.....		(NA)	(NA)	11.0
IUD and orals.....		3.4	(NA)	(NA)	Colombia	1977			
Sterilization.....		2.2	(NA)	(NA)	All methods.....		46.1	(NA)	(NA)
Other.....		3.3	(NA)	(NA)	IUD and orals.....		24.8	(NA)	(NA)
China, Republic of	1979				Sterilization.....		8.0	(NA)	(NA)
All methods.....		65.5	34.6	30.9	Other.....		13.3	(NA)	(NA)
IUD and orals.....		34.0	13.3	11.0	Costa Rica	1978			
Sterilization.....		15.5	7.6	7.9	All methods.....		64.0	26.0	38.0
Other.....		16.0	4.0	12.0	IUD, orals, and injectables.....		30.0	21.0	9.0
Hong Kong	1979				Sterilization.....		15.0	(Z)	15.0
All methods.....		79.0	46.4	32.6	Other.....		18.0	4.3	14.0
IUD and orals.....		30.7	19.2	11.6	Dominican Republic	1977			
Sterilization.....		18.4	18.4	(Z)	All methods.....		31.0	10.0	21.0
Other.....		29.8	8.8	21.0	IUD and orals.....		11.0	7.5	3.5
India	1979				Sterilization.....		12.0	(Z)	12.0
All methods.....		(NA)	22.6	(NA)	Other.....		8.0	2.0	6.0
IUD.....		(NA)	.9	(NA)	Ecuador	1975			
Sterilization.....		(NA)	20.1	(NA)	All methods.....		6.3	(NA)	(NA)
Other.....		(NA)	1.6	(NA)	IUD and orals.....		5.6	(NA)	(NA)
Indonesia	1979				Sterilization.....		.1	(NA)	(NA)
All methods.....		(NA)	24.0	(NA)	Other.....		.6	(NA)	(NA)
IUD, orals, and injectables.....		(NA)	22.3	(NA)	El Salvador	1976			
Sterilization.....		(NA)	.5	(NA)	All methods.....		21.8	7.3	14.5
Other.....		(NA)	1.2	(NA)	IUD and orals.....		9.4	5.1	4.3
Iran	1978				Sterilization.....		9.8	2.1	7.7
All methods.....		23.0	15.0	8.0	Other.....		2.6	.1	2.5
IUD and orals.....		21.8	13.8	8.0	Guatemala	1977			
Sterilization.....		(Z)	(Z)	(Z)	All methods.....		(NA)	7.0	(NA)
Other.....		1.0	1.0	(Z)	Haiti	1976			
Korea, Republic of	1978				All methods.....		5.0	(NA)	(NA)
All methods.....		49.1	24.8	24.3	Mexico	1978			
IUD and orals.....		16.2	(NA)	(NA)	All methods.....		40.0	19.0	21.0
Sterilization.....		16.6	12.4	4.2	IUD, orals, and injectables.....		23.0	(NA)	(NA)
Other.....		16.3	(NA)	(NA)	Sterilization.....		7.0	5.0	2.0
Malaysia, Peninsular	1979				Other.....		9.0	(NA)	(NA)
All methods.....		36.0	17.4	18.6	Paraguay	1977			
IUD.....		26.0	13.2	12.8	All methods.....		15.5	7.8	7.7
Sterilization.....		6.0	2.7	3.3	IUD, orals, and injectables.....		9.3	(NA)	(NA)
Other.....		4.0	1.5	2.5	Sterilization.....		1.8	(NA)	(NA)
Pakistan	1975				Other.....		4.4	(NA)	(NA)
All methods.....		5.0	(NA)	(NA)					

NA Not available. Z Less than 0.1 percent.

Source: Dorothy L. Nortman and Ellen Hofstatter, *Population and Family Planning Programs: A Compendium of Data Through 1978*, 10th Edition (New York: The Population Council, 1980), table 20. Copyrighted; used by permission.

