

WORLD POPULATION POLICIES 2011



ST/ESA/SER.A/327

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
POPULATION DIVISION

World Population Policies 2011



United Nations
New York, 2013

DESA

The Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat is a vital interface between global policies in the economic, social and environmental spheres and national action. The Department works in three main interlinked areas: (i) it compiles, generates and analyses a wide range of economic, social and environmental data and information on which States Members of the United Nations draw to review common problems and take stock of policy options; (ii) it facilitates the negotiations of Member States in many intergovernmental bodies on joint courses of action to address ongoing or emerging global challenges; and (iii) it advises interested Governments on the ways and means of translating policy frameworks developed in United Nations conferences and summits into programmes at the country level and, through technical assistance, helps build national capacities.

Note

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

The designations “developed” and “developing” countries and “more developed” and “less developed” regions are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgment about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process.

The term “country” as used in the text of this publication also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas.

This publication has been issued without formal editing.

ST/ESA/SER.A/327

UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATION
Sales No. E.13.XIII.2
ISBN 978-92-1-151499-5
eISBN 978-92-1-056050-4

Copyright © United Nations, 2013
All rights reserved

PREFACE

The *World Population Policies 2011* report delineates Governments' views and policies concerning population and development for 196 countries. In particular, it itemizes policies in the areas of population size and growth, population age structure, fertility, reproductive health and family planning, health and mortality, spatial distribution and internal migration, and international migration. The *World Population Policies* report has been published biennially since 2003. Prior to 2003, the report was published as *National Population Policies* in 2001 and 1998. Before 1998, the world population policies data were published in a series of monitoring reports and biennial revisions of the *Global Review and Inventory of Population Policies (GRIPP)* database.

All the United Nations international population conferences held since 1974 have emphasized monitoring the implementation of their goals and recommendations. In particular, the International Conference on Population and Development held at Cairo in 1994 recommended that actions be taken "to measure, assess, monitor and evaluate progress towards meeting the goals of its Programme of Action".¹

The Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat is responsible for providing the international community with up-to-date, accurate and scientifically objective information on population and development. The Population Division provides guidance to the United Nations General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, and the Commission on Population and Development on population and development issues. In addition, the Division undertakes studies on population levels and trends, population estimates and projections, population policies, and population and development interrelationships. The Population Division has been implementing *the United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development* every five years since 1963 to gather information about Governments' views and policies about population issues. The systematic monitoring of population policies at the international level began after the World Population Plan of Action² was adopted at the World Population Conference held at Bucharest in 1974. The Plan of Action, the first global intergovernmental instrument on population policy, called upon the United Nations to monitor national population trends and policies.

Responsibility for World Population Policies reports rests with the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Preparation of *World Population Policies 2011* was facilitated by the cooperation of Member States and non-member States of the United Nations, the regional commissions, and the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system.

The data on World Population Policies presented in this publication, as well as the country profiles and other population information, can be accessed on the Population Division website at: <http://www.unpopulation.org>. The data and the publication can also be requested in electronic format on a CD-ROM from the Population Policy Section of the Population Division.

Questions and comments concerning this publication should be addressed to Chief, Population Policy Section, Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat, New York, NY 10017, phone: 917-367-4632, fax: 212-963-2147, email: mishrav@un.org.

¹ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5–13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex, para. 13.6.

² *Report of the United Nations World Population Conference, Bucharest, 19–30 August 1974* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XIII.3), chap. I.

CONTRIBUTORS

This report was prepared by Mr. Vinod Mishra, Mr. Victor Gaigbe-Togbe, Ms. Yumiko Kamiya and Ms. Lina Bassarsky. Mr. John Kanakos provided programming and data analysis support, and Ms. Donna Culpepper provided editorial and formatting support.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Mr. Jason Schachter and Mr. Daniel Naujoks provided valuable support in gathering policy information for some of the countries; Mr. Patrick Gerland and Mr. Roman Gekhman designed and developed the new World Population Policies Database software; Mr. Erik Gopel provided administrative support; and Mr. Barney Cohen reviewed and provided useful comments on the draft report.

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
PREFACE.....	iii
CONTENTS.....	v
DEFINITIONS OF POPULATION POLICY VARIABLES.....	xv
DEFINITIONS OF POPULATION INDICATORS.....	xxiii
DATA SOURCES FOR POPULATION INDICATORS.....	xxvii
EXPLANATORY NOTES.....	xxix

PART ONE. GOVERNMENT VIEWS AND POLICIES

INTRODUCTION.....	1
I. MAJOR POPULATION CONCERNS.....	5
II. POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH.....	7
III. POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE.....	17
IV. FERTILITY.....	25
V. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING.....	43
VI. HEALTH AND MORTALITY.....	59
VII. SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION AND INTERNAL MIGRATION.....	89
VIII. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION.....	101
REFERENCES.....	143

BOXES

Intro.1. SOURCES FOR MONITORING GOVERNMENT VIEWS AND POLICIES ON POPULATION.....	3
I.1. POPULATION ISSUES OF CONCERN TO GOVERNMENTS IN 2011.....	5
V.1. COUNTRIES THAT LIBERALIZED OR RESTRICTED LEGAL GROUNDS ON WHICH ABORTION IS PERMITTED BETWEEN 1996 AND 2011.....	48
VI.1. COUNTRIES WITH LEGAL MEASURES TO PREVENT HIV/AIDS-RELATED DISCRIMINATION, BY RATE OF ADULT HIV PREVALENCE, 2011.....	70

FIGURES

POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH	
II.1. Government policies to influence the rate of population growth, by level of development, 1996–2011.....	9
POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE	
III.1. Governments considering population ageing as a major concern, by level of development, 2005 and 2011.....	19

	<i>Page</i>
III.2. Measures adopted by Governments in the last five years to address population ageing, by level of development, 2011	20
FERTILITY	
IV.1. Government views on the level of fertility, 1976–2011	26
IV.2. Government views on the level of fertility, by level of development, 1976–2011	27
IV.3. Government policies to influence the level of fertility, 1976–2011	28
IV.4. Government policies to influence the level of fertility, by level of development, 1976–2011	29
IV.5. Governments considering the level of adolescent fertility as a major concern, by level of development, 1996–2011	30
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING	
V.1. Governments providing direct support for family planning, by level of development, 1976–2011	44
V.2. Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted, 1996–2011	46
V.3. Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted, 1996–2011 (percentage of world population)	46
V.4. Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted, by level of development, 2011	47
HEALTH AND MORTALITY	
VI.1. Governments considering the level of mortality and undernutrition among children under age five as unacceptable, by level of development, 2011	62
VI.2. Governments considering the level of maternal mortality as unacceptable, by level of development, 2005 and 2011	64
VI.3. Governments considering the level of non-communicable diseases and overweight and obesity as a major concern, by level of development, 2011	65
VI.4. Governments that have adopted all six key measures to address HIV/AIDS, by level of development, 2011	71
SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION AND INTERNAL MIGRATION	
VII.1. Governments desiring a major change in the spatial distribution of the population, by level of development, 2011	90
VII.2. Governments with policies to lower migration from rural areas to urban areas, by level of development, 2005 and 2011	91
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION	
VIII.1. Government policies to influence the level of immigration, 1996–2011	103
VIII.2. Government policies to influence the level of immigration, by level of development, 1996–2011	104
VIII.3. Governments with policies to encourage the immigration of highly-skilled workers, by level of development, 2005 and 2011	106
VIII.4. Governments with policies to integrate non-nationals, by level of development, 2005 and 2011	108

	<i>Page</i>
VIII.5. Governments with non-restricted naturalization policies for immigrants, by level of development, 2011	109
VIII.6. Government policies to influence the level of emigration, 1996–2011	112
VIII.7. Government policies to influence the level of emigration, by level of development, 1996–2011	112
VIII.8. Governments with policies to allow dual citizenship, by level of development, 2011	113
VIII.9. Governments with policies to encourage the return of citizens, by level of development, 1996–2011	114
VIII.10. Government measures to attract investment by diaspora in developing countries, 2011	116

SUMMARY TABLES

POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH

II.1. Government views on the rate of population growth, 1976–2011	12
II.2. Government policies on the rate of population growth, 1976–2011	14

POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE

III.1. Government level of concern about the size of the working-age population, 2005 and 2011	22
III.2. Government level of concern about the ageing of the population, 2005 and 2011	23
III.3. Government measures adopted in the last five years to address population ageing, 2011	24

FERTILITY

IV.1. Government views on the level of fertility, 1976–2011	34
IV.2. Government policies on the level of fertility, 1976–2011	36
IV.3. Government level of concern about adolescent fertility, 1996–2011	38
IV.4. Governments with policies to reduce adolescent fertility, 1996–2011	40

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

V.1. Government policies on providing support for family planning, 1976–2011	52
V.2. Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted, 1996–2011	54
V.3. Government level of concern about violence against women, 2011	56
V.4. Government policies to prevent domestic violence, 2011	57

HEALTH AND MORTALITY

VI.1. Government views on the level of life expectancy at birth, 1976–2011	74
VI.2. Government views on the level of under-five mortality, 1996–2011	76
VI.3. Government views on the level of undernutrition among children, 2011	78
VI.4. Government views on the level of maternal mortality, 2005 and 2011	79
VI.5. Government level of concern about non-communicable diseases, 2011	80
VI.6. Government level of concern about overweight and obesity, 2011	81

	<i>Page</i>
VI.7. Government level of concern about tuberculosis, 2011	82
VI.8. Government level of concern about malaria, 2011	83
VI.9. Government level of concern about HIV/AIDS, 1996–2011	84
VI.10. Government measures adopted to address HIV/AIDS, 2005 and 2011	86
SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION AND INTERNAL MIGRATION	
VII.1. Government views on the spatial distribution of the population, 1976–2011	94
VII.2. Government policies on internal migration from rural areas to urban areas, 2005 and 2011	97
VII.3. Government policies on internal migration into urban agglomerations, 1976–2011	98
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION	
VIII.1. Government views on the level of immigration, 1976–2011	118
VIII.2. Government policies on immigration, 1976–2011	120
VIII.3. Government policies on immigration for permanent settlement, 2005 and 2011	122
VIII.4. Government policies on immigration of highly-skilled workers, 2005 and 2011	123
VIII.5. Government policies on immigration of temporary workers, 2005 and 2011	124
VIII.6. Government policies on immigration for family reunification, 2005 and 2011	125
VIII.7. Governments with policies to integrate non-nationals, 2005 and 2011	126
VIII.8. Governments with naturalization policies for immigrants, 2011	127
VIII.9. Governments with programmes to facilitate the return of migrants to their home countries, 2011	128
VIII.10. Government level of concern about irregular migration, 2011	129
VIII.11. Government views on the level of emigration, 1976–2011	130
VIII.12. Government policies on emigration, 1976–2011	132
VIII.13. Governments with policies to allow dual citizenship, 2011	135
VIII.14. Governments with policies to encourage the return of citizens, 1976–2011	136
VIII.15. Governments with a special unit dealing with diaspora matters, 2011	139
VIII.16. Government measures to attract investment by diaspora, 2011	140

PART TWO.

PROFILES OF NATIONAL POPULATION POLICIES AND INDICATORS

Afghanistan	150
Albania	152
Algeria	154
Andorra	156
Angola	158
Antigua and Barbuda	160
Argentina	162
Armenia	164

	<i>Page</i>
Australia	166
Austria	168
Azerbaijan	170
Bahamas	172
Bahrain	174
Bangladesh	176
Barbados	178
Belarus	180
Belgium	182
Belize	184
Benin	186
Bhutan	188
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	190
Bosnia and Herzegovina	192
Botswana	194
Brazil	196
Brunei Darussalam	198
Bulgaria	200
Burkina Faso	202
Burundi	204
Cambodia	206
Cameroon	208
Canada	210
Cape Verde	212
Central African Republic	214
Chad	216
Chile	218
China	220
Colombia	222
Comoros	224
Congo	226
Cook Islands	228
Costa Rica	230
Côte d'Ivoire	232
Croatia	234
Cuba	236
Cyprus	238
Czech Republic	240
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	242
Democratic Republic of the Congo	244
Denmark	246

	<i>Page</i>
Djibouti.....	248
Dominica.....	250
Dominican Republic.....	252
Ecuador.....	254
Egypt.....	256
El Salvador.....	258
Equatorial Guinea.....	260
Eritrea.....	262
Estonia.....	264
Ethiopia.....	266
Fiji.....	268
Finland.....	270
France.....	272
Gabon.....	274
Gambia.....	276
Georgia.....	278
Germany.....	280
Ghana.....	282
Greece.....	284
Grenada.....	286
Guatemala.....	288
Guinea.....	290
Guinea-Bissau.....	292
Guyana.....	294
Haiti.....	296
Holy See.....	298
Honduras.....	300
Hungary.....	302
Iceland.....	304
India.....	306
Indonesia.....	308
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	310
Iraq.....	312
Ireland.....	314
Israel.....	316
Italy.....	318
Jamaica.....	320
Japan.....	322
Jordan.....	324
Kazakhstan.....	326
Kenya.....	328

	<i>Page</i>
Kiribati	330
Kuwait	332
Kyrgyzstan	334
Lao People's Democratic Republic	336
Latvia.....	338
Lebanon	340
Lesotho	342
Liberia	344
Libya	346
Liechtenstein	348
Lithuania.....	350
Luxembourg	352
Madagascar.....	354
Malawi.....	356
Malaysia	358
Maldives	360
Mali	362
Malta	364
Marshall Islands	366
Mauritania	368
Mauritius	370
Mexico.....	372
Micronesia (Federated States of).....	374
Monaco	376
Mongolia	378
Montenegro	380
Morocco	382
Mozambique.....	384
Myanmar	386
Namibia	388
Nauru	390
Nepal	392
Netherlands	394
New Zealand	396
Nicaragua	398
Niger.....	400
Nigeria.....	402
Niue	404
Norway	406
Oman	408
Pakistan	410

	<i>Page</i>
Palau	412
Panama	414
Papua New Guinea	416
Paraguay	418
Peru	420
Philippines	422
Poland	424
Portugal	426
Qatar	428
Republic of Korea	430
Republic of Moldova	432
Romania	434
Russian Federation	436
Rwanda	438
Saint Kitts and Nevis	440
Saint Lucia	442
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	444
Samoa	446
San Marino	448
Sao Tome and Principe	450
Saudi Arabia	452
Senegal	454
Serbia	456
Seychelles	458
Sierra Leone	460
Singapore	462
Slovakia	464
Slovenia	466
Solomon Islands	468
Somalia	470
South Africa	472
South Sudan	474
Spain	476
Sri Lanka	478
Sudan	480
Suriname	482
Swaziland	484
Sweden	486
Switzerland	488
Syrian Arab Republic	490
Tajikistan	492

	<i>Page</i>
Thailand.....	494
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	496
Timor-Leste.....	498
Togo.....	500
Tonga.....	502
Trinidad and Tobago.....	504
Tunisia.....	506
Turkey.....	508
Turkmenistan.....	510
Tuvalu.....	512
Uganda.....	514
Ukraine.....	516
United Arab Emirates.....	518
United Kingdom.....	520
United Republic of Tanzania.....	522
United States of America.....	524
Uruguay.....	526
Uzbekistan.....	528
Vanuatu.....	530
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....	532
Viet Nam.....	534
Yemen.....	536
Zambia.....	538
Zimbabwe.....	540

DEFINITIONS OF POPULATION POLICY VARIABLES

Variable name	Variable definition	Response categories
<i>Population size and growth</i>		
<i>View on growth</i>	Indicates how the Government perceives the rate of population growth in the country.	Too low Satisfactory Too high
<i>Policy on growth</i>	Indicates Government's stated policy to influence the rate of population growth in the country.	Raise Maintain Lower No intervention
<i>Population age structure</i>		
<i>Level of concern about the size of the working-age population</i>	Indicates Government's level of concern regarding the current size of the working-age population in relation to the domestic labour market or in relation to the size of the dependent populations.	Major concern Minor concern Not a concern
<i>Level of concern about ageing of the population</i>	Indicates Government's level of concern about the growing size or the proportion of older persons in the population and its consequences for health and social welfare provisions. In cases where the current proportion of older persons is relatively small, Government's concerns about the challenges that a growing older population will pose in the future are included.	Major concern Minor concern Not a concern
<i>Measures adopted to address population ageing</i>	Indicates whether the Government has adopted specific measures in the last five years to address population ageing in the country.	1. Change in statutory retirement age 2. Reform in the pension system Neither

Variable name	Variable definition	Response categories
<i>Fertility</i>		
<i>View on fertility level</i>	Indicates how the Government perceives the level of fertility in the country.	Too low Satisfactory Too high
<i>Policy on fertility level</i>	Indicates Government's stated policy to influence the level of fertility in the country.	Raise Maintain Lower No intervention
<i>Level of concern about adolescent fertility</i>	Indicates the extent to which the Government considers the level of adolescent fertility in the country to be a concern.	Major concern Minor concern Not a concern
<i>Policies to reduce adolescent fertility</i>	Indicates whether the Government has implemented any programmes or measures to reduce the level of fertility among adolescents.	Yes No
<i>Reproductive health and family planning</i>		
<i>Government support for family planning</i>	Indicates whether the Government provides direct or indirect support for the provision of family planning. Direct support implies that family planning information, guidance, supplies and services are provided through government-run facilities or outlets. Indirect support implies that the Government does not provide family planning services through government outlets, but instead supports the private sector, including non-governmental organizations, in providing those services. No support means that the Government allows the private sector to provide family planning services without giving it any material support. Not permitted means that the Government does not allow family planning programmes or services within its jurisdiction.	Direct support Indirect support No support Not permitted
<i>Grounds on which abortion is permitted</i>	Indicates legal provisions under which the Government permits induced abortion in the country. Induced abortions are those initiated	1. To save a woman's life 2. To preserve a

Variable name	Variable definition	Response categories
	by deliberate action taken with the intention of terminating pregnancy; all other abortions are considered spontaneous.	woman's physical health 3. To preserve a woman's mental health 4. In case of rape or incest 5. Because of foetal impairment 6. For economic or social reasons 7. On request Not permitted
<i>Level of concern about violence against women</i>	Indicates the extent to which the Government considers violence against women to be a concern in the country. Violence against women includes any act of gender-based physical, sexual, emotional, psychological or financial abuse of women, or threat of such abuse, in domestic, communal and institutional settings.	Major concern Minor concern Not a concern
<i>Policies to prevent domestic violence</i>	Indicates whether the Government has adopted specific legal provisions or policies to address violence against women in domestic settings. Domestic violence is a pattern of abusive behaviour in a relationship. It usually involves an intimate partner or a family member or relative, but may also involve a former spouse or non-marital, non-cohabiting partners and relationships. Domestic violence does not necessarily occur within the household.	1. Legal provision 2. Policy Neither
<i>Health and mortality</i>		
<i>View on life expectancy at birth</i>	Indicates whether the Government considers the level of life expectancy at birth in the country to be acceptable.	Acceptable Unacceptable

Variable name	Variable definition	Response categories
<i>View on under-five mortality</i>	Indicates whether the Government considers the level of mortality among children under age five in the country to be acceptable.	Acceptable Unacceptable
<i>View on undernutrition in children</i>	Indicates whether the Government considers the level of undernutrition among children under age 5 in the country to be acceptable.	Acceptable Unacceptable
<i>View on maternal mortality</i>	Indicates whether the Government considers the level of maternal mortality in the country to be acceptable.	Acceptable Unacceptable
<i>Level of concern about non-communicable diseases</i>	Indicates the extent to which the Government considers the prevalence of non-communicable diseases in the country to be a concern. Major non-communicable diseases include heart disease, type 2 diabetes, stroke, chronic lung disease and cancers.	Major concern Minor concern Not a concern
<i>Level of concern about overweight and obesity</i>	Indicates the extent to which the Government considers the level of overweight and obesity in the country to be a concern.	Major concern Minor concern Not a concern
<i>Level of concern about tuberculosis</i>	Indicates the extent to which the Government considers the prevalence of tuberculosis in the country to be a concern.	Major concern Minor concern Not a concern
<i>Level of concern about malaria</i>	Indicates the extent to which the Government considers the prevalence of malaria in the country to be a concern.	Major concern Minor concern Not a concern
<i>Level of concern about HIV/AIDS</i>	Indicates the extent to which the Government considers the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the country to be a concern.	Major concern Minor concern Not a concern
<i>Measures to address HIV/AIDS</i>	Indicates specific policy measures that the Government has adopted to address the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the country.	1. Blood screening 2. Information/education campaigns 3. Antiretroviral treatment

Variable name	Variable definition	Response categories
		4. Non-discrimination policies (legal measures) 5. Distribution of condoms 6. Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT)
<i>Spatial distribution and internal migration</i>		
<i>View on spatial distribution</i>	Indicates whether the Government considers the spatial distribution of population within the country to be satisfactory or whether it desires a change.	Major change desired Minor change desired Satisfactory
<i>Policy on migration from rural to urban areas</i>	Indicates Government's policy to influence the flow of migration from rural to urban areas within the country. Migration from rural to urban areas is not applicable in countries with 100 per cent urban population.	Raise Maintain Lower No intervention Not applicable
<i>Policy on migration into urban agglomerations</i>	Indicates Government's policy to influence the flow of internal migration into urban agglomerations. Migration into urban agglomerations can come from both rural and urban areas. Migration into urban agglomerations is not applicable in countries with no urban agglomerations or where the entire country is one urban agglomeration.	Raise Maintain Lower No intervention Not applicable
<i>International migration</i>		
<i>View on immigration</i>	Indicates how the Government perceives the overall level of documented or regular immigration into the country. It includes immigration for permanent settlement, temporary work or family reunification. Government views towards asylum-seekers, refugees and undocumented immigrants are	Too low Satisfactory Too high

Variable name	Variable definition	Response categories
	not considered.	
<i>Policy on immigration</i>	Indicates Government's policy to influence the level of documented immigration into the country.	Raise Maintain Lower No intervention
<i>Policy on permanent settlement</i>	Indicates Government's policy to influence the level of immigration for permanent settlement into the country.	Raise Maintain Lower No intervention
<i>Policy on highly-skilled workers</i>	Indicates Government's policy to influence the level of immigration of highly-skilled workers into the country. Highly-skilled migrants generally include highly-qualified workers with post-secondary technical or professional education or job experience, especially with qualifications or skills in demand in the host country.	Raise Maintain Lower No intervention
<i>Policy on temporary workers</i>	Indicates Government's policy to influence the level of immigration of temporary workers into the country. Temporary labour migration may include seasonal workers, contract and project-linked workers, guest workers and other cross-border workers that are admitted for a fixed duration without the expectation of obtaining permanent resident status.	Raise Maintain Lower No intervention
<i>Policy on family reunification</i>	Indicates Government's policy to influence the level of immigration for family reunification. Migration for family reunification mostly includes family members considered dependants, usually the spouse and minor children (even if the spouse is not financially dependent).	Raise Maintain Lower No intervention
<i>Policy on integration of non-nationals</i>	Indicates whether the Government has policies or programmes aimed at integrating non-nationals into society. These may include provisions for social services, involvement in civil and community	Yes No

Variable name	Variable definition	Response categories
<i>Policy on naturalization</i>	activities, language training, and legal provisions to ensure non-discrimination of foreigners.	Yes Restricted No
<i>Programmes to facilitate return of migrants to their home countries</i>	Indicates whether the Government has instituted programmes to encourage or facilitate the return of immigrants to their home countries. Such programmes may include assisted return programmes and schemes to reintegrate return migrants in their countries of origin.	Yes No
<i>Level of concern about irregular migration</i>	Indicates the extent to which the Government considers the undocumented or irregular immigration into the country to be a concern. Government's concerns about its own citizens living abroad in irregular conditions are not considered.	Major concern Minor concern Not a concern
<i>View on emigration</i>	Indicates how the Government perceives the level of emigration from the country.	Too low Satisfactory Too high
<i>Policy on emigration</i>	Indicates Government's policy to influence the level of emigration from the country.	Raise Maintain Lower No intervention
<i>Acceptance of dual citizenship</i>	Indicates whether the Government permits its citizens to retain their original citizenship upon acquiring citizenship of another country, and if yes, under what conditions or restrictions. The conditions may refer to (i) the countries involved (acceptance of dual citizenship when some specific countries are	Yes Restricted No

Variable name	Variable definition	Response categories
<i>Policy to encourage the return of citizens</i>	involved but not others) or (ii) the rights involved (acceptance of dual citizenship with some restrictions to full citizenship rights).	Yes No
<i>Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora</i>	Indicates whether the Government has a special unit, department or ministry to deal with the matters concerning the country's diaspora.	Yes No
<i>Measures to attract investment by diaspora</i>	Indicates specific policy measures, including financial incentives that the Government has adopted to encourage or facilitate investment in the country, by their diaspora.	1. Tax exceptions or breaks 2. Reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies 3. Preferential treatment in providing credit 4. Preferential treatment in allotment of licences 5. Streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment 6. Diaspora bond/mutual fund None of these

DEFINITIONS OF POPULATION INDICATORS

Population size: Estimated mid-year population indicated in thousands, according to the *2010 Revision* of the official United Nations population estimates and projections, medium variant.

Annual growth rate: Average exponential rate of growth of the population over a given period, expressed as per cent.

Percentage of population under age 15 years: Estimated mid-year population under age 15, indicated as percentage of the total population.

Percentage of population aged 60 years or over: Estimated mid-year population aged 60 years or over, indicated as percentage of the total population.

Statutory age at retirement: Age at which a person is expected or required to cease work and is usually the age at which they may be entitled to receive full pension, superannuation or other benefits. It is expressed as years.

Total fertility: Average number of children a hypothetical cohort of women would have at the end of their reproductive period if they were subject during their whole lives to the fertility rates of a given period and if they were not subject to mortality. It is expressed as children per woman.

Adolescent birth rate: Annual number of births to women aged 15 to 19 years, divided by the number of women aged 15 to 19 years. It is expressed as births per 1,000 women.

Percentage of women aged 20–24 years married by age 18: Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who got married or entered a union before age 18. A union involves a man and a woman regularly cohabiting in a marriage-like relationship.

Percentage of married women using contraception: Percentage of women aged 15 to 49 years who are married or in a union and are using a contraceptive method. Two different measures are provided: (1) percentage of women using any method of contraception, whether modern or traditional; and (2) percentage of women using a modern method of contraception, that is, sterilization, the pill, the IUD, injectable, implant, condom or a vaginal barrier method. A union involves a man and a woman regularly cohabiting in a marriage-like relationship.

Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning: Percentage of women aged 15 to 49 years who are married or in a union with an unmet need for family planning. Women with an unmet need for family planning are those who are fecund and sexually active but

are not using any method of contraception although they report not wanting any more children or wanting to delay the next pregnancy.

Index of family planning effort: This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. In 2009, the index was calculated for 81 developing countries, covering 93 per cent of the developing world population. The index is based on 31 measures of family planning effort, organized into four components: (1) policy and stage-setting activities; (2) service and service-related activities; (3) record keeping and evaluation; and (4) availability and accessibility of methods and supplies. Each measure of family planning effort was scored from 1 to 10, where 1 is non-existent or very weak effort and 10 is extremely strong effort, based on a survey questionnaire completed by 10 to 15 expert observers in each country. The overall index for a country is the total score for the 31 measures, expressed as a percentage of the maximum score possible.

Induced abortion rate: Number of legally induced abortions per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 years. Induced abortions are those initiated by deliberate action taken with the intention of terminating pregnancy; all other abortions are considered spontaneous.

Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment: Female workers in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector expressed as a percentage of total wage employment in that same sector. The non-agricultural sector includes industry and services.

Life expectancy at birth: Average number of years of life expected by a hypothetical cohort of individuals who would be subject during all their lives to the mortality rates of a given period. It is expressed as years.

Infant mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and exact age 1 year, expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births.

Under-five mortality rate: Probability of dying between birth and exact age 5 years, expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births.

Percentage of children 12–23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine: Percentage of children aged 12–23 months who had received three doses of the combined diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis (DPT) vaccine in a given year.

Prevalence of stunting among children aged 0–59 months: Percentage of children aged 0–59 months whose height-for-age was less than two standard deviations below the median height-for-age of the international reference population.

Maternal mortality ratio: Number of maternal deaths over a year per 100,000 live births in that year. According to the World Health Organization, a maternal death is the death of a woman

while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes. In circumstances in which cause of death attribution is inadequate, a maternal death is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the cause of death.

Percentage of births attended by trained health professional: Percentage of deliveries attended by trained health personnel. Traditional birth attendants (TBAs), even if they had received a short training course, are not included.

Percent obese among adults aged 20 years or over: Percentage of adults aged 20 years or over whose body mass index (BMI) (weight in kg/height in meters squared) was 30 or higher.

Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases: Number of deaths due to non-communicable diseases as a percentage of deaths due to all causes. The major non-communicable diseases include cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes.

HIV prevalence among adults aged 15–49 years: Percentage of adults aged 15 to 49 years living with HIV at the end of the reference year.

Number of people living with HIV: Estimated number of people of all ages living with HIV at the end of the reference year.

Population density: Population per square kilometre.

Urban population: Estimated population living in urban areas at mid-year as a percentage of the total mid-year population in a country. Urban areas are defined according to the criteria used by each country or territory.

Annual urban population growth rate: Average exponential rate of growth of the urban population over a given period, expressed as per cent.

Annual rural population growth rate: Average exponential rate of growth of the rural population over a given period, expressed as per cent.

Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations: Percentage of the urban population residing in urban agglomerations with 750,000 inhabitants or more.

International migrant stock: Mid-year estimate of the number of people living in a country or area other than that in which they were born, indicated in thousands. If the number of foreign-born was not available, the estimate refers to the number of people living in a country or area other than that or their citizenship.

Percentage of females among international migrants: Number of females as a percentage of the total international migrant stock in a given year.

Net migration rate: Number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants over a period, divided by the person-years lived by the population of the receiving country over that period. It is expressed as net number of migrants per 1,000 population.

Annual inflow of remittances: Remittance inflows include the sum of workers' remittances, compensation of employees, and migrants' transfers. Workers' remittances are current private transfers from migrant workers who have lived in the host country for more than one year to recipients in their country of origin. Compensation of employees is the income of migrants who have lived in the host country for less than a year. Migrants' transfers are the net worth of migrants who are expected to remain in the host country for more than one year that is transferred from one country to another at the time of migration. Remittances are expressed in millions US\$.

DATA SOURCES FOR POPULATION INDICATORS

In the country profiles, data on selected demographic and socio-economic indicators are presented for 1975, 1985, 1995 and 2011, or the closest years. For period indicators such as annual growth rate, total fertility, infant mortality rate and net migration rate, average annual rates for corresponding periods 1970–1975, 1980–1985, 1990–1995 and 2005–2010 are presented. Data on population indicators were compiled during September to November 2012 from the following sources:

Demographic indicators: United Nations (2011). *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision. DVD Edition – Extended Dataset in Excel and ASCII formats* (Sales No. E.11XIII.7); and *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision. CD-ROM Edition – Data in digital form* (POP/DB/WUP/Rev.2011).

Statutory age at retirement: United States Social Security Administration. *Social Security Programs Throughout the World*. (Africa: 2011; Asia and the Pacific: 2010; Europe: 2012; The Americas: 2011). Available from <http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/progdsc/ssptw>.

Percentage of women aged 20–24 years married by 18: United Nations Children’s Fund (2012). *ChildInfo: Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women*. Available from http://www.childinfo.org/marriage_countrydata.php.

Percentage of married women using contraception: United Nations (2012). *World Contraceptive Use 2012* (POP/DB/CP/Rev2012).

Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning: United Nations (2012). *World Contraceptive Use 2012* (POP/DB/CP/Rev2012).

Index of family planning effort: Ross, John and Ellen Smith (2010). *The Family Planning Effort Index: 1999, 2004, and 2009*. Washington, DC: Futures Group, Health Policy Initiative, Task Order 1.

Induced abortion rate: Data on the number of induced abortions are from national sources and the *United Nations Demographic Yearbook* (various issues). Available from <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/dyb/dyb2.htm>. Data on the number of women aged 15 to 44 years are from United Nations (2011). *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision. DVD Edition – Extended Dataset in Excel and ASCII formats* (Sales No. E.11XIII.7).

Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment. Source: International Labour Organization. *Yearbook of Labour Statistics* (various issues). Available from <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>.

Percentage of children aged 12–23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine: United Nations Children’s Fund. *ChildInfo: Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women*. Available from http://www.childinfo.org/immunization_countrydata.php.

Prevalence of stunting among children aged 0–59 months: United Nations Children’s Fund. *ChildInfo: Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women*. Available from http://www.childinfo.org/malnutrition_nutritional_status.php.

Maternal mortality ratio: World Health Organization. *Global Health Observatory Data Repository*. WHO: Geneva. Available from <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/#>.

Percentage of birth attended by trained health professional: World Health Organization. *Global Health Observatory Data Repository*. Available from <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/#>.

Percent obese among adults aged 20 years or over: World Health Organization. *Global Health Observatory Data Repository*. Available from <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/#>.

Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases: World Health Organization (2011). *Noncommunicable Diseases Country Profiles 2011*. Available from http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2011/9789241502283_eng.pdf.

HIV prevalence among adults aged 15–49 years: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS. *AIDSInfo*. Available from <http://www.aidsinfoonline.org>.

Number of people living with HIV: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS. *AIDSInfo*. Available from <http://www.aidsinfoonline.org>.

International migrant stock: United Nations (2011). *Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migrants by Age and Sex* (POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2011).

Percentage of females among international migrants: United Nations (2011). *Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migrants by Age and Sex* (POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2011).

Annual inflow of remittances: World Bank. *World Development Indicators*. Available from <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators>.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

World Population Policies 2011 provides information on 196 countries, including all 193 Member States and three non-member States (Cook Islands, the Holy See and Niue) of the United Nations.

Countries and areas are grouped geographically into six major areas: Africa; Asia; Europe; Latin America and the Caribbean; Northern America; and Oceania. Those major areas are further divided geographically into 21 regions. In addition, for statistical convenience, the regions are classified as belonging to either of the two general groups: more developed and less developed regions.

The more developed regions comprise all regions of Europe plus Northern America, Australia, New Zealand and Japan. Countries in the more developed regions are denominated “developed countries”.

The less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (excluding Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. Countries in the less developed regions are denominated “developing countries”.

The least developed countries include 49 countries (34 in Africa, 9 in Asia, 5 in Oceania and 1 in Latin America and the Caribbean), as defined by the United Nations General Assembly resolutions 59/209, 59/210, 60/33, 62/97, 64/L.55 and 67/L.43: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen and Zambia.

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures.

Various symbols have been used in the tables throughout this report, as follows:

Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or are not separately reported.

A hyphen (-) indicates that the item is not applicable.

Two hyphens (--) indicate that data were not collected.

A minus sign (-) before a figure indicates a decrease.

Years given begin with 1 July.

Use of en dash (–) between years, for example, 2005–2010, signifies the full period involved, from 1 July of the starting year to 1 July of the ending year.

Use of en dash (–) between ages, for example, 15–49, signifies age range in completed years, from exact 15 years up to, but not including, exact age 50 years.

Use of en dash (–) between any other pair of numbers, for example, dates: 5–13 September and page numbers: pp. 90–101, signifies the full range inclusive of both the starting and the ending numbers.

Percentages in tables and figures do not necessarily add to 100 per cent because of rounding.

World Population Policies 2011 uses estimates and projections of demographic indicators from the most recent *2010 Revision of World Population Prospects*. This may result in minor discrepancies from *World Population Policies 2009* that used the *2008 Revision of World Population Prospects*.

For any newly-formed States, Government views and policies are not available for previous time points, but estimates of population indicators are provided using the *2010 World Population Prospects*.

PART ONE

GOVERNMENT VIEWS AND POLICIES

INTRODUCTION

Population dynamics—including changes in population growth rates, age structures and distributions of people—are closely linked to national and global developmental challenges and their solutions. In the years ahead, Governments and the international community will need to address the development consequences of population dynamics before they unfold by adopting forward-looking and pro-active policies based on foreseeable demographic trends. In these efforts, it will be critical to assess and monitor key Government policies and programmes related to population dynamics and their consequences.

All the United Nations international population conferences since 1974 have emphasized the need to monitor population policies and programmes related to the implementation of their goals and recommendations, including the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), held at Cairo in 1994 that recommended that actions be taken “... to measure, assess, monitor and evaluate progress towards meeting the goals” of its Programme of Action (United Nations, 1995, chap. I, resolution 1, annex, para. 13.6).

The overriding goal of the ICPD Programme of Action, namely, to improve human welfare and promote sustainable development, is fully consistent with the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) contained in the Millennium Declaration of 2000 (United Nations, General Assembly, 2000). Indeed, some of the goals in the Programme of Action are identical to the MDGs, including those pertaining to the reduction of child mortality, the improvement of maternal health and the achievement of universal primary education (United Nations, 2005). Recognizing the centrality of the ICPD Programme of Action to these and other developmental challenges in the future, the General Assembly has decided to extend the ICPD Programme of Action and its key actions beyond 2014, for further implementation and to “ensure its follow-up in order to fully meet its goals and objectives” (United Nations, General Assembly, 2011a, p. 2).

The Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs is responsible for global monitoring of the implementation of the Programme of Action adopted by the 1994 ICPD, in the same way as it was responsible for tracking the World Population Plan of Action of the 1974 World Population Conference (United Nations, 1975). In carrying out this task, the Division conducts regular updates of Government policies and programmes related key population issues, and prepares periodic monitoring reports that adhere to the principles of objectivity and neutrality to measure the progress that countries have made in the implementation of the Programme of Action.

The current report is part of the efforts of the Population Division to disseminate the information resulting from its monitoring of national population policies and programmes. It provides an overview of population policies and related population indicators for all 193 Member States and three non-Member States of the United Nations for data referring to the middle of the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s decades—relating approximately to the times when the three United Nations population conferences were convened at Bucharest (1974), Mexico City (1984) and Cairo (1994)—as well as for 2005 and 2011.

Successive monitoring reports have documented significant changes since mid-1970s in Government views on population issues as well as in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of population policies. Monitoring of Government views and policies may itself contribute to an evolution in thinking by increasing global awareness of population and development issues and the need for appropriate and timely policy responses.

MAJOR SOURCES OF INFORMATION

In order to compile the requisite information for monitoring the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action and later the ICPD Programme of Action, the Population Division has established the Population Policy Data Bank, now called the World Population Policies Database. The major sources of information contained in the Database are of four broad types (Box Intro.1).

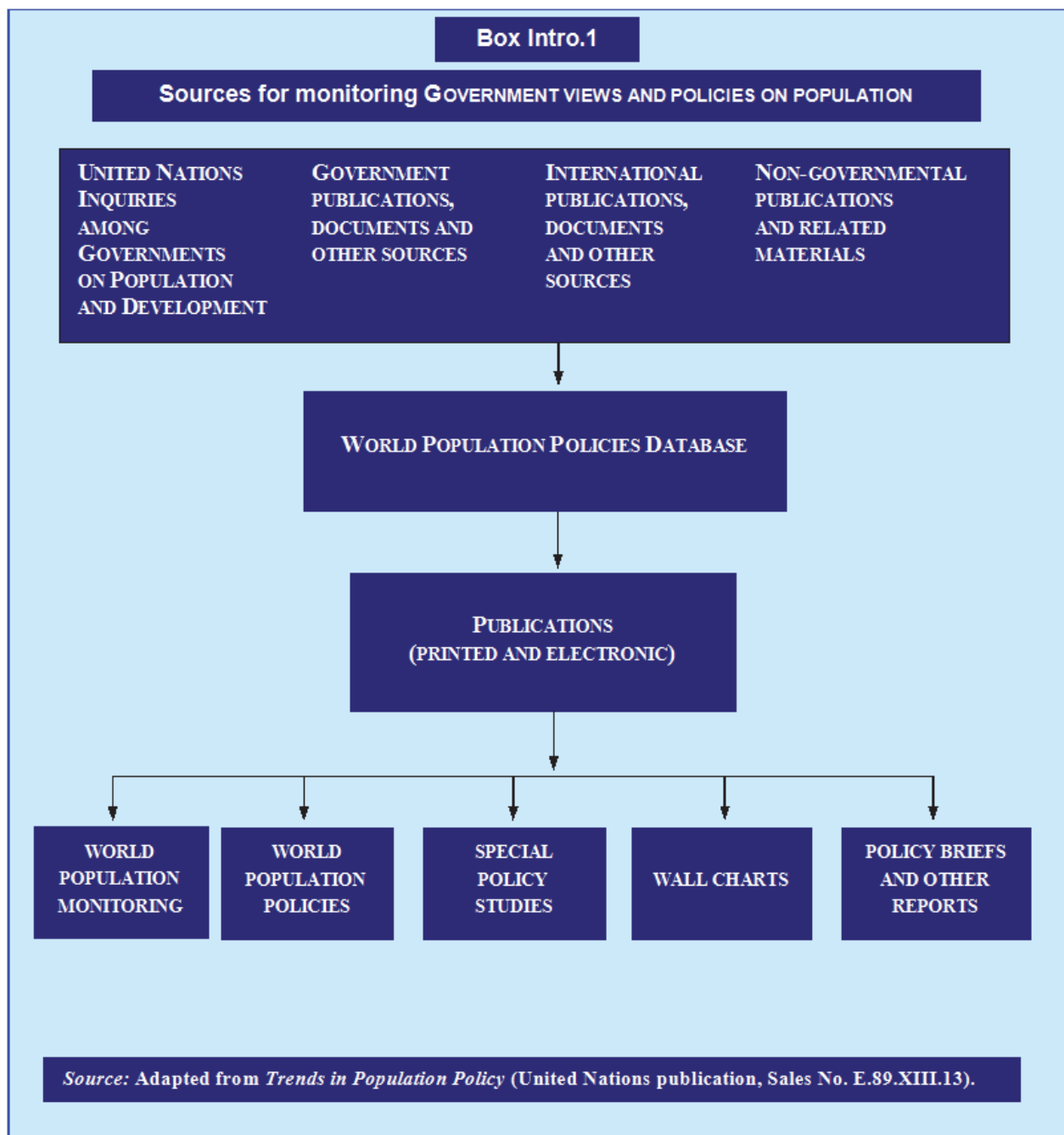
The first type of information comprises official Government responses to the *United Nations Inquiry among Governments on Population and Development*, of which there have been ten separate rounds since 1963. Each round of the Inquiry has consisted of a detailed request for information sent to all Member States and non-member States of the United Nations.

The first and second rounds of the Inquiry were conducted prior to the 1974 World Population Conference. The eighth Inquiry, the first directed towards the ICPD Programme of Action, was initiated in 1997. More recently, the Ninth Inquiry was sent to Governments in 2003, and the Tenth Inquiry was sent to Governments in 2008.

The second type of information consists of publications, documents, statements and other materials issued by Governments, including development plans, sectoral programmes, laws, regulations and proclamations. These materials are a particularly important source of data because they reflect the official positions taken by Governments.

The third category of information consists of materials provided by international organizations, such as regional commissions, funds, programmes and agencies of the United Nations system, as well as other regional intergovernmental organizations. Because countries collectively are the source of these materials, an official status is attached to them.

The fourth type of information consists of non-governmental materials, including clippings from the world press, articles in academic journals, proceedings of conferences and seminars, reports and studies prepared by research centres and non-governmental organizations, as well as correspondence and personal communications with experts.



ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

The report is divided into two parts. Part One provides a global perspective on the evolution of selected aspects of population policies between 1976 and 2011 and Part Two presents individual country profiles based on seven major topics: (1) population size and growth; (2) population age structure; (3) fertility; (4) reproductive health and family planning; (5) health and mortality; (6) spatial distribution and internal migration; and (7) international migration.

Information on a total of 42 policy variables, covering the above seven topics, was gathered for the 2011 revision of the World Population Policies Database (see Definitions of Population Policy Variables) between June 2011 and September 2012. These variables reflect three basic types of policy information: (i) Government views and concerns on the policy significance of selected population issues; (ii) Government intentions and objectives with respect to selected population parameters; and (iii) legal and programmatic measures adopted by Government to influence the levels or direction of selected population parameters.

There are several innovations in this version of the report, compared with previous editions. First, special attention is given to international migration issues in light of the forty-sixth session of the United Nations Commission on Population and Development in 2013, whose special theme is “New Trends in Migration: Demographic Aspects”, as well as the High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development scheduled to take place during the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly in 2013. In addition to the standard information on Government views and policies on immigration and emigration, the report includes information on several new international migration topics, such as irregular migration, naturalization, facilitating return of migrants to their home countries, dual citizenship, and measures to attract diaspora investments. Second, given persistent morbidity and mortality challenges associated with undernutrition and infectious diseases in many countries, this report includes information on Government views on child undernutrition and Government concerns about tuberculosis and malaria. This is in addition to the information on child mortality, maternal mortality, life expectancy, and HIV/AIDS already included in previous rounds. Third, given rapid ageing and the growing significance of non-communicable diseases and their consequences for development in many countries, the report includes information on measures to address population ageing and Government concerns about the prevalence of overweight and obesity and non-communicable diseases in their countries. Finally, the report includes information on legal grounds on which abortion is permitted and laws and policies related to domestic violence under the reproductive health topic.

Part Two of the report presents country specific information on the evolution of Government views and policies from 1976 to 2011 with respect to population size and growth, population age structure, fertility, reproductive health and family planning, health and mortality, spatial distribution and internal migration, and international migration. Country profiles are presented for each of the 193 Member States and three non-member States (Cook Islands, the Holy See and Niue) of the United Nations. The material is presented in the form of two-page country profiles. The first page contains population policy information for each country referring to four points in time: 1976, 1986, 1996, and 2011. The second page provides data on selected demographic and socioeconomic indicators for selected dates.

I. MAJOR POPULATION CONCERNS

This section summarizes information on population issues that were identified as a major concern or unacceptable by Governments in 2011. Globally, among the population issues considered, violence against women was the most commonly identified major concern of Governments in 2011 (92 per cent), followed by non-communicable diseases (86 per cent) and HIV/AIDS (80 per cent) (Box I.1). Overweight and obesity, and irregular migration were considered major concerns by three quarters of Governments. Governments in both developed (94 per cent) and developing countries (92 per cent) were about equally likely to consider violence against women as a major concern, whereas almost all Governments in least developed countries (98 per cent) considered it to be a major concern.

Box I.1
POPULATION ISSUES OF CONCERN TO GOVERNMENTS IN 2011
[Issues that were a major concern or unacceptable to at least 50 per cent of Governments in 2011, by level of development]

World		More Developed Regions		Less Developed Regions		Least Developed Countries	
<i>Issue</i>	<i>Per-centage</i>	<i>Issue</i>	<i>Per-centage</i>	<i>Issue</i>	<i>Per-centage</i>	<i>Issue</i>	<i>Per-centage</i>
Violence against women	92	Overweight and obesity	96	Violence against women	92	HIV/AIDS	100
Non-communicable diseases	86	Non-communicable diseases	94	Non-communicable diseases	83	Child mortality	100
HIV/AIDS	80	Violence against women	94	HIV/AIDS	82	Violence against women	98
Overweight and obesity	75	Population ageing	88	Tuberculosis	78	Life expectancy at birth	98
Irregular migration	75	Irregular migration	77	Child mortality	77	Tuberculosis	96
Tuberculosis	68	HIV/AIDS	73	Undernutrition in children	77	Undernutrition in children	96
Adolescent fertility	65	Low fertility	65	Maternal mortality	76	Maternal mortality	96
Child mortality	64	Size of working-age population	64	Irregular migration	73	High fertility	92
Undernutrition in children	64	Low rate of population growth	53	Adolescent fertility	73	Malaria	88
Maternal mortality	62			Overweight and obesity	67	Adolescent fertility	82
Size of working-age population	61			Pattern of spatial distribution	64	High rate of population growth	80
Life expectancy at birth	56			Life expectancy at birth	63	Irregular migration	78
Pattern of spatial distribution	55			Size of working-age population	61	Size of working-age population	76
Population ageing	54			Malaria	53	Pattern of spatial distribution	75
				High fertility	52	Non-communicable diseases	63

Overweight and obesity (96 per cent) and non-communicable diseases (94 per cent) were the two most common major concerns of Governments in developed countries in 2011. Comparatively, smaller proportions of Governments in developing countries considered overweight and obesity (67 per cent) and non-communicable diseases (83 per cent) as major

concerns. A higher proportion of Governments in developing countries (82 per cent) than in developed countries (73 per cent) considered HIV/AIDS a major concern, whereas all Governments in least developed countries considered it to be a major concern.

Sixty-five per cent of Governments in developed countries viewed the level of fertility as too low. In contrast, 52 per cent of Governments in developing countries and 92 per cent in least developed countries viewed the fertility level as too high. Globally, population ageing was considered a major concern by 54 per cent of Governments, but that percentage was much higher in developed countries (88 per cent) than in developing countries (44 per cent).

Levels of child mortality, undernutrition in children and maternal mortality were considered unacceptable by more than three quarters of Governments in developing countries, compared with only about one fourth of Governments in developed countries. Tuberculosis was considered a major concern by about four fifths of Governments in developing countries, compared with less than two fifths of Governments in developed countries. Malaria was considered a major concern by 53 per cent of Governments in developing countries and by 88 per cent in least developed countries, but no developed-country Government considered malaria as a major concern.

There was little variation by level of development in the percentage of Governments that considered irregular migration as a major concern, ranging from 73 per cent among developing countries to 77 per cent among developed countries. Similarly, Governments that reported the size of their working-age population as a major concern varied little by level of development.

Among least developed countries, more than 90 per cent of Governments viewed HIV/AIDS, child mortality, violence against women, life expectancy at birth, tuberculosis, undernutrition in children, maternal mortality, and high fertility, in that order, as major concerns or at unacceptable levels.

II. POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH

In late 2011, the world's population surpassed the 7 billion mark and it is currently growing by an additional 78 million persons every year (United Nations, 2011a). By 2050, the world's population is likely to reach an unprecedented size between 8.1 billion and 10.6 billion people. Most of the future population growth will occur in developing countries, particularly in least developed countries. Presently, many developing countries still have population growth rates that, if sustained, would undermine their development and put pressure on future generations. Consequently, stabilizing population growth is a goal in many of these countries that must be achieved in order to preserve the options for the future and ensure sustainable development. In contrast, developed countries and some middle income countries are experiencing below-replacement fertility levels (less than 2.1 children per woman), declining population growth rates, and in some cases, declining population size. These countries are facing shrinking working-age populations, rapid population ageing, and associated implications for renewability of the labour force and sustainability of social security and health care systems.

Since the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in 1994, many Governments in developing countries have realized the importance of reducing high rates of population growth in order to ease pressures on resources, combat climate change, prevent food shortages, and provide decent employment and basic social services to all their inhabitants. Many of these Governments have also realized that effective implementation of population policies requires the creation of an institutional framework that ensures the integration of population variables into development planning with adequate mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation. While Governments in developing countries have adopted measures to reduce population growth rates, a growing number of Governments in developed countries have expressed concerns about low rates of population growth.

VIEWS ON THE RATE OF POPULATION GROWTH

Globally, the percentage of Governments that viewed their rate of population growth as too high has been declining since the mid-1990s and there has been a corresponding increase in the percentage of Governments that viewed their rate of population growth as too low, whereas the percentage that viewed it as satisfactory has remained unchanged (table II.1). In developed countries, the percentage that viewed their rate of population growth as too low did not show a clear trend between the mid-1970s and the mid-1990s, but it has doubled since the mid-1990s—from 27 per cent in 1996 to 53 per cent in 2011. On the other hand, although rates of population growth have continued to decline in developing countries, from an average annual rate of 2.4 per cent in 1970–1975 to 1.3 per cent in 2005–2010 (United Nations, 2011a), nearly half of developing-country Governments (46 per cent) still viewed their rate of population growth as too high in 2011. Among the least developed countries, the percentage of Governments that viewed their population growth as too high rose from 26 per cent in 1976 to 80 per cent in 2005 and remained at that level in 2011.

By 2011, Africa had the highest percentage of countries (65 per cent) whose Governments considered their rate of population growth as too high, down from 74 per cent in 1996 (table II.1). At the other extreme, Europe had the highest percentage of countries (55 per cent) whose Governments considered their rate of population growth as too low, up from 30 per cent in 1996. In 2011, all but 2 of the 26 developed countries whose Governments viewed their rate of population growth as too low were in Europe. In Asia, where most countries have experienced substantial declines in fertility in recent years, 40 per cent of Governments viewed their rate of population growth as too high, and 28 per cent viewed it as too low. Latin America and the Caribbean is the only region where the percentage of Governments that viewed the rate of population growth as too high has been decreasing steadily, from 39 per cent in 1996 to 21 per cent in 2011.

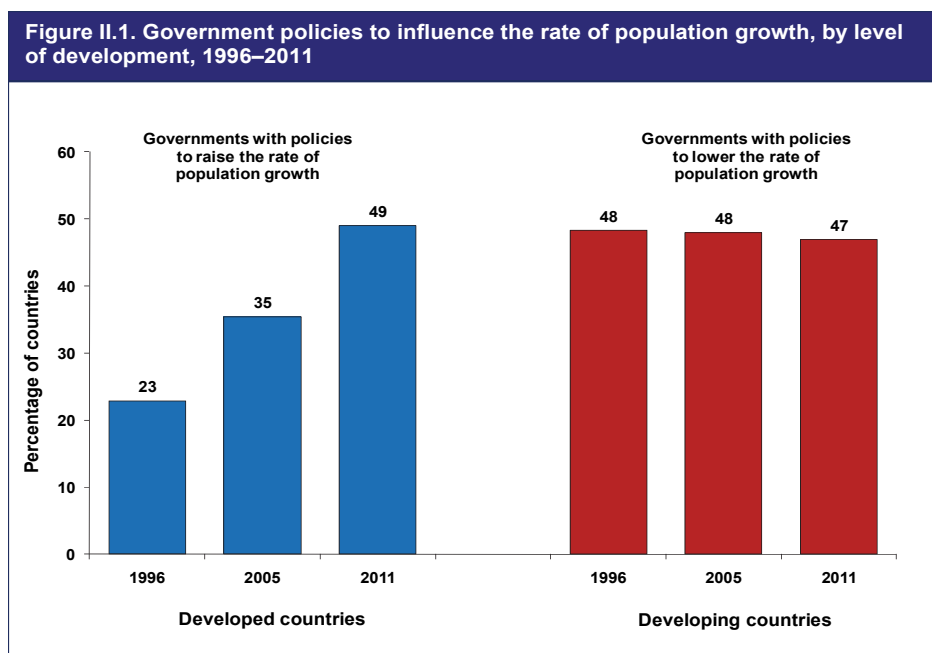
POLICIES TO INFLUENCE THE RATE OF POPULATION GROWTH

To a large extent, concerns about the consequences of high and low population growth rates have been translated into policy interventions. In 2011, 36 per cent of Governments worldwide had policies to lower the rate of population growth, whereas 20 per cent had policies to raise it. The remaining 44 per cent of Governments had policies to maintain the current rate of population growth or did not intervene to influence it (table II.2). While the percentage of Governments with policies to lower population growth rate has remained largely unchanged since 1996, the percentage with policies to raise fertility has increased steadily, from 13 per cent in 1996 to 20 per cent 2011.

Not surprisingly, and consistent with concerns about low rates of population growth in developed countries and concerns about high rates of population growth in developing countries, there was a marked distinction in the policies to influence population growth rates by level of development. In 2011, 49 per cent of Governments in developed countries had policies to raise their rate of population growth and only 2 per cent had policies to lower it. In contrast, 47 per cent of Governments in developing countries had policies to lower the rate of population growth and 10 per cent had policies to raise it (table II.2).

Over time, as population growth rates have declined, the percentage of Governments with policies to raise the rate of population growth has increased steadily in developed countries, from 23 per cent in 1996 to 49 per cent in 2011 (figure II.1). In developing countries, where some have seen considerable declines in population growth rates while others continue to have high rates, the percentage of Governments attempting to lower the rate of population growth has remained mostly unchanged since 1996. However, in least developed countries where population growth rates have remained high in most cases, 82 per cent of Governments had policies to lower the rate of population growth in 2011, up from 55 per cent in 1996, 29 per cent in 1986 and 14 per cent in 1976 (table II.2).

As in the case of least developed countries, the percentage of Governments having policies to lower the rate of population growth has increased steadily in Africa since the mid-1970s, from 25 per cent in 1976 to 60 per cent in 1996 and 70 per cent in 2011 (table II.2). Conversely, the



percentage of Governments in Africa that did not intervene to influence the rate of population growth has continued to decline, from 60 per cent in 1976 to 15 per cent in 2011.

In contrast to Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean had a declining percentage of Governments with policies to lower the rate of population growth, from 39 per cent in 1996 to 21 per cent in 2011. This decline in Latin America and the Caribbean was accompanied by a corresponding increase in the percentage of Governments attempting to maintain the rate of population growth.

On the other extreme, in Europe, the percentage of Governments with policies aimed at raising the rate of population growth has doubled since the mid-1990s, from 26 per cent in 1996 to 52 per cent in 2011. This increase has been accompanied by a corresponding decline in the percentage of Governments that did not intervene in the rate of population growth. Asia has also seen a slow, but steady increase in the percentage of Governments attempting to raise the rate of population growth, from 17 per cent in 1996 to 23 per cent in 2011, while the percentage attempting to lower it has remained mostly unchanged (table II.2).

The changes in Government views and policies described above have been generally matched by a slowdown in population growth in many countries. Whereas in 1970–1975, 35 countries had population growth rates of 3 per cent or more and 70 countries had growth rates ranging between 2 per cent and 3 per cent, the corresponding figures for 2005–2010 were 12 and 40, respectively (United Nations, 2011b). Only two countries (Marshall Islands, Nauru) with population growth rates below 1 per cent in 2005–2010 still considered their growth rates as too high in 2011. Likewise, two countries (Cameroon, Nauru) whose Governments considered the rate of population growth as too high in 2011 did not have policies to influence it, and four countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Palau) whose Governments considered the rate population growth as too low also did not intervene. Among the 17 countries

with negative population growth rate in 2005–2010, the Governments of 14 felt that the growth rate of their populations was too low in 2011 and 13 had policies to raise it. Only the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina which considered its rate of population growth as too low did not intervene to raise it.

Chapter II

Tables

Table II.1. Government views on the rate of population growth, 1976–2011

Year	By level of development							
	Number of countries				Percentage			
	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>								
1976	34	67	49	150	23	45	33	100
1986	26	73	65	164	16	45	40	100
1996	31	83	79	193	16	43	41	100
2005	37	81	76	194	19	42	39	100
2011	44	83	69	196	22	42	35	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
1976	11	22	1	34	32	65	3	100
1986	6	28	0	34	18	82	0	100
1996	13	34	1	48	27	71	2	100
2005	21	27	0	48	44	56	0	100
2011	26	22	1	49	53	45	2	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
1976	23	45	48	116	20	39	41	100
1986	20	45	65	130	15	35	50	100
1996	18	49	78	145	12	34	54	100
2005	16	54	76	146	11	37	52	100
2011	18	61	68	147	12	41	46	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
1976	6	25	11	42	14	60	26	100
1986	4	20	24	48	8	42	50	100
1996	2	11	36	49	4	22	73	100
2005	0	10	40	50	0	20	80	100
2011	0	10	39	49	0	20	80	100

Table II.1. (Continued)

Year	By major area							
	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Too low	Satisfactory	Too high	Total	Too low	Satisfactory	Too high	Total
<i>Africa</i>								
1976	7	24	17	48	15	50	35	100
1986	3	18	30	51	6	35	59	100
1996	1	13	39	53	2	25	74	100
2005	1	14	38	53	2	26	72	100
2011	1	18	35	54	2	33	65	100
<i>Asia</i>								
1976	11	12	14	37	30	32	38	100
1986	13	13	12	38	34	34	32	100
1996	11	16	19	46	24	35	41	100
2005	12	15	20	47	26	32	43	100
2011	13	15	19	47	28	32	40	100
<i>Europe</i>								
1976	11	18	0	29	38	62	0	100
1986	6	23	0	29	21	79	0	100
1996	13	29	1	43	30	67	2	100
2005	20	23	0	43	47	53	0	100
2011	24	19	1	44	55	43	2	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
1976	4	10	13	27	15	37	48	100
1986	3	14	16	33	9	42	48	100
1996	2	18	13	33	6	55	39	100
2005	1	23	9	33	3	70	27	100
2011	2	24	7	33	6	73	21	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
1976	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1986	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1996	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
2005	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
2011	1	1	0	2	50	50	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
1976	1	1	5	7	14	14	71	100
1986	1	3	7	11	9	27	64	100
1996	4	5	7	16	25	31	44	100
2005	3	4	9	16	19	25	56	100
2011	3	6	7	16	19	38	44	100

Table II.2. Government policies on the rate of population growth, 1976–2011

Year	By level of development									
	Number of countries					Percentage				
	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Total	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Total
<i>World</i>										
1976	28	0	39	83	150	19	0	26	55	100
1986	26	12	53	73	164	16	7	32	45	100
1996	25	16	71	81	193	13	8	37	42	100
2005	29	32	70	63	194	15	16	36	32	100
2011	39	41	70	46	196	20	21	36	23	100
<i>More developed regions</i>										
1976	8	0	0	26	34	24	0	0	76	100
1986	8	8	0	18	34	24	24	0	53	100
1996	11	6	1	30	48	23	13	2	63	100
2005	17	8	0	23	48	35	17	0	48	100
2011	24	7	1	17	49	49	14	2	35	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>										
1976	20	0	39	57	116	17	0	34	49	100
1986	18	4	53	55	130	14	3	41	42	100
1996	14	10	70	51	145	10	7	48	35	100
2005	12	24	70	40	146	8	16	48	27	100
2011	15	34	69	29	147	10	23	47	20	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>										
1976	5	0	6	31	42	12	0	14	74	100
1986	4	3	14	27	48	8	6	29	56	100
1996	1	1	27	20	49	2	2	55	41	100
2005	0	4	35	11	50	0	8	70	22	100
2011	0	3	40	6	49	0	6	82	12	100

Table II.2. (Continued)

Year	By major area									
	Number of countries					Percentage				
	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Total	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Total
<i>Africa</i>										
1976	7	0	12	29	48	15	0	25	60	100
1986	4	3	20	24	51	8	6	39	47	100
1996	2	2	32	17	53	4	4	60	32	100
2005	1	6	35	11	53	2	11	66	21	100
2011	1	7	38	8	54	2	13	70	15	100
<i>Asia</i>										
1976	9	0	14	14	37	24	0	38	38	100
1986	13	1	12	12	38	34	3	32	32	100
1996	8	5	18	15	46	17	11	39	33	100
2005	10	12	19	6	47	21	26	40	13	100
2011	11	15	18	3	47	23	32	38	6	100
<i>Europe</i>										
1976	8	0	0	21	29	28	0	0	72	100
1986	8	6	0	15	29	28	21	0	52	100
1996	11	6	1	25	43	26	14	2	58	100
2005	16	8	0	19	43	37	19	0	44	100
2011	23	7	1	13	44	52	16	2	30	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>										
1976	3	0	9	15	27	11	0	33	56	100
1986	0	0	15	18	33	0	0	45	55	100
1996	1	2	13	17	33	3	6	39	52	100
2005	0	5	8	20	33	0	15	24	61	100
2011	2	9	7	15	33	6	27	21	45	100
<i>Northern America</i>										
1976	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
1986	0	1	0	1	2	0	50	0	50	100
1996	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
2005	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
2011	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
<i>Oceania</i>										
1976	1	0	4	2	7	14	0	57	29	100
1986	1	1	6	3	11	9	9	55	27	100
1996	3	1	7	5	16	19	6	44	31	100
2005	2	1	8	5	16	13	6	50	31	100
2011	2	3	6	5	16	13	19	38	31	100

III. POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE

The demographic transition associated with declining fertility and mortality levels is causing unprecedented changes in population age structures around the world. Different countries have been affected differently according to their stage of demographic transition and level of development. On the one hand, most developed countries and some developing countries have already attained older age structures and are experiencing declining proportions of youth and working-age adults, with negative consequences for labour supply and old-age support ratios. On the other hand, many developing countries are experiencing increasing numbers and proportions of youth and working-age populations, which, under the right circumstances, can lead to a short-run demographic bonus but at the same time create obvious challenges in terms of providing education and creating employment opportunities.

