

Population Dynamics and Household Structure

Population	1990	2010
Total population (000)	1,996	3,460
Population density (per km ²)	2	3
Total fertility rate	5.9	4.5
Child dependency ratio	85	69
Old-age dependency ratio	5	5
Proportion of youth (%)	20	20

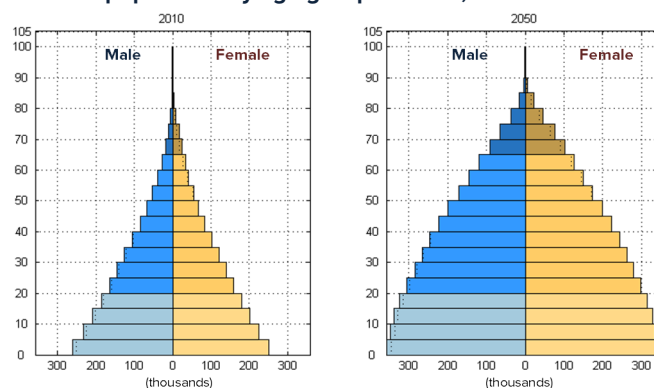
	1990-1995		2005-2010						
Annual population growth (%)	2.8		2.5						
Life expectancy	M	F	M	F					
					at birth	55	58	56	59
					at 60	13	14	14	15

Population projections (000)	Variant		
	Low	Medium	High
2030	4,943	5,200	5,457
2050	6,252	7,085	7,972
2100	6,819	10,434	15,343

Household structure	
One-person households (%)	5 (2000)
Female-headed households (%)	29 (2000)
Nuclear households (%)	43 (2000)
Orphans (000), due to all causes	120 (2009)

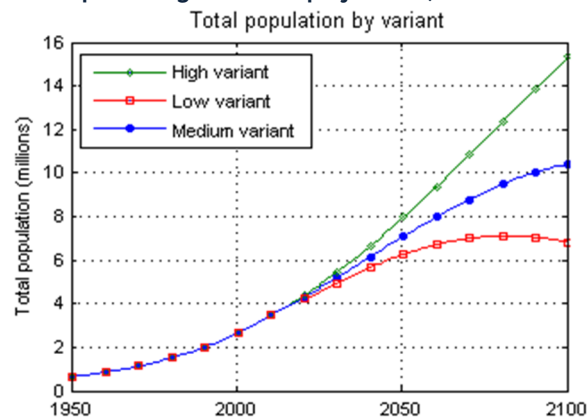
Government policies and concern		2009
Government policy on population growth		Lower
Government policy on level of fertility		Lower
Level of government concern about population ageing		Minor concern

Total population by age group and sex, 2010 and 2050



Source: Population pyramids are based on medium variant of the 2010 revision of the World Population Projections (WPP) by UN Population Division.

Population growth and projections, 1950 - 2100



Source: The projections are based on the 2010 revision of WPP by UN Population Division.

Urbanization and Environment

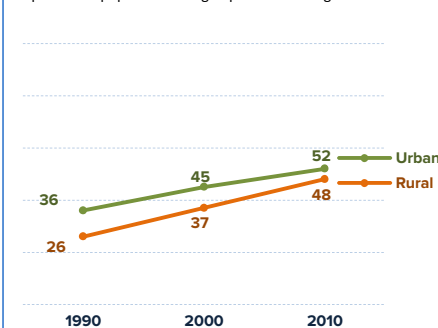
	1990	2010
Urban population (%)	40	40
Urban population living in slums (%)	n.a.	n.a.
Using improved drinking water (%)	30	50
Using improved sanitation (%)	16	26
CO ₂ emission (000 tons)	2,666	1,999 **
Air pollution: PM ₁₀ (mg/m ³)	145	68 **

Government view and policy		2009
Government view on spatial distribution		Major change desired
Government policy on migration from rural to urban areas		Lower