Table 12. Exposed Women Who Currently Use Contraceptives, by Level of Education

Region and country	Year	Level of education (percent)			
		None	Primary	Secondary	College
ASIA					
Bangladesh.....	1975	7	14	27	(B)
Indonesia.....	1976	31	40	¹ 62	(¹)
Japan.....	1975	(NA)	49	69	66
Korea, Republic of.....	1974	45	43	53	62
Malaysia.....	1974	25	43	56	73
Nepal.....	1976	3	9	46	(B)
Pakistan.....	1975	5	12	¹ 27	(¹)
Sri Lanka.....	1975	29	² 38	54	47
Thailand.....	1975	27	³ 38	¹ 53	(¹)
LATIN AMERICA					
Colombia.....	1976	27	65	88	65
Costa Rica.....	1976	64	82	82	82
Dominican Republic.....	1975	17	38	62	67
El Salvador.....	1975	15	36	41	(B)
Guatemala.....	1978	7	39	65	(B)
Jamaica.....	1975-76	36	44	¹ 53	(¹)
Panama.....	1976	41	66	71	77
Paraguay.....	1977	19	32	47	(B)
Peru.....	1977-78	16	56	¹ 68	(¹)
NORTHERN AMERICA AND EUROPE					
United States ⁴	1976	(NA)	71	77	80
Belgium.....	1966	(NA)	82	87	81
France.....	1972	(NA)	65	76	74
Poland.....	1972	(NA)	41	67	74

Note: The World Fertility Survey's definition of women "exposed" to the risk of pregnancy is all married, fecund, and nonpregnant women. Also included are women who use sterilisation as a means of contraception.

NA Not available. B Base too small for a statistically significant finding.

¹College and secondary are combined.

²Through 5 years of primary school.

³Through 4 years of primary school.

⁴Percentages based on all women except those who are sterile for noncontraceptive reasons.

Sources: Data for the United States are from William D. Mosher, "Contraceptive Utilization—United States, 1976," Vital and Health Statistics, Series 23, Number 7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1981), table 15. Data for the remaining countries are from Dorothy L. Mortman and Ellen Wolfstatter, Population and Family Planning Programs: A Compendium of Data Through 1978, 10th Edition (New York: The Population Council, 1980), table 24. Copyrighted; used by permission.

Table 13. Legal Abortions, Abortion Rates, and Ratios of Abortions to Live Births and Pregnancies

Region and country	Year	Number of abortions	Abortions per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years old	Abortions per 1,000--	
				Live births	Pregnancies
AFRICA					
Tunisia.....	1975	16,000	14	78	72
ASIA					
Hong Kong ¹	1975	1,000	1	13	13
India.....	1975	97,800	1	4	4
Japan ²	1975	671,000	25	353	261
Singapore.....	1975	12,900	24	319	242
LATIN AMERICA					
Cuba.....	1975	126,100	65	662	398
NORTHERN AMERICA, EUROPE, AND OCEANIA					
Canada ¹	1975	49,300	10	133	118
United States.....	1975	1,034,200	22	331	249
Bulgaria.....	1975	123,700	66	854	461
Czechoslovakia.....	1975	81,700	26	298	229
Denmark.....	1975	27,900	27	402	287
England and Wales ³	1975	106,200	11	179	152
Finland.....	1975	21,500	20	316	240
France ¹	1976	134,200	12	183	155
German, Democratic Rep. of.....	1975	87,800	25	468	319
Germany, Federal Rep. of ²	1977	54,300	4	93	85
Hungary.....	1975	96,200	42	515	340
Italy ²	1979	187,600	16	288	224
Netherlands ³	1975	15,000	5	92	83
Poland ²	1975	138,600	18	215	177
Sweden.....	1975	32,500	20	325	245
New Zealand.....	1976	4,700	7	83	77

¹Permitted only for medical, eugenic, or juridical reasons.

²Reporting on number of abortions is incomplete.

³Refers to resident population only.

Source: Christopher Tietze, "Induced Abortion: A World Review, 1981." *Population Council Fact Book, Fourth Edition* (New York: The Population Council, 1981). Also, personal communication from Tietze. Copyrighted; used by permission.