The relative size of the working-age population is important in providing support for the dependent populations of children and the elderly. In many developing countries, as declining fertility leads to fewer children relative to the working-age population, it gives rise to an opportunity to increase investments in child and maternal health, education, infrastructure and environmental protection. This so-called “demographic dividend”, if properly managed, can make a significant contribution to boost economic growth and to pull people out of poverty. The contributions of the working-age population to economic growth and development may be constrained or enhanced by the domestic labour market and other macroeconomic conditions.

Another inevitable consequence of the demographic transition resulting from fertility decline and increased longevity is population ageing—the process by which older individuals become a proportionally larger share of the total population. Population ageing has a profound impact on a broad range of economic, political and social conditions through such factors as economic growth, savings and investment, labour supply and employment, pension schemes, health and long-term care, intergenerational transfers, family composition and living arrangements. For example, concerns are growing about the long-term viability of intergenerational social support systems, which are crucial for the well-being of both the older and younger generations (Cliquet and Nizamuddin, 1999; International Council on Social Welfare, 2010). This is especially true where provision of care within the family becomes more and more difficult as family size decreases and women, who are traditionally the main caregivers, increasingly engage in employment outside the home.

CONCERNS ABOUT THE SIZE OF THE WORKING-AGE POPULATION

The size of the working-age population can be a concern for Governments both in developed and developing countries, albeit for different reasons. Developed countries are usually concerned because their working-age population is too small or growing slowly, if at all. Consequently, most developed countries with low-fertility and slowly growing or shrinking labour force have adopted family-friendly measures that support parents who want to more easily combine work and parental roles. In addition, some countries have shown increasing willingness to attract international migration, often of a temporary nature, to address unmet short-term labour

demands. In contrast, developing countries are typically concerned about their large and rapidly growing labour force and about the challenge of providing decent jobs for all.

Recent changes in labour market conditions resulting from global financial crisis during 2008 and 2009, which led to sharp declines in employment rates in many countries around the world, may have influenced the extent to which the Governments were concerned about the size of their working-age population. While there has been some recovery in the labour markets since mid-2009, the progress has been slow in most countries. In 2011, the global employment rate (60.3 per cent) was still about a percentage point lower than the pre-crisis level in 2007, and there remained a deficit of about 50 million jobs in comparison to the pre-crisis level (International Labour Organization, International Institute for Labour Studies, 2012). In the coming years, although the global unemployment rate is expected to decline gradually, the number of jobseekers is likely to continue to increase due in part to growing numbers of new labour force entrants in developing countries.

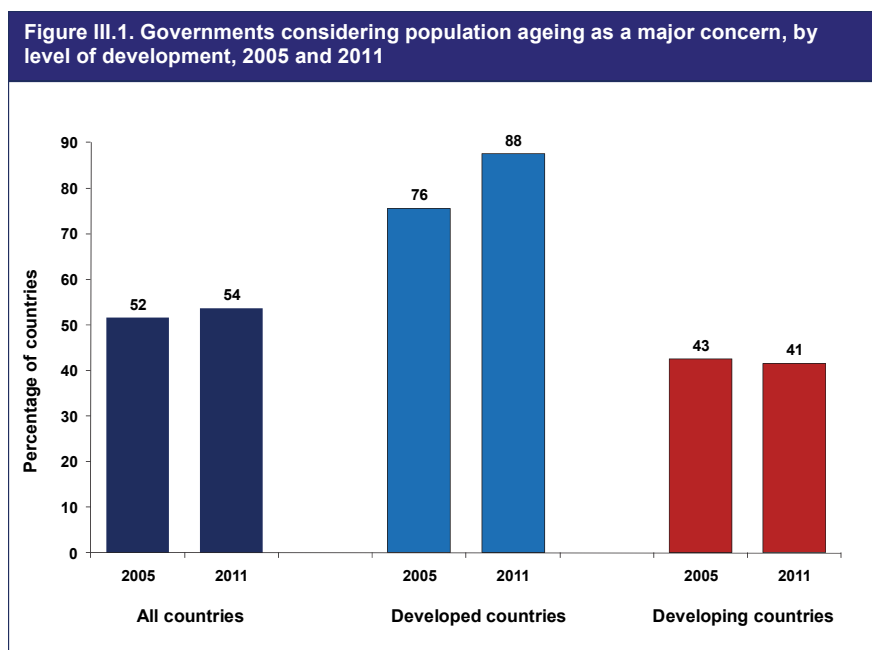
In 2011, among 184 countries with data, 61 per cent of Governments identified the size of their working-age population as a major concern, down slightly from 66 per cent in 2005 (table III.1). In developed countries, the percentage of Governments that viewed the size of their working-age population as a major concern increased from 57 per cent in 2005 to 64 per cent in 2011, whereas in developing countries it declined from 70 per cent to 61 per cent during the same period. In 2011, the percentage of Governments that viewed the size of their working-age population as a major concern was much higher in least developed countries. By geographic region, it ranged from 73 per cent in Africa to 36 per cent in Latin American and the Caribbean, with the exception of the 2 countries in Northern America.

CONCERNS ABOUT POPULATION AGEING

Many societies, particularly those in developed countries, have attained older population age structures than have ever existed in the past. Initially experienced by more developed countries, the process has recently become apparent in much of the developing world as well. For the foreseeable future, virtually all countries in the world will experience population ageing, although at varying levels of intensity and in different time frames.

Indeed, at the global level, older persons are the fastest growing population group, amid rapidly changing family structures and declining family support systems. During 2005–2010, the annual growth rate for the population aged 60 years or over (2.6 per cent) was more than twice that recorded for the total population (1.2 per cent) (United Nations, 2011b). Globally, the number of older persons aged 60 years or over is projected to increase from 784 million in 2011 to more than 2 billion in 2050. During this same period, the number of “oldest old” (persons aged 80 years or over) is projected to increase from 109 million to 402 million. Most developed countries and some developing countries with low fertility already face significant population ageing. However, in absolute numbers, the majority of old people live in developing countries. In 2010, 65 per cent of the world’s population aged 60 years or over lived in developing countries, and by 2050 this proportion is projected to increase to 79 per cent (United Nations, 2011a).

While once limited to developed countries, concerns for the consequences of ageing have been growing in developing countries. In 2011, more than half of the Governments considered population ageing in their countries as a major concern (table III.2, figure III.1). Governments in developed countries were more than twice as likely (88 per cent) as those in developing countries (41 per cent) to consider population ageing as a major concern. In recent years, the percentage of Governments that considered population ageing as a major concern has increased in developed countries, from 76 per cent in 2005 to 88 per cent in 2011, but it has declined slightly in developing countries from 43 per cent in 2005 to 41 per cent in 2011.



In Latin America and the Caribbean, one of the major areas in the developing world where population ageing is most advanced, 73 per cent of Governments considered population ageing as a major concern in 2011, up from 64 per cent in 2005 (table III.2). In contrast, in Africa and Asia, only 30 per cent and 36 per cent of Governments considered population ageing as a major concern in 2011, respectively. These proportions declined slightly from 35 per cent and 39 per cent, respectively in 2005.

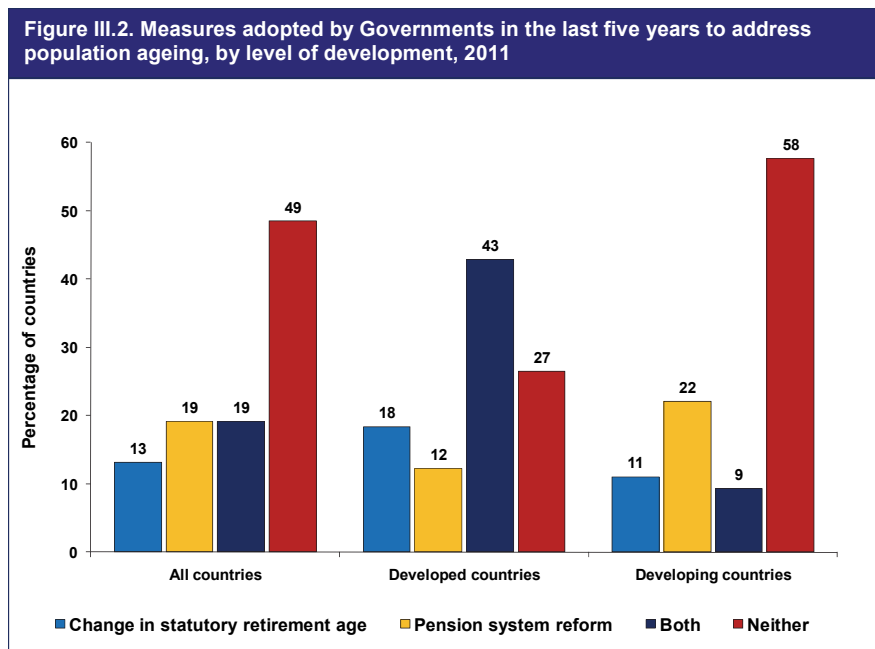
MEASURES TO ADDRESS POPULATION AGEING

Concerned by population ageing and the financial unsustainability of pension programmes, many Governments are modifying the parameters of those programmes, and in some cases, introducing mandatory fully-funded schemes, while in others, increasing the statutory retirement age, eliminating incentives for early retirement, reducing benefits and encouraging more women to enter the labour force. In 2011, information about changes in statutory retirement age and major reforms in the pension system in the past five years was available for 167 countries. Among these countries, Governments of 54 countries (32 per cent) changed their statutory

retirement age and Governments in 64 countries (38 per cent) reformed their pension system in the past five years (table III.3). Thirty two of the 167 Governments (19 per cent) changed both the retirement age and reformed their pension system during this time. About half (49 per cent) of the Governments with data neither changed the statutory retirement age nor reformed the pension system during the past five years.

Governments of 73 per cent of developed countries either changed the statutory retirement age or reformed their pension system or took both measures in the past five years, compared with only 42 per cent of Governments of developing countries that adopted at least one of the two measures to address population ageing (figure III.2). The difference by development level was particularly stark in the percentage of Governments that adopted both measures, 43 per cent in developed countries compared with only 9 per cent in developing countries.

The percentage of Governments that either changed the statutory retirement age or reformed their pension system in the past five years ranged from a high of 75 per cent in Europe to a low of 29 per cent in Africa, with the exception of Northern America where the two Governments (Canada and the United States of America) did not make any changes in the two measures in the past five years (table III.3).



Chapter III

Tables

Table III.1. Government level of concern about the size of the working-age population, 2005 and 2011

Year	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Major concern	Minor concern	Not a concern	Total	Major concern	Minor concern	Not a concern	Total
By level of development								
<i>World</i>								
2005	102	40	12	154	66	26	8	100
2011	113	57	14	184	61	31	8	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
2005	25	14	5	44	57	32	11	100
2011	30	11	6	47	64	23	13	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
2005	77	26	7	110	70	24	6	100
2011	83	46	8	137	61	34	6	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
2005	28	3	0	31	90	10	0	100
2011	32	10	0	42	76	24	0	100
By major area								
<i>Africa</i>								
2005	28	6	0	34	82	18	0	100
2011	33	12	0	45	73	27	0	100
<i>Asia</i>								
2005	31	9	1	41	76	22	2	100
2011	29	16	2	47	62	34	4	100
<i>Europe</i>								
2005	21	14	4	39	54	36	10	100
2011	27	9	6	42	64	21	14	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
2005	12	10	6	28	43	36	21	100
2011	12	16	5	33	36	48	15	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
2005	2	0	0	2	100	0	0	100
2011	2	0	0	2	100	0	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
2005	8	1	1	10	80	10	10	100
2011	10	4	1	15	67	27	7	100

Table III.2. Government level of concern about the ageing of the population, 2005 and 2011

Year	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Major concern	Minor concern	Not a concern	Total	Major concern	Minor concern	Not a concern	Total
By level of development								
<i>World</i>								
2005	85	79	1	165	52	48	1	100
2011	98	79	6	183	54	43	3	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
2005	34	11	0	45	76	24	0	100
2011	42	6	0	48	88	13	0	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
2005	51	68	1	120	43	57	1	100
2011	56	73	6	135	41	54	4	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
2005	9	25	1	35	26	71	3	100
2011	8	28	4	40	20	70	10	100
By major area								
<i>Africa</i>								
2005	15	27	1	43	35	63	2	100
2011	14	29	3	46	30	63	7	100
<i>Asia</i>								
2005	16	25	0	41	39	61	0	100
2011	17	28	2	47	36	60	4	100
<i>Europe</i>								
2005	30	10	0	40	75	25	0	100
2011	38	5	0	43	88	12	0	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
2005	21	12	0	33	64	36	0	100
2011	24	9	0	33	73	27	0	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
2005	2	0	0	2	100	0	0	100
2011	2	0	0	2	100	0	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
2005	1	5	0	6	17	83	0	100
2011	3	8	1	12	25	67	8	100

Table III.3. Government measures adopted in the last five years to address population ageing, 2011

Year	Number of countries					Percentage				
	Change in statutory retirement age	Pension system reform	Both	Neither	Total	Change in statutory retirement age	Pension system reform	Both	Neither	Total
By level of development										
<i>World</i>										
2011	22	32	32	81	167	13	19	19	49	100
<i>More developed regions</i>										
2011	9	6	21	13	49	18	12	43	27	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>										
2011	13	26	11	68	118	11	22	9	58	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>										
2011	2	4	0	25	31	6	13	0	81	100
By major area										
<i>Africa</i>										
2011	5	2	1	20	28	18	7	4	71	100
<i>Asia</i>										
2011	4	12	7	23	46	9	26	15	50	100
<i>Europe</i>										
2011	8	5	20	11	44	18	11	45	25	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>										
2011	4	9	3	17	33	12	27	9	52	100
<i>Northern America</i>										
2011	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
<i>Oceania</i>										
2011	1	4	1	8	14	7	29	7	57	100

IV. FERTILITY

The wealth of information available on fertility trends points to the decline in fertility in most parts of the world. Whereas most developed countries have completed the fertility transition and are experiencing below-replacement fertility levels, many developing countries, particularly in Africa and Asia, are still experiencing moderate to high levels of fertility. The extent of future growth in the world population will depend largely on the speed of fertility decline in these developing countries. Government policies to reduce fertility can bring about temporary changes in the age structure of populations that are beneficial for development and that facilitate investments in health and education and improve lives.

Globally, total fertility has declined from 4.4 children per woman in 1970–1975 to 2.5 children per woman in 2005–2010. As a result, among countries with at least 100,000 inhabitants in 2011, the number of countries with total fertility of four children per woman or greater has declined from 131 in 1970–1975 to 47 in 2005–2010 (United Nations, 2011b).

Among the 45 developed countries with at least 100,000 inhabitants in 2011, 42 had already reached below-replacement fertility in 1990–1995, and all had reached below replacement level fertility by 2005–2010, despite the fact that 35 developed countries have experienced slight increases in their fertility between 2000–2005 and 2005–2010. Fertility in developed countries as a group averaged at 1.6 children per woman in 2005–2010. Fertility has also continued to fall in the vast majority of developing countries, and 32 developing countries had already reached below replacement level fertility in 2005–2010. Yet, in 2005–2010, total fertility remained high at four children per woman or greater in 47 developing countries, including 26 countries where total fertility was five children per woman or greater (United Nations, 2011b).

Measures to lower fertility have included integrating family planning and safe motherhood programmes into primary health care systems, providing access to reproductive health services, promoting the responsibility of men in sexual and reproductive health, raising the minimum legal age at marriage, improving female education and employment opportunities, discouraging son preference, and providing low cost, safe and effective contraception.

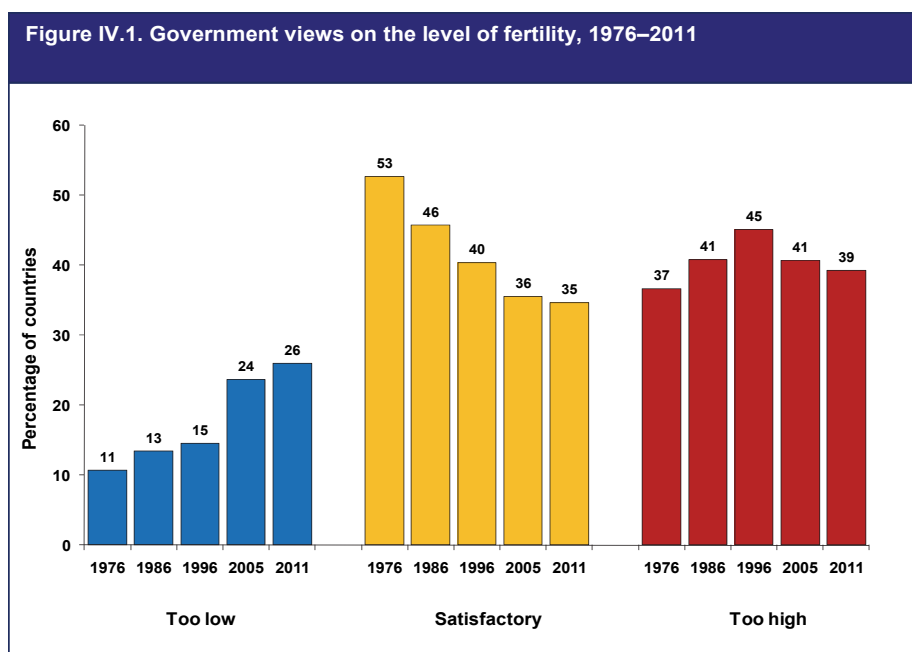
Alternatively, to raise fertility levels, Governments in many developed countries have used measures such as baby bonuses, family allowances, maternal, paternal and parental leave, subsidized child care, tax incentives, subsidized housing, flexible work schedules, and campaigns to promote the sharing of parenting and household work between spouses. Although a number of countries, mostly in Europe, that have adopted such measures have experienced modest increases in fertility between 2000–2005 and 2005–2010 (United Nations, 2011b), the implementation and effectiveness of such measures have been difficult to ascertain. A public opinion poll conducted by the European Union's Eurobarometer in 2004 revealed that 84 per cent of the men surveyed either had not taken parental leave or did not intend to do so, even when informed of their rights (European Commission, 2004). Another Eurobarometer survey in 2006 confirmed that women still undertook most household work (European Commission, 2007). In addition, a more recent review of parental leave policies in 21 countries noted that in

spite of such policies, the traditional gender roles in child care responsibilities persisted (Ray, Gornick and Schmitt, 2008). In Eastern Europe, the profound economic and political changes that followed the end of the communist era were accompanied by a sharp decline in fertility, resulting in some of the lowest fertility levels in the world. Political instability and uncertainty, accompanied with declining per capita income and living standards, contributed to major transformations in family formation and dissolution and reluctance to have children (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, 2002).

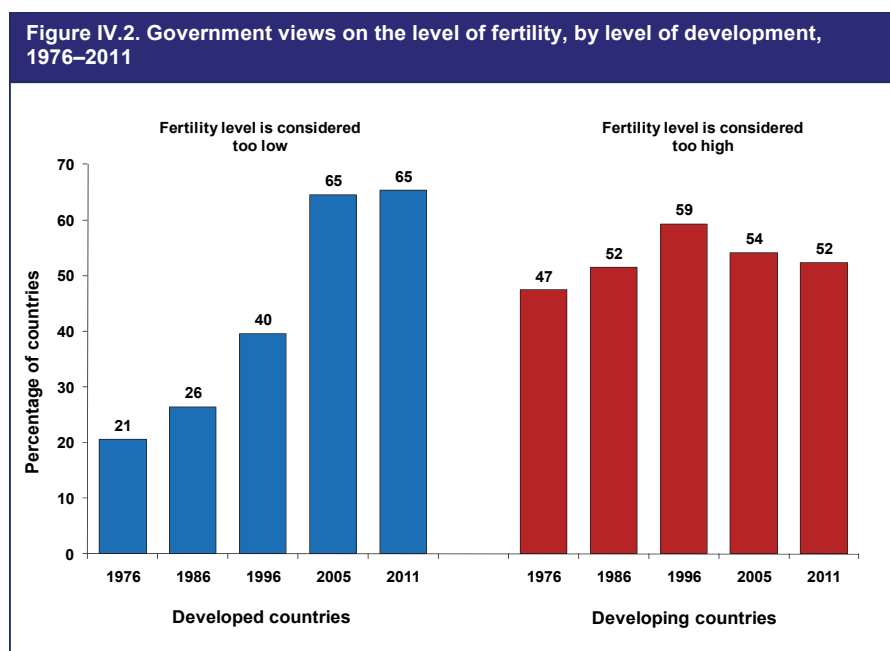
VIEWS ON FERTILITY

In contrast to mortality, where all Governments want to lower the level, there is considerable diversity of opinion around the world with respect to the level of fertility and the feasibility of intervention. The varying viewpoints related to fertility levels result mainly from the fact that individual countries are at different stages of the demographic transition.

In 2011, one out of four Governments in the world considered the level of fertility in their countries as too low (Table IV.1 and Figure IV.1). This proportion has been increasing steadily since the 1970s, from 11 per cent in 1976 to 26 per cent in 2011, as fertility levels worldwide have fallen. The increase in the proportion of Governments considering the level of fertility in their countries as too low has been accompanied by a steady decrease in the proportion considering the fertility level as satisfactory, which has declined from 53 per cent in 1976 to 35 per cent in 2011. Notably, during this period, the percentage of Governments that considered the level of fertility in their countries as too high has changed little, from 37 per cent in 1976 to 39 per cent in 2011.



As expected, Government views about the level of fertility differed markedly between developed and developing countries, consistent with varied levels of fertility. In 2011, about two thirds (65 per cent) of Governments of developed countries viewed the fertility level as too low, whereas about one-half (52 per cent) of Governments in developing countries still viewed the fertility level as too high (figure IV.2). Over time, the percentage of Governments that viewed the level of fertility in their countries as too low has been increasing in developed countries, from 21 per cent in 1976 to 65 per cent in 2005 and in 2011. In developing countries, the percentage of Governments that viewed the level of fertility as too high increased during mid-1970s to mid-1990s, from 47 per cent in 1976 to 59 per cent in 1996, and then declined gradually to 52 per cent in 2011. The trend in percentage of Governments that viewed the level of fertility as too high was most remarkable in least developed countries, where it increased steadily from 31 per cent in 1976 to 92 per cent in 2011, accompanied with a corresponding decline in the percentage that viewed the fertility level as satisfactory (table IV.1).

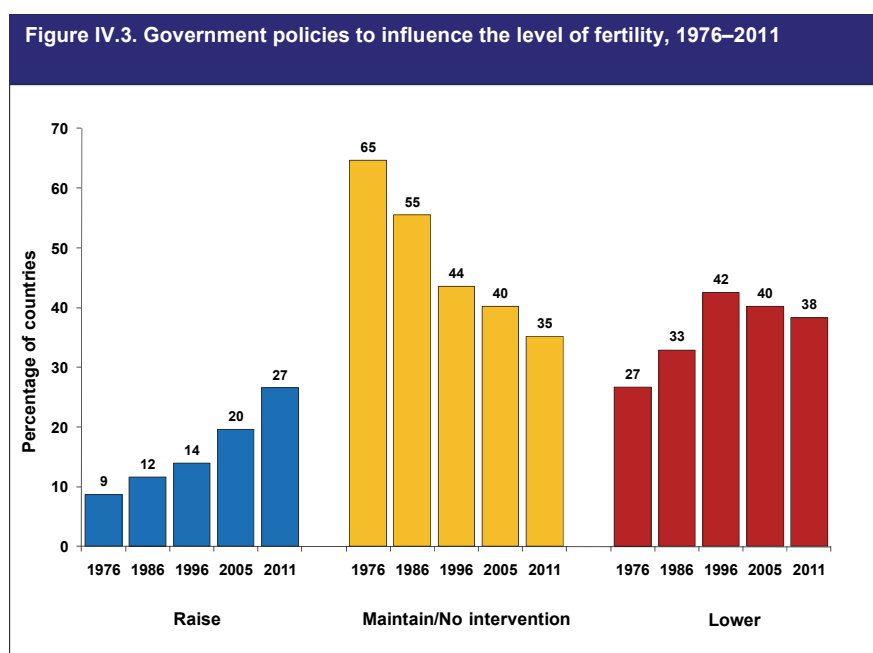


Africa and Europe exhibited the two extreme trends (table IV.1). In Africa, the percentage of Governments that viewed the fertility level as too high increased steadily, from 38 per cent in 1976 to 77 per cent in 1996 and remained around that level in 2011. In contrast, in Europe, the percentage of Governments that viewed the fertility level as too low increased steadily, from 24 per cent in 1976 to 66 per cent in 2011. Asia exhibited a mixed, middle picture, where the percentage of Governments that viewed the fertility level as too low increased steadily to 28 per cent in 2011, while the percentage that viewed it as too high has declined, although a sizeable proportion (36 per cent) of Governments still viewed the level of fertility in their countries as too high in 2011. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the percentage of Governments that considered the level of fertility in their countries as too high has declined drastically from 59 per cent in 1976 to 30 per cent in 2011, and much of this decline has been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the percentage that viewed the level of fertility as satisfactory.

POLICIES TO INFLUENCE FERTILITY

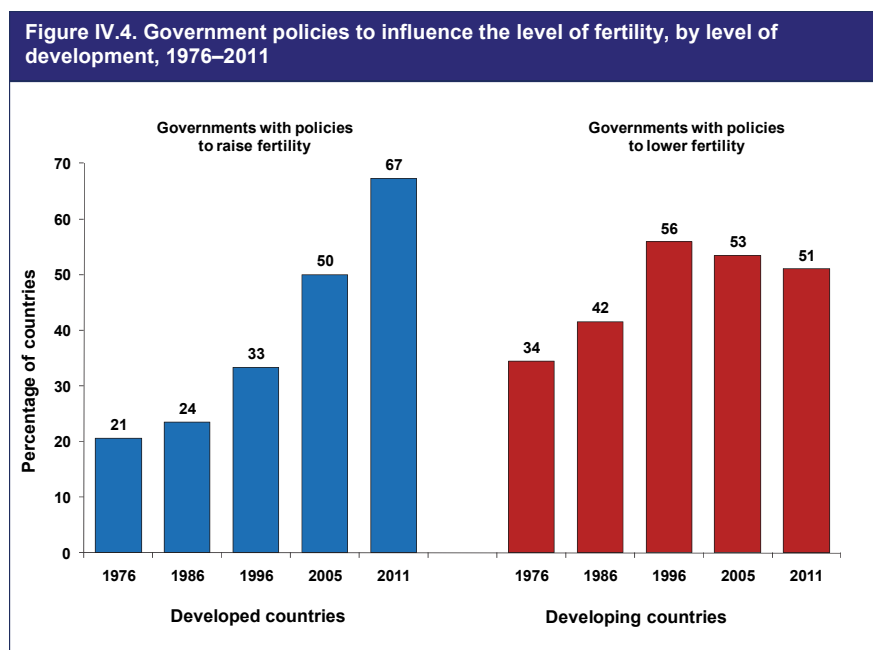
While most Governments that viewed the level of fertility in their countries as too low or too high in 2011 had implemented policies to modify it, in the past such dissatisfaction has not always translated into policy interventions. For instance, in 1976, Governments of 55 countries viewed the fertility level in their countries as too high, but only 40 had implemented policies to lower fertility (table IV.1, table IV.2). By way of comparison, in 2011, Governments of 77 countries viewed the fertility level as too high and 75 had policies to lower fertility.

In 2011, 27 per cent of Governments had policies to raise the level of fertility, 38 per cent had policies to lower it, and the remaining 35 per cent either had policies to maintain fertility at current levels or were not intervening to influence it (table IV.2, figure IV.3). While the percentage of Governments with policies to raise fertility has increased steadily from just 9 per cent in 1976 to 27 per cent in 2011, the percentage of Governments with policies to lower fertility increased from 27 per cent in 1976 to 42 per cent in 1996, and then declined somewhat to 38 per cent in 2011. During this time, the percentage of Governments that did not have policies to influence fertility has declined steadily from 52 per cent in 1976 to 18 per cent in 2011 (table IV.2).



As was the case with Government views on fertility, policies to influence the level of fertility varied markedly by level of development. By 2011, almost all Governments of developing countries that viewed the fertility level in their countries as too high had adopted policies to lower it. Similarly, in 2011, almost all Governments of developed countries that viewed the fertility level as too low had adopted policies to raise it (table IV.1, table IV.2).

Figure IV.4 presents trends in the percentage of Governments in developed countries that had policies to raise fertility and trends in the percentage of Governments in developing countries that had policies to lower fertility from mid-1970s to 2011. In 1976, only about one in every five developed-country Governments had policies to raise fertility, but by 2011 this proportion had risen steadily to two thirds. In contrast, in 1976, half of all developing-country Governments did not intervene to influence fertility and one in every three Governments had policies to lower fertility. By 2011, only 18 per cent of developing-country Governments did not intervene to influence fertility, whereas half had policies to lower fertility (table IV.2).



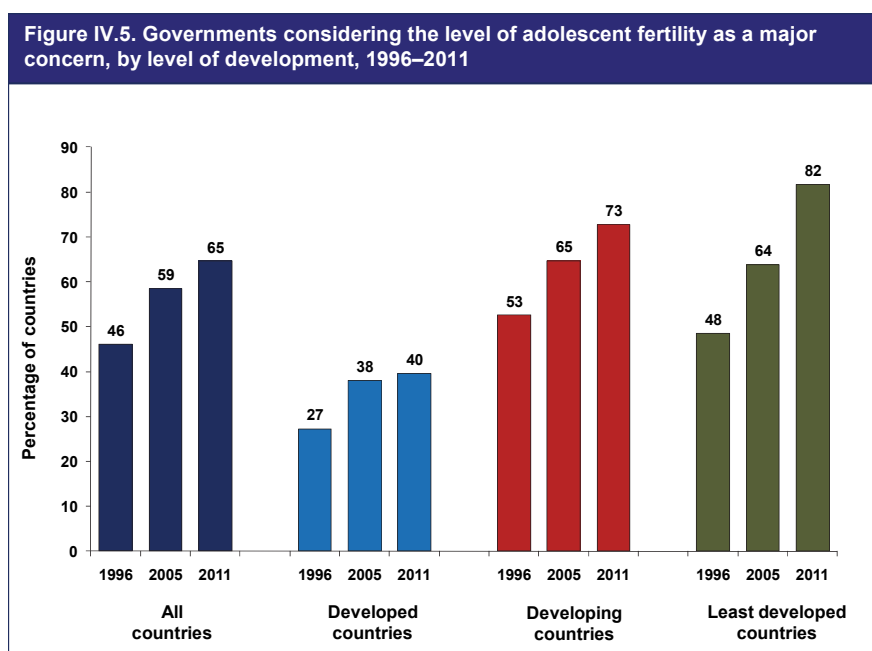
Since the mid-1970s, least developed countries have seen the most dramatic increase in the proportion of Governments that had policies to lower fertility, from just 14 per cent in 1976 to 80 per cent in 2011 (table IV.2). This increase has been accompanied by a corresponding decrease in the percentage of Governments in least developed countries that have no policies to influence fertility, from 79 per cent in 1976 to only 12 per cent in 2011.

One of the most significant developments in population policy in the wake of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development was the increase in the number of Governments in Africa that reported to have policies to reduce fertility. In 1976, 25 per cent of Governments in Africa had policies aimed at lowering fertility. This percentage increased to 68 per cent in 1996, and further to 74 per cent in 2005 and 72 per cent in 2011 (table IV.2). In Europe, on the contrary, the percentage of Governments that had policies to raise fertility has increased steadily from 24 per cent in 1976 to 70 per cent in 2011. The situation in Asia is mixed, where a considerable proportion of Governments, 36 per cent in 2011, continued to have policies to lower fertility, while the percentage that had policies to raise fertility increased from 5 per cent in 1976 to 30 per cent in 2011.

As evident above, in the past three to four decades, a growing number of Governments in developing countries with relatively high fertility levels have adopted policies to lower fertility. Whereas, faced with ever-declining, below-replacement fertility levels, Governments in developed countries have increasingly adopted family-friendly policies aimed at raising fertility.

ADOLESCENT FERTILITY

Early childbearing is associated with low educational attainment and poverty. Early childbearing also increases the risk of maternal death or physical impairment, and children born to young mothers tend to have higher levels of morbidity and mortality. Therefore, many Governments have expressed concern about high levels of adolescent fertility in their countries. Among the 195 Governments whose views regarding fertility among adolescents were known in 2011, 65 per cent expressed a major concern about the level of adolescent fertility in their countries, and an additional 28 per cent expressed a minor concern (table IV.3). Globally, the percentage of Governments expressing adolescent fertility as a major concern has risen steadily, from 46 per cent in 1996 to 65 per cent in 2011 (figure IV.5).



Since the mid-1990s, the proportion of Governments that viewed adolescent fertility as a major concern has been rising in both developed and developing countries. However, in 2011, Governments in developing countries were considerably more likely to consider adolescent fertility as a major concern than those in developed countries, 73 per cent and 40 per cent, respectively (table IV.3, figure IV.5). This proportion was still higher in least developed countries, at 82 per cent in 2011. All Governments in Latin America and the Caribbean viewed adolescent fertility in their countries as a major concern, followed by Africa (74 per cent), compared with only 40 per cent in Europe.

Policies and programmes to reduce adolescent fertility usually focus on supporting public facilities and non-governmental organizations that provide young people, whether in-school or out-of-school, training in life skills and appropriate information and education on reproductive and sexual health. Such programmes also include innovative educational approaches, including peer counselling for young people and orientation for parents, as well as strengthening education on reproductive and sexual health in non-formal settings, vocational training programmes and youth clubs (United Nations Population Fund, 2007).

Of the 194 countries with information available in 2011, 89 per cent of Governments had adopted policies and programmes to reduce adolescent fertility (table IV.4). In 2011, 93 per cent of developing-country Governments had policies and programmes to reduce adolescent fertility, compared with 77 per cent of developed-country Governments. As growing numbers of Governments have expressed concern about adolescent fertility, the number of Governments that had policies and programmes to reduce adolescent fertility has also risen in both developed and developing countries.

Chapter IV

Tables

Table IV.1. Government views on the level of fertility, 1976–2011

Year	By level of development							
	Number of countries				Percentage			
	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>								
1976	16	79	55	150	11	53	37	100
1986	22	75	67	164	13	46	41	100
1996	28	78	87	193	15	40	45	100
2005	46	69	79	194	24	36	41	100
2011	51	68	77	196	26	35	39	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
1976	7	27	0	34	21	79	0	100
1986	9	25	0	34	26	74	0	100
1996	19	28	1	48	40	58	2	100
2005	31	17	0	48	65	35	0	100
2011	32	17	0	49	65	35	0	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
1976	9	52	55	116	8	45	47	100
1986	13	50	67	130	10	38	52	100
1996	9	50	86	145	6	34	59	100
2005	15	52	79	146	10	36	54	100
2011	19	51	77	147	13	35	52	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
1976	3	26	13	42	7	62	31	100
1986	2	20	26	48	4	42	54	100
1996	0	11	38	49	0	22	78	100
2005	0	6	44	50	0	12	88	100
2011	0	4	45	49	0	8	92	100

Table IV.1. (Continued)

Year	By major area							
	Number of countries				Percentage			
	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Africa</i>								
1976	5	25	18	48	10	52	38	100
1986	3	17	31	51	6	33	61	100
1996	1	11	41	53	2	21	77	100
2005	1	12	40	53	2	23	75	100
2011	1	11	42	54	2	20	78	100
<i>Asia</i>								
1976	2	18	17	37	5	49	46	100
1986	7	17	14	38	18	45	37	100
1996	7	20	19	46	15	43	41	100
2005	11	17	19	47	23	36	40	100
2011	13	17	17	47	28	36	36	100
<i>Europe</i>								
1976	7	22	0	29	24	76	0	100
1986	9	20	0	29	31	69	0	100
1996	18	24	1	43	42	56	2	100
2005	28	15	0	43	65	35	0	100
2011	29	15	0	44	66	34	0	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
1976	2	9	16	27	7	33	59	100
1986	3	15	15	33	9	45	45	100
1996	1	14	18	33	3	42	55	100
2005	2	19	12	33	6	58	36	100
2011	3	20	10	33	9	61	30	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
1976	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1986	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1996	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
2005	1	1	0	2	50	50	0	100
2011	1	1	0	2	50	50	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
1976	0	3	4	7	0	43	57	100
1986	0	4	7	11	0	36	64	100
1996	1	7	8	16	6	44	50	100
2005	3	5	8	16	19	31	50	100
2011	4	4	8	16	25	25	50	100

Table IV.2. Government policies on the level of fertility, 1976–2011

Year	By level of development									
	Number of countries					Percentage				
	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Total	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Total
<i>World</i>										
1976	13	19	40	78	150	9	13	27	52	100
1986	19	16	54	75	164	12	10	33	46	100
1996	27	19	82	65	193	14	10	42	34	100
2005	38	31	78	47	194	20	16	40	24	100
2011	52	34	75	35	196	27	17	38	18	100
<i>More developed regions</i>										
1976	7	7	0	20	34	21	21	0	59	100
1986	8	6	0	20	34	24	18	0	59	100
1996	16	4	1	27	48	33	8	2	56	100
2005	24	8	0	16	48	50	17	0	33	100
2011	33	7	0	9	49	67	14	0	18	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>										
1976	6	12	40	58	116	5	10	34	50	100
1986	11	10	54	55	130	8	8	42	42	100
1996	11	15	81	38	145	8	10	56	26	100
2005	14	23	78	31	146	10	16	53	21	100
2011	19	27	75	26	147	13	18	51	18	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>										
1976	1	2	6	33	42	2	5	14	79	100
1986	2	4	15	27	48	4	8	31	56	100
1996	0	3	32	14	49	0	6	65	29	100
2005	0	3	38	9	50	0	6	76	18	100
2011	0	4	39	6	49	0	8	80	12	100

Table IV.2. (Continued)

Year	By major area									
	Number of countries					Percentage				
	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Total	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Total
<i>Africa</i>										
1976	2	2	12	32	48	4	4	25	67	100
1986	3	3	21	24	51	6	6	41	47	100
1996	2	3	36	12	53	4	6	68	23	100
2005	1	4	39	9	53	2	8	74	17	100
2011	1	5	39	9	54	2	9	72	17	100
<i>Asia</i>										
1976	2	9	14	12	37	5	24	38	32	100
1986	8	6	13	11	38	21	16	34	29	100
1996	7	9	19	11	46	15	20	41	24	100
2005	11	12	17	7	47	23	26	36	15	100
2011	14	12	17	4	47	30	26	36	9	100
<i>Europe</i>										
1976	7	7	0	15	29	24	24	0	52	100
1986	8	6	0	15	29	28	21	0	52	100
1996	16	4	1	22	43	37	9	2	51	100
2005	22	7	0	14	43	51	16	0	33	100
2011	31	6	0	7	44	70	14	0	16	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>										
1976	2	0	10	15	27	7	0	37	56	100
1986	0	0	15	18	33	0	0	45	55	100
1996	1	0	18	14	33	3	0	55	42	100
2005	1	5	13	14	33	3	15	39	42	100
2011	3	7	11	12	33	9	21	33	36	100
<i>Northern America</i>										
1976	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
1986	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
1996	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
2005	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
2011	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
<i>Oceania</i>										
1976	0	1	4	2	7	0	14	57	29	100
1986	0	1	5	5	11	0	9	45	45	100
1996	1	3	8	4	16	6	19	50	25	100
2005	3	3	9	1	16	19	19	56	6	100
2011	3	4	8	1	16	19	25	50	6	100

Table IV.3. Government level of concern about adolescent fertility, 1996–2011

Year	By level of development							
	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Major concern	Minor concern	Not a concern	Total	Major concern	Minor concern	Not a concern	Total
<i>World</i>								
1996	59	39	30	128	46	30	23	100
2005	106	56	19	181	59	31	10	100
2011	126	54	15	195	65	28	8	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
1996	9	12	12	33	27	36	36	100
2005	16	19	7	42	38	45	17	100
2011	19	20	9	48	40	42	19	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
1996	50	27	18	95	53	28	19	100
2005	90	37	12	139	65	27	9	100
2011	107	34	6	147	73	23	4	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
1996	16	9	8	33	48	27	24	100
2005	30	12	5	47	64	26	11	100
2011	40	9	0	49	82	18	0	100

Table IV.3. (Continued)

Year	By major area							
	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Major concern	Minor concern	Not a concern	Total	Major concern	Minor concern	Not a concern	Total
<i>Africa</i>								
1996	24	8	9	41	59	20	22	100
2005	32	15	5	52	62	29	10	100
2011	40	13	1	54	74	24	2	100
<i>Asia</i>								
1996	7	12	8	27	26	44	30	100
2005	20	15	7	42	48	36	17	100
2011	25	16	6	47	53	34	13	100
<i>Europe</i>								
1996	7	9	12	28	25	32	43	100
2005	13	17	7	37	35	46	19	100
2011	17	18	8	43	40	42	19	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
1996	18	6	1	25	72	24	4	100
2005	30	3	0	33	91	9	0	100
2011	33	0	0	33	100	0	0	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
1996	1	1	0	2	50	50	0	100
2005	2	0	0	2	100	0	0	100
2011	1	1	0	2	50	50	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
1996	2	3	0	5	40	60	0	100
2005	9	6	0	15	60	40	0	100
2011	10	6	0	16	63	38	0	100

Table IV.4. Governments with policies to reduce adolescent fertility, 1996–2011

Year	By level of development					
	Number of countries			Percentage		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
<i>World</i>						
1996	76	51	127	60	40	100
2005	138	42	180	77	23	100
2011	173	21	194	89	11	100
<i>More developed regions</i>						
1996	16	15	31	52	48	100
2005	26	18	44	59	41	100
2011	37	11	48	77	23	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>						
1996	60	36	96	63	38	100
2005	112	24	136	82	18	100
2011	136	10	146	93	7	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>						
1996	18	12	30	60	40	100
2005	36	9	45	80	20	100
2011	48	0	48	100	0	100

Table IV.4. (Continued)

Year	By major area					
	Number of countries			Percentage		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
<i>Africa</i>						
1996	24	14	38	63	37	100
2005	40	10	50	80	20	100
2011	51	2	53	96	4	100
<i>Asia</i>						
1996	16	13	29	55	45	100
2005	31	12	43	72	28	100
2011	38	9	47	81	19	100
<i>Europe</i>						
1996	13	15	28	46	54	100
2005	22	17	39	56	44	100
2011	33	10	43	77	23	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>						
1996	18	6	24	75	25	100
2005	31	0	31	100	0	100
2011	33	0	33	100	0	100
<i>Northern America</i>						
1996	2	0	2	100	0	100
2005	2	0	2	100	0	100
2011	2	0	2	100	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>						
1996	3	3	6	50	50	100
2005	12	3	15	80	20	100
2011	16	0	16	100	0	100

V. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

The 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) broadly defined reproductive health to include all matters relating to the well-being of the reproductive system and its functions and processes. The ICPD Programme of Action envisioned that every sex act should be free of coercion and infection, every pregnancy should be intended, and every delivery and child birth should be healthy (United Nations, 1995; Tsui, Wasserheit and Haaga, 1997). It emphasized the rights of all couples and individuals to decide freely and responsibly the number, spacing and timing of their children, right to information and access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of family planning of their choice, as well as the right of access to appropriate health-care services that ensured safe and healthy pregnancy and childbirth. The Programme of Action considered human rights, gender equality, empowerment of women and elimination of all forms of violence against women among the key principles in promoting reproductive health (United Nations, 1995).

This section examines Government concerns and policies regarding three inter-related dimensions of reproductive health, namely, the type of support that Governments provide to family planning programmes, legal grounds under which induced abortion is permitted, and Government concerns and policies regarding violence against women.

SUPPORT FOR FAMILY PLANNING

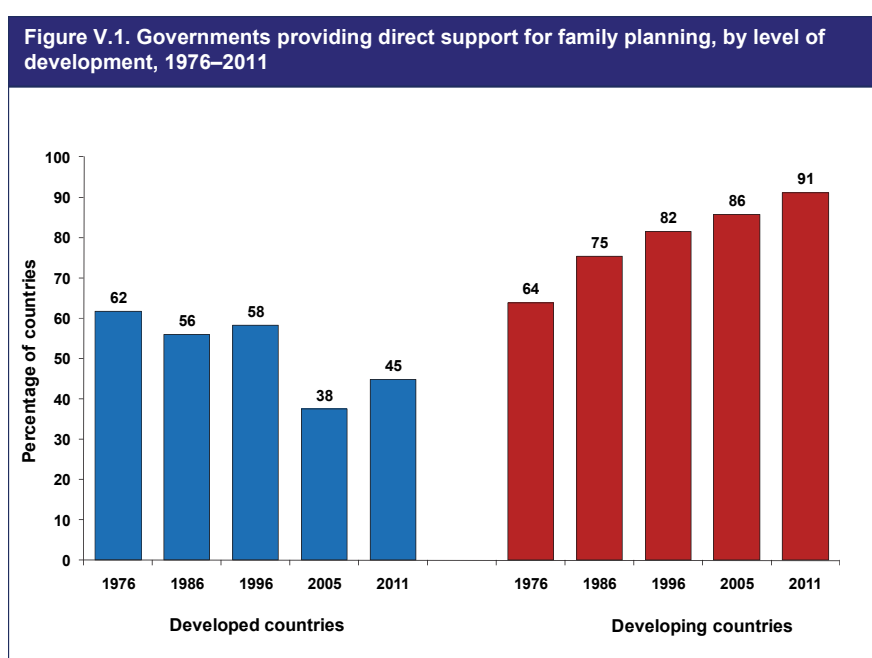
A rapid decline in fertility in many developing countries since the 1970s and persistent below-replacement fertility levels in developed countries are unmatched in human history. These developments have occurred in an environment of rapid technological innovation and societal change in which increasing availability of and access to a range of effective contraceptive methods have been critical in reducing fertility and improving reproductive and child health. Moreover, having information and access to safe and effective methods of family planning is part of reproductive rights. Therefore, most Governments have been involved directly or indirectly in supporting family planning programmes. Direct support entails the provision of family planning information, guidance and supplies through Government-run facilities or outlets such as hospitals, clinics, health posts and health centres and through Government fieldworkers.

Globally, in 2011, 156 out of 196 Governments (80 per cent) provided direct support for family planning. The proportion of Governments providing direct support has risen steadily since 1976 when less than two thirds of Governments (63 per cent) provided such support (table V.1). In 2011, Governments in 22 countries provided only indirect support for family planning through the private sector, including non-governmental organizations. The remaining 18 Governments did not support family planning, including the Holy See that did not allow family planning programmes or services within its jurisdiction.

Since the mid-1970s, the percentage of Governments providing direct support for family planning has continued to increase in developing countries, from 64 per cent in 1976 to 91 per cent in 2011 (figure V.1). The increase in this percentage has been particularly dramatic for least

developed countries, from 43 per cent in 1976 to 96 per cent in 2011 (table V.1). Conversely, in developed countries, the percentage of Governments providing direct support declined gradually from 62 per cent in 1976 to 38 per cent in 2005, but then increased a little to 45 per cent in 2011. Despite this recent increase, developing countries were twice as likely as developed countries to provide direct support for family planning in 2011.

A gradual decline in the proportion of developed-country Governments providing direct support for family planning was likely a response to persistent low fertility levels of their populations or an acknowledgement that the private sector could meet the demand for contraception, making direct Government support or subsidies less necessary. However, an increase in this proportion in recent years may indicate growing efforts to raise fertility in many of these countries.



In 2011, more than 9 out of 10 Governments in Latin America and the Caribbean (97 per cent), Africa (94 per cent) and Oceania (94 per cent) provided direct support for family planning, whereas, less than half of Governments (45 per cent) did so in Europe (table V.1). In Africa, in 2011, only one country did not support family planning, down from 17 countries in 1976.

Previously pronatalist Governments in some countries, which in the past had wanted to maintain or even increase population growth rates, have gradually modified their stance and accepted family planning programmes as integral components of maternal and child health programmes. Such countries include Cambodia, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Oman and the United Arab Emirates. Despite widespread and growing Government support for family planning programmes in developing countries, there is evidence that demand stills outstrips supply, particularly in least developed countries. An estimated 222 million women in developing countries (131 million among married or in union) lack ready

access to safe and effective means of modern methods of contraception (United Nations Population Fund, 2012; United Nations, 2012a).

LEGAL GROUNDS FOR ABORTION

Accurate information on induced abortion is difficult to obtain in many countries, particularly in countries where abortion is restricted. In 2008, an estimated 44 million induced abortions occurred in the world (6 million in developed countries and 38 million in developing countries), almost half of which were carried out using unsafe procedures (Guttmacher Institute, 2012). Globally, it is estimated that 47,000 women die each year from complications associated with unsafe abortion. Many of these deaths could be prevented through better access to sexuality education, contraceptive information and supplies, and safe abortion services where allowed by law (Shah and Åhman, 2010).

The legal provisions under which Governments allow induced abortions in their countries vary greatly across countries. Information was gathered on seven grounds on which abortion is permitted in a country, namely: (1) to save the life of a woman; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; and (7) on request.

Induced abortion is permitted by almost all countries to save the life of a pregnant woman. Although some laws and regulations provide detailed lists of the complications that are considered life-threatening, most of them do not specify them explicitly, leaving it to the judgment of the medical personnel performing the abortion. In 2011, 97 per cent of Governments permitted abortion to save a woman's life (table V.2). Only the Governments of Chile, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, the Holy See, Malta and Nicaragua did not permit abortion under any circumstances.

Between 1996 and 2011, the percentage of Governments permitting abortion to save a woman's life remained at around 97 per cent. Meanwhile, the proportion of Governments allowing abortion to preserve the physical health of a woman increased slightly from 63 per cent to 68 per cent (figure V.2). During this period, the proportion of Governments allowing abortion rose from 52 per cent to 65 per cent in order to preserve the mental health of a woman, from 43 per cent to 51 per cent in cases of rape or incest, and from 41 per cent to 50 per cent because of foetal impairment. The percentage of Governments permitting abortion for economic and social reasons or upon request also rose between 1996 and 2011. In 2011, slightly over one third (35 per cent) of Governments permitted abortion for economic and social reasons, up from 31 per cent in 1996, while 30 per cent of Governments allowed abortion upon request, up from 24 per cent in 1996. These results indicate that while a growing number of countries have liberalized their abortion policies since 1996, in about two thirds of countries abortion was permitted only when the physical or mental health of the mother was endangered, and in about half of countries only when the pregnancy resulted from a rape or incest or in cases of foetal impairment.

Figure V.2. Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted, 1996–2011

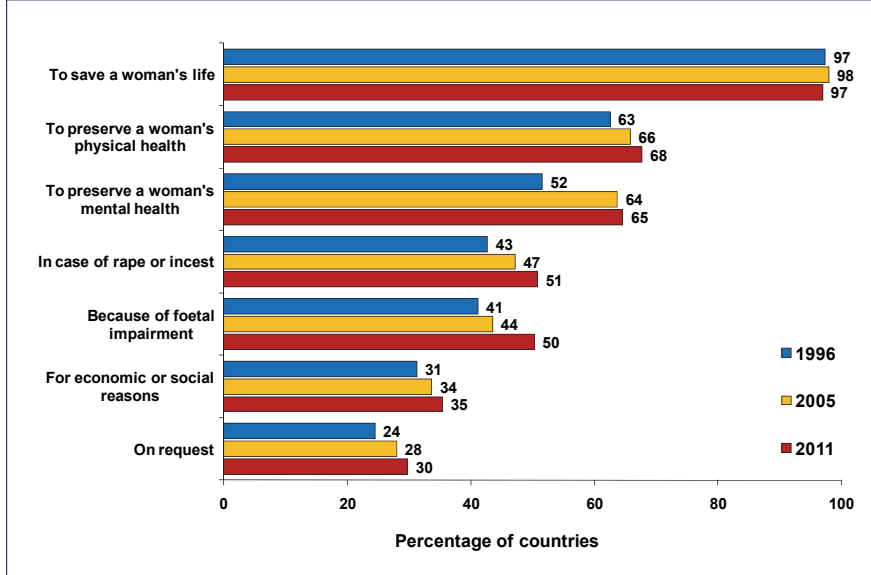


Figure V.3. Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted, 1996–2011 (percentage of world population)

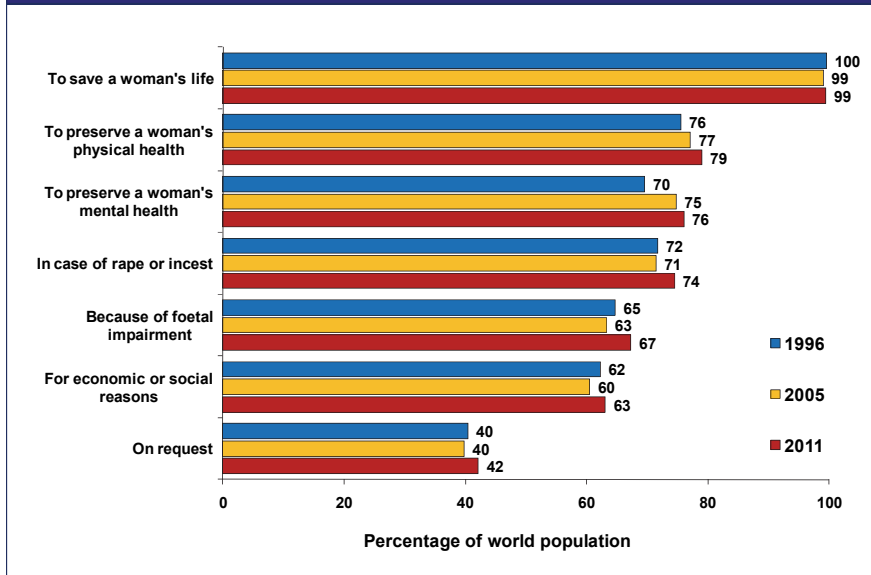
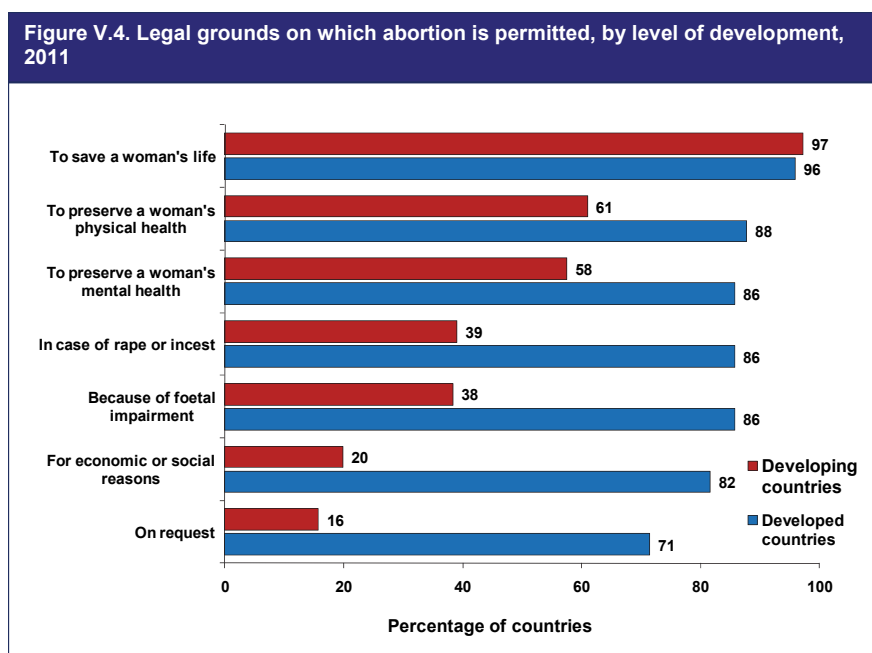


Figure V.3 presents trends in the proportion of the world population living under different legal provisions for abortion. In 2011, 99 per cent of the world population lived in countries where abortion was permitted to save a woman's life, while 63 per cent lived in countries where abortion was permitted for economic and social reasons and only 42 per cent lived in countries where abortion was permitted on request (figure V.3). The equivalent figures in 1996 were 99 per cent, 62 per cent and 40 per cent, respectively.

The proportions of the world population living under different legal grounds for abortion were considerably greater than the corresponding proportions of countries in figure V.2. Most notably, in 2011, 63 per cent of the world population lived in countries that allowed abortion for economic and social reasons, compared with 35 per cent of countries that did so, indicating the inclusion of some countries with large population size (such as India) in this category.

As discussed above, the number of grounds on which abortion is allowed has been rising in an increasing number of both developed and developing countries since the mid-1990s (table V.2). However, abortion laws and policies continue to be much more restrictive in developing countries than in developed countries on all grounds, except to save a woman's life (figure V.4). For example, in 2011, Governments of 82 per cent of developed countries permitted abortion for economic and social reasons and 71 per cent allowed abortion on request. In contrast, only 20 per cent of developing-country Governments permitted abortion for economic and social reasons and only 16 per cent allowed it on request. Overall, in 2011, only 45 out of 146 developing-country Governments with data allowed abortion on five grounds or more. Legal grounds for abortion were even more restrictive in least developed countries, where only 6 per cent of Governments permitted abortion for economic and social reasons and only 4 per cent allowed it on request (table V.2).



Legal grounds for abortion also vary by geographic region. In 2011, abortion policies were most restrictive in Oceania, followed by Africa and Latin American and the Caribbean, where less than 10 per cent of Governments allowed abortion upon request (table V.2). Eighteen countries in Africa, 12 in Asia, 8 in Latin America and the Caribbean and 8 in Oceania allowed abortion only to save a woman's life. Europe, on the other extreme, had the most liberal abortion policies in 2011, where 73 per cent of Governments allowed abortion on request and more than 80 per cent on all other grounds.

Between 1996 and 2011, 55 countries (21 in Africa, 11 in Asia, 10 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 8 in Europe and 5 in Oceania) increased the number of legal grounds for abortion, while 8 countries (3 in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2 in Africa, 2 in Asia and 1 in Oceania) reduced the number of grounds on which abortion is permitted (box V.1). Among the countries that reduced the number of grounds, two countries (the Dominican Republic and Nicaragua) that previously allowed abortion to save a woman's life no longer allowed it on any grounds.

Box V.1		
COUNTRIES THAT LIBERALIZED OR RESTRICTED LEGAL GROUNDS ON WHICH ABORTION IS PERMITTED BETWEEN 1996 AND 2011		
Grounds on which abortion is permitted	Liberalized	Restricted
<i>a. To save a woman's life</i>	Andorra	Dominican Republic, Nicaragua
<i>b. To preserve a woman's physical health</i>	Benin, Chad, Colombia, Equatorial Guinea, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Swaziland, Togo, United Arab Emirates	Congo, Iraq, Papua New Guinea
<i>c. To preserve a woman's mental health</i>	Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Swaziland, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Vanuatu	Iraq, Japan, Papua New Guinea
<i>d. In case of rape or incest</i>	Bahamas, Bahrain, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Cook Islands, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guinea, Indonesia, Mali, Monaco, Nepal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Switzerland, Togo, Uruguay	Algeria, Belize, Ecuador, Iraq
<i>e. Because of foetal impairment</i>	Bahamas, Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Colombia, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guinea, Jordan, Mexico, Monaco, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Sudan, Swaziland, Switzerland, Togo	Iraq
<i>f. For economic or social reasons</i>	Bahrain, Fiji, Mexico, Nepal, Portugal, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Switzerland	
<i>g. On request</i>	Australia, Bahrain, Belgium, Cape Verde, Italy, Mexico, Nepal, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland	

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Violence against women has long been recognized as detrimental to women's health and well-being. The United Nations defines violence against women as any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life (United Nations, General Assembly, 1993).