** Data year 2008

Improved drinking water sources

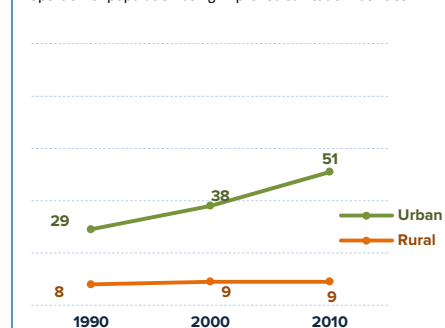
Proportion of population using improved drinking water sources



Source: UNICEF/WHO

Improved sanitation facilities

Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities



Source: UNICEF/WHO

Note: "n.a." stands for "not available".

Sexual and Reproductive Health

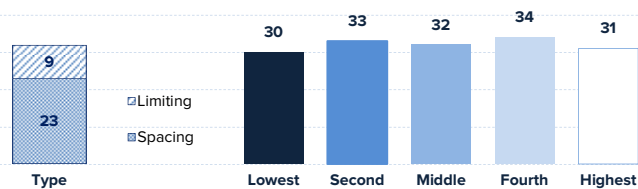
Unmet need for family planning (%)	n.a.	32	(2001)	
Contraceptive prevalence (%)				
any method (including traditional)	4	(1992)	9	(2007)
modern method only	1	(1992)	8	(2007)
Adolescent birth rate	83	(1999)	88	(2002)

Government concerns and support		2009
Level of government concern about adolescent fertility	Minor concern	
Government has policies to reduce adolescent fertility	Yes	
Type of government support for family planning	Direct support	

HIV prevalence (%), 15-49	0.2	(1990)	0.7	(2009)
sex workers	7.6 (2009)			
injecting drug users	n.a.			
men having sex with men	19.1 (2007)			
	All	Children		
Antiretroviral therapy (%)	22	n.a.		(2010)
Level of government concern about HIV/AIDS	Major concern (2009)			

Unmet need for family planning, 2001

Proportion of married women 15-49 years whose family planning needs are not met by type and household wealth level



Source: UNFPA

Youth and HIV, 2009

HIV-related knowledge and behavior and HIV prevalence among people 15-24 years



Source: UNAIDS

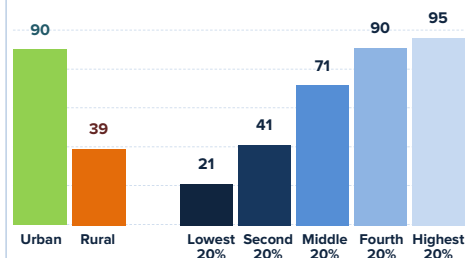
Maternal and Child Health

Births attended by trained health professional (%)	40	(1991)	61	(2007)
Antenatal care (%)				
at least 1 visit	48	(1991)	75	(2007)
at least 4 visits	n.a.	16 (2001)		
Births by C-section (%)	n.a.	3 (2001)		
Abortion rate	n.a.			

Legal grounds on which abortion is permitted	To save women's life. (2009)
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Skilled attendant at birth, 2007

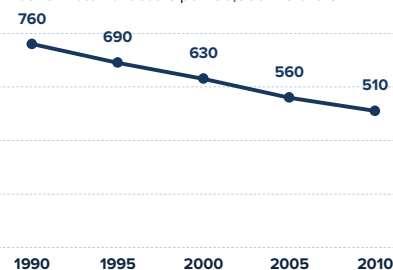
Proportion of births attended by a trained health professional by residence and household wealth level



Source: UNICEF

Maternal mortality ratio

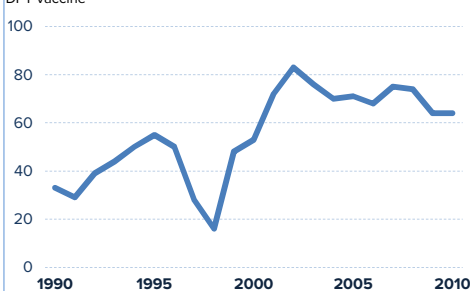
Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births