Table 14. Literacy Rates for Females and Males 15 Years Old and Over

Region and country	Year	Percent literate		Region and country	Year	Percent literate	
		Females	Males			Females	Males
AFRICA				LATIN AMERICA			
Algeria.....	1971	12.6	41.8	Argentina.....	1970	91.7	93.5
Egypt.....	1976	29.0	56.8	Bolivia.....	1976	51.0	75.2
Ghana.....	1970	18.4	43.1	Brazil.....	1976	73.5	78.1
Liberia.....	1974	12.2	29.6	Chile.....	1970	87.2	88.9
Libya.....	1973	30.1	66.9	Colombia.....	1973	79.8	82.0
Morocco.....	1971	9.8	33.6	Costa Rica.....	1973	88.2	88.6
Togo.....	1970	7.1	26.9	Dominican Republic.....	1970	65.7	68.8
Tunisia.....	1975	24.8	51.1	Ecuador.....	1974	70.4	78.2
				Guatemala.....	1973	38.5	53.9
				Haiti.....	1971	18.4	28.7
ASIA							
Afghanistan.....	1975	3.7	19.2	Honduras.....	1974	55.1	58.9
Bangladesh.....	1974	13.2	37.3	Mexico.....	1970	70.4	78.2
China, Republic of.....	1975	75.6	92.0	Nicaragua.....	1971	57.1	58.0
Hong Kong.....	1971	64.1	90.1	Panama.....	1970	77.8	79.0
India.....	1971	18.9	46.8	Paraguay.....	1972	75.5	85.1
Indonesia.....	1971	44.6	69.5	Peru.....	1972	61.8	83.3
Iran.....	1971	25.5	47.7	Puerto Rico.....	1970	86.6	89.2
Israel.....	1971	83.3	92.6	Trinidad and Tobago.....	1970	89.7	94.7
				Uruguay.....	1975	94.3	93.4
Korea, Republic of.....	1970	81.0	94.4	Venezuela.....	1975	73.4	79.7
Kuwait.....	1975	48.0	68.0				
Lebanon.....	1970	57.9	78.5	NORTHERN AMERICA, EUROPE, SOVIET UNION, AND OCEANIA			
Malaysia.....	1970	42.2	68.8	United States.....	1969	99.0	98.0
Nepal.....	1975	5.0	33.4	Greece.....	1971	76.3	93.3
Pakistan.....	1972	10.6	29.9	Hungary.....	1970	97.6	98.4
Philippines.....	1970	80.9	84.3	Italy.....	1971	92.6	95.3
Singapore.....	1970	54.3	83.0	Poland.....	1970	96.9	98.7
				Portugal.....	1970	65.3	77.6
Sri Lanka.....	1971	68.5	86.0	Spain.....	1970	86.4	94.3
Syria.....	1970	20.0	59.6	Yugoslavia.....	1971	75.7	91.9
Thailand.....	1970	70.3	87.2	Soviet Union.....	1970	99.7	99.8
Turkey.....	1975	43.1	77.2	Papua New Guinea.....	1971	24.4	39.3
Yemen (Aden).....	1973	7.9	47.7				

¹Refers to males and females 10 years old and over.

Sources: Data for Egypt, Libya, Bangladesh, Kuwait, Nepal, Mexico, Brazil, and Uruguay are derived from UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook 1978-79*, Paris, France, 1980, table 1.3. Data for Liberia, Malaysia, Pakistan, and Republic of China are derived from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Country Demographic Profiles*, individual country reports (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office). Data for the United States are derived from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Illiteracy in the United States*, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 217 (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1971). Data for the remaining countries are derived from UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook 1977*, Paris, France, 1978, table 1.3.