Gender-based violence not only violates human rights, but also has a direct impact on the mental and physical health of women. Women who are victims of violence are more likely to have poor mental and physical health, including reproductive health, than women who are not. They are also more likely to have negative health behaviours, including substance abuse such as alcohol and drug abuse. Health problems stemming from such abuse include chronic pain (headaches, back pain, fibromyalgia); neurological problems and symptoms, including fainting and seizures; gastrointestinal disorders; and cardiac problems. Abused women also suffer from depression, anxiety and even post-traumatic stress disorder. Moreover, there is evidence that violence against women has a direct economic impact. According to one study conducted about 10 years ago, the cost of intimate partner violence in the United States alone was estimated to exceed US\$5.8 billion per year, of which US\$4.1 billion were for direct medical and health care services and US\$1.7 billion for productivity losses due to absenteeism (Campbell, 2002).

In spite of global outcry about gender-based violence and numerous declarations and pledges by world leaders calling for gender equality, empowerment of women and elimination of all forms of violence against women, the problem remains widespread in many parts of the world. Globally, it is estimated that up to 60 per cent of women experience physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime (UN-Women, 2012). However, the prevalence of violence against women varies greatly across countries. For example, a World Health Organization multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence in 10 countries found that, among women aged 15 to 49 years, the lifetime prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence by a partner varied from 15 per cent in urban Japan to 71 per cent in rural Ethiopia, with most areas being in the 30 to 60 per cent range (World Health Organization, 2012a).

Among 195 countries with available data in 2011, Governments of 180 countries (92 per cent) had expressed violence against women as a major concern (table V.3). Concerns about violence against women did not vary much by level of development, with 94 per cent of Governments of developed countries and 92 per cent of developing countries expressing it to be a major concern. Violence against women was considered a major concern by almost all (48 out of 49) Governments of least developed countries. By geographic region, Asia stood out with the lowest proportion (79 per cent) of Governments expressing violence against women as a major concern, compared with 93 to 100 per cent of Governments in other regions.

Given that much of violence against women occurs in household settings, largely in the form of intimate partner violence, many Governments have been strengthening legal frameworks and adopting policies to prevent domestic violence, including reinforcing efforts to provide care and support to the victims of such violence (United Nations, General Assembly, 2010).

In 2011, information on legal provisions or policies on domestic violence was available for 193 countries. Among these, Governments of 93 per cent of countries had adopted some legal measures or policies to prevent domestic violence, including 78 per cent with legal measures, 88 per cent with policies and 73 per cent with both legal measures and policies (table V.4). Governments in developed countries were more likely to have adopted such measures than those in developing countries. Among developed countries, 96 per cent of Governments had legal measures, 98 per cent had policies and 96 per cent had both legal measures and policies to prevent domestic violence, compared to 72 per cent with legal measures, 85 per cent with policies and 65 per cent with both in developing countries.

There were considerable regional variations in the proportion of Governments that have legal provisions to prevent domestic violence, ranging from only 38 per cent in Oceania to 95 per cent in Europe, and 100 per cent in Northern America and Latin America and the Caribbean. This proportion was also relatively low in Asia (64 per cent) and Africa (73 per cent), where more than 10 per cent of Governments did not have any legal provisions or policies to prevent domestic violence (table V.4).

Chapter V

Tables

Table V.1. Government policies on providing support for family planning,¹ 1976–2011

Year	By level of development									
	Number of countries					Percentage				
	Direct support	Indirect support	No support	Not permitted	Total	Direct support	Indirect support	No support	Not permitted	Total
<i>World</i>										
1976	95	17	28	10	150	63	11	19	7	100
1986	117	22	18	7	164	71	13	11	4	100
1996	143	18	26	2	189	76	10	14	1	100
2005	143	35	15	1	194	74	18	8	1	100
2011	156	22	17	1	196	80	11	9	1	100
<i>More developed regions</i>										
1976	21	6	4	3	34	62	18	12	9	100
1986	19	8	4	3	34	56	24	12	9	100
1996	28	7	12	1	48	58	15	25	2	100
2005	18	20	9	1	48	38	42	19	2	100
2011	22	15	11	1	49	45	31	22	2	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>										
1976	74	11	24	7	116	64	9	21	6	100
1986	98	14	14	4	130	75	11	11	3	100
1996	115	11	14	1	141	82	8	10	1	100
2005	125	15	6	0	146	86	10	4	0	100
2011	134	7	6	0	147	91	5	4	0	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>										
1976	18	6	14	4	42	43	14	33	10	100
1986	35	7	4	2	48	73	15	8	4	100
1996	42	3	3	0	48	88	6	6	0	100
2005	43	5	2	0	50	86	10	4	0	100
2011	47	2	0	0	49	96	4	0	0	100

Table V.1. (continued)

Year	By major area									
	Number of countries					Percentage				
	Direct support	Indirect support	No support	Not permitted	Total	Direct support	Indirect support	No support	Not permitted	Total
<i>Africa</i>										
1976	24	7	14	3	48	50	15	29	6	100
1986	38	6	7	0	51	75	12	14	0	100
1996	43	5	4	0	52	83	10	8	0	100
2005	44	6	3	0	53	83	11	6	0	100
2011	51	2	1	0	54	94	4	2	0	100
<i>Asia</i>										
1976	25	2	7	3	37	68	5	19	8	100
1986	25	4	5	4	38	66	11	13	11	100
1996	32	3	9	1	45	71	7	20	2	100
2005	39	6	2	0	47	83	13	4	0	100
2011	37	5	5	0	47	79	11	11	0	100
<i>Europe</i>										
1976	17	5	4	3	29	59	17	14	10	100
1986	16	6	4	3	29	55	21	14	10	100
1996	24	6	12	1	43	56	14	28	2	100
2005	16	17	9	1	43	37	40	21	2	100
2011	20	12	11	1	44	45	27	25	2	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>										
1976	21	2	3	1	27	78	7	11	4	100
1986	27	4	2	0	33	82	12	6	0	100
1996	29	3	1	0	33	88	9	3	0	100
2005	31	2	0	0	33	94	6	0	0	100
2011	32	1	0	0	33	97	3	0	0	100
<i>Northern America</i>										
1976	2	0	0	0	2	100	0	0	0	100
1986	2	0	0	0	2	100	0	0	0	100
1996	2	0	0	0	2	100	0	0	0	100
2005	1	1	0	0	2	50	50	0	0	100
2011	1	1	0	0	2	50	50	0	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>										
1976	6	1	0	0	7	86	14	0	0	100
1986	9	2	0	0	11	82	18	0	0	100
1996	13	1	0	0	14	93	7	0	0	100
2005	12	3	1	0	16	75	19	6	0	100
2011	15	1	0	0	16	94	6	0	0	100

¹ In previous revisions, "support for family planning" was referred to as "access to contraceptive methods".

Table V.2. Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted, 1996–2011

Year	By level of development																
	Number of countries					Percentage											
	To save a woman's life	To preserve a woman's physical health	In case of rape or incest	Because of foetal impairment	For economic or social reasons	On request	Not permitted	Total number of countries	To save a woman's life	To preserve a woman's physical health	To preserve a woman's mental health	In case of rape or incest	Because of foetal impairment	For economic or social reasons	On request	Not permitted	
World																	
1996	187	120	99	82	79	60	47	5	192	97	63	52	43	41	31	24	3
2005	189	127	123	91	84	65	54	4	193	98	66	64	47	44	34	28	2
2011	189	132	126	99	98	69	58	6	195	97	68	65	51	50	35	30	3
More developed regions																	
1996	45	42	41	39	39	36	28	3	48	94	88	85	81	81	75	58	6
2005	46	42	41	40	40	37	32	2	48	96	88	85	83	83	77	67	4
2011	47	43	42	42	42	40	35	2	49	96	88	86	86	86	82	71	4
Less developed regions																	
1996	142	78	58	43	40	24	19	2	144	99	54	40	30	28	17	13	1
2005	143	85	82	51	44	28	22	2	145	99	59	57	35	30	19	15	1
2011	142	89	84	57	56	29	23	4	146	97	61	58	39	38	20	16	3
Least developed countries																	
1996	49	18	11	4	4	3	1	0	49	100	37	22	8	8	6	2	0
2005	49	24	21	9	9	4	3	0	49	100	49	43	18	18	8	6	0
2011	48	24	22	12	13	3	2	0	48	100	50	46	25	27	6	4	0

Table V.2. (Continued)

Year	By major area																
	Number of countries					Percentage											
	To save a woman's life	To preserve a woman's physical health	To preserve a woman's mental health	In case of incest or foetal impairment	For economic or social reasons	On request	Not permitted	Total number of countries	To save a woman's life	To preserve a woman's physical health	To preserve a woman's mental health	In case of incest or foetal impairment	For economic or social reasons	On request	Not permitted		
<i>Africa</i>																	
1996	53	25	16	12	10	4	2	0	53	100	47	30	23	19	8	4	0
2005	53	31	29	15	15	4	3	0	53	100	58	55	28	28	8	6	0
2011	53	33	30	18	20	4	3	0	53	100	62	57	34	38	8	6	0
<i>Asia</i>																	
1996	46	30	26	22	24	17	15	0	46	100	65	57	48	52	37	33	0
2005	46	31	28	23	24	19	17	0	46	100	67	61	50	52	41	37	0
2011	47	32	30	25	26	19	17	0	47	100	68	64	53	55	40	36	0
<i>Europe</i>																	
1996	40	37	36	34	35	32	26	3	43	93	86	84	79	81	74	60	7
2005	41	37	37	35	36	33	29	2	43	95	86	86	81	84	77	67	5
2011	42	38	38	37	38	36	32	2	44	95	86	86	84	86	82	73	5
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>																	
1996	31	17	11	10	6	4	2	2	33	94	52	33	30	18	12	6	6
2005	31	17	18	13	5	5	2	2	33	94	52	55	39	15	15	6	6
2011	29	19	18	13	9	6	3	4	33	88	58	55	39	27	18	9	12
<i>Northern America</i>																	
1996	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0
2005	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0
2011	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0
<i>Oceania</i>																	
1996	15	9	8	2	2	1	0	0	15	100	60	53	13	13	7	0	0
2005	16	9	9	3	2	2	1	0	16	100	56	56	19	13	13	6	0
2011	16	8	8	4	3	2	1	0	16	100	50	50	25	19	13	6	0

Table V.3. Government level of concern about violence against women, 2011

Year	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Major concern	Minor concern	Not a concern	Total	Major concern	Minor concern	Not a concern	Total
By level of development								
<i>World</i>								
2011	180	13	2	195	92	7	1	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
2011	45	3	0	48	94	6	0	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
2011	135	10	2	147	92	7	1	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
2011	48	1	0	49	98	2	0	100
By major area								
<i>Africa</i>								
2011	54	0	0	54	100	0	0	100
<i>Asia</i>								
2011	37	8	2	47	79	17	4	100
<i>Europe</i>								
2011	40	3	0	43	93	7	0	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
2011	32	1	0	33	97	3	0	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
2011	2	0	0	2	100	0	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
2011	15	1	0	16	94	6	0	100

Table V.4. Government policies to prevent domestic violence, 2011

Year	Number of countries					Percentage				
	Legal provision	Policy	Both	Neither	Total	Legal provision	Policy	Both	Neither	Total
By level of development										
<i>World</i>										
2011	10	30	140	13	193	5	16	73	7	100
<i>More developed regions</i>										
2011	0	1	46	1	48	0	2	96	2	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>										
2011	10	29	94	12	145	7	20	65	8	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>										
2011	7	8	27	5	47	15	17	57	11	100
By major area										
<i>Africa</i>										
2011	8	8	30	6	52	15	15	58	12	100
<i>Asia</i>										
2011	0	12	30	5	47	0	26	64	11	100
<i>Europe</i>										
2011	0	1	41	1	43	0	2	95	2	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>										
2011	0	0	33	0	33	0	0	100	0	100
<i>Northern America</i>										
2011	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	100	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>										
2011	2	9	4	1	16	13	56	25	6	100

VI. HEALTH AND MORTALITY

Increased longevity with better health and well-being has been one of the greatest human achievements of all times. Life expectancy at birth for the world's population has increased from 48 years in 1950–1955 to 68 years in 2005–2010, which has contributed to an increase in the world's population from about 2.5 billion in 1950 to more than 7 billion today (United Nations, 2011a). A major contributor to the increase in longevity has been the decline of child mortality. Mortality under age five has declined dramatically from an estimated 203 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1950–1955 to 66 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2005–2010 (United Nations, 2011a). These improvements in child mortality and longevity are associated with the “epidemiological transition”, where the pattern of morbidity and mortality shifts from predominately infectious and parasitic diseases towards a pattern with a growing burden of chronic and degenerative diseases.

As with the demographic transition, individual countries are at different stages of the epidemiological transition. In Africa, for example, life expectancy at birth is the lowest in the world, at around 55 years, and an estimated 61 per cent of deaths in 2008 were caused either by communicable diseases or by maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions, indicating that the region is still in the early stages of the epidemiological transition (World Health Organization, 2011a; United Nations, 2012b). In contrast, in developed countries, excluding transition countries of South-Eastern Europe, life expectancy at birth is around 80 years and 88 per cent of deaths in 2008 were estimated to be due to non-communicable diseases, indicating that these countries are in the later stages of the epidemiological transition. Non-communicable diseases also accounted for the majority of deaths in Asia (66 per cent) and in Latin America and the Caribbean (72 per cent). With the persistence of communicable diseases and a growing burden of non-communicable diseases, many developing countries are faced with a dual burden of disease that is straining their health systems and hindering development efforts.

Member States and the international community have been concerned for some time about unacceptably high rates of morbidity and mortality from preventable causes in many countries, as well as by persistent disparities in health and survival both within and across countries. Improving health and reducing mortality are regarded as major development objectives, as stated in the ICPD Programme of Action and included in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). More recently, in 2011, the Political Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs) has highlighted the rising prevalence, morbidity and mortality of non-communicable diseases worldwide and called for collective, multi-sectoral action by all Governments and other stakeholders (United Nations, General Assembly, 2011b).

This section presents Governments' views and concerns related to four out of the eight MDGs, namely, under-five mortality (Goal 4), undernutrition in children (Goal 1), maternal mortality (Goal 5), and tuberculosis, malaria and HIV/AIDS (Goal 6) (United Nations, 2012c), as well as measures adopted to address HIV/AIDS. In addition, it presents Governments' concerns about overweight and obesity and non-communicable diseases.

VIEWS ON LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

Life expectancy is not only a key indicator of population health and economic development, but also an important component of public policy especially because many welfare entitlement programmes, such as social security and health care, are often age-based.

While life expectancy has increased in all countries since the 1950s, progress has been slow in some countries and large disparities remain across countries by level of development and within countries by social class and ethnicity. In 2005–2010, life expectancy at birth in developing countries was on average 11 years less than in developed countries (United Nations, 2011a).

The ICPD Programme of Action had called for increased healthy life-span and reduced disparities in life expectancy both between and within countries. The Programme of Action had set a goal for countries to achieve a life expectancy at birth greater than 70 years by 2005 and greater than 75 years by 2015 (United Nations, 1995). During 2005–2010, only 55 countries had managed to achieve a level of life expectancy at birth greater than 75 years, although life expectancy in an additional 58 countries had reached between 70 and 75 years. In the remaining 83 countries life expectancy at birth remained at 70 years or below in 2005–2010, including 45 countries where it was 65 years or lower (United Nations, 2011b). These countries are not likely to achieve the goal of life expectancy at birth greater than 75 years by the year 2015.

Many factors have contributed to a slower than desirable increase in life expectancy in some cases or even the decline observed in a few cases. These include expansion of the HIV/AIDS epidemic; persistence of major infectious diseases, such as malaria and diarrhoea; re-emergence of other diseases, such as tuberculosis and cholera; military and political conflicts; economic crises; socioeconomic restructuring; and unhealthy diets and lifestyles.

Government views on life expectancy at birth have been monitored since the mid-1970s. In spite of considerable reductions in mortality and consequent improvements in longevity in most countries, a majority of Governments (56 per cent) still viewed their level of life expectancy at birth as unacceptable in 2011, down only slightly from 63 per cent in 1976 (table VI.1). Government views regarding life expectancy at birth differed markedly according to the level of development. In 2011, about two thirds (65 per cent) of Governments in developed countries viewed life expectancy at birth in their countries as acceptable, compared with only about a third (37 per cent) in developing countries. While the percentage of Governments that viewed life expectancy at birth as acceptable has stagnated around the current level in developed countries since 1996, it has increased gradually in developing countries, from 24 per cent in 1976 to 37 per cent in 2011. Among least developed countries, almost all Governments (98 per cent) viewed life expectancy at birth as unacceptable in 2011.

In 2011, the percentage of Governments that viewed life expectancy at birth in their countries as acceptable ranged from a low of 11 per cent in Africa to 64 per cent in Europe and in Latin America and the Caribbean. Since the mid-1970s, Asia has observed a steady increase in the percentage of Governments that viewed life expectancy at birth as acceptable, from 35 per cent in 1976 to 51 per cent in 2011. A steady increase in this proportion was also observed for

Latin America and the Caribbean since the mid-1980s, but there was no clear trend for other regions (table VI.1).

VIEWS ON CHILD MORTALITY

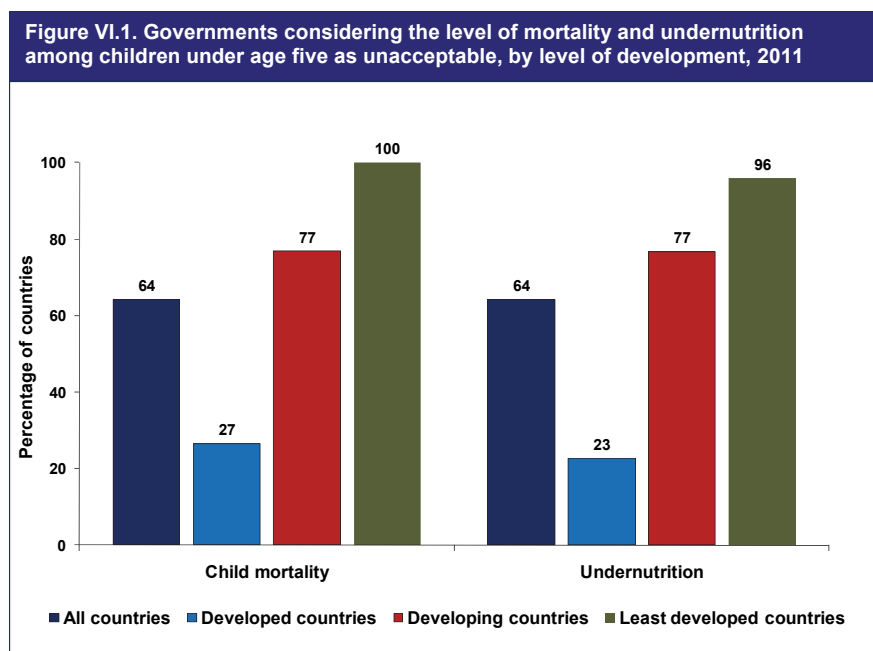
Under-five mortality is a closely monitored population health indicator. It is not only a strong indicator of the health and well-being of children, but also of the entire population. A reduction in the under-five mortality rate by two thirds between 1990 and 2015 is one of the eight MDGs. While considerable progress has been made in reducing child mortality since 1990, some recent data from the World Health Organization have suggested that, of the eight MDGs, goal 4 (reducing child mortality) and goal 5 (improving maternal health) are the two furthest from being achieved by 2015 (World Health Organization, 2012b; United Nations, 2012c).

Overall, in developing countries, the under-five mortality rate has declined from 97 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 57 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2011 (United Nations Children's Fund, 2012a). Still, globally in 2011, 6.9 million children died before reaching their fifth birthday. Of these, 6.2 million child deaths (82 per cent) occurred in sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia. Most of these child deaths were caused by preventable diseases, such as acute respiratory infections, diarrhoea, measles and malaria (United Nations Children's Fund, 2012b). Some countries, particularly in Latin America and the Caribbean and South-Eastern Asia, have made remarkable progress in reducing under-five mortality.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, the under-five mortality rate fell from 53 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 19 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2011 (United Nations Children's Fund, 2012a). Brazil and Mexico, two countries with large child populations in the region, both managed to achieve the MDG 4 target by reducing their under-five mortality rate by two thirds, although through slightly different means. In the case of Brazil, under-five mortality rate was reduced from 58 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 16 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2011, while in the case of Mexico, under-five mortality rate was reduced from 49 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 16 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2011. The reduction in under-five mortality in Mexico was achieved through the implementation of a number of successful programmes to target diarrhoeal diseases (the distribution of oral rehydration salts, the Clean Water programme) and vaccine preventable diseases (national vaccination days, measles vaccination campaigns, the Universal Vaccination Programme, national health weeks), as well as a vitamin A supplementation programme (United Nations Children's Fund, 2007). In addition, Mexico adopted a conditional cash transfer programme in 2001 that was designed to provide financial incentives to five million households conditional on their regular attendance at health clinics that supply essential health and nutrition services. A similar conditional cash transfer programme was also adopted in Brazil in 2003 that reached approximately eight million households, at a cost of more than US\$2 billion per year (Handa and Davis, 2006).

Improvements in child mortality have been associated with a growing number of Governments that viewed the level of child mortality in their countries as acceptable. Yet in 2011, about two thirds of all Governments (64 per cent) worldwide still considered the level of under-five mortality in their respective countries as unacceptable (table VI.2, figure VI.1).

Governments of developing countries (77 per cent) were about three times as likely as those of developed countries (27 per cent) to consider the level of under-five mortality in their countries as unacceptable.



All 49 Governments of least developed countries viewed the level of under-five mortality in their countries as unacceptable in 2011. Since the mid-1990s, the percentage of Governments that considered the level of under-five mortality as unacceptable has declined substantially in developed countries, from 54 per cent in 1996 to 27 per cent in 2011; while it has declined only slightly in developing countries in recent years, from 85 per cent in 2005 to 77 per cent in 2011.

Among the major world regions in 2011, Europe had the lowest percentage of Governments (27 per cent) that viewed their level of under-five mortality as unacceptable, compared with Africa, which had the highest (91 per cent). Even in Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean where many countries have seen large declines in child mortality, the percentage of Governments that were dissatisfied with their level of under-five mortality remained high at 64 per cent and 73 per cent, respectively, in 2011.

VIEWS ON UNDERNUTRITION IN CHILDREN

Undernutrition among children is a major barrier to development and to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, particularly MDG 1 (eradication of extreme poverty and hunger) and MDG 4 (reduction in child mortality). Undernourished children tend to have lowered resistance to infectious diseases and are more likely to die from childhood illnesses such as acute respiratory infections (primarily pneumonia), diarrhoea, malaria, and measles (United Nations Children's Fund, 2012b; Lutter, Chaparro and Muñoz, 2011). Moreover, chronic

undernutrition can cause developmental delays and impairment in children, including delays in physical growth and development of fine motor skills, as well as lowered intellectual quotient (IQ).

In 2011, 26 per cent (165 million) of children under age five were estimated to be chronically undernourished or stunted (low height for age), and 8 per cent (52 million) were acutely undernourished or wasted (low weight for height). Globally, about one in every three child deaths is attributable to undernutrition (United Nations Children's Fund, World Health Organization, and World Bank, 2012).

Among the 190 countries with information on Government views on childhood undernutrition in 2011, about two thirds (64 per cent) considered the level of undernutrition among children in their countries as unacceptable (table VI.3, figure VI.1). As in the case of child mortality, a much greater proportion of Governments in developing countries (77 per cent) considered the level of undernutrition among children in their countries as unacceptable as those in developed countries (23 per cent). Almost all Governments (96 per cent) in least developed countries viewed the level of childhood undernutrition as unacceptable.

The proportion of Governments considering the level of undernutrition among children in their countries as unacceptable varied widely by geographic region, from a low of 23 per cent in Europe to a high of 89 per cent in Africa (table VI.3).

VIEWS ON MATERNAL MORTALITY

Reducing maternal mortality ratio by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, is one of the two targets under MDG 5 (improve maternal health). The inclusion of a target to reduce maternal mortality under the MDGs has heightened awareness among Governments about the need for quality reproductive health services to all women of reproductive age, and has contributed to the progress in reducing maternal deaths. Nevertheless, a recent World Bank report suggested that at present rate, only 24 per cent of developing countries (30 countries) have achieved or are on track to achieve the maternal mortality target. A further 37 per cent of countries (46 countries) are close to being on track, while the remaining 39 per cent (48 countries) are far behind and unlikely to achieve the target by 2015 (World Bank, 2012).

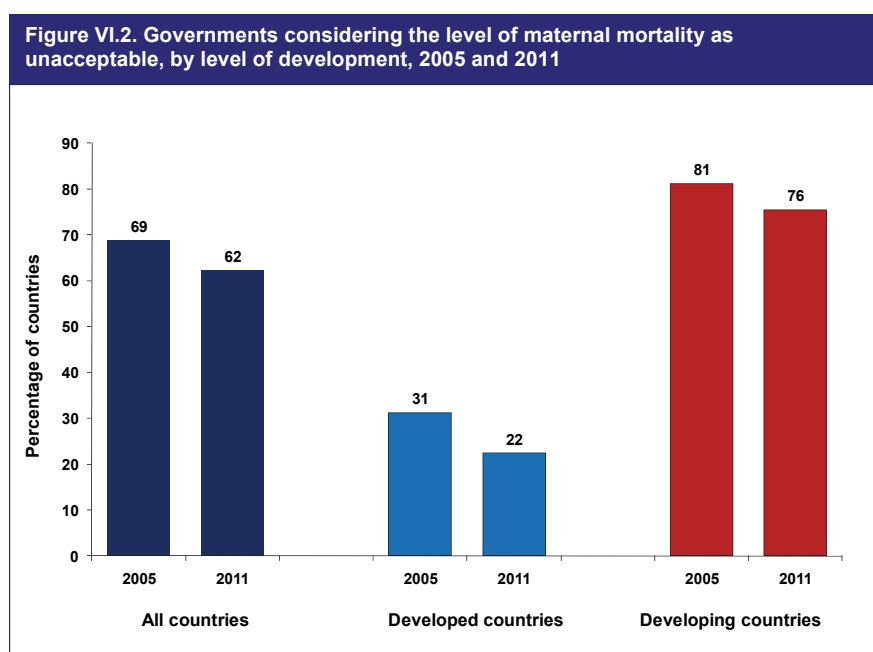
The major causes of maternal mortality include haemorrhage, sepsis, unsafe abortion, hypertensive disorders and obstructed labour. Preventing maternal deaths requires improved coverage of antenatal care, skilled birth attendance at delivery, access to emergency obstetric care when complications arise, timely postnatal care and universal access to family planning to prevent unintended pregnancies. An estimated 80 per cent of all maternal deaths related to pregnancy and childbirth are considered preventable.

An estimated 287,000 maternal deaths occurred in 2010, a decline of 47 per cent from the level in 1990. A great majority of these deaths (99 per cent) occurred in developing countries, mainly in sub-Saharan Africa (56 per cent) and in Southern Asia (29 per cent). Maternal mortality was much lower in developed countries, averaging 16 maternal deaths per 100,000 live

births in 2010. Women in developing countries were about 15-times (31-times in sub-Saharan Africa) more likely to die from pregnancy and childbirth-related causes than those in developed countries. At the country level, India (56,000) and Nigeria (40,000) accounted for approximately a third of all global maternal deaths (World Health Organization, 2012c).

Although maternal mortality has been declining in most countries around the world, it remains a concern for many developing countries, especially in sub-Saharan Africa and in Southern Asia, where maternal mortality ratios remain high. In 2011, among the 196 countries considered, Governments of 122 countries (62 per cent) viewed the level of maternal mortality in their populations as unacceptable, down from 69 per cent in 2005 (table VI.4). By development level, more than three out of four Governments of developing countries considered their level of maternal mortality as unacceptable, compared with less than one out of four Governments in developed countries. All but two Governments (96 per cent) in least developed countries considered the level of maternal mortality in their populations as unacceptable.

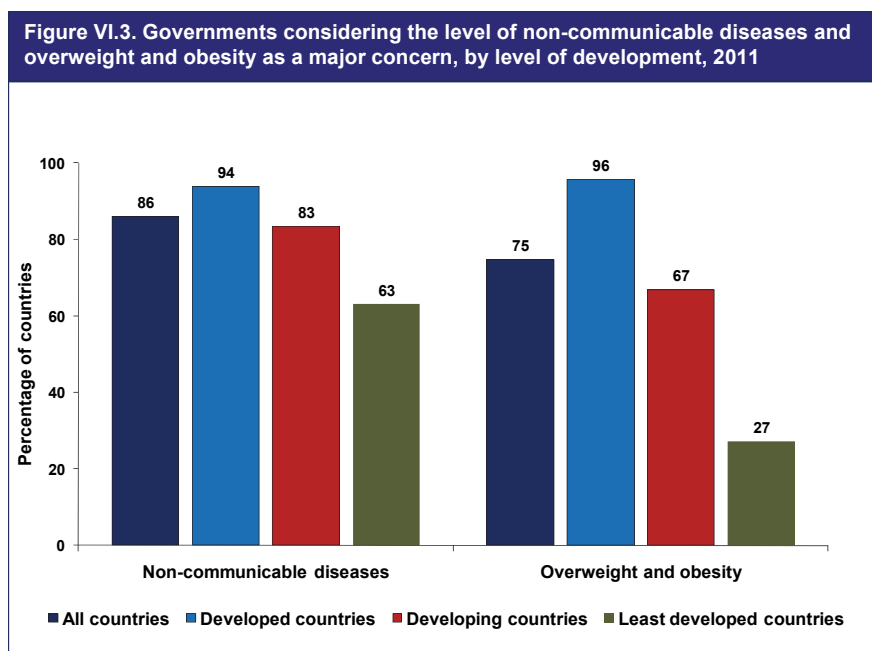
Consistent with declining maternal mortality ratios in most countries, the percentage of Governments that were dissatisfied with the level of maternal mortality also declined between 2005 and 2011 in both developed countries (from 31 per cent to 22 per cent) and developing countries (from 81 per cent to 76 per cent) (figure VI.2). Only 4 per cent of Governments in sub-Saharan Africa considered their level of maternal mortality acceptable compared with 80 per cent in Europe. Northern America was an exception where both Governments in Canada and the United States of America considered their maternal mortality levels is unacceptable, despite having low levels.



CONCERNS ABOUT NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (NCDs)

Tobacco use, unhealthy diets, physical inactivity and harmful use of alcohol are among the important modifiable behaviours that bring about metabolic changes, including overweight and obesity, hypertension, hyperglycemia and hyperlipidemia and cause major non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as heart disease, type 2 diabetes, stroke, chronic lung disease and cancers. NCDs are the leading cause of death in the world. Of the 57 million deaths that occurred globally in 2008, 36 million—almost two thirds—were due to NCDs (World Health Organization, 2011b). Alarming, four out of five NCDs-related deaths occurred in low- and middle-income countries, and a third of these deaths were among people younger than 60 years. Overall, NCDs-related deaths occurred at earlier ages in developing countries than in developed countries: 29 per cent of NCDs-related deaths occurred before age 60 in developing countries, compared with 13 per cent in developed countries (Engelgau and others, 2011).

All of the 192 countries with information available in 2011 expressed some degree of concern about non-communicable diseases in their countries, and an overwhelming majority (86 per cent) expressed major concern (table VI.5, figure VI.3). Governments in developed countries were more likely to express a major concern about NCDs (94 per cent) than in developing countries (83 per cent). Even among least developed countries, 63 per cent of Governments expressed a major concern about NCDs and the remaining 37 per cent expressed a minor concern. Africa had the lowest percentage of Governments (75 per cent) that expressed a major concern about NCDs.



CONCERNS ABOUT OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY

Obesity is an independent risk factor of heart disease, stroke and diabetes, and it is known to increase the risk of cancers of esophagus, breast, endometrium, colon and rectum, kidney, pancreas, thyroid and gallbladder. Worldwide, in 2008, about a third of adults aged 20 years or older (34 per cent of men and 35 per cent of women) were estimated to be overweight (BMI \geq 25 kg/m²), and 10 per cent of men and 14 per cent of women were obese (BMI \geq 30 kg/m²) (World Health Organization, 2011b). In terms of absolute numbers, nearly 1.5 billion adults aged 20 years or older were estimated to be overweight or obese worldwide in 2008. The prevalence of obesity varied across regions, ranging from a high of 26 per cent in Northern America and Latin America and the Caribbean to only 3 per cent in South-East Asia.

In 2011, three quarters of all Governments worldwide considered the prevalence of overweight and obesity in their countries to be a major concern (table VI.6, figure VI.3). Almost all Governments of developed countries (96 per cent) considered overweight and obesity to be a major concern, compared with 67 per cent of Governments in developing countries and only 27 per cent in least developed countries. By geographic region, the percentage of Governments that viewed the prevalence of overweight and obesity in their populations as a major concern varied from a low of 40 per cent in Africa and 63 per cent in Asia to more than 90 per cent in other world regions.

CONCERNS ABOUT TUBERCULOSIS

Despite much progress in the past decade, infectious diseases, such as tuberculosis, malaria and HIV continue to cause preventable ill health and millions of deaths, especially in developing countries. Tuberculosis is a leading cause of death from a single infectious agent, second only to HIV. In 2011, there were 8.7 million new cases of tuberculosis and 1.4 million deaths from tuberculosis worldwide (World Health Organization, 2012d). More than 95 per cent of global tuberculosis deaths occurred in developing countries. Of the 8.7 million incident tuberculosis cases in 2011, about 1.1 million were among people living with HIV. The proportion of tuberculosis cases co-infected with HIV was highest in countries in Africa, which accounted for 79 per cent of all tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV. Globally, both the numbers of new cases and tuberculosis death rates have been declining in recent years; and if the current trends are sustained, the world will achieve the MDG target of halting the spread and beginning to reverse the epidemic by 2015, as well as the Stop TB Partnership target of halving the 1990 tuberculosis death rates by 2015 (United Nations, 2012c).

In 2011, Governments of two thirds (68 per cent) of the 195 countries with data considered tuberculosis to be a major concern in their countries (table VI.7). Consistent with much higher tuberculosis incidence and death rates in developing countries, Governments in developing countries were much more likely to express a major concern about tuberculosis (78 per cent) than in developed countries (38 per cent). All but two Governments in least developed countries (96 per cent) expressed a major concern about tuberculosis in 2011. The percentage of Governments that expressed a major concern about tuberculosis was highest in Africa (96 per

cent) and lowest in Europe (40 per cent) and in Northern America where neither of the two Governments considered tuberculosis to be a major concern.

CONCERNS ABOUT MALARIA

Worldwide, there were an estimated 216 million episodes of malaria and some 655,000 malaria deaths in 2010 (World Health Organization, 2011c). An overwhelming majority (91 per cent) of malaria deaths occurred in the African region, mostly among children under five years of age. In recent years, great strides have been made in malaria prevention, such as providing insecticide-treated mosquito nets and indoor residual spraying, in malaria endemic countries, which have contributed to a 17 per cent decline in malaria incidence and 26 per cent decline in malaria deaths worldwide since 2000. Yet, these advances were insufficient to achieve the internationally-agreed target of 50 per cent reduction in malaria deaths by 2010.

In 2011, among the 195 countries with information, 40 per cent of Governments considered malaria to be a major concern in their countries, and another 23 per cent considered malaria to be a minor concern (table VI.8). While none of the Governments in developed countries expressed a major concern about malaria, 53 per cent of Governments in developing countries and 88 per cent in least developed countries did so. In more than three quarters of developed countries, malaria was not a matter of concern to the Governments. The highest percentage of Governments that expressed a major concern about malaria was in Africa (80 per cent), followed by a distant 43 per cent in Asia, 36 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean and only 19 per cent in Oceania. None of the Governments in Europe or Northern America expressed a major concern about malaria.

CONCERNS ABOUT HIV/AIDS

The Millennium Development Goals set ambitious targets to halt and reverse the spread of HIV by 2015 and to achieve universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who needed it by 2010 (United Nations, 2012c). After years of sustained efforts to curb the HIV/AIDS epidemic, the world has seen dramatic improvements in reducing new HIV infections and lowering mortality from AIDS-related causes in recent years. Encouraged by this success and recognizing the opportunity to eliminate the epidemic, in the 2011 United Nations Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS, Governments renewed their commitment to fight the virus and pledged to further intensify their efforts to eliminate HIV and AIDS (United Nations, General Assembly, 2011c).

Despite the encouraging progress, HIV remains a major source of ill health and death worldwide. At the end of 2011, an estimated 34 million people (adults and children) were living with HIV, and 2.5 million people newly acquired HIV infection in 2011 (UNAIDS, 2012). While the number of new infections has declined by 20 per cent since 2001, the number of people living with HIV has increased by 17 per cent, due primarily to reduced mortality from AIDS-related causes as access to treatment has continued to improve. Sub-Saharan Africa remained the most severely affected region in the world where 71 per cent of all new HIV infections

worldwide occurred in 2011 and where 69 per cent of all HIV-infected people resided at the end of 2011.

In 2011, an overwhelming majority (80 per cent) of Governments expressed a major concern about HIV/AIDS in their countries (table VI.9). Governments in developing countries (82 per cent) were somewhat more likely than in developed countries (73 per cent) to express HIV/AIDS as a major concern. All Governments in least developed countries considered HIV/AIDS to be a major concern.

Over time, the proportion of Governments that expressed major concern about HIV/AIDS increased from 71 per cent in 1996 to 86 per cent in 2005 but then declined to 80 per cent in 2011. Similar declines in recent years were observed in both developed and developing countries, as well as in all major world regions, except Africa and Northern America (table VI.9). These recent declines in Government concerns about HIV/AIDS are in line with declining incidence rates, and increasing survival rates among people living with HIV due to improved availability of antiretroviral treatment.

MEASURES TO ADDRESS HIV/AIDS

In 2011, information was gathered on six key measures that Governments have adopted to address the HIV/AIDS epidemic. These included: (1) routine screening of the blood supply; (2) information, education and communication (IEC) campaigns on the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS; (3) provision of antiretroviral treatment (ART); (4) adoption of legal measures to protect against HIV/AIDS-related discrimination; (5) condom distribution programmes; and (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

Blood screening: Transmission of HIV and other infectious diseases via blood transfusions and other blood products pose a serious public health problem in many countries. In 2011, 194 of the 196 Governments (99 per cent) had programmes to routinely screen national blood supplies and blood products for HIV (table VI.10). Little difference was seen between developed and developing countries or among regions regarding the existence of routine blood screening for HIV. Nevertheless, national programmes ensuring the safety of blood products vary in coverage and comprehensiveness.

Information and education campaigns: Governments have raised public awareness about how to prevent HIV infection through information, education and communication (IEC) programmes using the print media, theatre, radio, television and other means of transmitting messages. The participation of non-governmental organizations, people living with HIV, religious institutions, and international and bilateral donors has been critical to the success of such efforts. In fact, in 2011, Governments of all 196 countries worldwide reported having information and education campaigns about HIV prevention and treatment.

Antiretroviral treatment: Antiretroviral therapy (ART) can significantly prolong life and alleviate suffering among people living with HIV. In 2011, 97 per cent of Governments—100 per cent of developed-country Governments and 96 per cent of developing-country

Governments—had programmes to provide ART to eligible HIV-infected people (table VI.10). In recent years, the availability of antiretroviral treatment has increased dramatically in developing countries, from 76 per cent in 2005 to 96 per cent in 2011 and even more dramatically in least developed countries (from 57 per cent in 2005 to 100 per cent in 2011). This is reflected in a twenty-fold increase since 2003 in the number of people receiving ART to 8 million by the end of 2011 (UNAIDS, 2012). An estimated 54 per cent of people eligible for ART in low and middle-income countries were receiving it by the end of 2011. The coverage was highest in Latin America (68 per cent), the Caribbean (67 per cent), and Oceania (69 per cent). Coverage in sub-Saharan Africa was modestly higher than the global average, with 56 per cent of eligible individuals receiving ART. However, coverage remained low in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (25 per cent) and in the Middle East and North Africa (15 per cent) (UNAIDS, 2012).

Non-discrimination policies: Governments have increasingly enacted laws and adopted non-discrimination policies to protect people living with HIV. By 2011, 63 per cent of Governments had adopted legal measures to prevent HIV/AIDS-related discrimination (table VI.10). Governments of 73 per cent of developed countries had adopted such legal measures, whereas a smaller proportion of Governments of developing countries (60 per cent) and those of least developed countries (53 per cent) had done so. In Africa, where the epidemic is most widespread, 61 per cent of Governments had adopted legal measures to prevent discrimination on the basis of HIV status.

At the end of 2011, HIV prevalence data were available for 161 of the 196 countries considered (UNAIDS, 2012). Among these, 111 countries had a relatively low prevalence, concentrated epidemic (HIV prevalence below 1 per cent in the general population). Of the remaining 50 countries with a generalized epidemic (HIV prevalence of 1 per cent or greater), 37 had a prevalence of 1 to 5 per cent, and the remaining 13 had a prevalence of 5 per cent or more. Eighty-five out of the 111 countries with concentrated epidemics (77 per cent) had adopted legal provisions to prevent HIV/AIDS-related discrimination, compared with 31 out of 50 countries (62 per cent) with generalized epidemics (box VI.1). Among the 35 countries where HIV prevalence estimates were not available at the end of 2011, only eight countries (23 per cent) had adopted anti-discrimination legal measures. However, even when non-discrimination laws exist, their implementation in providing effective protection to people living with HIV may vary greatly across countries.

Condom distribution: Programmes to promote condom use to protect against sexual transmission of HIV have become widespread. By 2011, 90 per cent of Governments—88 per cent of developed-country Governments and 91 per cent of developing-country Governments—had programmes to increase the availability of condoms in order to prevent HIV transmission (table VI.10). The percentage of Governments that have condom promotion programmes has increased in recent years in both developed and developing countries and in all major world regions. Nevertheless, supply shortages and poor quality of condoms distributed remain important concerns. In sub-Saharan Africa in 2011, for example, only nine donor-provided male condoms were available for every men aged 15–49 years and only one female condom for every 10 women aged 15–49 years per year (UNAIDS, 2012).

Box VI.1. COUNTRIES WITH LEGAL MEASURES TO PREVENT HIV/AIDS-RELATED DISCRIMINATION, BY RATE OF ADULT HIV PREVALENCE, 2011		
Adult HIV prevalence rate in 2011*	LEGAL MEASURES TO PROHIBIT HIV/AIDS-RELATED DISCRIMINATION IN 2011	
	No	Yes
Less than 1 per cent (n=111)	26 countries: Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Eritrea, Fiji, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Norway, Qatar, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Somalia, Sri Lanka and Sudan	85 countries: Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Yemen
1 to 5 per cent (n=37)	17 countries: Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Jamaica, Liberia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, South Sudan, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago	20 countries: Angola, Bahamas, Belize, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Djibouti, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Mali, Mauritius, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Thailand and Togo
5 to 10 per cent (n=4)	1 country: Gabon	3 countries: Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania
10 to 20 per cent (n=6)	–	6 countries: Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe
20 per cent or more (n=3)	1 country: Swaziland	2 countries: Botswana and Lesotho
HIV prevalence data not available (n=35)	27 countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Grenada, Kiribati, Liechtenstein, Marshall Island, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Nauru, Niue, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Seychelles, Solomon Islands, The former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu	8 countries: Albania, Andorra, Cook Islands, Holy See, Montenegro, Palau Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan

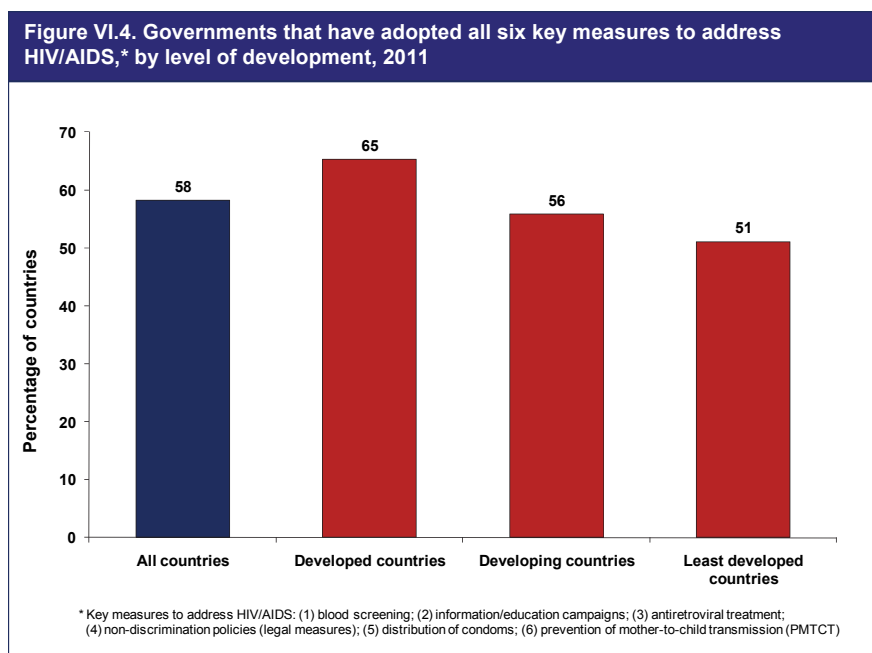
* Source: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), 2012.

Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT): In 2011, an estimated 330,000 children acquired the HIV infection from their mothers. A great majority of these children (90 per cent) lived in sub-Saharan Africa. The 2011 United Nations Political Declaration on HIV and

AIDS has called for the elimination of all new HIV infections among children by 2015 (United Nations, 2012c; UNAIDS, 2012).

By 2011, Governments of 185 of the 196 countries considered (94 per cent) had programmes to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV. This percentage varied little by the level of development or by geographic region. However, the coverage of effective antiretroviral regimens for preventing mother-to-child transmission varied by the level of development. In high-income countries, PMTCT coverage remained almost universal, whereas only 59 per cent of pregnant HIV-positive women in sub-Saharan Africa received antiretroviral therapy or prophylaxis. This percentage was substantially lower in South and South-East Asia (18 per cent) and in the Middle East and North Africa (7 per cent) (UNAIDS, 2012).

Overall, in 2011, 58 per cent of the Governments worldwide had adopted all six of the above measures to address HIV/AIDS (figure VI.4). This percentage was lower among developing countries (56 per cent) than among developed countries (65 per cent) and was even lower among least developed countries, where only about half of all Governments had adopted all six key measures to address HIV/AIDS.



Chapter VI

Tables

Table VI.1. Government views on the level of life expectancy at birth,¹ 1976–2011

Year	By level of development					
	Number of countries			Percentage		
	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Total	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Total
<i>World</i>						
1976	55	95	150	37	63	100
1986	60	104	164	37	63	100
1996	77	116	193	40	60	100
2005	83	111	194	43	57	100
2011	86	110	196	44	56	100
<i>More developed regions</i>						
1976	27	7	34	79	21	100
1986	27	7	34	79	21	100
1996	30	18	48	63	38	100
2005	31	17	48	65	35	100
2011	32	17	49	65	35	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>						
1976	28	88	116	24	76	100
1986	33	97	130	25	75	100
1996	47	98	145	32	68	100
2005	52	94	146	36	64	100
2011	54	93	147	37	63	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>						
1976	2	40	42	5	95	100
1986	3	45	48	6	94	100
1996	1	48	49	2	98	100
2005	0	50	50	0	100	100
2011	1	48	49	2	98	100

Table VI.1. (Continued)

Year	By major area					
	Number of countries			Percentage		
	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Total	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Total
<i>Africa</i>						
1976	2	46	48	4	96	100
1986	4	47	51	8	92	100
1996	7	46	53	13	87	100
2005	6	47	53	11	89	100
2011	6	48	54	11	89	100
<i>Asia</i>						
1976	13	24	37	35	65	100
1986	15	23	38	39	61	100
1996	19	27	46	41	59	100
2005	22	25	47	47	53	100
2011	24	23	47	51	49	100
<i>Europe</i>						
1976	22	7	29	76	24	100
1986	22	7	29	76	24	100
1996	28	15	43	65	35	100
2005	27	16	43	63	37	100
2011	28	16	44	64	36	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>						
1976	11	16	27	41	59	100
1986	13	20	33	39	61	100
1996	17	16	33	52	48	100
2005	19	14	33	58	42	100
2011	21	12	33	64	36	100
<i>Northern America</i>						
1976	2	0	2	100	0	100
1986	2	0	2	100	0	100
1996	1	1	2	50	50	100
2005	1	1	2	50	50	100
2011	1	1	2	50	50	100
<i>Oceania</i>						
1976	5	2	7	71	29	100
1986	4	7	11	36	64	100
1996	5	11	16	31	69	100
2005	8	8	16	50	50	100
2011	6	10	16	38	63	100

¹ In previous revisions, "life expectancy at birth" was referred to as "mortality level".

Table VI.2. Government views on the level of under-five mortality, 1996–2011

Year	By level of development					
	Number of countries			Percentage		
	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Total	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Total
<i>World</i>						
1996	26	87	113	23	77	100
2005	53	138	191	28	72	100
2011	70	126	196	36	64	100
<i>More developed regions</i>						
1996	13	15	28	46	54	100
2005	32	16	48	67	33	100
2011	36	13	49	73	27	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>						
1996	13	72	85	15	85	100
2005	21	122	143	15	85	100
2011	34	113	147	23	77	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>						
1996	0	34	34	0	100	100
2005	0	49	49	0	100	100
2011	0	49	49	0	100	100

Table VI.2. (Continued)

Year	By major area					
	Number of countries			Percentage		
	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Total	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Total
<i>Africa</i>						
1996	2	39	41	5	95	100
2005	2	51	53	4	96	100
2011	5	49	54	9	91	100
<i>Asia</i>						
1996	8	17	25	32	68	100
2005	10	37	47	21	79	100
2011	17	30	47	36	64	100
<i>Europe</i>						
1996	13	11	24	54	46	100
2005	30	13	43	70	30	100
2011	32	12	44	73	27	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>						
1996	3	16	19	16	84	100
2005	5	27	32	16	84	100
2011	9	24	33	27	73	100
<i>Northern America</i>						
1996	0	1	1	0	100	100
2005	1	1	2	50	50	100
2011	1	1	2	50	50	100
<i>Oceania</i>						
1996	0	3	3	0	100	100
2005	5	9	14	36	64	100
2011	6	10	16	38	63	100

Table VI.3. Government views on the level of undernutrition among children, 2011

Year	Number of countries			Percentage		
	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Total	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Total
By level of development						
<i>World</i>						
2011	68	122	190	36	64	100
<i>More developed regions</i>						
2011	34	10	44	77	23	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>						
2011	34	112	146	23	77	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>						
2011	2	47	49	4	96	100
By major area						
<i>Africa</i>						
2011	6	48	54	11	89	100
<i>Asia</i>						
2011	13	33	46	28	72	100
<i>Europe</i>						
2011	30	9	39	77	23	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>						
2011	10	23	33	30	70	100
<i>Northern America</i>						
2011	1	1	2	50	50	100
<i>Oceania</i>						
2011	8	8	16	50	50	100

Table VI.4. Government views on the level of maternal mortality, 2005 and 2011

Year	Number of countries			Percentage		
	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Total	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Total
By level of development						
<i>World</i>						
2005	60	132	192	31	69	100
2011	74	122	196	38	62	100
<i>More developed regions</i>						
2005	33	15	48	69	31	100
2011	38	11	49	78	22	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>						
2005	27	117	144	19	81	100
2011	36	111	147	24	76	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>						
2005	1	48	49	2	98	100
2011	2	47	49	4	96	100
By major area						
<i>Africa</i>						
2005	1	52	53	2	98	100
2011	2	52	54	4	96	100
<i>Asia</i>						
2005	12	35	47	26	74	100
2011	16	31	47	34	66	100
<i>Europe</i>						
2005	30	13	43	70	30	100
2011	35	9	44	80	20	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>						
2005	9	24	33	27	73	100
2011	11	22	33	33	67	100
<i>Northern America</i>						
2005	1	1	2	50	50	100
2011	0	2	2	0	100	100
<i>Oceania</i>						
2005	7	7	14	50	50	100
2011	10	6	16	63	38	100

Table VI.5. Government level of concern about non-communicable diseases, 2011

Year	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Major concern	Minor concern	Not a concern	Total	Major concern	Minor concern	Not a concern	Total
By level of development								
<i>World</i>								
2011	165	27	0	192	86	14	0	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
2011	45	3	0	48	94	6	0	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
2011	120	24	0	144	83	17	0	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
2011	29	17	0	46	63	37	0	100
By major area								
<i>Africa</i>								
2011	38	13	0	51	75	25	0	100
<i>Asia</i>								
2011	40	7	0	47	85	15	0	100
<i>Europe</i>								
2011	40	3	0	43	93	7	0	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
2011	30	3	0	33	91	9	0	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
2011	2	0	0	2	100	0	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
2011	15	1	0	16	94	6	0	100

Table VI.6. Government level of concern about overweight and obesity, 2011

Year	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Major concern	Minor concern	Not a concern	Total	Major concern	Minor concern	Not a concern	Total
By level of development								
<i>World</i>								
2011	130	41	3	174	75	24	2	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
2011	45	2	0	47	96	4	0	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
2011	85	39	3	127	67	31	2	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
2011	9	22	2	33	27	67	6	100
By major area								
<i>Africa</i>								
2011	14	20	1	35	40	57	3	100
<i>Asia</i>								
2011	29	15	2	46	63	33	4	100
<i>Europe</i>								
2011	40	2	0	42	95	5	0	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
2011	30	3	0	33	91	9	0	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
2011	2	0	0	2	100	0	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
2011	15	1	0	16	94	6	0	100

Table VI.7. Government level of concern about tuberculosis, 2011

Year	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Major concern	Minor concern	Not a concern	Total	Major concern	Minor concern	Not a concern	Total
By level of development								
<i>World</i>								
2011	133	52	10	195	68	27	5	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
2011	18	23	7	48	38	48	15	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
2011	115	29	3	147	78	20	2	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
2011	47	2	0	49	96	4	0	100
By major area								
<i>Africa</i>								
2011	52	2	0	54	96	4	0	100
<i>Asia</i>								
2011	36	11	0	47	77	23	0	100
<i>Europe</i>								
2011	17	20	6	43	40	47	14	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
2011	21	10	2	33	64	30	6	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
2011	0	1	1	2	0	50	50	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
2011	7	8	1	16	44	50	6	100

Table VI.8. Government level of concern about malaria, 2011

Year	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Major concern	Minor concern	Not a concern	Total	Major concern	Minor concern	Not a concern	Total
By level of development								
<i>World</i>								
2011	78	45	72	195	40	23	37	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
2011	0	11	37	48	0	23	77	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
2011	78	34	35	147	53	23	24	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
2011	43	2	4	49	88	4	8	100
By major area								
<i>Africa</i>								
2011	43	9	2	54	80	17	4	100
<i>Asia</i>								
2011	20	17	10	47	43	36	21	100
<i>Europe</i>								
2011	0	8	35	43	0	19	81	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
2011	12	9	12	33	36	27	36	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
2011	0	1	1	2	0	50	50	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
2011	3	1	12	16	19	6	75	100

Table VI.9. Government level of concern about HIV/AIDS, 1996–2011

Year	By level of development							
	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Major concern	Minor concern	Not a concern	Total	Major concern	Minor concern	Not a concern	Total
<i>World</i>								
1996	89	34	2	125	71	27	2	100
2005	165	26	1	192	86	14	1	100
2011	156	39	0	195	80	20	0	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
1996	21	12	0	33	64	36	0	100
2005	37	10	0	47	79	21	0	100
2011	35	13	0	48	73	27	0	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
1996	68	22	2	92	74	24	2	100
2005	128	16	1	145	88	11	1	100
2011	121	26	0	147	82	18	0	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
1996	26	8	0	34	76	24	0	100
2005	48	1	0	49	98	2	0	100
2011	49	0	0	49	100	0	0	100

Table VI.9. (Continued)

Year	By major area							
	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Major concern	Minor concern	Not a concern	Total	Major concern	Minor concern	Not a concern	Total
<i>Africa</i>								
1996	34	7	0	41	83	17	0	100
2005	46	5	1	52	88	10	2	100
2011	48	6	0	54	89	11	0	100
<i>Asia</i>								
1996	17	7	2	26	65	27	8	100
2005	39	8	0	47	83	17	0	100
2011	36	11	0	47	77	23	0	100
<i>Europe</i>								
1996	17	11	0	28	61	39	0	100
2005	32	10	0	42	76	24	0	100
2011	30	13	0	43	70	30	0	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
1996	16	8	0	24	67	33	0	100
2005	30	3	0	33	91	9	0	100
2011	29	4	0	33	88	12	0	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
1996	2	0	0	2	100	0	0	100
2005	2	0	0	2	100	0	0	100
2011	2	0	0	2	100	0	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
1996	3	1	0	4	75	25	0	100
2005	16	0	0	16	100	0	0	100
2011	11	5	0	16	69	31	0	100

Table VI.10. Government measures adopted to address HIV/AIDS, 2005 and 2011

Year	By level of development												
	Number of countries					Percentage							
	Blood screening	Information/education campaigns	Antiretroviral treatment	Non-discrimination policies ¹	Distribution of condoms	PMTCT	Total number of countries	Blood screening	Information/education campaigns	Antiretroviral treatment	Non-discrimination policies ¹	Distribution of condoms	PMTCT
<i>World</i>													
2005	171	183	149	117	154	NC	189	90	97	79	62	81	NC
2011	194	196	190	124	177	185	196	99	100	97	63	90	94
<i>More developed regions</i>													
2005	46	47	42	37	41	NC	48	96	98	88	77	85	NC
2011	48	49	49	36	43	44	49	98	100	100	73	88	90
<i>Less developed regions</i>													
2005	125	136	107	80	113	NC	141	89	96	76	57	80	NC
2011	146	147	141	88	134	141	147	99	100	96	60	91	96
<i>Least developed countries</i>													
2005	39	43	26	18	36	NC	46	85	93	57	39	78	NC
2011	48	49	49	26	46	48	49	98	100	100	53	94	98

Table VI.10. (Continued)

Year	By major area												
	Number of countries					Percentage							
	Blood screening	Information/education campaigns	Antiretroviral treatment	Non-discrimination policies ¹	Distribution of condoms	PMTCT	Total number of countries	Blood screening	Information/education campaigns	Antiretroviral treatment	Non-discrimination policies ¹	Distribution of condoms	PMTCT
<i>Africa</i>													
2005	44	48	40	25	43	NC	50	88	96	80	50	86	NC
2011	53	54	54	33	50	53	54	98	100	100	61	93	98
<i>Asia</i>													
2005	47	45	32	32	38	NC	47	100	96	68	68	81	NC
2011	47	47	44	30	40	44	47	100	100	94	64	85	94
<i>Europe</i>													
2005	41	42	37	32	36	NC	43	95	98	86	74	84	NC
2011	43	44	44	31	38	39	44	98	100	100	70	86	89
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>													
2005	30	33	29	20	28	NC	33	91	100	88	61	85	NC
2011	33	33	33	23	33	33	33	100	100	100	70	100	100
<i>Northern America</i>													
2005	2	2	2	2	2	NC	2	100	100	100	100	100	NC
2011	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Oceania</i>													
2005	7	13	9	6	7	NC	14	50	93	64	43	50	NC
2011	16	16	13	5	14	14	16	100	100	81	31	88	88

¹ Refers mostly to legal measures to prevent HIV/AIDS-related discrimination.

NC: Data on prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) were not collected during the 2005 revision

VII. SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION AND INTERNAL MIGRATION

Spatial distribution of population and development are highly interrelated, especially in the context of sustainability. Challenges related to the spatial distribution of a population include rapid urbanization and population concentration, rural depopulation, urban management and slum dwelling, and internally displaced persons and refugees, including environmentally-induced displacements. Migration is a fundamental component of the spatial distribution of a population and is likely to remain a key driver in the coming decades, particularly as a component of urbanization in developing countries.

In 2011, more than half (52 per cent) of the world's population lived in urban areas (United Nations, 2012d). The world urban population is projected to increase by 72 per cent by 2050, from 3.6 billion in 2011 to 6.3 billion in 2050, at which point, two thirds of the world's population is expected to reside in urban areas. Almost all of this growth in urban population is expected to occur in developing countries. Governments need to develop policies and adaptation strategies to plan for future urban growth, including developing appropriate infrastructure, and providing access to basic education, health, and other services, so that countries can reap the benefits of economies of scale, greater efficiency, and minimize the environmental and other adverse impacts of urban growth.

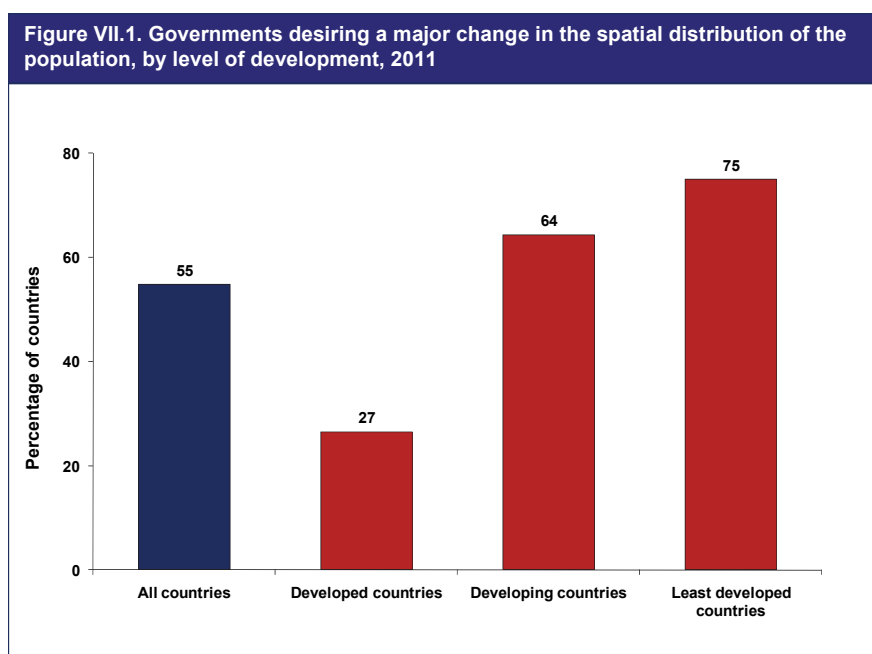
One specific area of concern relates to populations living in environmentally-fragile areas that are at risk of displacement. In 2011, at least 14.9 million people worldwide had to leave their homes due to the acute threat or impact of natural disasters (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 2012). Population movement triggered by such environmental forces, including climate change, is likely to increase in the foreseeable future (International Organization for Migration, 2010a). Therefore, identifying such vulnerable populations and investing in reducing their vulnerability and enhancing their adaptive capacity, including planning for potential migration and relocation of people, should be policy priorities.