Source: MMEIG

DPT3 immunization

Proportion of children 12-23 months who have received three doses of DPT vaccine

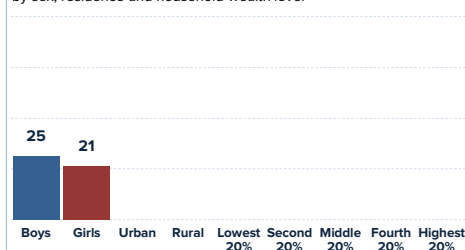


Source: UNICEF/WHO

Stunting (%)	55	(1990)	23	(2010)
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Stunting prevalence, 2010

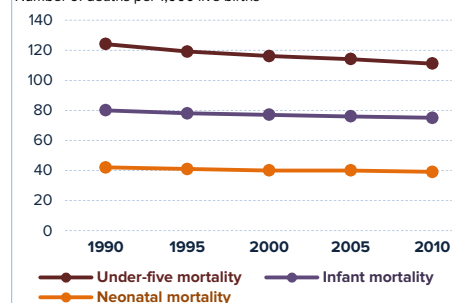
Proportion of children 0-59 months who are stunted by sex, residence and household wealth level



Source: UNICEF

Neonatal, infant and under-five mortality

Number of deaths per 1,000 live births



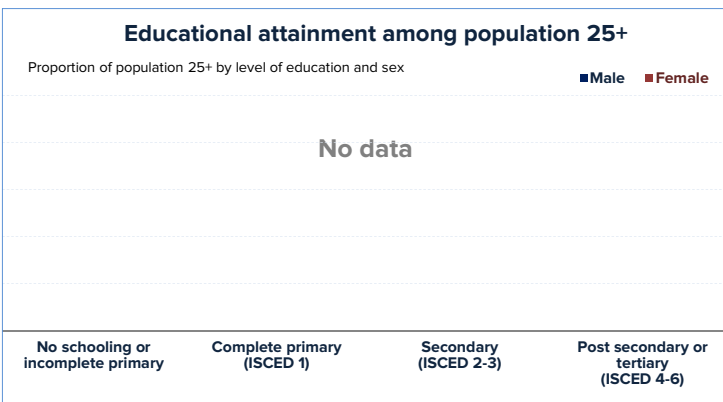
Source: IGME

Number of doctors (per 100,000 population)	13	(2009)
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Number of nurses or midwives (per 100,000 population)	67	(2009)
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Education

	Male	Female	Male	Female
Literacy rate (%)				
Population 15+	60	43 (2000)	65	51 (2010)
Population 15-24	68	55 (2000)	71	65 (2010)
Population 65+	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Adjusted net enrollment rate (%), primary	62	60 (1999)	73	76 (2010)
Primary school completion rate (%)	49	43 (2001)	74	76 (2010)
Transition rate from primary to secondary education (%)	54	49 (2001)	43	35 (2008)
Public expenditure on education as % of GDP		2.4 (1999)		4.3 (2010)

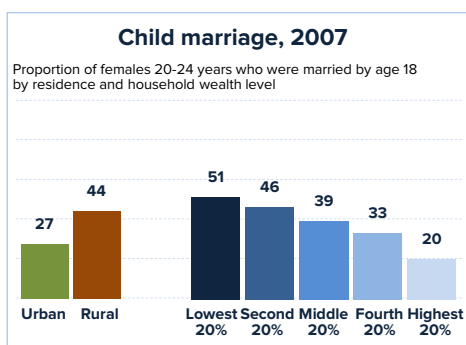


Source: UNESCO
ISCED: International Standard Classification of Education

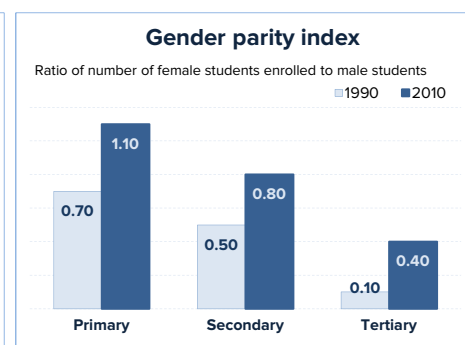
Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women