Table 15. Females 15 Years Old and Over in the Labor Force, and Distribution of Females by Occupational Group

(Data exclude females not reporting type of occupation)

Region and country	Year	Percent in labor force	Percent by occupational group				
			Total	White-collar workers	Blue-collar workers	Farm workers	Service workers
AFRICA							
Algeria.....	1970	13.1	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Angola.....	1970	17.8	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Benin.....	1975	270.1	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Burundi.....	1970	170.9	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Cameroon.....	1976	248.2	100.0	4.5	3.4	91.1	1.0
Central African Republic.....	1970	182.8	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Chad.....	1970	126.3	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Congo.....	1974	256.2	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Egypt.....	1977	26.9	100.0	67.4	8.7	11.0	12.9
Ethiopia.....	1977	256.9	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Ghana.....	1970	263.6	100.0	28.7	15.4	54.4	1.5
Guinea.....	1970	159.6	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Ivory Coast.....	1970	175.2	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Kenya.....	1970	145.3	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Lesotho.....	1970	175.6	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Liberia.....	1974	224.8	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Libya.....	1973	26.7	100.0	34.2	5.4	38.1	22.3
Madagascar.....	1970	175.2	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Malawi.....	1970	154.8	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Mali.....	1970	184.2	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Mauritania.....	1970	13.2	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Morocco.....	1971	212.6	100.0	11.6	22.2	42.8	23.4
Mozambique.....	1970	232.0	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Niger.....	1970	110.3	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Nigeria.....	1970	154.9	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Rwanda.....	1970	185.4	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Senegal.....	1971	258.5	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Sierra Leone.....	1970	144.0	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Somalia.....	1970	138.5	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
South Africa.....	1970	140.3	100.0	23.2	8.0	30.2	38.6
Sudan.....	1973	222.8	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Tanzania.....	1970	151.4	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Togo.....	1970	155.5	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Tunisia.....	1970	15.9	100.0	13.7	49.7	26.4	10.2
Uganda.....	1970	147.3	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Upper Volta.....	1970	181.5	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Zaire.....	1970	160.8	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Zambia.....	1970	142.3	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Zimbabwe.....	1970	136.4	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
ASIA							
Afghanistan.....	1970	119.6	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Bangladesh.....	1974	23.4	100.0	4.3	12.6	72.4	10.6
Bhutan.....	1970	159.5	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Burma.....	1970	147.5	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
China, People's Rep. of.....	1970	154.4	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
China, Republic of.....	1975	142.8	100.0	23.3	26.5	42.8	7.3
Hong Kong.....	1976	245.4	100.0	26.5	56.6	2.4	14.5
India.....	1971	218.7	100.0	5.2	5.1	86.5	3.1
Indonesia.....	1971	237.0	100.0	18.6	10.4	65.4	5.6
Iran.....	1976	213.5	100.0	14.2	65.0	11.1	9.7
Iraq.....	1970	13.5	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Israel.....	1970	131.3	100.0	66.5	11.0	4.0	18.3
Japan.....	1975	246.1	100.0	45.7	23.7	18.3	12.4
Jordan.....	1976	28.3	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Kampuchea.....	1970	153.7	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Korea, Democratic							
People's Rep. of.....	1970	166.9	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Korea, Republic of.....	1975	246.7	100.0	19.1	20.3	49.7	10.9
Kuwait.....	1975	215.0	100.0	53.9	.8	-	45.3
Laos.....	1970	172.0	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Lebanon.....	1970	114.5	100.0	35.1	19.7	22.6	22.6
Malaysia.....	1970	235.6	100.0	15.4	12.0	63.2	9.4
Mongolia.....	1970	143.9	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Nepal.....	1971	234.3	100.0	.8	.7	98.2	.4
Pakistan.....	1976	27.1	100.0	16.4	24.3	54.8	4.5
Philippines.....	1975	228.3	100.0	33.3	15.2	34.2	17.3

See footnotes and source notes on page

Table 15. Females 15 Years Old and Over in the Labor Force, and Distribution of Females by Occupational Group—Continued

(Data exclude females not reporting type of occupation)