VIEWS ON SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

In 2011, only 12 per cent of Governments were satisfied with the spatial distribution of the population in their countries, and a majority of Governments (55 per cent) desired a major change in the spatial distribution of their population (table VII.1). Since the mid-1990s, a growing proportion of Governments have considered the spatial distribution of their population as unsatisfactory. While the percentage of Governments that viewed the spatial distribution of population in their countries as satisfactory has declined from 29 per cent in 1996 to 12 per cent in 2011, the percentage desiring a major change in the spatial distribution has increased from 42 per cent to 55 per cent.

In 2011, a much greater proportion of Governments in developing countries (64 per cent) desired a major change in the spatial distribution of population than in developed countries (27

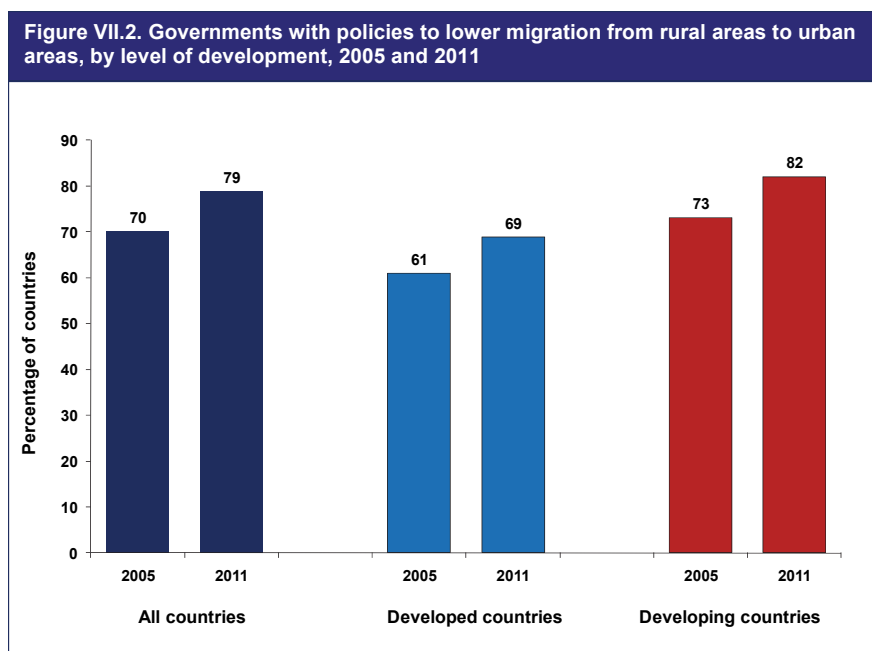
per cent) (figure VII.1). The proportion of Governments desiring a major change in the spatial distribution of their population was particularly high among least developed countries, with 75 per cent of them desiring a major change. Between 1996 and 2011, the proportion of Governments that viewed their spatial distribution as satisfactory declined in both developed and developing countries. By geographic region, the proportion of Governments desiring a major change in the spatial distribution of population ranged from 0 per cent in Northern America and 27 per cent in Europe to 79 per cent in Africa (table VII.1).



POLICIES ON MIGRATION FROM RURAL TO URBAN AREAS

Urbanization is a key factor shaping the spatial distribution of the population. In particular, migration from rural areas to urban areas has historically represented a crucial force boosting the rapid growth of cities. In recent years, more Governments have seen the need to devise policies to slow rural to urban migration. Among 179 countries with available data in 2011, 79 per cent of Governments had policies to lower rural to urban migration, an increase from 70 per cent in 2005 (table VII.2, figure VII.2).

The proportion of Governments with policies to retain people in rural areas varied by level of development and by geographic region. In 2011, the proportion of Governments that had policies to lower rural to urban migration was higher in developing countries (82 per cent) than in developed countries (69 per cent). This proportion was even higher in least developed countries (86 per cent). Policies to lower rural to urban migration were particularly common in Oceania (85 per cent), Africa (84 per cent) and Asia (81 per cent), followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (77 per cent) and Europe (70 per cent). Between 2005 and 2011, the proportion of Governments had policies to lower rural to urban migration had increased in both developed and developing countries, as well as in all world regions, except Africa.



POLICIES ON MIGRATION INTO URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS

In many countries, especially in developing countries, the inflow of large numbers of migrants to urban areas has led to a concentration of the population into large cities and urban agglomerations. In 1970, there were only two mega-cities (Tokyo and New York) with 10 million or more inhabitants in the whole world (United Nations, 2012d). By 2011, that number had increased to 23, and by 2025 it is expected to increase further to 37. The number of cities with 1–10 million inhabitants had also grown rapidly during this time. The growing concentration of populations in large cities has strained the capacity of local city Governments to provide basic services, such as clean water, sanitation and public transportation.

In 2011, among 176 countries with data, 69 per cent of Governments had policies to reduce the inflow of migrants to large urban agglomerations, an increase from 45 per cent in 1996 (table VII.3). During this time, there has been a corresponding decline in the proportion of Governments that did not intervene to influence the flow of migration into urban agglomerations, from 49 per cent in 1996 to 26 per cent in 2011.

Similar to the pattern observed for rural to urban migration in 2011, a much greater proportion of Governments in developing countries (79 per cent) had policies to lower migration into urban agglomerations than in developed countries (69 per cent). Notably, about half of Governments in developed countries were not intervening to influence the flow of migration into urban agglomeration, compared with only 17 per cent in developing countries. Since the mid-1990s, both developed and developing countries, including least developed countries, have seen an increase in the proportion of Governments with policies to lower migration into urban agglomerations. In 2011, policies to lower migration into urban agglomerations were particularly common among countries in Oceania (92 per cent), Latin America and the Caribbean (81 per cent), followed by Africa (77 per cent) and Asia (77 per cent), whereas, in Europe only 38 per

cent of Governments had such policies and the Governments of two countries in Northern America did not intervene to influence migration into urban agglomerations (table VII.3).

Chapter VII

Tables

Table VII.1. Government views on the spatial distribution of the population, 1976–2011

Year	By level of development							
	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Total	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Total
<i>World</i>								
1976	78	55	17	150	52	37	11	100
1986	75	71	18	164	46	43	11	100
1996	80	57	55	192	42	30	29	100
2005	97	64	33	194	50	33	17	100
2011	107	65	23	195	55	33	12	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
1976	4	19	11	34	12	56	32	100
1986	3	18	13	34	9	53	38	100
1996	11	15	22	48	23	31	46	100
2005	17	18	13	48	35	38	27	100
2011	13	25	11	49	27	51	22	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
1976	74	36	6	116	64	31	5	100
1986	72	53	5	130	55	41	4	100
1996	69	42	33	144	48	29	23	100
2005	80	46	20	146	55	32	14	100
2011	94	40	12	146	64	27	8	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
1976	27	15	0	42	64	36	0	100
1986	26	22	0	48	54	46	0	100
1996	30	12	6	48	63	25	13	100
2005	31	17	2	50	62	34	4	100
2011	36	11	1	48	75	23	2	100

Table VII.1. (Continued)

Year	By major area							
	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Total	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Total
<i>Africa</i>								
1976	36	12	0	48	75	25	0	100
1986	34	17	0	51	67	33	0	100
1996	33	13	6	52	63	25	12	100
2005	38	13	2	53	72	25	4	100
2011	42	10	1	53	79	19	2	100
<i>Asia</i>								
1976	14	19	4	37	38	51	11	100
1986	11	24	3	38	29	63	8	100
1996	17	18	11	46	37	39	24	100
2005	23	16	8	47	49	34	17	100
2011	28	10	9	47	60	21	19	100
<i>Europe</i>								
1976	2	17	10	29	7	59	34	100
1986	2	15	12	29	7	52	41	100
1996	10	13	20	43	23	30	47	100
2005	16	15	12	43	37	35	28	100
2011	12	22	10	44	27	50	23	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
1976	22	4	1	27	81	15	4	100
1986	24	8	1	33	73	24	3	100
1996	16	7	10	33	48	21	30	100
2005	13	13	7	33	39	39	21	100
2011	17	14	2	33	52	42	6	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
1976	0	1	1	2	0	50	50	100
1986	0	1	1	2	0	50	50	100
1996	0	0	2	2	0	0	100	100
2005	0	1	1	2	0	50	50	100
2011	0	1	1	2	0	50	50	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
1976	4	2	1	7	57	29	14	100
1986	4	6	1	11	36	55	9	100
1996	4	6	6	16	25	38	38	100
2005	7	6	3	16	44	38	19	100
2011	8	8	0	16	50	50	0	100

Table VII.2. Government policies on internal migration from rural areas to urban areas,¹ 2005 and 2011

Year	Number of countries					Percentage				
	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Total	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Total
By level of development										
<i>World</i>										
2005	6	2	115	41	164	4	1	70	25	100
2011	5	3	141	30	179	3	2	79	17	100
<i>More developed regions</i>										
2005	2	1	25	13	41	5	2	61	32	100
2011	1	0	31	13	45	2	0	69	29	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>										
2005	4	1	90	28	123	3	1	73	23	100
2011	4	3	110	17	134	3	2	82	13	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>										
2005	1	0	32	8	41	2	0	78	20	100
2011	0	0	38	6	44	0	0	86	14	100
By major area										
<i>Africa</i>										
2005	0	0	38	7	45	0	0	84	16	100
2011	0	0	42	8	50	0	0	84	16	100
<i>Asia</i>										
2005	3	0	30	7	40	8	0	75	18	100
2011	4	1	35	3	43	9	2	81	7	100
<i>Europe</i>										
2005	2	1	23	10	36	6	3	64	28	100
2011	1	0	28	11	40	3	0	70	28	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>										
2005	0	1	16	13	30	0	3	53	43	100
2011	0	2	24	5	31	0	6	77	16	100
<i>Northern America</i>										
2005	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
2011	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	50	50	100
<i>Oceania</i>										
2005	1	0	8	2	11	9	0	73	18	100
2011	0	0	11	2	13	0	0	85	15	100

¹ Migration from rural to urban areas is not applicable in 4 countries (Holy See, Monaco, Nauru and Singapore) with 100 per cent urban population.

Table VII.3. Government policies on internal migration into urban agglomerations,¹ 1976–2011

Year	By level of development									
	Number of countries					Percentage				
	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Total	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Total
<i>World</i>										
1976	4	0	39	40	83	5	0	47	48	100
1986	2	1	50	41	94	2	1	53	44	100
1996	3	5	55	60	123	2	4	45	49	100
2005	4	5	107	55	171	2	3	63	32	100
2011	3	7	121	45	176	2	4	69	26	100
<i>More developed regions</i>										
1976	2	0	11	7	20	10	0	55	35	100
1986	1	1	8	9	19	5	5	42	47	100
1996	3	3	8	17	31	10	10	26	55	100
2005	2	2	14	26	44	5	5	32	59	100
2011	1	4	17	23	45	2	9	38	51	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>										
1976	2	0	28	33	63	3	0	44	52	100
1986	1	0	42	32	75	1	0	56	43	100
1996	0	2	47	43	92	0	2	51	47	100
2005	2	3	93	29	127	2	2	73	23	100
2011	2	3	104	22	131	2	2	79	17	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>										
1976	0	0	11	15	26	0	0	42	58	100
1986	0	0	7	19	26	0	0	27	73	100
1996	0	0	17	17	34	0	0	50	50	100
2005	0	0	30	12	42	0	0	71	29	100
2011	0	0	32	9	41	0	0	78	22	100

Table VII.3. (Continued)

Year	By major area									
	Number of countries					Percentage				
	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Total	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Total
<i>Africa</i>										
1976	0	0	18	19	37	0	0	49	51	100
1986	0	0	16	17	33	0	0	48	52	100
1996	0	1	22	18	41	0	2	54	44	100
2005	0	0	35	10	45	0	0	78	22	100
2011	0	0	36	11	47	0	0	77	23	100
<i>Asia</i>										
1976	1	0	4	0	5	20	0	80	0	100
1986	1	0	12	6	19	5	0	63	32	100
1996	0	0	18	9	27	0	0	67	33	100
2005	2	3	29	8	42	5	7	69	19	100
2011	2	2	34	6	44	5	5	77	14	100
<i>Europe</i>										
1976	2	0	11	6	19	11	0	58	32	100
1986	1	1	8	6	16	6	6	50	38	100
1996	3	3	7	13	26	12	12	27	50	100
2005	2	2	13	22	39	5	5	33	56	100
2011	1	4	15	20	40	3	10	38	50	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>										
1976	1	0	6	13	20	5	0	30	65	100
1986	0	0	13	6	19	0	0	68	32	100
1996	0	0	8	15	23	0	0	35	65	100
2005	0	0	20	11	31	0	0	65	35	100
2011	0	1	25	5	31	0	3	81	16	100
<i>Northern America</i>										
1976	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	100	100
1986	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
1996	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
2005	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
2011	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	100	100
<i>Oceania</i>										
1976	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	100	100
1986	0	0	1	4	5	0	0	20	80	100
1996	0	1	0	3	4	0	25	0	75	100
2005	0	0	10	2	12	0	0	83	17	100
2011	0	0	11	1	12	0	0	92	8	100

¹ Migration into urban agglomerations is not applicable in 4 countries (Holy See, Monaco, Nauru and Singapore) with no urban agglomerations or where the entire country is one urban agglomeration.

VIII. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

International migration is closely tied to global development and generally viewed as a net positive for both sending and receiving countries. In the sending countries, emigration can boost development through the beneficial use of remittances and diaspora investments, the alleviation of labour market pressures, and the contributions of the diaspora through knowledge and skill transfers (Global Migration Group, 2010). Returnees can also contribute to their countries of origin through innovation and investment capacities acquired abroad. Destination countries, on the other hand, can benefit from immigration through the alleviation of labour shortages and through foreign innovation. However, if not well managed, international migration can have negative consequences, such as the loss of valuable human resources and skills in countries of origin or rising xenophobia, which can lead to poor integration, discrimination, exploitation or even abuse in countries of destination (International Organization for Migration, 2010a; United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development Secretariat, 2012).

The total estimated number of international migrants in the world (global migrant stock) reached 214 million in 2010, and it is expected to continue to rise for the foreseeable future. From 1990 to 2010, the number of migrants from developing countries who were living in developed countries increased by 34 million (from 40 million in 1990 to 74 million in 2010) (United Nations, 2012e). In 2010, almost 60 per cent of all international migrants were living in developed countries, where they represented 10.3 per cent of the population, compared with 1.5 per cent of the population in developing countries (United Nations, 2011c).

International migration flows are mostly driven by economic disparities and facilitated by low-cost transportation, ease of global communications and the establishment of migrant networks. Today, most countries are simultaneously countries of origin, destination and transit of migrants, so that both developing and developed countries face various challenges associated with migration. Between 2000 and 2010, the United States of America was the top net immigration country, followed by Spain and Italy. Mexico, China and Pakistan were the top emigration countries (United Nations, 2011c). Major regions of the world account for different shares of the global stocks of immigrants and emigrants. For example, in 2010, Europe hosted 33 per cent of the global migrant stock, whereas it was the origin of 28 per cent of all emigrants (of whom 64 per cent were living within Europe). In comparison, Asia hosted 29 per cent of the total migrant stock, while it was the origin of 39 per cent of all emigrants (of whom 56 per cent were living within Asia) (United Nations, 2012f).

Migration policies in both origin and destination countries as well as patterns and degrees of international cooperation play an important role in determining the flows, conditions and consequences of international migration. In managing international migration flows, Governments typically focus on different types of migrants, of which the most salient are migrant workers, including highly-skilled workers, dependents of migrant workers, refugees and asylum seekers, and migrants in an irregular situation. Moreover, increasing attention is being paid to transnational communities or diasporas, because of their potential role in the development of countries of origin. There is general consensus that the contribution of international migrants to development in both their countries of origin and destination depends crucially on policies to

ensure that migration occurs in safe and legal conditions, with full respect and safeguards for their human rights. However, since a major share of international migration has become non-discretionary (occurring on a regular basis due to international agreements or recognized rights accorded to the residents of a country for reasons such as marriage and family reunification), migration policies are likely to have limited influence on the flow of migrants in the short run (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2006).

There is growing evidence that some countries, mostly those in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), have modified their migration policies as a consequence of the recent global economic recession. In most cases, only minor adjustments have been made, but a few countries have made more substantial adjustments (International Organization for Migration, 2010b). Some countries have strengthened policies to protect migrant rights (e.g., Mexico, Greece, and Denmark), while others have advanced more-restrictive policies (e.g., the United Kingdom and the Netherlands). Still others have modified policies to improve the management of migrant flows, rather than limiting them (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2012). In other countries, Governments have stressed the need for controlling irregular migration, because the economic recession has made hiring irregular immigrants, particularly the low-skilled migrants, more attractive (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2011).

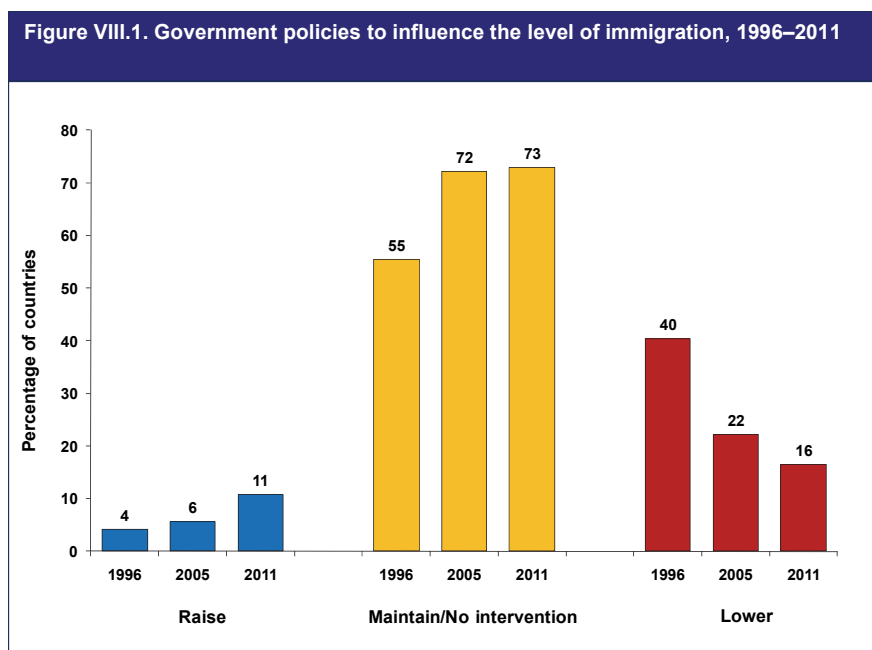
This section provides information on Government views and policies on a range of topics related to international migration in both destination and origin countries. While views and policies on immigration and emigration have been monitored since the mid-1970s, the present report contains information on several new international migration topics such as irregular migration, naturalization, facilitating the return of migrants to their home countries, dual citizenship, and measures to attract diaspora investments. In addition, the comparison of data on international migration policies in place around the years 2005 and 2011 sheds light on possible policy adjustments made in response to the global economic crisis that began in mid-2008.

VIEWS AND POLICIES ON THE OVERALL LEVELS OF IMMIGRATION

In 2011, among the 195 countries with data, 77 per cent of Governments considered the level of immigration in their countries to be satisfactory, 17 per cent considered it to be too high and 6 per cent considered it to be too low (table VIII.1). The percentage of Governments that considered their immigration level as satisfactory has remained virtually unchanged since the mid-1990s, while the percentage that viewed it as too high has declined and the percentage that viewed it as too low has increased.

The percentage of Governments that were satisfied with the level of immigration in their countries in 2011 was high in both developed and developing countries and varied little by level of development (table VIII.1). Although the percentage of Governments that viewed the level of immigration as too low has increased since the mid-1990s, only 6 out of 49 developed countries and only 6 out of 146 developing countries considered the level of immigration to be too low in their countries in 2011.

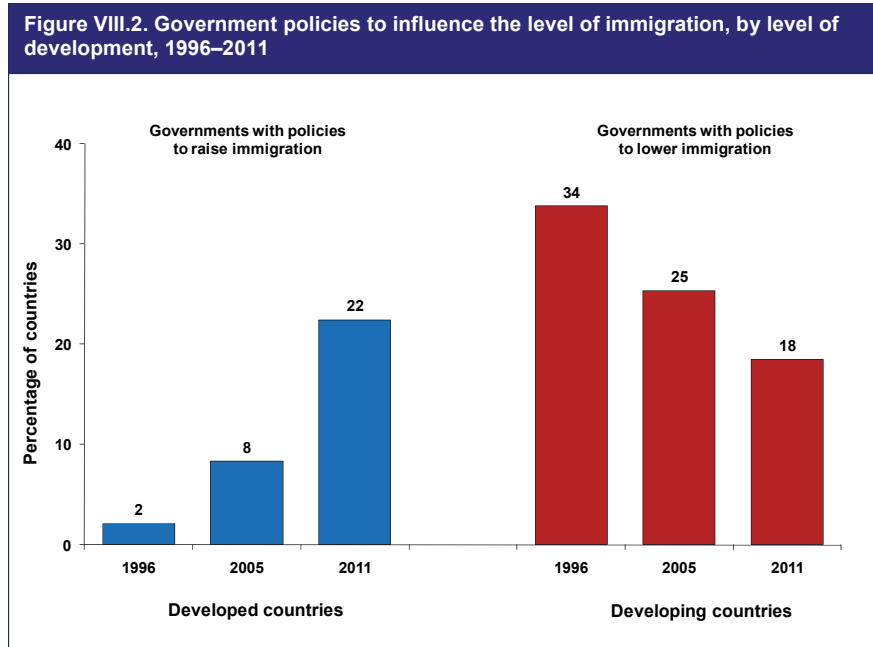
At the global level, immigration policies appear to be largely in accordance with Governments' views on the level of immigration. In 2011, about three quarters (73 per cent) of all Governments either had policies to maintain the level of immigration or they were not intervening to change it, while 16 per cent had policies to lower and 11 per cent had policies to raise the level of immigration (table VIII.2). Since the mid-1990s, the percentage of Governments with policies to lower immigration has declined (from 40 per cent in 1996 to 16 per cent in 2011), while the percentage to raise immigration has increased (from just 4 per cent in 1996 to 11 per cent in 2011) (figure VIII.1).



In 2011, two thirds of developed-country Governments and three quarters of developing-country Governments either had policies to maintain the current level of immigration or were not intervening to influence it (table VIII.2). Since the mid-1990s, the percentage of Governments with policies to lower immigration has declined in both developed and developing countries. During this time, the percentage of Governments seeking to raise immigration has risen sharply in developed countries, but not in developing countries. In developed countries, the percentage of Governments that had policies to raise the level of immigration increased from just 2 per cent in 1996 to 22 per cent in 2011 (figure VIII.2). All 11 developed countries with policies to raise immigration in 2011 were in Europe, including six in Eastern Europe (Belarus, Bulgaria, Poland, Russian Federation, Slovakia and Ukraine), three in Northern and Western Europe (Austria, Finland and Sweden) and two in Southern Europe (San Marino and Slovenia).

In 2011, Africa and Asia had the highest proportions of countries (23 per cent each) where immigration was considered too high (table VIII.1). However, the percentages of countries where policies were in place to lower immigration differed between these two regions, with 19 per cent of Governments in Africa and 28 per cent in Asia with such policies (table VIII.2). Notably, in 2010, Africa hosted around 9 per cent of the global migrant stock, with a large

majority (81 per cent) of its immigrants coming from within Africa. Also in Asia, which hosted 29 per cent of the global migrant stock, a large majority (75 per cent) of its immigrants came from within the region (United Nations, 2012f).



Oceania is the region where, in 2011, immigration was considered satisfactory in all but one country (15 out of 16 countries), where the Governments wanted to maintain the level of immigration or were not intervening to influence it. By 2010, Oceania hosted about 3 per cent of the global migrant stock, of which 42 per cent came from Europe and Northern America (United Nations, 2012f).

POLICIES ON MAJOR TYPES OF IMMIGRATION

Migration policies and laws define certain immigration categories attached to visas or permits, according to different purposes for migrating. Governments adjust their migration policies according to their needs and goals, by favouring certain categories of migrants over others, in view of economic and labour market demands and demographic factors, among other considerations (International Organization for Migration, 2009).

Information on Government policies was gathered for four major categories of immigrants: migration for permanent settlement, temporary labour migration, migration of highly-skilled workers and migration for family reunification. While permanent residence permits allow migrants to live and work in the host country on a permanent or unlimited basis, temporary residence permits are usually applied when labour migration is sought for a specified period of time as determined in a work contract, after which migrant workers must return to their country of origin. In addition, highly-skilled migrants are usually granted preferential treatment and are

subject to fewer restrictions regarding admission, length of stay, change of employment and admission of family members. Although family reunion is not recognized as a universal right, migration policies often include conditions through which family members are allowed to join the migrant in the host country. Migration for family reunification mostly entails the migration of family members considered dependants, usually the spouse and minor children (even if the spouse is not financially dependent) (International Organization for Migration, 2011a).

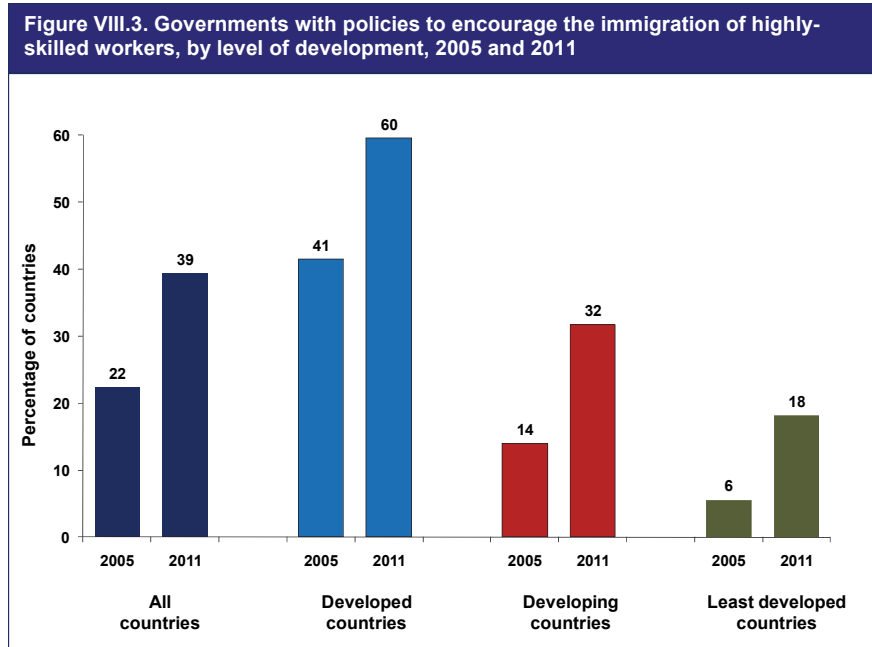
Permanent settlement: As in the case of overall immigration policies, out of 176 countries with available data in 2011, a large majority of Governments had policies aimed at maintaining the current level of immigration for permanent settlement in their countries (59 per cent) or were not intervening to influence it (17 per cent) (table VIII.3). Only 6 per cent of Governments had policies to raise immigration for permanent settlement while 18 per cent had policies to lower it. The proportion of Governments that did not intervene was much greater in developing countries (23 per cent), especially in least developed countries (50 per cent), than in developed countries (only 2 per cent). Between 2005 and 2011, the proportion of Governments with policies to lower immigration for permanent settlement has declined and the proportion to maintain current levels has increased in both developed and developing countries, as well as in all major world regions. Europe was the only region where the percentage of Governments with policies to raise immigration for permanent settlement increased noticeably, from 5 per cent in 2005 to 12 per cent in 2011.

Highly-skilled workers: Labour migration policies in destination countries have become increasingly selective, favouring the admission of international migrants with skills considered to be in short supply. In recent years, a growing number of countries have adopted policies to attract or facilitate the entry of highly-skilled workers. By 2011, out of 170 countries with available data, Governments of 67 countries had adopted policies to raise immigration of highly-skilled workers, 8 had policies to lower, and the remaining 95 either had policies aimed at maintaining the current levels or had no relevant policies in place (table VIII.4). The percentage of Governments that had policies to raise immigration of highly-skilled workers has increased from 22 per cent in 2005 to 39 per cent in 2011 (figure VIII.3).

Policies to raise the immigration of highly-skilled workers were about twice as common in 2011 in developed countries (60 per cent) as in developing countries (32 per cent) (figure VIII.3). Between 2005 and 2011, the percentage of Governments that had policies to encourage immigration of highly-skilled workers increased in both developed and developing countries (including least developed countries) and in all major world regions, except Northern America where both Canada and the United States of America aimed at maintaining the current levels (table VIII.4).

Temporary workers: Although countries of destination are increasingly focused on attracting highly-skilled migrants, population ageing and changing job expectations have produced labour shortages in many low-skilled sectors, such as agriculture, construction and domestic service. Demand for such low-skilled labour has generally been filled by temporary migrant workers. Several countries of destination have established annual quotas and signed bilateral agreements with countries of origin to recruit low-skilled migrants to meet their local labour market needs. Such bilateral agreements usually cover seasonal workers, contract and

project-linked workers, guest workers and cross-border workers. Such workers are typically admitted on the basis of temporary contracts for a fixed period without the expectation of ever obtaining permanent resident status.



Out of 179 countries with available data in 2011, a large majority of Governments either had existing policies that were aimed at maintaining the current levels of temporary migrants in their countries (60 per cent) or were not intervening in this regard (13 per cent) (table VIII.5). About one fifth of all Governments had policies to lower the immigration of temporary workers and 8 per cent had policies to raise it. Governments in developed countries were about twice as likely to raise and less than half as likely to lower the rate of immigration of temporary workers as those in developing countries. Between 2005 and 2011, the proportions of Governments wishing to maintain the current levels of temporary immigrants increased, while the proportions wishing to lower their levels of temporary immigration declined in both developed and developing countries, as well as in all major world regions, except in Northern America where both Canada and the United States of America aimed at maintaining their current levels of temporary immigration.

Family reunification: Most destination countries allow migration for the purpose of family reunification under certain conditions. Some migrant workers under temporary contracts are not allowed to be accompanied by their family members. Nonetheless, family reunification has become a major basis for immigration in many destination countries. Given the costs of providing migrants' dependants with health care, education and other social services, as well as the potential for abuse through fake marriages or adoptions, some countries of destination, mainly in Western Europe, have sought to limit or tighten the requirements for admission of family members.

Among 161 countries with data on immigration policies for family reunification in 2011, an overwhelming majority of Governments (83 per cent) had policies aimed at maintaining their current level of immigration for the purpose of family reunification or did not intervene to influence it (table VIII.6). Only 9 per cent of Governments (14 countries) had policies to lower immigration for family reunification and 9 per cent had policies to raise it. While a similar proportion of Governments in both developed and developing countries aimed to maintain current levels (64 per cent and 62 per cent, respectively), the proportion that did not intervene was much greater in developing countries (26 per cent), especially in least developed countries (59 per cent), than in developed countries (4 per cent).

In 2011, Governments in developing countries were less likely than Governments in developed countries to either raise (6 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively) or lower (5 per cent and 17 per cent, respectively) immigration for family reunification. Between 2005 and 2011, the proportion of Governments with policies to raise their levels of immigration for family reunification increased in both developed and developing countries, while the proportion with policies to lower it declined in developing countries but increased in developed countries (table VIII.6).

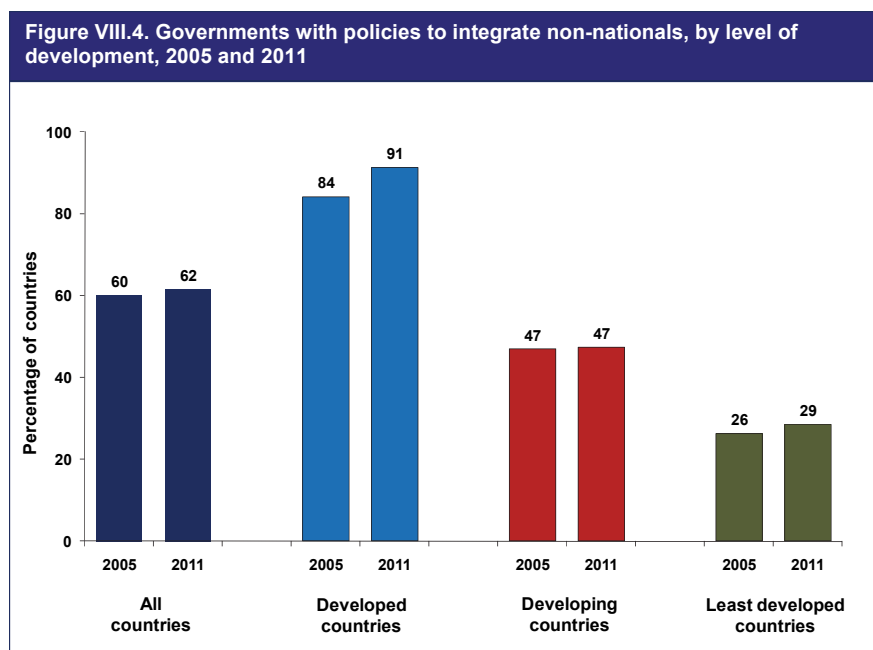
POLICIES TO MANAGE IMMIGRATION

In 2011, information was gathered on three types of policies aimed at managing the stocks of international migrants in destination countries, including policies on integration of non-nationals, policies on naturalization of non-nationals, and policies to facilitate the return of migrants to their home countries.

Policies to integrate non-nationals: The successful integration of international migrants is a major challenge for countries of destination. Many countries have undertaken initiatives to make it easier for immigrants to become integrated into the host society, in particular through language training and information campaigns to educate immigrants about the life and culture of the host country, as well as through legal provisions to ensure non-discrimination and other explicit measures. However, the integration process for immigrants is not always smooth, particularly in countries where non-nationals, especially their dependents, experience language and other cultural barriers, as well as higher unemployment rates than citizens.

Integration measures in most destination countries have included two distinct types of policies: multiculturalism versus assimilation. While multiculturalism policies encourage migrants to retain their own cultural identity, assimilation policies promote the absorption of minority cultures into the majority culture (Borooah and Mangan, 2009). Lithuania and Latvia, for example, have a multiculturalism policy where educational programmes have been designed to provide the immigrant pupils the option to complete school education in their mother tongue (Polish, Belorussian or Russian) (EACEA, 2009). On the other hand, the Netherlands is an example where, in recent years, the policy has shifted from multiculturalism to assimilation by removing mother tongue teaching for migrant children and introducing mandatory Dutch language and civic integration courses for all immigrants (Entzinger, 2006).

In 2011, out of a total of 143 countries with available data, Governments of 88 countries (62 per cent) had policies aimed at integrating non-nationals (table VIII.7). In developed countries, where the majority of international migrants reside, 9 out of 10 Governments had policies in place in 2011 to improve the integration of non-nationals, compared with less than half (47 per cent) of developing countries or less than a third (29 per cent) of least developed countries. Between 2005 and 2011, the proportion of Governments with such policies, increased slightly in developed countries (from 84 per cent to 91 per cent), but remained unchanged in developing countries (figure VIII.4).

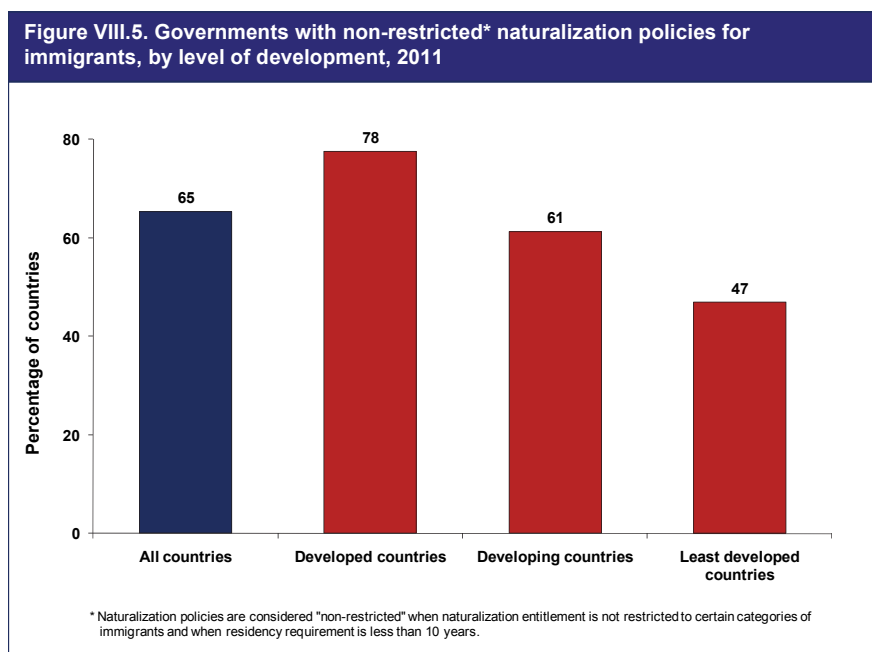


The proportion of Governments with integration policies for immigrants ranged from 39 per cent in Africa and 45 per cent in Asia to 93 per cent in Europe and 100 per cent Northern America.

Naturalization policies: Most countries have legal provisions to allow immigrants to become naturalized citizens under certain conditions. In some countries, however, conditions for naturalization are overly restrictive and disadvantage certain categories of immigrants.

Table VIII.8 presents information on the existence of naturalization policies in 2011. Countries where the entitlement to naturalization was limited to a certain category of immigrants or where the residency requirement was 10 years or longer were categorized as having “restricted” naturalization policies. In 2011, out of 196 countries considered, 128 countries (65 per cent) had “non-restricted” naturalization policies, and another 63 countries (32 per cent) allowed naturalization under “restricted” conditions. Five countries—Kuwait, Lebanon, Myanmar, Nauru and United Arab Emirates—did not allow naturalization under any conditions.

Naturalization policies were more restrictive in developing countries than in developed countries. Seventy-eight per cent of developed countries allowed “non-restricted” acquisition of naturalized citizenship in 2011, compared with 61 per cent of developing countries and 47 per cent of least developed countries (figure VIII.5). Restrictive naturalization policies were particularly common in Africa and Asia.



Policies to facilitate the return of migrants: Several destination countries have instituted programmes to encourage and facilitate the return of immigrants to their home countries. These include assisted return programmes and schemes to reintegrate return migrants into their countries of origin.

In 2011, information on the existence of Government programmes to facilitate the return of migrants to their home countries was available for only 58 countries in the world (table VIII.9). The small number of countries with data may reflect the fact that many countries, mostly developing countries, are primarily migrant-sending countries, and do not have the need to institute such programmes. Governments of 40 of the 58 countries with data (69 per cent) had programmes to facilitate the return of migrants to their home countries. Out of 40 developed countries with data, 32 (80 per cent) had programmes to facilitate the return of migrants to home countries, compared with only 8 (44 per cent) out of 18 developing countries with data. Thirty-one of the 32 developed countries with such return programmes were in Europe. One example is the Spanish ‘pay-to-go’ programme, the Plan de Retorno Voluntario, introduced in 2008 that provided unemployment benefits to non-European Union nationals who agreed to return to their home countries. However, this programme, like the ones implemented in the Czech Republic and Japan, is believed to have had limited impact (International Organization for Migration, 2011b).

CONCERNS ABOUT IRREGULAR MIGRATION

While irregular migration has been a serious problem for decades, the international community has recently insisted on the importance of combating this issue. For example, at the 2010 Global Forum on Migration and Development, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Global Development Group issued a joint statement expressing concern about the human rights of migrants in irregular situation and called for an end to their criminalization (United Nations, 2012g). Because irregular migrants are particularly vulnerable to discrimination and abuse, comprehensive rights-based approaches are needed, which would require addressing the root causes of irregular migration, especially those related to labour market demands (International Labour Organization, 2010).

Among 146 countries with information in 2011, irregular migration was considered as a matter of concern by Governments of all but five countries (table VIII.10). Seventy-five per cent of Governments viewed irregular migration in their countries as a major concern, and another 22 per cent viewed it as a minor concern.

Although irregular migration does not affect all countries uniformly, Governments in both developed and developing countries were about equally likely (77 per cent in developed countries and 73 per cent in developing countries) to consider irregular migration as a major concern in 2011. During the same year, Cluster II of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) noted the importance of specific regional dynamics and approaches of irregular migration from and to developing countries, and stressed that further examination of regional differentials in irregular migration was needed (Global Forum on Migration and Development, 2011a; Global Forum on Migration and Development, 2011b). Notably, irregular migration was considered as a major concern by 84 per cent of Governments in Africa and 79 per cent in Asia (table VIII.10).

VIEWS AND POLICIES ON EMIGRATION

Emigration generates both opportunities and challenges for developing countries. On the one hand, concerns have often been raised about the loss of highly-skilled workers, the so-called “brain-drain”, which may hinder development in countries of origin. On the other hand, some developing countries view emigration as a strategy to boost development, not only from remittances or through alleviation of labour market pressures, but also by recognizing that their diaspora can contribute to development through financial investments in home countries, as well as through transfer of knowledge and skills (Global Migration Group, 2010).

In 2011, 59 per cent of Governments in the world viewed the level of emigration from their countries as satisfactory, whereas 33 per cent viewed it as too high and 7 per cent as too low (table VIII.11). The percentage of Governments that were satisfied with their level of emigration has declined steadily since the mid-1970s (from 83 per cent in 1976 to 59 per cent in 2011), while the percentage that viewed it as too high has increased (from 13 per cent in 1976 to 33 per cent in 2011).

A higher proportion of Governments in developed countries were satisfied with their level of emigration (73 per cent) than those in developing countries (55 per cent). While the proportion satisfied has declined steadily in developing countries, from 84 per cent in 1976 to 55 per cent in 2011, there was no clear trend in developed countries. The declining trend in the proportion satisfied in developing countries has been accompanied with an increasing trend in the proportion that viewed emigration as too high or too low. All 14 countries that viewed their level of emigration as too low in 2011 were developing countries—two in Africa, seven in Asia and five in Oceania.

Latin America and the Caribbean had the highest proportion of Governments (48 per cent) among all world regions that viewed their level of emigration as too high (table VIII.11). Even in 1976, a third of all Governments in Latin America and the Caribbean viewed their emigration level as too high. Oceania, in contrast, has observed a dramatic decline in the proportion of Governments satisfied with their level of emigration, from all seven Governments with data available in 1976 to six out of 16 Governments (38 per cent) with data available in 2011. The remaining ten countries were evenly split between those that considered their emigration level to be too high and those that considered it to be too low.

Many countries that perceived their level of emigration as too high have instituted policies to discourage people from migrating. Such policies to lower emigration have included strengthening educational and training institutions at home and boosting domestic employment opportunities. Some countries have also adopted policies to retain potential migrants with certain skills, for example, health workers, who are in short supply in the sending country, but also in high demand in destination countries.

By 2011, about one out of four Governments worldwide had policies to lower the level of emigration from their countries, two thirds had policies to maintain the current level or did not intervene to influence emigration, and the remaining 9 per cent had policies to raise emigration (table VIII.12). While the overall trends in these three types of emigration policies were generally consistent with corresponding trends in Government views since the mid-1970s, there were some notable differences. Since the mid-1990s, the proportion of Governments with policies to lower emigration has remained virtually unchanged, while the proportion with policies to raise emigration has increased and the proportion with policies to maintain or to not intervene has declined (figure VIII.6).

A higher proportion of developed-country Governments (84 per cent) had policies to maintain their level of emigration or did not intervene to influence it than developing-country Governments (62 per cent) (table VIII.12). While this proportion has remained virtually unchanged in developed countries since the mid-1970s, it has declined considerably in developing countries from a high of 84 per cent in 1976. In 2011, Governments of 26 per cent of developing countries had policies to lower emigration, compared with 16 per cent of Governments of developed countries. In developed countries, the percentage of Governments that had policies to lower emigration has declined from 25 per cent in 1996 to 16 per cent in 2011; whereas in developing countries, the percentage of Governments with policies to raise emigration has increased from just 3 per cent in 1996 to 12 per cent in 2011 (figure VIII.7). All 18 countries with policies to raise emigration in 2011 were developing countries.

Figure VIII.6. Government policies to influence the level of emigration, 1996–2011

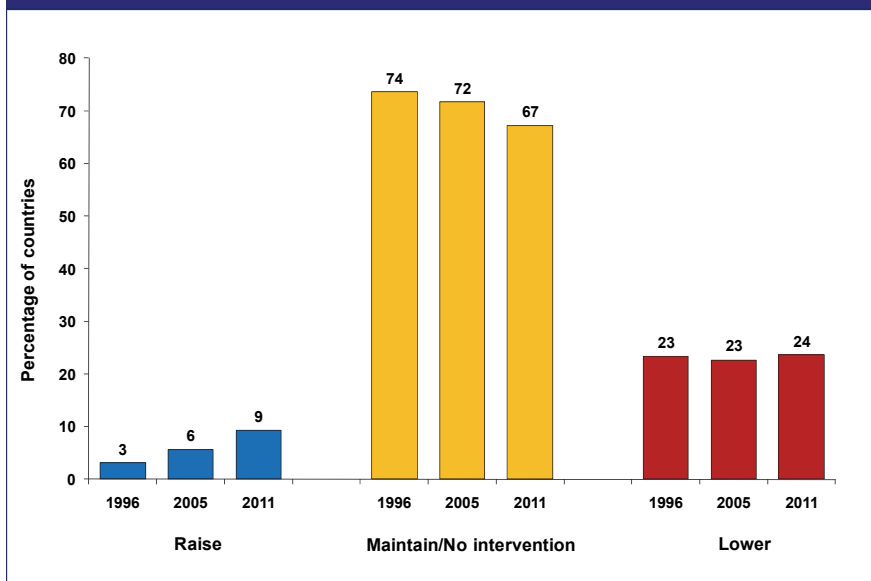
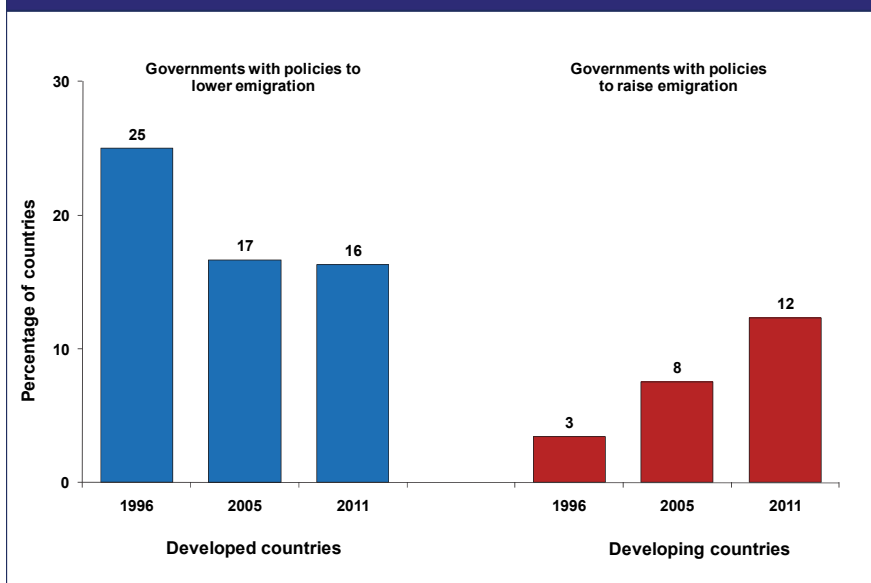


Figure VIII.7. Government policies to influence the level of emigration, by level of development, 1996–2011

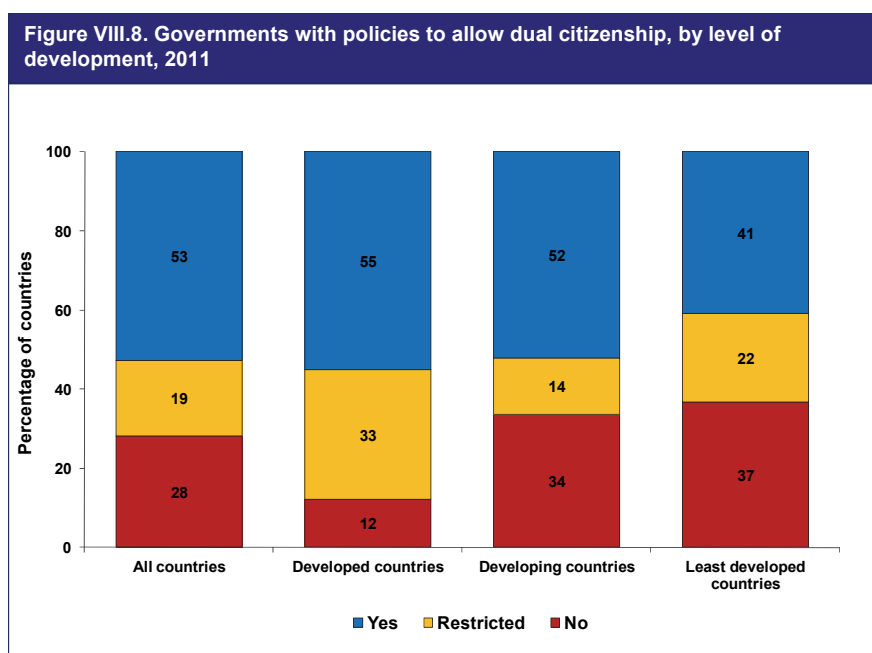


Notably, in both developed and developing countries, as well as in most geographic regions, some Governments that viewed their emigration level as too high had not adopted policies to lower emigration. For instance, in Europe, 30 per cent of Governments viewed emigration as too high in 2011 (table VIII.11), but only 18 per cent had policies to lower emigration (table VIII.12).

POLICIES TO ALLOW DUAL CITIZENSHIP

Whether or not one is allowed to retain one's original citizenship upon acquiring the citizenship of another country is an important consideration for some migrants. The acquisition of citizenship in the destination country has implications for one's rights and entitlements, socio-economic integration, and prospects for their family members. It also affects migrants' links with their countries of origin. When the countries of origin do not allow dual citizenship, migrants are compelled to make a decision regarding their choice of citizenship.

In 2011, slightly over a half of all Governments (53 per cent) had policies that allowed their citizens abroad to retain their citizenship of origin without restriction when acquiring a second country's citizenship (table VIII.13, figure VIII.8). Another 19 per cent of countries allowed their emigrants to keep their citizenship of origin when acquiring another country's citizenship, but only under certain conditions related to either (i) the countries involved (acceptance of dual citizenship when some specific countries are involved but not others) or (ii) the rights involved (acceptance of dual citizenship with some restrictions to full citizenship rights). The remaining 28 per cent of countries did not have provisions to allow dual citizenship.



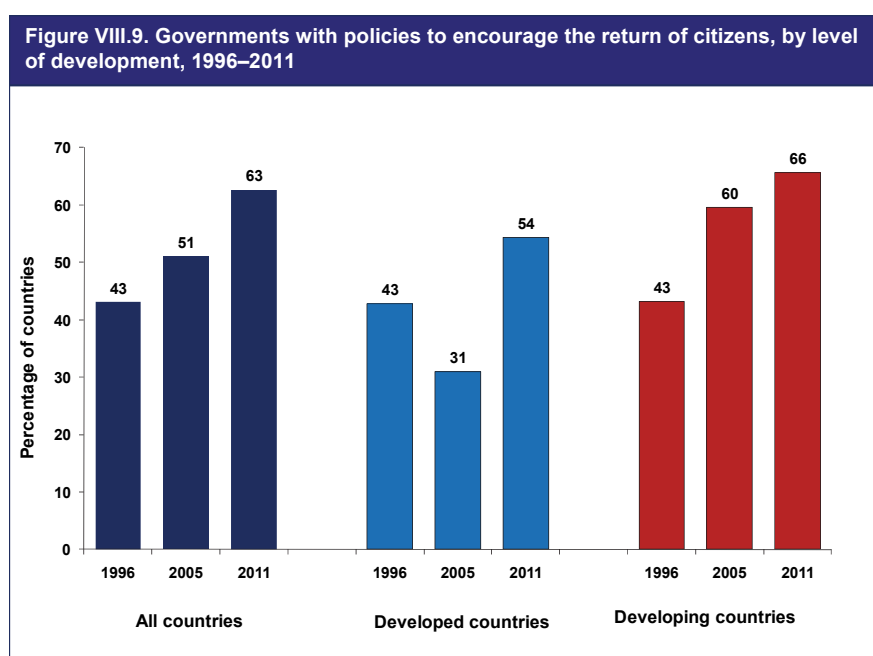
Non-restrictive dual citizenship policies were about equally common in developed (55 per cent) and developing countries (52 per cent), but less common in least developed countries (41 per cent). Conversely, a much smaller proportion of Governments of developed countries had a total prohibition of dual citizenship (12 per cent) than Governments of developing countries (34 per cent) or least developed countries (37 per cent).

Latin America and the Caribbean had the highest percentage of countries allowing dual citizenship without restriction (79 per cent), while Asia had the highest percentage of countries

prohibiting dual citizenship (50 per cent). Prohibitive policies were also relatively common in Oceania (38 per cent) and Africa (30 per cent) (table VIII.13).

POLICIES TO ENCOURAGE THE RETURN OF CITIZENS

Many Governments, especially in developing countries, facing ever growing emigration of skilled workers, have instituted policies and initiatives to encourage the return of their citizens living abroad. In 2011, 109 countries, out of the 174 countries with available data, had policies to encourage the return of their citizens (table VIII.14). The proportion of countries that had policies to encourage the return of their citizens has increased consistently since the mid-1990s, from 43 per cent in 1996 to 63 per cent in 2011 (figure VIII.9).



Between 1996 and 2011, the proportion of Governments with policies to encourage the return of their citizens has increased in both developed (from 43 per cent to 54 per cent) and developing countries (from 43 per cent to 66 per cent). However, the trend has been less consistent in developed countries where this proportion had declined from 43 per cent 1996 to 31 per cent in 2005 and then increased speedily to 54 per cent in 2011, indicating that in recent years the Governments in developed countries are also encouraging their citizens to return (figure VIII.9).

In recent years, the proportion of Governments with policies to encourage the return of citizens increased most rapidly in Europe, from 32 per cent in 2005 to 59 per cent in 2011. Oceania, conversely, observed a decline in this proportion from 63 per cent in 2005 to 43 per cent in 2011. In Europe, for example, Georgia established a project called “Targeted Initiative for Georgia”, funded by the European Union and nine United Nations Member States, which

envisage supporting the reintegration of returning migrants (Government of Georgia, 2011). In Latin America and the Caribbean, the proportion of Governments that had policies to encourage the return of their citizens was highest in 2011, when it was 81 per cent. In this region, for example, Ecuador implemented “The Cucayo” and the “Coming Back Home” programmes, to make the process of returning easier, including the reintegration of returnees in the local economy and encouraging their investment in social and productive initiatives (Lima Garaza, 2011).

POLICIES ON DIASPORA MATTERS

Encouraging diaspora members to become more involved in the development of their country of origin has gained increasing attention in recent years, both among Governments in countries of origin and among their diaspora communities. Many Governments have set-up special units to deal with matters of interest to the country’s emigrants and their families living abroad, including providing information about employment opportunities at home, opportunities for social or cultural re-integration, issues of citizenship, channelling remittances and investments, and providing support for their return.

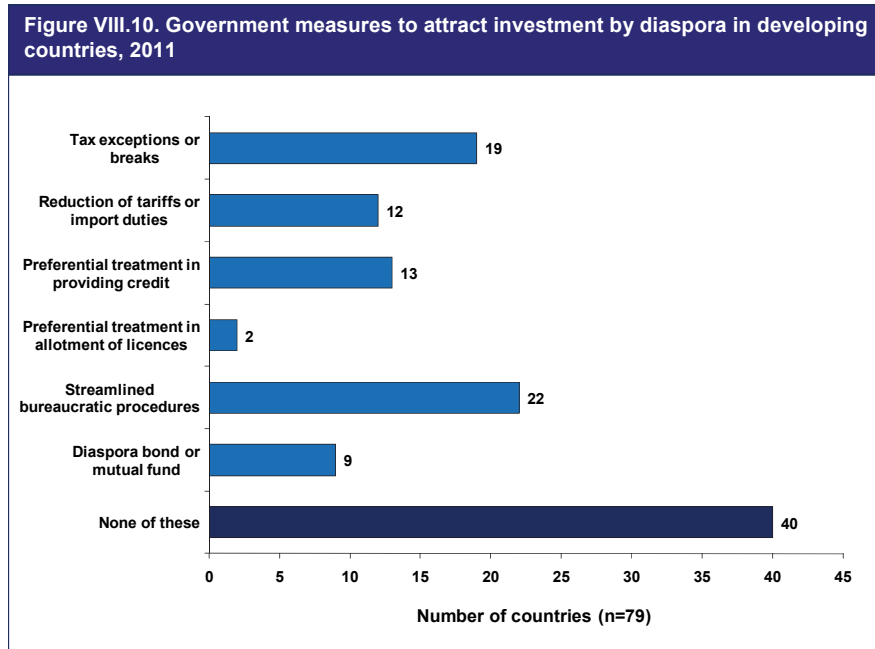
Diaspora unit: According to available data for 144 countries, 114 countries had established such governmental diaspora units in 2011 (table VIII.15). Eighty-four per cent of developed countries had diaspora units, compared with 77 per cent of developing countries, and 90 per cent of least developed countries. Half of countries in Oceania and about a third in Asia did not have diaspora units in 2011. Some examples of diaspora units are: the National Secretariat for Migrants (Ecuador), the Regional Integration and Diaspora Unit (Dominica), the Commission on Filipinos Overseas (Philippines), the Migration Development Unit (Zimbabwe) and the Overseas Singaporean Unit (Singapore).

Measures to attract investment by diaspora: A number of Governments have implemented policy measures, including financial incentives, to encourage or facilitate investment by their diaspora. In 2011, data were gathered on six specific measures: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licences; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; and (6) diaspora bond or mutual fund.

Out of 101 countries with available data in 2011, only 46 had instituted at least one of these six measures (table VIII.16). Among these, streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment and providing tax exceptions or breaks were the most frequently adopted measures (23 per cent and 19 per cent of the countries, respectively).

Governments in developing countries were more likely to have adopted at least one of the six diaspora investment measures than those in developed countries. Among countries with data, two thirds of developed-country Governments had not adopted any of the six measures, compared with half of developing-country Governments (table VIII.16).

Among the 79 developing countries with available data in 2011, Governments of 22 countries had streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment by their diaspora, 19 had implemented tax exceptions or breaks, 13 had preferential treatment in providing credit, 12 had reduced tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies, 9 had issued diaspora bonds or mutual funds, and 2 had preferential treatment in the allotment of licences (figure VIII.10).



The percentage of Governments that had adopted one or more diaspora investment measures was highest in Latin America and the Caribbean (two thirds), followed by Africa (more than half), compared with a third or less in other regions (table VIII.16).