Seats in parliament held by women (%)	1 (1997)	22 (2011)
Share of women in non-agricultural employment (%)	36 (2000)	n.a.
Women making decision on own health (%)	n.a.	n.a.
Women exposed to intimate partner violence (%)	n.a.	n.a.
Women 20-24 married by 18 (%)	37 (2000)	35 (2007)

Legal age at marriage (2011)			
Without parental consent		With parental consent	
Male	18	Female	18
Male	n.a.	Female	n.a.



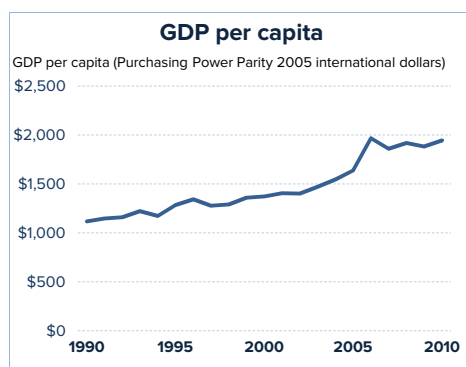
Source: UNICEF



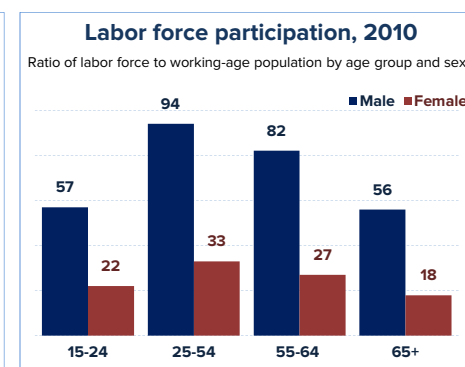
Source: UNESCO

Poverty and Economic Development

Population living below \$1.25 per day (%)	43 (1993)	23 (2008)
Share of poorest quintile in national consumption (%)	5 (1993)	n.a.
Own account and family workers in employment (%)	n.a.	n.a.
Labor force participation (%)	47 (1990)	54 (2010)
Unemployment rate (%)		
15+	n.a.	n.a.
15-24	n.a.	n.a.



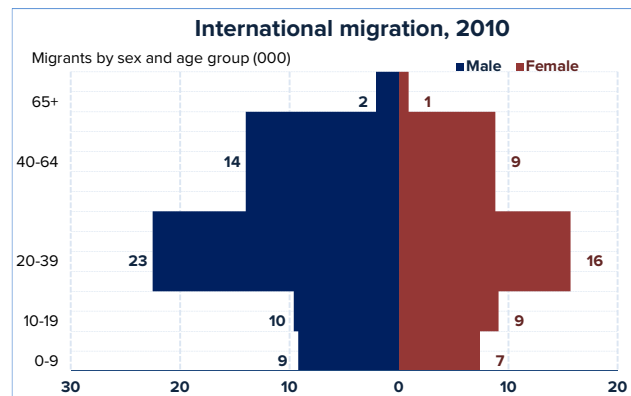
Source: World Bank



Source: ILO

Migration

	1990	2010
International migrants (000)	94	99
% female among migrants 0-19	45	47
% female among migrants 20-64	39	40
% female among migrants 65+	30	31
Number of refugees	60,000	26,717
Number of internally displaced persons	n.a.	n.a.
Annual inflow of remittances (\$000)	14	n.a.
Government policy on immigration		No intervention (2009)
Government policy on emigration		No intervention (2009)