Region and country	Year	Percent in labor force	Percent by occupational group				
			Total	White-collar workers	Blue-collar workers	Farm workers	Service workers
ASIA--Continued							
Saudi Arabia.....	1970	14.2	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Singapore.....	1976	236.4	100.0	52.2	30.4	1.9	15.6
Sri Lanka.....	1971	230.7	100.0	14.1	17.2	62.8	5.8
Syria.....	1975	217.2	100.0	10.3	7.0	81.6	1.1
Thailand.....	1976	243.7	100.0	20.2	16.4	59.9	3.5
Turkey.....	1975	244.6	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Vietnam.....	1970	162.4	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Yemen (Aden).....	1970	14.5	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Yemen (Sana).....	1970	13.9	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
LATIN AMERICA							
Argentina.....	1978	229.4	7100.0	47.4	16.5	3.7	32.4
Bolivia.....	1976	222.2	100.0	32.3	18.5	27.3	21.9
Brazil.....	1976	232.3	7100.0	29.5	11.9	21.3	37.2
Chile.....	1970	221.2	100.0	39.3	19.2	3.2	38.3
Colombia.....	1973	223.9	100.0	36.2	17.2	4.5	42.1
Costa Rica.....	1973	220.7	100.0	41.1	15.2	3.0	40.6
Cuba.....	1970	218.3	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Dominican Republic.....	1979	227.1	7100.0	22.7	21.8	39.0	16.6
Ecuador.....	1974	217.1	100.0	36.5	21.7	12.9	28.9
El Salvador.....	1971	224.5	100.0	44.9	15.7	10.2	44.0
Guatemala.....	1973	214.2	100.0	33.9	20.9	6.2	39.0
Haiti.....	1971	270.3	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Honduras.....	1977	216.8	9100.0	35.5	28.5	5.1	30.9
Jamaica.....	1970	146.9	9100.0	28.0	19.2	25.1	27.8
Mexico.....	1979	225.0	9100.0	41.8	16.5	12.4	29.3
Nicaragua.....	1977	231.9	10100.0	35.7	16.6	6.7	41.0
Panama.....	1970	230.3	100.0	42.8	10.2	6.9	40.0
Paraguay.....	1972	223.0	100.0	29.7	28.6	13.4	28.4
Peru.....	1972	219.9	100.0	37.2	16.4	20.1	26.3
Puerto Rico.....	1970	223.7	9100.0	52.0	27.3	.6	20.1
Trinidad and Tobago.....	1970	225.6	11100.0	47.5	20.5	9.2	22.9
Uruguay.....	1975	229.4	4100.0	42.3	23.2	2.5	32.1
Venezuela.....	1977	230.0	100.0	51.1	15.1	3.7	30.1
NORTHERN AMERICA, EUROPE, AND SOVIET UNION							
Canada.....	1976	245.0	9100.0	69.4	9.9	3.3	17.3
United States.....	1976	245.6	100.0	62.0	15.3	1.3	21.4
Albania.....	1970	158.2	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Austria.....	1971	239.1	4100.0	39.9	16.7	13.4	30.0
Belgium.....	1970	228.1	100.0	57.7	24.7	2.8	14.8
Bulgaria.....	1975	260.6	100.0	35.5	27.7	24.4	12.5
Czechoslovakia.....	1970	254.2	100.0	43.9	27.9	14.3	14.0
Denmark.....	1976	252.2	7100.0	54.0	17.2	6.6	22.3
Finland.....	1976	248.7	100.0	50.2	18.3	12.0	19.4
France.....	1975	238.7	100.0	58.6	18.1	8.1	15.3
German, Democratic Rep. of.....	1970	154.1	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Germany, Federal Rep. of.....	1976	238.6	6100.0	59.1	16.1	8.0	16.8
Greece.....	1971	225.9	100.0	21.4	15.8	53.3	9.5
Hungary.....	1970	248.0	100.0	35.6	34.5	20.1	9.9
Ireland.....	1975	229.8	10100.0	55.3	18.3	8.8	17.5
Italy.....	1978	231.0	10100.0	40.0	27.8	18.6	13.5
Netherlands.....	1977	228.3	10100.0	63.0	10.7	3.4	22.9
Norway.....	1970	227.7	6100.0	53.7	12.4	7.5	26.4
Poland.....	1976	262.0	100.0	25.2	18.3	46.8	9.7
Portugal.....	1978	244.7	100.0	25.6	22.7	36.9	14.8
Romania.....	1970	164.7	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Spain.....	1978	227.5	100.0	35.3	21.0	19.1	24.6
Sweden.....	1975	249.7	100.0	59.1	14.6	3.2	23.1
Switzerland.....	1970	241.5	100.0	50.4	20.8	5.4	23.4
United Kingdom.....	1971	242.6	12100.0	56.1	19.5	1.1	23.3
Yugoslavia.....	1976	240.0	10100.0	22.9	12.9	55.6	8.5
Soviet Union.....	1970	161.4	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
OCEANIA							
Australia.....	1976	243.8	10100.0	63.8	16.8	4.0	15.5
New Zealand.....	1976	236.6	100.0	65.6	16.6	5.6	12.3
Papua New Guinea.....	1970	170.9	100.0	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