Chapter VIII

Tables

Table VIII.1. Government views on the level of immigration, 1976–2011

Year	By level of development							
	Number of countries				Percentage			
	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>								
1976	11	129	10	150	7	86	7	100
1986	6	125	33	164	4	76	20	100
1996	4	148	41	193	2	77	21	100
2005	10	151	33	194	5	78	17	100
2011	12	150	33	195	6	77	17	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
1976	1	27	6	34	3	79	18	100
1986	0	26	8	34	0	76	24	100
1996	1	31	16	48	2	65	33	100
2005	4	40	4	48	8	83	8	100
2011	6	38	5	49	12	78	10	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
1976	10	102	4	116	9	88	3	100
1986	6	99	25	130	5	76	19	100
1996	3	117	25	145	2	81	17	100
2005	6	111	29	146	4	76	20	100
2011	6	112	28	146	4	77	19	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
1976	2	39	1	42	5	93	2	100
1986	1	40	7	48	2	83	15	100
1996	0	41	8	49	0	84	16	100
2005	0	44	6	50	0	88	12	100
2011	1	41	6	48	2	85	13	100

Table VIII.1. (Continued)

Year	By major area							
	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Too low	Satisfactory	Too high	Total	Too low	Satisfactory	Too high	Total
<i>Africa</i>								
1976	5	41	2	48	10	85	4	100
1986	1	39	11	51	2	76	22	100
1996	0	46	7	53	0	87	13	100
2005	0	43	10	53	0	81	19	100
2011	1	40	12	53	2	75	23	100
<i>Asia</i>								
1976	4	32	1	37	11	86	3	100
1986	1	30	7	38	3	79	18	100
1996	1	35	10	46	2	76	22	100
2005	4	30	13	47	9	64	28	100
2011	2	33	12	47	4	70	26	100
<i>Europe</i>								
1976	0	24	5	29	0	83	17	100
1986	0	22	7	29	0	76	24	100
1996	0	27	16	43	0	63	37	100
2005	2	37	4	43	5	86	9	100
2011	6	33	5	44	14	75	11	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
1976	1	25	1	27	4	93	4	100
1986	4	23	6	33	12	70	18	100
1996	2	26	5	33	6	79	15	100
2005	1	28	4	33	3	85	12	100
2011	2	27	4	33	6	82	12	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
1976	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1986	0	1	1	2	0	50	50	100
1996	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
2005	1	1	0	2	50	50	0	100
2011	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
1976	1	5	1	7	14	71	14	100
1986	0	10	1	11	0	91	9	100
1996	1	12	3	16	6	75	19	100
2005	2	12	2	16	13	75	13	100
2011	1	15	0	16	6	94	0	100

Table VIII.2. Government policies on immigration, 1976–2011

Year	By level of development							
	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Raise	Maintain/No intervention	Lower	Total	Raise	Maintain/No intervention	Lower	Total
<i>World</i>								
1976	11	129	10	150	7	86	7	100
1986	6	125	33	164	4	76	20	100
1996	8	107	78	193	4	55	40	100
2005	11	140	43	194	6	72	22	100
2011	21	142	32	195	11	73	16	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
1976	1	27	6	34	3	79	18	100
1986	0	21	13	34	0	62	38	100
1996	1	18	29	48	2	38	60	100
2005	4	38	6	48	8	79	13	100
2011	11	33	5	49	22	67	10	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
1976	10	102	4	116	9	88	3	100
1986	6	104	20	130	5	80	15	100
1996	7	89	49	145	5	61	34	100
2005	7	102	37	146	5	70	25	100
2011	10	109	27	146	7	75	18	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
1976	2	39	1	42	5	93	2	100
1986	1	43	4	48	2	90	8	100
1996	1	35	13	49	2	71	27	100
2005	1	39	10	50	2	78	20	100
2011	1	43	4	48	2	90	8	100

Table VIII.2. (Continued)

Year	By major area							
	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Raise	Maintain/No intervention	Lower	Total	Raise	Maintain/No intervention	Lower	Total
<i>Africa</i>								
1976	5	41	2	48	10	85	4	100
1986	1	41	9	51	2	80	18	100
1996	2	35	16	53	4	66	30	100
2005	1	39	13	53	2	74	25	100
2011	1	42	10	53	2	79	19	100
<i>Asia</i>								
1976	4	32	1	37	11	86	3	100
1986	1	30	7	38	3	79	18	100
1996	2	23	21	46	4	50	46	100
2005	4	26	17	47	9	55	36	100
2011	7	27	13	47	15	57	28	100
<i>Europe</i>								
1976	0	24	5	29	0	83	17	100
1986	0	16	13	29	0	55	45	100
1996	0	15	28	43	0	35	65	100
2005	2	35	6	43	5	81	14	100
2011	11	28	5	44	25	64	11	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
1976	1	25	1	27	4	93	4	100
1986	4	25	4	33	12	76	12	100
1996	3	20	10	33	9	61	30	100
2005	1	28	4	33	3	85	12	100
2011	1	28	4	33	3	85	12	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
1976	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1986	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1996	0	1	1	2	0	50	50	100
2005	1	1	0	2	50	50	0	100
2011	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
1976	1	5	1	7	14	71	14	100
1986	0	11	0	11	0	100	0	100
1996	1	13	2	16	6	81	13	100
2005	2	11	3	16	13	69	19	100
2011	1	15	0	16	6	94	0	100

Table VIII.3. Government policies on immigration for permanent settlement, 2005 and 2011

Year	Number of countries					Percentage				
	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Total	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Total
By level of development										
<i>World</i>										
2005	11	77	37	28	153	7	50	24	18	100
2011	11	104	31	30	176	6	59	18	17	100
<i>More developed regions</i>										
2005	5	31	9	2	47	11	66	19	4	100
2011	5	35	7	1	48	10	73	15	2	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>										
2005	6	46	28	26	106	6	43	26	25	100
2011	6	69	24	29	128	5	54	19	23	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>										
2005	0	5	5	15	25	0	20	20	60	100
2011	1	14	4	19	38	3	37	11	50	100
By major area										
<i>Africa</i>										
2005	0	5	8	16	29	0	17	28	55	100
2011	1	14	8	20	43	2	33	19	47	100
<i>Asia</i>										
2005	4	19	11	5	39	10	49	28	13	100
2011	4	24	10	6	44	9	55	23	14	100
<i>Europe</i>										
2005	2	29	9	2	42	5	69	21	5	100
2011	5	30	7	1	43	12	70	16	2	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>										
2005	1	21	6	4	32	3	66	19	13	100
2011	0	24	5	3	32	0	75	16	9	100
<i>Northern America</i>										
2005	1	1	0	0	2	50	50	0	0	100
2011	0	2	0	0	2	0	100	0	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>										
2005	3	2	3	1	9	33	22	33	11	100
2011	1	10	1	0	12	8	83	8	0	100

Table VIII.4. Government policies on immigration of highly-skilled workers, 2005 and 2011

Year	Number of countries					Percentage				
	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Total	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Total
By level of development										
<i>World</i>										
2005	30	79	5	20	134	22	59	4	15	100
2011	67	77	8	18	170	39	45	5	11	100
<i>More developed regions</i>										
2005	17	19	0	5	41	41	46	0	12	100
2011	28	16	2	1	47	60	34	4	2	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>										
2005	13	60	5	15	93	14	65	5	16	100
2011	39	61	6	17	123	32	50	5	14	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>										
2005	1	8	1	8	18	6	44	6	44	100
2011	6	14	1	12	33	18	42	3	36	100
By major area										
<i>Africa</i>										
2005	1	6	1	12	20	5	30	5	60	100
2011	11	11	2	15	39	28	28	5	38	100
<i>Asia</i>										
2005	8	26	4	1	39	21	67	10	3	100
2011	17	22	4	1	44	39	50	9	2	100
<i>Europe</i>										
2005	13	18	0	5	36	36	50	0	14	100
2011	25	14	2	1	42	60	33	5	2	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>										
2005	4	24	0	1	29	14	83	0	3	100
2011	8	23	0	1	32	25	72	0	3	100
<i>Northern America</i>										
2005	1	1	0	0	2	50	50	0	0	100
2011	0	2	0	0	2	0	100	0	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>										
2005	3	4	0	1	8	38	50	0	13	100
2011	6	5	0	0	11	55	45	0	0	100

Table VIII.5. Government policies on immigration of temporary workers, 2005 and 2011

Year	Number of countries					Percentage				
	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Total	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Total
By level of development										
<i>World</i>										
2005	9	83	42	21	155	6	54	27	14	100
2011	15	107	34	23	179	8	60	19	13	100
<i>More developed regions</i>										
2005	5	32	8	2	47	11	68	17	4	100
2011	6	36	5	1	48	13	75	10	2	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>										
2005	4	51	34	19	108	4	47	31	18	100
2011	9	71	29	22	131	7	54	22	17	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>										
2005	1	11	3	10	25	4	44	12	40	100
2011	3	15	6	14	38	8	39	16	37	100
By major area										
<i>Africa</i>										
2005	0	6	7	12	25	0	24	28	48	100
2011	2	14	11	16	43	5	33	26	37	100
<i>Asia</i>										
2005	2	23	16	1	42	5	55	38	2	100
2011	3	27	15	1	46	7	59	33	2	100
<i>Europe</i>										
2005	3	29	8	2	42	7	69	19	5	100
2011	6	32	4	1	43	14	74	9	2	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>										
2005	1	19	4	6	30	3	63	13	20	100
2011	2	22	2	5	31	6	71	6	16	100
<i>Northern America</i>										
2005	1	1	0	0	2	50	50	0	0	100
2011	0	2	0	0	2	0	100	0	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>										
2005	2	5	7	0	14	14	36	50	0	100
2011	2	10	2	0	14	14	71	14	0	100

Table VIII.6. Government policies on immigration for family reunification, 2005 and 2011

Year	Number of countries					Percentage				
	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Total	Raise	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Total
By level of development										
<i>World</i>										
2005	7	84	16	28	135	5	62	12	21	100
2011	14	101	14	32	161	9	63	9	20	100
<i>More developed regions</i>										
2005	4	33	5	3	45	9	73	11	7	100
2011	7	30	8	2	47	15	64	17	4	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>										
2005	3	51	11	25	90	3	57	12	28	100
2011	7	71	6	30	114	6	62	5	26	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>										
2005	1	6	1	12	20	5	30	5	60	100
2011	2	10	0	17	29	7	34	0	59	100
By major area										
<i>Africa</i>										
2005	1	5	2	15	23	4	22	9	65	100
2011	2	16	1	18	37	5	43	3	49	100
<i>Asia</i>										
2005	1	23	6	5	35	3	66	17	14	100
2011	4	26	3	6	39	10	67	8	15	100
<i>Europe</i>										
2005	3	30	4	3	40	8	75	10	8	100
2011	6	27	7	2	42	14	64	17	5	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>										
2005	1	22	2	4	29	3	76	7	14	100
2011	0	24	2	5	31	0	77	6	16	100
<i>Northern America</i>										
2005	1	1	0	0	2	50	50	0	0	100
2011	1	1	0	0	2	50	50	0	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>										
2005	0	3	2	1	6	0	50	33	17	100
2011	1	7	1	1	10	10	70	10	10	100

Table VIII.7. Governments with policies to integrate non-nationals, 2005 and 2011

Year	Number of countries			Percentage		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
By level of development						
<i>World</i>						
2005	75	50	125	60	40	100
2011	88	55	143	62	38	100
<i>More developed regions</i>						
2005	37	7	44	84	16	100
2011	42	4	46	91	9	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>						
2005	38	43	81	47	53	100
2011	46	51	97	47	53	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>						
2005	5	14	19	26	74	100
2011	6	15	21	29	71	100
By major area						
<i>Africa</i>						
2005	11	14	25	44	56	100
2011	11	17	28	39	61	100
<i>Asia</i>						
2005	14	17	31	45	55	100
2011	17	21	38	45	55	100
<i>Europe</i>						
2005	33	6	39	85	15	100
2011	38	3	41	93	7	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>						
2005	10	13	23	43	57	100
2011	16	12	28	57	43	100
<i>Northern America</i>						
2005	2	0	2	100	0	100
2011	2	0	2	100	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>						
2005	5	0	5	100	0	100
2011	4	2	6	67	33	100

Table VIII.8. Governments with naturalization policies for immigrants, 2011

Year	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Yes	Restricted	No	Total	Yes	Restricted	No	Total
By level of development								
<i>World</i>								
2011	128	63	5	196	65	32	3	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
2011	38	11	0	49	78	22	0	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
2011	90	52	5	147	61	35	3	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
2011	23	25	1	49	47	51	2	100
By major area								
<i>Africa</i>								
2011	29	25	0	54	54	46	0	100
<i>Asia</i>								
2011	26	17	4	47	55	36	9	100
<i>Europe</i>								
2011	33	11	0	44	75	25	0	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
2011	28	5	0	33	85	15	0	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
2011	2	0	0	2	100	0	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
2011	10	5	1	16	63	31	6	100

Table VIII.9. Governments with programmes to facilitate the return of migrants to their home countries, 2011

Year	Number of countries			Percentage		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
By level of development						
<i>World</i>						
2011	40	18	58	69	31	100
<i>More developed regions</i>						
2011	32	8	40	80	20	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>						
2011	8	10	18	44	56	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>						
2011	0	1	1	0	100	100
By major area						
<i>Africa</i>						
2011	1	1	2	50	50	100
<i>Asia</i>						
2011	6	7	13	46	54	100
<i>Europe</i>						
2011	31	6	37	84	16	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>						
2011	1	2	3	33	67	100
<i>Northern America</i>						
2011	0	0	0	..	..	..
<i>Oceania</i>						
2011	1	2	3	33	67	100

Table VIII.10. Government level of concern about irregular migration, 2011

Year	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Major concern	Minor concern	Not a concern	Total	Major concern	Minor concern	Not a concern	Total
By level of development								
<i>World</i>								
2011	109	32	5	146	75	22	3	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
2011	37	9	2	48	77	19	4	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
2011	72	23	3	98	73	23	3	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
2011	18	4	1	23	78	17	4	100
By major area								
<i>Africa</i>								
2011	26	3	2	31	84	10	6	100
<i>Asia</i>								
2011	26	6	1	33	79	18	3	100
<i>Europe</i>								
2011	33	8	2	43	77	19	5	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
2011	18	12	0	30	60	40	0	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
2011	1	1	0	2	50	50	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
2011	5	2	0	7	71	29	0	100

Table VIII.11. Government views on the level of emigration, 1976–2011

Year	By level of development							
	Number of countries				Percentage			
	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>World</i>								
1976	6	125	19	150	4	83	13	100
1986	9	124	31	164	5	76	19	100
1996	5	133	55	193	3	69	28	100
2005	10	131	53	194	5	68	27	100
2011	14	116	65	195	7	59	33	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
1976	1	28	5	34	3	82	15	100
1986	2	29	3	34	6	85	9	100
1996	1	35	12	48	2	73	25	100
2005	0	39	9	48	0	81	19	100
2011	0	36	13	49	0	73	27	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
1976	5	97	14	116	4	84	12	100
1986	7	95	28	130	5	73	22	100
1996	4	98	43	145	3	68	30	100
2005	10	92	44	146	7	63	30	100
2011	14	80	52	146	10	55	36	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
1976	0	39	3	42	0	93	7	100
1986	1	39	8	48	2	81	17	100
1996	1	37	11	49	2	76	22	100
2005	2	40	8	50	4	80	16	100
2011	5	33	10	48	10	69	21	100

Table VIII.11. (Continued)

Year	By major area							
	Number of countries				Percentage			
	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Too low</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Too high</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Africa</i>								
1976	1	44	3	48	2	92	6	100
1986	3	41	7	51	6	80	14	100
1996	2	40	11	53	4	75	21	100
2005	2	42	9	53	4	79	17	100
2011	2	32	19	53	4	60	36	100
<i>Asia</i>								
1976	4	31	2	37	11	84	5	100
1986	3	28	7	38	8	74	18	100
1996	2	31	13	46	4	67	28	100
2005	7	25	15	47	15	53	32	100
2011	7	28	12	47	15	60	26	100
<i>Europe</i>								
1976	1	23	5	29	3	79	17	100
1986	1	26	2	29	3	90	7	100
1996	1	31	11	43	2	72	26	100
2005	0	34	9	43	0	79	21	100
2011	0	31	13	44	0	70	30	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
1976	0	18	9	27	0	67	33	100
1986	2	17	14	33	6	52	42	100
1996	0	18	15	33	0	55	45	100
2005	0	18	15	33	0	55	45	100
2011	0	17	16	33	0	52	48	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
1976	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1986	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1996	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
2005	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
2011	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
1976	0	7	0	7	0	100	0	100
1986	0	10	1	11	0	91	9	100
1996	0	11	5	16	0	69	31	100
2005	1	10	5	16	6	63	31	100
2011	5	6	5	16	31	38	31	100

Table VIII.12. Government policies on emigration, 1976–2011

Year	By level of development							
	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Raise	Maintain/No intervention	Lower	Total	Raise	Maintain/No intervention	Lower	Total
<i>World</i>								
1976	6	125	19	150	4	83	13	100
1986	8	120	36	164	5	73	22	100
1996	6	142	45	193	3	74	23	100
2005	11	139	44	194	6	72	23	100
2011	18	131	46	195	9	67	24	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
1976	1	28	5	34	3	82	15	100
1986	2	28	4	34	6	82	12	100
1996	1	35	12	48	2	73	25	100
2005	0	40	8	48	0	83	17	100
2011	0	41	8	49	0	84	16	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
1976	5	97	14	116	4	84	12	100
1986	6	92	32	130	5	71	25	100
1996	5	107	33	145	3	74	23	100
2005	11	99	36	146	8	68	25	100
2011	18	90	38	146	12	62	26	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
1976	0	39	3	42	0	93	7	100
1986	0	39	9	48	0	81	19	100
1996	1	39	9	49	2	80	18	100
2005	4	37	9	50	8	74	18	100
2011	7	34	7	48	15	71	15	100

Table VIII.12. (Continued)

Year	By major area							
	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Raise	Maintain/No intervention	Lower	Total	Raise	Maintain/No intervention	Lower	Total
<i>Africa</i>								
1976	1	44	3	48	2	92	6	100
1986	2	41	8	51	4	80	16	100
1996	2	42	9	53	4	79	17	100
2005	1	42	10	53	2	79	19	100
2011	1	39	13	53	2	74	25	100
<i>Asia</i>								
1976	4	31	2	37	11	84	5	100
1986	5	25	8	38	13	66	21	100
1996	3	32	11	46	7	70	24	100
2005	9	24	14	47	19	51	30	100
2011	12	26	9	47	26	55	19	100
<i>Europe</i>								
1976	1	23	5	29	3	79	17	100
1986	1	24	4	29	3	83	14	100
1996	1	30	12	43	2	70	28	100
2005	0	35	8	43	0	81	19	100
2011	0	36	8	44	0	82	18	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
1976	0	18	9	27	0	67	33	100
1986	0	18	15	33	0	55	45	100
1996	0	23	10	33	0	70	30	100
2005	0	25	8	33	0	76	24	100
2011	0	22	11	33	0	67	33	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
1976	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1986	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
1996	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
2005	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
2011	0	2	0	2	0	100	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
1976	0	7	0	7	0	100	0	100
1986	0	10	1	11	0	91	9	100
1996	0	13	3	16	0	81	19	100
2005	1	11	4	16	6	69	25	100
2011	5	6	5	16	31	38	31	100

Table VIII.13. Governments with policies to allow dual citizenship, 2011

Year	Number of countries				Percentage			
	Yes	Restricted	No	Total	Yes	Restricted	No	Total
By level of development								
<i>World</i>								
2011	103	37	55	195	53	19	28	100
<i>More developed regions</i>								
2011	27	16	6	49	55	33	12	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>								
2011	76	21	49	146	52	14	34	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>								
2011	20	11	18	49	41	22	37	100
By major area								
<i>Africa</i>								
2011	28	10	16	54	52	19	30	100
<i>Asia</i>								
2011	16	7	23	46	35	15	50	100
<i>Europe</i>								
2011	24	15	5	44	55	34	11	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>								
2011	26	2	5	33	79	6	15	100
<i>Northern America</i>								
2011	1	1	0	2	50	50	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>								
2011	8	2	6	16	50	13	38	100

Table VIII.14. Governments with policies to encourage the return of citizens,¹ 1976–2011

Year	By level of development					
	Number of countries			Percentage		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
<i>World</i>						
1976	18	63	81	22	78	100
1996	59	78	137	43	57	100
2005	72	69	141	51	49	100
2011	109	65	174	63	37	100
<i>More developed regions</i>						
1976	2	18	20	10	90	100
1996	15	20	35	43	57	100
2005	13	29	42	31	69	100
2011	25	21	46	54	46	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>						
1976	16	45	61	26	74	100
1996	44	58	102	43	57	100
2005	59	40	99	60	40	100
2011	84	44	128	66	34	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>						
1976	6	19	25	24	76	100
1996	18	17	35	51	49	100
2005	17	9	26	65	35	100
2011	19	19	38	50	50	100

Table VIII.14. (Continued)

Year	By major area					
	Number of countries			Percentage		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
<i>Africa</i>						
1976	6	31	37	16	84	100
1996	18	22	40	45	55	100
2005	18	15	33	55	45	100
2011	28	17	45	62	38	100
<i>Asia</i>						
1976	3	2	5	60	40	100
1996	12	19	31	39	61	100
2005	21	12	33	64	36	100
2011	25	15	40	63	38	100
<i>Europe</i>						
1976	2	17	19	11	89	100
1996	15	16	31	48	52	100
2005	12	25	37	32	68	100
2011	24	17	41	59	41	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>						
1976	7	11	18	39	61	100
1996	11	15	26	42	58	100
2005	16	12	28	57	43	100
2011	26	6	32	81	19	100
<i>Northern America</i>						
1976	0	1	1	0	100	100
1996	0	2	2	0	100	100
2005	0	2	2	0	100	100
2011	0	2	2	0	100	100
<i>Oceania</i>						
1976	0	1	1	0	100	100
1996	3	4	7	43	57	100
2005	5	3	8	63	38	100
2011	6	8	14	43	57	100

¹Information on policies to encourage the return of citizens was not gathered for 1986.

Table VIII.15. Governments with a special unit dealing with diaspora matters, 2011

Year	Number of countries			Percentage		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
By level of development						
<i>World</i>						
2011	114	30	144	79	21	100
<i>More developed regions</i>						
2011	37	7	44	84	16	100
<i>Less developed regions</i>						
2011	77	23	100	77	23	100
<i>Least developed countries</i>						
2011	26	3	29	90	10	100
By major area						
<i>Africa</i>						
2011	28	6	34	82	18	100
<i>Asia</i>						
2011	24	11	35	69	31	100
<i>Europe</i>						
2011	33	6	39	85	15	100
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>						
2011	24	4	28	86	14	100
<i>Northern America</i>						
2011	2	0	2	100	0	100
<i>Oceania</i>						
2011	3	3	6	50	50	100

Table VIII.16. Government measures to attract investment by diaspora, 2011

Year	By level of development														
	Number of countries					Percentage									
	Reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies	Preferential treatment in providing credit	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment	Diaspora bond/mutual fund	None of these countries	Total number of countries	Tax exceptions or breaks	Reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies	Preferential treatment in providing credit	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment	Diaspora bond/mutual fund	None of these			
2011	19	13	16	2	23	11	55	101	19	13	16	2	23	11	54
<i>World</i>															
<i>More developed regions</i>															
2011	0	1	3	0	1	2	15	22	0	5	14	0	5	9	68
<i>Less developed regions</i>															
2011	19	12	13	2	22	9	40	79	24	15	16	3	28	11	51
<i>Least developed countries</i>															
2011	2	1	2	1	4	4	9	18	11	6	11	6	22	22	50

Table VIII.16. (Continued)

Year	By major area														
	Number of countries					Percentage									
	Reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies	Preferential treatment in providing credit	Preferential treatment in allotment of licences	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment	Diaspora bond/mutual fund	None of these countries	Total number of countries	Tax exceptions or breaks	Reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies	Preferential treatment in providing credit	Preferential treatment in allotment of licences	Streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment	Diaspora bond/mutual fund	None of these	
	<i>Africa</i>														
2011	7	2	3	1	6	5	13	28	25	7	11	4	21	18	46
	<i>Asia</i>														
2011	4	2	1	0	4	2	16	22	18	9	5	0	18	9	73
	<i>Europe</i>														
2011	0	1	3	0	0	2	12	18	0	6	17	0	0	11	67
	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>														
2011	7	7	9	0	12	2	8	25	28	28	36	0	48	8	32
	<i>Northern America</i>														
2011	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
	<i>Oceania</i>														
2011	1	1	0	1	1	0	5	7	14	14	0	14	14	0	71

REFERENCES

- Borooah, Vani K. and John Mangan (2009). Multiculturalism versus Assimilation: Attitudes towards Immigrants in Western Countries. *International Journal of Economic Sciences and Applied Research*, vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 33–50.
- Campbell, Jacquelyn C. (2002). Health consequences of intimate partner violence. *Lancet*, vol. 359, No. 93, pp. 1331–1336.
- Cliquet, Robert and Mohammed Nizamuddin (1999). *Population Ageing: Challenges for Policies and Programmes in Developed and Developing Countries*. New York: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); and Brussels: Centrum voor Bevolkings-en Gezinsstudien (CBGS).
- Engelgau, Michael Maurice and others (2011). *Capitalizing on the Demographic Transition: Tackling Noncommunicable Diseases in South Asia*. Washington, DC: The World Bank.
- Entzinger, Han (2006). Changing the rules while the game is on: From multiculturalism to assimilation in the Netherlands. In: *Migration, Citizenship, Ethnos: Incorporation Regimes in Germany, Western Europe and North America*. Y. Michal Bodemann and Gökçe Yurdakul, eds. New York: Palgrave MacMillan, pp. 121–144.
- European Commission (2004). *Europeans' attitudes to parental leave*. Special Eurobarometer 189/Wave 59.1. Brussels: European Commission. Available http://www.lex.unict.it/eurolabor/documentazione/altridoc/parental_leave_sept2004en.pdf.
- _____ (2007). *European Social Reality*. Special Eurobarometer 273/Wave 66.3. Brussels: European Commission. Available from http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_273_en.pdf.
- European Commission and Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA) (2009). *Integrating Immigrant Children into Schools in Europe*. Brussels: Eurydice Network. Available from: http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/education/eurydice/documents/thematic_reports/101EN.pdf.
- Global Forum on Migration and Development (2011a). *Taking Action on Migration and Development—Coherence, Capacity and Cooperation*. Geneva. Available from <http://www.gfmdcivilsociety.org/downloads/Geneva%20Background/Outcomes%20and%20Recommendations%20States%20GFMD%202011.pdf>.
- _____ (2011b). Concluding Debate: Cluster II Summary Report 1—Working Session on Addressing irregular migration through coherent migration and development strategies. Geneva, 1–2 December 2011. Available from http://www.gfmd.org/documents/switzerland/gfmd_swiss11_cluster_summary2.pdf.

- Global Migration Group (2010). *Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning: A Handbook for Policy-makers and Practitioners*. Geneva: International Organization for Migration (IOM). Sales No. E.10.III.B.32. Available [http://publications from.iom.int/bookstore/free/GMG2010.pdf](http://publications.from.iom.int/bookstore/free/GMG2010.pdf).
- Government of Georgia (2011). *IOM 100th Council Statement: Georgia*. Available from http://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/about_iom/en/council/100/Georgia-Statement-100th-Council.pdf.
- Guttmacher Institute (2012). *Facts on Induced Abortion Worldwide*. New York. Available from http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/fb_IAW.html
- Handa, Sudhanshu and Benjamin Davis (2006). The Experience of Conditional Cash Transfers in Latin America and the Caribbean. *Development Policy Review*, vol. 24, No. 5, pp. 513–536.
- Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (2012). *Global estimates 2011: People displaced by natural hazard-induced disasters*. Geneva: IDMC. Available from <http://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/global-estimates-2011-natural-disasters.pdf>.
- International Council on Social Welfare (2010). *Strengthening Family Institution: Caring for the elderly*. Proceedings of the Fifth ASEAN-GO-NGO Forum. Brunei Darussalam, 22 November 2010. Available from <http://www.icsw.org/doc/Strengthening-Family-ICSW-on-Care-of-Elderly-5thGO-NGO-Nov10.pdf>.
- International Labour Organization (2010). *International labour migration: A rights-based approach*. Geneva: ILO. Available from http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/migrant/download/rights_based_approach.pdf.
- International Labour Organization, International Institute for Labour Studies (2012). *World of Work Report: Better jobs for a better economy*. Geneva: ILO. Available from http://www.ilo.org/global/research/global-reports/world-of-ork/WCMS_179453/lang--en/index.htm.
- International Organization for Migration (2009). *International Migration Law N° 16: Laws for Legal Immigration in the 27 EU Member States*. Geneva: IOM. Available from http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/IML_16.pdf.
- _____ (2010a). *World Migration Report 2010 - The Future of Migration: Building Capacities for Change*. Geneva: IOM. Available from http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/WMR_2010_ENGLISH.pdf.
- _____ (2010b). *Migration and the Economic Crisis in the European Union: Implications for Policy*. Geneva: IOM. Available from http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/Migration_and_the_Economic_Crisis.pdf.

International Organization for Migration (2011a). *International Migration Law N° 25: Glossary on Migration*. Geneva: IOM. Available from <http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/Glossary%202nd%20ed%20web.pdf>.

____ (2011b). *World Migration Report 2011. Communicating Effectively about Migration*. Geneva: IOM. Available from http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/WMR2011_English.pdf.

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) (2012). *Global Report: UNAIDS Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic, 2012*. Geneva: UNAIDS. Available from http://www.unaids.org/en/media/unaids/contentassets/documents/epidemiology/2012/gr2012/20121120_UNAIDS_Global_Report_2012_en.pdf.

Lima Garaza, Gonzalo (2011). *Maximizing the Development Impact of Remittances*. UNCTAD Single-year expert meeting on maximizing the development impact of remittances. Geneva, 14–15 February 2011. Available from http://archive.unctad.org/sections/wcmu/docs/ciem4_S4_Lima_en.pdf.

Lutter, Chessa K., Camila M. Chaparro and Sergio Muñoz (2011). Progress towards Millennium Development Goal 1 in Latin America and the Caribbean: the importance of the choice of indicator for undernutrition. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, vol. 89, No. 1, pp. 22–30.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (2006). *International Migration Outlook 2006*. Paris: OECD. Available from http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/social-issues-migration-health/international-migration-outlook-2006_migr_outlook-2006-en.

____ (2011). *OECD at 50-International Migration Outlook: SOPEMI 2011*. Paris: OECD. Available from <http://www.oecd.org/migration/48342373.pdf>.

____ (2012). *International Migration Outlook 2012*. Paris: OECD. Available from http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/social-issues-migration-health/international-migration-outlook-2012_migr_outlook-2012-en.

Ray, Rebecca, Janet C. Gornick and John Schmitt (2008). *Parental Leave Policies in 21 Countries: Assessing Generosity and Gender Equality*. Washington, DC: Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR). Available from http://www.cepr.net/documents/publications/parental_2008_09.pdf

Shah, Iqbal and Elisabeth Åhman (2010). Unsafe Abortion in 2008: Global and Regional Levels and Trends. *Reproductive Health Matters*, vol. 18, No. 36, pp. 90–101.

The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) (2012). *Violence against Women*. New York. Available from http://www.unifem.org/gender_issues/violence_against_women/.

- Tsui, Amy O., Judith N. Wasserheit, and John G. Haaga, eds. (1997). *Reproductive Health in Developing Countries: Expanding Dimensions, Building Solutions*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.
- United Nations (1975). *Report of the United Nations World Population Conference, Bucharest, 19-30 August 1974*. Sales No. E.75.XIII.3.
- _____ (1989). *Trends in Population Policy*. Sales No. E.89.XIII.13
- _____ (1995). *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994*. Sales No. E.95.XIII.18.
- _____ (2005). *Population Challenges and Development Goals*. Sales No. E.05.XIII.8.
- _____ (2011a). *World Population Prospects. The 2010 Revision, vol. 1, Comprehensive Tables*. ST/ESA/SER.A/313.
- _____ (2011b). *World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision. Extended Dataset in Excel and ASCII formats*. Sales No. E.11.XIII.7. DVD.
- _____ (2011c). *International Migration Report 2009: A Global Assessment*. ST/ESA/SER.A/316.
- _____ (2012a). *World Contraceptive Use 2012*. POP/DB/CP/Rev2012.
- _____ (2012b). *Changing Levels and Trends in Mortality: The Role of Patterns of Death by Cause*. ST/ESA/SER.A/318.
- _____ (2012c). *The Millennium Development Goals Report 2012*. New York: United Nations. Available from <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/MDG%20Report%202012.pdf>.
- _____ (2012d). *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision*. ST/ESA/SER.A/322.
- _____ (2012e). Migrants by origin and destination: The role of South-South migration. Population Facts, No. 2012/3. Available from http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/popfacts/popfacts_2012-3_South-South_migration.pdf.
- _____ (2012f). *Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migrants by Destination and Origin*. United Nations Database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2012.
- _____ (2012g). *Report of the Secretary-General on international migration and development*. A/67/254.
- United Nations Children's Fund (2007). *The State of the World's Children 2008: Child Survival*. New York: UNICEF. Available from <http://www.unicef.org/sowc08/docs/sowc08.pdf>.

United Nations Children's Fund (2012a). *Levels & Trends in Child Mortality, Report 2012: Estimates Developed by the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation*. New York: UNICEF. Available from http://apromiserenewed.org/files/UNICEF_2012_child_mortality_for_web_0904.pdf.

_____ (2012b). *Committing to Child Survival: A Promise Renewed*. Progress Report 2012. New York: UNICEF. Available from http://www.unicef.org/videoaudio/PDFs/APR_Progress_Report_2012_final.pdf.

United Nations Children's Fund, World Health Organization, and The World Bank (2012). *Levels and Trends in Child Malnutrition: UNICEF-WHO-The World Bank Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates*. New York: UNICEF; Geneva: WHO; and Washington, DC: The World Bank. Available from <http://www.unicef.org/sowc08/docs/sowc08.pdf>.

United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (2012). Migration and Sustainable Development. Rio 2012 Issues Briefs, 15. Available from <http://www.uncsd2012.org/rio20issuesbriefs.html>.

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (2002). *Economic Survey of Europe, 2002, No. 1*. Sales No. E.02.II.E.7.

United Nations Population Fund (2007). *Framework for Action on Adolescents and Youth*. New York: UNFPA. Available from <http://www.unfpa.org/public/home/publications/pid/396>.

_____ (2012). *State of World Population 2012. By Choice, Not by Chance: Family Planning, Human Rights and Development*. New York: UNFPA. Available from <http://www.unfpa.org/public/home/publications/pid/12511>.

United Nations, General Assembly (1993). *Resolution 48/104 on the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women*.

_____ (2000). *Resolution 55/2 on the United Nations Millennium Declaration*.

_____ (2010). *Report of the Secretary-General on intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women*. 2 August. A/65/208.

_____ (2011a). *Resolution 65/234 on the Follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development beyond 2014*.

_____ (2011b). *Resolution 66/2 on the Political Declaration of the High-level Meeting of the General Assembly on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases*.

_____ (2011c). *Resolution 65/277 on the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Intensifying Our Efforts to Eliminate HIV and AIDS*.

- World Bank (2012). *Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health*. Washington, DC. Available from <http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTDECPROSPECTS/0,,contentMDK:23111814~pagePK:64165401~piPK:64165026~theSitePK:476883~isCURL:Y,00.html>.
- World Health Organization (2011a). *Causes of Death 2008 Summary Tables*. Geneva. Available from <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/>.
- _____ (2011b). *Global Status Report on Noncommunicable Diseases 2010*. Geneva: WHO. Available from http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2011/9789240686458_eng.pdf.
- _____ (2011c). *World Malaria Report 2011*. Geneva: WHO. Available from <http://www.who.int/malaria/publications/atoz/9789241564403/en/index.html>.
- _____ (2012a). *Intimate partner and sexual violence against women*. Fact sheet No.239. Geneva. Available from <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs239/en/>.
- _____ (2012b). *Child health epidemiology*. Geneva. Available from http://www.who.int/maternal_child_adolescent/epidemiology/child/en/index.html.
- _____ (2012c). *Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2010. WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and The World Bank estimates*. Geneva: WHO. Available from http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2012/Trends_in_maternal_mortality_A4-1.pdf.
- _____ (2012d). *Global Tuberculosis Report 2012*. Geneva: WHO. Available from http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/75938/1/9789241564502_eng.pdf.

PART TWO

PROFILES OF NATIONAL POPULATION POLICIES AND INDICATORS

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	--
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	No intervention	--	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	--	--
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	--
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	--
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	--
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	--	--	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	--
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	--

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	13 506	12 625	19 790	32 358
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.42	-2.33	8.36	2.58
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	45	46	48	46
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	4	4	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.7	7.8	8.0	6.6
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	150	170	217	119
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	39 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	2 ^b	..	5 ^c	22 ^a
Modern methods	2 ^b	..	4 ^c	16 ^a
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	50.7
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	19 ^d	18 ^e
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	36.1	40.0	43.1	47.3
Males*	36.3	40.1	43.1	47.2
Females*	35.9	39.8	43.1	47.5
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	211	183	162	136
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	315	274	243	202
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	20	66 ^a
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	53 ^f	59 ^g
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	1 300	460
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	12 ^c	24 ^e
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	1.4 ^h
Females****	..	..	..	3.0 ^h
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	29
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	<0.1
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	1.3	5.8
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	21	19	30	50
Urban population (percentage)	13	17	19	24
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	6.13	-0.81	9.62	3.78
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.91	-2.63	8.06	2.23
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	38	55	42	42 ^a
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	91
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	44
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.00	-51.00	51.19	-2.58
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	..

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2010.

^b For 1973.

^c For 2000.

^d For 2002.

^e For 2008.

^f For 1997.

^g For 2004.

^h Modelled estimate.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1,2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	--	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	--	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	3

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	2 401	2 957	3 141	3 216
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.34	2.04	-0.92	0.39
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	40	35	32	22
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	7	7	9	13
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	65
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.7	3.9	2.8	1.6
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	4	3	2	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	10 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	58 ^b	69 ^c
Modern methods	..	..	15 ^b	10 ^c
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	13 ^c
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	9.2 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	29 ^e	33 ^f
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	67.7	70.4	71.2	76.4
Males*	66.0	68.0	68.4	73.4
Females*	69.5	73.0	74.3	79.7
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	58	45	36	18
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	71	54	44	21
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	97	99 ^d
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	20 ^g	23 ^h
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	43	27
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	99 ^b	99 ^a
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	21.8
Females****	..	..	..	20.8
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	89
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	84	103	109	112
Urban population (percentage)	33	35	39	53
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.94	2.80	0.40	2.62
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.05	1.63	-1.72	-1.80
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	89
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	53
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.08	-0.34	-26.33	-3.02
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	1 156 ^d

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2008.

^b For 2000.

^c For 2008/2009.

^d For 2010.

^e For 1999.

^f For 2003.

^g For 1997.

^h For 2009.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Not a concern	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	No
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4	1,2,3
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	Lower	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	--	--
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	--
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	--
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on emigration	Raise	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	--

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	16 018	22 098	28 292	35 980
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.06	3.22	2.24	1.51
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	48	45	40	27
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	5	6	7
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	55
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.4	6.5	4.1	2.4
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	61	53	24	7
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	2 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	36 ^b	57	61 ^a
Modern methods	..	31 ^b	49	52 ^a
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	63.6
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	13 ^c	15 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	54.5	61.4	67.8	72.3
Males*	53.5	60.2	66.6	70.9
Females*	55.5	62.6	69.1	73.7
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	131	70	42	25
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	189	106	58	32
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	88	95 ^e
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	23	16 ^f
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	180	97
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	77 ^g	95 ^a
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	9.6
Females****	..	..	..	22.4
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	63
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	<0.1
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	7	9	12	15
Urban population (percentage)	40	48	56	73
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.48	5.16	3.68	3.05
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.78	1.59	0.53	-1.98
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	31	21	17	14 ^e
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	242
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	45
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-2.07	0.82	-0.37	-0.82
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	2 044 ^e

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2006.

^b For 1986/1987.

^c For 2001.

^d For 2008.

^e For 2010.

^f For 2005.

^g For 1992.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	--	No support	No support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	Not permitted	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	--	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	..	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	..
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	..	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	..	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	--	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	..	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	..	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	..	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Minor concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	No
View on emigration	--	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	..	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	No
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	31	47	65	86
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	4.80	4.78	4.08	1.72
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males
Females
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods
Modern methods
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	47 ^a
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*
Males*
Females*
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	90 ^b	99 ^c
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	26.7 ^d
Females****	23.9 ^d
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	91
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	66	101	138	184
Urban population (percentage)	87	95	94	87
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	6.49	5.44	3.85	1.16
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-4.05	-5.09	7.70	6.26
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***
Percentage of females among international migrants***
Net migration rate (per thousand)*
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2009.

^b For 1997.

^c For 2010.

^d Modelled estimate.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	--	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	..
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	..
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	--	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	..
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	..
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	Major change desired	Satisfactory	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	..	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	..
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	..
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	..
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on emigration	--	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	No	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	..
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	6 637	9 066	12 105	19 618
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.27	3.43	3.16	2.92
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	46	47	48	46
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	4	4	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.2	7.2	7.1	5.8
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	229	229	226	171
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	8 ^a	6 ^b
Modern methods	..	..	4 ^a	5 ^b
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	24 ^a	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	38.0	40.4	41.4	49.6
Males*	36.5	39.0	39.5	48.2
Females*	39.6	41.9	43.4	51.0
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	173	157	150	104
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	290	263	253	170
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	24	91 ^c
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	62 ^a	29 ^d
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	1 200	450
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	23 ^a	49 ^e
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	3.5 ^f
Females****	..	..	..	9.1 ^f
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	25
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	1.2	2.1
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	71	230
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	5	7	10	16
Urban population (percentage)	19	30	44	59
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	7.19	7.87	6.54	4.50
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.26	1.76	0.86	0.90
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	60	56	45	52 ^c
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	65
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	53
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-2.82	5.61	2.55	0.92
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	82 ^g

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1996.

^b For 2001.

^c For 2010.

^d For 2007.

^e For 2009.

^f Modelled estimate.

^g For 2008.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	--	Lower	Maintain	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	--	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	..	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	..	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	..	Lower
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	..	Lower
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	..	Lower
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	..	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on emigration	--	Maintain	Lower	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	..	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	69	66	69	90
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.14	-1.36	1.97	1.11
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males
Females
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	53 ^a	..	..
Modern methods	..	51 ^a	..	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	51 ^b	51 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*
Males*
Females*
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	99	98 ^d
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	100 ^e	100 ^c
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	17.9 ^f
Females****	33.0 ^f
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	80
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	157	148	155	203
Urban population (percentage)	34	35	34	30
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.37	-1.13	1.13	0.61
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.02	-1.48	2.42	1.33
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***
Percentage of females among international migrants***
Net migration rate (per thousand)*
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	25 ^d

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1988.

^b For 2001.

^c For 2008.

^d For 2010.

^e For 1996.

^f Modelled estimate.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Raise	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	Raise	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Limits	No support	No support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2	1,2
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Raise	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Minor concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	No
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	--	No	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	5

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	26 079	30 354	34 855	40 765
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.68	1.52	1.31	0.88
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	29	31	29	25
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	11	12	13	15
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	65
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.3
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	68	74	73	57
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	65 ^a	79 ^b
Modern methods	..	..	64 ^a	70 ^b
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	40	45 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	67.2	70.1	72.1	75.3
Males*	64.1	66.8	68.6	71.5
Females*	70.7	73.7	75.8	79.1
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	48	32	24	13
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	58	38	28	16
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	85	94 ^d
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	17 ^e	8 ^f
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	60	77
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	97 ^g	95 ^h
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	27.1
Females****	..	..	..	32.0
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	80
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.3	0.4
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	47	95
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	9	11	13	15
Urban population (percentage)	81	85	89	93
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.20	2.03	1.69	1.09
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.41	-1.16	-1.44	-1.50
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	57	54	51	50 ^d
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	1 449
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	53
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	2.32	0.55	0.00	-1.01
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	641 ^d

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2001.^b For 2004/2005.^c For 2006.^d For 2010.^e For 1996.^f For 2005.^g For 1997.^h For 2008.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	--	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	--	--	Maintain	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	--	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on fertility level	--	--	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	--	Direct support	Indirect support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Minor concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	--	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	..	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	..	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	--	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	..	Maintain
International migration				
View on immigration	--	--	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on immigration	--	--	No intervention	Raise
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	Raise
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Not a concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	--	--	Too high	Too high
Policy on emigration	--	--	Lower	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	No	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	2 826	3 339	3 223	3 100
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.30	1.51	-1.90	0.17
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	34	30	29	20
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	8	8	13	15
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	63
Females	..	..	..	63
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.0	2.4	2.4	1.7
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	97	76	76	36
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	19 ^a	10 ^b
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	56 ^c	55 ^d
Modern methods	..	..	25 ^c	27 ^d
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	38.1
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	16.9 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	45 ^e	40 ^f
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	70.8	70.9	68.0	73.7
Males*	67.6	67.7	64.5	70.2
Females*	73.6	73.8	71.5	76.7
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	63	53	44	26
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	73	61	53	29
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	98	94 ^d
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	15 ^g	19 ^d
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	47	30
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	96 ^h	100 ⁱ
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	14.3
Females****	..	..	..	31.7
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	90
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	0.2
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	1.3	3.6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	95	112	108	104
Urban population (percentage)	64	67	66	64
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.52	1.82	-2.31	0.13
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.34	0.89	-1.08	0.24
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	51	50	54	56 ^d
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	324
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	59
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	5.93	-2.90	-29.55	-4.87
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	996 ^d

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2000.

^b For 2005.

^c For 1991.

^d For 2010.

^e For 2002.

^f For 2008.

^g For 1998.

^h For 1997.

ⁱ For 2007.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1,2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Indirect support	Indirect support	Indirect support	Indirect support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	..	..	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Raise	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	--	No	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	No
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	13 890	15 812	18 118	22 606
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.75	1.45	1.16	1.75
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	27	24	21	19
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	13	15	16	19
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	65
Females	..	..	..	64
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.9
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	35	26	21	16
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	76 ^a	67	72 ^b
Modern methods	..	72 ^a	64	68 ^b
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	14.2 ^c
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	45	47 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	71.6	75.1	77.5	81.4
Males*	68.3	71.7	74.5	79.1
Females*	75.1	78.6	80.6	83.8
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	17	10	7	5
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	19	12	8	5
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	86	92 ^e
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	13	7
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	100 ^e	..
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	26.4
Females****	..	..	..	27.1
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	90
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.1	0.2
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	11	22
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	2	2	2	3
Urban population (percentage)	86	85	86	89
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.90	1.37	1.33	1.94
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.84	1.86	0.17	0.23
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	68	71	70	66 ^e
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	4 711
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	51
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	6.43	6.41	4.22	10.54
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	4 840 ^e

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1986.

^b For 2005.

^c For 2010.

^d For 2009.

^e For 1999.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Not a concern	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	No
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Indirect support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	--	--	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too low
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Raise
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Raise
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	--	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Restricted
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	--

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	7 578	7 560	7 936	8 413
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.30	0.03	0.68	0.39
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	23	18	18	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	20	20	20	23
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	65
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.4
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	56	31	22	13
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	71 ^a	51 ^b	..
Modern methods	..	56 ^a	47 ^b	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	1.4 ^c
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	43	48 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	70.7	73.1	76.1	80.2
Males*	67.0	69.4	72.6	77.4
Females*	74.1	76.6	79.2	82.9
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	24	13	7	4
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	28	15	8	5
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	90	83 ^e
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	7	4
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	100 ^f	..
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	21.0
Females****	..	..	..	20.9
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	91
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	0.4
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	1.9	18
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	90	90	95	100
Urban population (percentage)	65	66	66	68
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.33	0.08	0.69	0.66
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.25	-0.07	0.66	-0.17
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	32	31	30	30 ^e
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	1 310
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	2.22	0.49	6.00	3.85
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	3 220 ^e

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1982.^b For 1995/1996.^c For 2000.^d For 2009.^e For 2010.^f For 1992.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	--	Too low	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	--	--	Maintain	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1,2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	--	--	Maintain	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	--	Indirect support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	..	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	..	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	--	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	..	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	--	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	--	Maintain	Raise
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	..	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	..	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	No
View on emigration	--	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	No	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Restricted
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	5 689	6 670	7 765	9 306
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.91	1.59	1.48	1.35
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	40	33	34	21
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	8	7	8	9
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	62.5
Females	..	..	..	57.5
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.3	3.0	2.9	2.2
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	80	57	54	34
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	12 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	55 ^b	51 ^a
Modern methods	..	..	16 ^b	13 ^a
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	15 ^a
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	49
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	11.4 ^c
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	48 ^d	43 ^e
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	65.6	65.0	63.9	70.1
Males*	61.8	61.0	59.4	67.1
Females*	69.0	68.6	68.5	73.1
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	100	90	82	41
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	124	111	100	48
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	74	72 ^c
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	28 ^f	27 ^a
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	81	43
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	100 ^g	88 ^a
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	15.1
Females****	..	..	..	31.4
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	85
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	0.1
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	<1.0	6.7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	66	77	90	107
Urban population (percentage)	52	53	52	54
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.65	1.86	0.90	1.73
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.14	1.28	2.13	0.92
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	48	47	44	42 ^c
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	264
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	57
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.50	-3.35	-3.09	1.20
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	1 432 ^c

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2006.

^b For 2000.

^c For 2010.

^d For 1997.

^e For 2009.

^f For 1996.

^g For 1998.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Raise	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Indirect support	Indirect support	Indirect support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	..	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	..	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Lower
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	--	No	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	No
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	189	235	280	347
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.18	2.15	1.77	1.42
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	40	35	31	22
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	7	11
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	65
Females	..	..	..	65
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.5	3.1	2.6	1.9
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	85	86	70	32
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	62 ^a	..	..
Modern methods	..	60 ^a	..	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	49	50 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	66.5	68.3	69.4	74.8
Males*	63.2	64.5	66.4	71.6
Females*	69.9	72.4	72.6	77.8
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	43	36	27	16
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	56	45	34	20
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	87	99 ^c
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	56	47
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	99 ^d	99 ^e
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	26.4 ^f
Females****	..	..	..	42.4 ^f
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	74
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	4.0	2.8
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	6.6	6.5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	14	17	20	25
Urban population (percentage)	70	77	81	84
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.14	3.11	2.05	1.66
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.11	-0.70	0.62	0.21
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	33
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	49
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	1.01	0.42	0.27	3.89
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	..

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1988.

^b For 2009.

^c For 2010.

^d For 1990.

^e For 2007.

^f Modelled estimate.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Not a concern	Not a concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	No
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,5	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	--
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	Raise	No intervention	--
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Lower
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	Lower
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	Lower
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	--
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	No	--
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Restricted
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	No
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	265	417	559	1 324
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	4.49	3.05	2.52	11.09
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	39	33	30	20
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	4	4	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	55
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.9	4.6	3.4	2.6
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	75	53	22	15
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	54 ^a	62	..
Modern methods	..	30 ^a	31	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	11.1 ^b
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	10 ^c	10 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	65.5	70.5	72.7	74.6
Males*	63.7	69.3	71.7	74.0
Females*	67.9	72.3	73.9	75.4
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	49	22	14	7
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	67	27	17	9
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	95	99 ^e
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	21	20
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	98	97 ^f
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	29.5
Females****	..	..	..	38.0
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	79
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	..	<0.2
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	382	601	806	1 907
Urban population (percentage)	85	87	88	89
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.77	3.29	2.58	11.13
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.95	1.47	2.10	10.74
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	315
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	33
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	16.04	1.65	2.08	90.17
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	..

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1989.

^b For 2002.

^c For 1994.

^d For 2009.

^e For 2010.

^f For 2008.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Satisfactory
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	--
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	--
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Raise
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	No	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	No intervention	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,4,5,6
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	--	--	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	No	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	1,2,5

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	246	254	263	274
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.58	0.45	0.30	0.21
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	31	27	23	17
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	14	14	14	17
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	66
Females	..	..	..	66
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.7	1.9	1.7	1.5
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	92	71	58	43
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	55 ^a	..	..
Modern methods	..	53 ^a	..	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	49	51 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	69.6	72.8	75.0	76.2
Males*	66.9	70.2	72.1	73.0
Females*	72.0	75.2	77.5	79.5
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	31	21	16	14
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	38	25	19	16
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	93	86 ^c
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	39	51
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	100	100 ^d
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	22.5
Females****	..	..	..	45.9
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	82
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.6	0.9
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	<1.0	1.4
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	571	592	613	637
Urban population (percentage)	39	36	35	44
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.15	-1.46	1.92	1.48
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.23	1.61	-0.54	-0.73
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	28
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	61
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-6.00	-4.35	-4.29	0.00
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	123 ^c

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1988.

^b For 2008.

^c For 2010.

^d For 2007.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	Raise	Maintain	Raise	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on fertility level	Maintain	Maintain	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	Maintain	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Raise
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Maintain	Raise
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Maintain	No intervention
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Maintain	Raise
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Minor concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Restricted
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	9 367	9 999	10 274	9 559
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.71	0.69	0.03	-0.47
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	26	23	22	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	14	15	18	19
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	55
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.4
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	59	55	44	22
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	7 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	50	73 ^b
Modern methods	..	..	42	56 ^b
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	14.7 ^c
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	56	56 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	71.5	70.7	69.8	69.4
Males*	66.6	65.6	64.5	63.6
Females*	75.5	75.2	74.9	75.5
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	21	20	15	7
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	27	25	18	9
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	96	98 ^c
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	5 ^a
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	28	4
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	100 ^e	100 ^a
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	20.0 ^f
Females****	..	..	..	27.8 ^f
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	87
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	0.4
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	<0.2	20
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	45	48	49	46
Urban population (percentage)	51	62	68	75
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.51	2.50	0.61	0.14
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.80	-1.93	-1.15	-2.18
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	24	24	24	26 ^c
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	1 090
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	54
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-1.00	0.22	0.00	-1.03
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	376 ^c

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2005.

^b For 2006.

^c For 2010.

^d For 2009.

^e For 1999.

^f Modelled estimate.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1,2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	..	No
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Indirect support	Indirect support	Indirect support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	..	..	Raise	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	--	No	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	9 788	9 840	10 080	10 754
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.34	-0.02	0.26	0.56
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	22	19	18	17
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	19	19	21	24
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	65
Females	..	..	..	65
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.8
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	46	43	40	14
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	87 ^a	81 ^b	78 ^c	75 ^d
Modern methods	47 ^a	63 ^b	74 ^c	73 ^d
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	9.2 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	41	47 ^e
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	71.6	73.9	76.4	79.8
Males*	68.4	70.6	73.0	77.0
Females*	74.9	77.2	79.7	82.5
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	17	10	8	4
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	20	13	9	5
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	94	99 ^f
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	10	8
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	..	..
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	23.3
Females****	..	..	..	21.0
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	86
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	0.3
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	4.4	20
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	321	322	330	352
Urban population (percentage)	94	96	97	97
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.47	0.10	0.34	0.60
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.85	-2.54	-2.08	-0.68
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	27	27	27	28 ^f
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	975
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	49
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	1.52	-0.71	1.70	3.79
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	10 178 ^f

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1976.

^b For 1983.

^c For 1991/1992.

^d For 2004.

^e For 2009.

^f For 2010.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	Satisfactory	Too low	Too high
Policy on growth	--	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	--	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	No support	Indirect support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,5,6
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	--	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on immigration	--	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Lower
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Maintain	Lower
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Maintain	Lower
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Minor concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	--	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	--	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	No	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	134	166	220	318
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.76	2.84	2.94	2.07
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	47	45	44	34
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	7	6	6	6
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	65
Females	..	..	..	65
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.3	5.4	4.3	2.9
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	175	151	122	79
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	56 ^a	34 ^b
Modern methods	..	..	49 ^a	31 ^b
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	33	38 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	67.2	70.9	72.8	75.3
Males*	66.1	69.6	70.9	73.9
Females*	68.3	72.3	74.9	76.8
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	52	34	30	17
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	72	46	37	22
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	83	96 ^d
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	22 ^b
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	32	53
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	84 ^a	95 ^e
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	23.7
Females****	..	..	..	43.8
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	62
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	1.8	2.3
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	2.0	4.6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	6	7	10	14
Urban population (percentage)	50	48	47	45
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.44	2.45	2.94	1.48
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.08	3.22	2.93	2.57
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	47
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	52
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-17.45	-6.35	-1.91	-0.66
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	80 ^d

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1999.

^b For 2006.

^c For 2007.

^d For 2010.

^e For 2008.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Indirect support	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	..	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	No
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	--	Yes	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	3 182	4 140	5 651	9 100
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.21	2.74	3.38	2.96
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	44	46	46	44
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	7	6	5	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.8	7.0	6.6	5.5
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	92	112	127	112
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	39 ^a	34 ^b
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	9 ^c	16 ^a	17 ^b
Modern methods	..	1 ^c	3 ^a	6 ^b
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	27 ^b
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	35.1
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	21 ^d	24 ^e
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	41.6	46.2	50.0	54.6
Males*	38.6	43.2	47.0	52.7
Females*	44.8	49.1	52.9	56.5
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	152	126	108	85
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	255	212	178	136
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	67	83 ^f
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	39 ^a	45 ^b
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	660	350
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	60 ^a	74 ^b
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	3.2
Females****	..	..	..	8.8
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	33
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	2.3	1.2
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	72	64
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	28	37	50	81
Urban population (percentage)	22	31	37	45
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	7.64	5.12	4.65	4.48
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.92	1.76	2.67	1.82
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	34	32	28	23 ^f
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	232
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	46
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-1.65	-0.56	4.03	1.21
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	248 ^f

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1996.

^b For 2006.

^c For 1982.

^d For 1992.

^e For 2002.

^f For 2010.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Too low	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1,3,4
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	--	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	--
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	--	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	--
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	--

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	364	490	519	738
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.72	2.60	-1.48	1.93
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	42	43	43	29
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	5	6	7
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.7	6.4	5.3	2.6
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	109	107	96	50
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	26 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	19 ^b	66 ^a
Modern methods	..	..	19 ^b	65 ^a
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	12 ^a
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	..	27 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	41.8	47.9	54.5	65.8
Males*	41.1	46.8	53.0	64.1
Females*	42.7	49.2	56.2	67.8
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	149	117	88	44
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	249	194	139	63
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	87	91 ^a
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	48 ^d	34 ^a
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	670	180
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	15 ^b	71 ^e
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	4.3
Females****	..	..	..	6.4
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	53
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	0.3
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	<0.1	1.3
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	8	10	11	16
Urban population (percentage)	8	13	21	36
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	8.87	7.50	3.03	4.26
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	3.34	1.97	-2.50	0.78
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	40
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	18
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	12.02	0.35	-37.53	4.86
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	5 ^a

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2010.

^b For 1994.

^c For 2009.

^d For 1999.

^e For 2007.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,4	1,2,3,4
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Satisfactory	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	Lower	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Raise	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Minor concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	No	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	3

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	4 761	5 957	7 471	10 088
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.43	2.14	2.30	1.64
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	43	42	41	36
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	6	7
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	58
Females	..	..	..	58
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.5	5.3	4.8	3.5
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	95	89	89	78
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	25 ^a	22 ^b
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	26 ^c	45 ^d	61 ^b
Modern methods	..	12 ^c	18 ^d	34 ^b
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	20 ^b
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	48.8
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	36	38 ^e
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	46.7	53.9	60.1	65.6
Males*	44.6	52.0	58.3	63.4
Females*	49.0	55.9	61.8	67.7
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	151	109	75	46
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	245	165	100	61
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	64	80 ^f
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	33 ^g	27 ^b
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	360	190
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	47 ^a	71 ^b
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	9.6
Females****	..	..	..	25.9
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	57
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.5	0.3
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	24	17
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	4	5	7	9
Urban population (percentage)	41	51	59	67
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.19	4.25	3.63	2.32
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.91	0.19	0.50	0.37
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	48	46	47	51 ^f
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	146
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	48
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-1.78	-3.54	-2.83	-3.46
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	1 088 ^f

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1994.

^b For 2008.

^c For 1983.

^d For 1993/1994.

^e For 2007.

^f For 2010.

^g For 1998.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	--	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1,2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	--	Too low	Too low
Policy on fertility level	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	--	Indirect support	Indirect support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	..	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	..	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	--	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	..	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	--	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	..	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	..	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	..	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	--	--	Too high	Too high
Policy on emigration	--	--	Lower	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Restricted
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	3 747	4 122	3 332	3 752
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.00	1.04	-5.14	-0.11
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	31	25	22	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	8	9	13	20
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.2
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	56	42	33	16
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	6 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	48 ^b	36 ^a
Modern methods	..	..	16 ^b	11 ^a
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	1.4 ^c
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	..	36 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	67.5	70.7	63.7	75.1
Males*	65.2	68.0	55.8	72.4
Females*	69.5	73.4	73.2	77.7
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	51	27	22	13
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	56	32	24	16
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	55	90 ^e
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	12 ^b	12 ^f
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	14	8
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	97 ^g	100 ^a
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	23.8
Females****	..	..	..	28.9
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	95
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	73	81	65	73
Urban population (percentage)	31	38	41	48
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.80	2.16	-4.26	0.95
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.16	0.39	-5.73	-1.04
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	28
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-4.37	-1.09	-53.66	-0.53
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	1 905 ^e

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2006.^b For 2000.^c For 2001.^d For 2008.^e For 2010.^f For 2005.^g For 1991.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	..
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	..
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	No intervention	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Lower
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	Lower
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	No	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	..
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	822	1 183	1 586	2 031
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.41	3.43	2.74	1.35
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	47	46	42	32
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	4	4	6
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	65
Females	..	..	..	65
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.5	6.0	4.3	2.9
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	158	144	87	52
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	33 ^a	42 ^b	53 ^c
Modern methods	..	32 ^a	..	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	38	45 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	56.1	61.7	62.9	53.3
Males*	54.1	59.6	61.0	53.8
Females*	57.8	63.7	64.7	52.5
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	90	63	51	41
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	129	86	67	58
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	95	96 ^e
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	35 ^b	31 ^f
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	210	160
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	87 ^b	95 ^g
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	2.6
Females****	..	..	..	19.6
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	31
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	19.3	23.4
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	160	300
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	1	2	3	3
Urban population (percentage)	12	27	49	62
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	11.75	13.10	5.85	2.59
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.52	0.82	0.16	-0.44
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	115
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	46
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.61	0.11	2.41	1.93
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	100 ^e

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1988.^b For 1996.^c For 2007/2008.^d For 2009.^e For 2010.^f For 2008.^g For 2007.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,4	1,4
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Raise	..	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Maintain	Raise
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	No	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	108 224	136 247	161 848	196 655
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.38	2.26	1.57	0.94
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	40	37	32	25
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	7	11
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	65 ^a
Females	..	..	..	60 ^a
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.7	3.8	2.6	1.9
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	68	75	84	76
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	24 ^b	36 ^c
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	66 ^d	77 ^b	80 ^c
Modern methods	..	57 ^d	70 ^b	77 ^c
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	6 ^c
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	39.3
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	39	42 ^e
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	59.5	63.4	67.3	72.2
Males*	57.3	60.4	63.6	68.7
Females*	61.8	66.8	71.2	75.9
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	91	63	43	23
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	126	79	55	29
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	81	98 ^f
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	14 ^b	7 ^e
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	96	56
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	88 ^b	97 ^c
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	16.0
Females****	..	..	..	21.4
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	74
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.4	0.3
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	350	490
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	13	16	19	23
Urban population (percentage)	61	70	78	85
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.05	3.56	2.54	1.30
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.03	-0.47	-1.48	-0.89
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	51	51	49	50 ^f
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	688
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	46
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.00	-0.03	-0.13	-0.53
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	4 000 ^f

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For rural workers, age 60 for men and 55 for women.

^b For 1996.

^c For 2006.

^d For 1986.

^e For 2007.

^f For 2010.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	--	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1,2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on fertility level	--	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Not a concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	No support	No support	No support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Minor concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Minor concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	--	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	No	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	--
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	--

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	157	219	290	406
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	4.49	2.92	2.77	1.88
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	40	39	33	26
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	5	5	6
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.9	3.9	3.3	2.1
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	55	51	44	25
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	..	..
Modern methods	..	..	..	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	17	30 ^a
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	68.0	71.3	74.2	77.5
Males*	66.4	69.6	72.2	75.3
Females*	69.9	73.5	76.5	80.0
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	29	16	9	5
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	40	22	12	6
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	99	95 ^b
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	25	24
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	98 ^c	100 ^d
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	8.2 ^e
Females****	..	..	..	6.6 ^e
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	82
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	27	38	50	70
Urban population (percentage)	62	62	69	76
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.60	3.69	3.61	2.44
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	4.33	1.71	1.06	0.25
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	148
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	45
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	13.66	3.57	3.10	1.84
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	..