Source: UN Population Division

Glossary and Data Sources

Population Dynamics and Household Structure

Total fertility rate – The mean number of children a woman would have by age 50 if she survived to age 50 and were subject to the age-specific fertility rates observed in a given year. Source: UN Population Division

Child dependency ratio – The ratio of the population aged 0-14 to the population aged 15-64, percentized. Source: UN Population Division

Old-age dependency ratio – The ratio of the population aged 65 or older to the population aged 15-64, percentized. Source: UN Population Division

Life expectancy (at birth) – The number of years to be lived by a newborn, based on current age-specific mortality rates. Source: UN Population Division

Life expectancy (at 60) – The additional number of years to be lived by a person who has survived to age 60, based on current age-specific mortality rates. Source: UN Population Division

Population projections – Estimated population based on the low, medium and high variants of deterministic projections from the 2010 revision of the World Population Prospects. Source: UN Population Division

One-person households (%) – Proportion of households that have only one household member. Source: ICFI/UN Statistics Division

Female-headed households (%) – Proportion of households where the household head is female. Source: ICFI/UN Statistics Division

Nuclear households (%) – Proportion of households where the only members are head, spouses and child(ren). Source: ICFI/UN Statistics Division

Urbanization and Environment

Urban population living in slums (%) – Proportion of urban population living in slum households, defined as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking one or more of the following conditions: access to improved water; access to improved sanitation; sufficient-living area; durability of housing. Source: UNHABITAT

Using improved drinking water (%) – Proportion of population who use any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water into dwelling, plot or yard; public tap/standpipe; borehole/tube well; protected dug well; protected spring; rainwater collection and bottled water (if a secondary available source is also improved). Source: UNICEF/WHO

Using improved sanitation facilities (%) – Proportion of population with access to facilities that hygienically separate human excreta from human contact, including flush/pour flush toilets or latrines connected to a sewer, - septic tank, or -pit, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab or platform of any material which covers the pit entirely, except for the drop hole and composting toilets/latrines. Source: UNICEF/WHO

CO₂ emission (tons) – The total amount of carbon dioxide (in tons) emitted by the country as a consequence of all relevant human (production and consumption) activities. Source: UNFCCC

Air pollution: PM₁₀ (mg/m³) – The estimated average annual exposure of an urban resident to outdoor particulate matter smaller than 10 microns (PM₁₀) in micrograms per cubic meter. Data for countries are urban-population weighted PM₁₀ levels in residential areas of cities with more than 100,000 residents. Source: UNEP

Sexual and Reproductive Health

Unmet need for family planning (%) – Proportion of women married or in-union aged 15-49 who are fecund and sexually active and report not wanting any more children or wanting to delay the next child, but are not using any method of contraception. Source: UNFPA

Contraceptive prevalence (%) – Proportion of women married or in-union aged 15-49 who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one method of contraception. Modern methods include female and male sterilization, oral hormonal pills, intra-uterine device (IUD), male condom, injectables, implant (including Norplant), vaginal barrier methods, female condom and emergency contraception. Traditional methods include the rhythm (periodic abstinence), withdrawal, lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) and folk methods. Source: UNFPA

Source of all government policy variables is UN Population Division.

Sexual and Reproductive Health (continued)

Adolescent birth rate – Annual number of births to women aged 15-19 years per 1,000 women in that age group. Source: UNFPA

Antiretroviral therapy (%) – Proportion of people with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral therapy according to nationally approved protocols (or WHO/UNAIDS standards). Source: UNAIDS

Comprehensive knowledge of HIV (%) – Proportion of people 15-24 years who correctly identified the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV, who rejected the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and who knew that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV. Source: UNAIDS

HIV testing (%) – Proportion of people 15-24 years who received HIV testing and counselling in the past 12 months and know their results. Source: UNAIDS