See footnotes and source notes on next page.

Table 15. Females 15 Years Old and Over in the Labor Force, and Distribution of Females by Occupational Group—Continued

NA Not applicable. - Represents zero.

¹Derived from estimates by the International Labor Organization. ²Official estimates based on either census or survey data.
³Refers to persons 12 to 64 years old. ⁴Refers to 1975. ⁵Refers to 1972. ⁶Refers to 1976. ⁷Refers to 1970. ⁸Refers to 1974. ⁹Refers to 1977. ¹⁰Refers to 1971. ¹¹Refers to 1978. ¹²Excludes Northern Ireland, which consists of 200,495 females.

Sources: For females in labor force: Data for Benin, Ghana, Morocco, Mozambique, Senegal, Sudan, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Israel, Kuwait, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, United States, Soviet Union, and the remaining European countries are derived from International Labor Office, Year Book of Labor Statistics 1977, Geneva, Switzerland, 1977, table 1. Data for Cameroon, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Liberia, Libya, Bangladesh, Iran, Japan, Jordan, Republic of Korea, Philippines, Canada, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Australia, New Zealand, and the remaining Latin American countries are derived from International Labor Office, Year Book of Labor Statistics 1979, Geneva, Switzerland, 1979, table 1. Data for Republic of China are derived from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Country Demographic Profiles, Republic of China (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978). Data for Jamaica are derived from International Labor Office, Labor Force Estimates and Projections 1950-2000, Volume III: Latin America, 2d ed., Geneva, Switzerland, 1977, table 2. Data for Albania, Democratic Republic of Germany, Romania, and Papua New Guinea are derived from International Labor Office, Labor Force Estimates and Projections 1950-2000, Volume IV: Northern America, Europe, Oceania, and USSR, 2d ed., Geneva, Switzerland, 1979, table 2. Data for the remaining African countries are derived from International Labor Office, Labor Force Estimates and Projections 1950-2000, Volume II: Africa, 2d ed., Geneva, Switzerland, 1977, table 2. Data for the remaining Asian countries are derived from International Labor Office, Labor Force Estimates and Projections 1950-2000, Volume I: Asia, 2d ed., Geneva, Switzerland, 1977, table 2.

For females by occupational group: Data for Cameroon, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Bangladesh, India, Iran, Japan, Thailand, Bolivia, Chile, Mexico, Trinidad, Tobago, Venezuela, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Democratic Republic of Germany, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and New Zealand are derived from International Labor Office, Year Book of Labor Statistics 1979, Geneva, Switzerland, 1979, table 2B. Data for the Republic of China are derived from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Country Demographic Profiles, Republic of China (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978), table 18. Data for Ghana, Morocco, South Africa, Australia, the remaining Asian, Latin American, and European countries, the North American countries, and the Soviet Union are derived from International Labor Office, Year Book of Labor Statistics 1977, Geneva, Switzerland, 1977, table 2B.

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