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2003.

^b For 2010.

^c For 1994.

^d For 2009.

^e Modelled estimate.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	No intervention	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1,2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too low	Too low	Too low	Too low
Policy on fertility level	Raise	Raise	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Not a concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	No support	Indirect support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	No intervention	Maintain
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too low
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Raise
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Maintain	Raise
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	No	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	8 721	8 960	8 357	7 446
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.54	0.22	-1.08	-0.64
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	22	21	18	14
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	16	17	21	25
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	63
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.5
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	90	83	62	43
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	76 ^a	..	86	..
Modern methods	8 ^a	..	46	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	30 ^b	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	19.7 ^c
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	52	51 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	71.1	71.2	71.1	72.7
Males*	68.9	68.5	67.7	69.2
Females*	73.4	74.2	74.8	76.4
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	26	18	15	10
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	33	24	21	12
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	96	94 ^c
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	23	11
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	99	100 ^e
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	23.1
Females****	..	..	..	24.3
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	94
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	0.1
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	<1.0	3.9
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	79	81	75	67
Urban population (percentage)	58	65	68	73
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.45	1.01	-0.66	0.01
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.80	-1.14	-1.93	-2.28
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	19	20	21	22 ^c
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	107
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	58
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-1.14	-0.37	-8.12	-1.31
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	1 387 ^c

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1976.^b For 1997/1998.^c For 2010.^d For 2009.^e For 2008.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	..
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	No support	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	..
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Lower	Maintain	Lower	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	No	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	6 435	8 170	10 692	16 968
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.05	2.49	2.74	2.97
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	45	47	47	45
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	4	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	56 ^a
Females	..	..	..	56 ^a
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.7	7.1	6.7	5.9
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	171	160	142	125
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	62 ^b	48 ^c
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	8 ^d	16
Modern methods	..	..	4 ^d	15
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	45.6
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	22	27 ^e
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	42.3	47.5	48.7	53.9
Males*	41.2	46.3	47.5	52.8
Females*	43.4	48.6	49.9	54.8
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	157	121	101	79
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	266	214	201	167
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	34	95 ^f
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	41 ^g	35 ^f
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	560	300
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	42 ^g	54 ^c
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	1.5
Females****	..	..	..	3.0
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	21
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	3.0	1.1
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	180	120
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	23	30	39	62
Urban population (percentage)	6	12	15	27
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.04	9.23	4.56	6.47
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.92	1.70	2.43	1.89
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	38	42	41	45 ^f
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	1 043
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	51
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-5.56	-5.65	-3.00	-1.63
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	95 ^f

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a Age 56 for blue-collar workers, 58 for white-collar workers, 60 for managers, and 63 for doctors and teachers in private higher education.

^b For 1998.

^c For 2006.

^d For 1992/1993.

^e For 2007.

^f For 2010.

^g For 1993.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	..
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Not a concern	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	No support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2	1,2,3
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	..
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	..	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	..	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	..
Policy on family reunification	--	--	..	..
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	..
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	..
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	Yes	..
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	3 680	4 851	6 087	8 575
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.93	3.22	1.66	2.90
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	45	44	46	38
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	5	5	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.8	6.5	6.5	4.7
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	50	48	45	19
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	18 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	9 ^b	16 ^c	22
Modern methods	..	1 ^b	10 ^c	18
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	40.2
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	14 ^d	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	44.0	47.7	44.7	48.8
Males*	42.4	45.9	43.2	47.5
Females*	45.6	49.5	46.1	50.1
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	137	118	126	101
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	228	196	210	164
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	73	96 ^e
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	63 ^c	58 ^e
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	1 100	800
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	25 ^c	34 ^a
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	2.5 ^f
Females****	..	..	..	3.4 ^f
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	26
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	5.1	1.3
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	160	80
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	132	174	219	308
Urban population (percentage)	3	5	7	11
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	6.94	6.92	4.45	5.43
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.76	3.03	1.46	2.62
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	61
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	55
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-14.47	4.34	-8.56	9.47
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	28 ^e

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2005.

^b For 1987.

^c For 2000.

^d For 1990.

^e For 2010.

^f Modelled estimate.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too low	Too low	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	Raise	Raise	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Limits	Limits	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	--	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Maintain	No intervention
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	--
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too low
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Raise
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	Yes	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	--

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	7 098	7 920	11 169	14 305
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.46	3.93	3.17	1.14
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	42	42	48	31
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	5	6
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.5	7.0	5.4	2.8
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	67	85	68	42
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	25 ^a	18 ^b
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	13	51
Modern methods	..	..	7	35
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	24
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	55.8
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	41 ^a	44 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	40.3	48.4	55.8	61.5
Males*	39.0	46.7	54.2	60.2
Females*	41.7	50.0	57.2	62.6
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	181	134	90	62
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	257	200	127	85
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	39	92 ^b
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	59 ^d	40 ^b
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	750	250
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	34 ^e	44 ^f
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	1.5
Females****	..	..	..	2.7
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	46
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	1.3	0.6
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	74	64
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	39	44	62	79
Urban population (percentage)	4	14	17	20
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	-25.28	12.73	5.32	1.79
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	3.03	2.81	2.75	0.98
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	32	39	43	54 ^b
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	336
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	52
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-12.82	0.00	3.01	-3.71
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	369 ^b

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2000.^b For 2010.^c For 2004.^d For 1996.^e For 1998.^f For 2005.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Raise	No intervention	Lower	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Not a concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too low	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	No intervention
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Indirect support	Direct support	Indirect support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,4	1,2,3,4
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	--
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	--	No	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	--
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	3

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	7 838	10 519	13 940	20 030
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.72	2.88	2.70	2.20
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	44	45	44	40
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	5	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.3	6.4	5.7	4.7
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	190	194	166	128
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	43 ^a	36 ^b
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	2 ^c	..	19 ^a	23
Modern methods	1 ^c	..	7 ^a	14
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	41.4
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	19 ^d	22 ^e
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	47.4	52.1	52.9	50.0
Males*	45.9	50.6	51.4	49.0
Females*	49.0	53.7	54.3	50.9
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	120	98	94	94
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	201	159	150	152
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	46	84 ^f
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	38 ^a	36 ^b
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	720	690
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	58 ^a	63 ^b
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	6.4
Females****	..	..	..	14.1
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	31
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	3.2	4.6
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	230	550
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	16	22	29	42
Urban population (percentage)	27	36	43	52
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	8.64	5.41	4.12	3.39
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.88	1.57	1.71	1.01
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	34	35	37	46 ^f
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	197
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	46
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.30	-1.01	-0.08	-0.21
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	195 ^f

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1998.

^b For 2006.

^c For 1978.

^d For 1996.

^e For 2001.

^f For 2010.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	No intervention	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Indirect support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Lower	Raise
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Minor concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	No	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	23 142	25 843	29 302	34 350
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.27	1.05	1.12	1.05
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	26	21	20	16
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	12	15	16	20
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	65
Females	..	..	..	65
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.6
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	25	21	22	14
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	73 ^a	75	74 ^b
Modern methods	..	70 ^a	73	72 ^b
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	13.7 ^c
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	48	51 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	73.0	75.8	77.8	80.5
Males*	69.6	72.3	74.6	78.2
Females*	76.6	79.3	80.8	82.8
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	17	9	6	5
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	18	10	7	6
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	87	80 ^d
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	7	12
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	98	100 ^e
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	26.0
Females****	..	..	..	26.4
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	89
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.2	0.3
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	40	71
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	2	3	3	3
Urban population (percentage)	76	76	78	81
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.26	1.24	1.41	1.15
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.31	0.48	0.17	0.61
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	51	53	55	58 ^d
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	7 202
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	52
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	4.39	2.62	4.51	6.63
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	..

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1984.

^b For 2002.

^c For 2009.

^d For 2010.

^e For 2007.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	..
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	..	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	..	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	..	..	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	..	No intervention
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on family reunification	--	--	..	No intervention
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	..	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	..	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	1

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	311	328	395	501
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.54	1.81	2.52	0.96
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	46	45	45	31
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	7	7	7	7
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	65
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.9	6.1	4.9	2.6
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	116	107	109	82
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	18 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	53 ^b	61 ^a
Modern methods	..	..	46 ^b	57 ^a
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	17 ^a
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	..	39 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	54.8	61.4	66.4	73.5
Males*	54.1	60.1	62.8	69.4
Females*	55.4	62.6	69.7	77.4
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	96	65	44	21
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	138	88	57	24
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	88	99 ^d
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	200	79
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	54	78 ^a
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	5.7
Females****	..	..	..	13.8
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	58
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.9	1.0
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	2.1	3.3
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	77	81	98	124
Urban population (percentage)	21	32	49	63
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.35	7.65	4.52	2.34
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.07	-0.39	0.78	-1.11
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	12
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-2.43	-12.93	-3.43	-7.13
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	139 ^d

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2005.

^b For 1998.

^c For 2000.

^d For 2010.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Raise	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	..
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	..
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too low	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Not a concern	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	No support	Direct support	Direct support	Indirect support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	..
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	..
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	..
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	..
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	..
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	No	..
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	..
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	2 017	2 627	3 328	4 487
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.96	2.89	2.51	1.82
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	42	42	43	40
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	7	6	6	6
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.0	6.0	5.7	4.8
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	175	164	143	107
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	57 ^a	61 ^b
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	15	19 ^b
Modern methods	..	..	3	9 ^b
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	..	47 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	43.9	49.6	47.8	45.9
Males*	42.0	47.2	45.6	44.5
Females*	45.9	52.0	50.0	47.3
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	138	110	113	105
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	232	181	185	173
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	53	54 ^d
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	42	43 ^b
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	1 000	890
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	46	44 ^e
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	1.8
Females****	..	..	..	5.1
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	27
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	9.5	4.6
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	170	130
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	3	4	5	7
Urban population (percentage)	32	36	37	39
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	5.09	3.84	2.73	2.23
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.65	2.38	2.38	1.57
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	80
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	47
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-2.09	3.28	2.39	0.24
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	..

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1994.^b For 2006.^c For 2003.^d For 2010.^e For 2009.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Limits	No support	Indirect support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1,2,5
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	--
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	--	--	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	--
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	--
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	--
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	--
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	--	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	--
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	--

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	4 114	5 151	6 998	11 525
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.36	2.47	3.04	2.75
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	43	45	46	45
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	5	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.2
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	207	209	196	165
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	71 ^a	72 ^b
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	4 ^c	3 ^b
Modern methods	..	..	1 ^c	2 ^b
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	21 ^b
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	36.7
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	6 ^d	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	44.8	49.1	50.4	48.5
Males*	42.9	47.2	48.8	47.2
Females*	46.7	50.9	52.0	49.9
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	154	136	129	131
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	262	222	206	209
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	18	59 ^e
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	45 ^f	39 ^e
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	1 000	1 100
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	15 ^f	14 ^b
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	1.9
Females****	..	..	..	3.4
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	21
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	3.4	3.1
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	130	210
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	3	4	5	9
Urban population (percentage)	16	20	21	22
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	8.30	3.49	3.64	2.85
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.44	2.22	2.88	2.72
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	36	39	39	43 ^e
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	388
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	48
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-2.53	-5.41	-0.32	-1.43
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	..

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1996.

^b For 2004.

^c For 1996/1997.

^d For 1991.

^e For 2010.

^f For 1997.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	Not permitted	Not permitted
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	..	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	..	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Minor concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	Lower	Raise
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Raise
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Maintain	Raise
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Maintain	Raise
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	No
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	No	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	1,2,5

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	915 041	1 056 579	1 213 987	1 347 565
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.33	1.44	1.17	0.51
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	39	31	27	19
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	7	8	10	13
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.8	2.6	2.0	1.6
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	29	19	5	8
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	71 ^a	84 ^b	85 ^c
Modern methods	..	68 ^a	83 ^b	84 ^c
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	72.9
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	19.2 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	39	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	64.6	67.7	69.9	72.7
Males*	63.0	66.2	68.4	71.1
Females*	66.1	69.2	71.6	74.5
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	47	38	30	22
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	84	57	40	26
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	80	99 ^e
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	31	10 ^f
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	84	37
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	89	99 ^f
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	4.7
Females****	..	..	..	6.7
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	83
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	..	<0.1
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	..	780
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	95	110	126	140
Urban population (percentage)	17	23	31	51
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.32	4.78	4.32	3.44
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.32	0.55	-0.10	-1.97
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	50	43	44	48 ^e
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	686
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.26	-0.05	-0.14	-0.29
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	53 038 ^e

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1982.

^b For 1997.

^c For 2006.

^d For 2009.

^e For 2010.

^f For 2008.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on fertility level	Lower	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Not a concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Indirect support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Satisfactory	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	Lower
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	Raise
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	3

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	23 961	29 994	36 453	46 927
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.33	2.20	1.87	1.46
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	43	38	35	28
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	7	9
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	55
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.0	3.7	3.0	2.5
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	90	81	87	74
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	26	23 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	43 ^b	65 ^c	72	79 ^a
Modern methods	30 ^b	53 ^c	59	73 ^a
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	8 ^a
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	50
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	45	48 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	61.7	66.8	68.7	72.9
Males*	59.6	63.6	64.5	69.2
Females*	63.9	70.2	73.0	76.7
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	73	43	28	19
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	101	59	37	26
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	85	88 ^a
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	20	13 ^a
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	130	92
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	85	96 ^e
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	11.3
Females****	..	..	..	22.9
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	66
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.5	0.5
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	100	150
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	21	26	32	41
Urban population (percentage)	59	66	71	75
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.64	3.28	2.51	1.85
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.61	0.28	0.40	0.34
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	53	51	50	55 ^a
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	110
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	48
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-2.47	-1.73	-1.44	-0.54
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	4 058 ^a

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2010.

^b For 1976.

^c For 1986.

^d For 2008.

^e For 2005.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	..
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	No support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2	1,2,3
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	Neither
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	..
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	..
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	..	No intervention	No intervention	..
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	..	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	..
Policy on family reunification	--	--	..	..
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	..
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	No	..
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Restricted
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	..
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	270	386	494	754
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.56	3.19	2.43	2.67
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	46	47	44	43
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	5	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.1	7.1	5.3	5.1
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	166	166	69	58
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	30 ^a	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	21 ^a	26 ^b
Modern methods	..	..	11 ^a	19 ^b
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	18 ^a	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	49.0	53.0	56.1	59.7
Males*	47.0	51.0	54.3	58.3
Females*	51.0	55.0	58.0	61.0
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	127	106	89	72
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	188	153	127	100
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	75	74 ^c
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	380	280
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	52 ^a	62 ^b
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	3.2
Females****	..	..	..	5.5
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	40
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	<0.1
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	<0.1	<0.5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	145	207	266	405
Urban population (percentage)	21	25	28	28
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.38	5.04	2.74	2.74
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.09	2.59	2.31	2.64
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	14
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	53
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-4.33	-2.52	-1.29	-2.90
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	..

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1996.

^b For 2000.

^c For 2010.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too low	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	..
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too low	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	..
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	No intervention
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Maintain	..
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	..
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Maintain	..
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	..
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	No	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	No
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	1 555	2 081	2 733	4 140
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.05	2.92	2.69	2.70
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	44	45	43	41
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	6	6
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.3	6.0	5.2	4.6
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	146	139	130	119
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	33 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	..	45
Modern methods	..	..	..	20
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	44.8
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	26 ^b	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	54.3	56.7	55.3	56.0
Males*	52.8	55.2	54.0	54.9
Females*	55.8	58.2	56.5	57.2
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	89	78	74	72
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	143	123	116	114
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	50	90 ^c
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	31 ^d
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	480	560
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	..	83 ^d
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	2.4
Females****	..	..	..	6.9
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	33
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	4.8	3.3
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	75	83
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	5	6	8	12
Urban population (percentage)	43	52	56	64
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	5.06	4.67	3.44	3.42
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.64	1.17	1.75	1.52
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	72	82	82	93 ^c
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	143
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	49
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.96	0.22	1.21	2.63
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	15 ^c

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2009.

^b For 1990.

^c For 2010.

^d For 2005.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	--	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	--	--	Raise	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	--	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on fertility level	--	--	Maintain	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	--	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3	1,2,3,4
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	--	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	--	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	--	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	--	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Minor concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	--	--	Too high	Too high
Policy on emigration	--	--	Lower	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	--	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	No
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	--

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	20	18	18	20
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-1.01	0.11	0.77	0.89
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males
Females
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	63 ^a	..
Modern methods	60 ^a	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	38 ^b	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*
Males*
Females*
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	93	99 ^c
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	100 ^d	98 ^e
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	59.7
Females****	67.9
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	74
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	86	75	78	87
Urban population (percentage)	54	55	59	74
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.74	0.62	1.10	1.51
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.32	-0.50	0.31	-0.71
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***
Percentage of females among international migrants***
Net migration rate (per thousand)*
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1996.

^b For 1993.

^c For 2010.

^d For 1998.

^e For 2006.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Maintain
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2	1,2,3
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	Lower	--	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Maintain	No intervention
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	--
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	2 049	2 692	3 469	4 727
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.36	2.77	2.44	1.56
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	41	36	34	24
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	7	7	7	10
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	65
Females	..	..	..	65
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.3	3.5	2.9	1.9
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	105	98	93	66
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	64 ^a	70 ^b	75 ^c	82 ^d
Modern methods	54 ^a	58 ^b	65 ^c	80 ^d
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	53.1
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	6.9 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	37	41 ^e
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	68.0	73.7	76.2	78.9
Males*	66.1	71.6	74.0	76.5
Females*	70.2	76.1	78.6	81.4
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	53	19	15	10
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	64	24	17	11
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	85	88 ^d
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	8 ^f	6 ^e
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	45	40
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	98 ^g	99 ^h
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	20.4
Females****	..	..	..	27.1
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	81
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.1	0.3
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	2.6	8.8
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	40	53	68	92
Urban population (percentage)	41	46	56	65
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.62	3.88	4.36	2.35
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.52	1.89	0.26	0.22
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	52	51	45	49 ^d
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	489
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.00	2.48	3.82	3.37
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	552 ^d

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1976.

^b For 1986.

^c For 1993.

^d For 2010.

^e For 2009.

^f For 1996.

^g For 1998.

^h For 2008.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Raise	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	..
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on fertility level	Maintain	Raise	Raise	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	No support	No support	Indirect support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	..	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	..
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	..	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	..	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	..
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	..	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	..
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	6 768	10 495	14 677	20 153
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	4.46	4.21	3.18	1.82
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	45	46	43	41
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	4	5	6
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	55
Females	..	..	..	55
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.9	7.3	5.9	4.6
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	217	195	150	129
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	44 ^a	35 ^b
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	3 ^c	15 ^d	13 ^e
Modern methods	..	1 ^c	7 ^d	8 ^e
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	54.4
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	21 ^f	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	46.0	52.5	51.8	53.0
Males*	44.6	50.9	50.5	52.1
Females*	47.5	54.2	53.4	54.1
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	127	96	95	77
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	213	156	152	122
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	52	85 ^g
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	34 ^a	40 ^e
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	660	400
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	45 ^a	57 ^e
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	3.6
Females****	..	..	..	8.9
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	33
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	7.3	3.0
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	540	360
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	21	33	46	62
Urban population (percentage)	32	38	41	51
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	7.15	4.79	4.11	3.35
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	3.29	3.87	2.56	0.37
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	46	45	46	50 ^g
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	2 407
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	45
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	11.49	9.06	5.52	-3.81
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	179 ^g

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1994.

^b For 2005.

^c For 1981.

^d For 1998/1999.

^e For 2006.

^f For 1998.

^g For 2010.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	--	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	--	--	Raise	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	--	Too low	Too low
Policy on fertility level	--	--	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Not a concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	--	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	--	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	..	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	--	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	--	--	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on immigration	--	--	No intervention	Lower
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	Lower
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	Lower
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	..	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Minor concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	--	--	Too high	Too high
Policy on emigration	--	--	Lower	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	4 263	4 471	4 669	4 396
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.45	0.43	0.66	-0.18
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	21	21	19	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	16	16	20	24
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	65
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.4
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	23	23	18	13
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	..	..
Modern methods	..	..	..	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	4.7 ^a
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	47	46 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	69.6	70.5	72.5	76.0
Males*	66.2	66.4	68.3	72.5
Females*	72.9	74.6	76.5	79.5
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	27	18	11	6
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	29	20	12	7
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	90	96 ^a
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	14	17
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	100	100 ^c
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	24.4
Females****	..	..	..	23.9
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	92
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	<0.1
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	<0.5	1.2
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	75	79	83	78
Urban population (percentage)	45	52	55	58
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.76	1.30	0.97	0.22
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.27	-0.49	0.29	-0.70
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	700
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	53
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.01	1.18	6.65	0.45
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	1 315 ^a

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2010.^b For 2009.^c For 2008.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1,2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Minor concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	..	No intervention	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Minor concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	--	No	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	..
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	1

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	9 421	10 069	10 901	11 254
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.59	0.52	0.62	0.01
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	37	27	23	17
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	10	12	13	17
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	65
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.6	1.8	1.7	1.5
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	143	86	69	45
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	70 ^a	73 ^b	73 ^c
Modern methods	..	67 ^a	72 ^b	72 ^c
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	28.9 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	42	43 ^e
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	70.8	74.0	74.6	78.5
Males*	69.2	72.4	72.8	76.6
Females*	72.5	75.6	76.5	80.5
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	38	17	15	5
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	44	22	16	7
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	99	96 ^d
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	61	73
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	100 ^f	100 ^g
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	13.7
Females****	..	..	..	29.2
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	84
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	0.2
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	1.8	14
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	85	91	98	102
Urban population (percentage)	64	71	74	75
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.86	1.33	0.86	-0.10
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.51	-1.34	-0.08	0.32
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	31	28	27	25 ^d
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	15
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	56
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-4.19	-5.16	-2.12	-3.38
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	..

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1987.

^b For 2000.

^c For 2006.

^d For 2010.

^e For 2008.

^f For 1993.

^g For 2009.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	No intervention	Raise	Raise	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low	Too low
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Raise	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	No support	Direct support	Indirect support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Raise	No intervention	--	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	Lower
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Lower	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	--	Yes	--
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	--

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	650	704	855	1 117
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.15	0.53	2.19	1.33
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	28	25	24	18
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	14	13	14	17
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	65
Females	..	..	..	65
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.5	2.4	2.3	1.5
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	21	38	24	7
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	..	..
Modern methods	..	..	..	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	41	48 ^a
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	73.2	75.3	76.9	78.9
Males*	71.2	73.2	74.9	76.8
Females*	75.2	77.3	79.0	81.1
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	25	15	10	5
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	30	18	11	5
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	96	99 ^b
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	17	10
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	..	..
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	25.9
Females****	..	..	..	25.1
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	90
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	..	<0.2
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	70	76	92	121
Urban population (percentage)	47	65	68	70
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.11	2.49	2.57	1.58
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.18	-2.64	1.42	0.76
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	154
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	57
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.97	-7.96	10.65	8.27
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	146 ^b

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2009.

^b For 2010.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	--	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	--	--	No intervention	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1,2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	--	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on fertility level	--	--	No intervention	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	--	Indirect support	Indirect support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	--	Unacceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	..	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	..	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	--	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	..	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	--	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	--	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	..	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Restricted
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	..
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	9 993	10 301	10 319	10 534
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.41	0.08	0.03	0.53
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	22	23	19	14
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	19	17	18	22
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	62.2
Females	..	..	..	60.7
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.4
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	50	54	41	11
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	95 ^a	..	72 ^b	..
Modern methods	49 ^a	..	63 ^b	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	11 ^b	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	10.7 ^c
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	46	46 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	70.3	70.8	72.5	77.0
Males*	67.0	67.2	68.8	73.8
Females*	73.6	74.4	76.2	80.2
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	21	15	8	3
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	22	16	11	4
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	96	99 ^c
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	9	5
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	100	100 ^e
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	32.6
Females****	..	..	..	32.7
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	90
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	<0.1
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	<1.0	2.1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	127	131	131	134
Urban population (percentage)	70	75	75	73
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.06	0.13	-0.12	0.46
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-2.95	-0.08	0.49	0.70
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	16	15	16	16 ^c
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	453
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	53
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.62	-0.36	0.48	4.64
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	1 122 ^c

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1977.

^b For 1997.

^c For 2010.

^d For 2009.

^e For 2008.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	No intervention	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	..
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on fertility level	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Not a concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	..	No
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Not a concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	Neither
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	..	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	..	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	..	..	..	Maintain
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	..	Lower
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	..	Lower
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	..	Raise
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	..	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	..
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	--	No	..
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	..
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	..
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	16 072	18 721	21 771	24 451
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.41	1.65	1.55	0.50
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	38	30	27	22
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	3	6	10	14
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.7	2.9	2.4	2.1
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	3	2	2	1
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	67 ^a	69 ^b
Modern methods	..	..	56 ^a	58 ^b
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	41 ^c	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	63.6	68.6	70.2	68.4
Males*	60.8	65.4	66.1	64.8
Females*	66.4	71.8	73.6	71.8
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	44	30	24	27
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	63	42	55	35
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	64	93 ^d
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	64 ^e	32 ^f
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	140	81
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	97 ^g	100 ^f
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	3.8 ^h
Females****	..	..	..	4.0 ^h
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	65
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	133	155	181	203
Urban population (percentage)	57	58	59	60
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.31	1.91	1.77	0.63
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.29	1.30	1.25	0.30
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	15	20	21	19 ^d
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	37
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	53
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	..

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1997.

^b For 2002.

^c For 1990.

^d For 2010.

^e For 1998.

^f For 2009.

^g For 2000.

^h Modelled estimate.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	--
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	--
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	--
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	No intervention	--
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	Raise
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	--
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	--
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	No	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	23 317	31 044	44 067	67 758
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.80	2.78	3.82	2.78
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	45	46	48	46
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	4	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	65
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.3	6.7	7.1	6.1
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	216	231	245	201
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	39 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	8 ^b	18 ^a
Modern methods	..	..	2 ^b	6 ^a
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	24 ^a
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	34.3
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	26 ^c	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	44.8	46.2	46.9	47.4
Males*	43.3	44.8	45.5	45.9
Females*	46.2	47.6	48.3	48.9
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	134	125	119	116
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	225	210	198	192
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	23	63 ^a
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	51	43 ^a
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	870	540
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	61 ^d	74 ^a
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	0.6
Females****	..	..	..	2.8
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	21
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	10	13	19	29
Urban population (percentage)	30	28	28	34
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.27	2.25	4.13	4.36
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	3.03	2.99	3.70	2.01
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	41	50	56	58 ^a
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	445
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	53
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.25	-2.39	5.98	-0.08
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	..

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2010.

^b For 1991.

^c For 1990.

^d For 2001.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Not a concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	No
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Raise	..	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Lower
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Lower	Lower
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	No	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Restricted
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	5 060	5 114	5 233	5 573
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.53	-0.04	0.36	0.48
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	23	18	17	18
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	19	20	20	24
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	65
Females	..	..	..	65
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.9
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	28	12	9	6
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	63	78 ^a	..	..
Modern methods	60	72 ^a	..	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	15.2 ^b
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	47	50 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	73.6	74.4	75.2	78.3
Males*	70.9	71.4	72.5	76.0
Females*	76.3	77.5	77.9	80.5
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	12	8	6	4
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	15	10	8	5
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	90	90 ^b
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	19	12
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	..	..
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	18.7
Females****	..	..	..	17.6
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	90
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	0.2
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	2.0	6.1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	117	119	121	129
Urban population (percentage)	82	84	85	87
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.12	0.11	0.39	0.69
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-2.00	-0.82	0.18	-0.90
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	28	24	24	25 ^b
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	484
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	51
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.93	0.36	2.52	3.29
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	633 ^b

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1988.^b For 2010.^c For 2009.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on growth	--	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Not a concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	..
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on fertility level	--	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Not a concern	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	No support	No support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	..
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	--	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on immigration	--	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Lower
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Maintain	Lower
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	--	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	No	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	..
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	224	403	627	906
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	6.52	3.40	2.16	1.90
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	46	45	43	35
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	4	4	6
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.2	6.6	5.9	4.0
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	61	67	68	23
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	5 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	..	18 ^a
Modern methods	..	..	..	17 ^a
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	..	27 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	44.4	49.2	52.0	56.6
Males*	42.9	47.8	50.6	55.2
Females*	46.0	50.7	53.5	58.0
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	154	125	109	82
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	230	184	158	115
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	41	88 ^c
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	32 ^d	31 ^c
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	290	200
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	..	93 ^a
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	6.2 ^e
Females****	..	..	..	12.5 ^e
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	42
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	2.2	1.4
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	7.7	9.2
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	10	17	27	39
Urban population (percentage)	67	75	76	77
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	8.19	4.09	2.34	1.96
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	3.50	1.50	1.62	1.69
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	114
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	46
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	36.31	5.38	-5.05	0.00
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	33 ^c

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2006.

^b For 2002.

^c For 2010.

^d For 1996.

^e Modelled estimate.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	--	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	--	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	--	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	--	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on emigration	--	Maintain	Maintain	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	--	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	1,2

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	72	74	71	68
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.28	-0.45	0.12	-0.34
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males
Females
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	50 ^a	..	..
Modern methods	..	48 ^a	..	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	47 ^b	44 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*
Males*
Females*
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	99	98 ^d
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	100 ^e	100 ^f
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	10.0
Females****	39.0
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	85
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	96	98	95	90
Urban population (percentage)	55	66	68	67
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.58	0.36	0.10	-0.29
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-3.16	-1.94	0.18	-0.44
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***
Percentage of females among international migrants***
Net migration rate (per thousand)*
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	26 ^d

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1987.

^b For 1997.

^c For 2001.

^d For 2010.

^e For 1999.

^f For 2008.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	Not permitted
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Satisfactory	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	Lower	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	No	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	5 147	6 482	7 916	10 056
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.63	2.24	1.91	1.38
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	45	40	37	31
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	7	9
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.7	4.2	3.3	2.7
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	131	111	114	109
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	38 ^a	40 ^b
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	32	50 ^c	64 ^a	73 ^b
Modern methods	26	47 ^c	59 ^a	70 ^b
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	11 ^b
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	46.3
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	12.6 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	34	39 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	59.8	63.9	68.8	72.5
Males*	58.1	62.0	66.3	69.9
Females*	61.6	66.0	71.5	75.4
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	96	75	48	30
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	135	89	56	33
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	72	88 ^e
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	14 ^a	10 ^b
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	170	150
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	96 ^a	98 ^b
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	14.0
Females****	..	..	..	28.3
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	68
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	1.0	0.7
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	41	44
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	106	134	163	207
Urban population (percentage)	46	54	58	70
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	5.19	3.23	2.75	2.39
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.71	1.15	0.82	-0.70
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	39	40	36	31 ^e
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	434
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	41
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-2.95	-3.35	-3.42	-2.92
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	3 369 ^e

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1996.

^b For 2007.

^c For 1986.

^d For 2005.

^e For 2010.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1,2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	No intervention
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,4	1,2,3
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	No intervention
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Lower	No intervention
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Minor concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	No
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	--	No	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	3,5

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	6 908	9 091	11 385	14 666
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.91	2.66	2.08	1.49
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	44	41	36	30
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	7	9
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.0	4.7	3.4	2.6
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	120	100	84	83
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	22 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	34 ^b	44 ^c	57 ^d	73 ^a
Modern methods	26 ^b	36 ^c	46 ^d	59 ^a
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	7 ^a
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	52.8
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	33	39 ^e
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	58.9	64.5	70.1	75.0
Males*	57.4	62.5	67.6	72.1
Females*	60.5	66.7	72.7	78.1
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	95	68	44	21
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	137	95	57	26
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	83	99 ^f
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	33 ^g	29 ^a
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	150	110
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	99 ^d	98 ^a
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	15.2
Females****	..	..	..	27.4
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	65
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.3	0.4
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	20	35
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	24	32	40	52
Urban population (percentage)	42	51	58	67
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.42	4.40	3.03	2.49
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.87	0.99	0.85	-0.38
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	52	49	46	40 ^f
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	394
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	48
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.00	0.00	-0.92	-1.72
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	2 569 ^f

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2004.

^b For 1979.

^c For 1987.

^d For 1994.

^e For 2006.

^f For 2010.

^g For 1998.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1,2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Lower
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Maintain	Lower
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Raise	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	No	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	No
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	1

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	40 132	50 660	62 064	82 537
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.22	2.39	1.76	1.78
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	43	42	39	31
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	6	6	8
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.7	5.2	3.9	2.9
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	128	111	76	47
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	27	17 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	25	30 ^b	48	60 ^a
Modern methods	22	29 ^b	46	58 ^a
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	12 ^a
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	60.9
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	19	18 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	51.7	57.6	63.7	72.3
Males*	50.8	56.3	62.0	70.5
Females*	52.7	59.0	65.5	74.3
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	138	101	67	26
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	187	134	83	30
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	88	97 ^d
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	35 ^e	31 ^a
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	150	66
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	46	79 ^a
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	21.4
Females****	..	..	..	44.5
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	82
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	<0.1
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	2.3	9.5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	40	51	62	82
Urban population (percentage)	43	44	43	43
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.80	2.43	1.45	1.94
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.78	2.36	1.99	1.66
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	50	50	49	44 ^d
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	245
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	47
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-3.30	-2.91	-3.73	-0.89
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	7 725 ^d

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2008.^b For 1984.^c For 2009.^d For 2010.^e For 1996.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	Not permitted	Not permitted
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	No	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	2,3,5

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	4 231	4 996	5 733	6 227
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.49	1.41	1.45	0.47
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	46	44	40	31
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	7	10
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	55
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.9	4.8	3.7	2.3
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	151	143	117	83
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	25 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	19	48	53 ^b	73 ^a
Modern methods	18	46	48 ^b	66 ^a
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	47.5
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	46	48 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	57.0	57.0	68.1	71.4
Males*	53.2	50.6	63.3	66.6
Females*	61.2	64.3	73.0	76.1
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	105	77	40	22
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	154	118	49	26
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	99	92 ^d
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	30 ^b	21 ^a
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	130	81
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	87 ^b	96 ^a
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	19.2
Females****	..	..	..	31.8
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	67
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.3	0.6
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	7.5	24
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	201	237	272	296
Urban population (percentage)	42	47	54	65
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.53	2.55	3.28	1.30
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.78	0.46	-0.51	-0.96
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	34	35	36	39 ^d
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	40
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	53
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-4.87	-10.49	-9.23	-9.53
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	3 449 ^d

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2008.

^b For 1993.

^c For 2007.

^d For 2010.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Maintain	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	--
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	--
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Raise	Maintain	Maintain
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	No support	No support	No support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1,2,3
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	Neither
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	--
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	--	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Raise	Raise	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	--
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	--
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	--	Yes	--
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	--
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	--

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	238	313	443	720
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-4.00	6.98	3.37	2.84
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	45	35	42	39
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	8	8	6	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.4
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	130	132	134	123
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	..	10 ^a
Modern methods	..	..	..	6 ^a
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	11 ^b	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	40.5	43.7	47.6	50.1
Males*	39.0	42.1	46.1	48.9
Females*	42.1	45.4	49.3	51.5
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	157	138	118	102
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	264	232	197	167
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	79	33 ^c
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	39 ^d	43 ^a
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	1 000	240
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	5 ^e	65 ^a
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	7.3 ^f
Females****	..	..	..	13.8 ^f
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	32
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	1.5	4.7
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	3.9	20
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	8	11	16	26
Urban population (percentage)	27	30	39	39
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	-3.66	8.41	5.60	3.07
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-4.12	6.39	2.08	2.69
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	7
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	47
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-52.92	48.76	7.35	6.12
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	..

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2000.

^b For 1990.

^c For 2010.

^d For 1997.

^e For 1994.

^f Modelled estimate.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	--	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	--	--	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	..
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	..
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	--	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	--	--	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	--	..	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	..	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	..
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	..	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	--	..	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	..	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	--	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--
Policy on temporary workers	--	--
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	..
Policy on family reunification	--	--
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	..
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	--	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	..
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	6

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	2 115	2 806	3 213	5 415
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.71	2.56	0.34	3.16
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	45	48	47	42
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	5	4	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.5	6.5	6.1	4.7
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	113	113	115	67
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	54	47 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	8	8 ^a
Modern methods	..	..	4	5 ^a
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	29 ^a
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	37.9
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	31 ^b	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	44.1	43.9	50.3	60.0
Males*	42.3	42.0	48.1	57.6
Females*	46.1	46.0	52.5	62.2
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	133	116	90	54
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	194	175	130	72
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	58	99 ^c
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	48 ^b	44 ^a
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	550	240
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	21	28 ^a
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	1.1
Females****	..	..	..	1.8
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	40
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.8	0.6
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	12	23
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	18	24	27	46
Urban population (percentage)	13	15	17	21
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.04	3.73	1.27	5.01
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.52	2.36	0.16	2.70
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	16
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	46
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.79	3.73	-22.52	2.26
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	3 ^d

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2002.^b For 1996.^c For 2010.^d For 2000.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	--	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	--	--	No intervention	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	--	Too low	Too low
Policy on fertility level	--	--	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Not a concern	Not a concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	No
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	--	No support	Indirect support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	--	Acceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	--	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	--	--	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	--	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	--	--	Maintain	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	No	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Restricted
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	--

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	1 432	1 526	1 441	1 341
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.96	0.71	-1.69	-0.07
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	22	22	21	16
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	17	16	19	23
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	63
Females	..	..	..	61
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.6
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	44	42	47	23
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	70 ^a	..
Modern methods	..	..	56 ^a	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	25.5 ^b
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	51	54 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	70.5	69.3	68.5	73.9
Males*	65.7	64.1	62.9	68.4
Females*	74.7	74.2	74.2	79.2
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	21	20	16	5
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	28	25	20	8
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	82	94 ^b
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	46	2
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	100	100 ^d
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	20.9
Females****	..	..	..	20.4
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	90
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	1.3
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	<1.0	9.9
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	32	34	32	30
Urban population (percentage)	68	71	70	69
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.76	1.01	-2.01	-0.06
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.61	0.00	-0.91	-0.09
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	182
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	60
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	5.20	4.00	-14.33	0.00
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	322 ^b

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1994.

^b For 2010.

^c For 2009.

^d For 2006.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	..
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	..	No intervention
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	..	No intervention
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on family reunification	--	--	..	No intervention
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	..	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	..
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	--	..	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	1,2,6

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	32 959	41 078	57 042	84 734
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.59	2.96	3.31	2.21
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	45	45	46	41
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	5	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.8	6.9	7.0	4.6
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	114	114	116	72
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	49 ^a	49 ^b
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	3 ^c	29
Modern methods	..	..	3 ^c	27
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	25
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	45.3
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	41 ^d	47 ^e
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	43.6	43.5	48.2	57.2
Males*	42.1	42.1	46.8	55.7
Females*	45.1	45.0	49.7	58.7
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	140	140	115	72
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	236	234	190	113
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	57	86 ^f
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	67 ^g	51 ^b
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	880	350
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	6 ^a	6 ^b
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	0.7
Females****	..	..	..	1.5
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	34
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	3.1	1.4
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	910	790
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	30	37	52	77
Urban population (percentage)	9	11	14	17
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.52	4.87	5.14	3.52
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.40	2.73	3.04	1.96
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	30	31	27	21 ^f
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	548
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	47
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.39	3.13	2.92	-0.76
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	225 ^f

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2000.

^b For 2005.

^c For 1997.

^d For 1999.

^e For 2006.

^f For 2010.

^g For 1992.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3	1,2,3,4,5,6
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	..	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	..	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	Lower	..	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	..	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	..	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	..	..
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	..
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	..	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Restricted
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	No
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	577	712	776	868
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.05	2.27	1.26	0.91
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	40	39	37	29
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	4	5	8
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	55
Females	..	..	..	55
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.2	3.8	3.4	2.8
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	59	59	63	45
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	41 ^a	..	..	..
Modern methods	35 ^a	..	..	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	32 ^b	30 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	60.7	63.7	66.1	68.8
Males*	59.1	62.0	64.0	66.1
Females*	62.5	65.5	68.3	71.9
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	42	33	25	18
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	74	51	35	22
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	97	99 ^d
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	33	26
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	100 ^e	99 ^f
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	20.3
Females****	..	..	..	41.1
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	77
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	<0.1
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	<0.1	<0.5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	32	39	42	48
Urban population (percentage)	37	39	45	52
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.14	2.67	3.04	1.68
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.44	2.03	-0.12	0.10
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	19
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	48
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-4.56	-3.45	-9.52	-6.83
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	183 ^d

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1974.^b For 1996.^c For 2005.^d For 2010.^e For 1998.^f For 2008.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	Raise	No intervention	Raise	Maintain
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,4,5,6
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	Maintain	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Raise
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	Raise
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Lower	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	4 711	4 902	5 108	5 385
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.45	0.51	0.48	0.45
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	22	19	19	16
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	16	17	19	25
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	65
Females	..	..	..	65
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	9	9	10	9
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	80 ^a	77 ^b	..	..
Modern methods	78 ^a	75 ^b	..	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	10.4 ^c
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	51	52 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	70.8	74.3	75.7	79.3
Males*	66.5	70.0	71.8	75.9
Females*	75.0	78.3	79.5	82.8
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	12	6	5	3
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	13	7	6	3
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	99	99 ^c
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	5	5
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	100 ^e	..
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	23.3
Females****	..	..	..	22.8
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	89
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	0.1
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	1.0	2.9
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	14	14	15	16
Urban population (percentage)	68	76	81	84
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.71	1.61	0.88	0.61
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.96	-2.61	-1.13	-0.33
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	18	19	23	25 ^c
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	226
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	1.00	0.94	1.69	2.74
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	826 ^c

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1977.

^b For 1989/1990.

^c For 2010.

^d For 2009.

^e For 1993.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Raise	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1,2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too low	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	Raise	Raise	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Indirect support	No support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Lower
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Lower
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	Lower
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Maintain	Lower
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	No	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	52 692	55 281	57 845	63 126
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.75	0.51	0.40	0.58
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	24	21	20	18
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	18	18	20	23
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.0
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	28	15	8	7
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	64 ^a	81 ^b	75 ^c	77 ^d
Modern methods	21 ^a	67 ^b	69 ^c	75 ^d
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	2 ^d
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	17.4 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	46	49 ^e
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	72.4	74.8	77.4	81.0
Males*	68.6	70.7	73.3	77.5
Females*	76.3	78.9	81.5	84.3
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	16	9	7	4
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	19	11	8	4
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	96	99 ^f
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	13	8
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	99 ^g	..
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	19.1
Females****	..	..	..	17.4
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	87
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.3	0.4
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	96	160
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	96	100	105	114
Urban population (percentage)	73	74	75	86
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.27	0.61	0.63	1.46
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.59	0.24	-0.27	-3.86
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	36	36	36	32 ^f
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	6 685
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	51
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	2.10	1.06	0.43	1.62
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	15 629 ^f

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1972.

^b For 1988.

^c For 1994.

^d For 2004/2005.

^e For 2009.

^f For 2010.

^g For 1993.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Raise	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	--
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	--
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too low	Too low	Too low	Too low
Policy on fertility level	Raise	Raise	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Limits	No support	No support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	Neither
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	--
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	--	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Too low	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on immigration	Raise	Lower	Lower	Lower
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Lower
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	Lower
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	--
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	--	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	--
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	--

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	595	794	1 087	1 534
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.35	3.02	3.15	1.88
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	35	40	42	35
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	10	9	7	7
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	55
Females	..	..	..	55
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.9	5.2	5.1	3.4
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	146	155	152	90
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	34 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	..	33 ^a
Modern methods	..	..	..	12 ^a
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	28 ^a
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	29 ^b	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	48.7	56.9	61.4	61.3
Males*	47.1	55.3	59.9	60.2
Females*	50.3	58.5	62.9	62.4
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	114	78	59	51
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	189	122	89	77
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	70	45 ^c
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	26 ^d
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	260	230
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	..	86 ^a
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	7.7
Females****	..	..	..	20.0
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	41
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	2.9	5.0
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	16	46
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	2	3	4	6
Urban population (percentage)	43	62	75	86
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	8.24	5.66	4.87	2.43
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.17	-0.72	-1.35	-1.19
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	284
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	43
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	7.11	5.42	3.97	0.70
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	11 ^e

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2000.

^b For 1993.

^c For 2010.

^d For 2001.

^e For 2005.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	..
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3	1,2,3
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	No intervention	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Lower
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Lower
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	Lower
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Lower	Raise
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	..
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	..
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	Yes	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Restricted
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	538	768	1 126	1 776
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.20	3.98	3.07	2.79
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	43	47	47	44
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	4	4	3
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.2	6.3	6.0	5.1
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	218	200	156	77
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	36 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	12 ^b	18 ^c
Modern methods	..	..	7 ^b	13 ^c
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	50.3
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	34 ^d	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	40.8	49.5	53.1	57.3
Males*	39.5	48.3	52.0	56.3
Females*	42.3	50.9	54.4	58.5
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	164	117	93	74
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	276	186	151	105
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	96	98 ^e
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	36 ^f	24 ^e
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	650	360
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	44 ^b	57 ^g
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	2.1
Females****	..	..	..	13.6
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	34
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.3	1.5
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	1.9	14
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	48	68	100	157
Urban population (percentage)	24	33	44	57
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	7.70	6.98	5.75	4.07
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.93	2.65	1.20	1.22
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	290
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	3.77	5.57	-2.83	-1.70
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	116 ^e

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2005.

^b For 1990.

^c For 2001.

^d For 1998.

^e For 2010.

^f For 1996.

^g For 2006.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	--	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	--	--	No intervention	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	--	Too low	Too low
Policy on fertility level	--	--	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	--	No support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	--	Acceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Not a concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	--	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	--	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	--	--	Too high	Too high
Policy on emigration	--	--	No intervention	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	No	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	4 908	5 287	5 069	4 329
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.83	0.83	-1.49	-0.57
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	28	25	24	17
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	12	13	16	19
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	65
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.6	2.3	2.1	1.6
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	87	76	69	45
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	17 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	41 ^b	47 ^a
Modern methods	..	..	20 ^b	27 ^a
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	16 ^a
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	46.6
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	26.5 ^c
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	49 ^d	48 ^e
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	68.1	69.6	70.5	73.0
Males*	64.1	65.6	66.5	69.4
Females*	71.8	73.2	74.3	76.5
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	52	47	40	29
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	55	49	43	31
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	79	91 ^c
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	16 ^f	11 ^e
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	75	67
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	91 ^g	98 ^a
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	16.2 ^h
Females****	..	..	..	27.0 ^h
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	91
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	0.2
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	<0.5	4.9
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	70	76	73	62
Urban population (percentage)	50	54	54	53
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.79	1.46	-1.93	-0.46
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.09	0.10	-0.96	-0.68
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	40	41	43	49 ^c
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	167
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	57
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-2.63	-0.83	-20.67	-6.80
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	806 ^c

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2005.

^b For 1999/2000.

^c For 2010.

^d For 1998.

^e For 2009.

^f For 1999.

^g For 1993.

^h Modelled estimate.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	--	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	--	--	No intervention	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	--	Too low	Too low
Policy on fertility level	--	--	No intervention	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Not a concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	--	No support	No support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	--	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	--	Satisfactory	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	--	--	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Lower
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Minor concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	--	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	No	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Restricted
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	No
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	78 674	77 685	81 929	82 163
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.13	-0.16	0.70	-0.06
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	22	16	16	13
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	20	20	21	26
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	65
Females	..	..	..	65
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	16	14	12	8
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	78	70 ^a	..
Modern methods	..	68	66 ^a	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	6.1 ^b
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	43	48 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	71.0	73.8	76.0	79.8
Males*	67.9	70.3	72.6	77.2
Females*	73.8	76.8	79.1	82.4
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	21	11	6	4
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	23	12	7	5
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	78	93 ^b
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	9	7
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	..	..
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	25.9
Females****	..	..	..	24.4
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	92
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	0.2
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	36	73
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	220	218	229	230
Urban population (percentage)	73	73	73	74
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.21	-0.19	0.75	0.07
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.08	-0.06	0.58	-0.41
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	12	12	12	12 ^b
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	10 758
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	47
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	2.27	-0.28	8.21	1.34
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	11 338 ^b

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1992.

^b For 2010.

^c For 2009.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	..
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	..	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	No intervention	Lower
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	Lower
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	Lower
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	..
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	No	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	5,6

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Raise	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1,2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too low	Too low	Too low	Too low
Policy on fertility level	Raise	Raise	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Limits	No support	No support	No support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	--	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	6

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	9 047	9 934	10 672	11 390
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.57	0.60	0.98	0.31
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	24	21	17	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	17	18	21	25
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	65
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.5
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	28	23	16	12
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	61 ^a	76 ^b
Modern methods	..	..	34 ^a	46 ^b
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	7.2 ^c
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	38	43 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	72.3	75.2	77.4	79.5
Males*	70.6	72.8	74.8	77.0
Females*	74.2	77.5	80.0	82.0
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	34	15	8	5
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	36	18	9	5
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	90	99 ^e
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	2	3
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	..	..
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	20.4
Females****	..	..	..	19.9
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	91
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.1	0.2
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	6.4	11
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	69	75	81	86
Urban population (percentage)	55	58	59	61
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.61	0.84	1.13	0.61
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.65	0.26	0.77	-0.15
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	67	65	62	61 ^e
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	1 133
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	45
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-1.62	1.31	9.02	2.73
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	1 499 ^e

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1999.

^b For 2001.

^c For 2007.

^d For 2009.

^e For 2010.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Maintain	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3	1,2,3
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	--	No intervention	--
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	--
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	--
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	92	100	100	105
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-0.43	2.31	0.81	0.34
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	43	38	38	27
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	9	8	10	10
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.6	4.2	3.5	2.3
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	108	101	83	42
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	31	54 ^a	..
Modern methods	..	27	52 ^a	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	40 ^b	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	64.6	65.5	70.7	75.3
Males*	62.1	63.4	68.9	73.7
Females*	66.7	67.4	72.5	76.8
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	52	47	27	15
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	68	61	32	17
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	95	97 ^c
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	32	24
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	99 ^d	99 ^e
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	13.7 ^f
Females****	..	..	..	30.7 ^f
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	81
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	269	290	291	305
Urban population (percentage)	33	33	35	39
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.21	2.38	1.47	1.15
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.53	2.27	0.47	-0.16
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	13
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	51
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-24.68	0.00	-8.97	-9.65
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	55 ^c

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1990.

^b For 1994.

^c For 2010.

^d For 1998.

^e For 2007.

^f Modelled estimate.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	--	--	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	--	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	6 228	7 955	10 016	14 757
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.68	2.45	2.31	2.47
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	45	46	45	41
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	6	6
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.2	6.1	5.5	4.2
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	138	138	128	107
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	39	30 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	18 ^b	23 ^c	31	43 ^d
Modern methods	15 ^b	19 ^c	27	34 ^d
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	28 ^d
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	42.7
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	38 ^e	43 ^f
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	53.9	58.3	63.5	70.3
Males*	52.4	56.1	60.5	66.7
Females*	55.4	60.8	66.9	73.8
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	102	79	55	30
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	165	119	74	39
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	77	94 ^g
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	55	48 ^h
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	160	120
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	35	51 ^h
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	12.8
Females****	..	..	..	24.8
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	47
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.3	0.8
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	15	65
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	57	73	92	136
Urban population (percentage)	37	39	43	50
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.33	3.37	3.26	3.36
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.31	1.89	1.62	1.64
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	31	25	19	16 ^g
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	59
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	54
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-3.60	-6.67	-7.60	-2.95
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	4 229 ^g

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2008.

^b For 1978.

^c For 1987.

^d For 2002.

^e For 1991.

^f For 2006.

^g For 2010.

^h For 2009.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	..
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	No support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	..
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	..	..	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	No intervention
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	No intervention
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	..
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	--	Yes	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	Neither
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	..
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	..
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	Lower	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	..
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	--	Yes	..
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	694	922	1 125	1 547
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.82	1.99	2.03	2.05
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	41	45	44	41
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	5	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.3	6.7	6.5	5.3
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	153	118	152	111
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	22 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	8 ^b	14 ^a
Modern methods	..	..	4 ^b	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	11 ^c	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	37.9	41.1	43.2	46.8
Males*	36.6	39.8	41.8	45.3
Females*	39.2	42.5	44.7	48.2
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	174	153	141	119
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	296	258	236	198
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	45	76 ^a
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	36 ^b	32 ^a
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	1 000	790
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	25 ^d	44 ^a
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	2.4 ^e
Females****	..	..	..	7.4 ^e
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	28
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.6	2.5
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	3.9	24
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	19	26	31	43
Urban population (percentage)	16	22	32	44
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.87	6.83	4.81	3.83
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.62	0.78	0.83	0.79
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	19
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.24	-4.56	-3.74	-1.39
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	48 ^a

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2010.

^b For 2000.

^c For 1990.

^d For 1993.

^e Modelled estimate.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	No support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	--	--	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Too low	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Raise	Raise	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Raise	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	--
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Minor concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	No intervention	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	--	--	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Restricted
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	1,2,5

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	749	752	728	756
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.76	-0.66	0.08	0.22
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	45	39	35	32
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	6	7	7
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.9	3.3	2.6	2.3
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	114	116	63	68
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	23 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	31	..	38 ^b	43 ^a
Modern methods	28	..	37 ^b	40 ^a
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	29 ^a
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	12.2 ^c
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	39 ^d	35 ^e
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	57.2	60.0	61.4	68.7
Males*	55.9	57.9	58.5	65.5
Females*	58.6	62.5	64.9	71.9
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	83	73	63	42
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	120	101	85	53
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	86	95 ^f
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	14 ^d	18 ^a
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	170	280
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	95 ^d	92 ^a
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	8.6 ^g
Females****	..	..	..	27.1 ^g
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	66
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	1.4	1.1
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	6.3	6.2
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	3	3	3	4
Urban population (percentage)	30	30	29	28
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.13	-0.96	-0.22	0.22
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.61	-0.53	0.21	0.22
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	12
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	46
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-15.53	-25.70	-12.83	-10.66
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	308 ^f

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2009.

^b For 1991/1992.

^c For 2007.

^d For 1997.

^e For 2002.

^f For 2010.

^g Modelled estimate.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	--	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	--	--
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	--
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	--
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	--
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	--
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	--	--	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	3,5

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	5 141	6 395	7 878	10 124
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.75	2.34	2.01	1.34
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	41	42	43	36
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	6	7
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	55
Females	..	..	..	55
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.6	6.2	5.2	3.5
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	64	86	70	46
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	24 ^a	30 ^b
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	19 ^c	7 ^d	18	32 ^e
Modern methods	5 ^c	4 ^d	13	24 ^e
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	37 ^e
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	33.2
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	44 ^f	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	48.0	52.0	56.2	61.0
Males*	46.7	50.6	55.0	59.9
Females*	49.3	53.4	57.4	62.0
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	137	122	92	63
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	207	171	128	83
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	42	59 ^g
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	37	30 ^h
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	550	350
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	21	26 ^h
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	7.7
Females****	..	..	..	8.1
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	41
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	3.2	1.8
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	130	120
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	185	230	284	365
Urban population (percentage)	20	23	33	53
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.39	4.83	4.68	4.64
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.59	1.65	0.83	-1.71
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	55	59	56	41 ^g
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	35
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	43
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-3.59	-4.11	-3.55	-4.96
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	1 499 ^g

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1994.

^b For 2005.

^c For 1977.

^d For 1983.

^e For 2005/2006.

^f For 1990.

^g For 2010.

^h For 2006.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	..
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	..
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1,2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	..	..
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Limits	Limits	Limits	Not permitted
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	Not permitted	Not permitted
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	..
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	..
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	..	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	..
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	..
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	..
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	..
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	..
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	..	..
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	2,3,4
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Not applicable
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	..	..	Not applicable
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	..	..
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	..	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	..
Policy on family reunification	--	--	..	..
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	..	..
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Not a concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	..	..
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	..
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	1	1	1	<0.5
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.36	0.57	0.28	-1.43
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males
Females
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods
Modern methods
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*
Males*
Females*
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****
Females****
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	1 657	1 698	1 775	1 043
Urban population (percentage)	100	100	100	100
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.36	0.57	0.28	-1.43
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***
Percentage of females among international migrants***
Net migration rate (per thousand)*
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	Lower	No intervention	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	Lower	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Minor concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	No intervention	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	No	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	..
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	3 103	4 226	5 575	7 755
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.87	3.05	2.63	1.99
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	47	46	44	36
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	5	6
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	65
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.1	6.0	4.9	3.3
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	151	140	126	93
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	39 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	35 ^b	50 ^c	65 ^d
Modern methods	..	30 ^b	41 ^c	56 ^d
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	17 ^d
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	50.3
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	43 ^c	42 ^e
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	54.0	61.3	67.3	72.1
Males*	52.0	59.3	65.1	69.7
Females*	56.0	63.5	69.6	74.5
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	104	65	43	28
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	163	102	60	39
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	94	98 ^f
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	43 ^c	30 ^g
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	180	100
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	55 ^c	67 ^g
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	12.1
Females****	..	..	..	24.3
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	69
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	81	33
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	28	38	50	69
Urban population (percentage)	32	38	43	52
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.97	4.63	3.82	3.16
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.94	2.15	1.77	0.82
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	29	30	28	27 ^f
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	24
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	48
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-3.45	-2.55	-4.59	-2.76
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	2 649 ^f

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2005.

^b For 1984.

^c For 1996.

^d For 2005/2006.

^e For 2007.

^f For 2010.

^g For 2006.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	No intervention	Raise	Raise	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1,2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low	Too low
Policy on fertility level	Maintain	Raise	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Not a concern	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Indirect support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	Raise
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	10 520	10 543	10 331	9 966
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.39	-0.29	-0.09	-0.21
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	20	22	18	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	18	18	20	23
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	62
Females	..	..	..	62
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.3
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	65	50	43	17
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	74 ^a	73 ^b	81 ^c	..
Modern methods	44 ^a	62 ^b	71 ^c	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	7 ^c	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	19.4 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	48	49 ^e
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	69.4	69.1	69.4	73.6
Males*	66.4	65.3	64.9	69.5
Females*	72.4	73.0	74.1	77.6
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	35	20	13	6
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	38	22	15	7
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	99	99 ^d
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	23	21
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	99	100 ^f
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	27.6
Females****	..	..	..	27.6
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	93
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	<0.1
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	4.1	4.1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	113	113	111	107
Urban population (percentage)	62	65	65	69
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.09	-0.01	-0.28	0.56
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.70	-0.81	0.28	-1.82
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	31	30	28	25 ^d
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	368
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	56
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.11	-1.80	1.52	1.50
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	2 265 ^d

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1974.

^b For 1986.

^c For 1992/1993.

^d For 2010.

^e For 2009.

^f For 2008.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,4,5,6
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	--	--	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Minor concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	No
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	--	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	--

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	218	241	267	324
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.32	1.13	0.97	1.52
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	30	26	24	21
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	13	14	15	17
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	67
Females	..	..	..	67
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.1
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	33	26	25	15
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	..	..
Modern methods	..	..	..	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	14.5 ^a
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	54	51 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	74.1	76.8	78.6	81.3
Males*	71.2	73.8	76.2	79.5
Females*	77.2	79.9	80.9	83.1
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	12	6	5	2
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	14	8	6	3
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	99	96 ^a
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	7	5
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	..	..
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	24.4
Females****	..	..	..	22.1
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	88
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.1	0.3
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	<0.2	<1.0
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	2	2	3	3
Urban population (percentage)	87	90	92	94
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.73	1.42	1.16	1.64
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.17	-1.24	-1.03	-0.24
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	37
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	49
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.69	-0.04	-0.95	6.76
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	25 ^a

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2010.

^b For 2009.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,4,5,6
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	--	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	--	--
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	--
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	--
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	--
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	Yes	--
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	5,6

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	622 097	784 491	964 486	1 241 492
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.32	2.28	1.98	1.43
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	40	39	37	30
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	6	8
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	58
Females	..	..	..	58
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.3	4.5	3.7	2.7
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	132	134	131	86
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	46 ^a	47 ^b
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	14 ^c	45 ^d	48 ^e	55 ^f
Modern methods	10 ^c	40 ^d	43 ^e	48 ^f
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	21 ^f
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	53.5
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	2.2 ^g
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	14	18 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	50.8	56.2	59.0	64.2
Males*	51.3	56.2	58.5	62.8
Females*	50.2	56.2	59.6	65.7
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	118	95	76	53
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	177	135	108	72
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	71	72 ^g
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	58 ^h	48 ⁱ
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	480	200
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	34 ^h	53 ^j
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	1.3
Females****	..	..	..	2.4
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	53
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	..	0.3 ^k
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	..	2 400 ^k
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	189	239	293	378
Urban population (percentage)	21	24	27	31
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.85	3.33	2.79	2.56
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.93	1.95	1.69	0.95
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	42	41	42	43 ^g
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	5 436
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	49
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.76	0.10	-0.03	-0.51
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	54 035 ^g

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1998.

^b For 2005.

^c For 1970.

^d For 1988.

^e For 1998/1999.

^f For 2007/2008.

^g For 2010.

^h For 1993.

ⁱ For 2006.

^j For 2008.