Condom use during last higher-risk sex (%) – Proportion of people 15-24 years who reported using condom during last sexual intercourse with a non-cohabiting, non-marital sexual partner in the last 12 months. Source: UNAIDS

Maternal and Child Health

Births attended by trained health professional (%) – Proportion of deliveries attended by trained health personnel. Traditional birth attendants (TBAs), even if they receive a short training course, are not included. Source: UNICEF

Antenatal care (%) – Proportion of women aged 15-49 with a live birth during a time period that received antenatal care provided by a skilled health professional (doctor, nurse, or midwife) at least once during pregnancy. Both trained and untrained TBAs are excluded. Source: UNICEF

Abortions rate – Number of legally induced abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years. Induced abortions are those initiated by deliberate action taken with the intention of terminating pregnancy; all other abortions are considered spontaneous. Source: UN Population Division

Maternal mortality ratio – The ratio of the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time-period. A maternal death refers to a female death from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy. Source: MMEIG

DPT3 immunization – Proportion of children 12-23 months who have received three doses of the combined diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis vaccine in a given year. Source: UNICEF/WHO

Stunting prevalence (%) – Proportion of children aged 0-59 months whose height for age are less than two standard deviations below the median height for age of the international reference population. Source: UNICEF

Under-five mortality – The probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. Source: IGME

Infant mortality – The probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of one if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. Source: IGME

Neonatal mortality – The probability (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births) of dying during the first month of life. Source: IGME

Education

Adjusted net enrollment rate (%), primary – The number of children of official primary school age who are enrolled in primary education as a percentage of the total children of the official school age population. This also includes children of primary school age enrolled in secondary education. Source: UNESCO

Primary school completion rate (%) – Total number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of primary. Source: UNESCO

Education (continued)

Education attainment among population 25+ years – Percentage distribution of population aged 25 years and above according to the highest level of education attained or completed. Source: UNESCO

Transition rate from primary to secondary education (%) – The number of pupils (or students) admitted to the first grade of secondary education in a given year, expressed as a percentage of the number of pupils (or students) enrolled in the final grade of primary education in the previous year. Source: UNESCO

Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women

Share of women in non-agriculture employment (%) – Proportion of female workers in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector. Source: ILO

Women making decision on own health (%) – Proportion of women currently married or in union aged 15-49 years who usually make a decision about own health care by themselves or jointly with spouse. Source: UNFPA

Women exposed to intimate partner violence (%) – Proportion of women currently married or in union aged 15-49 years who experienced physical violence from an intimate partner in the past 12 months. Source: UNAIDS

Women 20-24 years married by 18 (%) – Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were first married or in union before they were 18 years old. Source: UNICEF

Gender parity index – Ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education to the number of male students in each level. Source: UNESCO

Poverty and Economic Development

Labor force participation (%) – Proportion of working-age population that is in the labor force (including persons employed and persons unemployed). Source: ILO

Own account and family workers in employment (%) – The sum of contributing family workers and own-account workers as a percentage of total employment. Own-account workers hold the type of jobs defined as self-employment jobs, and have not engaged on a continuous basis any employees to work for them. Contributing family workers, also known as unpaid family workers, are those workers who are self-employed in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household. Source: ILO

Migration

International migrants – The mid-year estimate of the number of people living in a country or area other than that in which they were born or other than that of their citizenship if place of birth is not available. Source: UN Population Division

Number of refugees – The number of people who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, are outside the country of nationality, and are unable, or unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country. Source: UNHCR

Number of internally displaced persons – The number of people who were forced to flee their homes because their lives were at danger, but did not cross international borders. Source: IMDC

Annual inflow of remittances (\$000) – Migrant remittances are defined as 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 the workers' country of origin. If the migrants have lived in the host country for less than one year, their entire income in the host country should be classified as compensation of employees. Migrants' transfers are the net worth of migrants' assets that are transferred from one country to another at the time of migration. Source: World Bank