^k For 2009.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1,4
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	No intervention
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	No intervention
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Raise
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	--	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	134 106	168 119	199 400	242 326
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.50	2.17	1.57	1.08
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	43	39	34	27
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	7	8
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	55
Females	..	..	..	55
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.3	4.1	2.9	2.2
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	129	96	63	45
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	30 ^a	22 ^b
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	18 ^c	39	54	61 ^b
Modern methods	17 ^c	37	53	57 ^b
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	13 ^b
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	59.9
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	29	32 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	53.4	58.8	63.1	67.9
Males*	51.8	57.2	61.5	66.3
Females*	55.1	60.5	64.7	69.4
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	99	70	49	29
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	147	99	66	36
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	69	83 ^e
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	48	40 ^b
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	420	220
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	50	75 ^d
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	2.6
Females****	..	..	..	6.9
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	64
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	0.3
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	<0.5	380
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	70	88	105	127
Urban population (percentage)	19	26	36	51
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.97	5.49	4.58	2.74
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.95	1.12	0.08	-0.46
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	48	41	32	24 ^e
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	123
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	45
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.02	-0.10	-0.75	-1.11
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	6 916 ^e

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1997.^b For 2007.^c For 1976.^d For 2008.^e For 2010.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high	Too low
Policy on growth	Lower	No intervention	Lower	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high	Too low
Policy on fertility level	Lower	No intervention	Lower	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Indirect support	Direct support	No support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Minor concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	Neither
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	Lower	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Too low	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on immigration	Raise	Lower	Lower	Lower
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	--
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	--
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	--
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	--

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	32 793	46 497	59 757	74 799
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.69	3.74	1.71	1.18
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	43	45	42	23
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	6	8
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	55
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.2	6.5	4.0	1.8
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	139	141	75	29
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	36 ^a	49 ^b	73	73 ^c
Modern methods	..	28 ^b	54	59 ^c
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	57.9
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	12 ^d	16 ^e
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	52.6	46.8	66.3	72.1
Males*	52.5	37.7	65.7	70.3
Females*	52.8	60.9	67.0	73.9
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	116	70	47	27
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	169	87	61	37
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	98	99 ^f
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	72	21
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	86 ^g	97 ^e
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	12.4
Females****	..	..	..	26.5
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	72
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	0.2
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	15	96
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	20	28	36	45
Urban population (percentage)	46	53	60	69
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.78	5.17	3.05	1.59
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.09	2.21	-0.17	0.31
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	49	48	42	37 ^f
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	2 129
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	39
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.51	9.75	-5.18	-0.52
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	1 181 ^f

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1977.

^b For 1989.

^c For 2002.

^d For 1994.

^e For 2005.

^f For 2010.

^g For 1997.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	Raise	Raise	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low	Too high
Policy on fertility level	Maintain	Raise	Raise	No intervention
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	No
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Limits	No support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	Lower	--	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Raise	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	--
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	--
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	--	--
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	--
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	--

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	11 784	15 477	20 288	32 665
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.24	2.38	3.10	2.93
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	46	47	45	43
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	7	6	6	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.2	6.4	5.8	4.9
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	114	62	52	98
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	17 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	15 ^b	14 ^c	44 ^d	51
Modern methods	13 ^b	10 ^c	25 ^d	33
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	..	12 ^e
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	59.0	53.3	70.3	67.3
Males*	59.1	44.5	67.6	63.4
Females*	59.0	65.2	73.2	71.7
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	76	49	43	35
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	106	60	55	42
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	74	65 ^f
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	28 ^g	28 ^a
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	84	63
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	72 ^d	80 ^h
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	20.6
Females****	..	..	..	33.4
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	44
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	..	<0.2
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	27	35	46	75
Urban population (percentage)	61	69	69	66
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	5.02	3.34	2.83	2.78
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.70	0.40	3.70	3.23
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	54	53	55	52 ^f
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	83
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	31
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.16	-2.74	-1.64	-1.02
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	71 ^f

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2006.

^b For 1974.

^c For 1989.

^d For 2000.

^e For 2008.

^f For 2010.

^g For 1991.

^h For 2007.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1,2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	No support	Limits	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	--	--	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	--	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	6

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	3 184	3 534	3 611	4 526
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.44	0.67	0.45	1.45
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	31	29	24	21
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	15	15	15	17
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	65
Females	..	..	..	65
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.8	2.8	1.9	2.1
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	22	19	16	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	77 ^a	65 ^b
Modern methods	..	..	68 ^a	61 ^b
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	4.5 ^c
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	44	52 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	71.2	73.1	75.3	79.7
Males*	68.8	70.4	72.6	77.3
Females*	73.8	76.0	78.2	82.0
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	18	10	7	4
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	21	12	8	5
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	73	94 ^e
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	4	6
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	72 ^e	100 ^f
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	26.2
Females****	..	..	..	24.2
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	87
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.1	0.3
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	2.2	7.8
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	45	50	51	64
Urban population (percentage)	54	56	58	62
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.16	1.01	0.80	1.91
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.63	0.24	-0.03	0.71
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	49	46	45	40 ^e
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	899
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	2.43	-2.92	-0.60	4.64
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	601 ^e

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1998.

^b For 2004/2005.

^c For 2010.

^d For 2009.

^e For 2000.

^f For 2003.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Raise	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1,2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too low	Too low	Too low	Too low
Policy on fertility level	Raise	Raise	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Indirect support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	--
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	--	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	Too low	Too low	Too low	Too low
Policy on immigration	Raise	Raise	Raise	Raise
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Raise	Raise
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	1,3

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	3 337	4 083	5 332	7 562
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.16	1.73	3.39	2.32
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	33	33	29	27
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	12	12	13	15
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	67
Females	..	..	..	62
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.8	3.1	2.9	2.9
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	43	31	19	14
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	68 ^a	..	..
Modern methods	..	52 ^a	..	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	12.5 ^b
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	46	50 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	72.6	74.6	77.1	80.7
Males*	71.0	72.9	75.1	78.4
Females*	74.3	76.4	79.1	82.9
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	21	14	8	4
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	24	16	10	5
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	96	96 ^b
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	10	7
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	..	..
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	23.2
Females****	..	..	..	29.0
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	87
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.1	0.2
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	3.3	8.5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	151	184	241	341
Urban population (percentage)	87	90	91	92
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.73	2.01	3.51	2.39
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.21	-0.58	2.31	1.59
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	67	75	79	75 ^b
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	2 940
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	56
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	10.73	0.13	18.59	7.81
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	1 411 ^b

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1987/1988.

^b For 2010.

^c For 2009.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1,2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Not a concern	Not a concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	No
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support	Indirect support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	No	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	55 096	56 772	56 968	60 789
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.65	0.20	0.05	0.63
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	24	19	15	14
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	18	19	22	27
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	65
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.4	1.5	1.3	1.4
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	30	17	8	7
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	78 ^a	..	63 ^b	..
Modern methods	32 ^a	..	41 ^b	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	12 ^b	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	10.0 ^c
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	37	44 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	72.1	74.8	77.4	81.4
Males*	69.1	71.4	74.0	78.6
Females*	75.2	78.1	80.7	84.0
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	27	13	8	4
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	30	15	9	4
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	95	96 ^c
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	6	4
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	..	..
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	21.2
Females****	..	..	..	18.5
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	92
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.4	0.4
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	120	150
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	183	188	189	202
Urban population (percentage)	66	67	67	68
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.08	0.25	0.11	0.82
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.13	0.08	-0.07	0.24
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	32	32	31	29 ^c
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	4 463
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	53
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.07	0.94	0.54	6.71
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	6 803 ^c

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1979.

^b For 1995/1996.

^c For 2010.

^d For 2009.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3	1,2,3
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	No intervention	Lower	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on emigration	Lower	Maintain	Lower	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	2 012	2 297	2 462	2 751
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.48	1.49	0.80	0.44
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	45	37	34	29
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	8	9	10	11
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	65
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.0	3.6	2.8	2.4
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	182	129	103	77
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	9 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	38 ^b	51 ^c	66 ^d	69 ^e
Modern methods	36 ^b	48 ^c	63 ^d	66 ^e
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	12 ^e
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	62.5
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	47	48 ^f
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	68.9	71.0	70.4	72.2
Males*	67.1	69.2	67.9	69.6
Females*	70.6	72.8	73.0	75.0
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	45	36	29	24
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	56	42	35	29
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	90	99 ^g
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	10	4 ^h
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	62	110
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	95 ^d	98 ^f
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	9.7
Females****	..	..	..	37.5
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	68
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	2.3	1.8
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	32	30
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	183	209	224	250
Urban population (percentage)	44	48	51	52
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.74	2.20	1.27	0.42
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.54	0.85	0.33	0.45
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	30
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	49
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-10.74	-7.38	-9.26	-7.38
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	2 011 ^g

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2005.

^b For 1976.

^c For 1983.

^d For 1997.

^e For 2002/2003.

^f For 2008.

^g For 2010.

^h For 2007.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Not a concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	..	No
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Indirect support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,6	1,2,4,6
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	..	..	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Raise	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	No
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Raise	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	--	..	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	110 808	119 991	124 487	126 497
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.32	0.69	0.36	0.02
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	24	22	16	13
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	12	15	20	31
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	65
Females	..	..	..	65
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.3
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	5	4	4	5
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	61	63 ^a	57 ^b	54 ^c
Modern methods	59	60 ^a	51 ^b	44 ^c
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	9.2 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	39	42 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	73.1	76.9	79.5	82.7
Males*	70.5	74.1	76.3	79.3
Females*	75.8	79.6	82.4	86.1
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	12	7	4	3
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	16	9	6	4
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	74	98 ^e
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	9	5
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	100 ^b	..
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	5.8
Females****	..	..	..	4.4
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	80
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	<0.1
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	5.7	7.9
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	293	318	329	335
Urban population (percentage)	76	77	78	91
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.36	0.83	0.54	1.06
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.61	0.24	-0.24	-7.85
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	56	58	61	55 ^e
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	2 176
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	55
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.85	0.36	0.73	0.43
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	1 802 ^e

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1986.

^b For 1996.

^c For 2005.

^d For 2009.

^e For 2010.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1,2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Not a concern	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	No
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3	1,2,3,5
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Acceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	Lower	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Lower
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	Lower
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	No
View on emigration	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	No intervention	Raise
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	No	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	No
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	2 001	2 803	4 382	6 330
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.65	3.97	4.98	2.94
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	47	47	41	37
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	6	5	6
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	55
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.8	7.0	5.1	3.3
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	100	68	49	26
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	14 ^a	10 ^b
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	25 ^c	27	53 ^a	59 ^b
Modern methods	17 ^c	22	38 ^a	41 ^b
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	13 ^b
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	51.3
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	12	16 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	62.6	68.0	70.9	72.9
Males*	61.6	66.8	69.8	71.7
Females*	63.8	69.4	72.2	74.3
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	68	44	31	21
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	93	56	37	25
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	95	98 ^e
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	11 ^a	8 ^b
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	88	63
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	97 ^a	99 ^f
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	24.0
Females****	..	..	..	36.4
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	74
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	..	<0.2
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	22	31	49	71
Urban population (percentage)	58	66	78	83
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.24	5.98	6.61	3.25
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.87	0.54	-0.01	1.51
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	43	40	28	23 ^e
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	2 973
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	49
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-3.24	6.40	20.60	7.04
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	3 641 ^e

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1997.

^b For 2009.

^c For 1976.

^d For 2008.

^e For 2010.

^f For 2007.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	--	Too low	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	--	--	Raise	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	--	Too low	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	--	--	Raise	Maintain
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	--	Direct support	Indirect support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	..	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	..	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	--	Satisfactory	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	--	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	--	Maintain	Raise
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	..	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	..	Raise
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	..	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	..	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	--	--	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	No
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	14 136	15 780	15 926	16 207
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.51	1.12	-0.75	1.10
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	35	32	30	25
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	9	8	10	10
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	63
Females	..	..	..	58
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.5	3.0	2.6	2.5
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	72	61	53	30
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	19	7 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	59	51 ^a
Modern methods	..	..	46	49 ^a
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	37.5
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	27.4 ^b
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	49 ^c	50 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	63.1	65.8	65.5	65.8
Males*	57.8	60.4	60.5	60.2
Females*	68.2	70.9	70.3	71.5
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	77	60	51	27
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	93	73	61	33
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	93	99 ^b
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	19	18 ^a
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	90	51
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	100	100 ^a
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	19.1
Females****	..	..	..	27.6
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	78
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	0.2
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	1.6	19
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	5	6	6	6
Urban population (percentage)	53	56	56	54
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.41	1.80	-0.87	0.73
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.55	0.29	-0.59	1.53
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	12	12	12	16 ^b
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	3 079
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	54
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-1.60	-5.36	-18.60	0.09
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	291 ^b

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2006.^b For 2010.^c For 2001.^d For 2008.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1,2,3
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	..	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Lower
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	..	Lower
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	..	Lower
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	..	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	No	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	1

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	13 486	19 655	27 426	41 610
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.62	3.78	3.14	2.58
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	50	50	47	42
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	4	4	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	8.0	7.2	5.6	4.8
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	181	163	114	100
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	28 ^a	26 ^b
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	7 ^c	17 ^d	39 ^e	46 ^f
Modern methods	4 ^c	10 ^d	32 ^e	39 ^f
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	26 ^g
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	48.7
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	27	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	53.7	58.9	58.3	55.0
Males*	51.7	57.0	56.6	54.0
Females*	55.8	60.8	60.2	55.9
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	91	70	66	65
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	148	109	102	101
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	94	83 ^h
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	40 ⁱ	35 ^f
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	460	360
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	45 ^a	44 ^f
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	2.1
Females****	..	..	..	6.2
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	28
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	9.3	6.2
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	1 300	1 600
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	23	34	47	72
Urban population (percentage)	13	16	18	24
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	8.16	4.41	4.87	4.25
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	3.03	3.67	2.77	2.09
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	56	47	46	44 ^h
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	818
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	51
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.29	0.04	1.74	-1.00
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	1 777 ^h

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1993.

^b For 2008.

^c For 1978.

^d For 1984.

^e For 1998.

^f For 2009.

^g For 2008/2009.

^h For 2010.

ⁱ For 1994.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	--	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	..
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	--	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	..	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	..	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	No intervention	..	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--
Policy on temporary workers	--	--
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	..
Policy on family reunification	--	--
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	..
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on emigration	--	Maintain	Maintain	Raise
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	..	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Restricted
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	..
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	48	63	77	101
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.99	2.69	1.45	1.58
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males
Females
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	20 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	36 ^b	..
Modern methods	31 ^b	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	37 ^b	39 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*
Males*
Females*
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	60	91 ^d
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	72 ^e	65 ^f
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	37.7
Females****	53.8
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	69
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	67	86	106	139
Urban population (percentage)	30	34	36	44
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	6.12	3.45	2.25	1.70
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.48	2.31	1.01	1.49
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***
Percentage of females among international migrants***
Net migration rate (per thousand)*
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2009.

^b For 2000.

^c For 2005.

^d For 2010.

^e For 1994.

^f For 2008.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	No intervention	Raise	Maintain	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too low	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on fertility level	Maintain	Raise	Maintain	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Not a concern	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	No support	No support	No support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,5	1,2,3,5
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Minor concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	Neither
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	No intervention	Lower	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Lower
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Lower
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	Lower
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	No
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Minor concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	No
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	No	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	No
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	1 054	1 742	1 628	2 818
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	6.72	4.70	-4.98	3.79
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	45	37	29	27
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	3	2	4	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	50
Females	..	..	..	50
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.9	5.1	2.2	2.3
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	137	69	21	14
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	35 ^a	50 ^b	..
Modern methods	..	32 ^a	41 ^b	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	24 ^c	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	67.6	70.9	72.8	74.2
Males*	66.1	69.8	72.0	73.5
Females*	69.6	72.6	74.1	75.2
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	40	22	13	8
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	50	26	16	11
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	99	98 ^d
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	10	14
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	98 ^b	100 ^e
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	37.5
Females****	..	..	..	49.8
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	76
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	..	<0.2
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	59	98	91	158
Urban population (percentage)	89	98	98	98
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	7.57	5.35	-4.96	3.81
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.70	-13.53	-5.67	3.06
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	73	66	70	86 ^d
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	2 098
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	30
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	24.17	13.18	-64.79	22.21
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	..

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1987.

^b For 1996.

^c For 1997.

^d For 2010.

^e For 2007.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	--	..	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	..	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	..	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	--	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	..	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	--	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	..	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	..	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	..	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	..	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	..
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	--	--	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	..	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	No
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	3 299	4 013	4 592	5 393
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.14	2.02	0.88	1.13
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	40	37	38	30
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	8	8	8	6
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	63
Females	..	..	..	58
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.7	4.1	3.6	2.7
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	60	52	46	34
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	21 ^a	10 ^b
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	60 ^a	48 ^c
Modern methods	..	..	49 ^a	46 ^c
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	42
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	10.8 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	49 ^e	51 ^f
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	61.2	64.0	66.2	66.7
Males*	56.8	59.6	62.1	62.7
Females*	65.3	68.1	70.1	71.0
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	100	80	60	36
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	119	97	72	46
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	93	96 ^d
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	36 ^a	18 ^g
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	98	71
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	98 ^a	98 ^g
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	10.9
Females****	..	..	..	19.8
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	77
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	0.4
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	<0.2	12
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	17	20	23	27
Urban population (percentage)	38	38	36	35
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.52	1.89	0.11	1.13
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.91	2.10	1.33	1.12
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	39	38	42	44 ^d
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	223
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	58
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.61	-3.75	-12.15	-5.07
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	1 275 ^d

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1997.

^b For 2005.

^c For 2005/2006.

^d For 2010.

^e For 1996.

^f For 2009.

^g For 2006.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Too low	Too high
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Raise	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on fertility level	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Limits	Limits	No support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1,2
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	--	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	--
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	--	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	--
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	--

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	3 042	3 648	4 795	6 288
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.45	2.40	2.69	1.50
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	42	44	44	34
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	6	6	6
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.0	6.4	5.9	3.0
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	104	104	69	39
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	19 ^a	38 ^b
Modern methods	..	..	15 ^a	35 ^b
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	27 ^b
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	20 ^c	32 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	46.6	49.8	56.3	66.1
Males*	45.2	48.5	55.1	64.8
Females*	48.0	51.0	57.5	67.3
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	141	123	88	44
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	210	181	126	57
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	54	74 ^d
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	53 ^e	48 ^f
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	1 200	470
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	19 ^g	20 ^f
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	1.4
Females****	..	..	..	3.7
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	48
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	0.3
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	<1.0	10
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	13	15	20	27
Urban population (percentage)	11	14	17	34
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	5.27	4.59	5.06	5.30
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.12	2.08	2.22	-0.15
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	53	47	40	37 ^d
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	19
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	48
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.00	-2.04	-1.34	-2.51
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	41 ^d

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1993.

^b For 2005.

^c For 1990.

^d For 2010.

^e For 1994.

^f For 2006.

^g For 2001.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	--	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	--	--	No intervention	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	--	Too low	Too low
Policy on fertility level	--	--	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	--	Direct support	No support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Minor concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	..
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	--	Major change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	Lower	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	--	--	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Lower	Raise
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	--	--	Too low	Too high
Policy on emigration	--	--	Raise	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	2 457	2 582	2 492	2 243
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.76	0.54	-1.33	-0.47
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	21	21	21	14
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	18	17	19	23
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	62
Females	..	..	..	62
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.4
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	52	52	42	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	68	..
Modern methods	..	..	56	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	17	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	15.6 ^a
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	53	55 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	70.1	69.3	67.9	72.3
Males*	65.4	63.9	61.9	66.9
Females*	74.6	74.5	73.9	77.5
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	21	18	15	8
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	26	22	18	9
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	98	89 ^a
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	58	34
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	100	100 ^c
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	22.4
Females****	..	..	..	27.0
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	90
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.1	0.7
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	1.3	9.1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	38	40	39	35
Urban population (percentage)	64	69	69	68
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.86	0.97	-1.48	-0.55
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.08	-0.37	-1.01	-0.29
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	335
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	59
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	4.62	3.03	-10.38	-0.88
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	614 ^a

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2010.^b For 2009.^c For 2006.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Indirect support	Indirect support	Indirect support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	--	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	No
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	No
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Restricted
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	2 765	2 885	3 463	4 259
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.31	0.64	3.22	0.85
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	40	38	32	24
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	7	7	9	11
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	64
Females	..	..	..	64
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.8	3.9	3.0	1.9
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	54	44	34	16
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	11 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	53 ^b	..	61 ^c	58 ^d
Modern methods	23 ^b	..	37 ^c	34 ^d
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	53.5
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	14	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	65.4	67.0	69.4	72.0
Males*	63.4	64.7	67.2	69.9
Females*	67.6	69.5	71.6	74.2
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	47	41	31	23
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	61	51	38	27
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	93	74 ^e
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	17 ^c	17 ^d
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	46	25
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	98	98 ^d
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	25.8
Females****	..	..	..	29.0
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	84
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	0.1
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	<1.0	2.9
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	266	277	333	410
Urban population (percentage)	67	79	85	87
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.68	2.14	3.62	0.98
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.79	-4.29	1.10	-0.01
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	81	69	43	54 ^e
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	758
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	49
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.77	-15.49	14.35	-0.60
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	7 558 ^e

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2000.

^b For 1971.

^c For 1996.

^d For 2004.

^e For 2010.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	..
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	..
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	..
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Restricted
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	..
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	1 150	1 487	1 795	2 194
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.14	2.54	1.81	1.00
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	45	44	43	37
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	7	6
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.8	5.5	4.7	3.4
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	82	77	86	73
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	19 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	5 ^b	..	29	47 ^c
Modern methods	2 ^b	..	27	46 ^c
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	23 ^d
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	50
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	52 ^e	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	49.8	55.3	60.1	46.0
Males*	48.1	53.5	58.2	46.5
Females*	51.4	56.9	61.8	45.2
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	123	94	70	77
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	181	135	95	115
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	88	83 ^c
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	38 ^f	39 ^a
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	540	620
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	61 ^f	62 ^a
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	2.6
Females****	..	..	..	24.0
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	29
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	12.9	23.3
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	110	320
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	38	49	59	72
Urban population (percentage)	11	12	17	28
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	6.72	3.06	5.69	3.85
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.65	2.47	1.10	0.04
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	6
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	45
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-4.56	-2.04	-6.60	-1.89
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	746 ^c

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2009.

^b For 1977.

^c For 2010.

^d For 2009/2010.

^e For 1997.

^f For 1993.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	..
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	..
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	..
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	..
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	..	Lower	..
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	..
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Maintain	..
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	..
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	No
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	1 658	2 212	2 095	4 129
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.82	2.80	-0.31	4.54
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	45	46	45	44
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	4	4	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.8	7.0	6.3	5.4
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	217	200	164	143
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	40 ^a	38 ^b
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	6 ^c	..	11 ^b
Modern methods	..	6 ^c	..	10 ^b
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	36 ^b
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	34.8
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	..	11 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	42.1	43.6	42.1	54.4
Males*	40.2	41.8	40.6	53.5
Females*	44.3	45.5	43.7	55.4
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	169	159	168	89
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	252	238	250	126
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	50 ^a	64 ^e
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	45 ^f	42 ^e
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	1 900	770
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	51 ^f	46 ^b
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	2.8
Females****	..	..	..	6.8
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	28
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	1.7	1.0
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	19	25
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	15	20	19	37
Urban population (percentage)	30	39	43	48
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	5.92	5.01	-6.87	4.37
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.61	1.49	6.49	4.71
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	45	59	52	43 ^e
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	96
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	45
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	1.42	0.00	-26.89	16.72
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	27 ^e

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1999.^b For 2007.^c For 1986.^d For 2002.^e For 2010.^f For 2000.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Raise	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	..
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	..
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	Raise	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	No support	No support	No support	No support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	..	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	..	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	..	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Too low	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on immigration	Raise	Lower	Lower	Lower
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	..	..
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	..	Lower
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	..	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	..	..
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	..	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	..
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	2 466	3 850	4 775	6 423
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	4.25	4.57	1.94	1.93
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	46	47	38	31
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	4	5	7
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	65
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.6	7.2	4.1	2.7
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	13	12	7	3
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	45	..
Modern methods	..	..	26	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	20.4
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	..	16 ^a
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	53.0	62.4	69.0	74.0
Males*	51.4	60.6	66.9	71.7
Females*	54.5	64.2	71.7	76.9
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	105	50	28	15
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	116	56	32	17
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	95	98 ^b
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	21	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	76	58
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	94	100 ^c
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	19.9
Females****	..	..	..	36.4
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	78
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	..	<0.2
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	1	2	3	4
Urban population (percentage)	63	75	76	78
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	8.94	6.05	2.01	2.11
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.79	0.63	1.71	1.32
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	37	26	27	23 ^b
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	682
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	35
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	8.13	10.74	-0.89	-0.67
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	17 ^b

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2001.

^b For 2010.

^c For 2008.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on fertility level	Raise	Raise	No intervention	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Not a concern	Not a concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	No support	No support	No support	No support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3	1,2,3
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Minor concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	No	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	No
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	--

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	23	27	31	36
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.73	1.47	1.31	0.76
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males
Females
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods
Modern methods
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	39 ^a	39 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*
Males*
Females*
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****
Females****
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	146	170	193	227
Urban population (percentage)	18	18	16	14
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.59	0.75	0.77	0.37
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.76	1.63	1.41	0.82
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***
Percentage of females among international migrants***
Net migration rate (per thousand)*
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2000.

^b For 2005.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	--	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	--	--	Raise	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	--	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on fertility level	--	--	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Not a concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	--	Direct support	Indirect support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	--	Acceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	--	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	--	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	Raise
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	--	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	--	--	Maintain	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Restricted
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	3 299	3 562	3 629	3 307
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.01	0.75	-0.37	-0.55
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	25	23	22	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	15	15	18	21
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	62.5
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.4
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	57	50	44	20
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	51	..
Modern methods	..	..	33	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	18	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	9.8 ^a
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	53	53 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	71.3	70.8	69.9	71.3
Males*	67.0	66.1	64.3	65.5
Females*	75.4	75.7	75.5	77.2
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	22	18	14	6
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	28	24	17	10
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	90	95 ^a
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	21	8
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	100	100 ^c
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	24.8
Females****	..	..	..	29.9
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	86
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	<0.1
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	<0.5	1.5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	51	55	56	51
Urban population (percentage)	56	65	67	67
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.34	1.98	-0.45	-0.44
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.59	-1.35	-0.18	-0.77
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	129
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	57
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	2.39	2.22	-5.40	-2.11
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	1 575 ^a

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2010.

^b For 2007.

^c For 2006.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Maintain	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too low	Too low	Too low	Too low
Policy on fertility level	Raise	Raise	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Indirect support	Indirect support	Indirect support	Indirect support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,4,5,6
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	--
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Satisfactory
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	--
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	--	--	--
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	--	--
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	--
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	--

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	359	367	408	516
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.13	0.14	1.33	2.09
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	20	17	18	18
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	18	18	19	19
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	65
Females	..	..	..	65
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.6
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	13	11	12	10
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	..	..
Modern methods	..	..	..	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	..	43 ^a
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	70.1	72.8	75.6	79.4
Males*	66.8	69.4	72.3	76.7
Females*	73.7	76.1	78.8	82.0
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	18	12	7	2
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	19	13	8	3
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	97	99 ^b
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	11	20
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	..	100 ^c
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	26.3
Females****	..	..	..	25.8
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	87
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.2	0.3
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	<0.5	<1.0
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	139	142	158	200
Urban population (percentage)	77	81	83	85
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.90	0.30	1.81	2.38
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.29	-0.50	-0.82	0.46
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	173
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	11.80	1.01	10.10	17.61
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	1 586 ^b

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2009.

^b For 2010.

^c For 2003.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	..
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	..	No intervention	Lower	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	..
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	--	No	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Restricted
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	No
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	7 502	9 785	13 129	21 315
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.72	2.56	3.04	2.94
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	46	45	44	43
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	5	5	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	55
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.3	6.1	6.1	4.8
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	163	143	150	134
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	40 ^a	48 ^b
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	19 ^a	40 ^c
Modern methods	..	..	10 ^a	28 ^c
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	19 ^d
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	64
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	31 ^e	38 ^f
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	44.9	49.2	52.7	65.8
Males*	44.0	48.2	51.4	64.3
Females*	45.9	50.3	54.0	67.3
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	132	111	96	45
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	221	183	154	64
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	57	74 ^g
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	55	49 ^c
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	550	240
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	47 ^a	44 ^c
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	1.7
Females****	..	..	..	1.5
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	42
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.2	0.3
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	14	34
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	13	17	22	36
Urban population (percentage)	16	21	26	33
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	5.66	5.01	4.84	4.99
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.19	1.96	2.44	2.04
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	37	36	35	29 ^g
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	38
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	46
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.54	-0.17	-0.12	-0.05
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	11 ^f

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1997.

^b For 2008.

^c For 2009.

^d For 2008/2009.

^e For 1993.

^f For 2005.

^g For 2010.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Limits	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	Lower
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	Lower
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	--
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	No	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	6

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	5 302	7 268	9 883	15 381
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.14	3.05	1.04	3.00
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	47	47	45	46
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	4	5	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.4	7.3	6.5	6.0
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	146	195	155	119
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	55 ^a	50 ^b
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	7 ^c	22 ^d	46 ^b
Modern methods	..	1 ^c	14 ^d	42 ^b
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	26 ^b
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	47.8
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	11	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	41.8	45.3	47.2	51.6
Males*	41.0	44.3	46.1	51.5
Females*	42.5	46.3	48.3	51.5
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	168	151	133	95
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	295	255	209	136
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	89	93 ^b
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	54	47 ^b
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	1 000	460
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	55 ^a	54 ^e
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	2.6
Females****	..	..	..	6.0
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	28
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	11.8	10.0
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	610	910
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	45	61	83	130
Urban population (percentage)	8	10	13	16
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	7.83	5.37	3.79	3.64
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.80	2.80	0.65	2.89
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	18	25	28	32 ^b
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	276
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	52
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	2.47	-0.89	-18.64	-0.29
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	1 ^f

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1992.

^b For 2010.

^c For 1984.

^d For 1996.

^e For 2006.

^f For 2002.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1,2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3	1,2,3
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	Lower	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Lower
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Maintain	Lower
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on emigration	Raise	Maintain	No intervention	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	No	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	--
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	12 313	15 763	20 721	28 859
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.42	2.61	2.59	1.69
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	42	38	36	30
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	6	6	8
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	55
Females	..	..	..	55
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.6	3.7	3.4	2.7
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	48	28	19	14
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	33 ^a	51 ^b	55 ^c	49 ^d
Modern methods	23 ^a	30 ^b	30 ^c	32 ^d
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	62.2
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	35	39 ^e
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	64.9	68.1	70.6	73.4
Males*	63.5	66.4	68.7	71.2
Females*	66.4	70.0	72.7	75.7
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	40	25	16	8
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	54	34	21	10
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	94	94 ^f
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	21 ^g	17 ^h
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	44	29
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	96	99 ⁱ
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	10.4
Females****	..	..	..	17.6
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	67
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.3	0.4
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	36	81
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	37	48	63	87
Urban population (percentage)	38	46	56	73
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.78	4.36	4.82	2.96
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.12	1.24	0.09	-1.25
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	21	22	19	18 ^f
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	2 358
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	45
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.22	2.40	3.31	0.62
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	1 301 ^f

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1974.

^b For 1984.

^c For 1994.

^d For 2004.

^e For 2008.

^f For 2010.

^g For 1999.

^h For 2006.

ⁱ For 2007.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Maintain
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	No support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2	1,2
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	..	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	--	No	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	..
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	136	187	249	320
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.21	3.52	2.50	1.35
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	46	45	46	26
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	5	5	7
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	65
Females	..	..	..	65
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.2	7.3	5.2	1.9
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	201	209	98	12
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	4 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	42 ^b	35 ^a
Modern methods	..	..	33 ^b	27 ^a
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	29 ^a
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	32	30 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	46.0	55.4	62.9	75.5
Males*	46.9	56.5	62.9	74.6
Females*	45.2	54.2	63.0	76.5
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	147	97	63	10
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	244	148	89	15
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	94	96 ^d
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	33	20 ^a
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	390	60
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	90 ^e	95 ^a
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	5.9
Females****	..	..	..	20.2
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	79
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	<0.1
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	<0.1	<0.1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	456	627	835	1 074
Urban population (percentage)	17	25	26	41
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	10.71	6.23	2.34	4.75
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.94	2.66	2.56	-0.63
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	3
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	45
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	3.84	0.00	-2.63	-0.04
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	4 ^d

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2009.^b For 1999.^c For 2006.^d For 2010.^e For 1994.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1,4
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	Neither
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	Lower	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Maintain	No intervention
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	No intervention
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Maintain	No intervention
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Not a concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	1

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	6 604	8 010	9 825	15 840
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.81	2.01	2.49	3.08
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	43	46	47	47
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	4	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	58
Females	..	..	..	58
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.5
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	188	190	192	186
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	70	55 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	5 ^b	7 ^c	8 ^d
Modern methods	..	1 ^b	5 ^c	6 ^d
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	28 ^d
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	61.4
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	27 ^e	35 ^f
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	35.8	40.9	44.9	50.0
Males*	34.8	39.8	43.9	48.9
Females*	37.0	41.9	46.0	51.0
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	156	141	127	101
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	339	282	239	193
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	49	76 ^a
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	38 ^c	28 ^a
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	930	540
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	40 ^c	49 ^d
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	2.1
Females****	..	..	..	6.3
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	20
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	1.6	1.1
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	85	110
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	5	6	8	13
Urban population (percentage)	16	21	26	35
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.31	4.57	4.29	5.03
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.35	1.37	1.91	2.13
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	34	36	36	37 ^a
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	163
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	48
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-3.03	-5.72	-3.75	-1.41
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	436 ^a

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2010.

^b For 1987.

^c For 1996.

^d For 2006.

^e For 1997.

^f For 2004.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1,2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	No support	No support	No support	No support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	Not permitted	Not permitted
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	No intervention	--	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	--	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	306	349	387	418
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.15	1.33	1.01	0.35
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	25	24	23	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	13	13	15	22
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	61
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.3
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	13	17	13	17
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	86 ^a	..
Modern methods	..	..	46 ^a	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	29	36 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	71.2	73.6	75.8	78.8
Males*	68.8	71.2	73.4	76.3
Females*	73.5	75.9	78.2	81.2
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	23	16	10	6
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	26	18	13	8
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	92	76 ^c
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	13	8
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	98 ^a	..
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	27.3
Females****	..	..	..	30.3
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	90
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	0.1
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	<0.2	<0.5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	968	1 105	1 223	1 322
Urban population (percentage)	90	90	91	95
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.16	1.34	1.14	0.57
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.07	1.24	-0.20	-3.17
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	15
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	52
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-6.43	3.50	3.28	2.42
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	48 ^c

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1993.^b For 2009.^c For 2010.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	--	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	--	--	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	..
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	--	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	--	--	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	--	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	Neither
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	--	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	--	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	..
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	Lower
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	..
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Lower	..
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	..
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	..
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	--	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	No	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	..
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	26	38	51	55
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	4.53	4.52	1.52	0.76
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males
Females
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	26 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	45 ^a
Modern methods	42 ^a
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	8 ^a
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	29 ^b	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*
Males*
Females*
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	70	94 ^c
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	95 ^d	86 ^a
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	37.9
Females****	52.4
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	73
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	141	212	282	303
Urban population (percentage)	61	62	67	72
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	7.03	5.73	2.02	1.20
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.19	2.69	0.53	-0.32
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***
Percentage of females among international migrants***
Net migration rate (per thousand)*
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2007.

^b For 1999.

^c For 2010.

^d For 1998.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	Raise	No intervention	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Not a concern	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	No support	No support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	No intervention	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	--
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	No	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Restricted
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	--
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	--

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	1 312	1 748	2 292	3 542
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.93	2.82	2.77	2.54
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	46	45	44	40
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	4	4	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	55
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.7	6.3	5.8	4.7
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	124	112	104	79
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	37 ^a	35 ^b
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	1 ^c	4 ^d	9 ^b
Modern methods	..	0 ^c	1 ^d	8 ^b
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	21
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	..	36 ^a
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	48.8	54.2	56.5	57.5
Males*	47.5	52.8	54.9	55.9
Females*	50.1	55.6	57.9	59.2
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	133	93	77	77
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	199	147	127	119
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	55	64 ^e
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	50 ^f	23 ^e
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	690	510
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	40 ^g	61 ^b
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	3.7
Females****	..	..	..	21.7
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	32
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.5	1.1
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	6.3	24
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	1	2	2	3
Urban population (percentage)	21	35	40	41
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	9.83	7.74	2.85	2.97
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.47	0.60	2.72	2.24
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	38	50	53	53 ^e
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	99
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	42
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.97	-1.97	-1.37	0.61
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	..

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2000.^b For 2007.^c For 1981.^d For 1991/1992.^e For 2010.^f For 1996.^g For 1991.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Acceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Not a concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Raise	Maintain	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Restricted
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	..
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	892	1 014	1 137	1 307
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.53	1.02	1.41	0.66
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	40	31	28	21
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	6	8	11
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.5	2.3	2.2	1.7
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	56	41	43	35
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	46	75	75 ^a	76 ^b
Modern methods	29	44	49 ^a	39 ^b
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	4 ^b
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	60.6
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	37	37 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	63.5	68.1	70.3	72.8
Males*	60.7	64.5	66.7	69.5
Females*	66.3	71.8	74.1	76.2
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	61	26	18	13
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	84	31	21	15
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	93	99 ^d
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	14	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	66	60
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	97 ^e	98 ^f
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	13.2
Females****	..	..	..	23.6
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	87
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.3	1.0
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	1.8	7.4
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	437	497	557	640
Urban population (percentage)	43	42	43	42
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.19	1.01	1.13	0.47
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.03	1.03	1.63	0.80
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	43
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	63
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-4.75	-4.37	-1.02	0.00
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	226 ^d

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1991.

^b For 2002.

^c For 2009.

^d For 2010.

^e For 1994.

^f For 2003.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,4	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on emigration	Lower	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	3,5

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	60 225	76 175	92 273	114 793
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.99	2.04	1.81	1.26
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	46	42	36	29
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	7	9
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	65
Females	..	..	..	65
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.5	4.3	3.2	2.4
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	116	95	78	71
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	23 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	30 ^b	53 ^c	67	71 ^d
Modern methods	23 ^b	45 ^c	58	67 ^d
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	12 ^d
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	52.4
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	0.0 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	36	39 ^f
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	62.6	67.7	71.8	76.2
Males*	60.1	64.4	69.0	73.7
Females*	65.1	71.2	74.6	78.6
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	69	47	33	17
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	100	57	40	20
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	91	95 ^e
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	26 ^g	16 ^d
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	85	50
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	86 ^h	94 ⁱ
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	26.3
Females****	..	..	..	37.4
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	78
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.2	0.3
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	120	180
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	31	39	47	59
Urban population (percentage)	63	69	73	78
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.22	2.82	2.34	1.66
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.07	0.43	0.39	-0.06
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	55	57	57	58 ^e
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	726
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	49
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-2.99	-5.05	-3.95	-3.28
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	22 048 ^e

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2009.

^b For 1976.

^c For 1987.

^d For 2006.

^e For 2010.

^f For 2008.

^g For 1996.

^h For 1997.

ⁱ For 2007.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	--	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	..
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	--	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	--	--	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	--	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	..	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Minor concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	..	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	..	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	--	Satisfactory	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	..	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	--	--	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	..	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	..
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	--	--	Too high	Too high
Policy on emigration	--	--	Lower	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	..
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	63	86	107	112
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.55	3.21	2.15	0.30
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	47	46	43	36
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	7	5	6	6
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.9	6.0	4.8	3.6
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	75	64	56	25
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	..	..
Modern methods	..	..	..	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	62.7	65.3	66.5	68.3
Males*	62.2	64.8	65.9	67.6
Females*	63.3	65.9	67.0	69.1
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	58	47	42	35
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	79	61	54	43
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	83	85 ^a
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	130	100
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	93 ^b	92 ^c
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	28.1
Females****	..	..	..	53.2
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	67
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	90	122	153	159
Urban population (percentage)	26	26	25	23
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.38	2.99	1.56	0.46
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.27	3.29	2.35	0.25
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	3
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	46
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-25.68	0.00	-4.39	-16.33
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	..

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2010.^b For 1999.^c For 2008.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Raise	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	..
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too low	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	Raise	Raise	Raise	Maintain
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Not a concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	..	No
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	No support	No support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1,4,5
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Minor concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	..	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	..
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	..
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	..	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Not applicable
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	..	..	..	Not applicable
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	..	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	..	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	..
Policy on family reunification	--	--	..	..
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	..	..
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	..
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	--	..	..
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	..
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	25	29	33	35
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.20	1.80	1.33	0.08
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males
Females
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods
Modern methods
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	39 ^a
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*
Males*
Females*
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	99	99 ^b
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****
Females****
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	86
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	16 881	19 150	22 157	23 777
Urban population (percentage)	100	100	100	100
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.20	1.80	1.33	0.08
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***
Percentage of females among international migrants***
Net migration rate (per thousand)*
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2000.

^b For 2010.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Maintain	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too low	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on fertility level	Maintain	Raise	Maintain	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	..	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	..	..	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Raise	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	..
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	1 483	1 926	2 306	2 800
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.92	2.58	1.01	1.58
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	45	42	39	28
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	7	7	6	6
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.5	5.8	3.3	2.5
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	83	39	39	21
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	4 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	57 ^b	55 ^a
Modern methods	..	..	41 ^b	50 ^a
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	14 ^a
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	16.9 ^c
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	46	51 ^a
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	56.8	57.7	60.8	67.3
Males*	54.6	55.4	58.0	63.4
Females*	59.1	60.1	63.9	71.5
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	107	102	67	36
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	162	155	91	44
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	88	96 ^c
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	33 ^d	28 ^e
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	110	63
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	97 ^f	99 ^a
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	10.4
Females****	..	..	..	18.3
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	72
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	<0.1
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	<0.1	<1.0
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	1	1	1	2
Urban population (percentage)	49	55	57	69
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.45	3.68	0.93	3.14
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.56	1.30	1.12	-1.33
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	49	46	50	61 ^c
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	10
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	54
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.00	0.00	-7.86	-1.13
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	277 ^c

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2008.

^b For 1994.

^c For 2010.

^d For 1992.

^e For 2005.

^f For 2000.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	--	--	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	--	--	--	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1,2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	--	--	Too low
Policy on fertility level	--	--	--	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	--	--	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	--	--	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	--	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	--	--	--	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	--	--	--	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	--	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Restricted
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	3

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	549	576	643	632
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.13	0.00	1.10	0.15
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	30	27	23	19
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	11	11	14	18
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.7
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	32	30	25	18
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	5 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	53 ^b	39 ^c
Modern methods	..	..	30 ^b	17 ^c
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	6.3 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	40	46 ^e
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	70.6	74.1	76.0	74.0
Males*	68.1	71.5	72.8	71.6
Females*	73.1	76.6	79.1	76.5
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	30	23	14	9
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	31	25	16	10
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	..	94 ^d
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	8 ^f
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	10	8
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	100 ^g	99 ^a
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	23.3 ^h
Females****	..	..	..	21.7 ^h
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	95
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	40	42	47	46
Urban population (percentage)	32	42	53	63
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.40	2.79	3.20	0.44
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.21	-1.83	-1.06	-0.33
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	43
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	61
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	4.53	-5.64	3.63	-0.80
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	301 ^d

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2005.

^b For 2000.

^c For 2005/2006.

^d For 2010.

^e For 2009.

^f For 2006.

^g For 2002.

^h Modelled estimate.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2	1,2,3
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	..	Lower	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	Lower
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Too low	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Raise	No intervention	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	--	..	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	1,3,5

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	17 305	22 291	26 929	32 273
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.45	2.61	1.66	1.00
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	47	42	37	28
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	6	7	8
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.9	5.4	3.7	2.4
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	82	64	38	15
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	15	16 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	26 ^b	50	63 ^c
Modern methods	..	21 ^b	42	52 ^c
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	12 ^c
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	66.7
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	21 ^d	21 ^e
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	53.0	59.7	65.5	71.2
Males*	51.3	58.0	63.5	69.0
Females*	54.4	61.4	67.5	73.4
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	123	96	63	34
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	153	125	77	38
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	90	99 ^f
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	29 ^g	23 ^h
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	230	100
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	40	63 ^h
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	10.5
Females****	..	..	..	21.9
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	75
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	0.2
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	4.1	32
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	39	50	60	72
Urban population (percentage)	38	45	52	57
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.24	4.27	2.98	1.61
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.44	1.35	0.34	0.23
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	55	51	49	46 ^f
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	49
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-5.43	-0.48	-3.48	-4.33
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	6 423 ^f

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2003.

^b For 1984.

^c For 2003/2004.

^d For 1994.

^e For 2008.

^f For 2010.

^g For 1997.

^h For 2004.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Raise	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	--
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	Maintain	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1,2,3
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	--
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	--
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	--
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	--
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	Yes	--
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	--
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	--

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	10 620	13 335	15 933	23 930
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.33	1.87	3.25	2.38
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	44	45	44	44
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	5	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.1
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	127	124	113	149
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	57 ^a	52 ^b
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	6 ^a	12
Modern methods	..	..	5 ^a	11
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	39.2
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	11 ^c	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	40.4	42.8	44.1	48.8
Males*	38.8	41.3	42.4	47.6
Females*	42.0	44.3	45.7	49.9
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	158	143	134	88
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	266	240	224	141
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	57	74 ^d
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	60	44 ^b
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	800	490
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	44 ^a	55 ^b
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	2.3
Females****	..	..	..	7.2
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	28
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	4.7	11.3
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	340	1 400
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	13	17	20	30
Urban population (percentage)	9	17	26	31
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	10.50	6.76	7.59	3.01
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.70	1.01	1.90	2.10
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	67	41	32	26 ^d
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	450
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	52
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.47	-5.86	8.82	-0.18
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	132 ^d

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1997.

^b For 2008.

^c For 1990.

^d For 2010.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Not a concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	No support	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Minor concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	No
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	29 534	36 128	42 133	48 337
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.42	1.89	1.41	0.70
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	41	38	33	25
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	7	7	8
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	..^a
Females	..	..	..	..^a
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.9	4.3	3.1	2.1
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	93	57	30	16
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	33 ^b	46 ^c
Modern methods	..	..	28 ^b	46 ^c
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	28.1
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	34	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	51.6	55.3	58.8	63.5
Males*	50.2	54.0	57.5	62.1
Females*	53.0	56.7	60.2	65.0
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	113	93	76	55
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	164	133	106	73
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	84	90 ^d
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	59 ^e	35 ^f
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	380	200
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	56 ^b	64 ^g
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	1.9
Females****	..	..	..	6.0
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	40
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.4	0.6
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	100	220
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	44	53	62	71
Urban population (percentage)	24	24	26	33
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.36	1.98	2.23	2.45
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.14	1.86	1.13	-0.08
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	37	37	36	42 ^d
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	89
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	49
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.00	-0.32	-0.62	-2.12
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	133 ^d

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a No mandatory old-age pension system.

^b For 1997.

^c For 2009/2010.

^d For 2010.

^e For 1994.

^f For 2009.

^g For 2007.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	--	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	--	--	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	..
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	--	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	--	--	No intervention	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	--	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	--	Satisfactory	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	Maintain	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	--	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	--	Raise	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Raise	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Minor concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	--	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	--	--	Maintain	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	No	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	No
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	906	1 150	1 651	2 324
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.98	2.54	3.09	1.87
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	44	47	42	36
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	5	6
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.6	6.2	4.9	3.4
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	139	131	103	74
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	12 ^a	9 ^b
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	29 ^a	55 ^c
Modern methods	..	..	26 ^a	54 ^c
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	21 ^c
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	43 ^d	41 ^e
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	53.9	59.0	60.9	61.1
Males*	52.0	57.0	59.1	60.4
Females*	55.9	61.0	62.7	61.6
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	101	75	62	38
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	145	105	83	53
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	74	83 ^f
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	36 ^a	30 ^g
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	200	200
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	68 ^a	81 ^b
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	3.6
Females****	..	..	..	15.0
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	38
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	6.8	13.4
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	59	190
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	1	1	2	3
Urban population (percentage)	24	26	30	38
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.16	3.55	4.59	3.39
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.62	2.19	2.49	0.99
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	139
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	48
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.67	-5.39	3.07	-0.14
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	15 ^f

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1992.

^b For 2006.

^c For 2006/2007.

^d For 2000.

^e For 2004.

^f For 2010.

^g For 2007.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Too low	Too high
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Raise	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	--
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	--
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	--
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3	1,2,3
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Not applicable
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	--	Not applicable
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	--
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	--
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	--
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	No
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	--
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	No
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Raise
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	--	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	--
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	--

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	7	8	10	10
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.70	1.75	1.70	0.28
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males
Females
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	27 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	36 ^a
Modern methods	23 ^a
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*
Males*
Females*
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	56	99 ^b
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	24 ^a
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	97 ^a
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	67.7
Females****	74.4
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	70
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	337	389	475	491
Urban population (percentage)	100	100	100	100
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.70	1.75	1.70	0.28
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***
Percentage of females among international migrants***
Net migration rate (per thousand)*
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2007.

^b For 2010.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	No intervention	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	Lower
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	--
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Raise
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	No	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	No
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Indirect support	Indirect support	Indirect support	Indirect support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	Raise	Maintain	Maintain
International migration				
View on immigration	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	Raise
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Maintain	Lower
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Raise	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	No	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Restricted
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	--
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	--

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	Too high	Satisfactory	Too low	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Lower	Maintain	Raise	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Raise	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Maintain	Lower
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Maintain	Lower
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	No
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	No	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	5

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	Not permitted
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Minor concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	No
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	Lower	No intervention	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Not a concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Not a concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	No support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1,2,3,5
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	..	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Minor concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	No	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1,2,3
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	--	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	--	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	--	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	--	--	Raise	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	--	Too low	Too low
Policy on fertility level	--	--	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	--	..	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3	1,2,3
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	--	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	..	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	..	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	--	Satisfactory	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	..
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--
International migration				
View on immigration	--	--	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on immigration	--	--	No intervention	Raise
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	..	Raise
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	..	Raise
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	..
Policy on family reunification	--	--	..	Raise
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	--	--	Too high	Too high
Policy on emigration	--	--	Lower	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	1,2,4

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	4	3	2	1
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-5.12	-4.51	-1.47	-2.77
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males
Females
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods
Modern methods
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	43 ^a
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*
Males*
Females*
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	99	99 ^b
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	100 ^c	100 ^d
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****
Females****
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	72
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	15	10	8	5
Urban population (percentage)	23	31	31	38
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	-3.07	-1.75	-1.11	-1.54
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-5.70	-5.64	-1.63	-3.47
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***
Percentage of females among international migrants***
Net migration rate (per thousand)*
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2001.

^b For 2010.

^c For 1996.

^d For 2008.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	Maintain	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Lower	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Maintain	Lower
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	No	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Restricted
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	No
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	4 007	4 153	4 359	4 925
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.66	0.33	0.55	1.09
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	24	20	19	19
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	19	21	20	21
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	67
Females	..	..	..	67
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.9
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	15	11	13	9
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	71 ^a	74 ^b	87 ^c	88 ^d
Modern methods	65 ^a	69 ^b	78 ^c	82 ^d
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	16.2 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	48	50 ^f
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	74.4	75.9	77.2	80.5
Males*	71.3	72.6	74.1	78.1
Females*	77.6	79.3	80.1	82.7
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	11	7	6	3
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	13	9	7	4
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	97	93 ^e
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	4	7
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	..	..
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	23.0
Females****	..	..	..	20.1
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	87
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.1	0.2
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	2.2	4.5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	10	11	11	13
Urban population (percentage)	68	71	74	79
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.49	0.54	1.04	1.51
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.02	-0.20	-0.79	-0.39
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	24	22	23	23 ^e
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	485
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	51
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.81	1.19	1.97	7.21
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	680 ^e

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1977.

^b For 1988/1989.

^c For 1998.

^d For 2005.

^e For 2010.

^f For 2009.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Raise	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Not a concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	No support	No support	No support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1,5
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Minor concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	Neither
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	--	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Minor concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	No
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	--	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	No
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	898	1 539	2 232	2 846
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	4.10	5.28	3.56	2.71
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	46	46	40	27
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	4	3	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	55
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.4	8.3	6.3	2.5
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	137	117	74	9
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	9 ^a	24	..
Modern methods	..	8 ^a	18	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	21	22 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	53.2	63.4	72.1	72.6
Males*	51.8	62.1	71.1	70.9
Females*	54.4	64.7	73.4	74.8
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	115	64	31	9
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	169	92	40	11
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	99	99 ^c
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	21	10 ^d
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	74	32
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	91	99 ^d
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	18.9
Females****	..	..	..	23.8
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	83
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	..	0.1 ^d
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	..	1.0 ^d
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	3	5	7	9
Urban population (percentage)	38	57	72	73
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	9.17	8.93	5.18	3.07
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.51	1.28	-0.03	1.78
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	826
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	21
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	6.25	11.99	6.39	11.74
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	39 ^c

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1988/1989.

^b For 2008.

^c For 2010.

^d For 2009.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Not a concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3	1,2,3
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Satisfactory	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	Lower	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Lower
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	Lower
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	Lower
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Raise	Raise	Raise
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Restricted
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	--

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	68 483	95 470	127 347	176 745
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.85	3.41	2.60	1.80
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	43	43	43	35
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	6	6
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	55
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.6	6.4	5.7	3.7
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	116	109	78	32
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	32 ^a	24 ^b
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	5	8	18	30 ^c
Modern methods	4	6	13	22 ^c
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	25 ^c
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	45.7
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	9	13 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	54.6	58.6	61.4	64.6
Males*	54.6	58.2	60.7	63.8
Females*	54.7	59.2	62.2	65.4
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	115	101	90	71
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	173	145	124	94
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	58	88 ^e
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	43 ^f	42 ^g
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	440	260
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	18 ^h	39 ⁱ
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	3.3
Females****	..	..	..	7.8
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	46
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	0.1
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	2.4	130
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	86	120	160	222
Urban population (percentage)	26	29	32	36
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.04	4.30	3.40	2.60
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.44	3.05	2.23	1.37
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	57	54	52	55 ^e
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	4 234
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	45
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.43	3.06	-2.51	-2.41
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	9 690 ^e

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1990.

^b For 2006.

^c For 2006/2007.

^d For 2008.

^e For 2010.

^f For 1992.

^g For 2001.

^h For 1997.

ⁱ For 2007.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	--	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	--	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on fertility level	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	--	..	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	--	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	..	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	..	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	--	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--
International migration				
View on immigration	--	--	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	..	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	..	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	..
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	--	--	Too high	Too high
Policy on emigration	--	--	No intervention	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	..
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	12	14	17	21
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.35	2.32	2.68	0.56
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males
Females
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	33 ^a
Modern methods	30 ^a
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	42	40 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*
Males*
Females*
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	99	49 ^c
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	100 ^d	100 ^e
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	43.8 ^f
Females****	53.7 ^f
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	74
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	27	30	38	45
Urban population (percentage)	61	67	71	84
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.82	3.81	3.20	1.97
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.63	-0.45	1.43	-5.30
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***
Percentage of females among international migrants***
Net migration rate (per thousand)*
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2003.

^b For 2000.

^c For 2010.

^d For 1998.

^e For 2008.

^f Modelled estimate.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,4,5	1,4,5
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	Lower	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	No	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Restricted
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	No
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	Lower	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	No intervention	--	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Raise
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	--	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	--
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	--

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Satisfactory	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	Lower	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Raise	Raise	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Minor concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	No intervention	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	5

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2	1,2,3
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	Lower	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	--
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	3,5

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	Raise
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	Raise
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Minor concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	--	No	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	1,5,6

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	40 893	54 053	69 255	94 852
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.86	2.77	2.33	1.73
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	44	42	40	35
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	5	6
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.0	4.9	4.1	3.3
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	56	52	51	54
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	15 ^a	14 ^b
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	18 ^c	46 ^d	51	49
Modern methods	11 ^c	21 ^d	26	36
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	29.8
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	40	42 ^e
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	61.4	63.7	65.6	67.8
Males*	59.6	61.4	62.8	64.5
Females*	63.3	66.2	68.5	71.3
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	59	45	35	23
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	82	62	46	30
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	70	87 ^f
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	39 ^g	32 ^b
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	140	99
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	53 ^g	62 ^b
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	4.6
Females****	..	..	..	8.0
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	61
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	<0.1
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	<1.0	19
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	136	180	231	316
Urban population (percentage)	36	43	48	49
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.36	5.54	2.21	1.98
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.07	0.90	2.45	1.49
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	42	37	35	33 ^f
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	435
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	51
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-1.25	-0.70	-2.13	-2.76
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	21 423 ^f

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1998.

^b For 2008.

^c For 1973.

^d For 1986.

^e For 2009.

^f For 2010.

^g For 1993.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on fertility level	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	No support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,4,5	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Raise	Lower	Lower	Raise
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Raise
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Maintain	Raise
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	Raise
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	No
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	No	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Restricted
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	33 972	37 202	38 392	38 299
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.87	0.89	0.18	0.06
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	24	26	23	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	14	14	16	20
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	65
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.3
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	29	34	31	15
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	75 ^a	..	73 ^b	..
Modern methods	26 ^a	..	28 ^b	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	0.1 ^c
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	47	48 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	70.6	71.0	71.1	75.5
Males*	67.0	66.9	66.8	71.2
Females*	74.0	75.1	75.7	79.9
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	28	20	16	6
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	32	22	18	7
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	96	99 ^e
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	14	5
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	100 ^e	100 ^f
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	23.8
Females****	..	..	..	26.7
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	89
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	0.1
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	16	35
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	105	115	119	118
Urban population (percentage)	55	60	61	61
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.04	1.52	0.25	-0.11
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.50	-0.01	0.06	0.32
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	11	10	10	11 ^e
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	827
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	59
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.65	-0.52	-1.23	0.29
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	7 614 ^c

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1977.

^b For 1991.

^c For 2010.

^d For 2009.

^e For 2002.

^f For 2005.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1,2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	..	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Raise	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	No	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	9 203	9 962	10 125	10 690
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.16	0.36	0.40	0.25
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	27	24	18	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	15	17	20	24
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	65
Females	..	..	..	65
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.8	2.0	1.5	1.4
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	32	38	22	17
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	66 ^a	..	79 ^b	87 ^c
Modern methods	33 ^a	..	70 ^b	83 ^c
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	9.0 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	46	49 ^e
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	68.2	72.3	74.7	78.6
Males*	64.9	68.8	71.1	75.3
Females*	71.3	75.8	78.3	81.8
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	47	20	10	4
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	58	25	12	6
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	93	98 ^d
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	10	8
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	100 ^f	100 ^g
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	21.6
Females****	..	..	..	26.3
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	86
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.4	0.7
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	20	48
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	100	108	110	116
Urban population (percentage)	41	45	51	61
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.15	1.50	1.69	1.24
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.51	-0.54	-0.87	-1.18
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	83	81	74	65 ^d
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	919
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	2.42	-1.36	2.98	2.83
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	3 540 ^d

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1979/1980.

^b For 1997.

^c For 2005/2006.

^d For 2010.

^e For 2009.

^f For 1998.

^g For 2000.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Raise	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Not a concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	..	No
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	No support	No support	No support	No support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,5	1,2,3,5
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	..	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	..	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	..	Lower	..	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Lower
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	..	No intervention
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	..	Lower
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	..	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	..	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	--	..	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	No
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	163	368	501	1 870
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	8.14	10.15	1.14	15.24
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	33	29	27	14
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	3	2	2	2
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.8	5.5	4.0	2.4
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	95	77	48	16
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	32 ^a	43 ^b	..
Modern methods	..	29 ^a	32 ^b	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	1.1 ^c
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	14 ^d	10 ^e
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	67.5	71.9	74.7	77.9
Males*	66.4	71.3	74.5	78.1
Females*	69.0	72.8	75.0	77.3
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	53	28	18	9
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	69	36	21	11
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	92	97 ^f
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	12	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	13	7
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	98 ^g	100 ^e
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	31.3
Females****	..	..	..	38.1
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	69
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	..	<0.2
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	15	33	46	170
Urban population (percentage)	89	90	95	99
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	8.26	10.31	1.61	15.48
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	7.21	8.71	-6.19	2.44
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	1 305
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	26
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	50.68	69.18	-9.21	132.89
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	..

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1987.

^b For 1998.

^c For 2005.

^d For 1997.

^e For 2009.

^f For 2010.

^g For 1996.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	No intervention	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1,2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	No intervention	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	--
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	Lower	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Raise
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Raise
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	Too low	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Raise	Raise	Raise	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	No	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	34 722	40 510	44 662	48 391
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.98	1.57	0.77	0.48
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	38	30	23	16
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	7	9	16
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.3	2.2	1.7	1.3
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	14	12	4	2
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	35 ^a	70	81 ^b	80 ^c
Modern methods	27 ^a	59	70 ^b	70 ^c
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	38	42 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	63.2	67.4	72.9	80.0
Males*	59.5	63.2	68.7	76.5
Females*	67.1	71.8	77.0	83.3
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	38	25	10	4
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	50	32	13	5
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	99	94 ^d
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	18	16
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	100 ^b	..
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	7.2
Females****	..	..	..	8.3
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	82
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	<0.1
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	3.2	15
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	349	407	449	486
Urban population (percentage)	48	65	78	83
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	5.29	4.25	1.92	0.87
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.65	-2.61	-2.91	-1.30
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	81	78	74	70 ^d
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	535
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	53
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-2.72	1.63	-2.89	-0.13
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	8 708 ^d

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1974.^b For 1997.^c For 2009.^d For 2010.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	--	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	--	--	Raise	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	--	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on fertility level	--	--	No intervention	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	--	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	..	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	..	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	--	Major change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--
International migration				
View on immigration	--	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	..	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	..	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	..	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	..	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	No
View on emigration	--	--	Too high	Too high
Policy on emigration	--	--	Lower	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	..	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	3 839	4 215	4 339	3 545
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.32	1.00	-0.12	-1.06
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	29	27	27	17
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	11	12	13	16
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	62
Females	..	..	..	57
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.6	2.6	2.1	1.5
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	87	87	72	34
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	19 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	74 ^b	68 ^a
Modern methods	..	..	50 ^b	43 ^a
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	11 ^a
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	18.0 ^c
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	53 ^d	54 ^e
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	64.8	64.8	67.3	68.2
Males*	61.6	61.7	63.6	64.4
Females*	68.5	68.3	70.9	72.1
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	46	35	29	16
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	55	43	36	19
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	96	90 ^c
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	11 ^a
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	60	41
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	..	100 ^a
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	9.9
Females****	..	..	..	31.0
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	87
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	0.5
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	1.9	15
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	113	125	128	105
Urban population (percentage)	36	44	46	48
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.75	2.79	-0.32	0.62
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.05	-0.32	0.06	-2.43
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	408
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	56
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	4.86	-0.02	-5.55	-9.36
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	1 370 ^c

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2005.^b For 1997.^c For 2010.^d For 1999.^e For 2009.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	No intervention	Raise	No intervention	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1,2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low	Too low
Policy on fertility level	Maintain	Raise	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Not a concern	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Limits	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	3

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	21 245	22 725	22 681	21 436
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.96	0.47	-0.46	-0.26
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	25	25	20	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	14	14	17	21
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	63.8
Females	..	..	..	58
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.6	2.2	1.5	1.3
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	82	70	47	32
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	58 ^a	..	57 ^b	70 ^c
Modern methods	5 ^a	..	15 ^b	38 ^c
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	12 ^c
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	21.3 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	42	46 ^e
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	69.2	69.7	69.4	73.2
Males*	66.6	66.9	66.1	69.6
Females*	71.2	72.6	73.3	76.8
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	40	26	23	14
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	46	31	28	17
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	98	97 ^d
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	11 ^f	13 ^g
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	72	27
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	99	99 ^h
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	16.9
Females****	..	..	..	21.2
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	91
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	0.1
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	9.1	16
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	89	95	95	90
Urban population (percentage)	43	50	54	53
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.17	1.96	-0.25	-0.25
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.10	-0.90	-0.70	-0.28
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	19	17	17	17 ^d
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	133
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	51
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.49	-0.86	-4.61	-0.93
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	3 883 ^d

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1978.

^b For 1993.

^c For 2004.

^d For 2010.

^e For 2009.

^f For 1991.

^g For 2002.

^h For 2008.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	--	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	--	--	No intervention	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	--	Too low	Too low
Policy on fertility level	--	--	No intervention	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	No
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	--	Direct support	Indirect support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	Neither
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	--	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
International migration				
View on immigration	--	--	Too high	Too low
Policy on immigration	--	--	Lower	Raise
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Raise
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Maintain	Raise
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	--	--	Too high	Too high
Policy on emigration	--	--	Lower	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	134 233	143 642	148 699	142 836
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.58	0.71	0.06	-0.12
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	23	23	21	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	14	14	17	18
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	55
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.4
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	44	44	52	30
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	63	80 ^a
Modern methods	..	..	48	65 ^a
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	37.4 ^b
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	50	53 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	69.0	67.4	66.6	67.7
Males*	63.1	61.5	60.6	61.6
Females*	73.6	72.9	72.7	74.0
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	28	26	22	11
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	36	31	26	17
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	78	97 ^b
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	72	34
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	99	100 ^d
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	18.6
Females****	..	..	..	32.9
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	82
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	..	1.0 ^c
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	..	980 ^c
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	8	8	9	8
Urban population (percentage)	66	72	73	74
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.81	1.32	0.06	0.07
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.65	-0.78	0.08	-0.66
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	29	28	28	31 ^b
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	12 270
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	58
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.46	1.57	2.99	1.58
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	5 264 ^b

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2007.

^b For 2010.

^c For 2009.

^d For 2008.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	No support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2	1,2,3
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Raise
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	Raise
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	Raise
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	Raise
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	--
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Too low	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	6

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	4 390	6 081	5 570	10 943
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.16	3.21	-4.88	2.87
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	48	49	48	43
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	3	4	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	55
Females	..	..	..	55
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	8.2	8.3	6.3	5.4
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	74	75	56	39
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	15 ^a	8 ^b
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	10 ^c	14 ^d	52
Modern methods	..	1 ^c	7 ^d	44
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	19
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	32	33 ^e
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	44.6	49.8	23.7	53.9
Males*	43.0	48.2	22.0	52.7
Females*	46.2	51.3	25.6	55.1
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	134	124	128	100
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	227	181	220	128
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	83	80 ^b
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	45 ^d	44 ^b
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	1 000	340
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	26 ^a	52 ^f
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	4.2
Females****	..	..	..	4.4
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	29
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	5.4	2.9
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	200	210
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	167	231	211	415
Urban population (percentage)	4	5	8	19
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	7.66	4.59	3.64	4.27
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.99	3.14	-5.50	2.56
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	51	55	62	48 ^b
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	465
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	54
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.00	-3.90	-47.72	0.31
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	92 ^b

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1992.

^b For 2010.

^c For 1983.

^d For 1996.

^e For 2000.

^f For 2008.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	--	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1,2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	--	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3	1,2,3,4
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	--
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	--	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	--
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	--
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on emigration	--	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	--	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	--

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	44	42	43	53
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-0.27	-0.54	1.14	1.27
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males
Females
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	41 ^a	..	..
Modern methods	..	37 ^a	..	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*
Males*
Females*
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	99	95 ^b
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	99 ^c	100 ^d
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	31.7
Females****	49.2
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	83
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	170	161	165	203
Urban population (percentage)	35	35	34	32
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.24	-0.90	0.62	1.19
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.54	-0.35	1.41	1.31
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***
Percentage of females among international migrants***
Net migration rate (per thousand)*
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	44 ^b

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1984.

^b For 2010.

^c For 1998.

^d For 2008.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	--	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	--	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3	1,2,3,4
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	--
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	No intervention	--
International migration				
View on immigration	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	--
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Minor concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on emigration	--	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	No	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	1,2,6

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	109	126	147	176
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.93	1.38	1.27	1.06
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	47	41	35	26
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	7	8	10	10
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	63
Females	..	..	..	63
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.7	4.2	3.2	2.0
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	158	149	95	62
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	47 ^a	..	..
Modern methods	..	46 ^a	..	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	47	48 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	65.0	70.2	71.3	73.9
Males*	62.4	67.2	69.3	71.4
Females*	67.5	73.3	73.5	76.6
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	39	23	17	13
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	55	30	22	17
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	98	97 ^c
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	55	35
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	100 ^d	100 ^e
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	11.4
Females****	..	..	..	30.8
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	78
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	202	234	273	327
Urban population (percentage)	25	28	30	18
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.98	2.40	1.44	-3.56
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.58	1.00	1.20	2.26
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	10
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	51
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-20.35	-14.24	-6.69	-1.18
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	31 ^c

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1988.^b For 2004.^c For 2010.^d For 1997.^e For 2007.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	--	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	--	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5,6
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	--
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	--
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	--	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	No	--
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	--

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	96	104	108	109
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.10	0.77	0.12	0.11
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	47	40	34	26
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	8	8	9	10
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.5	3.6	2.9	2.1
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	164	110	88	59
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	58 ^a	..	..
Modern methods	..	56 ^a	..	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	..	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	61.6	66.8	69.8	71.6
Males*	60.0	64.7	67.1	69.6
Females*	63.0	68.7	72.5	73.8
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	64	42	30	24
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	87	53	37	28
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	97	99 ^b
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	87	48
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	99 ^c	99 ^d
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	15.4 ^e
Females****	..	..	..	31.3 ^e
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	76
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	246	269	279	282
Urban population (percentage)	33	39	43	49
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.69	2.24	1.05	0.90
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.35	-0.10	-0.57	-0.62
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	9
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	52
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-17.20	-13.67	-15.42	-9.17
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	31 ^b

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1988.

^b For 2010.

^c For 1999.

^d For 2008.

^e Modelled estimate.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3	1,2,3
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	--
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	--	--
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Minor concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	--	--
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	--
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	150	157	168	184
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.10	0.24	0.84	0.31
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	45	40	39	37
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	3	4	6	7
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	55
Females	..	..	..	55
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.7	4.9	4.7	4.0
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	51	38	32	28
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	25 ^a	29 ^b
Modern methods	..	..	23 ^a	27 ^b
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	48 ^b
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	..	37 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	56.1	61.2	66.1	71.5
Males*	53.0	58.0	63.1	68.6
Females*	59.6	64.6	69.7	74.9
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	69	52	36	22
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	95	68	45	27
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	94	87 ^d
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	..	..
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	100 ^a	81 ^b
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	43.6
Females****	..	..	..	65.5
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	70
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	53	55	59	65
Urban population (percentage)	21	21	22	20
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.71	0.27	1.15	-0.79
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.93	0.24	0.76	0.60
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	9
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	45
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-17.14	-25.86	-15.81	-17.33
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	143 ^d

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1998.

^b For 2009.

^c For 2001.

^d For 2010.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1,2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Not a concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	No
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	No support	No support	No support	No support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Minor concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	--
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	--	--	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	Lower	Raise
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Not a concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	No
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	--	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	20	23	26	32
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.62	1.25	1.24	0.80
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males
Females
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods
Modern methods
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	40	43 ^a
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*
Males*
Females*
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	99	92 ^b
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****
Females****
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	95
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	324	373	421	520
Urban population (percentage)	71	88	92	94
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.19	2.91	1.52	0.81
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-6.25	-8.19	-1.59	0.57
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***
Percentage of females among international migrants***
Net migration rate (per thousand)*
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2009.

^b For 2010.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	Maintain	No intervention	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	..
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	..
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Maintain	No intervention	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Not a concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	No support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	..	..	No intervention	..
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	..
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	..
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	..
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	..
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	..
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	--	No	..
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	..
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	82	104	128	169
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.18	1.85	1.94	1.61
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	47	47	45	40
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	7	7	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	62
Females	..	..	..	57
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.5	6.2	5.2	3.9
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	137	131	108	66
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	34 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	29 ^b	38 ^c
Modern methods	..	..	27 ^b	33 ^c
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	38 ^c
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	32 ^d	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	56.5	59.8	61.3	63.8
Males*	55.0	58.9	60.4	62.5
Females*	58.0	60.7	62.2	65.1
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	80	66	61	52
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	125	102	92	76
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	79	98 ^e
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	35 ^b	32 ^f
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	120	70
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	79 ^b	82 ^f
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	5.5
Females****	..	..	..	13.2
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	49
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.5	1.0
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	<0.5	<1.0
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	85	108	133	175
Urban population (percentage)	32	38	49	63
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.57	4.40	4.10	2.93
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.57	0.43	0.09	-0.38
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	5
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	48
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-5.75	-10.46	-7.77	-8.17
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	2 ^e

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2008.

^b For 2000.

^c For 2008/2009.

^d For 1991.

^e For 2010.

^f For 2009.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	Raise	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Not a concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	No
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Limits	Limits	Limits	No support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2	1,2,3
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	--	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Too low	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on immigration	Raise	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	--	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	No
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	7 345	13 220	18 492	28 083
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	4.82	5.99	2.72	2.65
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	45	43	41	30
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	4	4	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	55
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.3	7.0	5.4	3.0
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	125	118	59	12
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	32 ^a	24 ^b
Modern methods	..	..	29 ^a	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	15 ^c	15 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	54.9	64.2	69.6	73.1
Males*	53.4	63.3	68.6	72.2
Females*	56.5	65.4	71.1	74.4
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	107	57	30	19
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	153	76	38	21
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	96	98 ^e
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	33	24
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	91 ^a	97 ^d
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	28.6
Females****	..	..	..	39.1
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	71
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	..	<0.2
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	3	6	9	13
Urban population (percentage)	58	73	79	82
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	8.45	7.95	3.26	2.92
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.64	1.55	0.85	1.45
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	47	43	51	54 ^e
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	7 289
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	30
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	15.00	24.18	-1.40	8.20
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	236 ^e

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1996.

^b For 2007.

^c For 1999.

^d For 2008.

^e For 2010.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	No support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	No intervention	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	..
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Minor concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Restricted
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	3,5

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	4 786	6 232	8 369	12 768
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.11	2.82	2.89	2.69
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	45	48	46	44
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	4	4	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	55
Females	..	..	..	55
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.5	7.3	6.4	5.0
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	189	167	126	106
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	36 ^a	39 ^b
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	4 ^c	11 ^d	13 ^a	13
Modern methods	1 ^c	2 ^d	8 ^a	12
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	47.5
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	..	11 ^e
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	41.9	49.3	53.8	58.2
Males*	40.9	48.3	52.8	57.2
Females*	42.9	50.3	54.8	59.1
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	108	89	72	55
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	265	189	144	96
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	80	70 ^f
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	29 ^g	20 ^b
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	590	370
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	47 ^a	52 ^b
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	2.6
Females****	..	..	..	10.8
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	30
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.2	0.7
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	11	53
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	24	32	43	65
Urban population (percentage)	34	38	40	43
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	5.43	3.79	3.26	3.23
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.03	2.25	2.66	2.30
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	48	50	51	56 ^f
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	210
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	51
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	2.95	-2.92	-1.44	-2.28
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	1 346 ^f

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1997.

^b For 2005.

^c For 1978.

^d For 1986.

^e For 2001.

^f For 2010.

^g For 1996.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	--	--	Too low
Policy on growth	--	--	--	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1,2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	--	--	Too low
Policy on fertility level	--	--	--	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	--	--	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	--	--	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	--	Maintain
International migration				
View on immigration	--	--	--	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Minor concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	--	--	--	Too high
Policy on emigration	--	--	--	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	--	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Restricted
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	8 536	9 272	10 204	9 854
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.87	0.72	1.29	0.00
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	24	24	22	17
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	13	14	18	20
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	64
Females	..	..	..	59
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.6
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	45	44	37	22
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	5 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	59 ^b	61 ^a
Modern methods	..	..	32 ^b	22 ^a
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	7 ^a
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	10.7 ^a
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	40	44 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	68.7	70.2	71.8	74.0
Males*	66.8	67.7	69.2	71.7
Females*	70.6	72.7	74.5	76.3
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	47	34	16	12
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	52	38	19	14
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	89	91 ^a
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	8 ^d
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	25	12
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	99 ^e	99 ^f
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	26.3
Females****	..	..	..	23.3
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	95
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	<0.1
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	4.3	3.5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	97	105	115	112
Urban population (percentage)	43	48	52	56
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.50	1.65	1.82	0.58
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.29	-0.12	0.73	-0.71
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	26	25	21	21 ^a
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	525
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	57
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.49	-0.23	9.12	0.00
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	3 351 ^a

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2010.

^b For 2000.

^c For 2009.

^d For 2006.

^e For 2002.

^f For 2005.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	--	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	--
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	--
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	--	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	No
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	--

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	58	67	75	87
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.24	1.27	1.02	0.71
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males
Females
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods
Modern methods
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	26.4 ^a
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	49 ^b	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*
Males*
Females*
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	97	99 ^a
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	14.6
Females****	33.7
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	75
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	127	147	164	191
Urban population (percentage)	46	49	50	54
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	5.63	1.24	1.16	1.33
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.27	1.30	0.88	0.02
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***
Percentage of females among international migrants***
Net migration rate (per thousand)*
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	11 ^a

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2010.

^b For 1992.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	..
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Indirect support	Indirect support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3	1,2,3
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	No intervention
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	..	No intervention
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on family reunification	--	--	..	No intervention
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	..
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	No	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	2 845	3 541	3 898	5 997
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.86	2.26	-0.42	2.60
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	40	42	42	43
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	4	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.2
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	234	175	158	144
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	48 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	3 ^b	8 ^a
Modern methods	..	..	2 ^b	6 ^a
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	28 ^a
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	41.1
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	..	23 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	36.7	44.2	37.5	46.3
Males*	35.7	43.4	36.0	45.7
Females*	37.7	45.0	39.0	46.9
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	195	135	166	114
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	340	219	283	174
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	43 ^d	90 ^e
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	41 ^f	37 ^a
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	1 300	890
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	42 ^g	42 ^a
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	3.6
Females****	..	..	..	9.8
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	18
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.3	1.6
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	5.0	49
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	40	49	54	84
Urban population (percentage)	27	32	34	39
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.54	3.89	0.40	3.44
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.96	1.56	-0.84	2.07
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	37	41	45	40 ^e
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	107
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	46
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.00	0.00	-22.84	2.18
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	58 ^e

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2008.

^b For 1992.

^c For 2004.

^d For 1999.

^e For 2010.

^f For 1990.

^g For 2000.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too low	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	No intervention	Raise	Maintain	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low	Too low
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Raise	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Minor concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Not applicable
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	No intervention	Not applicable
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Raise	Lower
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Raise	Lower
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	Lower
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	Lower
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	--	No	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	2 262	2 709	3 482	5 188
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.74	2.30	2.87	3.52
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	33	24	22	17
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	7	8	9	15
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	55
Females	..	..	..	55
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.8	1.6	1.8	1.3
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	25	10	8	5
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	60 ^a	67 ^b	62 ^c	..
Modern methods	53 ^a	51 ^b	55 ^c	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	10.8 ^d
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	41	45 ^e
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	69.1	72.2	76.8	80.6
Males*	66.0	69.5	74.4	78.5
Females*	72.8	75.1	79.2	82.7
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	19	9	4	2
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	24	12	6	2
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	98	97 ^d
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	4 ^f
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	6	3
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	100 ^g	..
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	7.0
Females****	..	..	..	7.1
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	79
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	0.1
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	2.0	3.4
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	3 313	3 966	5 098	7 596
Urban population (percentage)	100	100	100	100
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.74	2.30	2.87	3.52
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	100	100	100	100 ^d
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	1 967
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	56
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.54	12.08	14.26	30.87
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	..

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1973.

^b For 1987.

^c For 1997.

^d For 2010.

^e For 2009.

^f For 2000.

^g For 1998.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	--	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	--	--	Raise	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	--	Too low	Too low
Policy on fertility level	--	--	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Not a concern	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	--	No support	No support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	--	Satisfactory	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	--	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	--	--	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on immigration	--	--	Lower	Raise
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	--	--	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on emigration	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	No	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Restricted
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	4 718	5 142	5 369	5 472
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.91	0.71	0.37	0.17
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	26	27	23	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	14	14	15	18
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	62
Females	..	..	..	62
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.3
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	41	49	45	20
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	80 ^a	..
Modern methods	..	..	66 ^a	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	13.9 ^b
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	47	48 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	70.1	70.6	71.6	74.7
Males*	66.8	66.8	67.4	70.7
Females*	73.5	74.7	75.9	78.7
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	25	18	12	6
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	29	20	14	8
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	99	99 ^b
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	10	6
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	100	100 ^d
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	25.4 ^e
Females****	..	..	..	25.4 ^e
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	90
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	<0.1
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	<0.1	<0.5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	96	105	109	112
Urban population (percentage)	46	54	57	55
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.29	1.67	0.39	-0.09
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.94	-0.36	0.35	0.50
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	131
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	56
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-0.85	-1.10	-0.33	1.35
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	1 591 ^b

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1997.

^b For 2010.

^c For 2009.

^d For 2008.

^e Modelled estimate.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	--	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	--	--	Raise	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	--	Too low	Too low
Policy on fertility level	--	--	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	--	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	--	Acceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	..	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	..	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	--	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	..	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	--	--	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on immigration	--	--	Lower	Raise
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	..	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	..	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	..	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	..	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	--	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	1 742	1 883	1 966	2 035
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.85	0.55	0.41	0.27
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	24	22	18	14
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	15	15	18	23
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	63
Females	..	..	..	61
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.4
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	37	32	18	5
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	79	..
Modern methods	..	..	63	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	9	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	11.5 ^a
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	48	48 ^a
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	69.8	71.1	73.7	78.6
Males*	66.0	67.0	69.6	75.0
Females*	73.5	75.1	77.6	82.0
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	22	13	8	4
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	24	16	9	4
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	98	96 ^b
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	13	12
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	100	100 ^c
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	29.5 ^d
Females****	..	..	..	27.8 ^d
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	87
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	<0.1
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	<0.1	<1.0
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	86	93	97	100
Urban population (percentage)	42	50	51	50
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.56	1.18	0.50	0.07
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.93	-0.05	0.31	0.48
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	164
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	47
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	1.97	1.87	3.88	2.18
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	309 ^b

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2009.

^b For 2010.

^c For 2008.

^d Modelled estimate.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	--	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	--	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	..	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	..	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	..	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	..	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	--	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	..
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	193	269	356	552
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.69	3.19	2.82	2.72
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	48	47	43	40
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	4	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	50
Females	..	..	..	50
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.2	6.4	5.5	4.4
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	142	110	85	70
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	22 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	..	35 ^b
Modern methods	..	..	..	27 ^b
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	11 ^b
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	31 ^c	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	55.5	58.7	58.3	66.4
Males*	54.9	58.2	57.9	65.1
Females*	56.4	59.5	58.8	67.8
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	91	76	78	43
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	131	106	109	54
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	69	79 ^d
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	33 ^a
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	120	93
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	85 ^e	70 ^a
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	22.6
Females****	..	..	..	37.7
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	60
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	7	9	12	19
Urban population (percentage)	9	12	15	20
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.15	6.42	4.21	5.04
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	3.64	2.77	2.59	2.18
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	7
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	44
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	2.44	0.00	-0.59	0.00
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	3 ^d

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2007.

^b For 2006/2007.

^c For 1999.

^d For 2010.

^e For 1994.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	..
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	..
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	..
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	No support	Indirect support	Indirect support	Indirect support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	..
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	..	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	..
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	..	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	..
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	No intervention	..	..
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	..	..
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	..	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	..
Policy on family reunification	--	--	..	..
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	..	..
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	..
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	..	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	4 118	6 364	6 525	9 557
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.68	-0.22	-0.23	2.20
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	46	45	43	45
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	4	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.4
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	209	80	71	70
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	45 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	8 ^b	15 ^a
Modern methods	..	..	1 ^b	1 ^a
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	22 ^c	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	41.0	43.9	43.3	50.2
Males*	39.5	42.4	41.8	48.7
Females*	42.6	45.6	44.9	51.8
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	155	138	141	107
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	257	230	236	174
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	22	45 ^d
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	42 ^a
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	970	1 000
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	34 ^b	33 ^a
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	3.1 ^e
Females****	..	..	..	6.4 ^e
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	27
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.8	0.7
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	28	35
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	6	10	10	15
Urban population (percentage)	25	28	31	38
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	5.03	0.73	0.93	3.37
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.94	-0.58	-0.74	1.53
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	42	42	56	41 ^d
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	23
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	46
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.00	-26.00	-27.23	-6.78
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	..

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2006.^b For 1999.^c For 1990.^d For 2010.^e Modelled estimate.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	--	--	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Too low	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on immigration	Raise	Lower	Maintain	Lower
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Lower	No intervention	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	--	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	--
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	25 699	32 983	41 402	50 460
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.66	2.52	2.36	0.96
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	42	40	36	30
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	6	8
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.5	4.6	3.3	2.6
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	76	94	91	59
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	8 ^a	6 ^b
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	37 ^c	50 ^d	56 ^a	60 ^e
Modern methods	35 ^c	48 ^d	55 ^a	60 ^e
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	14 ^e
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	48
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	5.7 ^f
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	41 ^g	45 ^h
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	53.7	58.4	61.2	51.2
Males*	51.0	55.1	57.7	50.1
Females*	56.6	62.0	64.9	52.1
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	77	61	51	55
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	109	82	66	79
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	72	63 ^f
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	29	24 ⁱ
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	260	300
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	82	91 ^b
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	21.0
Females****	..	..	..	41.0
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	29
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	4.9	17.3
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	1 200	5 600
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	21	27	34	41
Urban population (percentage)	48	49	54	62
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.78	2.91	3.28	1.71
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.54	2.15	1.31	-0.20
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	52	51	50	56 ^f
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	1 863
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	43
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	1.97	1.17	4.60	2.86
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	1 119 ^f

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1998.

^b For 2003.

^c For 1976.

^d For 1988.

^e For 2003/2004.

^f For 2010.

^g For 2000.

^h For 2009.

ⁱ For 2008.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	--	--	Too high
Policy on growth	--	--	--	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	..
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	..
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	..
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	--	--	Too high
Policy on fertility level	--	--	--	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	--	--	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	--	..
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	..
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	..
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	..
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	--	--	..
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	..
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	--	..
International migration				
View on immigration	--	--	--	..
Policy on immigration	--	--	--	..
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	--	..
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	..
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	..
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	..
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	--	--	--	..
Policy on emigration	--	--	--	..
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	--	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	..
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)
Annual growth rate (percentage)*
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males
Females
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	4 ^a
Modern methods	1 ^a
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*
Males*
Females*
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****
Females****
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	3.1
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	150
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)
Urban population (percentage)
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***
Percentage of females among international migrants***
Net migration rate (per thousand)*
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a Estimate for 2006.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Limits	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	No intervention	--	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Restricted
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	--

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	35 739	38 476	39 427	46 455
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.12	0.52	0.28	1.20
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	27	23	17	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	15	17	21	22
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	65
Females	..	..	..	65
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.9	1.9	1.3	1.4
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	17	21	10	13
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	51 ^a	59	81	66 ^b
Modern methods	20 ^a	38	67	62 ^b
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	11.7 ^c
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	36	47 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	72.5	75.9	77.4	80.5
Males*	69.6	72.8	73.8	77.2
Females*	75.3	79.0	81.1	83.8
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	24	11	7	4
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	27	13	9	5
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	90	97 ^c
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	4	6
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	..	..
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	26.5
Females****	..	..	..	26.7
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	91
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.5	0.4
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	110	150
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	71	76	78	92
Urban population (percentage)	70	74	76	77
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.16	0.90	0.41	1.35
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.08	-0.56	-0.14	0.69
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	33	32	33	36 ^c
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	6 378
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	48
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.56	-0.23	1.63	10.06
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	10 507 ^c

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1977.

^b For 2006.

^c For 2010.

^d For 2009.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	..	Lower	No intervention	Raise
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Maintain	No intervention
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	..
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	..
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	13 811	16 210	18 229	21 045
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.91	1.44	1.00	1.00
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	37	34	29	25
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	8	9	13
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	55
Females	..	..	..	50
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	4.0	3.2	2.4	2.4
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	49	39	30	24
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	12 ^a	12 ^b
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	43	62 ^c	66 ^d	68 ^e
Modern methods	20	41 ^c	44 ^d	53 ^e
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	7 ^e
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	55.4
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	30 ^f	31 ^g
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	64.1	69.1	69.9	74.2
Males*	62.4	66.9	66.8	71.2
Females*	66.1	71.8	73.4	77.4
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	55	30	22	12
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	81	40	27	14
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	93	99 ^h
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	26	17 ⁱ
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	74	35
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	94 ^d	99 ⁱ
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	2.6
Females****	..	..	..	7.4
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	65
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	<0.1
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	<1.0	4.2
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	210	247	278	321
Urban population (percentage)	19	18	16	15
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.88	0.58	0.10	0.89
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.91	1.64	1.19	1.02
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	340
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-2.20	-5.06	-2.88	-2.46
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	4 155 ^h

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2000.

^b For 2006.

^c For 1987.

^d For 1993.

^e For 2006/2007.

^f For 1997.

^g For 2009.

^h For 2010.

ⁱ For 2007.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	--	--	Too high
Policy on growth	--	--	--	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	..
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	..
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	--	--	Too high
Policy on fertility level	--	--	--	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	--	--	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	--	1,4,5
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	--	--	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	--	..
International migration				
View on immigration	--	--	--	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	--	..
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	..
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	..
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	..
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	--	--	--	Too high
Policy on emigration	--	--	--	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	--	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)
Annual growth rate (percentage)*
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males
Females
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods
Modern methods
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*
Males*
Females*
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****
Females****
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	0.4
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	69
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)
Urban population (percentage)
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	81 ^a
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***
Percentage of females among international migrants***
Net migration rate (per thousand)*
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2010.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Maintain
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	No support	Direct support	Direct support	Indirect support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	No intervention
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Maintain	No intervention
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	Yes	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	--
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	--

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	364	376	436	529
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	-0.42	0.56	1.38	0.99
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	48	36	32	28
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	7	8	9
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.3	3.7	2.6	2.4
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	116	81	50	39
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	19 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	48 ^b	46 ^a
Modern methods	..	..	47 ^b	45 ^a
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	36	38 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	64.0	66.5	67.6	69.6
Males*	61.7	63.6	64.4	66.4
Females*	66.5	69.8	71.1	73.1
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	49	42	34	22
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	66	56	46	30
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	84	88 ^d
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	15 ^e	11 ^a
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	39	130
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	95 ^f	90 ^a
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	16.0 ^g
Females****	..	..	..	33.9 ^g
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	71
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	3.3	1.0
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	8.2	3.4
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	2	2	3	3
Urban population (percentage)	49	58	62	70
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.05	1.46	2.18	1.63
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.77	-0.60	0.12	-0.38
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	39
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	45
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-30.85	-17.13	-1.59	-1.95
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	4 ^d

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2006.^b For 1992.^c For 2004.^d For 2010.^e For 2000.^f For 1996.^g Modelled estimate.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	..
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1,2,3,5
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	..	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	..	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	No intervention	..	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	..	..
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	..	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	..	..
Policy on family reunification	--	--	..	..
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	..	..
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	..
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	..	..
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	..
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	517	706	964	1 203
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.97	3.13	2.21	1.42
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	48	49	48	38
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	4	4	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	50
Females	..	..	..	50
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.9	6.5	5.3	3.6
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	151	149	125	84
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	7 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	20 ^b	28 ^c	65 ^a
Modern methods	..	17 ^b	26 ^c	63 ^a
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	13 ^a
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	46.7
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	33	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	49.6	56.0	59.0	47.4
Males*	47.6	54.0	57.5	47.6
Females*	51.5	57.9	60.5	47.0
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	124	90	69	76
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	183	128	95	113
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	82	89 ^a
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	37 ^c	31 ^a
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	290	320
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	56 ^d	69 ^e
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	5.2
Females****	..	..	..	32.4
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	28
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	10.6	26.0
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	49	190
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	30	41	55	69
Urban population (percentage)	14	22	23	21
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	10.30	7.14	2.33	0.86
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.99	2.14	2.17	1.57
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	40
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	48
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-3.27	-4.43	-8.38	-1.05
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	109 ^a

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2010.

^b For 1988.

^c For 2000.

^d For 1994.

^e For 2007.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	Lower	Raise
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Raise
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Maintain	Raise
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Minor concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	No
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	No	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	No
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	8 193	8 350	8 827	9 441
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.37	0.10	0.62	0.76
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	21	18	19	17
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	21	23	22	25
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	65
Females	..	..	..	65
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.9
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	11	9	12	6
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	78 ^a	75 ^b	..
Modern methods	..	72 ^a	65 ^b	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	20.8 ^c
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	51	50 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	74.8	76.4	78.1	80.9
Males*	72.1	73.4	75.3	78.8
Females*	77.6	79.4	80.8	82.9
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	10	7	5	3
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	12	8	6	3
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	99	98 ^c
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	5	4
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	..	..
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	19.9
Females****	..	..	..	17.3
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	90
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.1	0.2
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	5.6	9.1
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	18	19	20	21
Urban population (percentage)	83	83	84	85
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.78	0.10	0.79	0.94
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.50	0.08	-0.26	-0.20
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	15	15	15	17 ^c
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	1 306
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	52
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.48	0.64	3.47	5.77
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	688 ^c

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1981.

^b For 1996.

^c For 2010.

^d For 2009.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Not a concern	Not a concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	No
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Indirect support	Indirect support	No support	No support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	..	No intervention	Raise	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	--	No	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	6 356	6 455	7 019	7 702
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.60	0.48	1.01	0.66
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	23	18	18	15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	17	19	20	23
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	65
Females	..	..	..	64
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	20	9	7	5
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	71 ^a	82	..
Modern methods	..	65 ^a	78	..
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	7.1 ^b
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	44	48 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	73.7	76.1	78.0	81.8
Males*	70.6	72.7	74.7	79.3
Females*	76.8	79.4	81.3	84.1
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	14	8	6	4
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	17	10	7	5
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	89	96 ^b
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	6	8
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	..	..
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	20.7
Females****	..	..	..	14.5
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	90
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.3	0.4
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	12	20
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	154	156	170	187
Urban population (percentage)	57	65	74	74
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.60	3.14	1.12	0.71
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.60	-3.72	0.71	0.52
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	20	20	20	21 ^b
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	1 763
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.80	2.54	7.23	4.85
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	2 619 ^b

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1980.

^b For 2010.

^c For 2009.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	No
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	Lower	--	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Minor concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Too low	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on emigration	Raise	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	--	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Restricted
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	7 546	10 577	14 171	20 766
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.40	3.44	2.79	1.98
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	48	48	44	36
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	5	6
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	55
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.5	6.8	4.8	3.1
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	119	100	61	43
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	13 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	20 ^b	..	40 ^c	58 ^a
Modern methods	15 ^b	..	28 ^c	43 ^a
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	15 ^d	15 ^e
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	61.8	67.5	72.0	75.3
Males*	60.0	65.9	70.8	73.9
Females*	63.8	69.2	73.4	76.9
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	77	50	26	15
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	107	65	31	17
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	89	80 ^f
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	27	28 ^e
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	160	70
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	77 ^c	93 ^a
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	20.7
Females****	..	..	..	33.5
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	77
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	..	<0.2
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	41	57	77	112
Urban population (percentage)	45	48	50	56
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.17	3.94	3.27	2.67
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.78	2.99	2.33	1.15
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	74	71	67	69 ^f
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	2 206
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	49
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-2.34	-1.79	-1.06	-0.58
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	1 646 ^f

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2006.

^b For 1978.

^c For 1993.

^d For 1991.

^e For 2009.

^f For 2010.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	--	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on growth	--	--	No intervention	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	--	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	--	--	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Not a concern	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	--	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	--	Acceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Not a concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	--	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	--	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	..
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	..
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	..
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	..
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	--	--	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	--	--	No intervention	Raise
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	Yes	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Restricted
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	No
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Satisfactory	Too high	Too low
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too low
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,4,5	1,2,3,4,5
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	Lower	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Raise
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Raise	Maintain	Raise
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	--	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	--

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	42 399	52 329	59 650	69 519
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.77	1.94	0.88	0.71
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	42	35	27	20
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	6	9	13
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	55
Females	..	..	..	55
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.1	2.9	2.0	1.6
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	61	58	50	43
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	20 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	33	59 ^b	75 ^c	80 ^d
Modern methods	30	59 ^b	74 ^c	78 ^d
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	41	46 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	61.0	67.6	72.3	73.6
Males*	58.5	64.7	68.9	70.2
Females*	63.6	70.7	75.9	77.1
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	63	39	23	12
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	86	49	27	14
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	96	99 ^e
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	18	16 ^f
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	54	48
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	99 ^g	99 ^d
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	5.0
Females****	..	..	..	12.2
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	71
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	2.1	1.2
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	700	490
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	83	102	116	135
Urban population (percentage)	24	28	30	34
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	5.34	2.89	1.46	1.62
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.03	1.58	0.64	0.27
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	39	36	35	40 ^e
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	1 157
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	48
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	2.03	1.37	-3.80	1.45
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	1 764 ^e

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2005.

^b For 1984.

^c For 1996.

^d For 2009.

^e For 2010.

^f For 2006.

^g For 2000.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	--	Too high	Too low
Policy on growth	--	--	Lower	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1,2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	--	Too high	Too low
Policy on fertility level	--	--	Lower	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	--	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	--	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	--	--	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	--	--	Too high	Too high
Policy on emigration	--	--	Lower	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	1 676	1 828	1 963	2 064
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.33	0.37	0.56	0.22
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	31	27	25	17
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	9	10	13	17
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.8	2.3	2.1	1.5
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	52	43	38	22
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	4 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	..	14 ^b
Modern methods	..	..	..	10 ^b
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	11.1 ^c
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	39	42 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	67.5	69.6	71.8	74.2
Males*	66.1	67.7	69.4	72.1
Females*	68.9	71.5	74.0	76.3
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	74	45	27	15
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	79	49	29	17
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	95	95 ^e
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	8 ^e	12 ^a
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	14	10
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	94	100 ^f
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	22.2
Females****	..	..	..	20.0
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	95
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	65	71	76	80
Urban population (percentage)	51	56	60	59
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.76	1.18	1.22	0.26
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.04	-0.61	-0.38	0.15
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	130
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	58
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-1.02	-9.35	-2.84	0.20
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	388 ^c

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2005.

^b For 2005/2006.

^c For 2010.

^d For 2009.

^e For 1999.

^f For 2008.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	--	--	Too high
Policy on growth	--	--	--	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	--	--	Too high
Policy on fertility level	--	--	--	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	--	--	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	--	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	--	--	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	--	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	--	--	--	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	..
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Minor concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	--	--	--	Too low
Policy on emigration	--	--	--	Raise
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	--	..
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	663	660	853	1 154
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.85	2.56	2.75	2.14
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	41	40	42	46
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	3	4	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	..
Females	..	..	..	..
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.5	5.4	5.7	6.5
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	58	56	59	66
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	19 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	23 ^b	22 ^c
Modern methods	..	..	21 ^b	21 ^c
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	32 ^c
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	..	35 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	39.9	39.9	48.6	60.8
Males*	39.2	39.2	47.8	59.9
Females*	40.7	40.7	49.4	61.7
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	183	184	129	67
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	274	275	191	92
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	..	72 ^e
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	56 ^f	58 ^e
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	880	300
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	26 ^g	29 ^e
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	1.4 ^h
Females****	..	..	..	4.0 ^h
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	34
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	45	44	57	78
Urban population (percentage)	15	19	23	28
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.34	4.93	4.31	3.53
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.45	2.05	2.32	1.62
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	14
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	53
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.72	3.51	-1.10	-9.36
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	..

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2009.

^b For 1994.

^c For 2009/2010.

^d For 2001.

^e For 2010.

^f For 2002.

^g For 1997.

^h Modelled estimate.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	Maintain	No intervention	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Maintain	Maintain	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1,2,4,5
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	Neither
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	..	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	..
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	No	..
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Restricted
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	5

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	2 380	3 161	4 085	6 155
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.53	3.40	2.17	2.17
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	46	47	45	39
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	5	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.2	7.1	6.0	4.3
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	150	139	111	65
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	31 ^a	25 ^b
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	34 ^c	24 ^a	15 ^b
Modern methods	..	3 ^c	7 ^a	13 ^b
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	31 ^b
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	41 ^d	..
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	46.7	50.6	53.6	55.7
Males*	45.3	49.0	51.9	54.2
Females*	48.0	52.1	55.3	57.1
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	124	105	91	74
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	208	172	145	116
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	58	92 ^b
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	40 ^e	30 ^b
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	540	300
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	51 ^a	62 ^f
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	2.8
Females****	..	..	..	5.7
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	34
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	2.9	3.4
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	68	150
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	42	56	72	108
Urban population (percentage)	23	27	31	38
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.02	4.89	3.60	3.46
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.10	2.89	1.57	1.43
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	47	53	57	64 ^b
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	185
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-4.47	3.43	-6.31	-0.19
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	333 ^b

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1998.

^b For 2010.

^c For 1988.

^d For 1990.

^e For 1996.

^f For 2006.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too low	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Maintain	Maintain
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	Maintain	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	--
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	--
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Raise
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	No	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	--

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3	1,2,3
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Acceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	--	--	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	--	--	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	No
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	5

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	1 009	1 173	1 261	1 346
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.83	1.68	0.74	0.39
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	38	34	32	21
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	8	8	8	11
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.5	3.2	2.1	1.6
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	92	84	54	35
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	8 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	52 ^b	53 ^c	38 ^d	43 ^a
Modern methods	46 ^b	44 ^c	33 ^d	38 ^a
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	57.1
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	39	44 ^e
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	65.6	67.7	69.1	69.4
Males*	63.2	64.6	65.4	65.8
Females*	68.3	71.2	72.9	72.9
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	41	31	28	27
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	55	40	34	34
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	89	90 ^f
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	5 ^d
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	90	46
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	99 ⁹	98 ^a
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	20.6
Females****	..	..	..	37.5
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	78
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.8	1.5
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	6.0	13
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	197	229	246	262
Urban population (percentage)	11	10	10	14
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.04	-0.80	3.14	2.46
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.94	1.96	0.50	0.09
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	34
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	54
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-10.94	-4.15	-3.82	-2.98
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	120 ^f

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2006.^b For 1977.^c For 1987.^d For 2000.^e For 2005.^f For 2010.⁹ For 1997.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Not a concern	Not a concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	No
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Raise	Raise
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	Yes	--	No	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	1,2,5

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	5 668	7 330	8 936	10 594
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.01	2.54	1.68	1.12
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	44	40	34	23
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	9	10
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.2	4.9	3.1	2.0
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	42	33	18	6
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	31 ^a	41 ^b	60 ^c	60 ^d
Modern methods	25 ^a	34 ^b	51 ^c	52 ^d
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	5.5 ^e
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	23 ^f	25 ^g
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	55.6	64.1	70.1	73.9
Males*	55.1	62.7	68.3	71.9
Females*	56.1	65.7	72.1	76.0
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	119	64	34	21
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	146	80	40	26
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	94	98 ^h
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	31	9 ^d
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	110	56
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	81	95 ^d
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	12.8
Females****	..	..	..	31.7
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	72
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	<0.1
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	<0.5	1.7
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	35	45	55	65
Urban population (percentage)	48	54	61	66
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.81	3.79	2.86	1.41
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.50	1.17	-0.07	0.55
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	20	15	12	11 ^h
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	34
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	49
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-4.77	-0.70	-1.01	-0.39
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	1 970 ^h

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1978.

^b For 1983.

^c For 1994/1995.

^d For 2006.

^e For 2009.

^f For 1994.

^g For 2003.

^h For 2010.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1,2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Not a concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	No	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Maintain	No intervention
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	Too low	Too low	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Raise	Raise	Maintain	Maintain
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	No	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	1,2

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	39 586	49 400	58 865	73 640
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.20	2.27	1.68	1.31
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	41	39	34	26
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	6	6	7	9
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	58
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	5.3	4.2	2.9	2.2
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	112	88	62	39
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	23 ^a	14 ^b
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	38 ^c	63 ^d	64 ^e	73 ^b
Modern methods	14 ^c	31 ^d	38 ^e	46 ^b
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	6 ^b
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	52.7
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	15.1 ^b
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	18	24 ^f
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	51.3	58.4	64.4	73.0
Males*	49.4	56.4	62.3	70.7
Females*	53.4	60.5	66.7	75.3
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	141	97	63	24
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	191	127	78	28
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	67	96 ^g
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	24 ^a	12 ^b
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	51	20
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	76 ^a	91 ^b
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	21.7
Females****	..	..	..	34.0
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	85
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	<0.1
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	<1.0	5.5
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	51	63	75	94
Urban population (percentage)	42	52	62	72
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.88	5.88	2.64	2.37
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.08	-1.08	0.19	-1.02
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	48	45	44	47 ^g
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	1 411
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	52
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-1.68	-0.33	-0.71	-0.14
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	874 ^g

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1993.

^b For 2008.

^c For 1978.

^d For 1988.

^e For 1998.

^f For 2009.

^g For 2010.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	--	No support	Indirect support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Not a concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	Neither
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	..	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	..	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,4,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	--	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	..
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--
International migration				
View on immigration	--	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	--	No intervention	Lower
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	..	Lower
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	..	Lower
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	..
Policy on family reunification	--	--
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	..	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	..
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	--	--	Too high	Too high
Policy on emigration	--	--	No intervention	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	..
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	--	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Not a concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	--	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	..	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	..	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--
Policy on temporary workers	--	--
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	..
Policy on family reunification	--	--
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	..
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on emigration	--	Maintain	Maintain	Raise
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	..	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	..
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	8	9	9	10
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.04	1.43	0.49	0.27
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15
Percentage of population aged 60 or over
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males
Females
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	10 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	31 ^a
Modern methods	22 ^a
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	24 ^a
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	34 ^b	34 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*
Males*
Females*
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	87	89 ^d
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	10 ^a
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	99 ^e	98 ^a
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****
Females****
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	73
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	296	333	355	379
Urban population (percentage)	26	34	44	51
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.12	4.20	2.05	1.11
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	0.07	0.13	-0.66	-0.54
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***
Percentage of females among international migrants***
Net migration rate (per thousand)*
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2007.

^b For 2002.

^c For 2004.

^d For 2010.

^e For 1997.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3	1,2,3
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	No intervention	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Maintain	No intervention
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	..
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	Yes	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Restricted
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	4,5

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	10 897	14 801	20 831	34 509
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.86	3.12	3.26	3.24
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	47	48	49	48
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	4	4	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	55
Females	..	..	..	55
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.4
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	182	182	201	150
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	54	46 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	5 ^b	15	30
Modern methods	..	3 ^b	8	26
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	50.4
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	..	39 ^c
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	51.1	49.9	45.7	52.2
Males*	49.6	48.2	43.8	51.7
Females*	52.6	51.5	47.7	52.7
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	103	108	110	79
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	168	177	182	126
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	59	60 ^d
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	46	39 ^a
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	590	310
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	38	42 ^a
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	3.8
Females****	..	..	..	4.7
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	25
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	10.3	7.2
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	1 200	1 400
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	45	61	86	143
Urban population (percentage)	7	9	12	16
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.96	7.01	4.29	5.93
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.78	2.77	3.13	2.79
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	52	44	38	31 ^d
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	647
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-4.73	-1.68	1.25	-0.87
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	915 ^d

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2006.

^b For 1988/1989.

^c For 2003.

^d For 2010.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	Raise	Maintain	Raise	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1,2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low
Policy on fertility level	Maintain	Maintain	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Not a concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	No
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Indirect support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	Lower	Lower	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Raise
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	2

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	49 016	50 949	51 122	45 190
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.71	0.36	-0.20	-0.64
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	23	22	20	14
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	16	16	19	21
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	55
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.4
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	54	50	59	31
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	14 ^a	10 ^b
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	68 ^a	67 ^b
Modern methods	..	..	38 ^a	48 ^b
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	10 ^b
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	47.9
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	21.2 ^c
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	51	55 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	70.1	69.5	68.7	67.5
Males*	65.3	64.4	63.6	61.8
Females*	74.0	74.0	73.7	73.5
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	22	20	17	13
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	27	25	21	16
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	98	90 ^e
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	23 ^e	4 ^f
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	45	32
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	100 ^g	99 ^b
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	15.9
Females****	..	..	..	25.7
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	86
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.1	0.8
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	34	230
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	81	84	85	75
Urban population (percentage)	58	65	67	69
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	1.96	1.30	-0.15	-0.38
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.94	-1.27	-0.32	-1.20
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	26	27	26	28 ^c
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	5 258
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	57
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	1.08	0.10	0.39	-0.17
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	5 607 ^c

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1999.^b For 2007.^c For 2010.^d For 2008.^e For 2000.^f For 2002.^g For 1996.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	Raise	Raise	No intervention	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	Maintain	Raise	No intervention	Maintain
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Not a concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	No
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	No support	No support	No support	No support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1,2,3
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Minor concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	No intervention	--	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Lower	Lower	Lower
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	No
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	--	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	No
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	1,2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Indirect support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,5,6	1,2,3,5,6
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	No intervention	Raise	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	Lower
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Lower	Lower
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	Yes
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	No	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	No
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	56 234	56 517	57 997	62 417
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.21	0.08	0.27	0.60
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	23	19	19	17
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	20	21	21	23
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	65
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	44	27	31	30
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	76	81 ^a	82	84 ^b
Modern methods	69	78 ^a	80	84 ^b
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	14.2 ^c
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	47	47 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	72.1	74.1	76.2	79.6
Males*	69.0	71.1	73.4	77.4
Females*	75.2	77.1	78.8	81.7
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	17	11	7	5
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	20	13	8	6
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	94	96 ^e
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	10	12
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	99 ^e	..
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	26.0
Females****	..	..	..	27.7
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	88
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	0.3
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	28	94
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	232	233	239	257
Urban population (percentage)	78	78	78	80
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.36	0.05	0.33	0.73
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-0.29	0.16	0.08	0.12
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	40	38	37	36 ^e
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	6 452
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	54
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.38	-0.35	0.71	3.34
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	7 532 ^e

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1986.

^b For 2008/2009.

^c For 2010.

^d For 2009.

^e For 1998.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3	1,2,3
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	No intervention
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	No intervention
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	--
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	No intervention
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	Yes	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	15 978	21 848	29 944	46 218
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.22	3.13	3.23	2.88
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	46	46	45	45
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	4	4	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.8	6.6	6.1	5.6
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	155	151	140	130
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	38 ^a	37 ^b
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	18 ^a	34 ^c
Modern methods	..	..	13 ^a	26 ^c
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	25 ^c
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	47
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	..	31 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	47.7	50.8	49.9	55.4
Males*	46.0	49.2	48.4	54.6
Females*	49.4	52.5	51.4	56.2
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	119	104	100	64
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	198	169	162	101
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	81	91 ^b
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	50 ^a	43 ^b
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	840	460
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	38 ^a	51 ^b
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	3.4
Females****	..	..	..	6.4
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	27
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	8.3	5.8
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	1 300	1 600
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	17	23	32	49
Urban population (percentage)	11	17	21	27
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	10.22	5.96	4.91	4.53
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.49	2.60	2.82	2.32
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	32	29	27	29 ^b
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	659
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	1.61	0.37	4.27	-1.43
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	25 ^b

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1996.

^b For 2010.

^c For 2009/2010.

^d For 2006.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	No intervention
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	No	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Restricted
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too low	Too low	Too low	Too low
Policy on growth	Raise	No intervention	Raise	Raise
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too low	Too low	Too low	Too low
Policy on fertility level	Raise	No intervention	Raise	Raise
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	No support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2	1,2,3,4
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Acceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Not a concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	No intervention	No intervention	--	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Too low	Too low	Too low
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Raise	Raise	Raise
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	No
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Minor concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on emigration	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	Yes	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	2 829	3 011	3 223	3 380
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	0.14	0.65	0.72	0.28
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	28	27	25	22
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	14	16	17	18
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	60
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.1
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	65	63	71	61
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	..
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	83 ^a	..	77 ^b
Modern methods	..	72 ^a	..	75 ^b
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	44 ^c	46 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	68.7	70.9	73.0	76.4
Males*	65.6	67.6	69.2	72.7
Females*	72.1	74.5	76.8	79.9
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	46	33	20	13
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	52	37	23	16
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	91	95 ^e
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	..	15 ^f
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	35	29
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	100 ^g	..
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	21.1
Females****	..	..	..	28.1
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	87
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	0.4	0.6
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	6.3	12
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	16	17	18	19
Urban population (percentage)	83	87	91	93
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	0.39	1.07	1.07	0.39
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	-1.05	-1.98	-2.35	-1.08
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	59	57	54	53 ^e
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	80
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	54
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-9.65	-2.03	-1.26	-2.99
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	103 ^e

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1986.

^b For 2004.

^c For 1994.

^d For 2007.

^e For 2010.

^f For 2002.

^g For 1997.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	--	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	--	--	Maintain	Maintain
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	--	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	--	Unacceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	..	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	..	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	--	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	..	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	--	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	..	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	..	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	..
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	--	--	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	--	--	No intervention	Raise
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	..	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	..
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on growth	--	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	..
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on fertility level	--	No intervention	No intervention	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2	1,2,3
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	..	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	..	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	Minor change desired	Satisfactory	Minor change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	No intervention	..	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	Maintain	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	..	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	..	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	..	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	..
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	--	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	--	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	..	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	..
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	100	130	168	246
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.14	2.35	2.75	2.53
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	45	44	43	38
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	5	5	5	6
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	55
Females	..	..	..	55
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	6.1	5.4	4.8	4.0
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	82	73	65	54
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	..	27 ^a
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	39	38 ^a
Modern methods	..	..	32	37 ^a
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	..
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	..	39 ^b
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	53.8	59.8	64.2	70.0
Males*	52.4	58.2	62.9	68.2
Females*	55.6	61.8	65.8	72.1
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	100	71	52	29
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	144	98	68	35
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	73	68 ^c
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	26 ^d	26 ^a
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	180	110
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	89	74 ^a
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	21.0
Females****	..	..	..	34.2
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	70
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	..	..
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	..	..
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	8	11	14	20
Urban population (percentage)	13	17	20	25
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	4.80	4.87	4.24	3.78
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.89	1.88	2.39	2.14
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	..	..	..	..
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	1
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	47
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	2.93	-5.07	-0.08	0.00
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	6 ^c

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 2007.

^b For 2008.

^c For 2010.

^d For 1996.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention	No intervention
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	No intervention
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Acceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Lower	Lower	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	No intervention
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	No	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	--
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	--

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Too high	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	Lower	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	2
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Too high	Too high	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on fertility level	Lower	Lower	Lower	Maintain
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Minor concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Acceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	--	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	No intervention	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	Lower
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Lower	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Yes
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	--
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too low
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Raise
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	No	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Yes
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	5

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1985</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	49 896	60 307	74 008	88 792
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	2.10	2.20	1.96	1.10
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	43	39	36	23
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	7	7	8	9
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	55
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.1	4.9	3.2	1.9
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	7	13	31	27
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	12 ^a	10 ^b
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	53 ^c	65 ^d	78
Modern methods	..	38 ^c	44 ^d	60
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	4
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	71.1
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	41 ^e	40 ^f
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	47.8	59.0	67.9	74.3
Males*	45.3	56.8	66.1	72.3
Females*	50.5	61.2	69.6	76.2
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	118	70	38	20
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	196	108	52	25
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	93	93 ^g
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	53 ^d	31 ^h
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	160	59
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	77 ^a	88 ^b
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	1.2
Females****	..	..	..	2.1
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	75
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	0.5
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	3.5	250
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	150	182	223	268
Urban population (percentage)	19	20	22	31
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	2.62	2.53	3.78	3.26
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.98	2.12	1.47	0.22
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	41	41	38	43 ^g
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	69
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	37
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	0.00	-1.14	-0.90	-1.01
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	8 260 ^g

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1997.

^b For 2006.

^c For 1988.

^d For 1994.

^e For 1996.

^f For 2004.

^g For 2010.

^h For 2008.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Not a concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	..	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1	1
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Acceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Minor change desired	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	..	..	Lower	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	..
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	Lower
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Maintain	..
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	No	..
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Lower	Raise	Raise
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	..	--	No	No
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Restricted
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	..

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	6 691	9 758	15 148	24 800
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	1.70	4.11	4.75	3.05
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	48	51	51	44
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	4	4	4
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	60
Females	..	..	..	55
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.7	9.2	8.2	5.5
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	161	167	133	79
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	48 ^a	32 ^b
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	1 ^c	..	21 ^a	28 ^b
Modern methods	1 ^c	..	10 ^a	19 ^b
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	..
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	38.8
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	6 ^d	6 ^e
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	41.3	51.5	56.8	63.9
Males*	40.2	50.3	55.5	62.5
Females*	42.3	52.6	57.9	65.4
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	174	114	86	53
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	261	166	122	71
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	44	87 ^f
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	50 ^g	58 ^h
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	520	200
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	22 ^a	36 ^b
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	9.2 ⁱ
Females****	..	..	..	19.8 ⁱ
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	45
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	<0.1	0.2
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	2.1	22
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	13	18	29	47
Urban population (percentage)	15	18	24	32
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	3.90	6.22	7.28	4.90
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	1.34	3.67	4.02	2.25
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	39	38	40	40 ^f
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	518
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	38
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	-11.00	-1.13	9.60	-1.21
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	1 240 ^f

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1997.

^b For 2006.

^c For 1979.

^d For 1994.

^e For 2007.

^f For 2010.

^g For 1996.

^h For 2003.

ⁱ Modelled estimate.

Government Views and Policies

Population policy variable	1976	1986	1996	2011
Population size and growth				
View on growth	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Minor concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	No intervention	No intervention	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	--	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,3,5,6	1,2,3,5,6
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	Lower	Lower	--	No intervention
International migration				
View on immigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	Maintain	Maintain	Lower	Maintain
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on family reunification	--	--	--	Maintain
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	--	Yes
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	--
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	--
View on emigration	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Too high
Policy on emigration	Maintain	Maintain	No intervention	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	No	--	--	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	Restricted
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.

Population Indicators

Indicator	1975	1985	1995	2011
Population size and growth				
Population size (thousands)	4 900	6 785	8 919	13 475
Annual growth rate (percentage)*	3.38	3.22	2.53	2.65
Population age structure				
Percentage of population under age 15	47	47	45	47
Percentage of population aged 60 or over	4	4	5	5
Statutory age at retirement (years): Males	..	..	..	55
Females	..	..	..	55
Fertility				
Total fertility (children per woman)*	7.4	7.0	6.3	6.2
Adolescent birth rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15-19)*	104	97	116	147
Percentage of women aged 20-24 married by age 18	..	..	44 ^a	42 ^b
Reproductive health and family planning				
Percentage of married women using contraception: All methods	..	..	26 ^a	41 ^b
Modern methods	..	..	14 ^a	27 ^b
Percentage of married women with unmet need for family planning	..	..	..	27 ^b
Index of family planning effort (percentage of maximum score)**	..	..	..	44.6
Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 women aged 15-44)	..	..	..	..
Percentage of women in non-agricultural wage employment	..	..	17 ^c	22 ^d
Health and mortality				
Life expectancy at birth (years): Both sexes*	50.2	51.9	45.2	46.9
Males*	48.6	50.3	44.0	46.5
Females*	51.8	53.6	46.3	47.3
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	107	99	107	95
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)*	176	160	176	156
Percentage of children 12-23 months with 3 doses of DPT vaccine	..	..	86	82 ^e
Prevalence of stunting among children 0-59 months (percentage)	..	..	58	46 ^b
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)***	..	..	530	440
Percentage of births attended by trained health professional	..	..	47 ^a	47 ^b
Percent obese among adults aged 20 or over: Males****	..	..	..	1.0
Females****	..	..	..	6.2
Percentage of deaths caused by non-communicable diseases****	..	..	..	27
HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 (percentage)	..	..	14.8	12.5
Number of people living with HIV (thousands)	..	..	730	970
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
Population density (per sq. km.)	7	9	12	18
Urban population (percentage)	35	40	37	39
Annual urban population growth rate (percentage)*	6.19	3.14	1.32	3.78
Annual rural population growth rate (percentage)*	2.02	3.28	3.27	1.98
Percentage of urban population in urban agglomerations	22	24	27	34 ^e
International migration				
International migrant stock (thousands)***	..	..	..	233
Percentage of females among international migrants***	..	..	..	50
Net migration rate (per thousand)*	1.20	1.53	-0.27	-1.39
Annual inflow of remittances in US\$ (millions)	..	..	..	44 ^e

* For the periods 1970-1975, 1980-1985, 1990-1995 and 2005-2010.

** This index measures the level of effort of national family planning programmes. 2011 data refer to 2009.

*** 2011 data refer to 2010.

**** 2011 data refer to 2008.

^a For 1996.

^b For 2007.

^c For 1990.

^d For 2000.

^e For 2010.

Government Views and Policies

<i>Population policy variable</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>1986</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2011</i>
Population size and growth				
View on growth	--	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on growth	--	Lower	Lower	Lower
Population age structure				
Level of concern about working-age population	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about ageing of the population	--	--	--	Major concern
Measures to address population ageing*	--	--	--	Neither
Fertility				
View on fertility level	--	Too high	Too high	Too high
Policy on fertility level	--	Lower	Lower	Lower
Level of concern about adolescent fertility	--	--	Minor concern	Major concern
Policies to reduce adolescent fertility	--	--	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health and family planning				
Government support for family planning	--	Direct support	Direct support	Direct support
Grounds on which abortion is permitted**	--	--	1,2,4,5	1,2,4,5
Level of concern about violence against women	--	--	--	Major concern
Policies to prevent domestic violence***	--	--	--	1,2
Health and mortality				
View on life expectancy at birth	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on under-five mortality	--	--	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
View on undernutrition in children	--	--	--	Unacceptable
View on maternal mortality	--	--	--	Unacceptable
Level of concern about overweight and obesity	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about non-communicable diseases	--	--	--	Minor concern
Level of concern about tuberculosis	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about malaria	--	--	--	Major concern
Level of concern about HIV/AIDS	--	--	Major concern	Major concern
Measures to address HIV/AIDS****	--	--	--	1,2,3,4,5,6
Spatial distribution and internal migration				
View on spatial distribution	--	Minor change desired	Major change desired	Major change desired
Policy on migration from rural to urban areas	--	--	--	Lower
Policy on migration into urban agglomerations	--	Lower	No intervention	Lower
International migration				
View on immigration	--	Too high	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Policy on immigration	--	Lower	Lower	No intervention
Policy on permanent settlement	--	--	Lower	..
Policy on temporary workers	--	--	Lower	..
Policy on highly-skilled workers	--	--	--	Raise
Policy on family reunification	--	--	Lower	..
Policy on integration of non-nationals	--	--	Yes	..
Policy on naturalization	--	--	--	Restricted
Level of concern about irregular migration	--	--	--	Major concern
Prgms. to facilitate migrants' return to home countries	--	--	--	..
View on emigration	--	Satisfactory	Too high	Too high
Policy on emigration	--	Maintain	Lower	Lower
Policy to encourage the return of citizens	--	--	No	Yes
Acceptance of dual citizenship	--	--	--	No
Special governmental unit dealing with diaspora	--	--	--	Yes
Measures to attract investment by diaspora*****	--	--	--	None of these

* Measures to address population ageing: (1) change in statutory retirement age in the last 5 years; (2) pension system reform in the last 5 years.

** Grounds on which abortion is permitted: (1) to save a woman's life; (2) to preserve a woman's physical health; (3) to preserve a woman's mental health; (4) in case of rape or incest; (5) because of foetal impairment; (6) for economic or social reasons; (7) on request.

*** Policies to prevent domestic violence: (1) legal provision; (2) policy.

**** Measures to address HIV/AIDS: (1) blood screening; (2) information/education campaigns; (3) antiretroviral treatment; (4) non-discrimination policies (legal measures); (5) distribution of condoms; (6) prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT).

***** Measures to attract investment by diaspora: (1) tax exceptions or breaks; (2) reduction of tariffs on goods or import duties for diaspora companies; (3) preferential treatment in providing credit; (4) preferential treatment in allotment of licenses; (5) streamlined bureaucratic procedures for investment; (6) diaspora bond/mutual fund.



Language | English
Sales No. | E.13.XIII.2
ISBN-13 | 978-92-1-151499-5
eISBN-13 | 978-92-1-056050-4
Price USD | \$85.00

Printed at the United Nations, New York
13-21741 – April 2013

